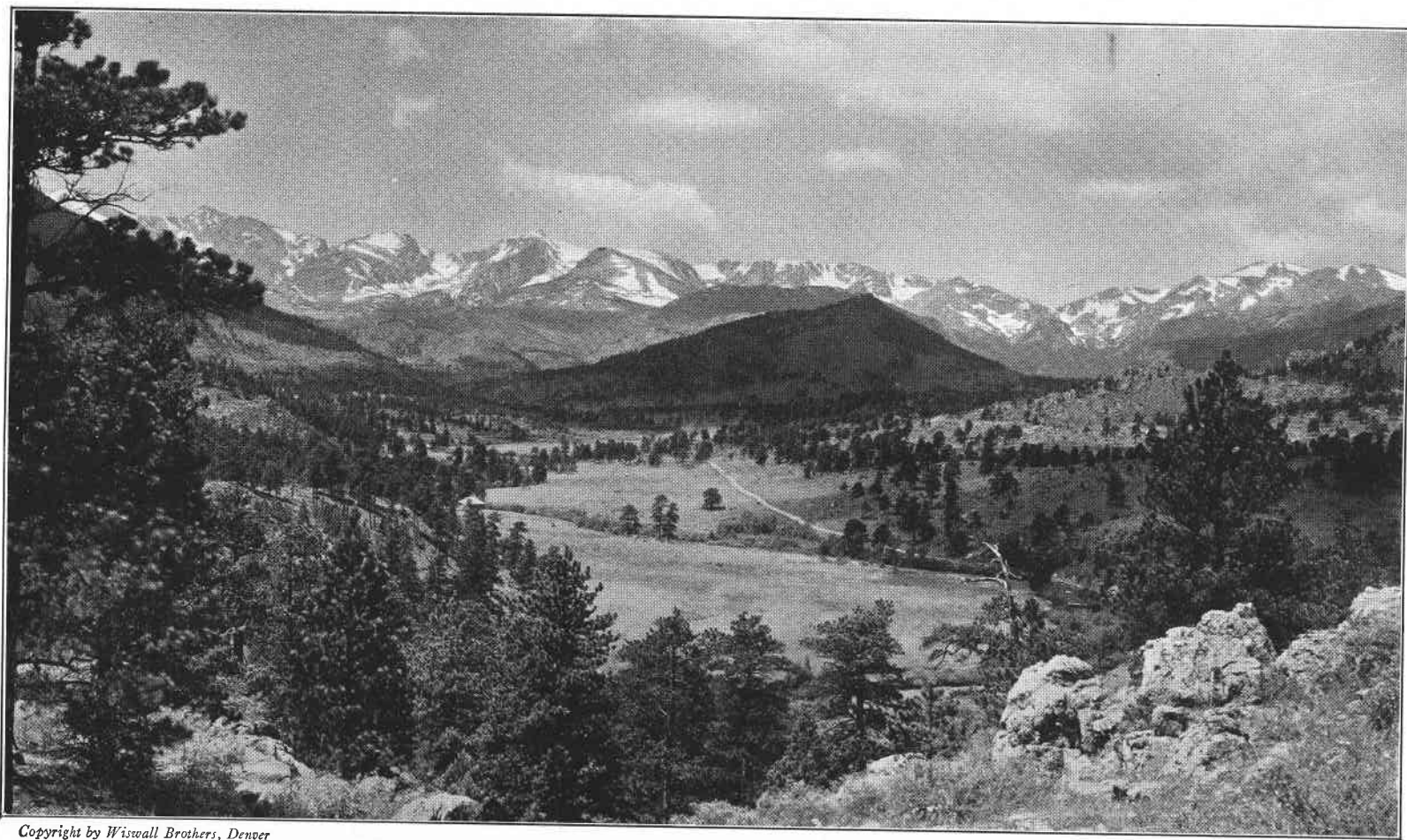
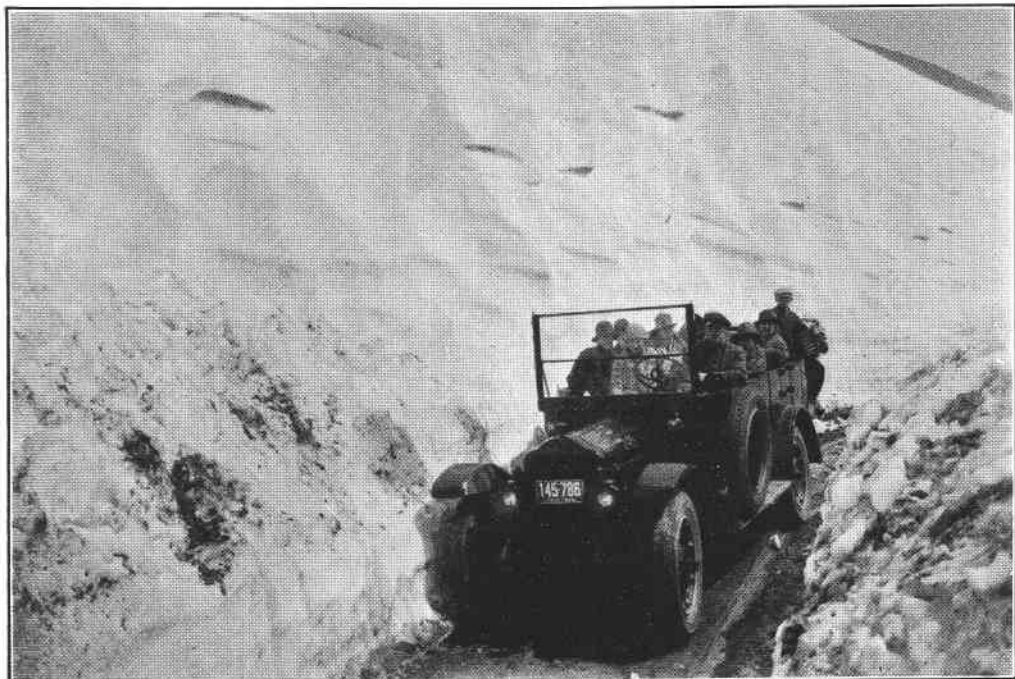


ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK



Copyright by Wiswall Brothers, Denver

SEEN FROM THE EAST, THIS RANGE RISES IN DARING RELIEF, CRAGGY IN OUTLINE, SNOW-CLAD, AWE-INSPIRING
This photograph is from the village of Estes Park and exhibits summits lying to the north of Longs Peak



Photograph by F. J. Francis

CROSSING FALL RIVER PASS ON JUNE 15

“TOP OF THE WORLD”

FOR many years the Mecca of eastern mountain lovers has been the Rockies. For many years the name has summed European ideas of American mountain grandeur. Yet it was not until 1915 that a particular section of the enormous area of magnificent and diversified scenic range thus designated was chosen as the representative of the noblest qualities of the whole. This is the Rocky Mountain National Park.

And it is splendidly representative. In nobility, in calm dignity, in the sheer glory of stalwart beauty, there is no mountain group to excel the company of snow-capped veterans of all the ages which stands at everlasting parade behind its grim, helmeted captain, Longs Peak.

There is probably no other scenic neighborhood of the first order which combines mountain outlines so bold with a quality of beauty so intimate and refined. Just to live in the valleys in the eloquent and ever-changing presence of these carved and tinted peaks is itself satisfaction. But to climb into their embrace, to know them in the intimacy of their bare summits and their flowered, glaciated gorges, is to turn a new and unforgettable page in experience.

The park straddles the Continental Divide at a point of supreme magnificence. Its eastern gateway is beautiful Estes Park, a valley village of many hotels from which access up to the most noble heights and into the most picturesque recesses of the Rockies is easy and comfortable. Its western entrance is Grand Lake.



Photograph by Agnes W. Vaille

LONGS PEAK, FROM LAKE HAIYAHA

THE KING AND HIS KINGDOM

THE Snowy Range lies, roughly speaking, north and south. From valleys 8,000 feet high the peaks rise to 12,000 and 14,000 feet. Longs Peak measures 14,255 feet.

The gentler slopes are on the west, a region of loveliness, heavily wooded, diversified by gloriously modeled mountain masses, and watered by many streams and rock-bound lakes. The western entrance, Grand Lake, is a thriving center of hotel and cottage life.

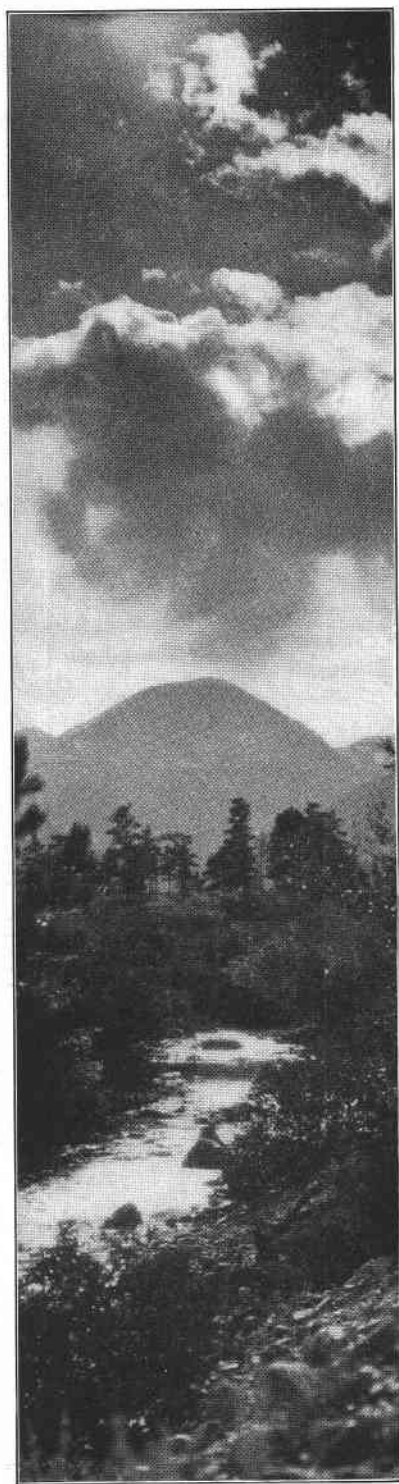
On the east side the descent from the Continental Divide is steep in the extreme. Precipices two or three thousand feet plunging into gorges carpeted with snow patches and wild flowers are common. Seen from the east-side villages, this range rises in daring relief, craggy in outline, snow-spattered, awe-inspiring.

Midway of the range and standing boldly forward from its eastern side, Longs Peak rears his lofty, square-crowned head. A veritable King of Mountains—stalwart, majestic.

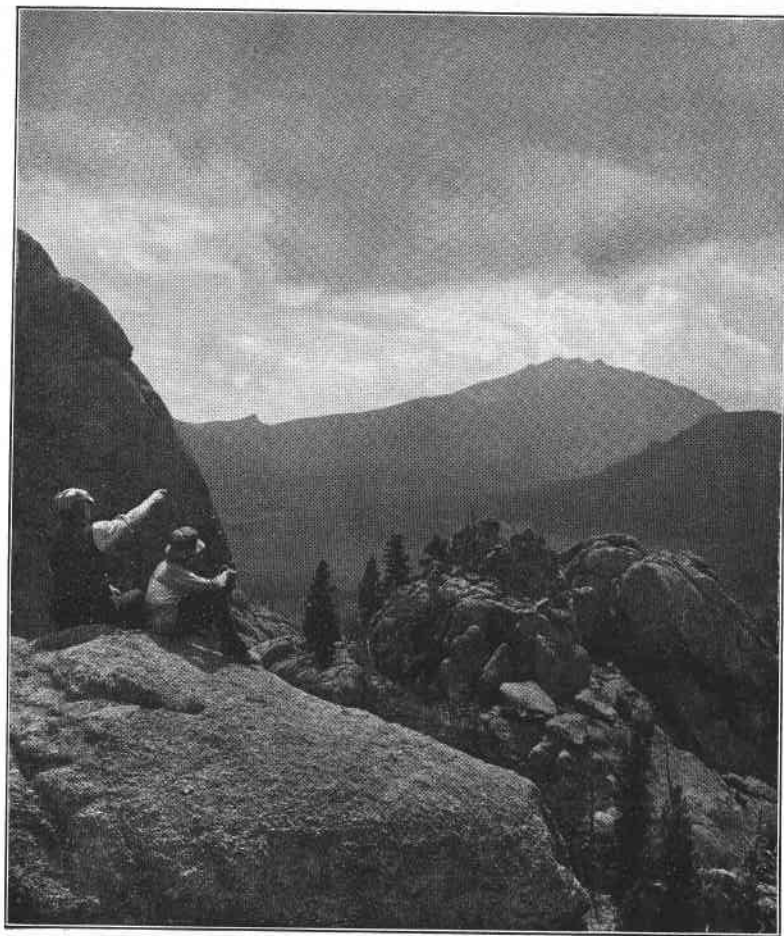
Amazingly diversified is this favored region.

The valleys are checkered with broad, flowery opens and luxuriant groves of white-stemmed aspens and dark-leaved pines. Singing rivers and shining lakes abound. Frost-sculptured granite cliffs assume picturesque shapes. Always some group of peaks has caught and held the wandering clouds.

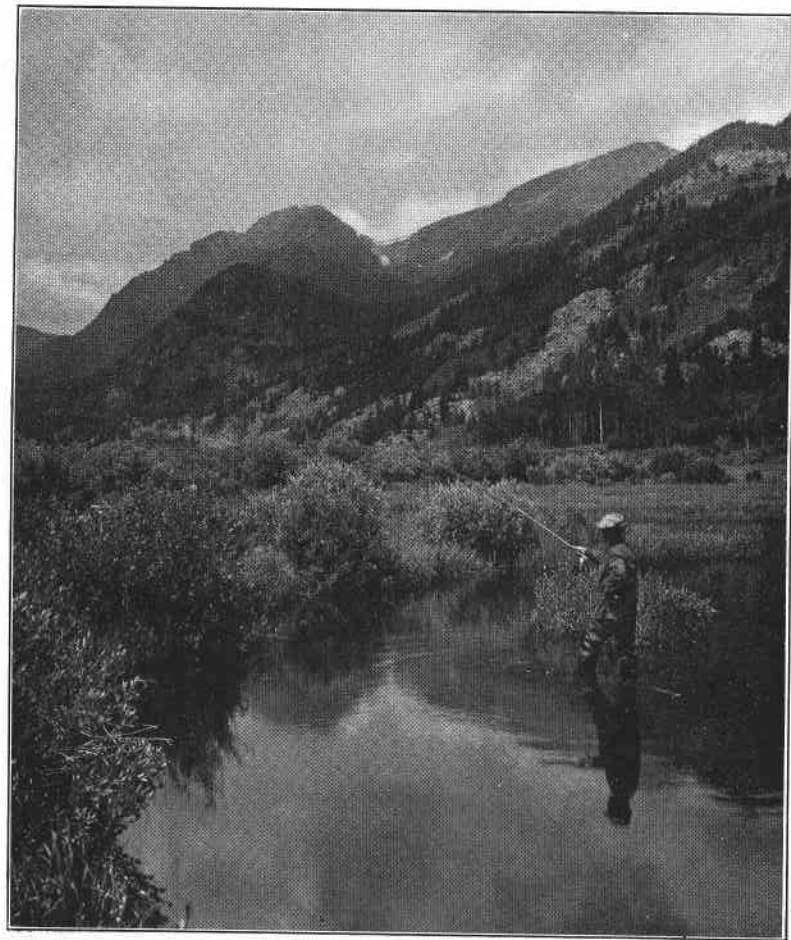
Very different are the mountain vistas. From the heights stretches on every hand a tumbled sea of peaks. Dark gorges open under foot. Massive granite walls, torn from their fastenings in some unimaginable upheaval in ages before man, expose their gray faces. Far in the distance lie patches of molten silver which are lakes, and threads of silver which are rivers, and mists which conceal far-off valleys. On sunny days lies to the east a dim sea which is the Great Plain.



MOUNT COPELAND



A GLIMPSE OF THE PARK, INCLUDING TWIN SISTERS

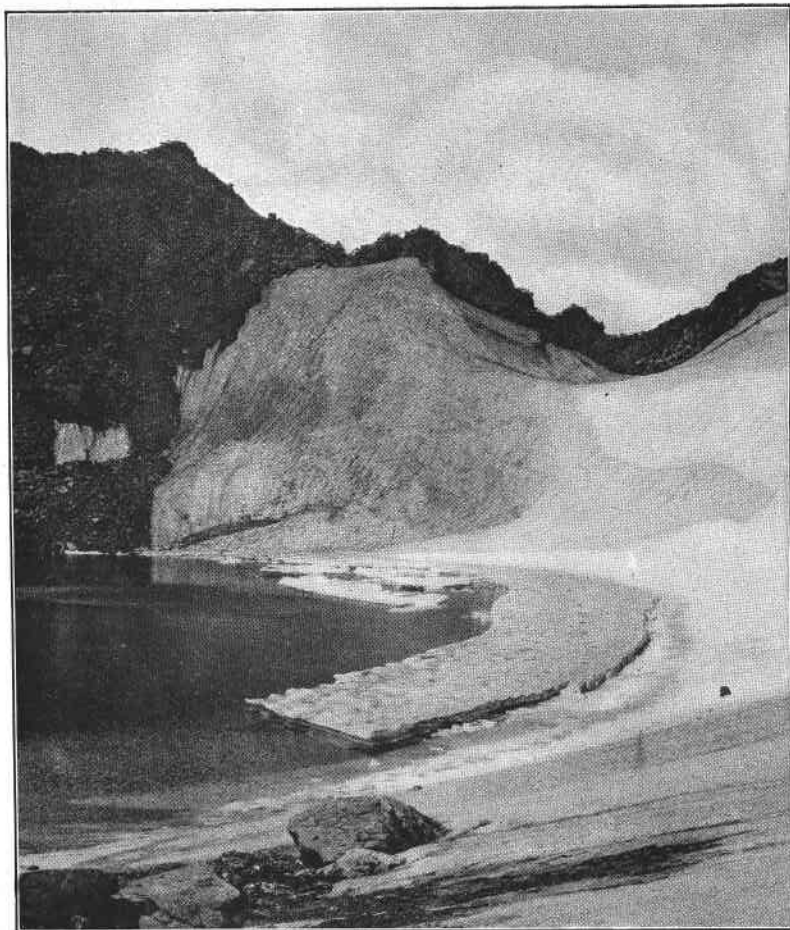


LATE AFTERNOON YIELDS GOOD CATCHES



Photograph by U. S. Reclamation Service

TO KNOW THEM IN THE INTIMACY OF THEIR BARE SUMMITS IS TO TURN AN UNFORGETTABLE PAGE IN THE BOOK OF EXPERIENCE
Looking from Flattop across the Tyndall Glacier Gorge to the windy summit of Hallett Peak



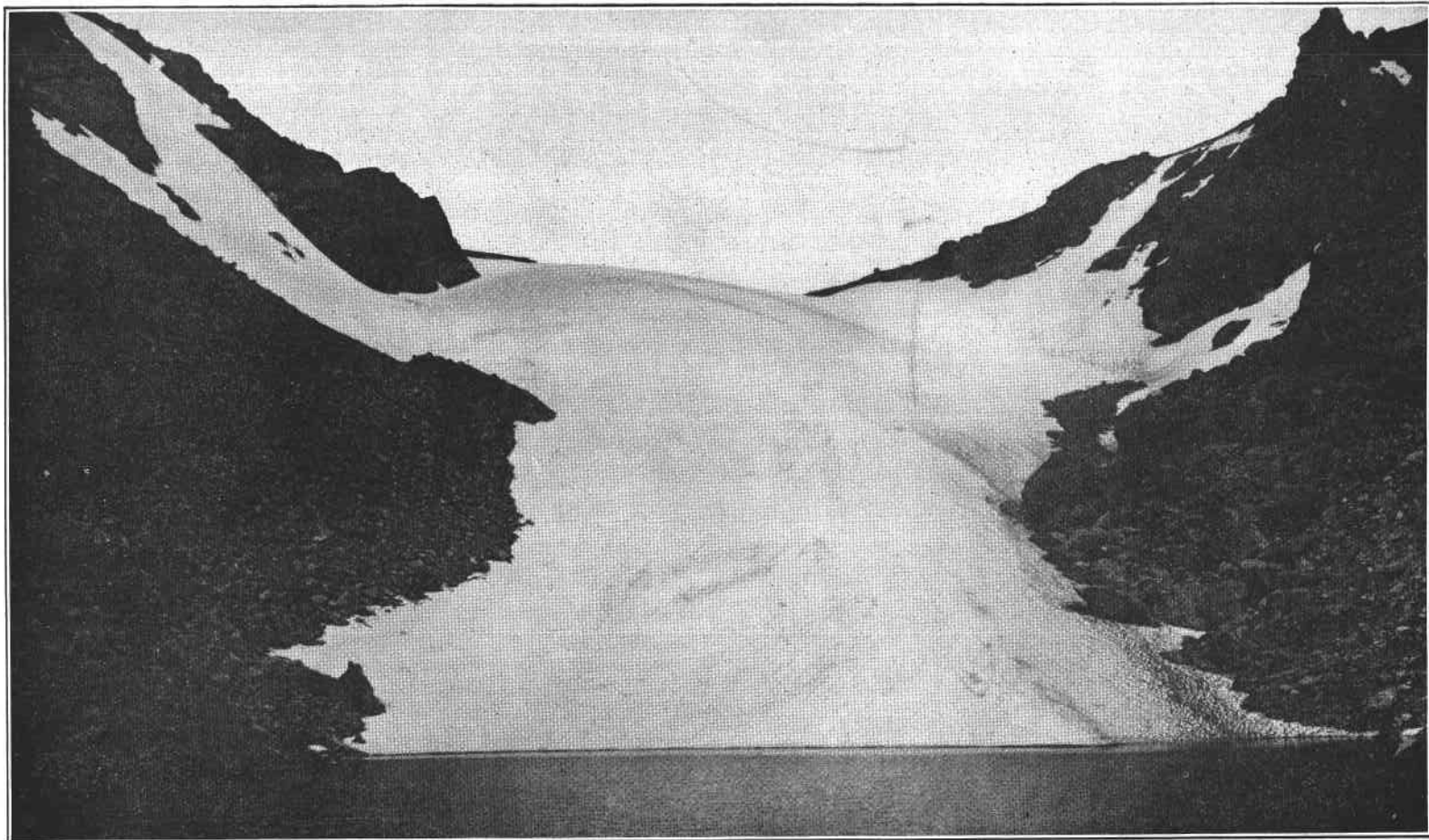
Photograph by J. Burns

ICE FLOES BREAKING FROM THE HALLETT GLACIER



Photograph by U. S. Reclamation Service

ICEBERG LAKE LIES IN A GLACIAL CIRQUE BELOW TRAIL RIDGE



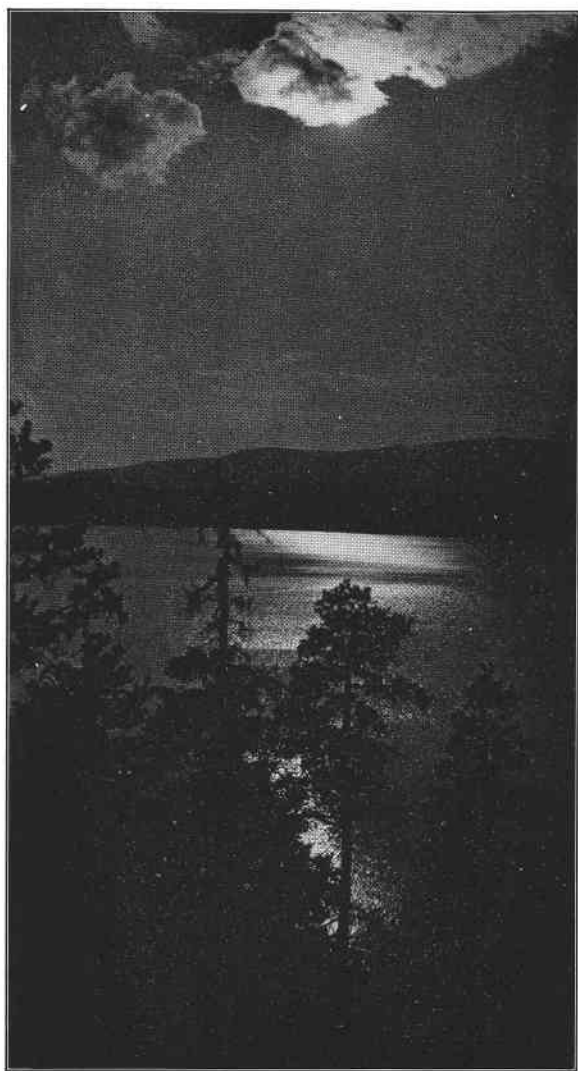
Photograph by Willis T. Lee

ANDREWS GLACIER, ONE OF THE LARGEST IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK



Photograph by Enos Mills

RECORDS OF THE GLACIERS



Photograph by U. S. Reclamation Service

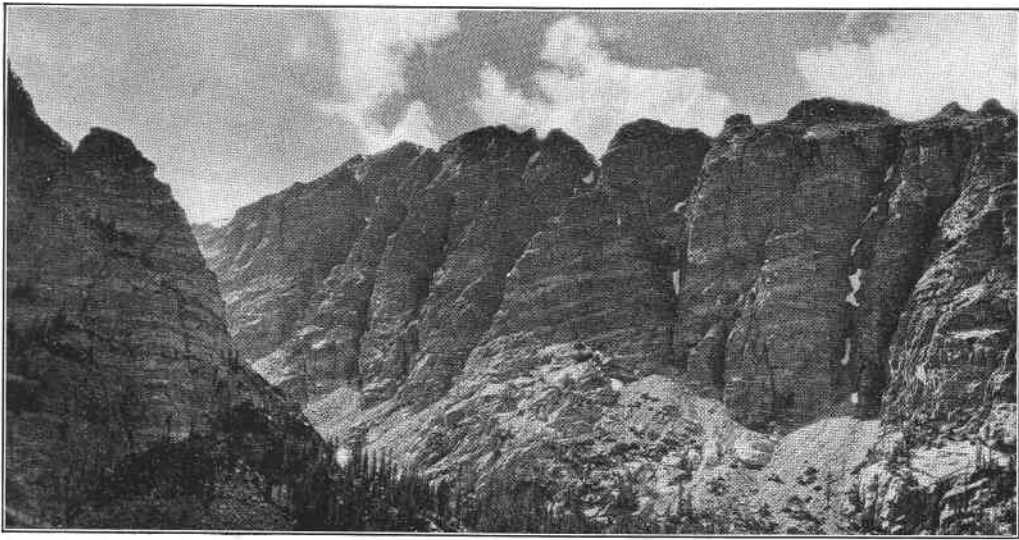
MOONLIGHT ON GRAND LAKE

A FEATURE of this region is the readability of its records of glacial action during the ages when America was making. In few other spots do these evidences, in all their variety, make themselves so prominent to the casual eye.

There is scarcely any part of the eastern side where some enormous moraine does not force itself upon passing attention. One of the broad valleys, Moraine Park, is so named from a moraine built out for miles across the valley's floor by ancient parallel glaciers.

There are innumerable sparkling lakes, many of them nestling in bowls of solid granite that were hollowed out by glaciers. The gorges are walled in by spectacular glacial cirques or amphitheaters.

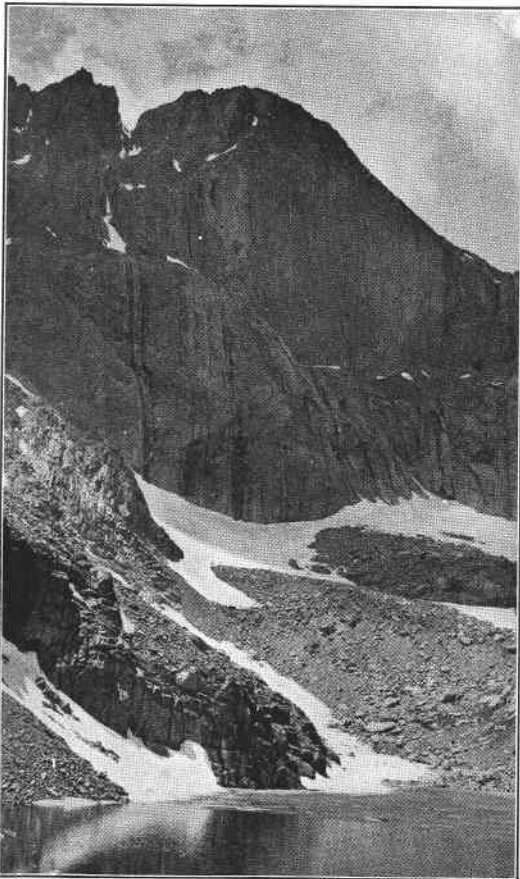
In short, this park is itself a primer of glacial geology whose simple, self-evident lessons immediately disclose the key to one of nature's chief scenic secrets.



Photograph by John King Sherman

THE CHISELED WESTERN WALL OF LOCH VALE

PRECIPICE-WALLED GORGES



Photograph by John King Sherman

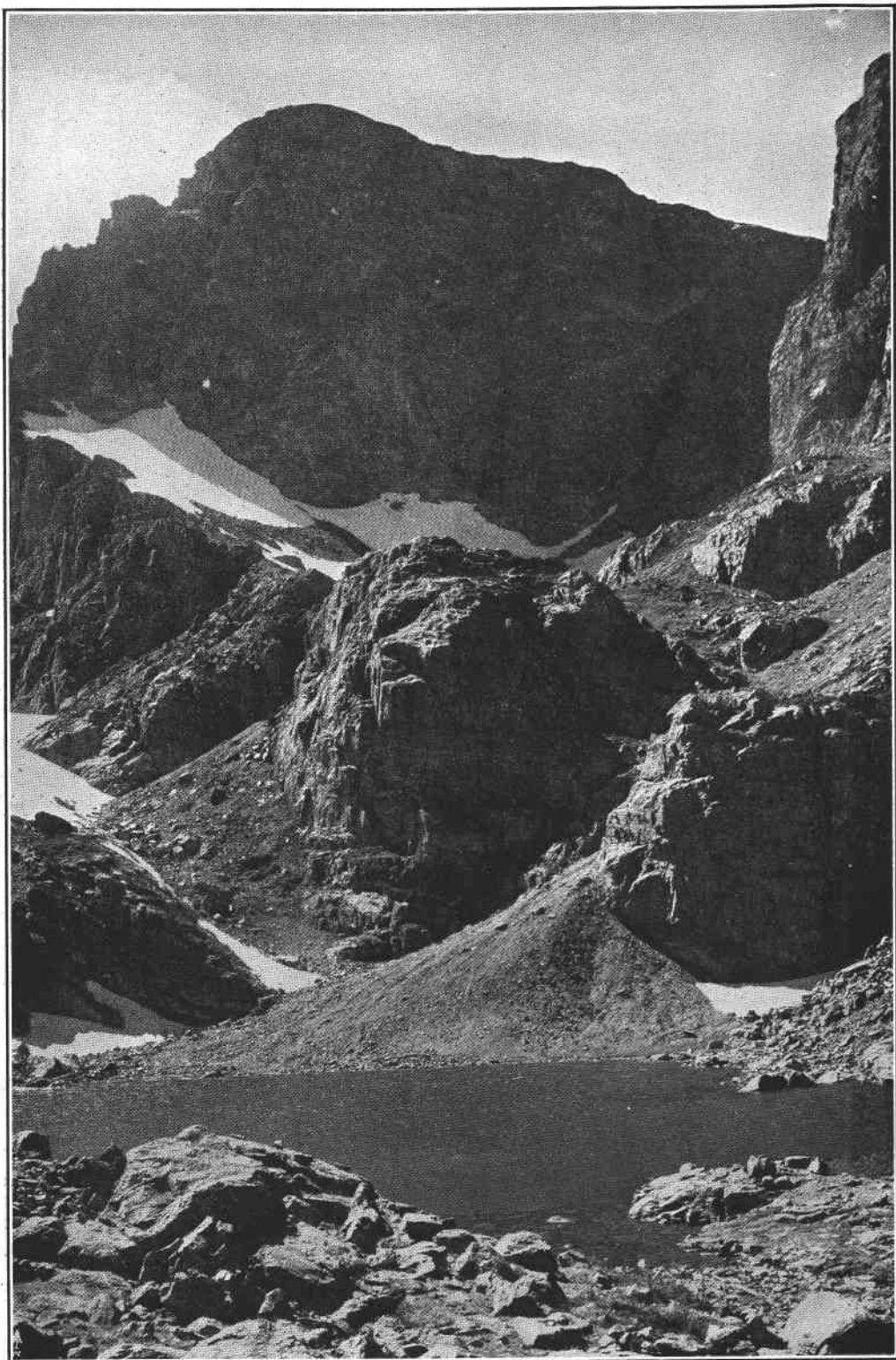
CHASM LAKE AND LONGS PEAK

A DISTINGUISHED feature of the park is its profusion of cliff-cradled, glacier-watered valleys unexcelled for wildness and the glory of their flowers. Here grandeur and romantic beauty compete.

These valleys lie in two groups, one north, the other south of Longs Peak, in the angles of the main range; the northern group called the Wild Gardens, the southern group called the Wild Basin.

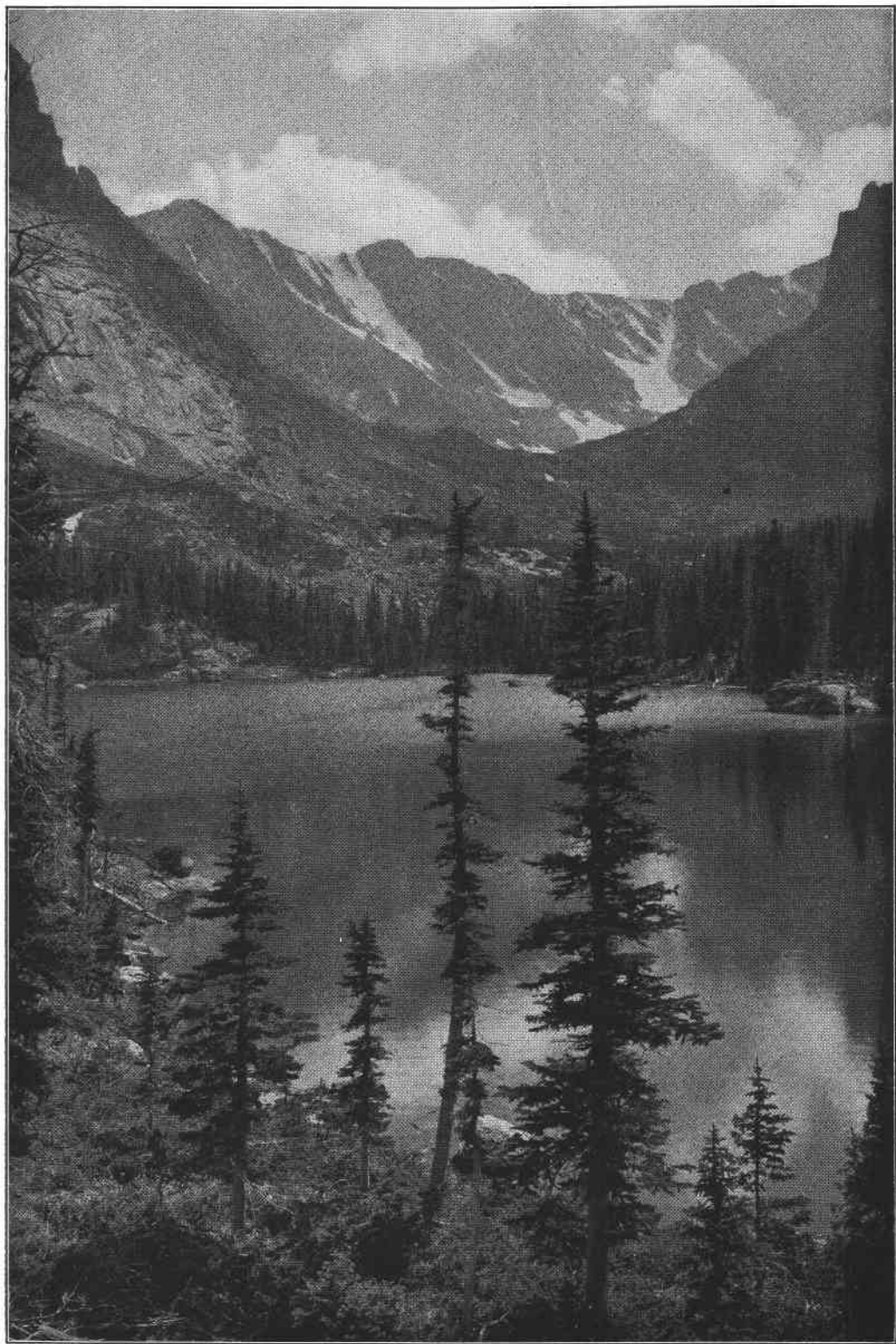
There are few spots, for instance, so impressively beautiful as Loch Vale, with its three shelved lakes lying two thousand feet sheer below Taylor Peak. Adjoining is Glacier Gorge at the foot of the precipitous north slope of Longs Peak, holding in rocky embrace its own group of three lakelets.

The Wild Basin, with its wealth of lake and precipice, still remains unexploited and known to few.

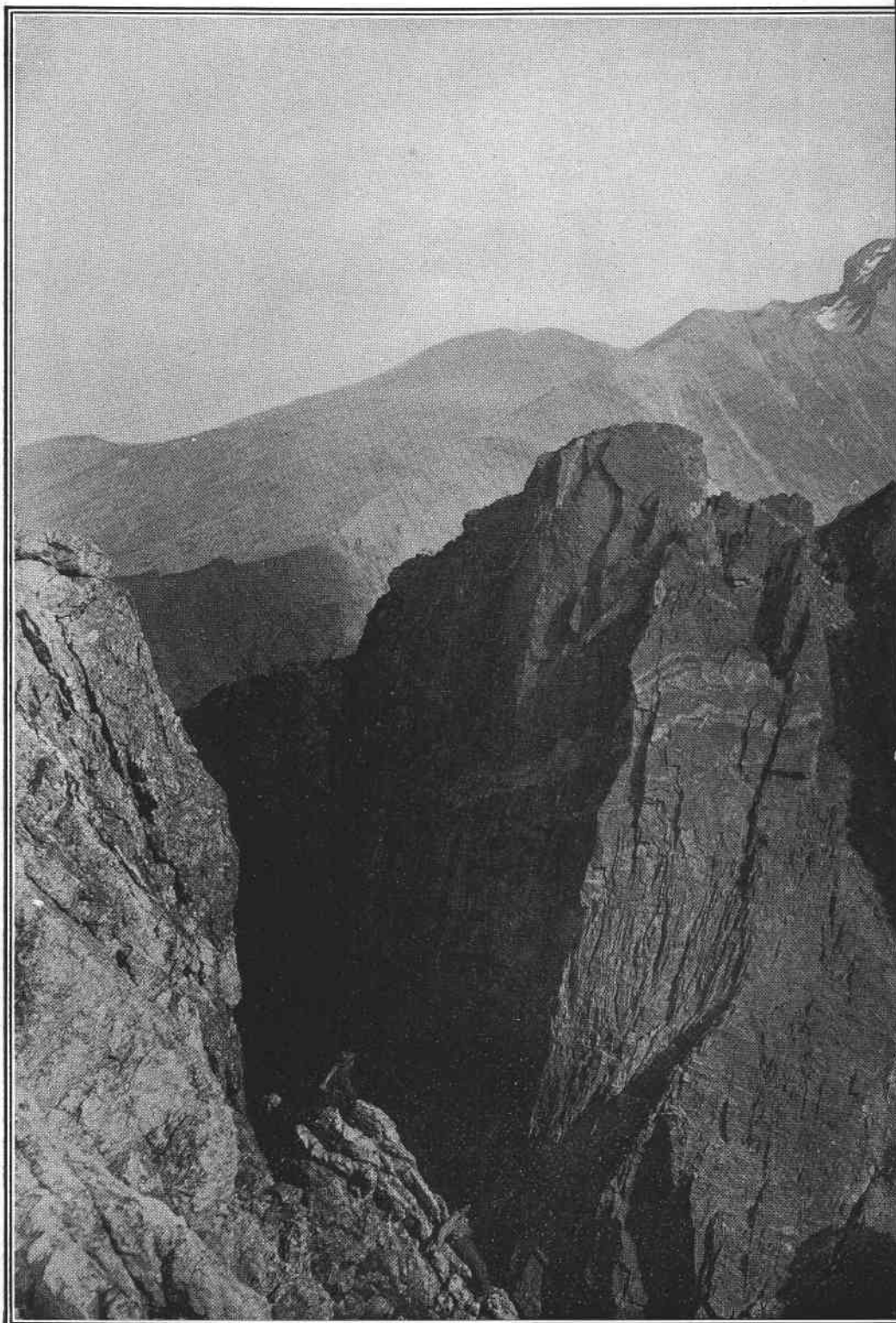


Photograph by Wiswall Brothers

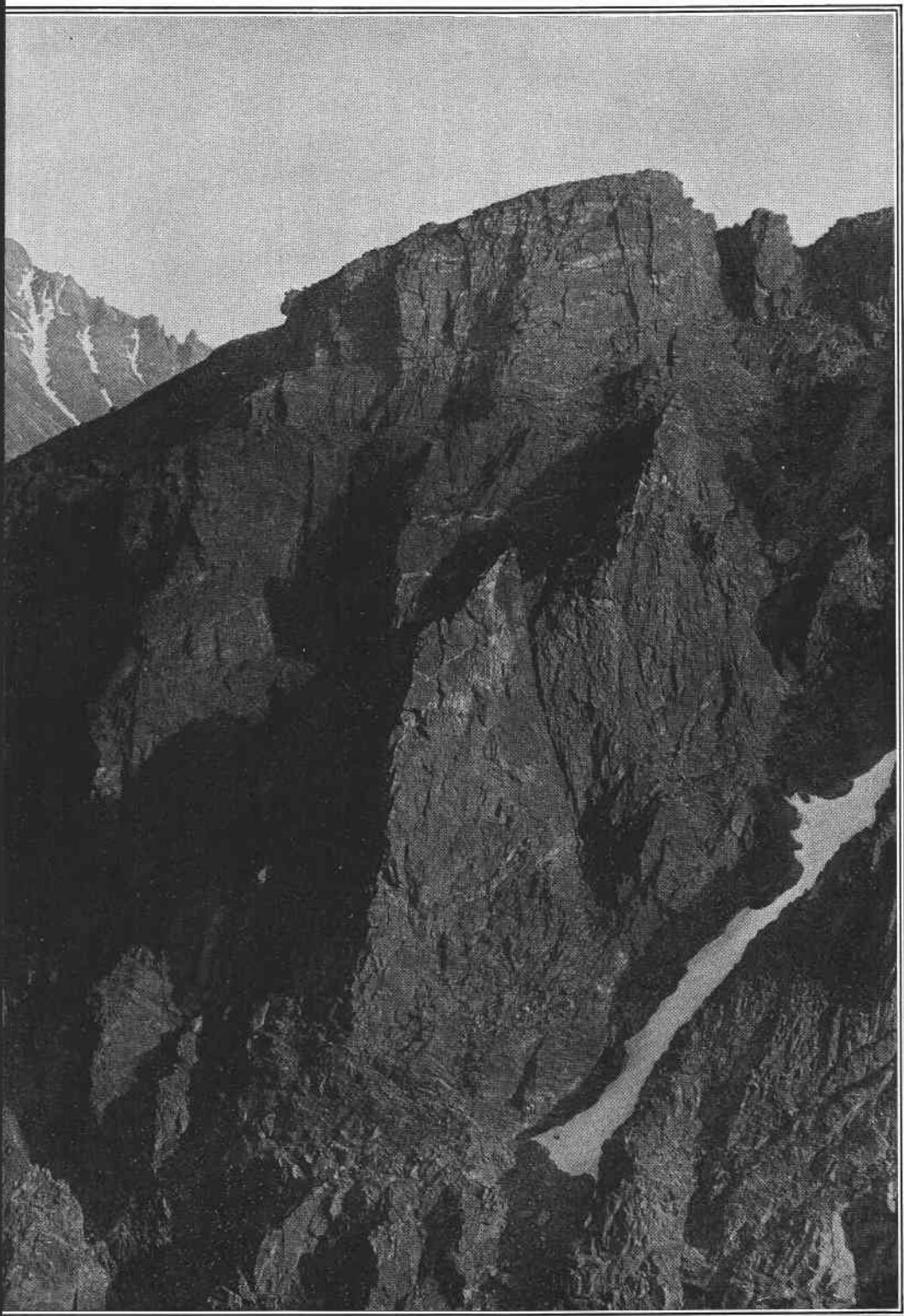
SKY POND AND TAYLOR PEAK, WILD GARDENS



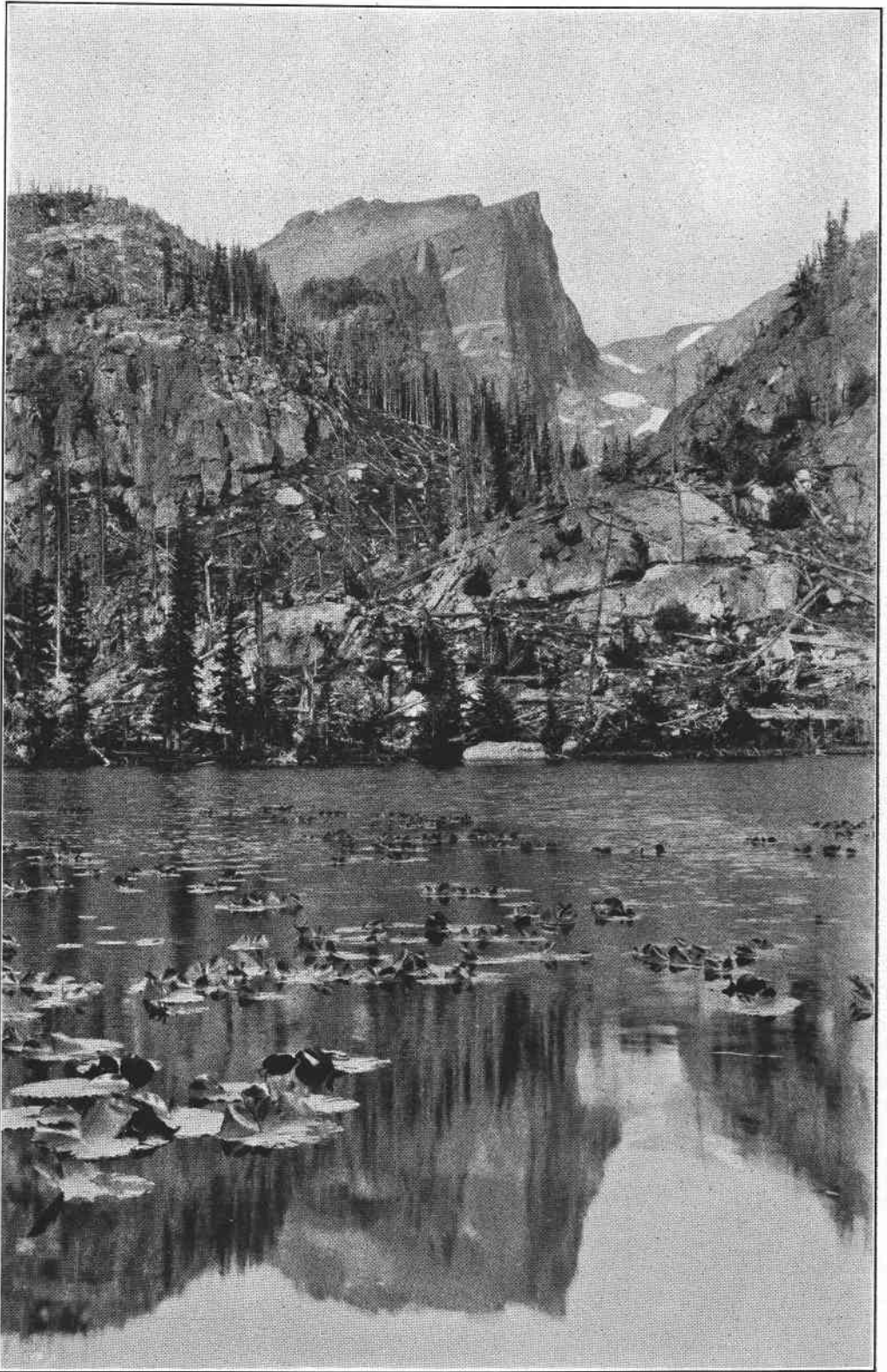
FEW MOUNTAIN GORGES ARE SO IMPRESSIVELY BEAUTIFUL AS LOCH VALE



MIDWAY OF THE RANGE, LONGS PEAK REARS HIS STATELY, SQUARE-CROWNED
This is the very heart of the Rockies; few photo



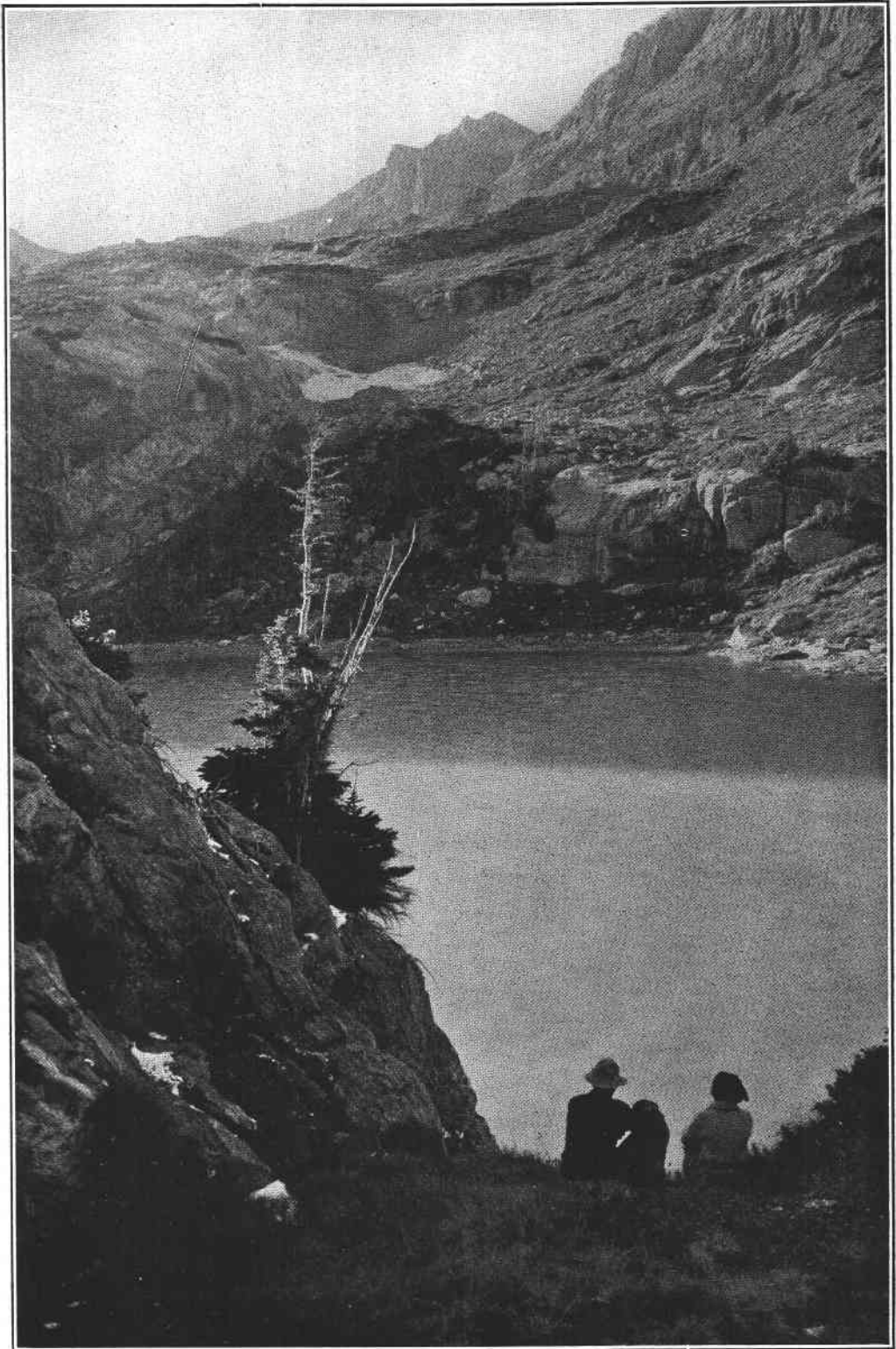
HEAD; A VERITABLE KING OF MOUNTAINS CALMLY OVERLOOKING ALL HIS REALM
graphs so fully express the spirit of the Snowy Range



Copyright by F. P. Clatworthy

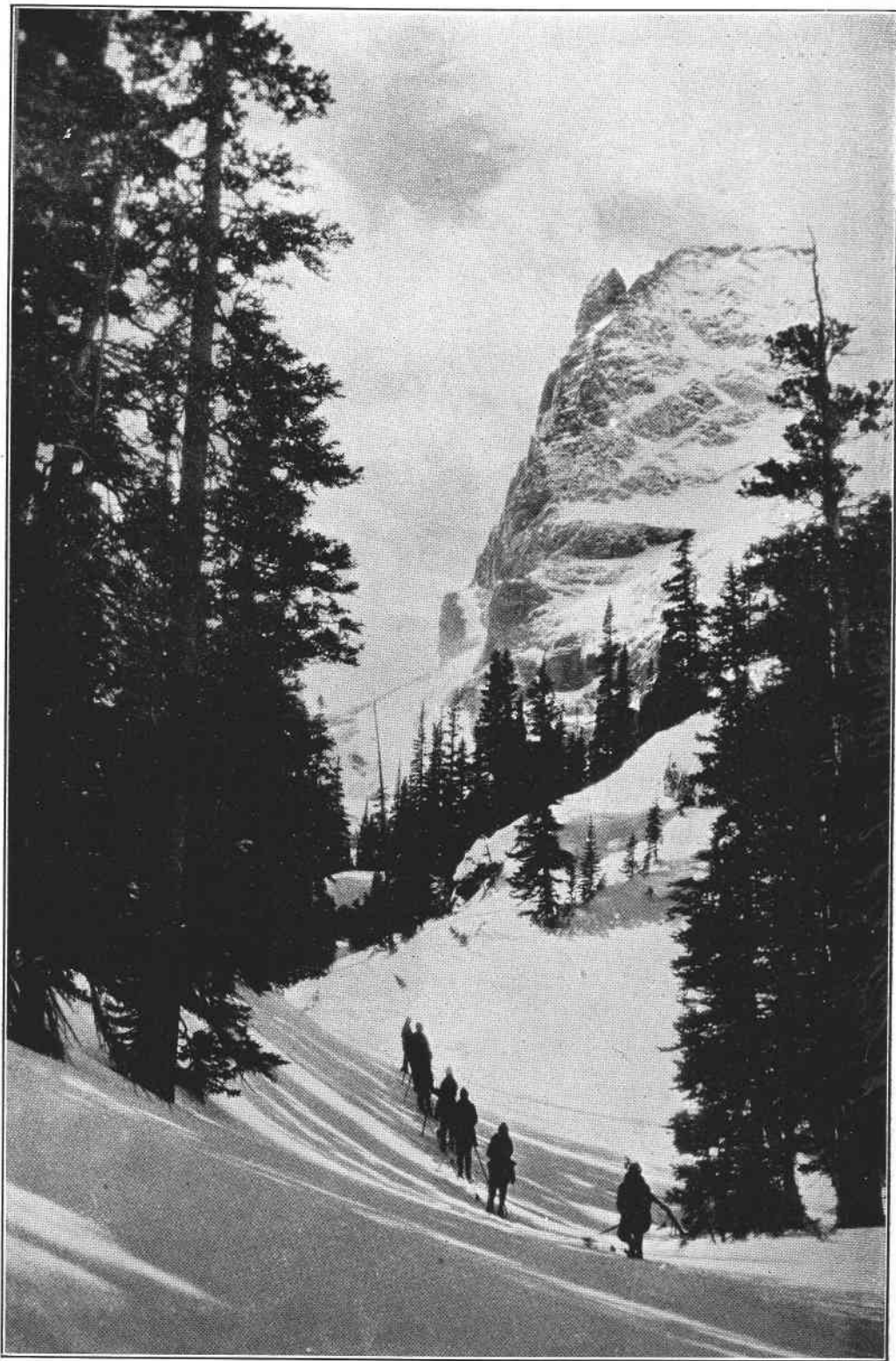
NYMPH LAKE AND HALLETT PEAK

[186]



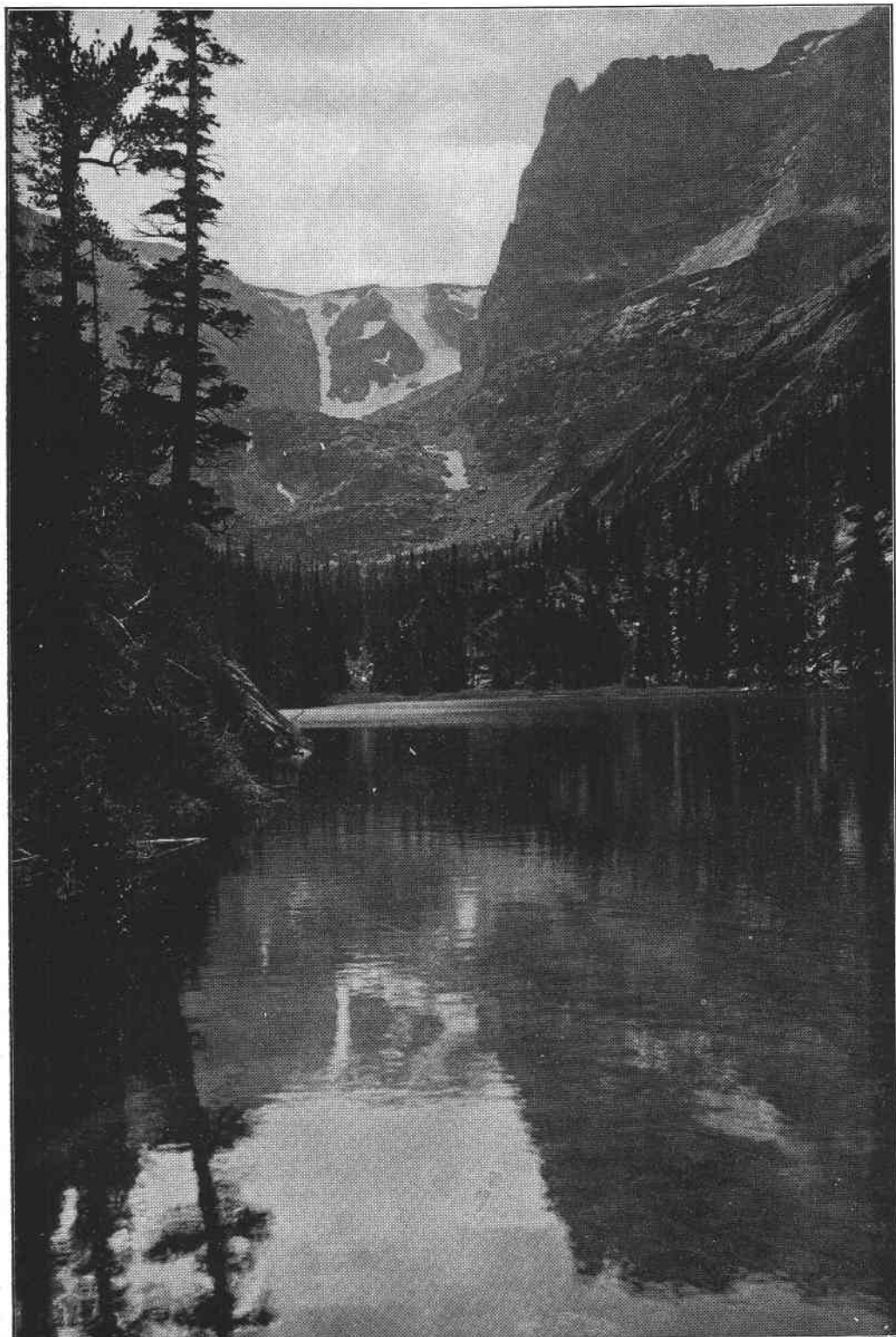
Photograph by Wiswall Brothers

BLUEBIRD LAKE, WILD BASIN



Photograph by Wm. F. Ervin

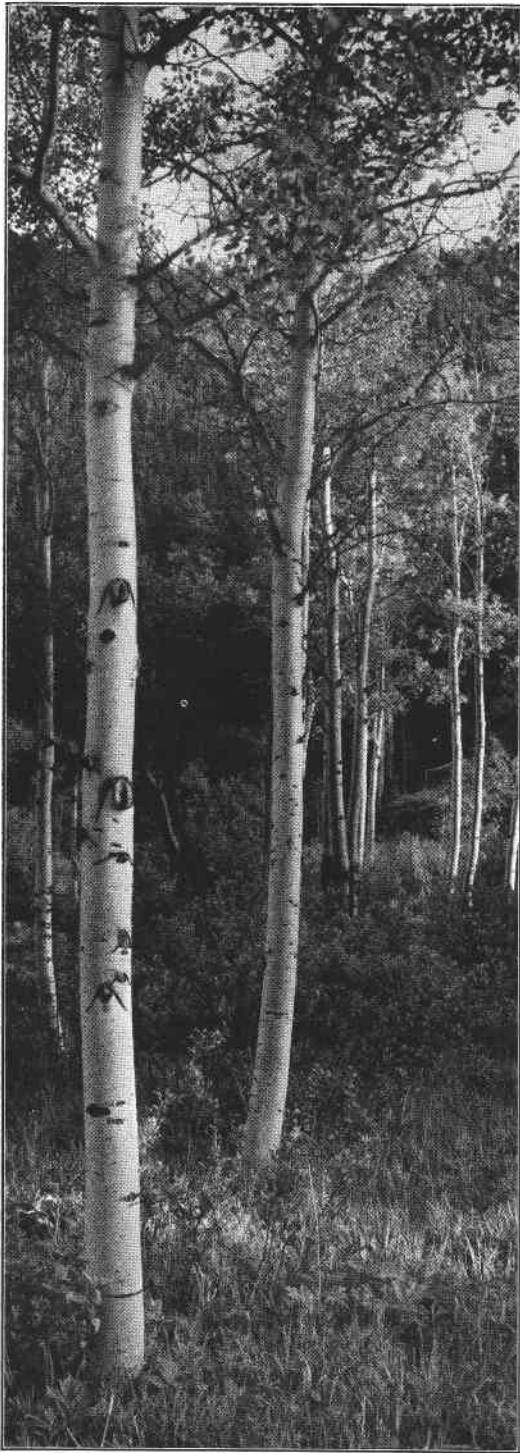
SKIING IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK, NOTCHTOP MOUNTAIN IN BACKGROUND



Photograph by U. S. Reclamation Service

ODESSA LAKE IS ALMOST ENCIRCLED BY SNOW-SPATTERED SUMMITS

METROPOLIS OF BEAVERLAND



Copyright by Wiswall Brothers, Denver

AN ASPEN THICKET TRAIL IS A PATH
OF DELIGHT

THE visitor will not forget the aspens in the Rocky Mountain National Park. Their white trunks and branches and their luxuriant bright green foliage are never out of sight. A trail through an aspen thicket is a path of delight.

Because of the unusual aspen growths, the region is the favored home of beavers, who make the tender bark their principal food. Beaver dams block countless streams and beaver houses emerge from the still ponds above. In some retired spots the engineering feats of generations of beaver families may be traced in all their considerable range.

Nowhere is the picturesqueness of timber line more quickly and more easily seen. A horse after early breakfast, a steep mountain trail, an hour of unique enjoyment, and one may be back for late luncheon.

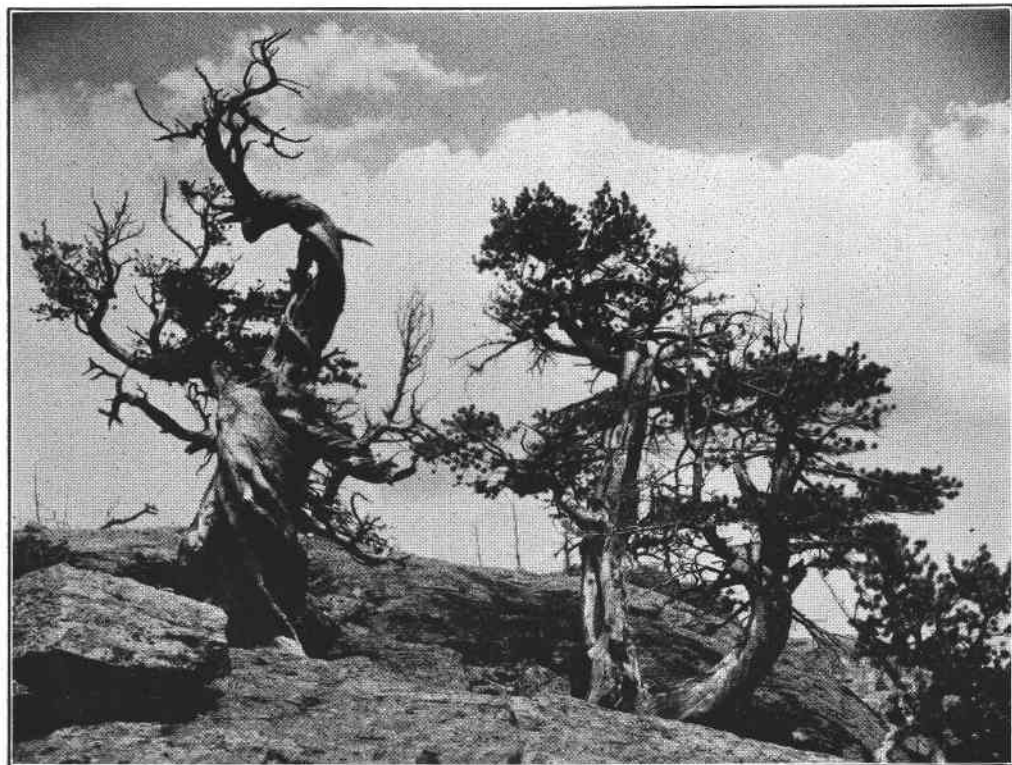
Eleven thousand feet up, the winter struggles between trees and icy gales are grotesquely exhibited.

The first sight of luxuriant Engelmann spruces creeping closely upon the ground instead of rising a hundred and fifty feet straight and true as masts is not soon forgotten. Many stems strong enough to partly defy the winters' gales grow bent in half circles. Others, starting straight in shelter of some large rock, bend at right angles where they emerge above it. Many succeed in lifting their trunks but not in growing branches except in their lee, thus suggesting great evergreen dust brushes.



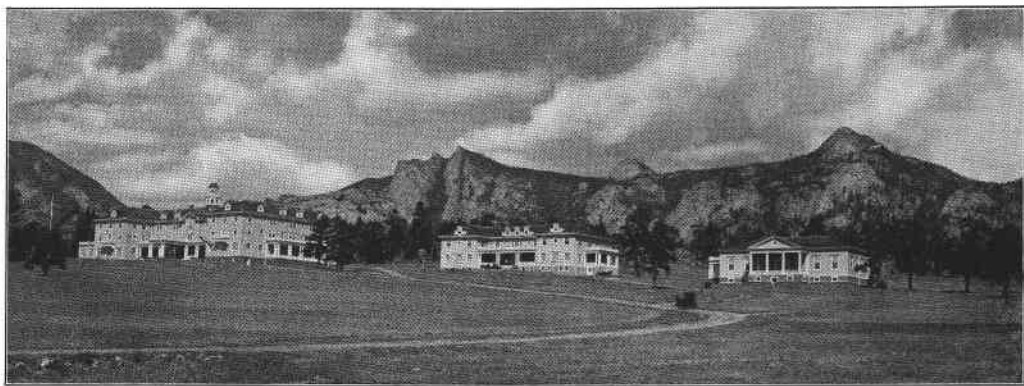
Photograph by Enos Mills

BEAVER DAMS BLOCK COUNTLESS STREAMS



Photograph by F. J. Francis

WIND-TWISTED TREES AT TIMBER LINE



Photograph by U. S. Reclamation Service

THE STANLEY HOTEL AND MANOR

EASY TO REACH AND TO SEE

THE accessibility of the Rocky Mountain National Park is apparent by a glance at any map. Denver is less than thirty hours from St. Louis and Chicago, two days only from New York. Four hours from Denver will put you in Estes Park.

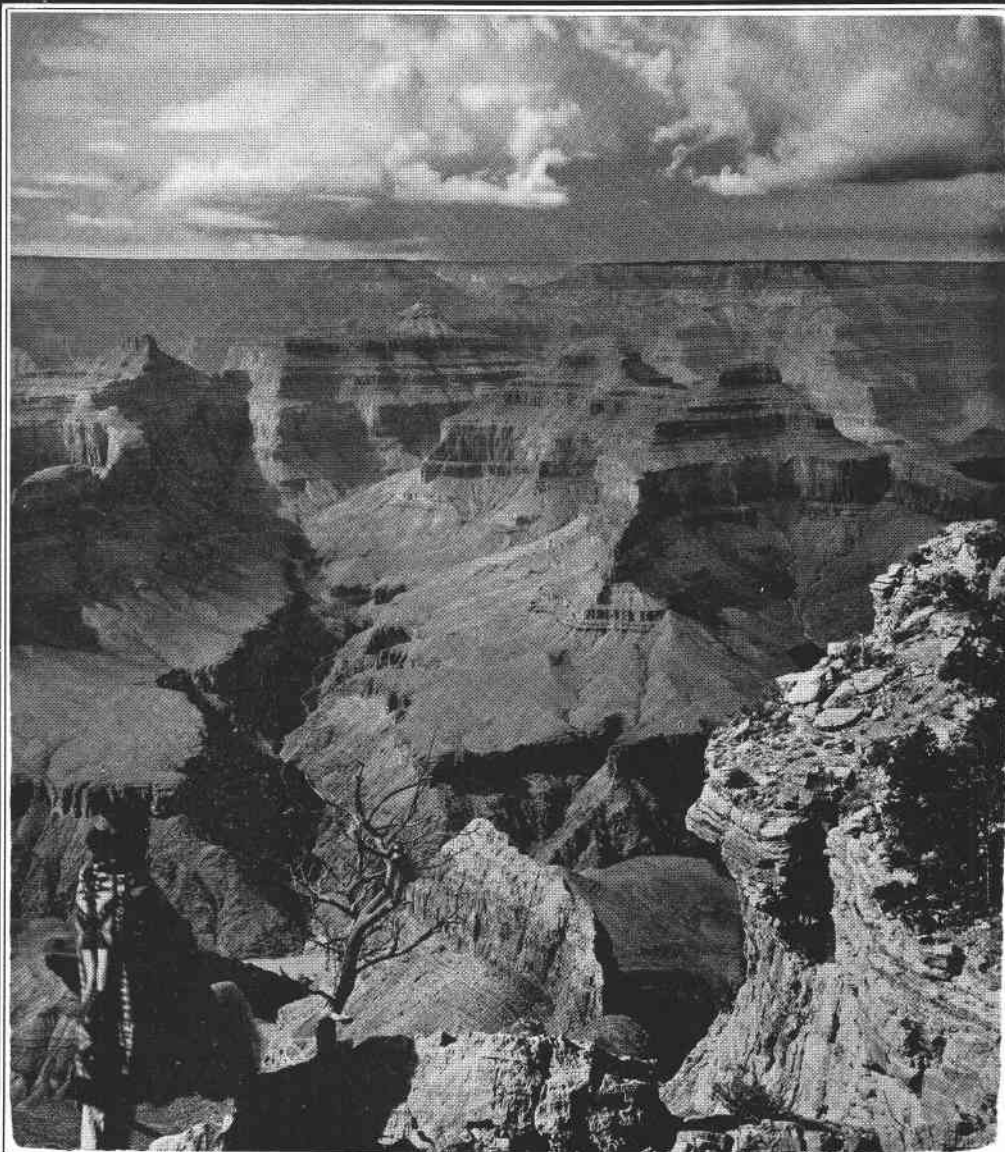
Once there, comfortable in one of its many hotels of varying range of tariff, and the summits and the gorges of this mountain-top paradise resolve themselves into a choice between foot and horseback.

There are also a few most comfortable houses and several somewhat primitive camps within the park's boundaries at the very foot of its noblest scenery.



Photograph by F. P. Clatworthy

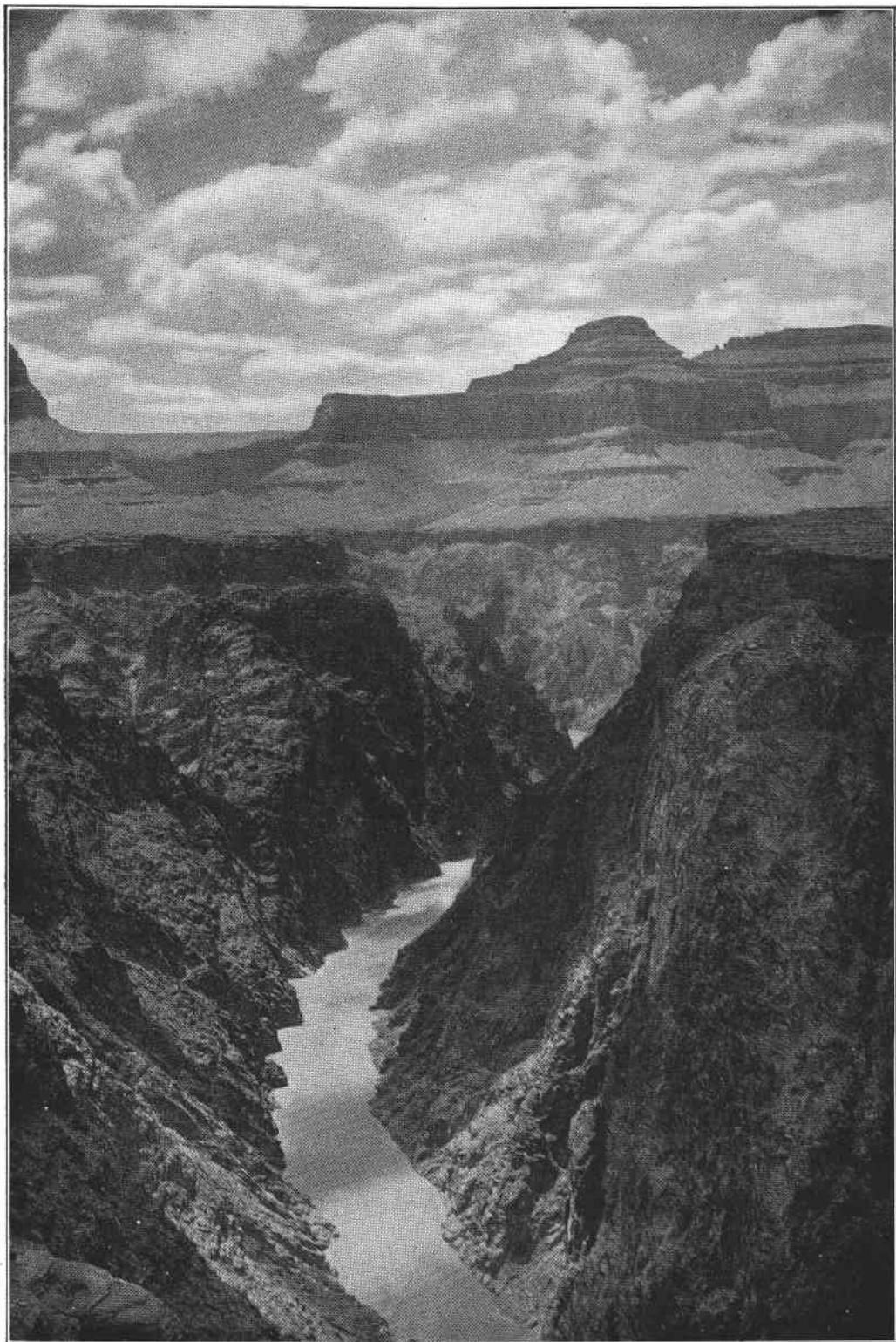
GRAND LAKE



"BY FAR THE MOST SUBLIME OF ALL EARTHLY SPECTACLES"

—CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER

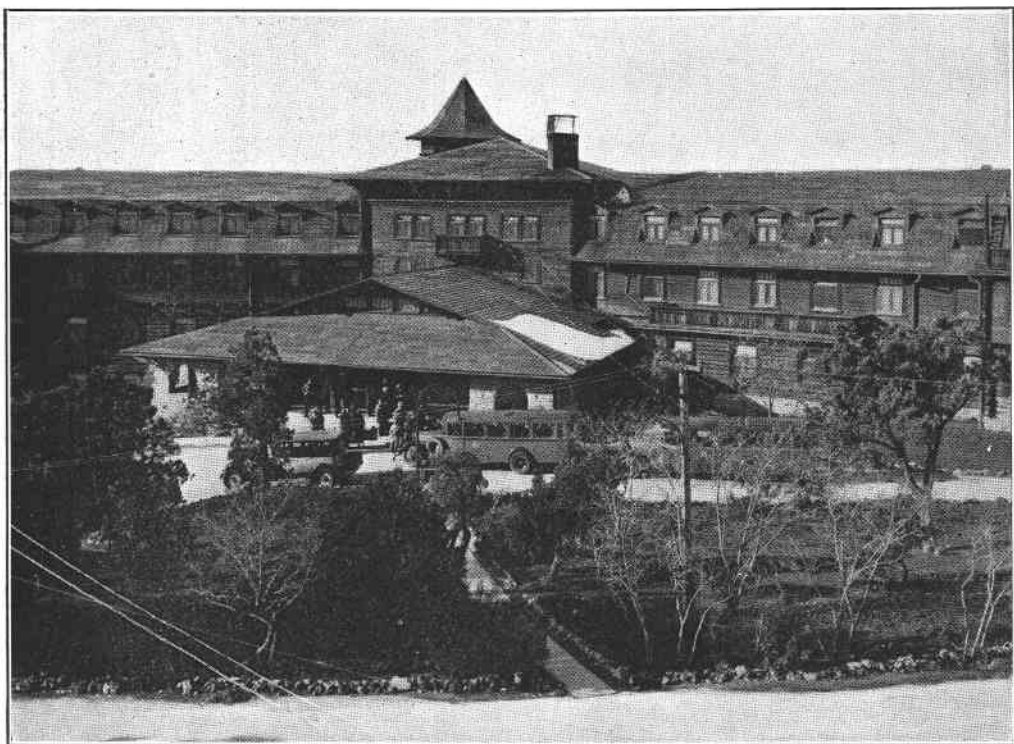
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK



Photograph by George R. King

"IT IS BEYOND COMPARISON—BEYOND DESCRIPTION; ABSOLUTELY UNPARALLELED
THROUGHOUT THE WIDE WORLD"

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT



Photograph by Fred Harvey

LEAVING EL TOVAR FOR A SCENIC TRIP

COLOSSUS OF CANYONS

MORE mysterious in its depth than the Himalayas in their height," writes Professor John C. Van Dyke, "the Grand Canyon remains not the eighth but the first wonder of the world. There is nothing like it."

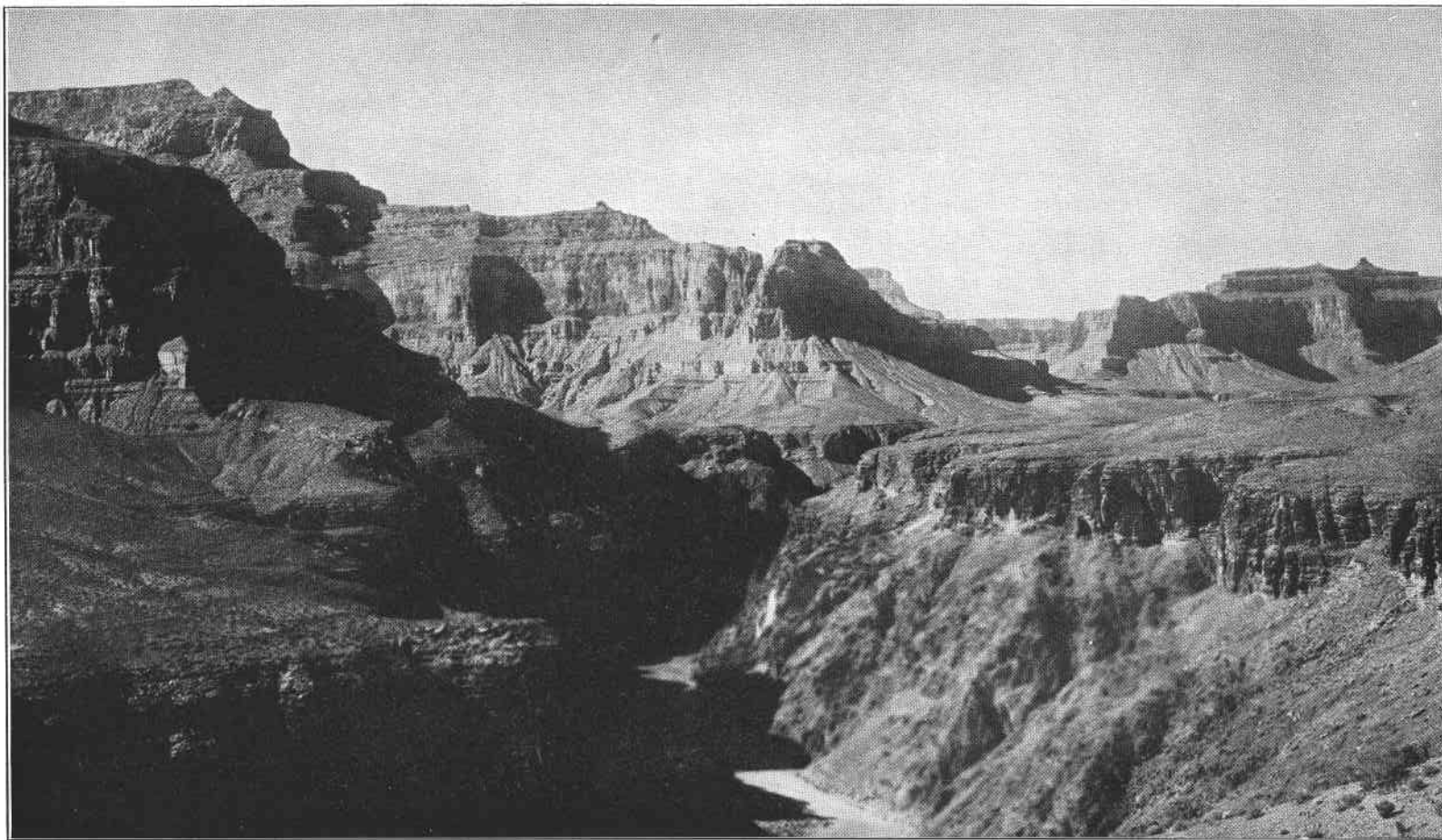
Even the most superficial description of this enormous spectacle may not be put in words. The wanderer upon the rim overlooks a thousand square miles of pyramids and minarets carved from the painted depths. Many miles away and more than a mile below the level of his feet he sees a tiny silver thread which he knows is the giant Colorado.

He is numbed by the spectacle. At first he can not comprehend it. There is no measure, nothing which the eye can grasp, the mind fathom.

It may be hours before he can even slightly adjust himself to the titanic spectacle, before it ceases to be utter chaos; and not until then does he begin to exclaim in rapture.

And he never wholly adjusts himself, for with dawning appreciation comes growing wonder. Comprehension lies always just beyond his reach.

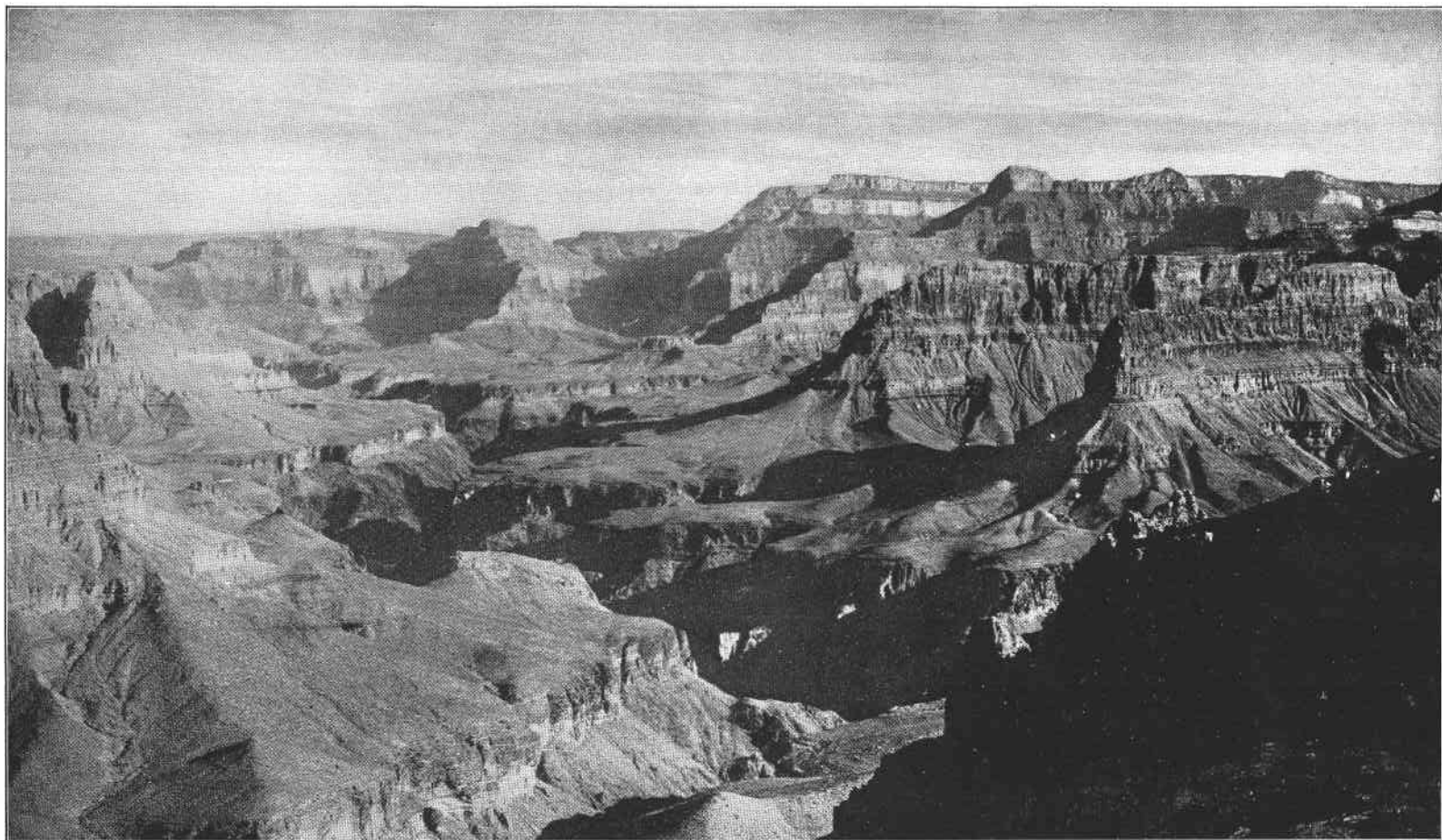
The Colorado River is formed by the confluence of the Grand and the Green Rivers. Together they gather the waters of three hundred thousand square miles. Their many canyons reach this magnificent climax in northern Arizona. The Grand Canyon became a national park in February, 1919.



Copyright by Fred Harvey

“A PAGEANT OF GHASTLY DESOLATION AND YET OF FRIGHTFUL VITALITY, SUCH AS NEITHER DANTE NOR MILTON IN THEIR MOST
SUBLIME CONCEPTIONS EVER EVEN APPROACHED ”

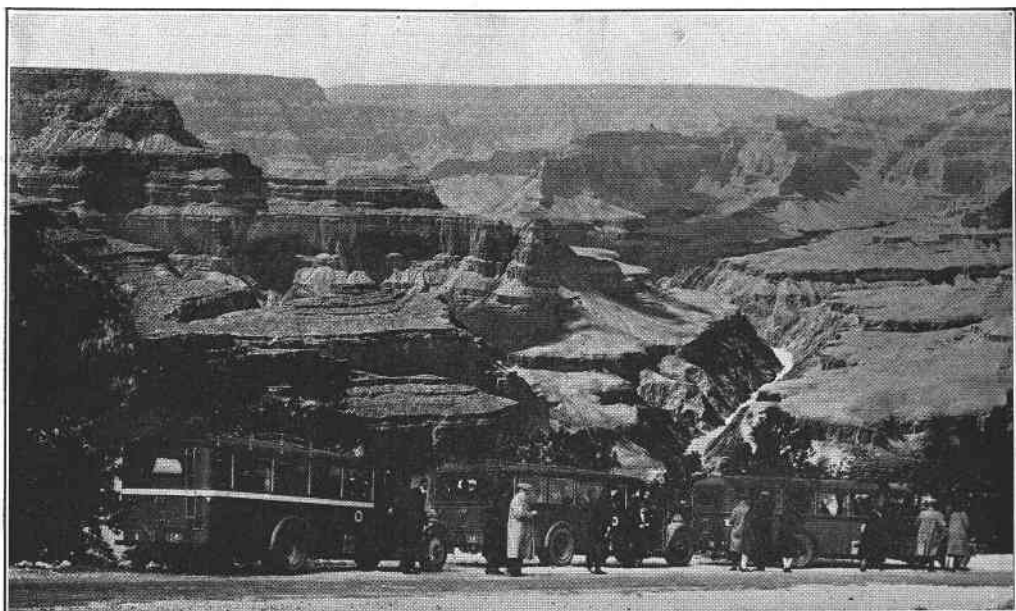
—WILLIAM WINTER



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"A GIGANTIC STATEMENT FOR EVEN NATURE TO MAKE ALL IN ONE MIGHTY STONE WORD. WILDNESS SO GODFUL, COSMIC, PRIMEVAL,
BESTOWS A NEW SENSE OF EARTH'S BEAUTY AND SIZE"

—JOHN MUIR

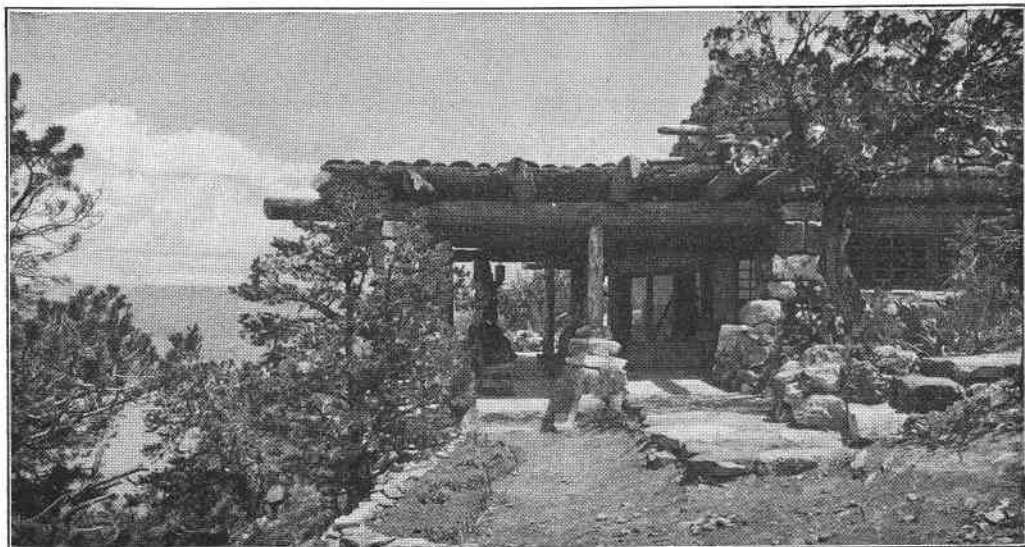


Photograph by Fred Harvey

THE RIM ROAD AFFORDS MANY GLORIOUS VIEWS

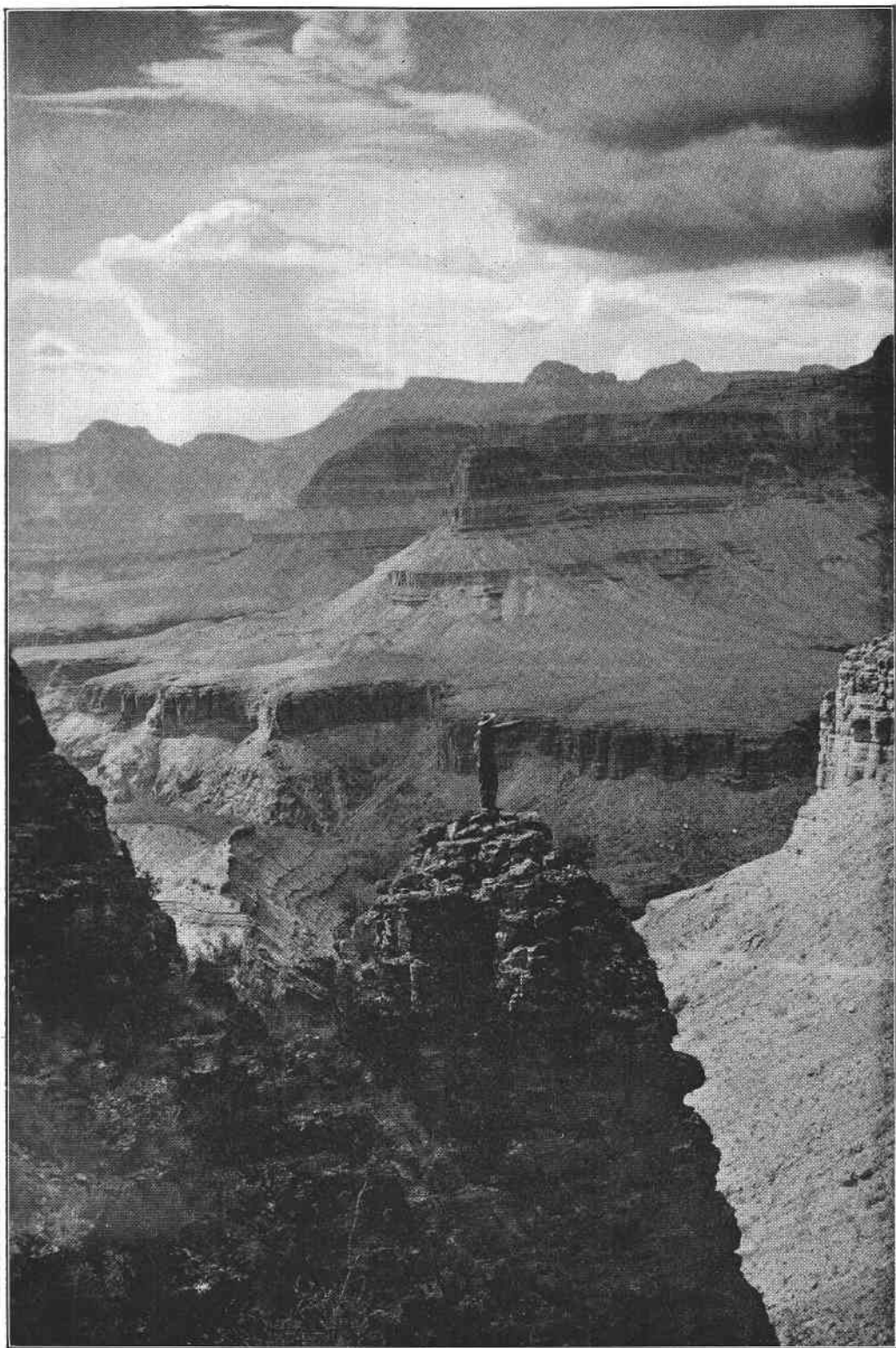
BY SUNSET AND MOONRISE

“WHEN the light falls into it, harsh, direct, and searching,” writes Hamlin Garland, “it is great, but not beautiful. The lines are chaotic, disturbing—but wait! The clouds and the sunset, the moonrise and the storm, will transform it into a splendor no mountain range can surpass. Peaks will shift and glow, walls darken, crags take fire, and gray-green mesas, dimly seen, take on the gleam of opalescent lakes of mountain water.”



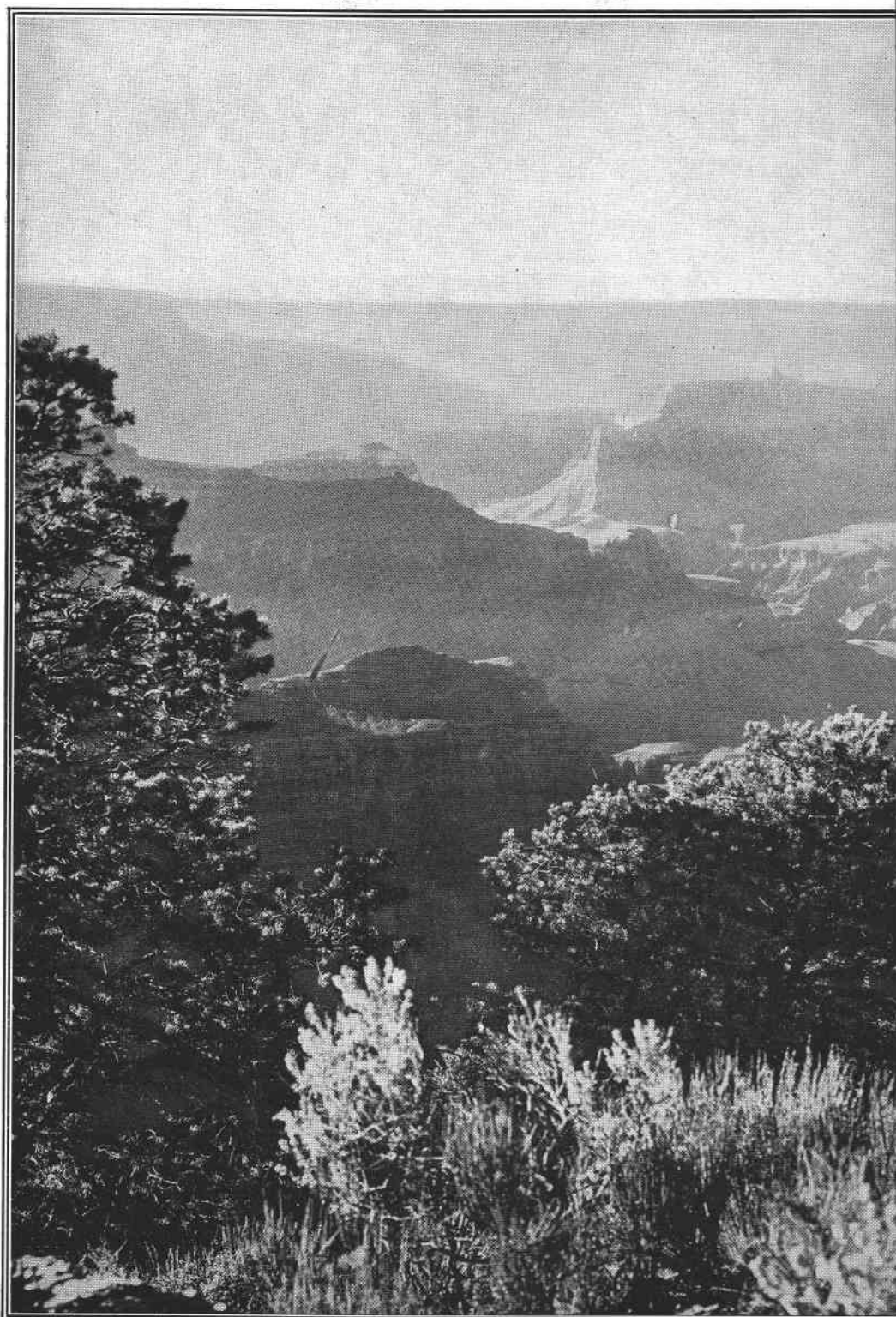
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HERMIT'S REST, NEAR THE HEAD OF THE HERMIT'S TRAIL TO THE RIVER



Photograph by U. S. Reclamation Service

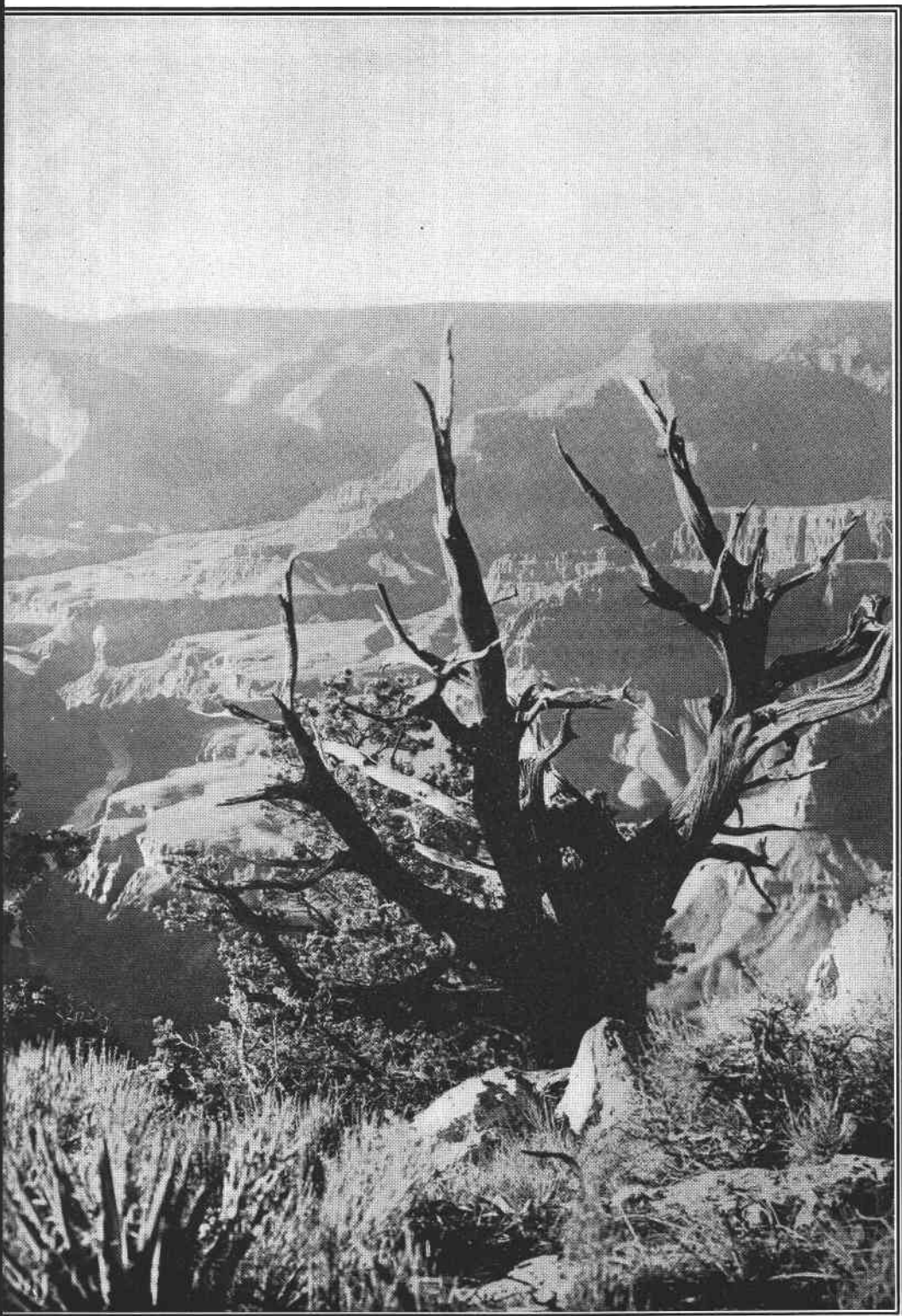
“IS ANY FIFTY MILES OF MOTHER EARTH AS FEARFUL, OR ANY PART AS FEARFUL,
AS FULL OF GLORY, AS FULL OF GOD?” —JOAQUIN MILLER



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SUNSET FROM

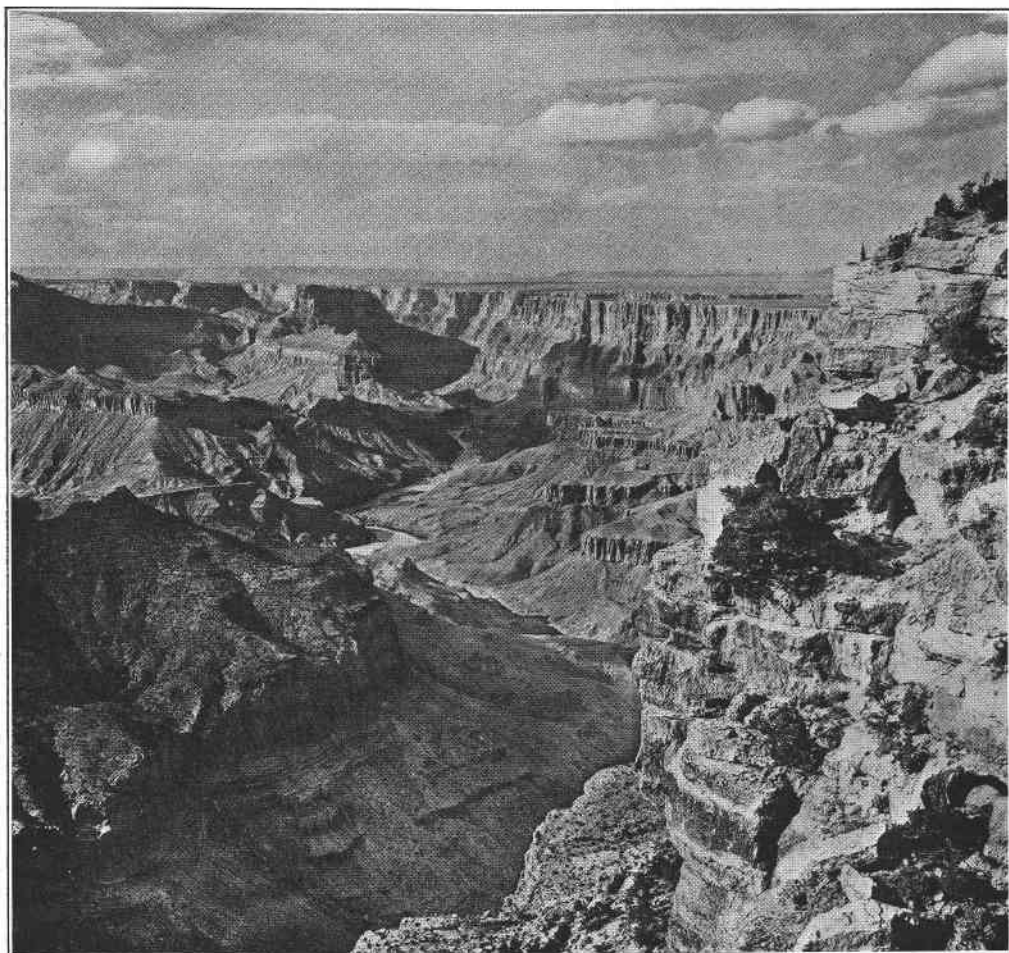
“Peaks Will Shift and Glow, Walls Darken, Craggs Take Fire, and Gray-Green



PIMA POINT

Mesas, Dimly Seen, Take on the Gleam of Opalescent Lakes "

—HAMLIN GARLAND



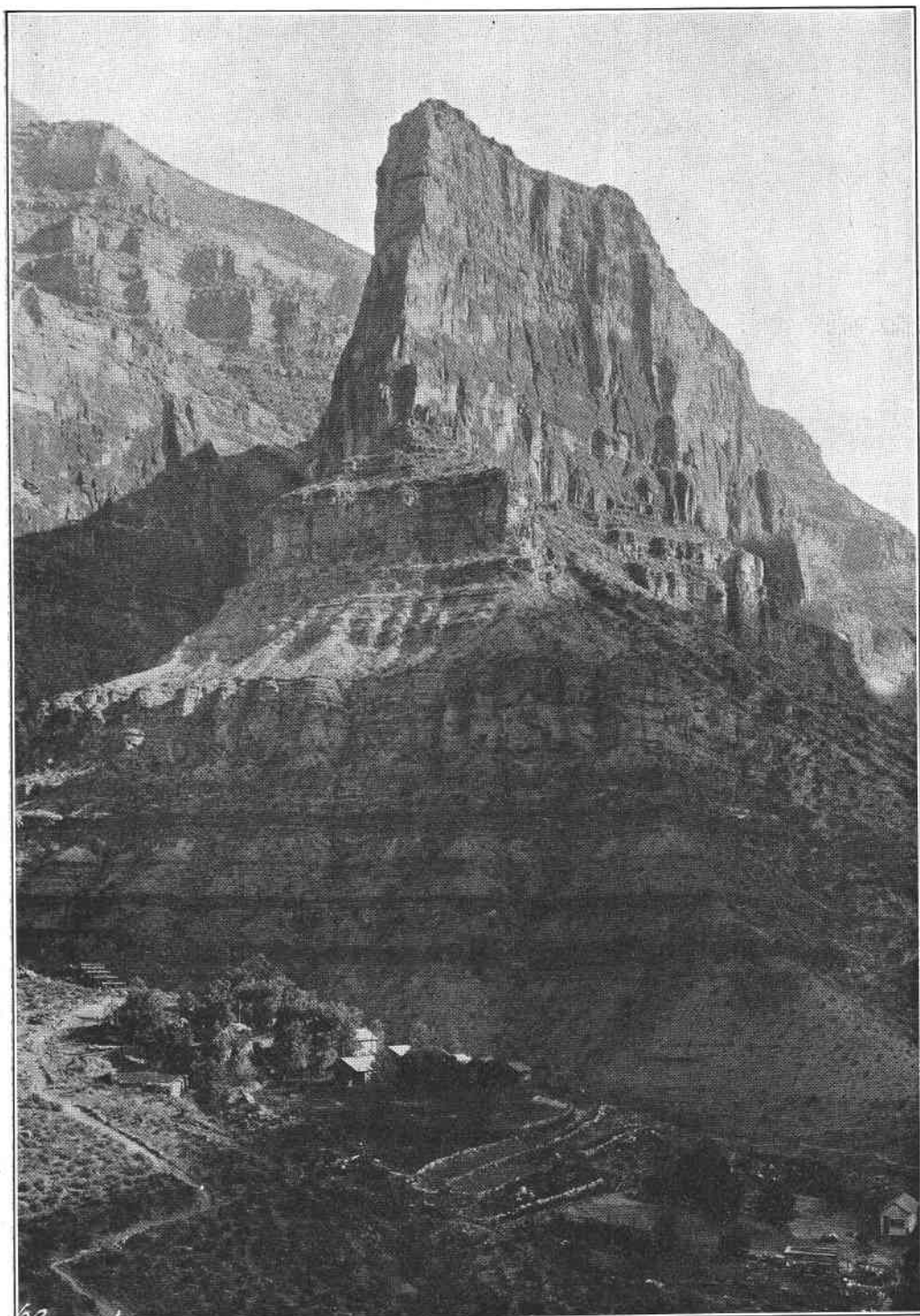
Photograph by Fred Harvey

VIEW FROM LIPAN POINT, OVERLOOKING CONFLUENCE OF LITTLE COLORADO RIVER
AND A SECTION OF THE PAINTED DESERT

PAINTED IN MAGIC COLORS

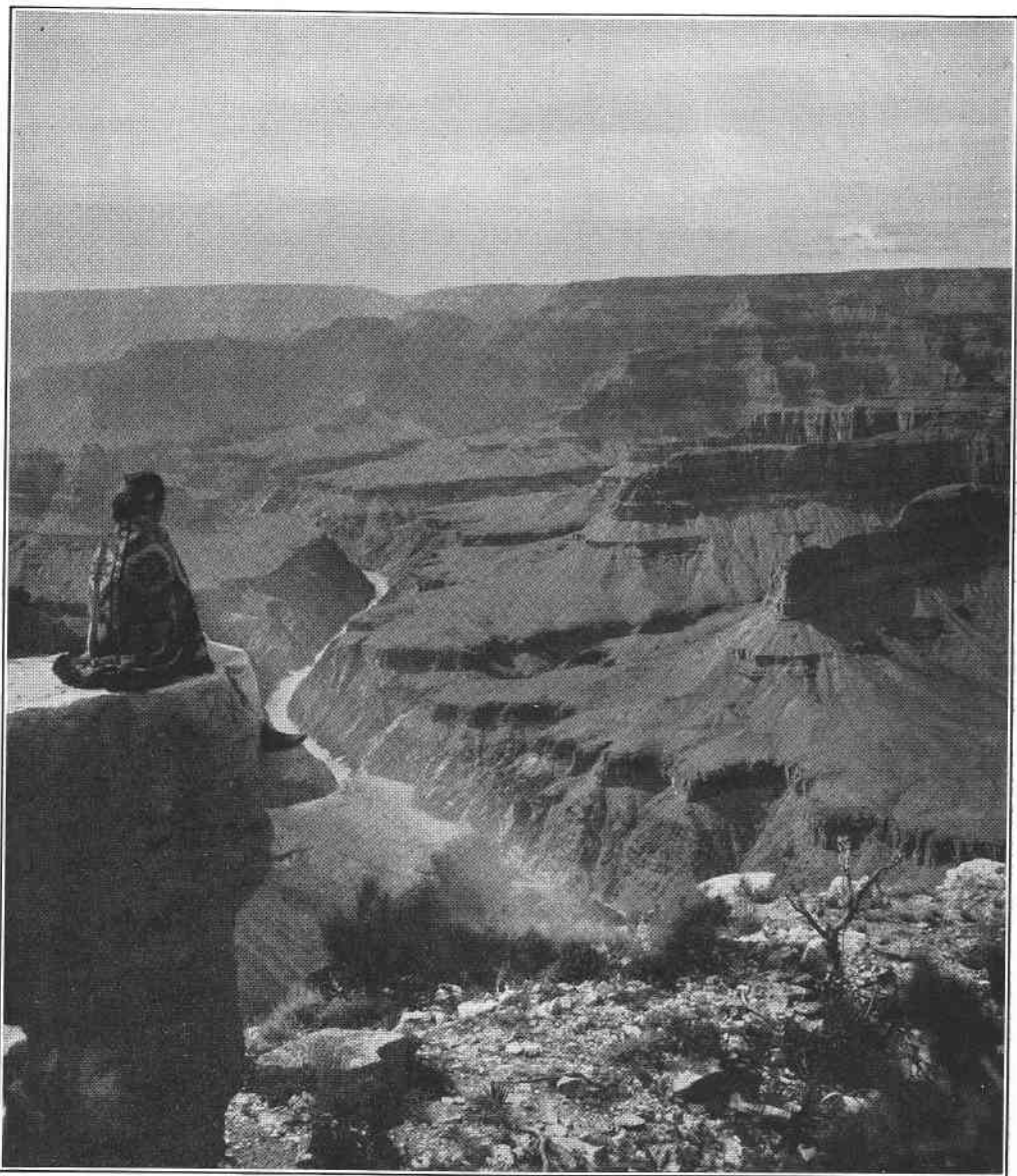
THE blues and the grays and the mauves and the reds are second in glory only to the canyon's size and sculpture. The colors change with every changing hour. The morning and the evening shadows play magicians' tricks.

"It seems like a gigantic statement for even Nature to make all in one mighty stone word," writes John Muir. "Wildness so Godful, cosmic, primeval, bestows a new sense of earth's beauty and size. . . . But the colors, the living, rejoicing colors, chanting morning and evening in chorus to heaven! Whose brush or pencil, however lovingly inspired, can give us these? In the supreme flaming glory of sunset the whole canyon is transfigured, as if the life and light of centuries of sunshine stored up in the rocks was now being poured forth as from one glorious fountain, flooding both earth and sky."



62
Photograph by Fred Harvey

NEAR THE BOTTOM OF THE CANYON, SHOWING HERMIT CAMP AT THE FOOT
OF A LOFTY MONUMENT



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

THE PROFOUND ABYSS

ROMANTIC INDIAN LEGEND

THE Indians believed the Grand Canyon the road to heaven. A great chief mourned the death of his wife. To him came the god Ta-vwoats and offered to prove that his wife was in a happier land by taking him there to look upon her happiness. Ta-vwoats then made a trail through the protecting mountains and led the chief to the happy land. Thus was created the canyon gorge of the Colorado.

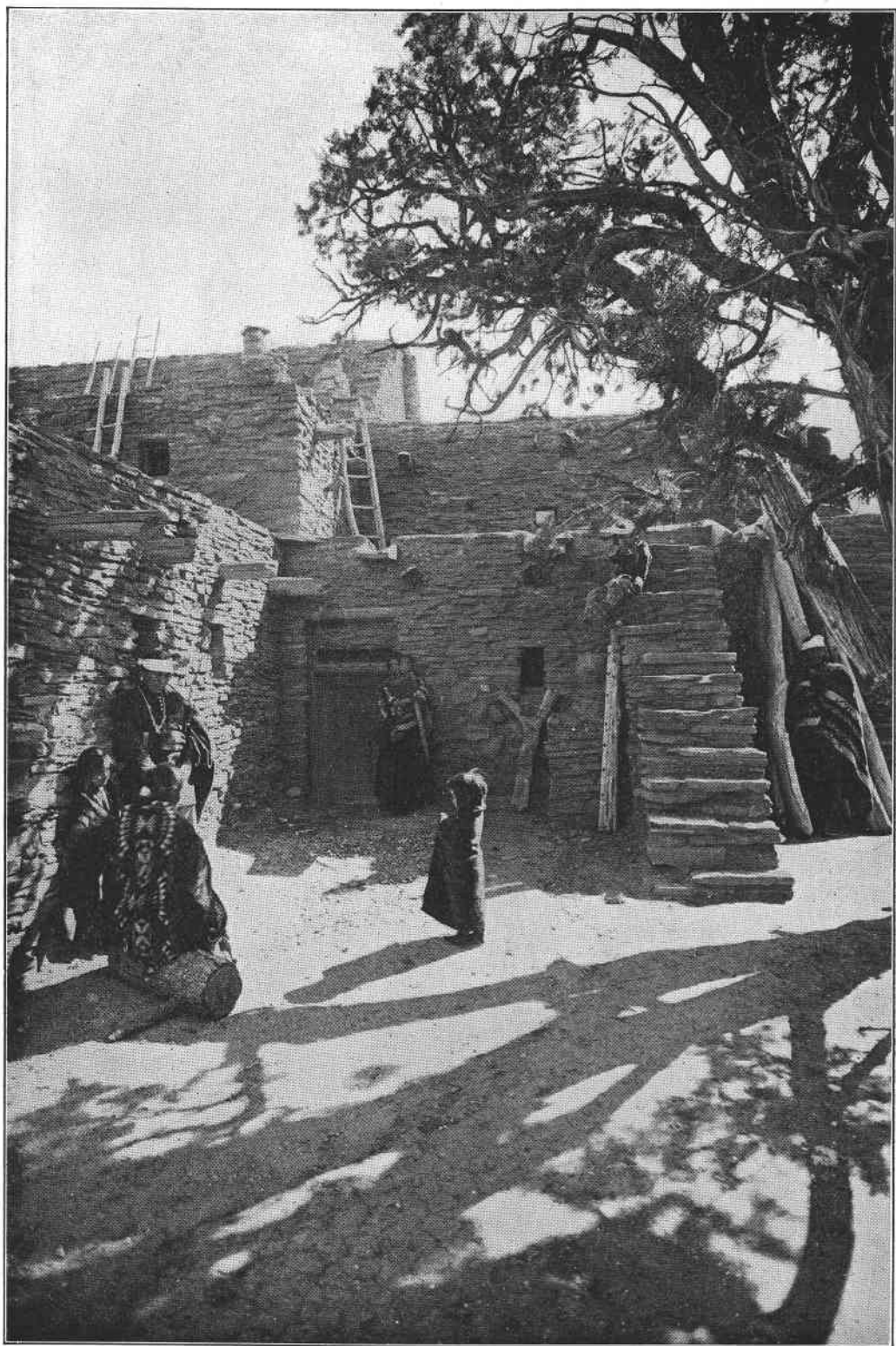
On their return, lest the unworthy should find this happy land, Ta-vwoats rolled through the trail a wild, surging river. Thus was created the Colorado.



Photograph by Fred Harvey

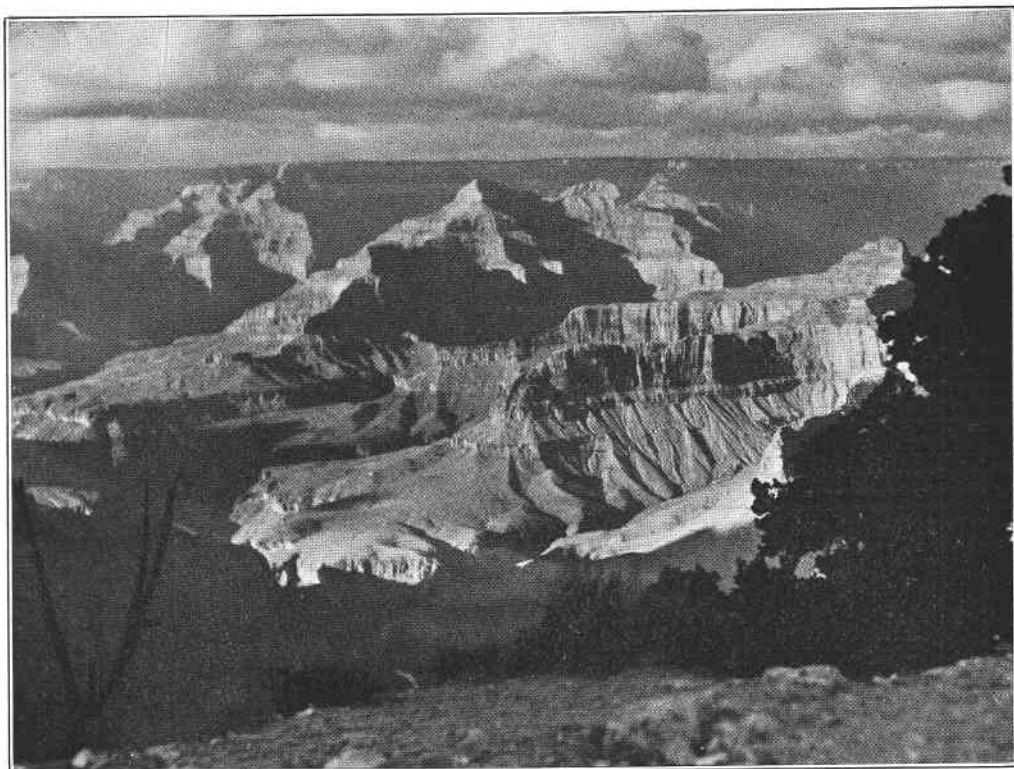
KAIBAB SUSPENSION BRIDGE

Built by the National Park Service to span the Colorado River at the foot of the Kaibab Trail



Copyright by Fred Harvey

HOPI HOUSE AT EL TOVAR, REPRODUCED FROM AN ANCIENT HOPI COMMUNITY DWELLING



Photograph by Fred Harvey

WHEN CLOUDS AND CANYON MEET AND MERGE

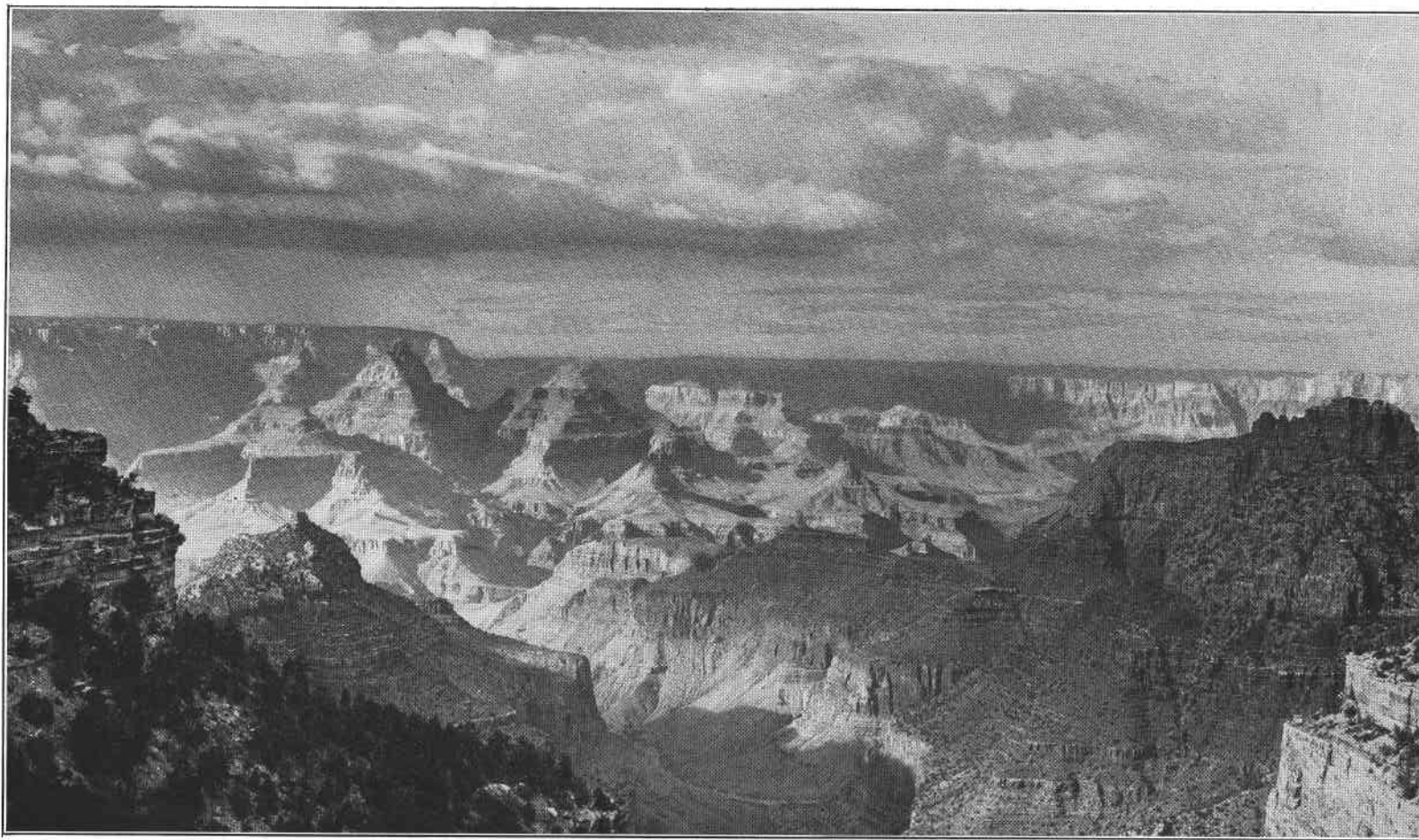
MASTERPIECE OF EROSION

THE rain falling in the plowed field forms rivulets in the furrows. The rivulets unite in a muddy torrent in the roadside gutter. With succeeding showers the gutter wears an ever-deepening channel in the soft soil. With the passing season the gutter becomes a gully. Here and there, in places, its banks undermine and fall in. Here and there the rivulets from the field wear tiny tributary gullies. Between the breaks in the banks and the tributaries irregular masses of earth remain standing, sometimes resembling mimic cliffs, sometimes washed and worn into mimic peaks and spires.

Such roadside erosion is familiar to us all. A hundred times we have idly noted the fantastic water-carved walls and minaretted slopes of these ditches. But seldom, perhaps, have we realized that the muddy roadside ditch and the world-famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado are, from nature's standpoint, identical; that they differ only in soil and size.

The arid States of our great Southwest constitute an enormous plateau or table-land from four to eight thousand feet above sea level.

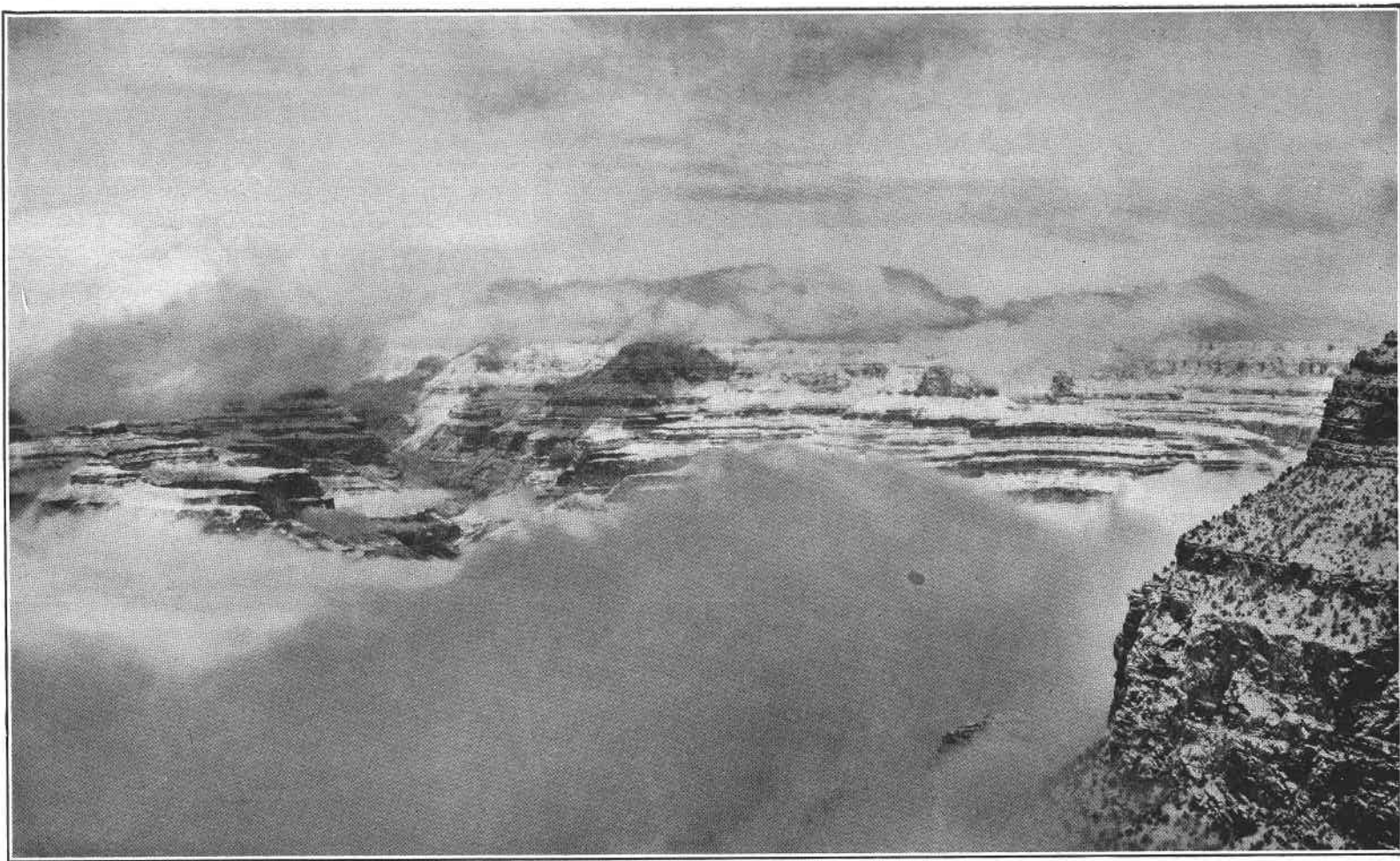
Rivers gather into a few desert water systems. The largest of these is that which, in its lower courses, has, in unnumbered ages, worn the mighty chasm of the Colorado.



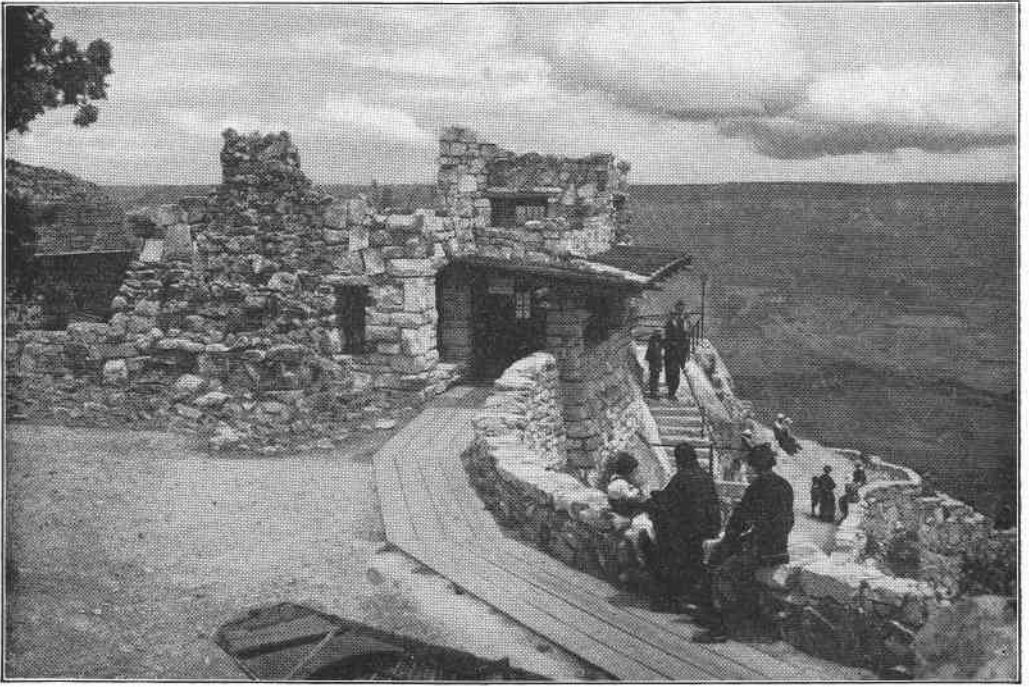
Photograph by Putnam & Valentine

FROM GRAND VIEW

“But Wait! The Clouds and the Sunset, the Moonrise and the Storm, Will Transform It into a Splendor No Mountain Range Can Surpass” —HAMLIN GARLAND



THE LIFTING MISTS DISCLOSE THE GORGEOUS PATTERN OF THE OPPOSITE RIM



Photograph by U. S. Reclamation Service

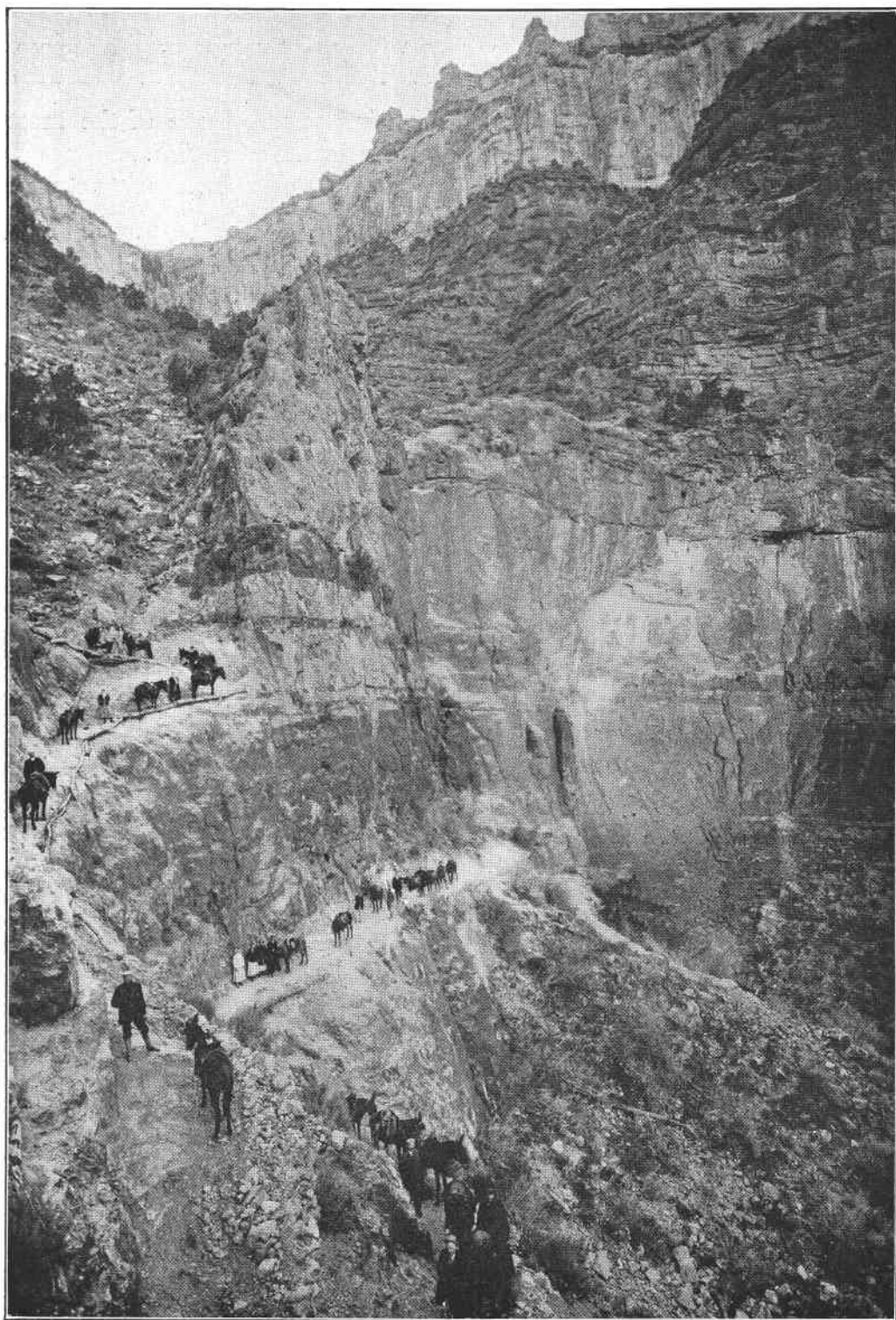
THE LOOKOUT AT THE HEAD OF THE BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL NEAR EL TOVAR



Photograph by Fred Harvey

WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL TO START DOWN BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL

One may descend to the river's edge and back in one day by this trail



Copyright by Fred Harvey

THE CELEBRATED JACOB'S LADDER ON THE BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL

The photograph shows how broad and safe are the Grand Canyon trails. There is no danger in the descent

POWELL'S GREAT ADVENTURE

THE Grand Canyon was the culminating scene of one of the most stirring adventures in the history of American exploration.

For hundreds of miles the Colorado and its tributaries form a vast network of mighty chasms which few had ventured even to enter. Of the Grand Canyon, deepest and hugest of all, tales were current of whirlpools, of hundreds of miles of underground passage, and of giant falls whose roaring music could be heard on distant mountain summits.

The Indians feared it. Even the hardest of frontiersmen refused it.

It remained for a geologist and a school-teacher, a one-armed veteran of the Civil War, John Wesley Powell, afterwards director of the United States Geological Survey, to dare and to accomplish.

This was in 1869. Nine men accompanied him in four boats.

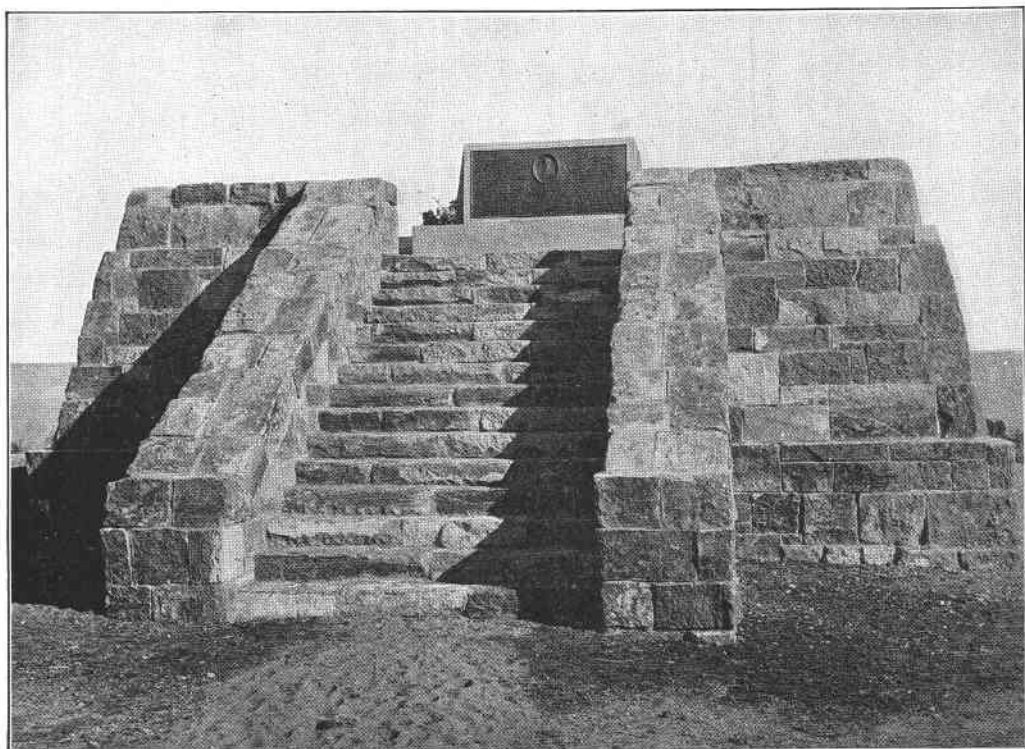
There proved to be no impassable whirlpools in the Grand Canyon, no underground passages, and no cataracts. But the trip was hazardous in the extreme. The adventurers faced the unknown at every bend, daily—sometimes several times daily—embarking upon swift rapids without guessing upon what rocks or in what great falls they might terminate. Continually they upset. They were unable to build fires sometimes for days at a stretch.

Three men deserted, hoping to climb the walls, and were killed by Indians—and this happened the very day before Major Powell and his faithful half dozen floated clear of the Grand Canyon into safety.



Photograph by Zion Studio

GRAND CANYON LODGE OVERLOOKING THE CANYON FROM THE NORTH RIM



Photograph by El Tovar Studio

MEMORIAL. ERECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR TO MAJOR JOHN WESLEY POWELL. IT STANDS ON THE RIM AT SENTINEL POINT

EASY TO REACH AND TO SEE

IT IS possible to get a glimpse of the Grand Canyon by lengthening your transcontinental trip one day, but this day must be spent either on the rim or in one hasty rush down the Bright Angel Trail to the river's edge; one can not do both the same day. Two arduous days, therefore, will give you a rapid glance at the general features. Three days will enable you to substitute the newer Kaibab Trail, with a night in the canyon, for the Bright Angel Trail. Four or five days will enable you to *see* the Grand Canyon; but after you see it you will want to live with it awhile.

The canyon should be seen first from the rim. Hours, days, may be spent in emotional contemplation of this vast abyss. Navajo Point, Grand View, Shoshone Point, El Tovar, Hopi Point, Sentinel Point, Pima Point, Yavapai Point, the Hermit Rim—these are a few only of many spots of inspiration.

An altogether different experience is the descent into the abyss. This is done on muleback over trails which zigzag steeply but safely down the cliffs.

The hotels, camps, and facilities for getting around are admirable. Your sleeper brings you to the very rim of the canyon.



Courtesy Union Pacific System

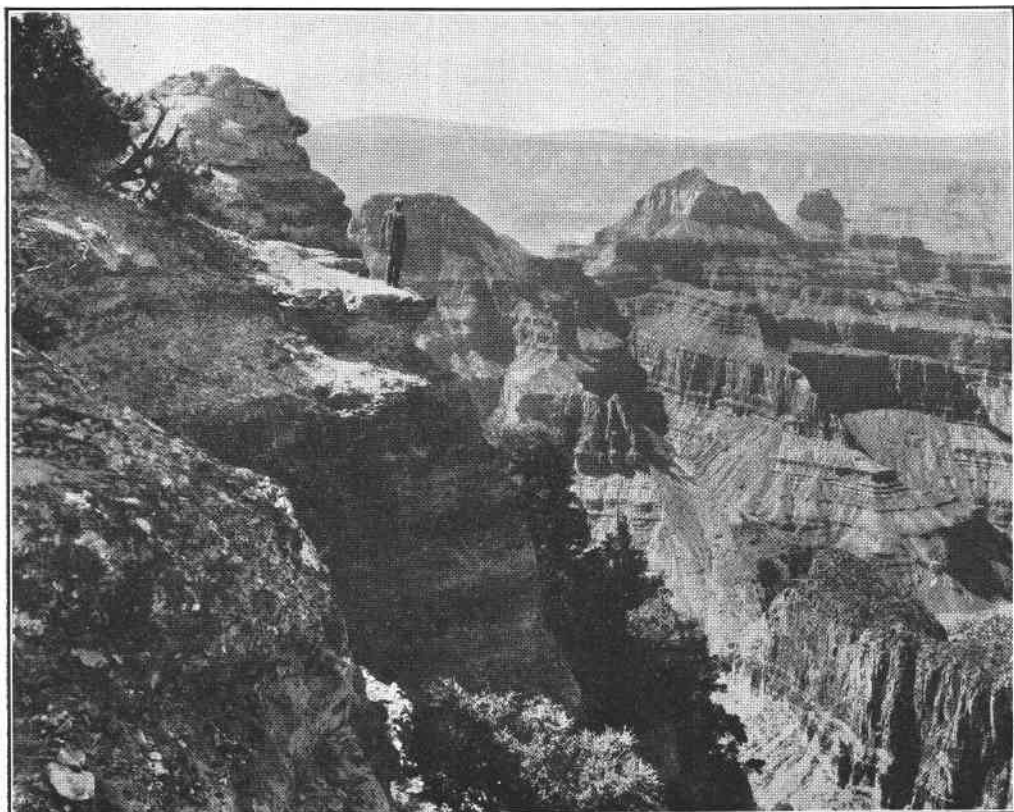
THE SUPERB KAIBAB FOREST

THE NORTH RIM

THERE is a remarkable difference between the north and south rims. The north rim, a thousand feet higher, is a colder country, clothed with lusty forests of spruce, pine, fir, and quaking aspen, with no suggestion of the desert.

Deer are plentiful on the north rim, and hundreds may be counted on an evening's ride through the Kaibab Forest. A portion of this forest was added to the national park in 1927.

The forest floor is amazingly clean, with little down timber or shrubby growths. Here and there the dense forest opens out to delightful parklike glades. These are especially the haunt of the deer.



Courtesy Union Pacific System

VIEW FROM BRIGHT ANGEL POINT ON THE NORTH RIM OF THE CANYON

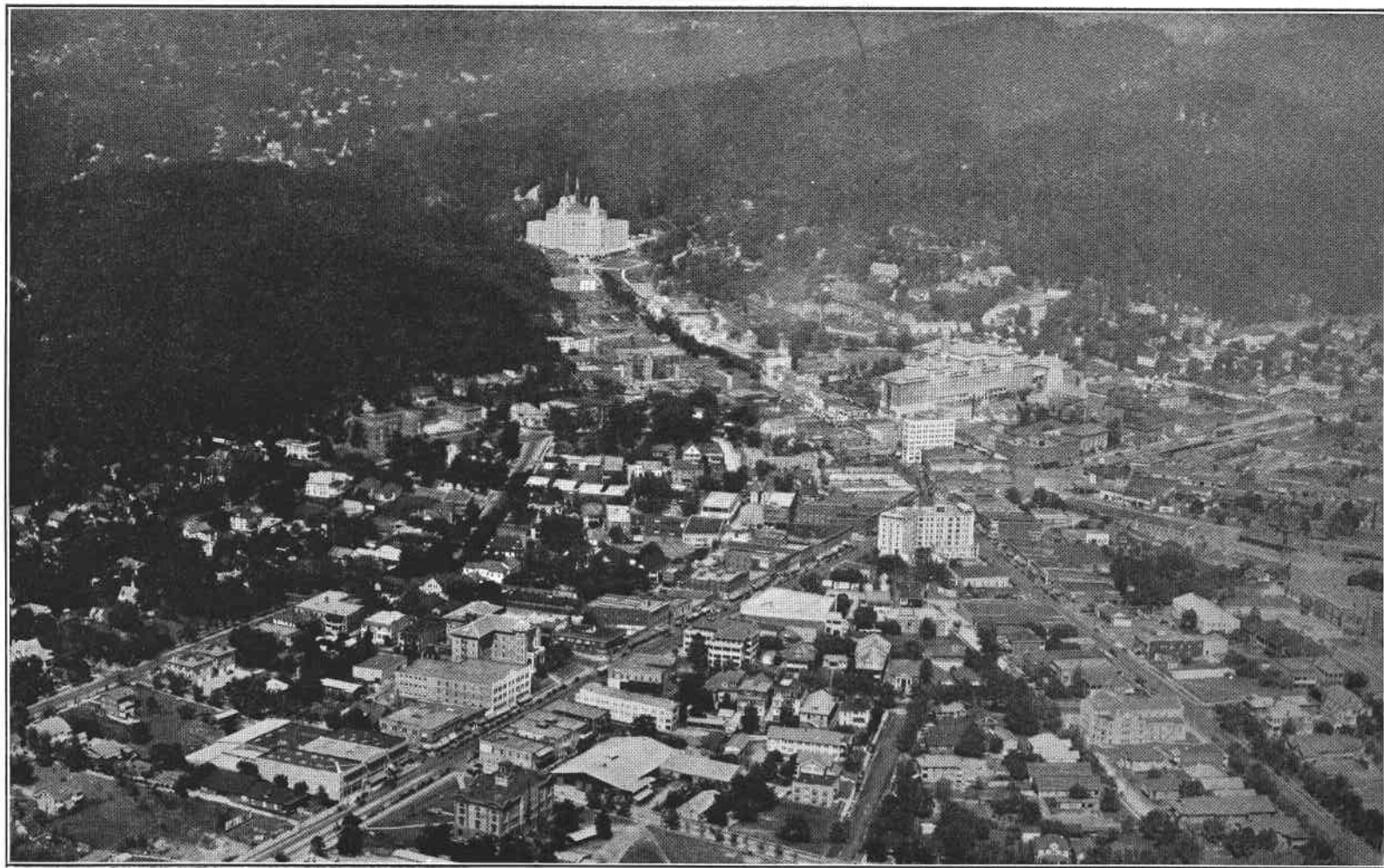
SPECTACULAR VIEWS FROM NORTH RIM

THE views from the north rim are markedly different from those obtained from the south side of the canyon. From the north one may see close at hand the vast temples which form the background of the south rim's view. One looks down upon them, and on beyond to the distant canyon floor and its gaping gorge, which from most points hides the river from view. Beyond these the south rim rises like a great streaked flat wall. Still farther beyond, miles away, may be seen the dim blue San Francisco Peaks.

It is a spectacle full of sublimity and charm.

Bright Angel Point, extending out in the mighty gorge, affords glorious views. Near this point are located interesting and comfortable lodge accommodations.

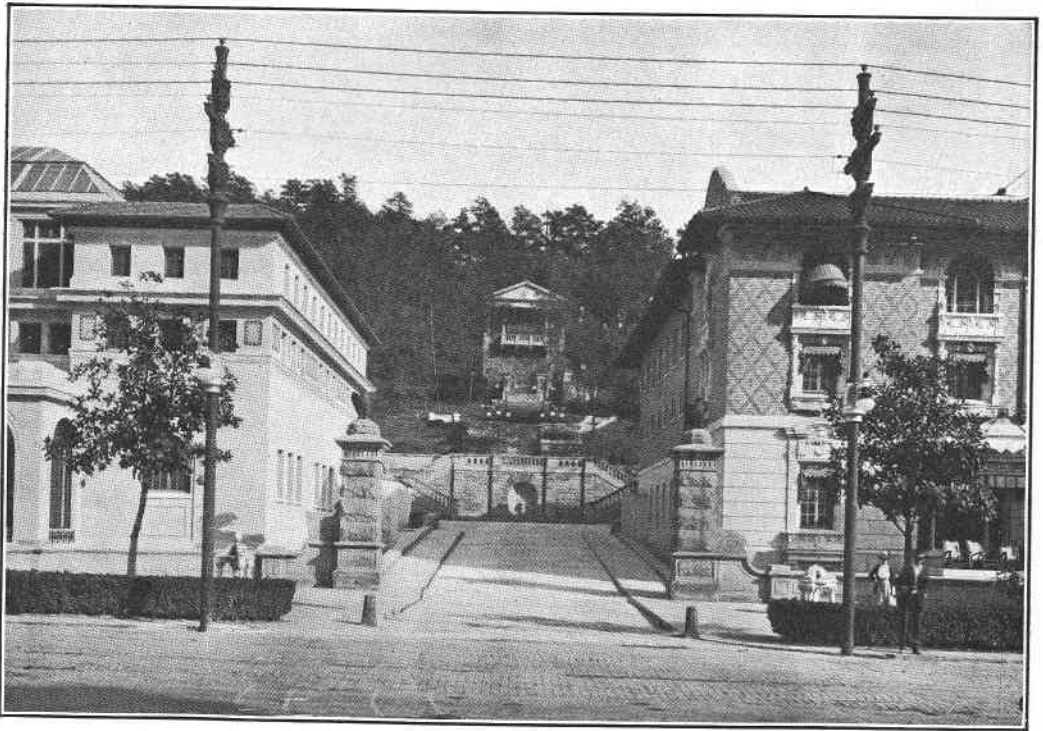
From Bright Angel Point the canyon drops away nearly six thousand feet and at this point the gorge is twelve miles across. Excellent trails connect the two rims, and a muleback trip from one side to the other is a never-to-be-forgotten experience.



GENERAL VIEW OF HOT SPRINGS



HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK
LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK
MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK
ZION NATIONAL PARK
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK
MID-CONTINENT PARKS
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK
THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS



ENTRANCE TO THE HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK

HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK

FROM the slopes of a picturesque wooded hill among the wild and romantic Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas flow springs of hot water used for many generations in the belief that they would alleviate certain bodily ills. Tradition has it that their curative properties were prized by the Indians before the Spanish invasion. The hot springs were probably visited in 1541 by De Soto, who died the following spring on the Mississippi about a hundred miles away. It is tradition that the warring Indian tribes suspended all hostilities at these springs, whose neighborhood they called "The Land of Peace." Government analyses of the waters disclose more than twenty chemical constituents.

The hot springs were reserved for national use in 1832, forty years before the wonders of the Yellowstone first inspired Congress with the idea that scenery was a national asset deserving of preservation for the use and enjoyment of succeeding generations. No esthetic consideration was involved in this early act of national conservation. The motive was to retain these unique waters in public possession to be available to all persons for all time at a nominal cost.

Hot Springs Mountain, from whose sides flow the hot waters, is about fifty miles west by south from Little Rock.



SWIMMING POOL IN AUTO CAMP



SHELTER HOUSE AND TRAIL ABOVE IRON SPRING, HOT SPRINGS MOUNTAIN



ONE OF THE BEST GOLF COURSES IN THE SOUTH

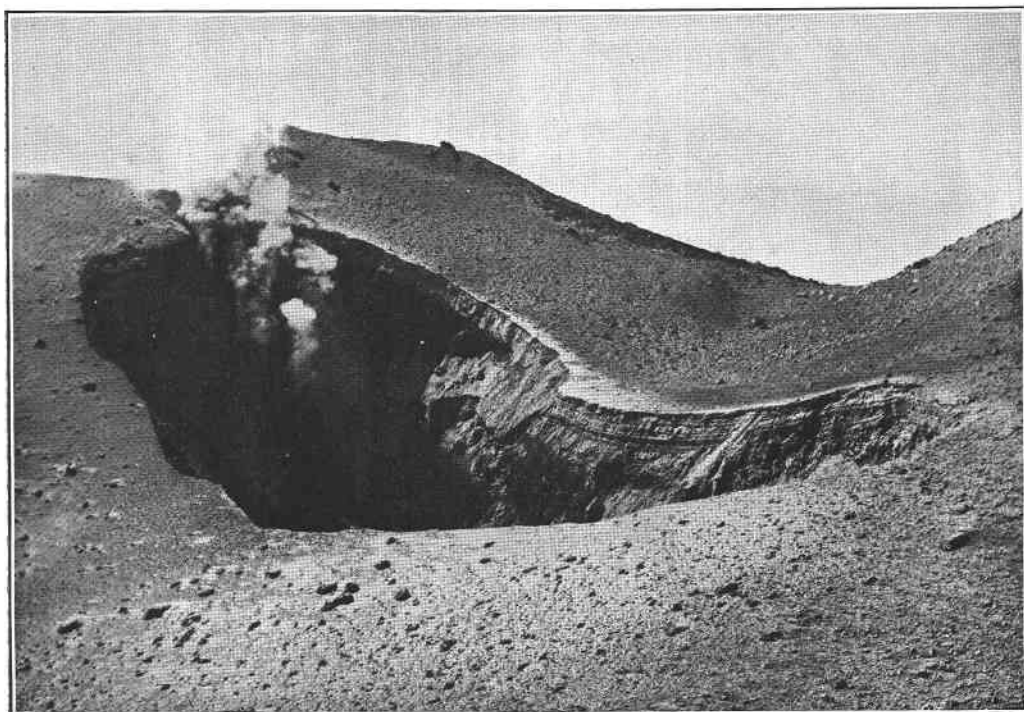
REST, RECUPERATION, AND RECREATION

HOT SPRINGS has much besides its waters to attract and hold the visitor. It has one of the best and most interesting golf courses in the South. The surrounding country is romantically beautiful. Many miles of woodland trail lead the walker and the horseback rider through pine-scented glades and glens and over mountain tops of unusual charm. There are boating and fishing for the fisherman, tennis for the young folks, ostrich and alligator farms for the curious, and the gayeties of life in big hotels for all.

Hot Springs is not merely a winter resort. Climate and conditions are delightful the year around, as increasing throngs are rapidly discovering. It is above all a place for rest and recuperation. More and more winter visitors are remaining through April and May. But those who remain after March should bring summer clothing, as the temperature then ranges from sixty-five to eighty-five degrees.

The park contains nine hundred and twenty-seven acres, and included in this tract are all the forty-four hot springs. These springs are grouped about the base of Hot Springs Mountain. In front of the springs is Magnolia Row, containing nine complete and luxurious bathhouses. Scattered about the city are ten other bathhouses, all under Government control. A Government free bathhouse and clinic is maintained for the poor and unfortunate.

There are many hotels, the largest having accommodations for a thousand guests, and several hundred boarding houses, many at very moderate prices, throughout the city. Cottages and apartments may be rented for light housekeeping. The Government maintains a picturesque automobile camp for persons who delight in camping.



Photograph by P. J. Thompson

CRATER OF LASSEN PEAK AFTER ERUPTION IN 1914

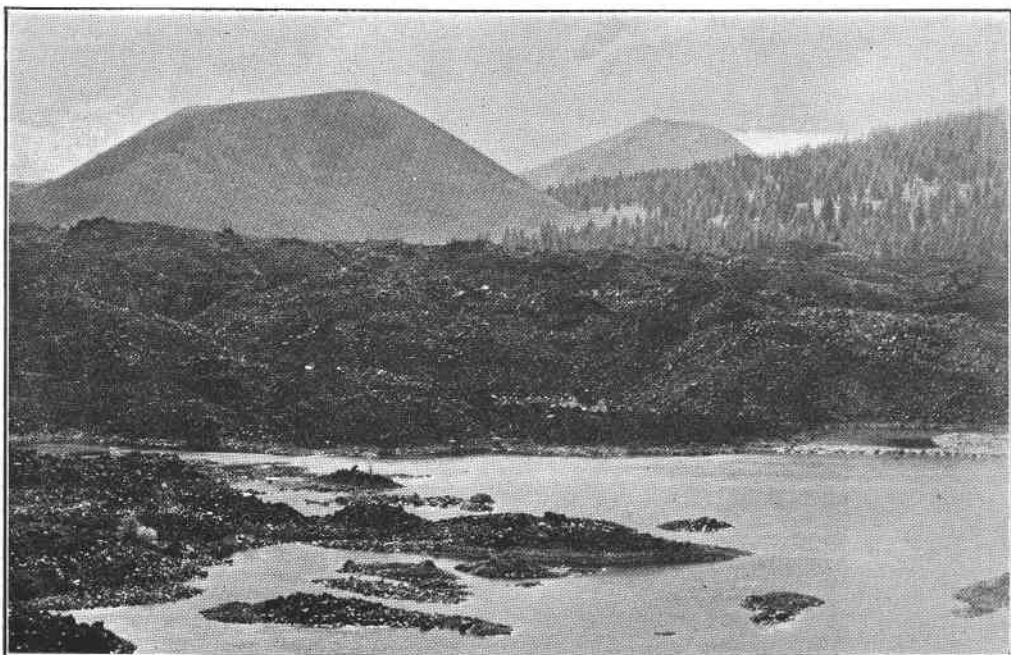
LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK

ONE of the greatest fields of former volcanic activity in the world lies in the northwestern corner of the United States. Its lavas cover a quarter of a million square miles. Most of this area, however, has long since been covered by forest or other vegetation.

Of the great chain of volcanoes which stretched along the northern Pacific coast but one, Lassen Peak, remains active. The other fire monsters are dead, or at least in an age-long sleep, ice covered and apparently tamed. In fact, no other volcano in this country, outside of our Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, is known to have been active in the recent past.

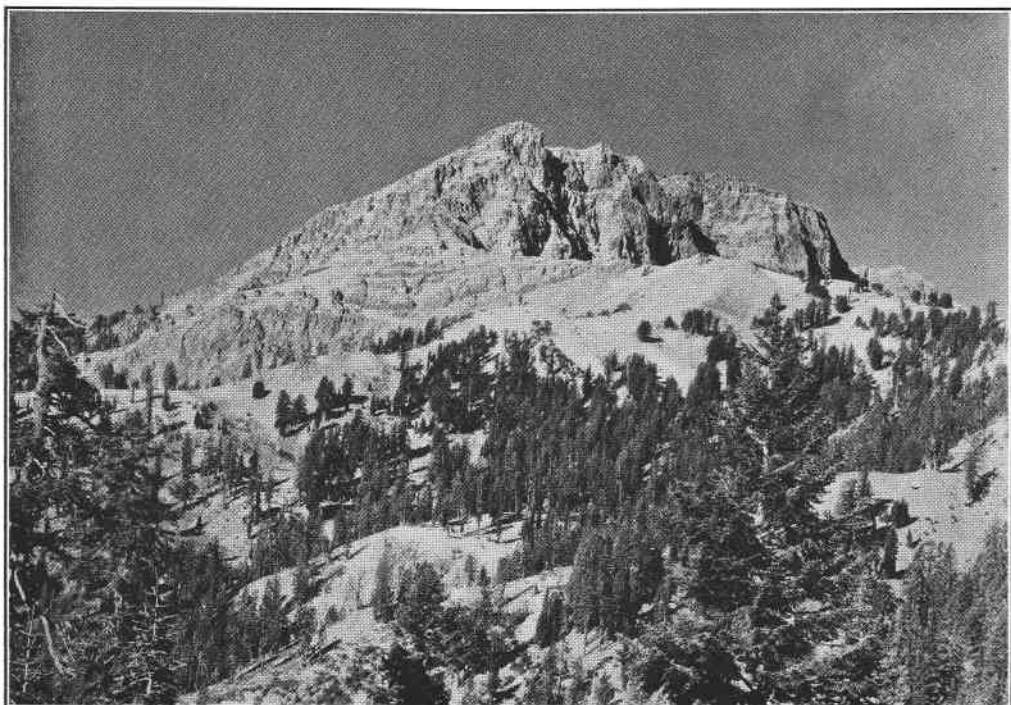
As late as 1914-1916 Lassen Peak, the most southerly of the Pacific coast chain, was in spectacular eruption. For two hundred years it too had been quiet. Then, just before the World War broke out, an explosion from its summit ushered in a new period of eruption, feeble, perhaps, when compared with its violent past, but nevertheless a magnificent spectacle.

Following this the volcano was in almost constant eruption for nearly two years. The most spectacular outburst was the superheated gas blast which rushed down the mountain and out into two valleys. For ten miles it destroyed or withered every living thing in its path. Snow fields were instantly turned to water which flooded the lower valleys in rushing tides. The pathway of this interesting phenomena to-day is known as the devastated area.



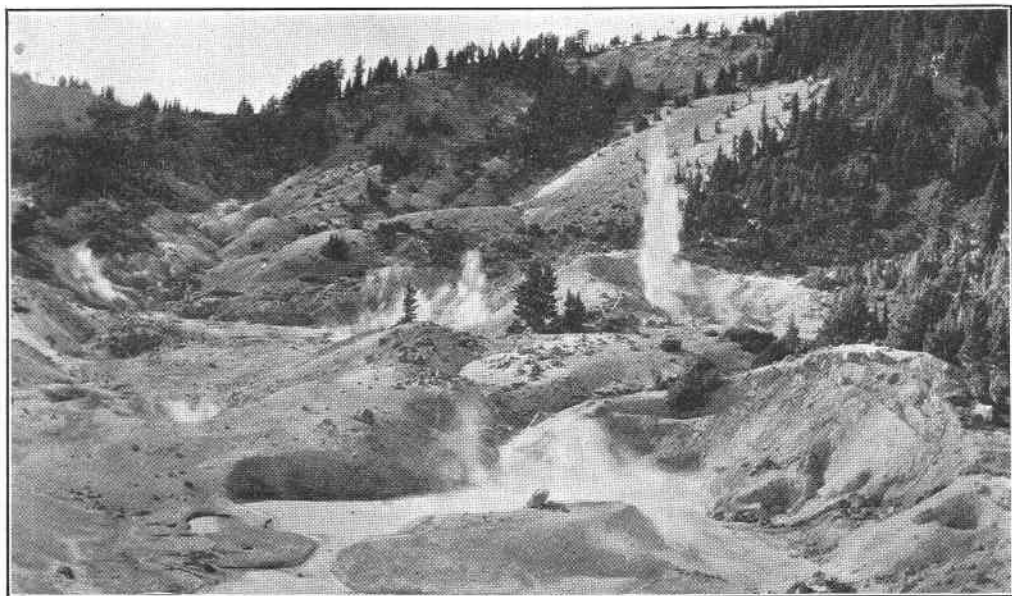
Photograph by R. H. Finch

LOOKING WEST ACROSS BUTTE LAKE AND THE CINDER CONE LAVA FLOWS



Photograph by R. H. Finch

BROKEOFF MOUNTAIN, AS SEEN FROM THE LASSEN PEAK TRAIL



LOOKING WEST ACROSS A PORTION OF BUMPAS HELL

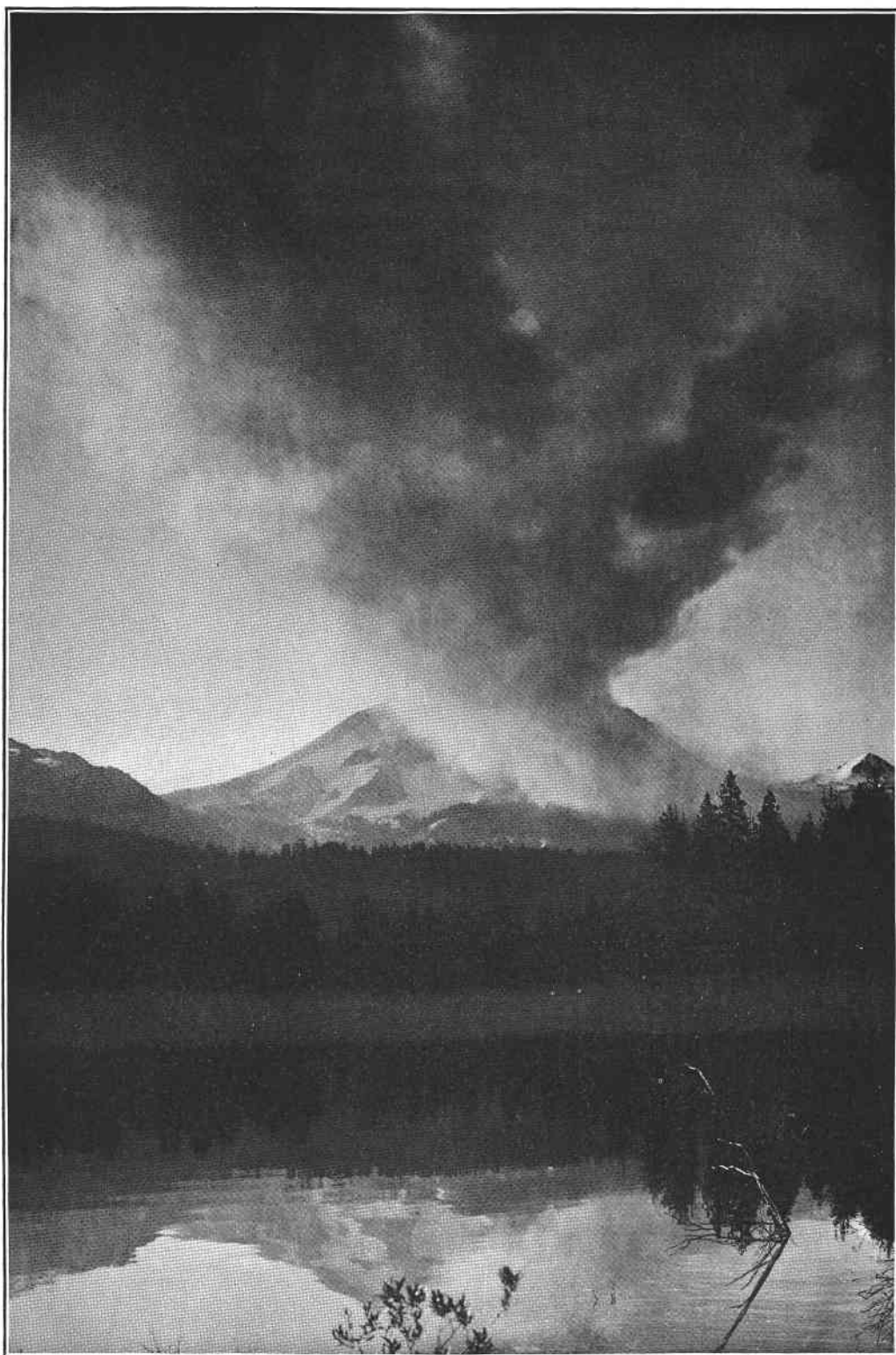
SOME TIME prior to these explosions Lassen Peak and its interesting neighbor, Cinder Cone, were included in separate national monuments. Following the latest eruptions, they were included in the Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Cinder Cone, with its fantastic lava beds and multicolored volcanic ejecta, is unusually beautiful. It is bare of vegetation and gives the impression of having been so recently formed that the heat of creation should still be present. Brokeoff Mountain is another striking peak.

The hot-water phenomena of the region is unusually interesting. Boiling Springs Lake is a striking spectacle—a seething, simmering caldron with a shore line of about two thousand feet. Encircling it is a primeval forest of conifers.

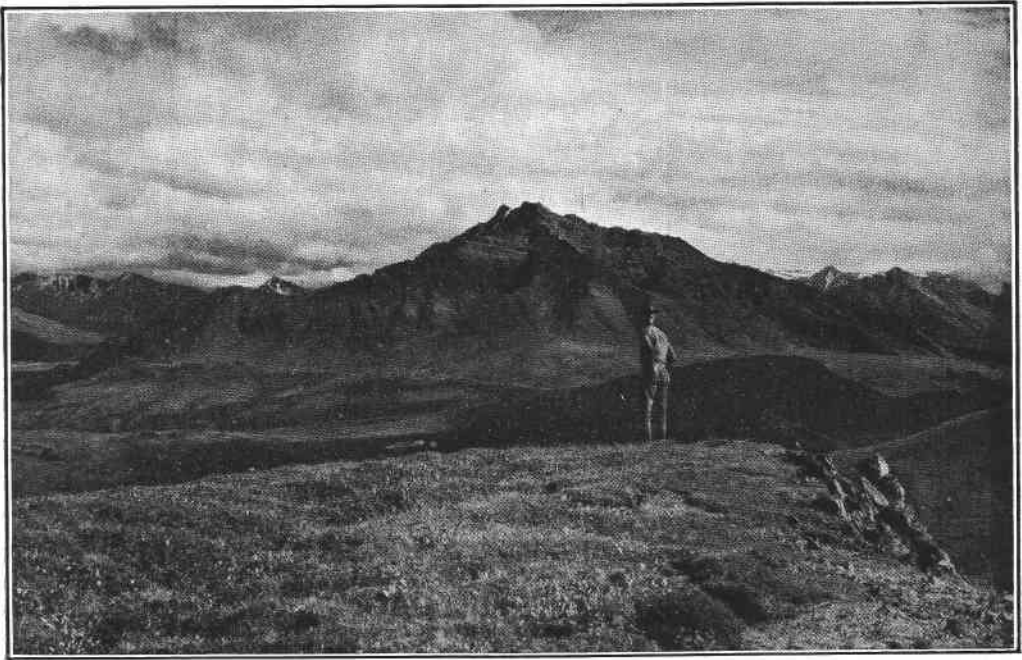
The Devils Kitchen, a half mile of canyon between volcanic rock walls, is traversed by a lovely stream, which contrasts strongly with the incipient geysers, sputtering hot spring, paint pots, and vaporizing fumaroles which suggested its name. Bumpas Hell is another weird solfataric area.

Volcanic phenomena, however, are by no means the sole attraction of the park. There are splendid primeval forests, in which yellow and Jeffrey pine predominate. Its stand of western black hemlock was characterized by John Muir as the loveliest he ever found. Through the forest curtain the silvery sheen and shimmer of innumerable alpine lakes greets the eye, affording a picture of rare beauty.



Photograph by W. S. Valentine

LASSEN PEAK IN ERUPTION, JULY, 1914



MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK GIANT OF MOUNTAINS

MOUNT MCKINLEY, a national park since 1917, is the loftiest mountain in America. It towers twenty thousand three hundred feet above tide. Its gigantic ice-covered bulk rises more than seventeen thousand feet above the eyes of the observer. It is ice plated fourteen thousand feet below its glistening summit.

This enormous mass is the climax of the great Alaskan Range, which extends, roughly, east and west across southeast central Alaska.

The reservation contains over twenty-six hundred square miles. Its northern slopes, which overlook the Tanana watershed with its gold-mining industry, are broad valleys inhabited by enormous herds of caribou. Its southern plateau is a winter wilderness through which glaciers of great length and enormous bulk flow into the valleys of the south. In this national park, which the railroad built by the Government into the Alaskan interior has opened to the public, America possesses alpine scenery upon a titantic scale. In fact, it matches the Himalayas; as a spectacle Mount McKinley even excels their loftiest peaks, for the altitude of the valleys from which the Himalayas are viewed exceeds by many thousand feet that of the plains from which the awed visitor looks up to McKinley's towering height.



MOUNT MCKINLEY, LOFTIEST MOUNTAIN IN NORTH AMERICA



Photograph by U. S. Army Air Corps

THE FIRE-PIT HALEMAUMAU WITHIN KILAUEA CRATER

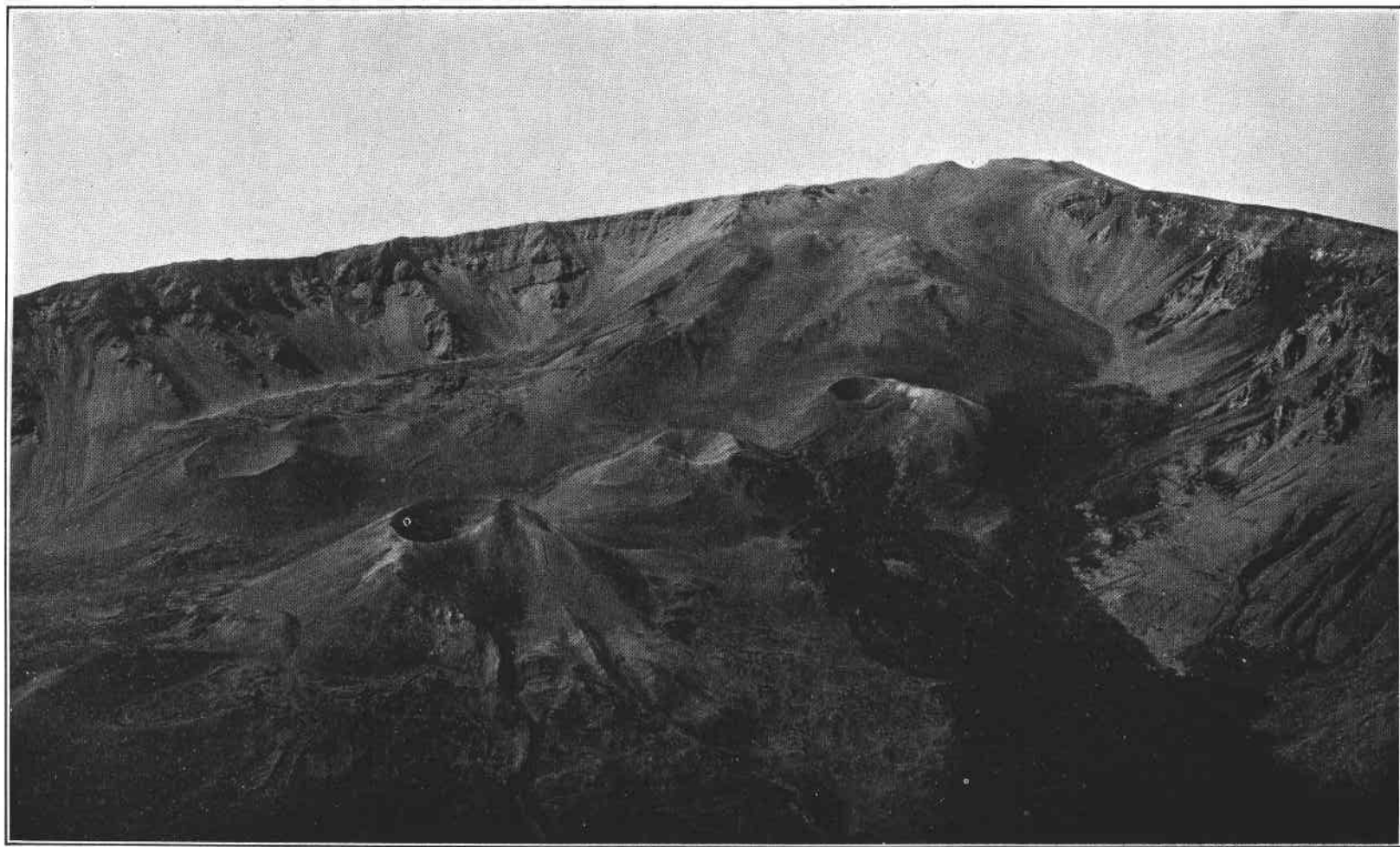
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

THE Hawaii National Park, created in 1916, includes three celebrated Hawaiian volcanoes, Kilauea, Mauna Loa, and Haleakala. "The Hawaiian Volcanoes," writes T. A. Jaggar, director of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, "are truly a national asset, wholly unique of their kind, the most famous in the world of science and the most continuously, variously, and harmlessly active volcanoes on earth. Kilauea crater has been nearly continuously active, with a lake or lakes of molten lava, for a century. Mauna Loa is the largest active volcano and mountain mass in the world, with eruptions about once a decade, and has poured out more lava during the last century than any other volcano on the globe. Haleakala is a mountain mass ten thousand feet high, with a tremendous crater rift in its summit eight miles in diameter and three thousand feet deep, containing many high lava cones.

"Haleakala is probably the largest of all known craters among volcanoes that are technically known as active. It erupted less than two hundred years ago. The crater at sunrise is the grandest volcano spectacle on earth."

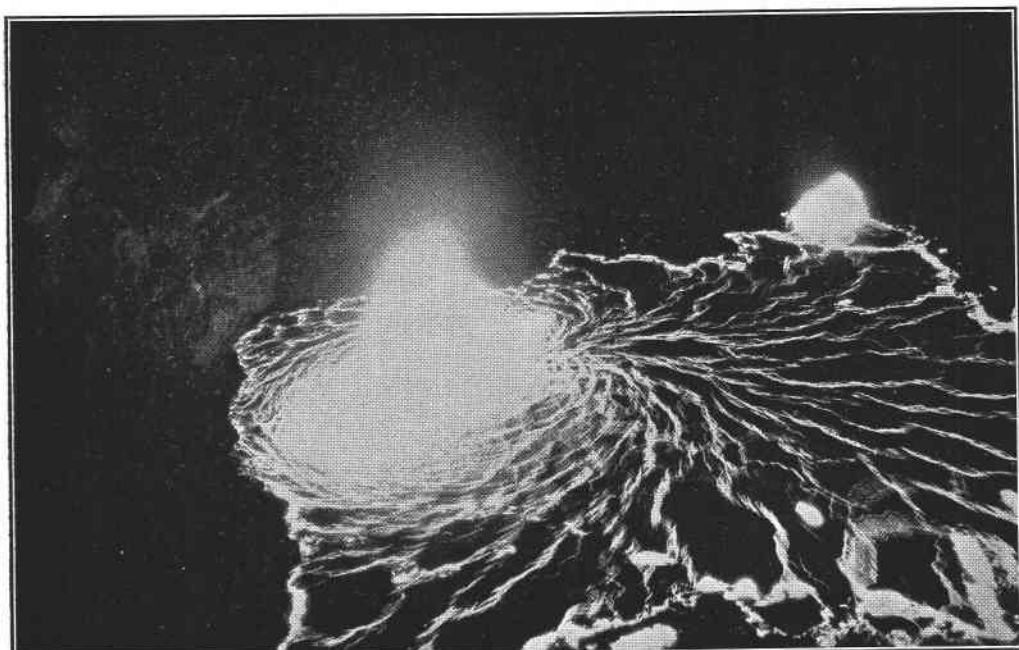
The lava lake at Kilauea when active is the most spectacular feature of the national park. It draws visitors from all over the world. It is a lake of molten, fiery lava a thousand feet long, splashing on its banks with a noise like waves of the sea, while great fountains boil through it fifty feet high.

The park also includes gorgeous tropical jungles and fine forests. Sandalwood, elsewhere extinct, grows luxuriantly. There are mahogany groves.



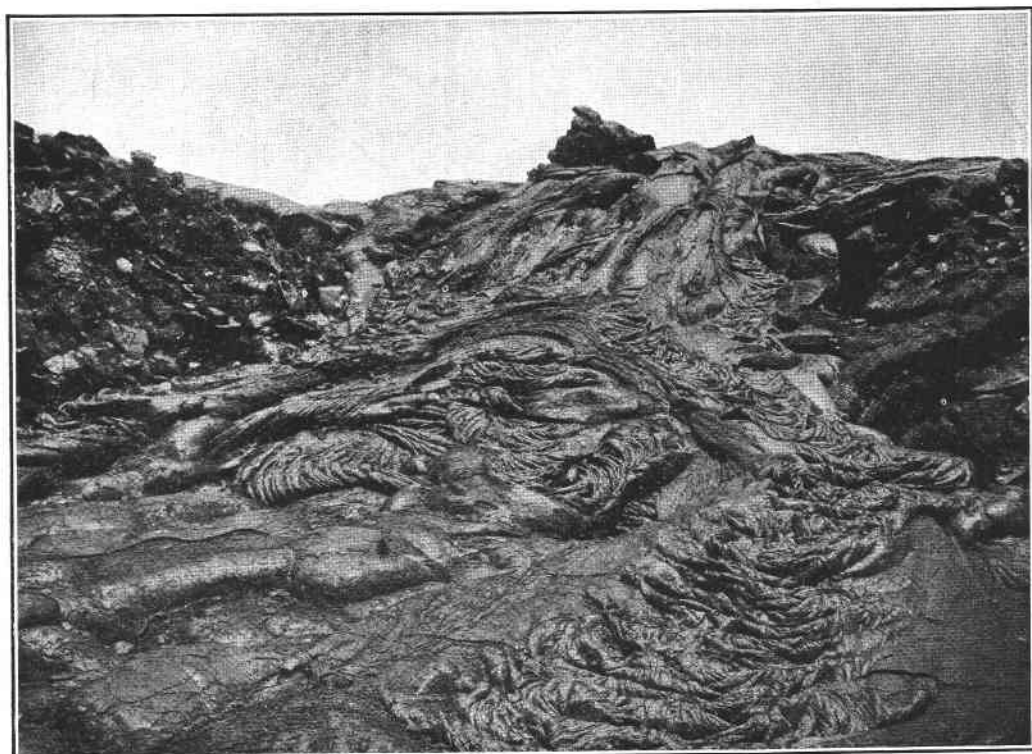
Photograph by Eleventh Photo Section, U. S. Army Air Corps

ONE CORNER OF THE ENORMOUS CRATER OF HALEAKALA



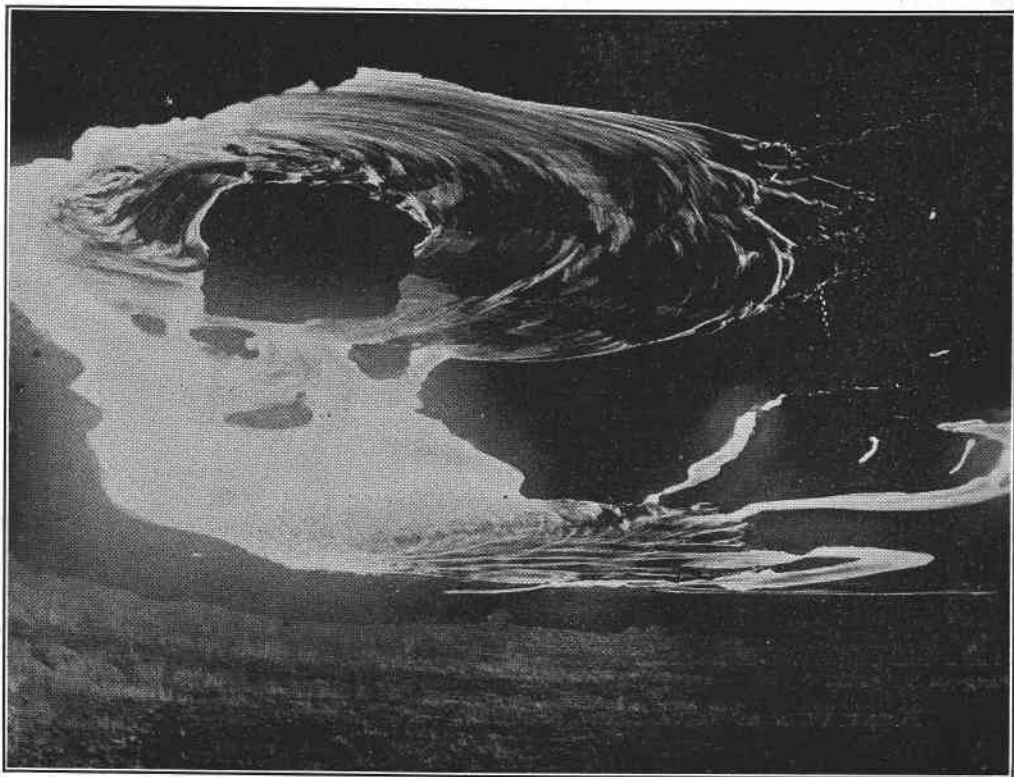
Photograph by Higashida

NIGHT VIEW OF LAVA FLOW THROUGH THE FLOOR OF HALEMAUMAU



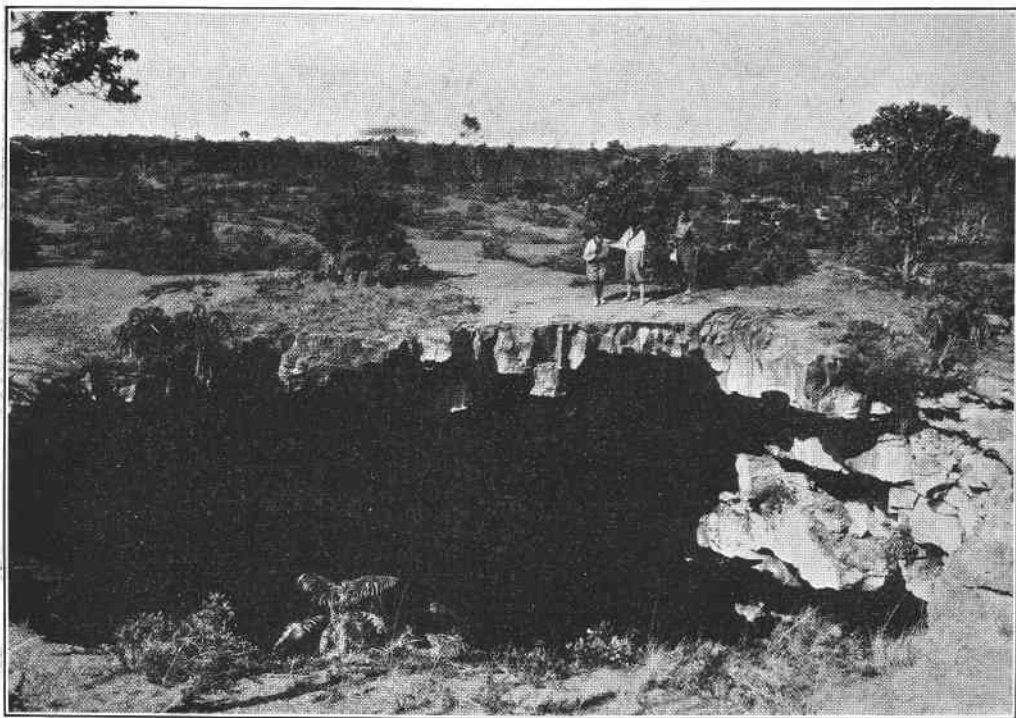
Photograph by the Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution

LAVA FLOW ON FLOOR OF KILAUEA CRATER, SHOWING CURIOUS ROPY FORMATIONS



Photograph by Hawaiian Volcan Observatory

FIERY MOLTEN LAVA LAKE IN KILAUEA



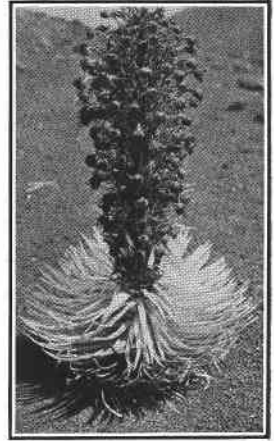
Photograph by Baker

THE DEVIL'S THROAT ON THE NEW CHAIN OF CRATERS ROAD, THE MOST ACCESSIBLE OF SEVERAL PIT CRATERS

ITS TROPICAL GARDENS

ALTHOUGH the section of the Hawaii National Park on the island of Maui includes only the summit of Haleakala, the sections on the island of Hawaii extend from the summit of Mauna Loa, thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty-three feet in elevation, to Kilauea, and on to the seacoast. "From skiing to surfing in one day" could become an accomplished fact. Besides great lava flows, steaming craters, and countless lava tubes, the park contains forests of koa, which produce Hawaiian mahogany of the glowing lighter tints, ohias with their terra cotta pompons of flowers, fragrant sandalwood; fine roads bordered with fuchsias, gaily colored nasturtiums, and blossoms of ginger; well-kept trails through tropical jungles where tree ferns reach a height of forty feet; lower slopes of brightly colored flowers on tree and shrub. The floral profusion of the islands is revealed by the fact that the brilliant hibiscus appears in Hawaii in fifteen hundred varieties.

Sugarcane, of course, is grown commercially on a large scale; and acres upon acres of pineapple clothe the valleys with velvety green. The coconut palm, with its long slanting stem and feathery top, proclaims to the visitor that he is in a strange land.

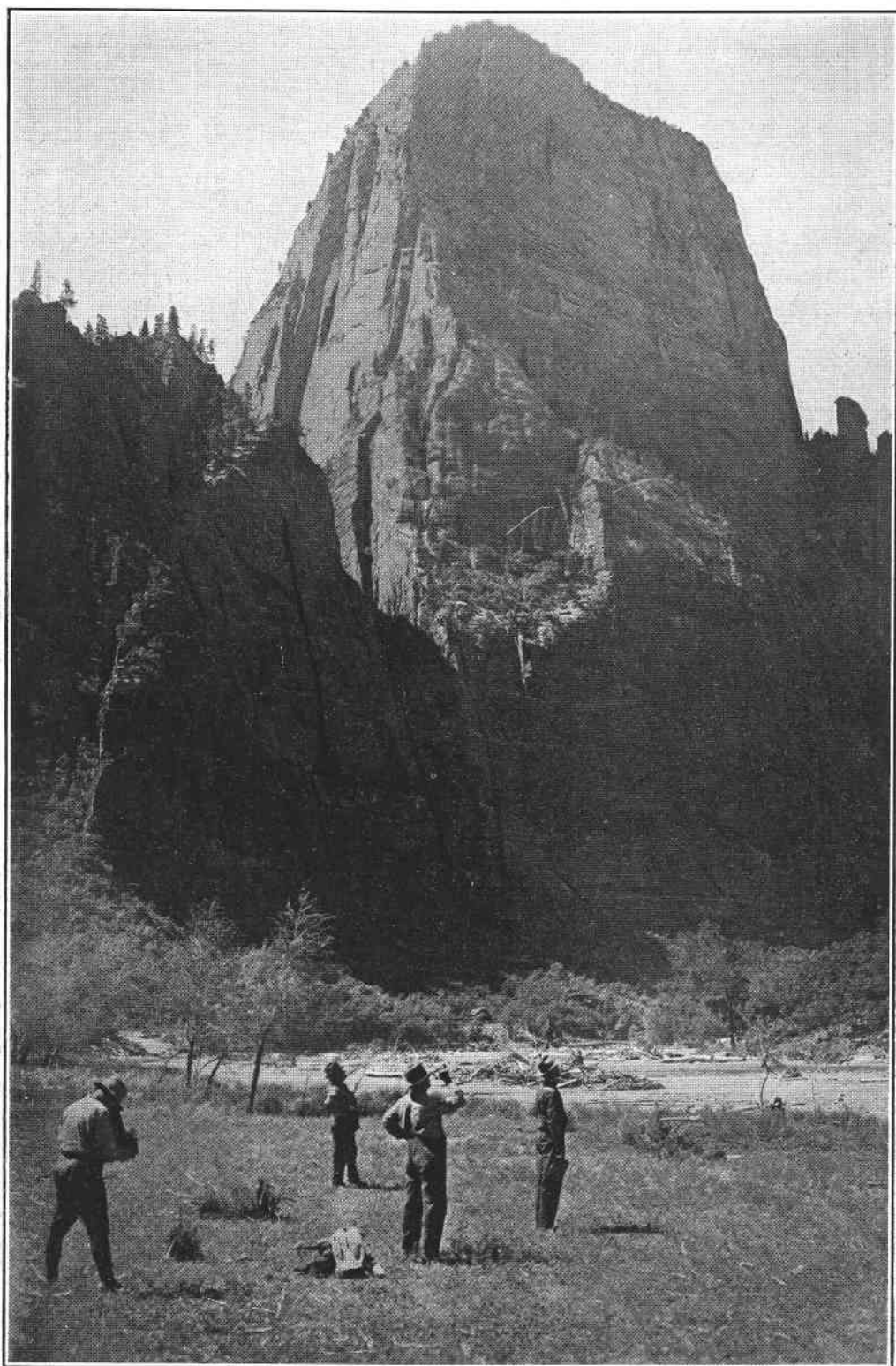


THE SILVER SWORD,
WHICH GROWS ONLY
IN THE CRATER OF
HALEAKALA



Photograph by Tai Sing Loo

ROAD THROUGH GIANT FERN JUNGLE



Photograph by Douglas White

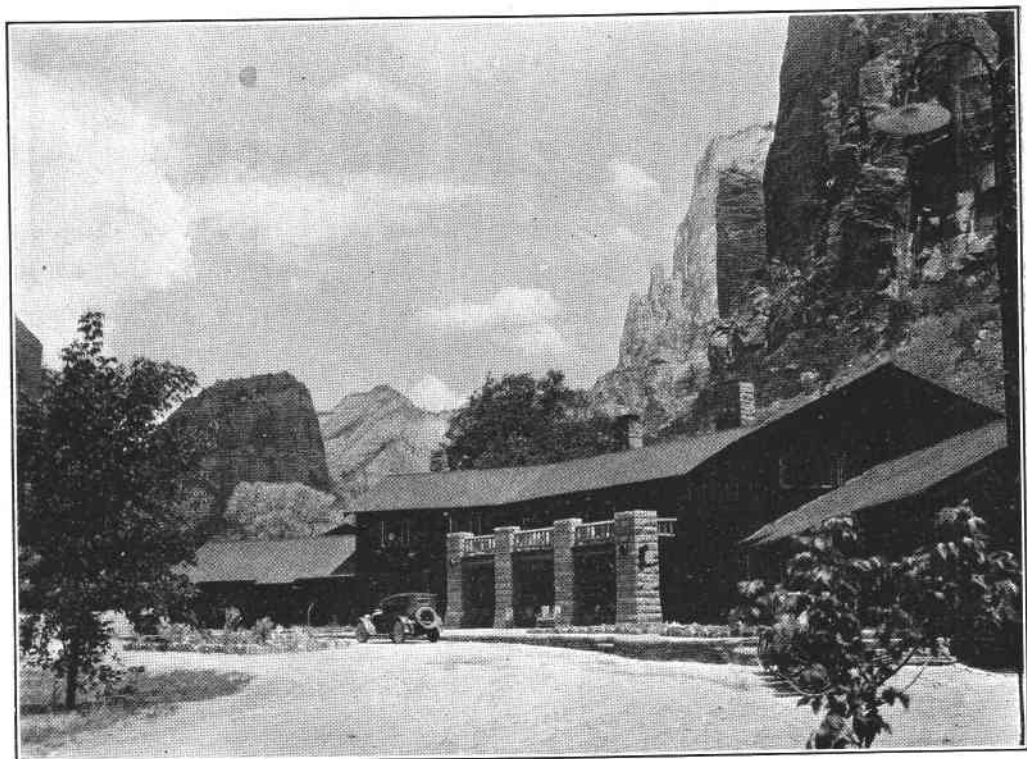
EL GOBERNADOR IN ZION CANYON (THE GREAT WHITE THRONE)

This monolith, which rises 3,100 feet from the valley floor, appears brilliant red two-thirds up, then glistening white

ZION NATIONAL PARK

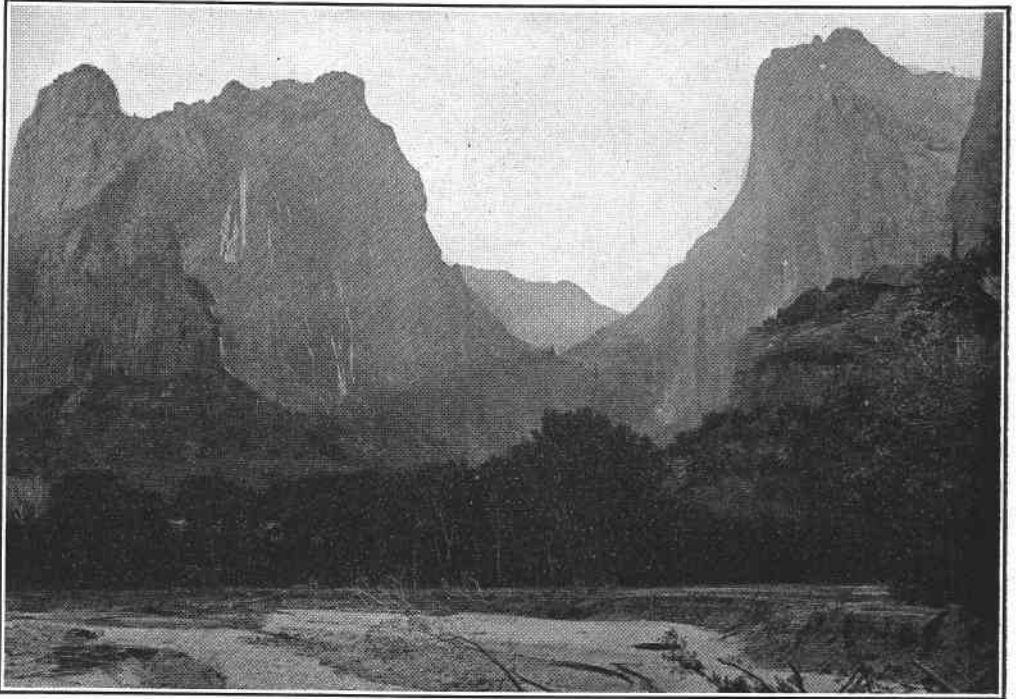
PICTURESQUE in the extreme is the canyon of many vivid colors, through which the North Fork of the Virgin River emerges from the shales and sandstones of southwestern Utah to find its way to the Colorado River and the Pacific. Zion Canyon was known to the Mormons as early as 1861. Later it was known to the geologists, who buried graphic descriptions in their scientific texts. It was made a national monument in 1909, but the public did not discover it until 1917. In 1919 it was made a national park. Now it is reached by rail and motor, and ample lodge accommodations and a free public automobile camp afford comfort for all comers.

Zion Canyon is in truth the Rainbow of the Desert. Its carved cliffs are quite as high and its conformation not dissimilar to those of the Yosemite Valley. But instead of granite, its precipices are of sandstone stratified in brilliant contrasts. Most of its cliffs are gorgeously red two-thirds up, and glistening white above; and some of these white-topped monsters are capped again in crimson. In places the white is streaked across with crimson bands like a Roman sash.

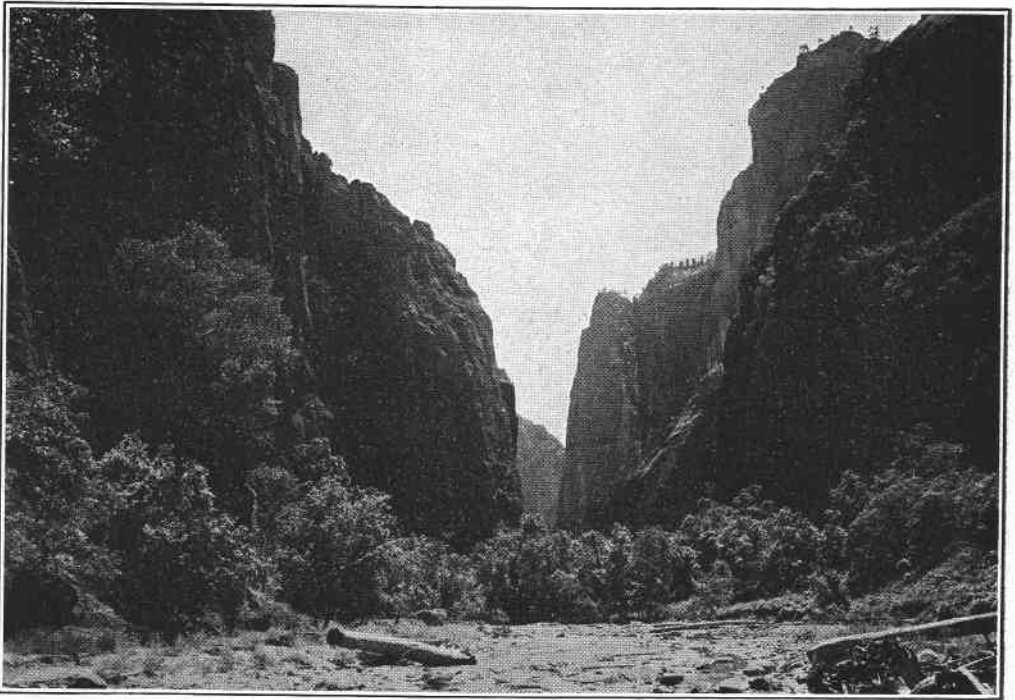


Photograph by J. Reed Jones

ZION LODGE

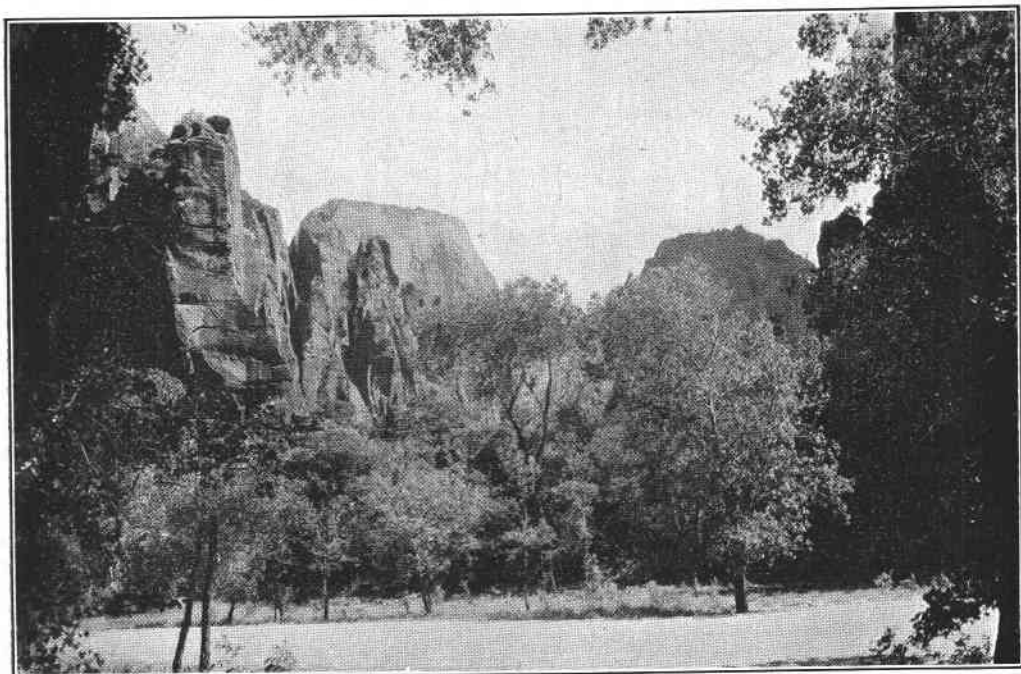


OFTEN THE WHITE TOPS OF THESE FAIRY CLIFFS ARE STREAKED WITH VERMILION



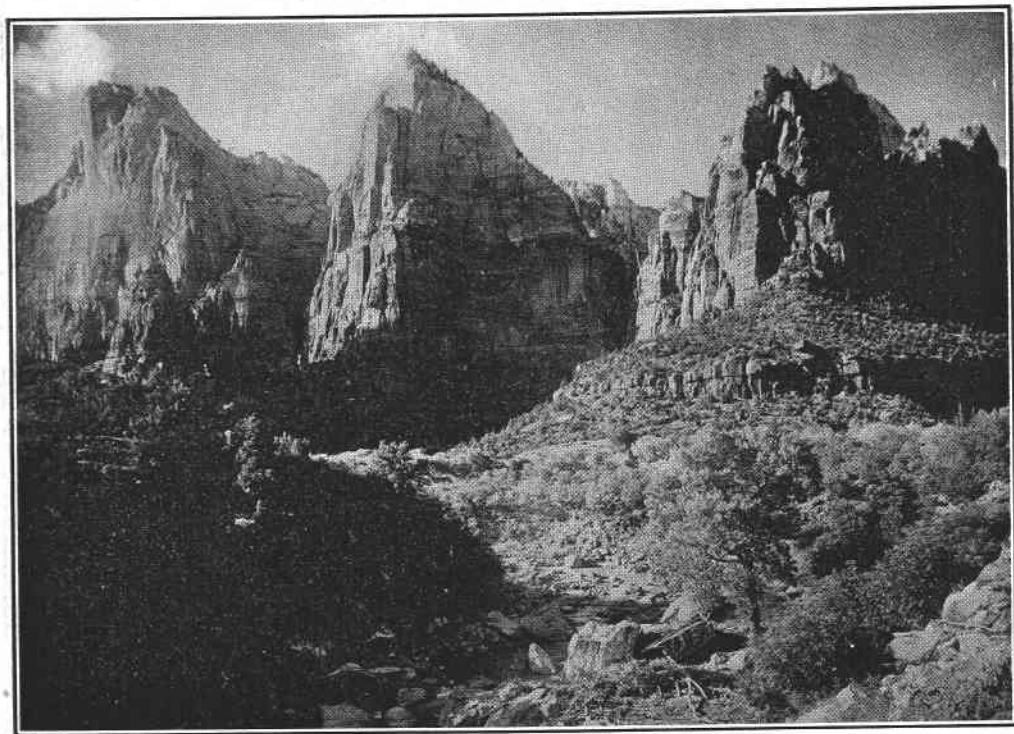
Photograph by Willis T. Lee

WHERE THE CANYON NARROWS

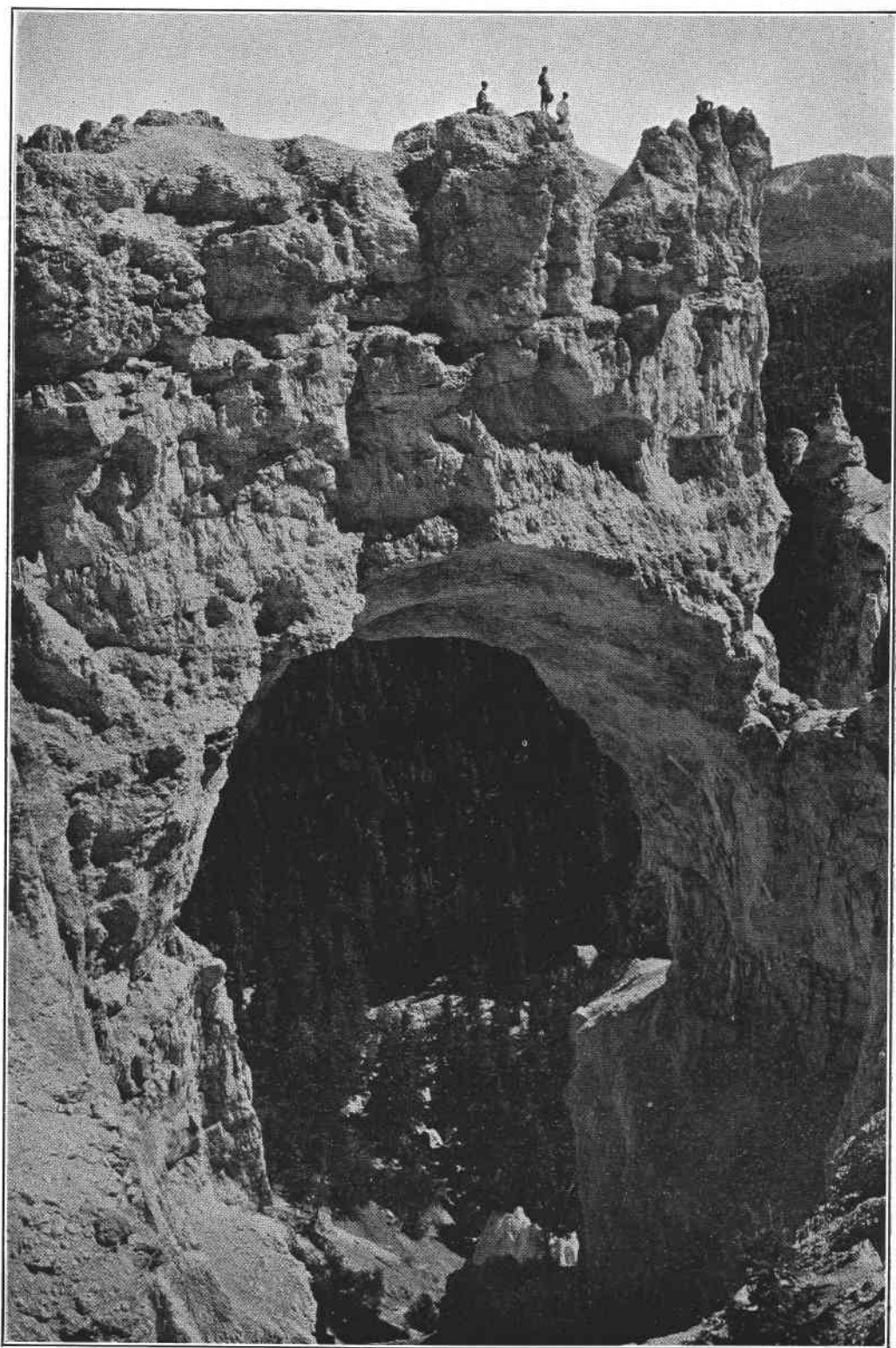


Copyright by J. Reed Jones

THE GREAT WHITE THRONE AND ANGELS LANDING FROM THE TEMPLE OF SINEWAVA

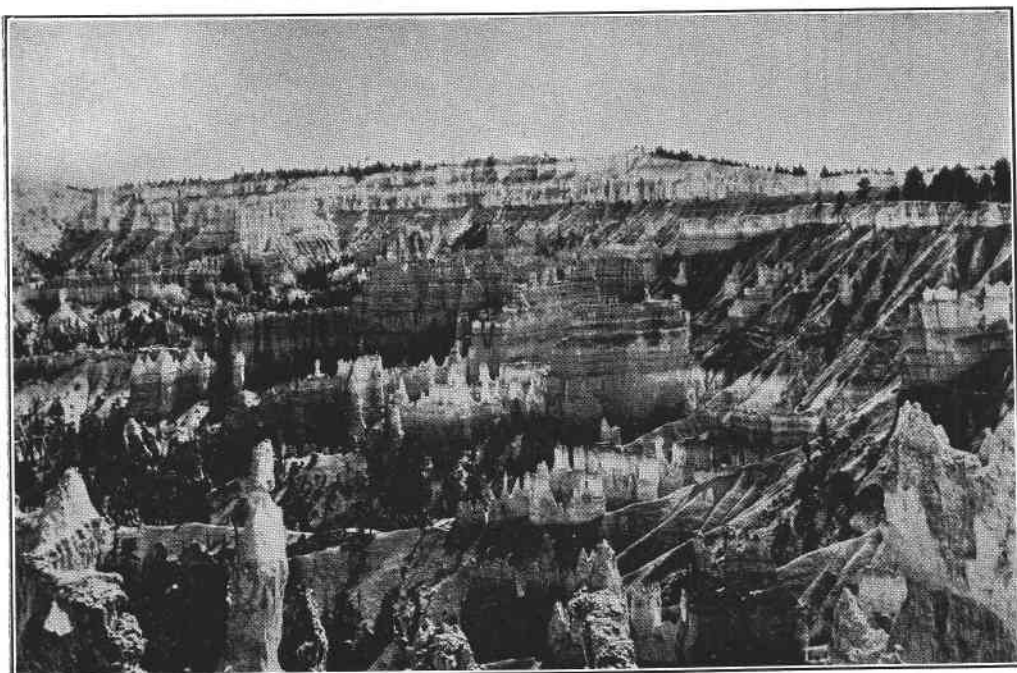


THE THREE PATRIARCHS—VERMILION TWO-THIRDS UP, WITH WHITE SUMMITS



Photograph by Grant

THE NATURAL BRIDGE IN BRYCE CANYON



Copyright by J. Reed Jones

SILENT CITY IN BRYCE CANYON

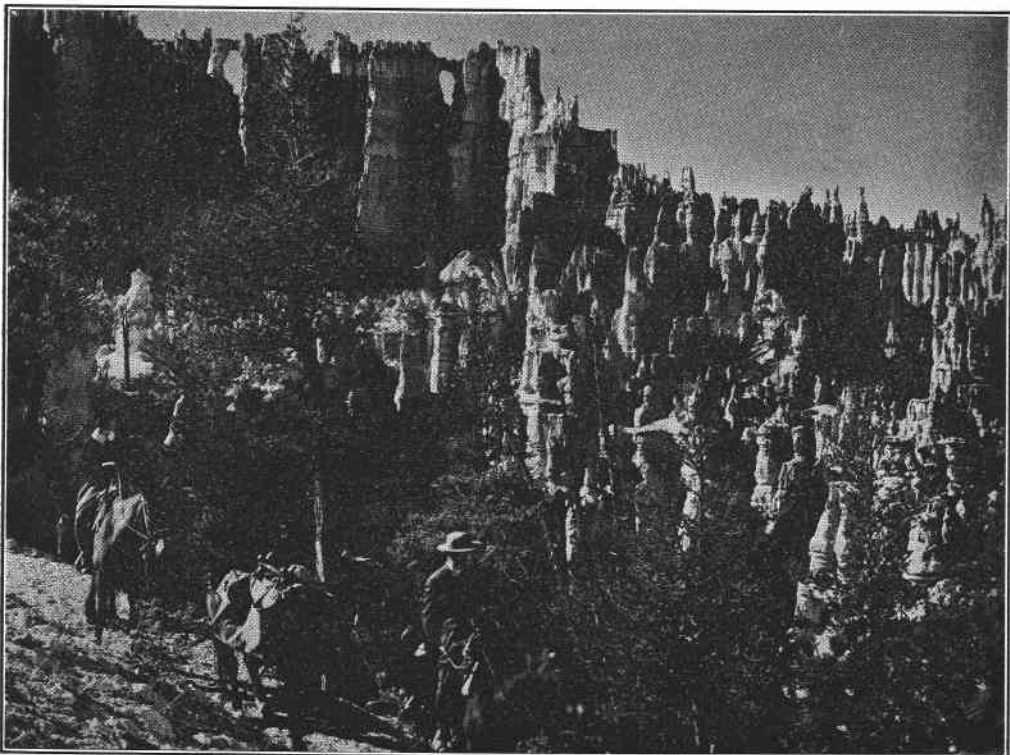
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

THE highest and the newest of the canyon parks, Bryce Canyon is located in the same general desert region that produced the Grand Canyon and Zion. It, too, is the result of erosion, but because it was sculptured in a higher rock stratum, one that has long since been eroded from the more southerly canyons, it is different in form and coloring.

The park, through recent additions, now contains several great box canyons or amphitheaters. Bryce, however, is still the most important. It is a great horseshoe-shaped bowl, sunk deep into a plateau of brilliant composition and soft texture, and its eroded pinnacles and towers, its many queer formations, sculptured on a delicate scale, are exquisitely colored.

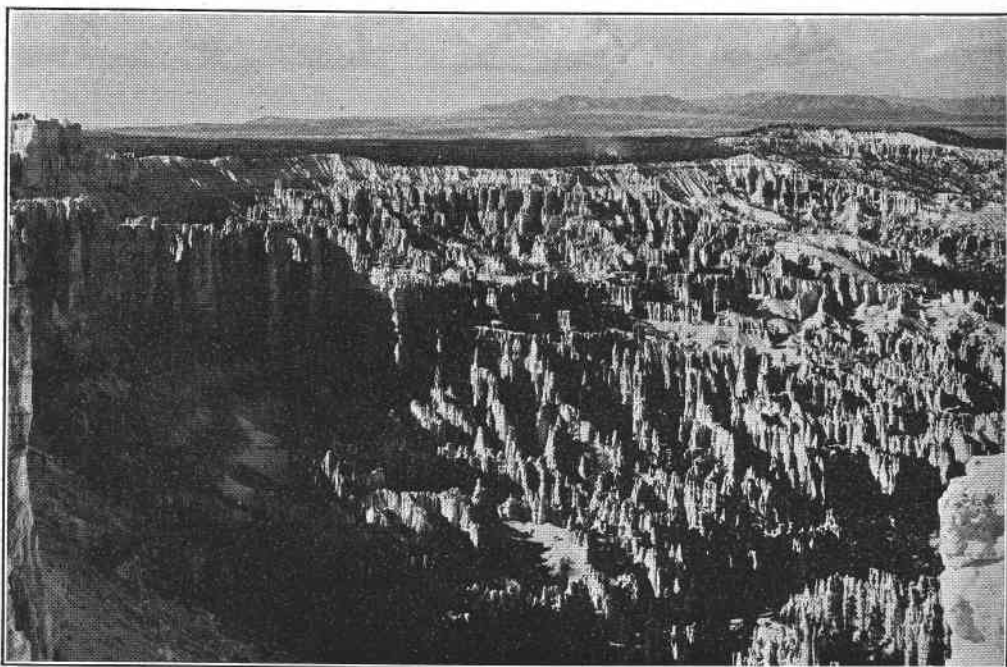
There is an unreal quality to the whole that lends to the air of enchantment. Entire cities of spires seem to rise against the sky line, deep rose at their base and their tips brilliant white, gleaming in the sunshine. Temples and towers, fairies and dwarfs, statues and busts of famous people, the superb and grotesque, all meet and mingle in the carvings of Bryce. There is no end to what the imagination may find.

Viewed at sunrise, the coral and rose-colored spires glow as though lighted by living fire, and by moonlight the higher white tips have an almost unearthly brilliance. Every hour of the day it is different, but always beautiful.



Photograph by F. T. Scoyen

DESCENDING INTO THE CANYON—THE WALL OF WINDOWS IN THE BACKGROUND



Photograph by Grant

A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF THE CANYON FROM BRYCE POINT



Copyright by J. E. Haynes, St. Paul

THE MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA OF THE TETON MOUNTAINS VIEWED FROM ACROSS
JACKSON LAKE

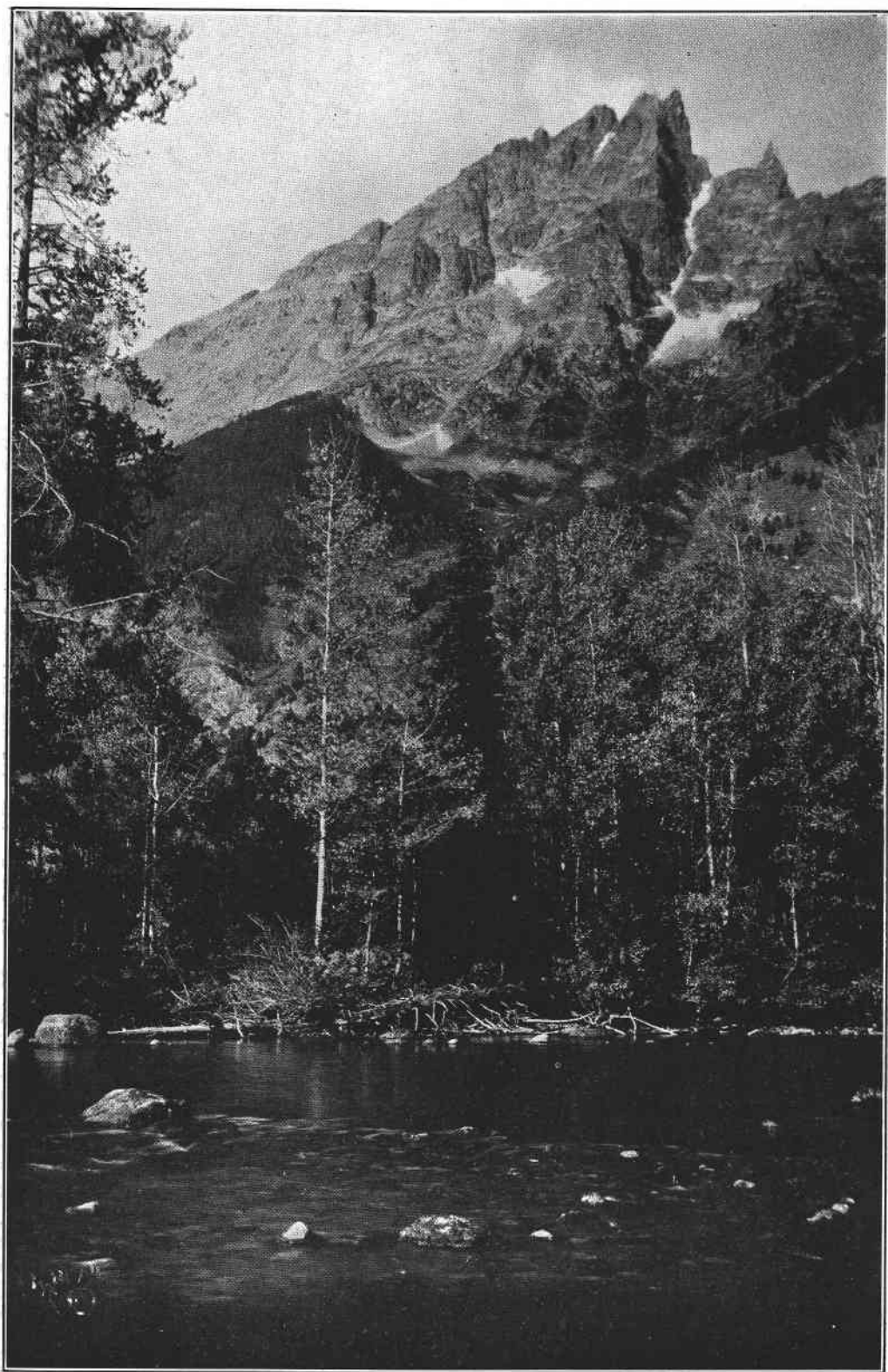
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

WITH its incomparable granite peaks and its historic and romantic past, the Grand Teton National Park is an area of absorbing interest. In it is the most impressive portion of the always impressive Teton Mountain Range. Its central feature, the Grand Teton Mountain group, is the scenic climax of the park and one of the noblest mountain masses in the world. Perhaps it can best be described as cathedral-like. On approaching it from the north, the visitor beholds a vast cathedral, built of granite and shaped by glaciers, of which the remnants are still at work. From the east and south it strikingly resembles the Matterhorn of the Alps.

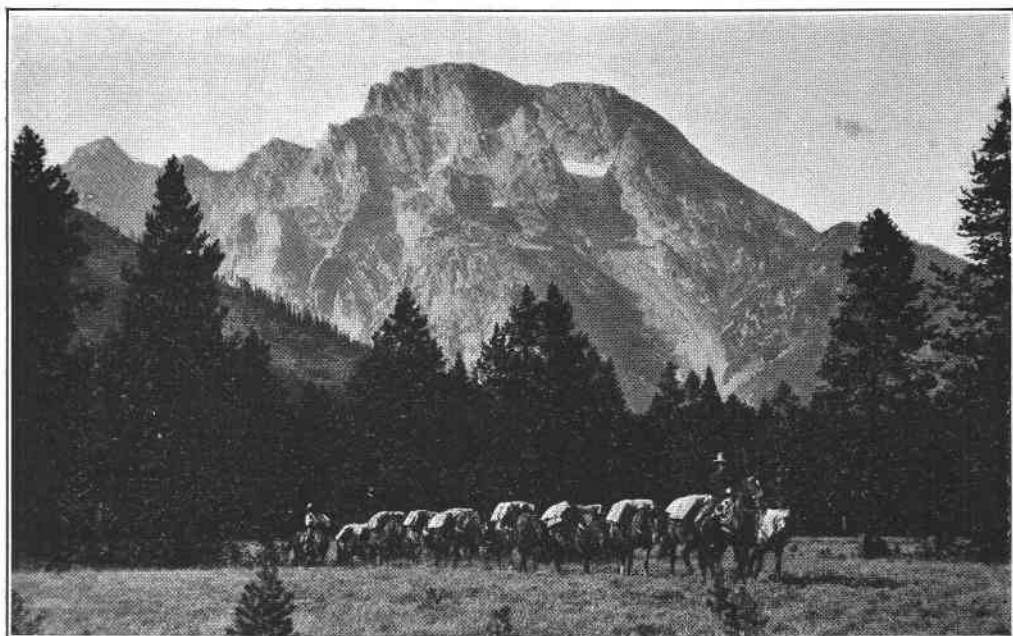
To the east, and bordered by the Teton Mountain Range, lies the Jackson Hole, once famous as the rendezvous of the outlaw and the hunted. Now, dotted with peaceful cattle and dude ranches, it is still surrounded by an aura of romance, its inheritance from the past.

From the Jackson Hole the Tetons spring abruptly to a height of from nine to fourteen thousand feet. Here they present one of the most precipitous mountain fronts on the continent, if not in the world. The grandeur of the beetling gray crags, sheer precipices, and perennial snowfields is vastly enhanced by the total absence of foothills, and by contrast with the relatively flat floor of Jackson Hole.

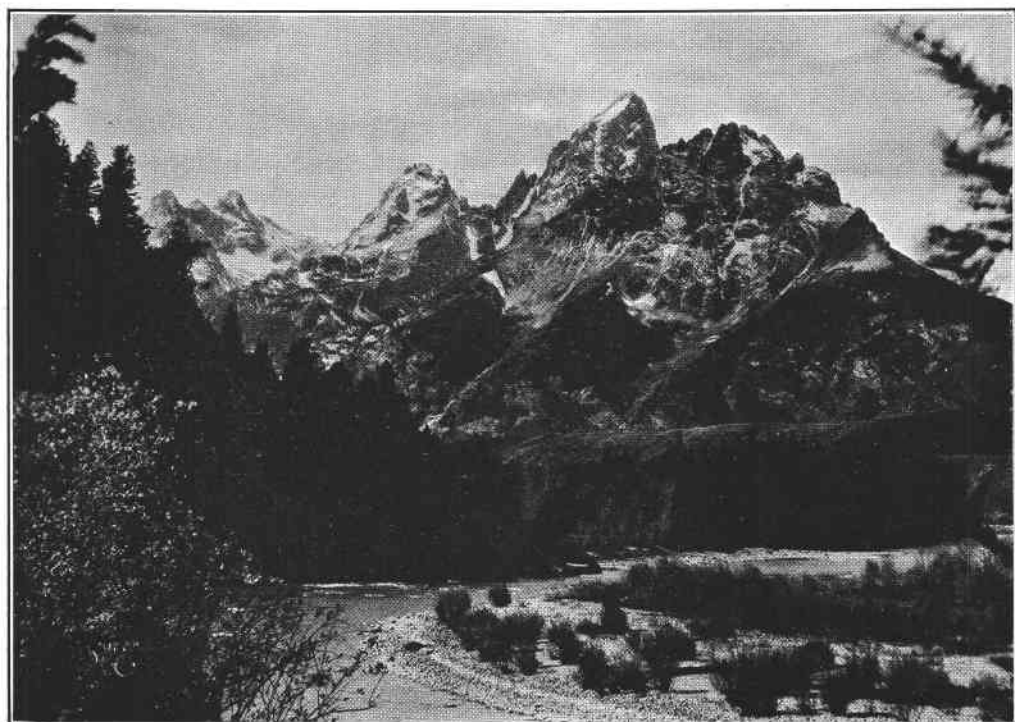
Another delightful contrast to the rugged mountains is formed by the lovely, forest-encircled lakes that nestle at their feet and reflect their towering summits. The visitor should climb a few hundred feet up the mountainside near Jenny Lake, and look down upon this superb array of lakes. From this vantage point one sees that each lake lies outside the mouth of a canyon, and occupies a crescent-shaped glacial moraine.



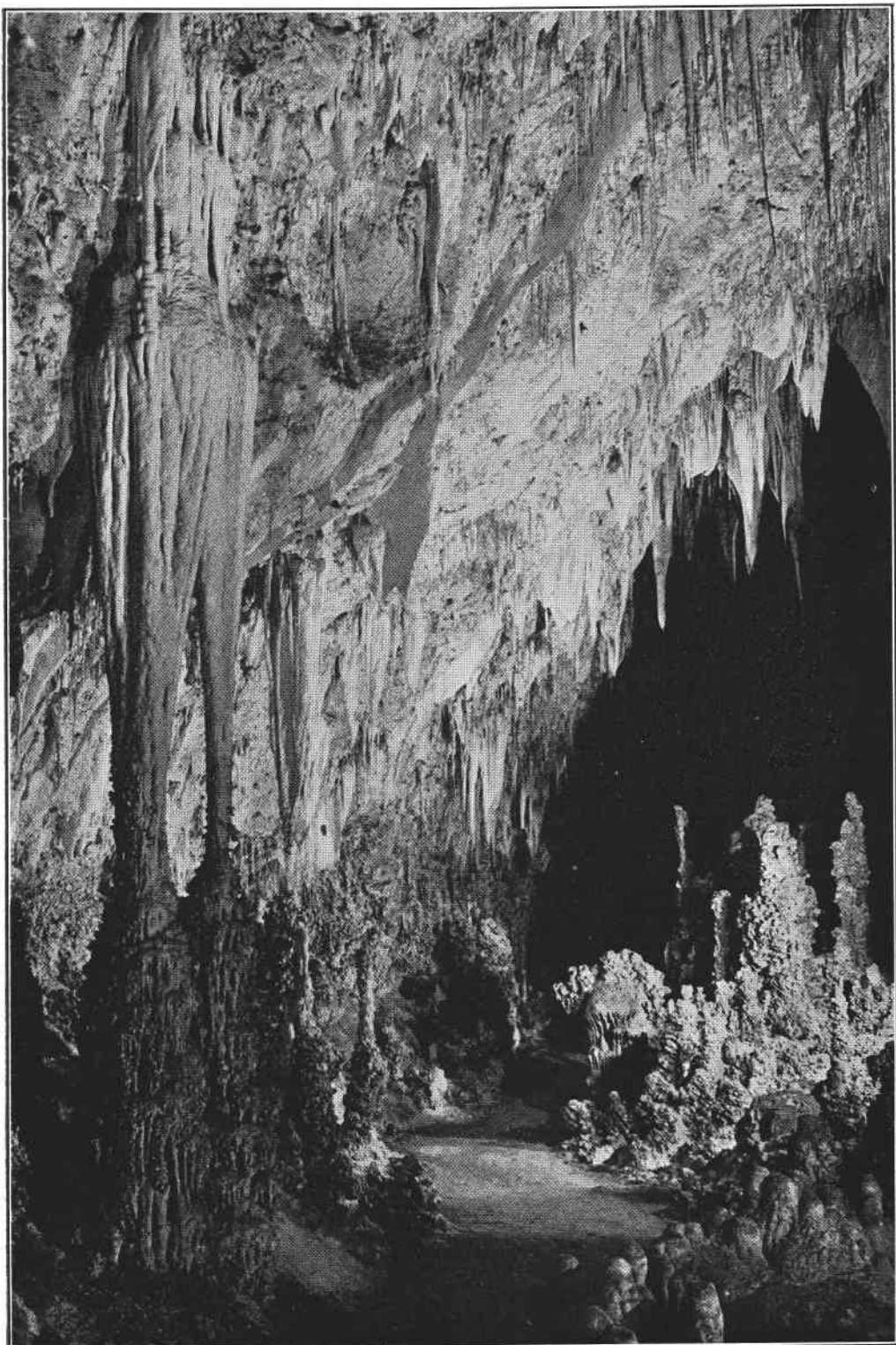
FOREST-ENCIRCLED JENNY LAKE



A PACK TRAIN TRIP LEAVING MOUNT MORAN

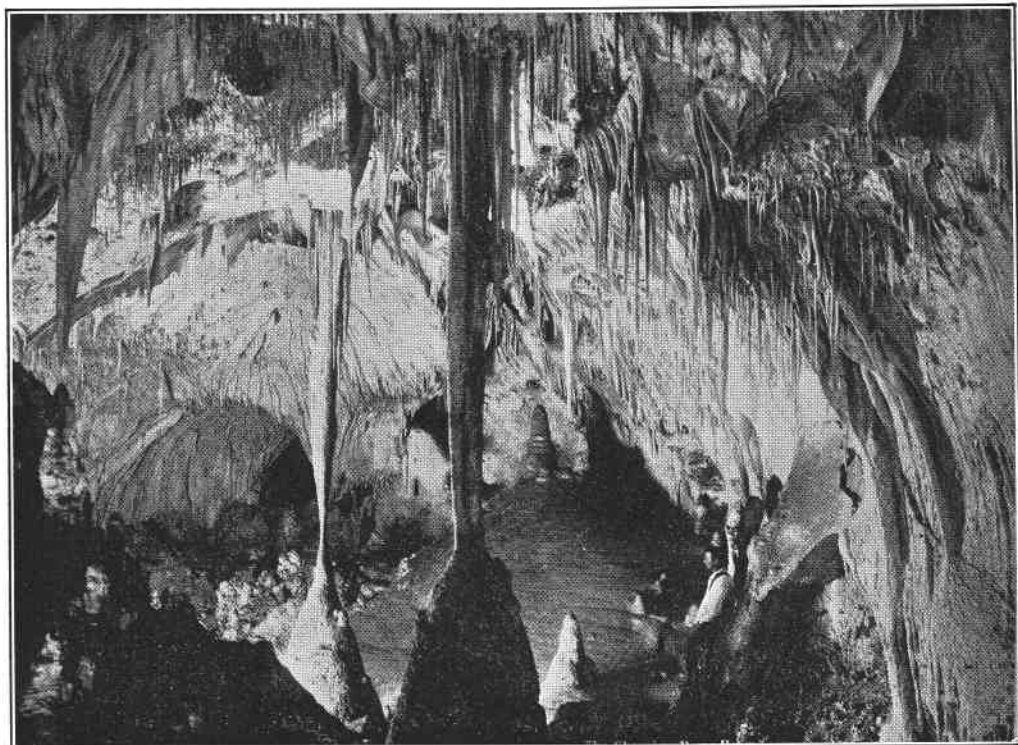


THE GRAND TETON FROM DEADMAN'S BAR IN JACKSON HOLE



Photograph by Herbert Kennicott

THE VARIETY OF LIMESTONE DECORATIONS IS AMAZING—SCENE IN THE BIG ROOM



THE DOME ROOM OF CARLSBAD CAVERNS

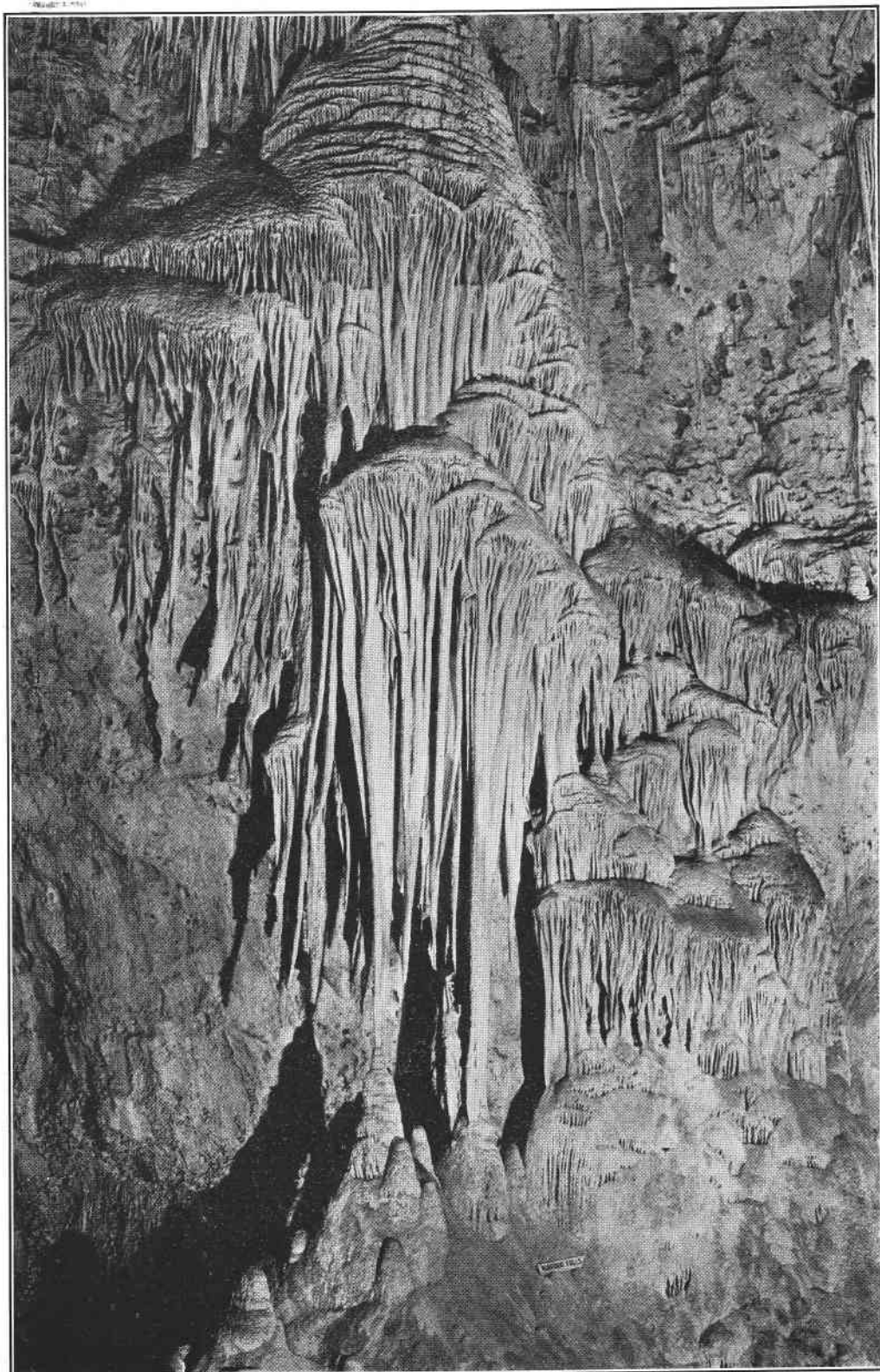
CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK

NOWHERE is the great age of the earth more strongly emphasized than in the gigantic series of chambers and passageways making up Carlsbad Caverns. Once part of the solid mountains, countless ages ago subterranean waters gradually penetrated, softening and carrying away particle after particle of limestone and forming room after room.

When word of the glories of these caverns first reached the outside world, an expedition sent by the National Geographic Society spent six months exploring them, covering a distance of twenty-two miles, but the limits of the caverns were not touched. Several more miles have since been explored. How many more miles this underground wonder penetrates into the earth is still a matter of speculation and a lure for the explorer.

Particularly impressive is the Big Room, nearly four thousand feet long and six hundred wide. From wall to wall, and from floor to the ceiling three hundred feet above, it is filled with an incomparable array of stalagmites and stalactites of gleaming onyx and of infinite size and variety.

Full recognition of the subterranean wonders contained in Carlsbad Caverns was given in 1930, when the area, formerly a national monument, was given national park status.



NIAGARA FALLS IN BIG ROOM

MID-CONTINENT PARKS

THE WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK

IN THE romantic Black Hills of southwestern Dakota, scene of Custer's first stand and famous for many years because of its Indian battles and frontier lawlessness, is a limestone cave of large size and interesting decorations. It is called Wind Cave, from a strange current of air which passes intermittently through it, and which led to its discovery.

The cave contains a series of chambers and passages profusely decorated in limestone depositions of various forms, many of them unique. Most of the decorations are pure white, but sometimes they are superimposed on a delicate pink background. Strangely enough, despite this profusion of formations, stalactites and stalagmites, common cave forms, are seldom encountered.

Within the inner caverns, the whistling wind disappears and the air is calm and still. Here the temperature varies from forty-five to forty-seven degrees, Fahrenheit, just comfortable for walking.

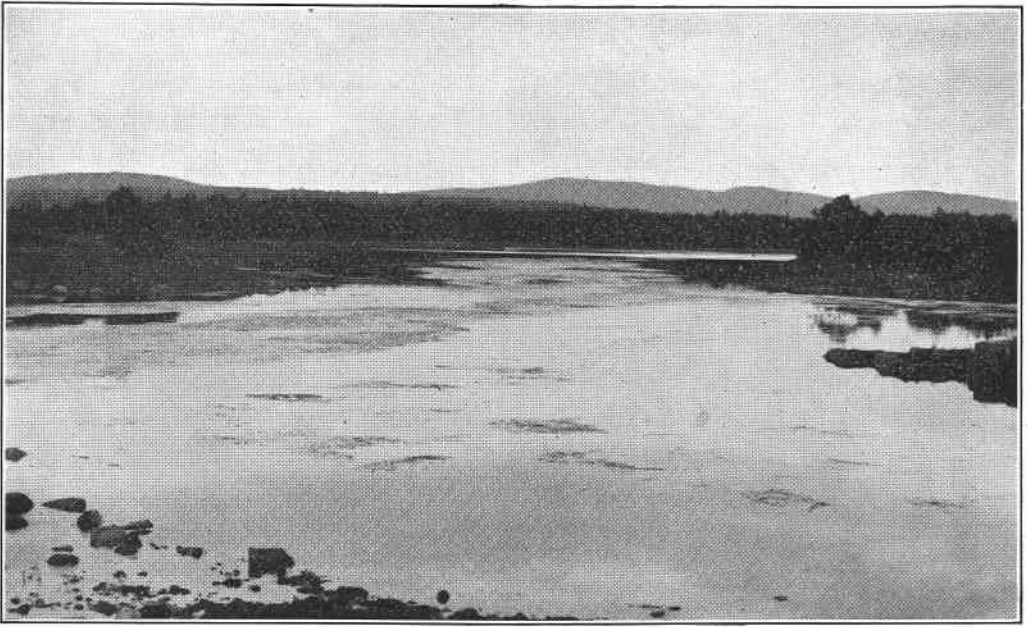
A portion of the area serves as a national game preserve and is stocked with bison, elk, and antelope. Inside the cave, however, practically no life is found, even insects being seldom seen.

THE PLATT NATIONAL PARK

PLATT PARK is known primarily because of its springs, mineral and nonmineral. The yield from these springs is approximately five million gallons daily. The park is located in the southern part of Oklahoma.

The park is a hilly, well-wooded area, traversed by a picturesque stream containing a number of small waterfalls or cascades. The rolling character of the park makes a pleasing contrast to the comparatively level country surrounding it.

There are a few buffalo, elk, and deer in Platt Park, and many smaller animals.



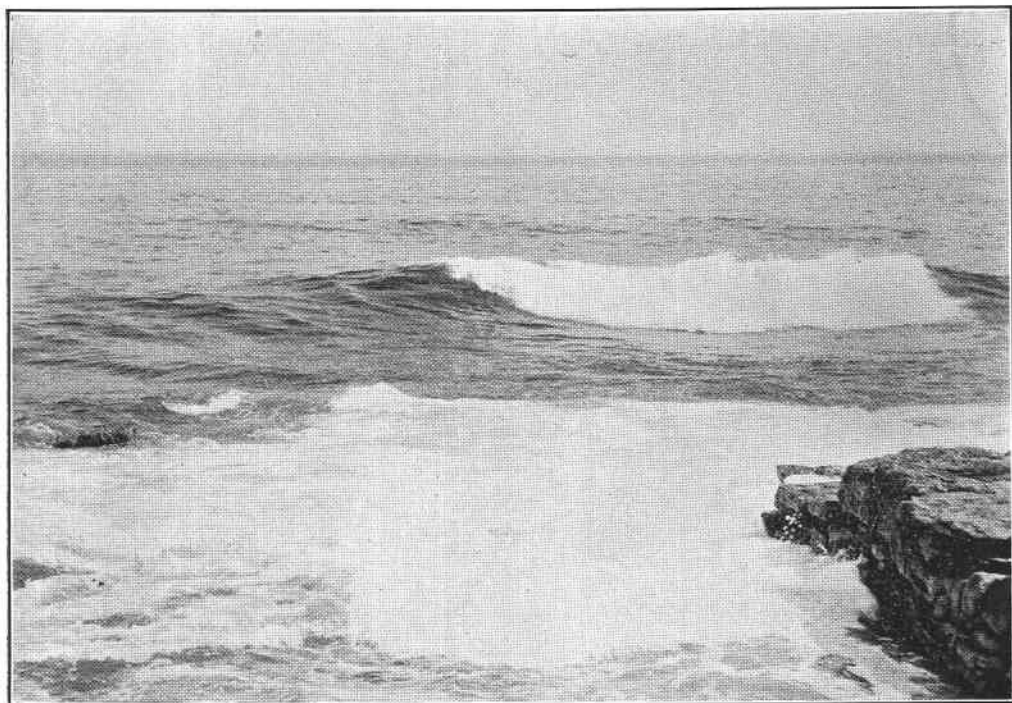
A TIDAL REACH AT SUNDOWN

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

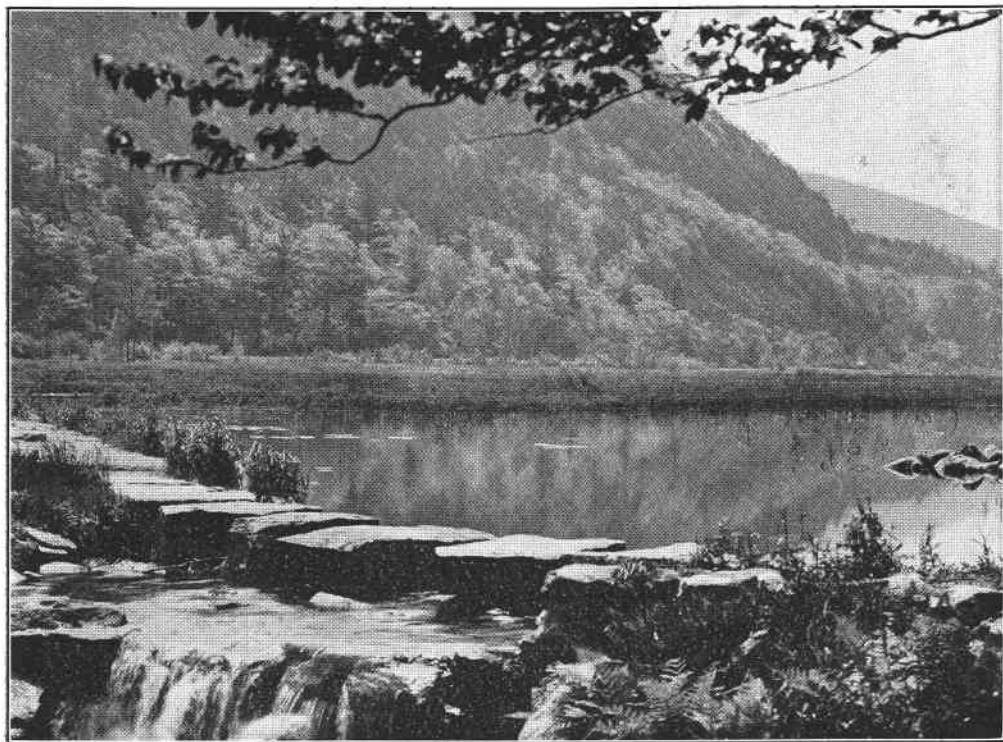
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK, formerly Lafayette, is located in old Acadian territory on the coast of Maine. The greater part of it is located on Mount Desert Island, so named by the French explorer Champlain, who first saw its bare rock peaks against the western sky. Recently the park was extended beyond the limits of Mount Desert Island, to include a bold promontory across Frenchmans Bay.

The coast of Maine, like every other boldly beautiful coastal region whose origin is nonvolcanic, was formed by the flooding of an old and water-worn land surface, which turned its heights into islands and headlands, its stream courses into arms and reaches of the sea, and its broader valleys into bays and estuaries.

From Penobscot Bay to Frenchmans Bay the scenery culminates in bold mountainous formations and in a beauty which has long been famous. A multitude of islands links these bays with delightful waterways traversed of old by the Indians in their bark canoes and now ideal for power and other quiet-water boating. Mount Desert Island is the easternmost and largest in this archipelago. Its mountain range, the dominant landscape feature of the national park, fronts the sea.



SURF ON THE OCEAN DRIVE



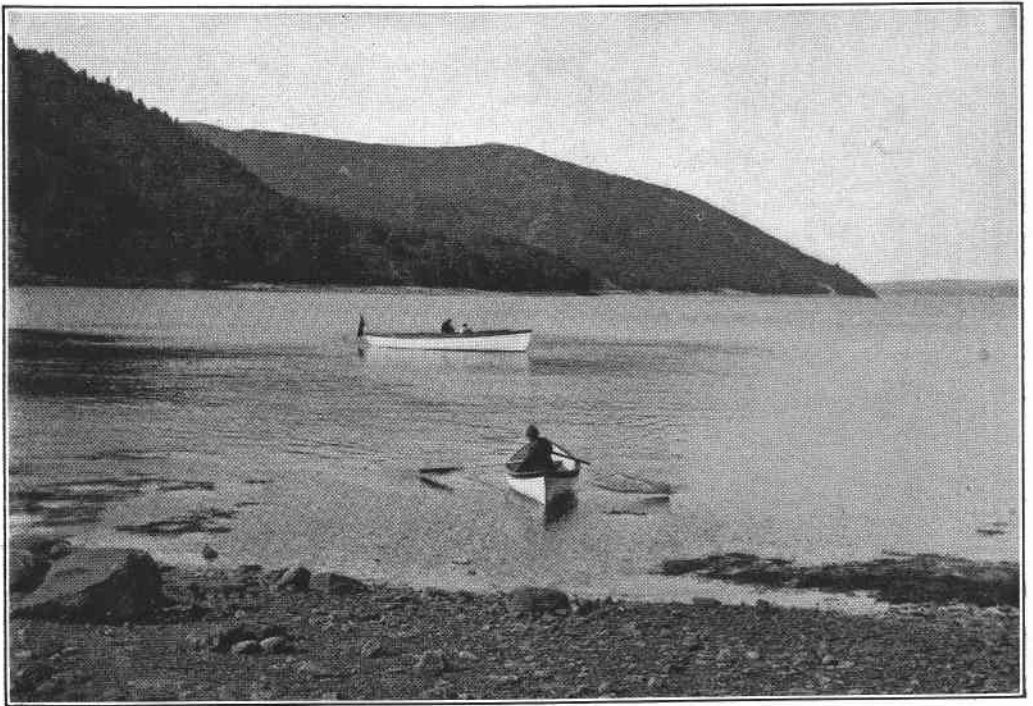
OUTLET TO THE TARN

DEEPLY trenched by glacial erosion dividing it into separate peaks, the park's highest summit, Cadillac Mountain, rises as a solid block of granite to a broad-topped elevation over fifteen hundred feet above the ocean level and descends, surf swept, beneath it. To this summit, from which one looks out over a vast expanse of ocean, the Government is building a road which for sheer beauty of outlook will have few equals. The other peaks of the range will be reserved for walkers.

From far out at sea, and east and west along the coast, these bold rock masses dominate the landscape. Eastward the sun rises from the Bay of Fundy, the "Deep Bay." Westward it sinks behind the distant Camden Hills over the archipelago with its mingled lands and waters.

The age-old beauty of the granite peaks and landlocked waters is but a part of Acadia's charm. Great forests of coast pines, cedars, and deciduous trees of many kinds border the lakes and climb the gray sides of the mountains. Innumerable shrubs and flowering plants abound. It is a woodland typical of the noblest woodlands of the East.

Around it all is the glamour of historic associations. Once home of the stone-age Indians, it was the first land within the United States reached by Champlain. Its very name, Acadia, comes from a word of native origin and was used upon their return to Europe by early fishermen and traders who visited the area even before recorded French and English explorations.



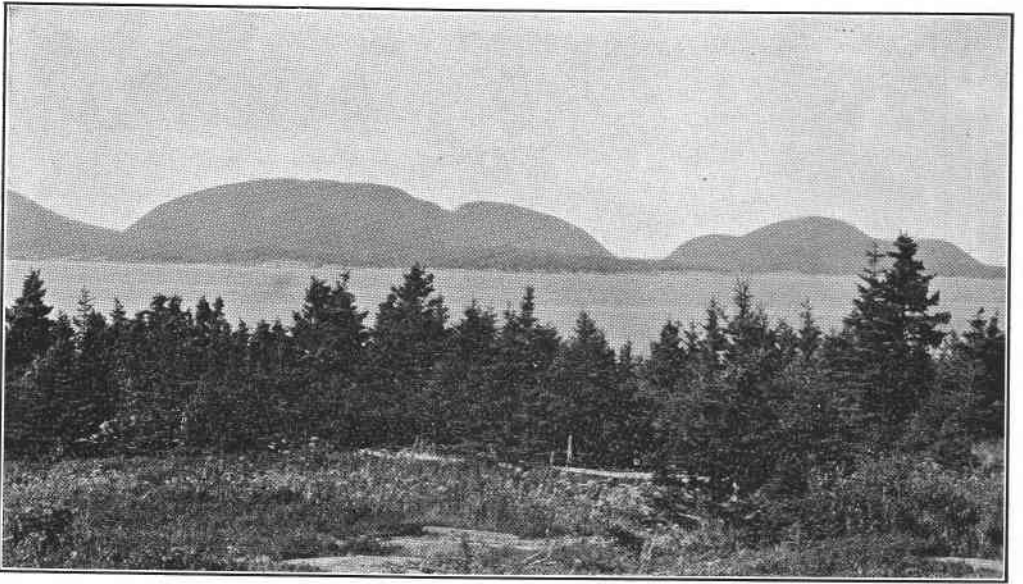
BOATING ON THE PLACID WATERS OF VALLEY COVE



YOUNG BALD EAGLES NESTING IN ACADIA NATIONAL PARK



MOTOR CAMPING IN ACADIA PARK



ACADIA'S COMBINATION OF MOUNTAINS, COAST, AND EASTERN FOREST IS INSPIRING

THE Acadia National Park is a monument to the public spirit of New England. Its beautiful exhibit of seacoast, mountain, and eastern forest was in danger from the fast-encroaching forces of settlement. Inspired and led by George B. Dorr, superintendent of the park since its creation, a few generous people, through a dozen years of ceaseless effort, were able to obtain and offer to the Government five thousand acres of land on Mount Desert Island for park purposes. From this nucleus has grown the present park of considerably more than twice that size. And it has not yet finished growing, for other lands have since been pledged for addition to it. Eventually it is expected that the area of this pioneer eastern park will be four times its original acreage.

Other national parks in the eastern portion of the country are in process of formation—in the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee, on the Blue Ridge of Virginia overlooking the war-famous valley of the Shenandoah, in the Mammoth Cave region of Kentucky, and in northern Lake Superior where Isle Royale, belonging to the State of Michigan, also has been authorized for national park status. Each of these parks will mean much to the citizens of the eastern portion of the United States, and together with Acadia they will form an important eastern park-to-park travel circuit. To Acadia National Park, however, will belong the honor of having led the way in eastern national-park establishment; and also the distinction of having been the first one created wholly by gift of citizens to the United States, for the use of the people generally.

Truly, a historic region!



Photograph by J. K. Piggott

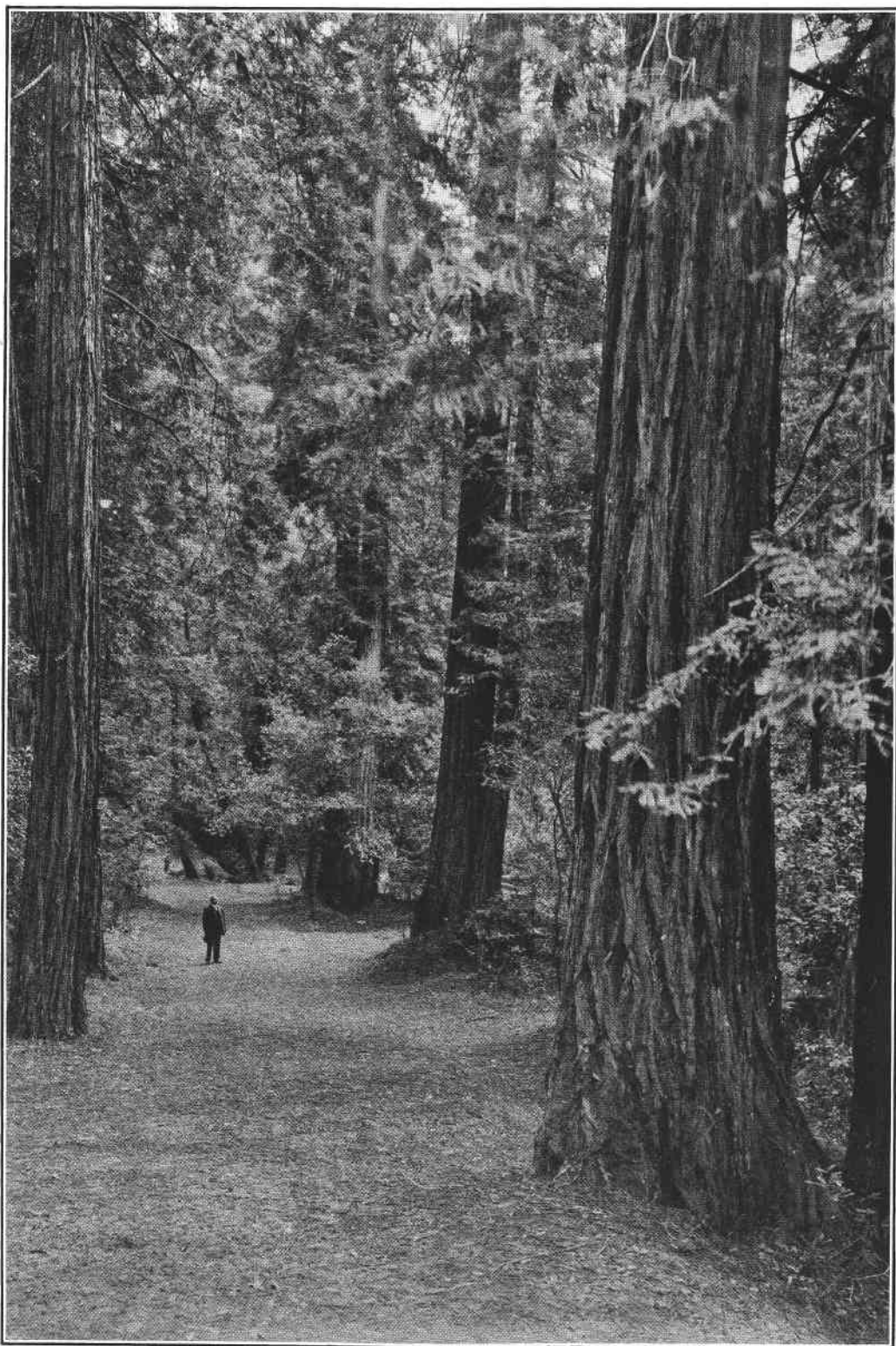
A GLIMPSE OF THE BEAUTIFUL MUIR WOODS

THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS *in the* FOREST PRIMEVAL

WITHIN ten miles of the city of San Francisco, in Marin County, California, lies one of the noblest forests of primeval Redwood in America. That it stands to-day is due first to the fact that its outlet to the sea instead of to San Francisco Bay made it unprofitable to lumber in the days when redwoods grew like grain on California's hills.

The Muir Woods National Monument contains over four hundred acres. Interspersed with the superb Redwood, the *Sequoia sempervirens*, sister to the Giant Sequoia of the Sierra, are many fine specimens of Douglas fir, madrona, California Bay, and mountain oak. The forest blends into the surrounding wooded country. It is essentially typical of the redwood growth, with a rich stream-watered bottom carpeted with ferns, violets, oxalis, and azalea. Many of the redwoods are magnificent specimens and some have extraordinary size. Cathedral Grove, and Bohemian Grove, where the famous revels of the Bohemian club were held before the club purchased its own permanent grove, are unexcelled in luxuriant beauty.

This splendid area of forest primeval was named by its donors, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, in honor of the celebrated naturalist, John Muir.

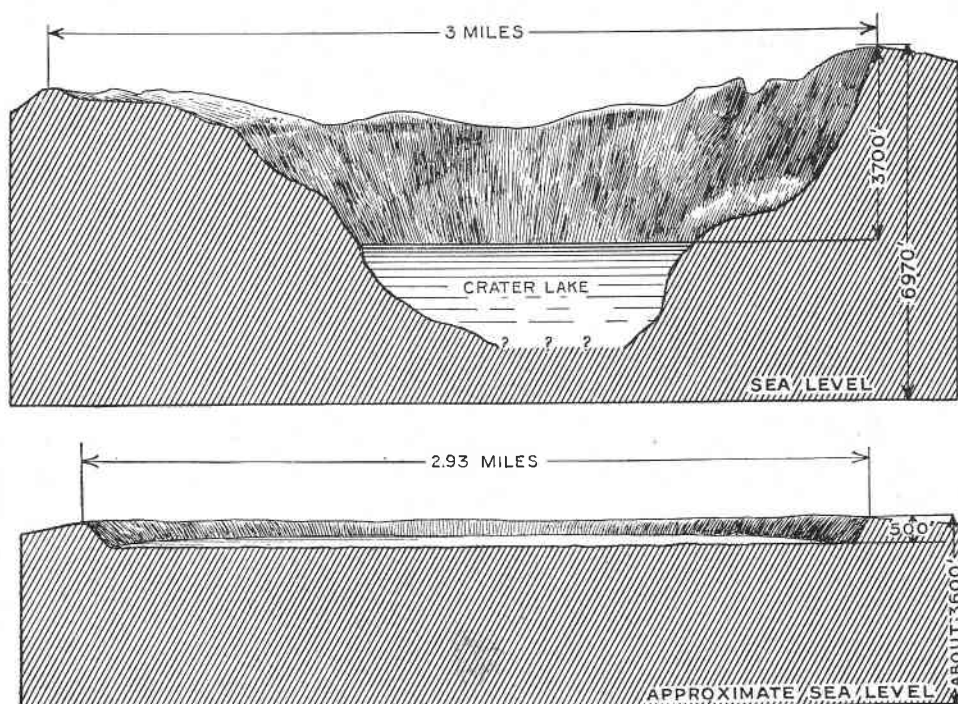


Photograph by H. C. Tibbitts

MUIR WOODS

It is one of the noblest forests of redwood saved from the ax

KATMAI'S STEAMING VENTS



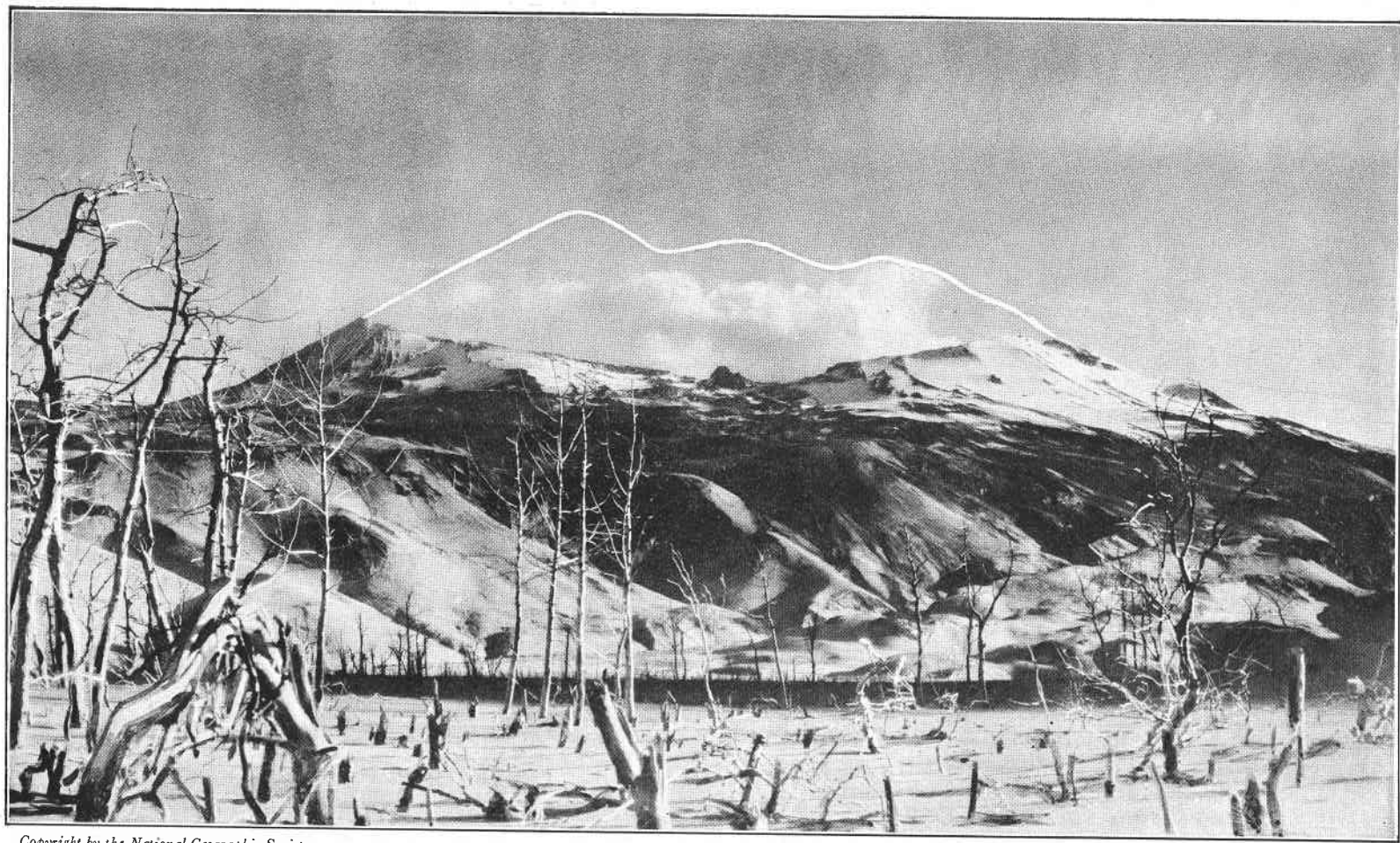
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THE KATMAI CRATER (UPPER) COMPARED WITH KILAUEA CRATER (LOWER)

ONE of the greatest explosive volcanic eruptions of recent times blew several cubic miles of material out of Mount Katmai, on the southern shore of Alaska, in June, 1912. It left a great gulf where once the summit reared, and in its bottom a crater lake of unknown depth. A few miles away, across the divide, lies a group of valleys from which burst many thousands of vents of superheated vapors. The greatest of these has been named the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes."

This remarkable volcanic region, to explore which the National Geographic Society has sent five expeditions, has no parallel elsewhere to-day. It is a veritable land of wonders. In the valley the ground in many places is too hot for walking. In others one may camp comfortably on the coldest nights in a warm tent and cook one's breakfast on a steaming crack outside. The volume is beyond belief. A few feet below the surface, the temperature of the vents is often excessively high. Once the Yellowstone geyser basins probably resembled the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," and a few hundred thousand years from now this valley may become a geyser basin greater than Yellowstone's.

The explosion which wrecked Mount Katmai was heard at Juneau, seven hundred and fifty miles away. Its dust fell at Ketchikan, nine hundred miles away. Its fumes were smelled at Vancouver Island, fifteen hundred miles away.



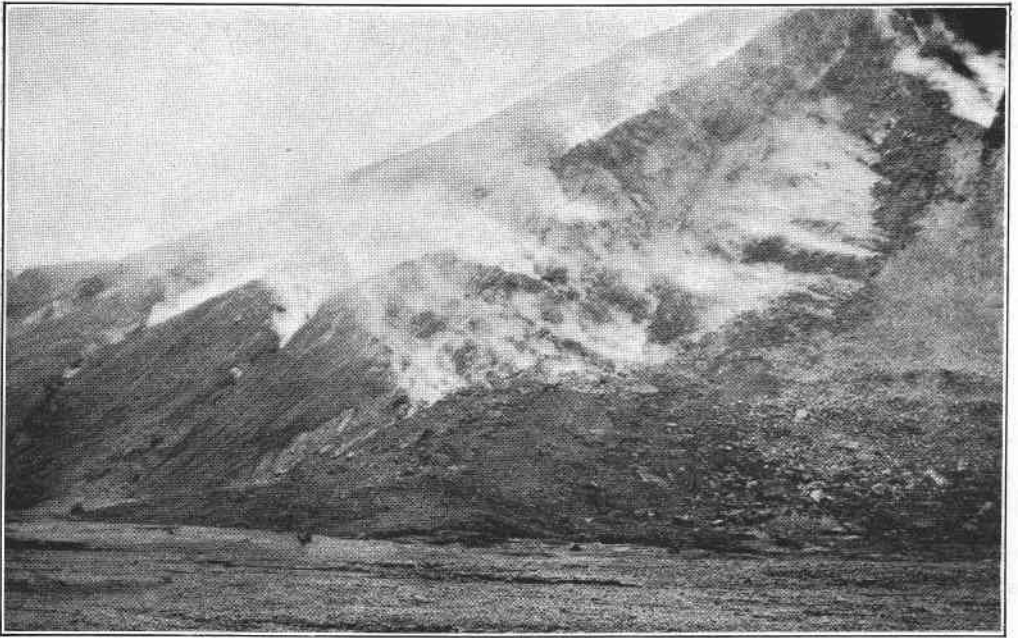
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MOUNT KATMAI AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY. THE WHITE LINE SHOWS ITS ORIGINAL CONTOUR BEFORE THE STUPENDOUS ERUPTION OF JUNE, 1912



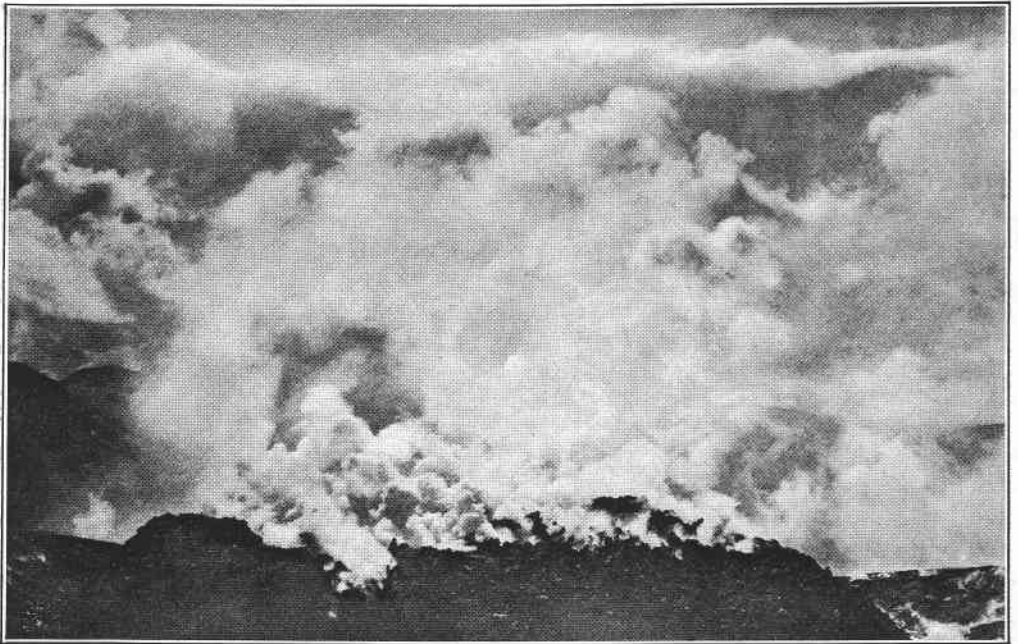
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SUPPER TIME IN THE "VALLEY OF TEN THOUSAND SMOKES"



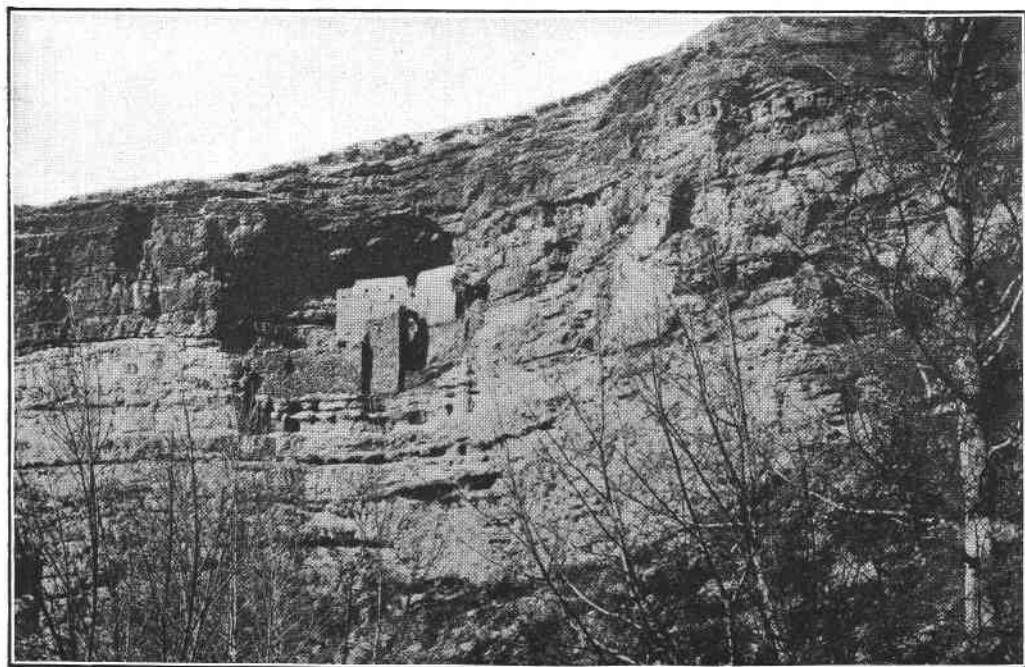
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DOWN THE STEAMING SURFACE OF FALLING MOUNTAIN ROLL MASSES
OF ROCKS OF ALL SIZES



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FOLLOWING THE GREAT ERUPTION, A VAST QUANTITY OF PASTY LAVA
ISSUED FROM THE VENT



MONTEZUMA CASTLE

MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

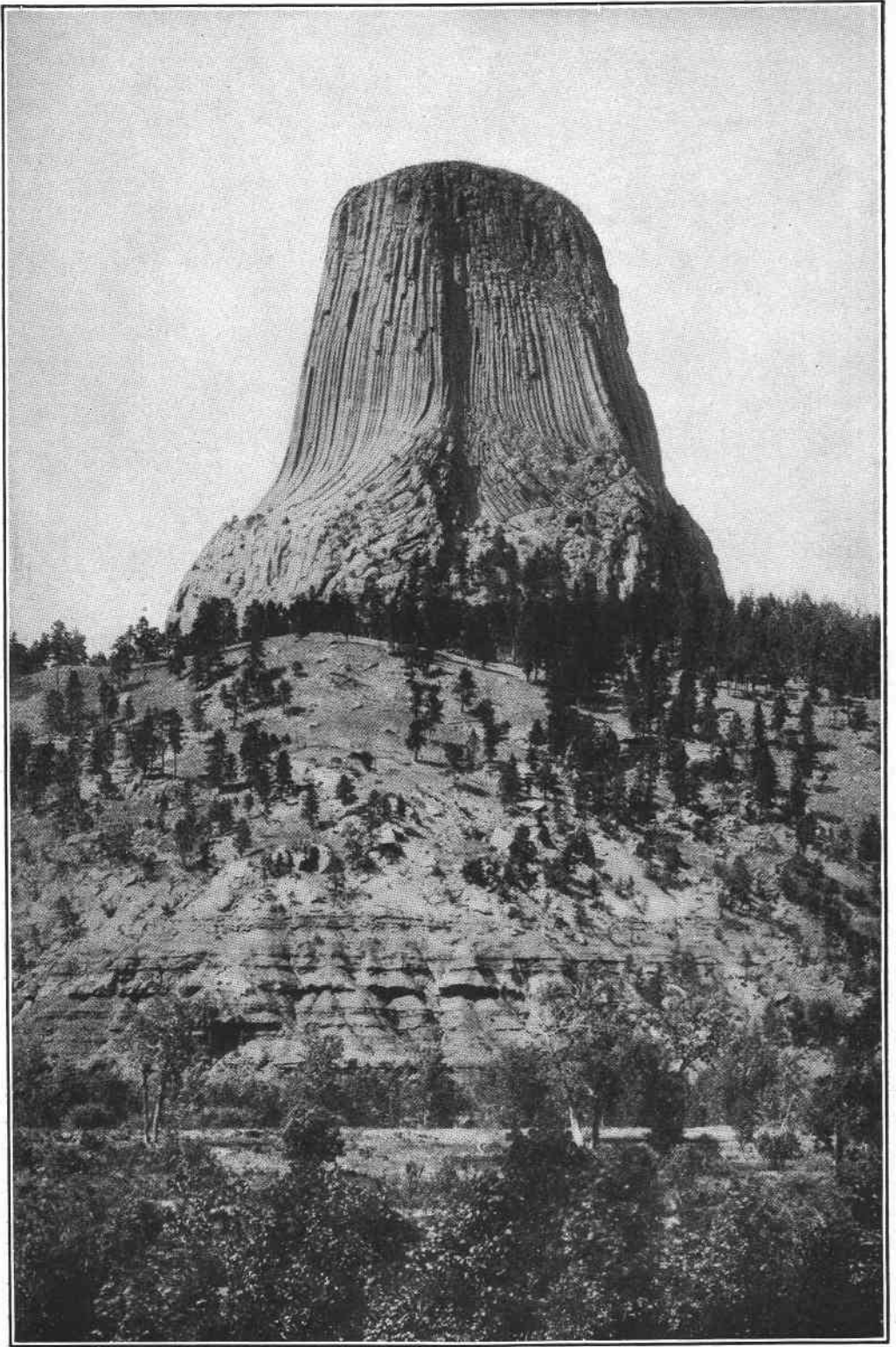
THIS remarkable relic of a prehistoric race is the principal feature of a well-preserved group of cliff dwellings in the northeastern part of Yavapai County, Arizona, known as the Montezuma Castle National Monument. The unique position and size of the ruin gives it the appearance of an ancient castle; hence its name.

The structure is about fifty feet in height by sixty feet in width, built in the form of a crescent, with the convex part against the cliff. It is five stories high, the fifth story being back under the cliff and protected by a masonry wall four feet high, so that it is not visible from the outside. The walls of the structure are of masonry and adobe, plastered over on the inside and outside with mud.

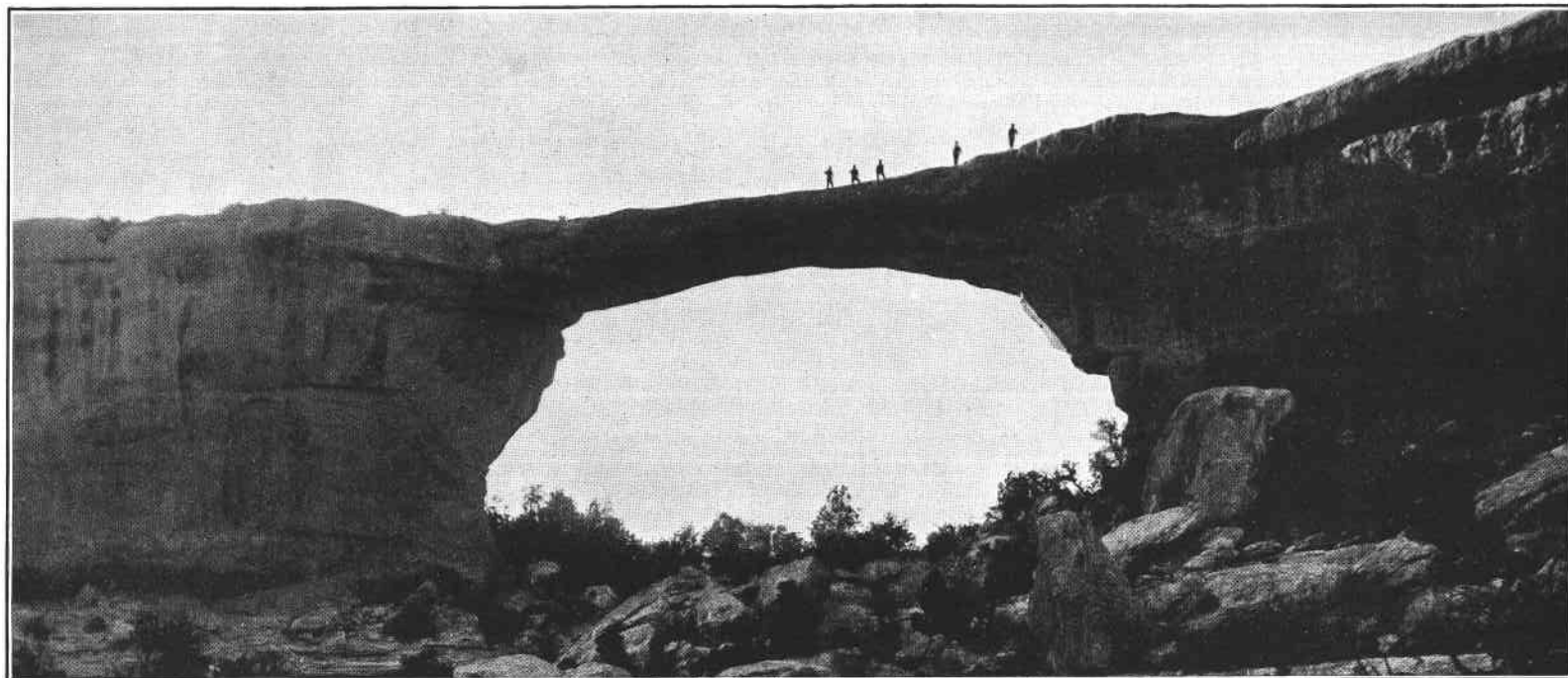
DEVILS TOWER NATIONAL MONUMENT

THIS extraordinary mass of igneous rock is one of the most conspicuous features in the Black Hills region of Wyoming. The tower is a steep-sided shaft rising six hundred feet above a rounded ridge of sedimentary rocks, about six hundred feet high, on the west bank of the Belle Fourche River. Its nearly flat top is elliptical in outline. Its sides are strongly fluted by the great columns of igneous rock, and are nearly perpendicular, except near the top, where there is some rounding; and near the bottom, where there is considerable outward flare. The tower has been scaled in the past by means of special apparatus, but only at considerable risk.

The great columns of which the tower consists are mostly pentagonal in shape, but some are four or six sided.



THE DEVILS TOWER, WYOMING



THE AUGUSTA, ONE OF UTAH'S MAGNIFICENT NATURAL BRIDGES

NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL MONUMENT

THE natural bridges for whose preservation this national monument in San Juan County, Utah, was created are understood to be among the largest examples of their kind, the greatest of the three having a height of two hundred and twenty-two feet, and a thickness of sixty-five feet at the top of the arch. The arch is one hundred and twenty-eight feet wide, the span two hundred and sixty-one feet, and the height of the span one

hundred and fifty-seven feet. The other two bridges are a little smaller. All occur within about five miles. The whole constitutes an imposing spectacle. The bridges are the result of stream erosion in an elevated region.

In the neighborhood are found, in addition to a couple of fine cavern springs and other interesting and scientifically valuable natural curiosities, many prehistoric ruins of cavern and cliff dwellings.



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THE CHACO CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

THE Chaco Canyon National Monument preserves remarkable relics of a prehistoric people once inhabiting New Mexico. Here are found numerous communal or pueblo dwellings built of stone, among which is the ruin known as Pueblo Bonito, containing, as it originally stood, twelve hundred rooms. It is the largest prehistoric ruin in the Southwest.

Interesting exploration and excavation work among the ruins has been carried on by the National Geographic Society.

SHOSHONE CAVERN NATIONAL MONUMENT

A FEW miles east of the celebrated Shoshone Dam, in Wyoming, is found the entrance to the picturesque Shoshone Cavern. Some of the rooms are a hundred and fifty feet long and forty or fifty feet high, and all are remarkably encrusted with limestone crystals. The passages through the cavern are most intricate, twisting, turning, doubling back, and descending so abruptly that ladders are often necessary.

COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT

THIS area, near Grand Junction, Colorado, is similar to that of the Garden of the Gods at Colorado Springs, only much more beautiful and picturesque. With possibly two exceptions it exhibits probably as highly colored, magnificent, and impressive examples of erosion, particularly of lofty monoliths, as may be found anywhere in the West. These monoliths are located in several tributary canyons. Some of them are of gigantic size; one over four hundred feet high is almost circular and a hundred feet in diameter at base.

LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERN NATIONAL MONUMENT

THE feature of this national monument is a limestone cavern of great scientific interest because of its length and because of the number of large vaulted chambers it contains. It is of historic interest, also, because it overlooks for more than fifty miles the Montana trail of Lewis and Clark.

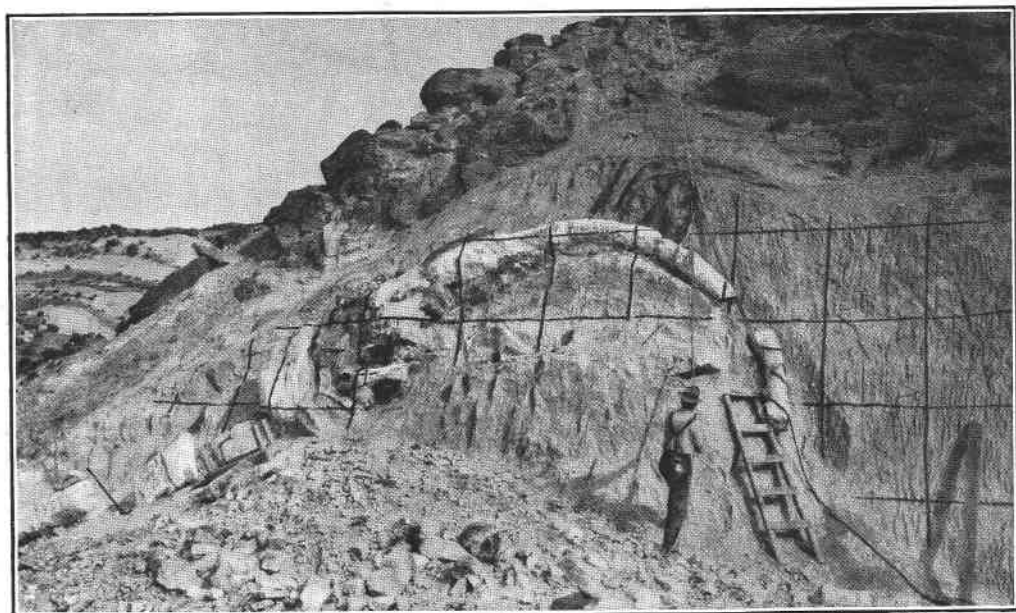
The vaults of the cavern are magnificently decorated with stalactite and stalagmite formations of great variety of size, form, and color, the equal of, if not rivaling, the similar formations in the well-known Luray caves in Virginia. The cavern has been closed on account of depredations of vandals.

THE DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

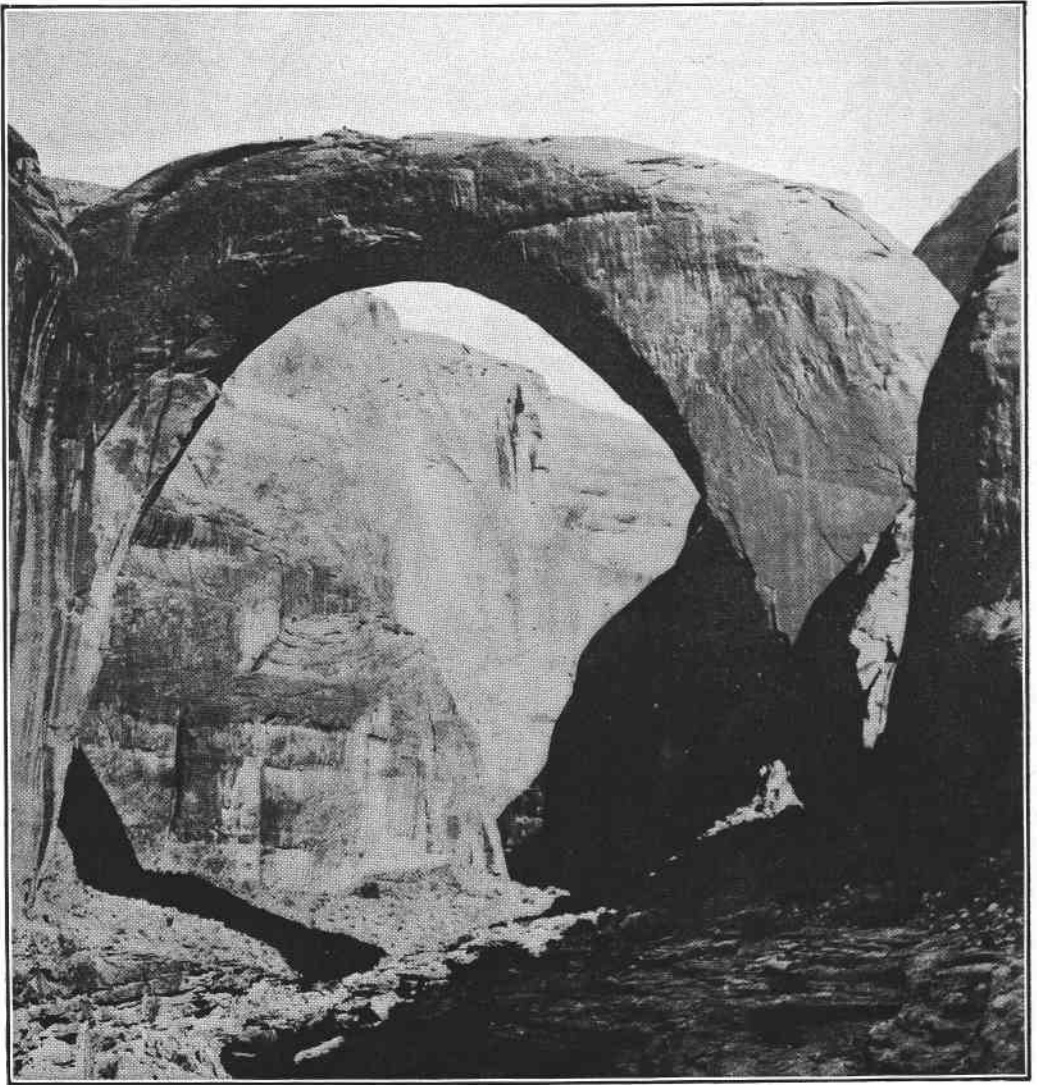
THE Dinosaur National Monument in northeastern Utah was created to preserve remarkable fossil deposits of extinct reptiles of great size. The reservation contains eighty acres of Jura-Trias rock.

For years prospectors and residents had been finding large bones in the neighborhood, and in 1909 Prof. Earl B. Douglass, of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, under a permit from the Department of the Interior, undertook a scientific investigation. The results exceeded all expectation. Remains of many enormous animals which once inhabited what is now our Southwestern States have been unearthed in a state of fine preservation. These include complete and perfect skeletons of large dinosaurs.

The chief find was the perfect skeleton of a brontosaurus eighty-five feet long and sixteen feet high which may have weighed, when living, twenty tons.



UNEARTHING THE SKELETON OF A GIANT DINOSAUR OF PREHISTORIC DAYS



RAINBOW BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENT

THIS natural bridge is located within the Navajo Indian Reservation, near the southern boundary of Utah, and spans a canyon and small stream which drains the northwestern slopes of Navajo Mountain. It is of great scientific interest as an example of eccentric stream erosion.

Among the known extraordinary natural bridges of the world, this bridge is unique in that it is not only a symmetrical arch below but presents also a curved surface above, thus suggesting roughly a rainbow. Its height above the surface of the water is three hundred and nine feet and its span is two hundred and seventy-eight feet.

The bridge and the neighboring canyon walls are gorgeously clothed in mottled red and yellow. It was first seen by white men in August, 1909, when Professor Byron Cummings, John Wetherill, and William B. Douglass visited it under the guidance of an Indian boy.

THE CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT

ONE of the best preserved and most interesting ruins in the Southwest has been preserved in this reservation, which is near Florence, Arizona. The structure was once at least four stories high. Many mounds in the neighborhood indicate that it was one of a large group of dwellings of some importance. The ruin was discovered by the intrepid Jesuit missionary, Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, at the end of the seventeenth century.

EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT

EL MORRO, or Inscription Rock, in western central New Mexico, is an enormous sandstone rock rising a couple of hundred feet out of the plain and eroded in such fantastic form as to give it the appearance of a castle.

The earliest inscription is dated February 18, 1526. Historically the most important inscription is that of Juan de Oñate, a colonizer of New Mexico and the founder of the city of Santa Fe, in 1606. It was in this year that Oñate visited El Morro and carved this inscription on his return from a trip to the head of the Gulf of California. There are nineteen other Spanish inscriptions.

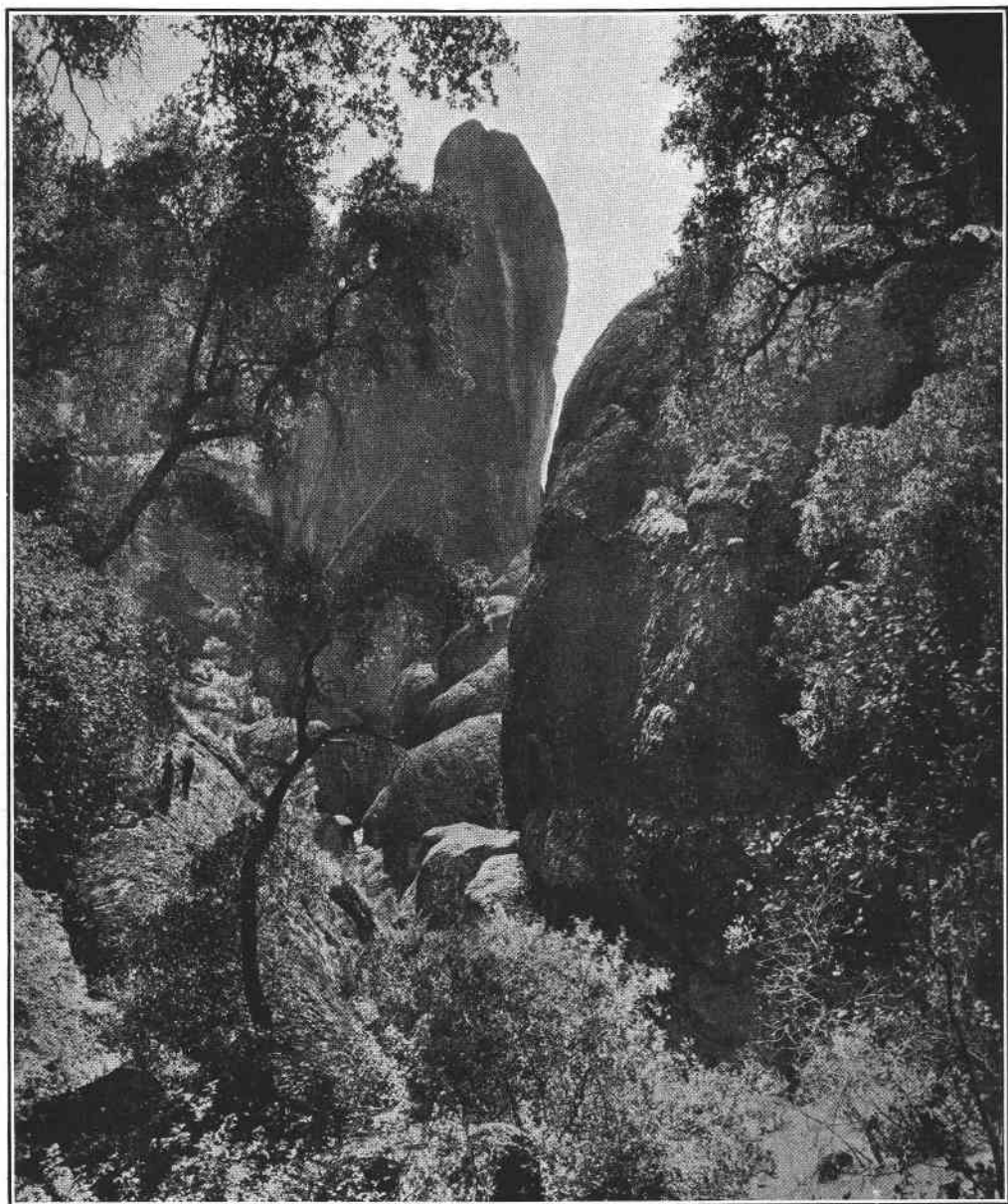
CAPULIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT

CAPULIN MOUNTAIN is a volcanic cinder cone of recent origin, six miles southwest of Folsom, New Mexico. It is the most magnificent specimen of a considerable group of craters. Capulin has an altitude of eight thousand feet, rising 1,500 feet above the surrounding plain. It is almost a perfect cone.

VERENDRYE NATIONAL MONUMENT

FROM the left bank of the Missouri River, at Old Crossing, North Dakota, rises an impressive eminence from which the great plains west of the Rockies doubtless were first seen by civilized man. Crowhigh Butte is the second highest elevation in the State. It is conserved by presidential proclamation under the title of Verendrye National Monument.

Verendrye, the celebrated French explorer, started from the north shore of Lake Superior sixty years before the Lewis and Clark expedition, passed westward and southwestward into the unknown regions of the plains and the mountains, and, about 1740, stood upon the summit of this striking butte.

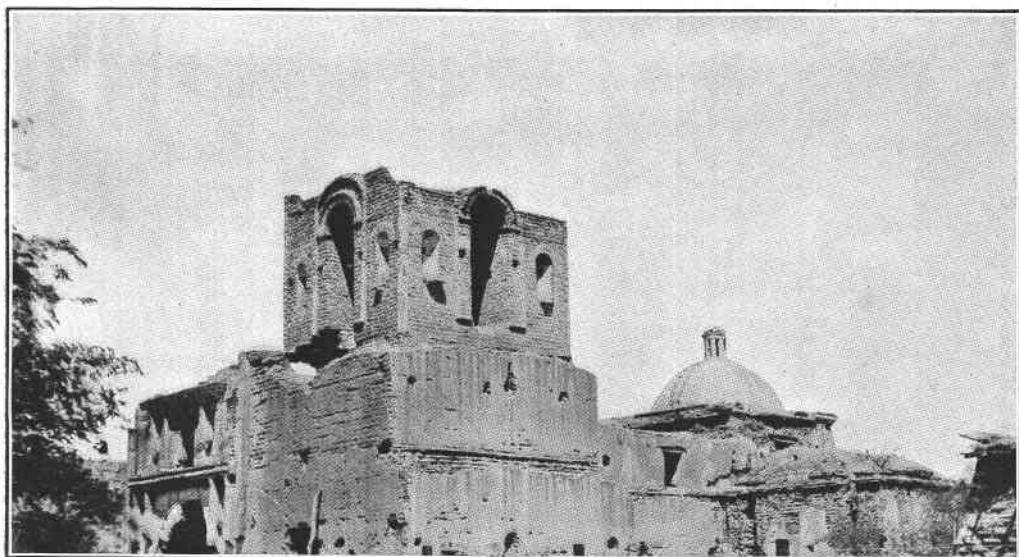


THE NEEDLES, PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT

PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT

THE spires, domes, caves, and subterranean passages of the Pinnacles National Monument in San Benito County, California, are well worth a visit. The name is derived from the spirelike formations arising from six hundred to a thousand feet from the floor of the canyon forming a landmark visible many miles in every direction.

A series of caves, opening one into the other, lie under each of the groups of rock. These vary greatly in size, one in particular, known as the Banquet Hall, being about a hundred feet square, with a ceiling thirty feet high.



THE TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT

THE Tumacacori National Monument in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, was created to preserve a very ancient Spanish mission ruin dating, it is thought, from the latter part of the sixteenth century. It was built by Jesuit priests from Spain and operated by them for over a century.

After the year 1769 priests belonging to the order of Franciscan Fathers took charge of the mission and repaired its crumbling walls, maintaining peaceable possession for about sixty years, until driven out by Apache Indians.

GRAN QUIVIRA NATIONAL MONUMENT

THE Gran Quivira has long been recognized as one of the most important of the earliest Spanish church or mission ruins in the Southwest. It is in central New Mexico. Near by are numerous Indian pueblo ruins, occupying an area many acres in extent, which also, with sufficient land to protect them, was reserved. The outside dimensions of the church ruin, which is in the form of a short-arm cross, are about forty-eight by one hundred and forty feet, and its walls are from four to six feet thick and from twelve to twenty feet high.

NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT

THIS tract encloses three interesting and extensive prehistoric pueblos or cliff-dweller ruins in an excellent state of preservation. These are known as the Betatakin, the Keet Seel, and Inscription House.

Inscription House Ruin, on Navajo Creek, is regarded as extraordinary, not only because of its good state of preservation, but because of the fact that upon the walls of its rooms are found inscriptions written in Spanish by early explorers and plainly dated 1661. This monument is in Arizona.



THE PETRIFIED FOREST OF ARIZONA

THE Petrified Forest National Monument lies in the area between the Little Colorado River and the Rio Puerco, fifteen miles east of their junction. This area is of interest because of the abundance of petrified coniferous trees. It has exceptional scenic features also.

The trees lie scattered about in great profusion; none, however, stands erect in its original place of growth, as in the Yellowstone National Park.

The trees probably at one time grew beside an inland sea; after falling they became water-logged, and during decomposition the cell structure of the wood was entirely replaced by silica from sandstone in the surrounding land.

SITKA NATIONAL MONUMENT, ALASKA

THIS monument reservation is situated about a mile from the steamboat landing at Sitka, Alaska. Upon this ground was located formerly the village of a warlike tribe—the Kik-Siti Indians—where the Russians under Baranoff in 1802 fought and won the “decisive battle of Alaska” against the Indians and effected the lodgment that offset the then active attempts of Great Britain to possess this part of the country. The Russian title thus acquired to the Alexander Archipelago was later transferred to the United States.

A celebrated “witch tree” of the natives and sixteen totem poles, several of which are examples of the best work of the savage genealogists of the Alaska clans, stand sentrylike along the beach.

AZTEC RUIN NATIONAL MONUMENT

AZTEC RUIN, the principal feature of this New Mexico monument, is a large E-shaped structure of pueblo type containing approximately five hundred rooms. The first story of the building is standing, and portions of the second and third stories. The ceilings are supported by large beams, cut and dressed with stone tools, which are interesting exhibits of work done in the Stone Age. The sandstone walls, reasonably plumb and with dressed faces, take high rank as examples of prehistoric masonry.

The plot of ground bearing the ruins was presented to the United States by the American Museum of National History through the generosity of Mr. Archer M. Huntington, one of its trustees.

SCOTTS BLUFF NATIONAL MONUMENT

THIS national monument in the State of Nebraska is rich in historic interest. Scotts Bluff, one of the highest known points in the State, was a well-known landmark on the Old Oregon Trail, and along this way passed a vast concourse of the pioneers that trailed overland on their way to settle the Willamette Valley and Puget Sound regions in Oregon and Washington, to hunt for gold in distant California, or to found the Mormon colonies of Utah. In the days of the pony express Scotts Bluff was the scene of many Indian battles. It is estimated that about the middle of the nineteenth century an average of one wagon every five minutes passed through Mitchell Pass, which is located within the boundaries of the present monument.

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

PPIPE SPRING, on the main road between Zion National Park and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, forms a welcome oasis in the Arizona desert. This spring was famous in the early pioneer life of Utah and Arizona. Here in the early sixties the Mormon Church established a cattle ranch, and the ruined old stone fort they erected, known as Windsor Castle, is the principal feature of the monument.

YUCCA HOUSE NATIONAL MONUMENT

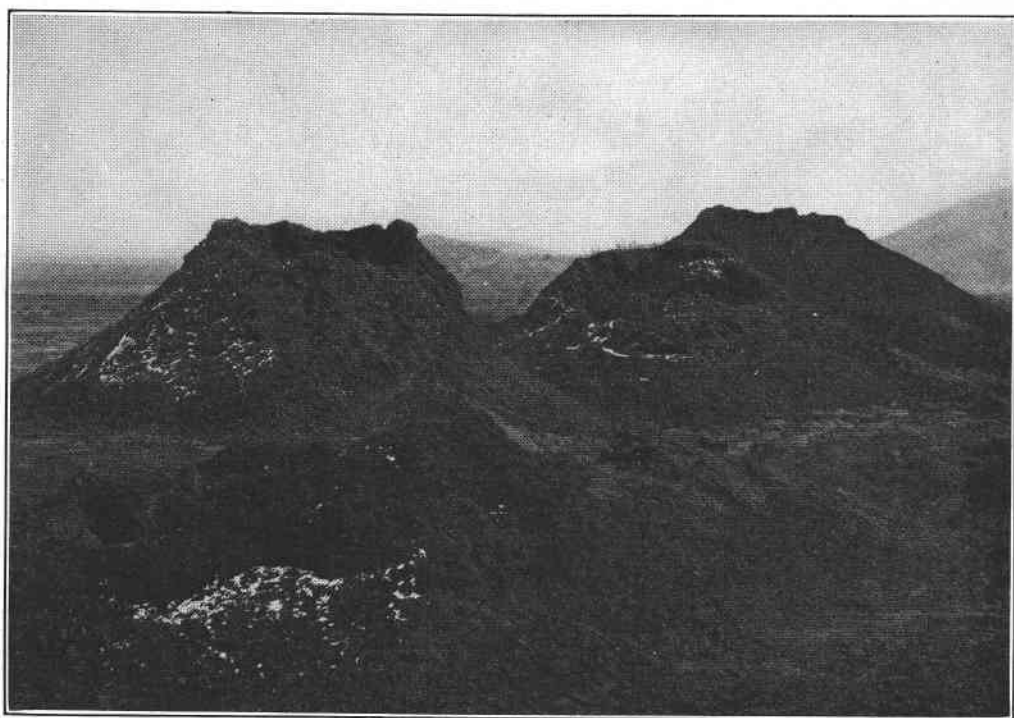
THIS monument was established to preserve the ruin of a prehistoric village in southwestern Colorado. The village is now a cluster of mounds with no sign of a wall rising above their surfaces. On account of the large size and extent of the mounds, it is believed that when excavated they will prove of great archeological interest and educational value. The land upon which the ruins are situated, approximately 10 acres in extent, was donated to the United States Government by Henry Van Kleeck, of Denver, Colorado.

FOSSIL CYCAD NATIONAL MONUMENT

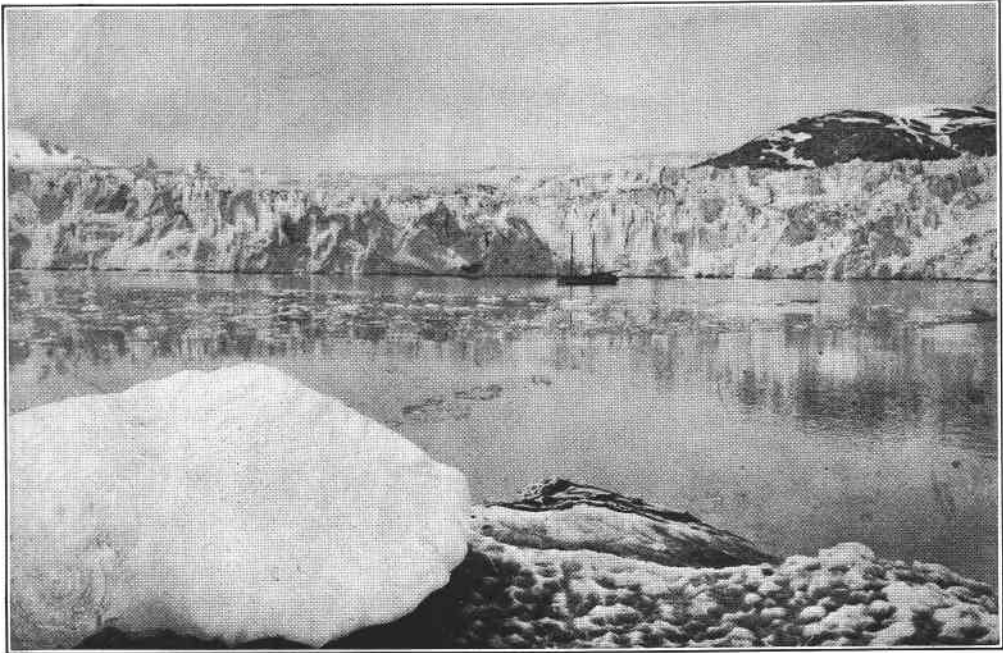
IT WAS to protect its large deposits of fossil cycads, fernlike plants of the Mesozoic period, that this area in the Black Hills of South Dakota was made a national monument. These fossil plant beds are among the most interesting yet discovered, with the most perfectly preserved specimens. Scientific investigations show that the cycads, which are of tree-fern type, actually bore flowers in the age when egg-laying monsters were still extant. Many of the fossil tree trunks contain large numbers of unexpanded buds, while in other cases are found fruits that had begun to mature before fossilization set in.

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

THE Craters of the Moon National Monument, in Idaho, is a volcanic region, the most recent example of fissure eruption in the United States. As its name signifies, it closely resembles the surface of the moon when seen through a telescope. Nowhere else in the United States can so many volcanic features be found in so small an area. There is a profusion of cinder cones, craters, and hornitos, and huge black fields of lava spread out for miles. The lava tunnels and caves are especially interesting, with their beautiful blue and red lava stalactites and stalagmites and other unusual formations.



CRATERS AND CONES RISING FROM THE LAVA FIELDS



Courtesy of the National Geographic Society

A VIEW OF GLACIER BAY

GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT

THE Glacier Bay region of Alaska contains tidewater glaciers of the first rank in a setting of lofty peaks. Because of the unique opportunity afforded here for the scientific study of glacial action, of the resulting movements and development of flora and fauna, and of certain valuable relics of ancient interglacier forests, a portion of this area was set aside as the Glacier Bay National Monument.

The region also contains a great variety of forest covering consisting of mature area, bodies of youthful trees which have become established since the retreat of the ice, and great stretches, now bare, that will become forested in the course of the next century. These should be preserved in their natural condition. The monument is also of historic interest, having been visited by explorers and scientists since the early voyage of Vancouver in 1794.

WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT

THE Wupatki Monument consists of two tracts of land lying west of the Little Colorado River in Arizona, on which are located interesting red-sandstone pueblos built by the ancestors of the Hopi, one of the most picturesque tribes of Indians in the United States to-day. The buildings were constructed by the Snake family of the Hopi in their migration from the Grand Canyon.

ARCHES NATIONAL MONUMENT

NATURAL arches, caves, castlelike piles, window openings, and bridges, are among the rock creations preserved in the Arches National Monument, in southeastern Utah.

Utah is noted for its erosional features. Most of them, however, are carved by running water. In the Arches area the fantastic and bizarre rock effects were produced by the hot desert winds, aided by the occasional rains that occur even in this nearly arid country.

HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT

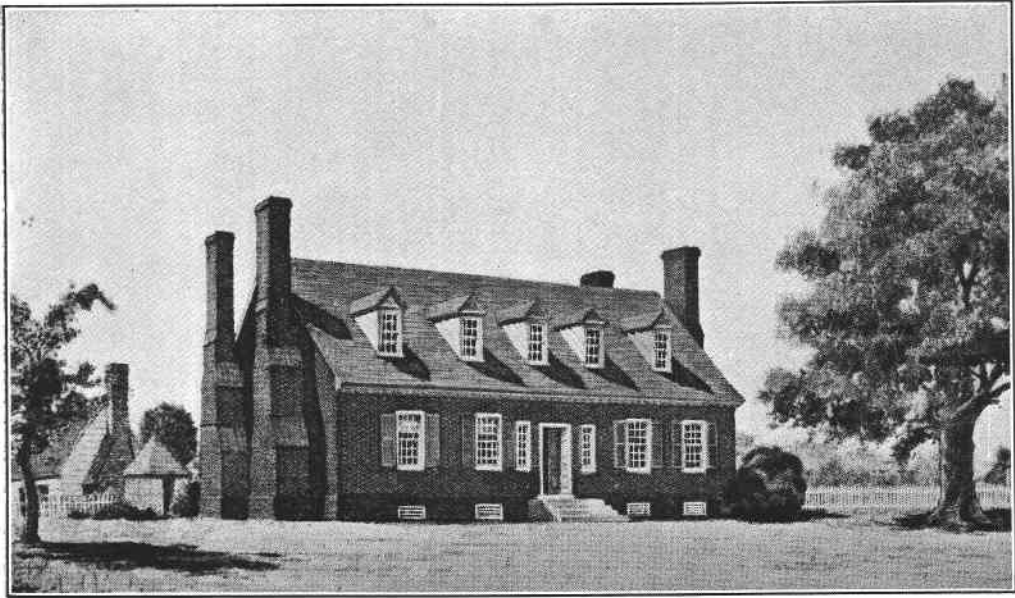
THIS national monument in Utah and Colorado contains four groups of remarkable prehistoric towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings. In the largest group there are eleven different buildings. The largest of these, Hovenweep Castle, has walls that measure sixty-six feet long and twenty feet high. Besides towers and great rooms, this building has two circular kivas on the east end identical in construction with those found in the ruins of Mesa Verde National Park.

CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT

ARCHEOLOGISTS consider the ruined cliff dwellings in Canyon de Chelly National Monument in Arizona among the most important of all the ruins so far discovered in the Southwest. Cliff dwellings located in protected caves and crevasses high above the base of the red sandstone cliffs contain records of cultural progress covering a longer period than found in any of the other ruins so far discovered in that section.

Canyon de Chelly also contains much of scenic interest. A box canyon probably 25 miles in length, it is joined by several lateral canyons, and the walls of red sandstone, some perpendicular or even overhanging, rise 700 to 1,000 feet from the stream bed. The monument lies within the Navajo Indian Reservation and was established in 1931.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL MONUMENT



PLAN FROM WHICH OLD HOMESTEAD AT WAKEFIELD IS BEING RESTORED

UNUSUALLY rich in historic associations is the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, at Wakefield, Virginia. Although reserved primarily as the place where our first President was born, its history goes back much farther than that.

Within the bounds of the national monument are the foundations of the house bought in 1664 by that John Washington who had come from England eight years before, to establish a family that proved worthy of its English forebears, who have been traced definitely back to the eleventh century. This first of the American Washingtons played an important part in founding the colony which his great grandson George was one day to lead to national independence.

Near the foundations of John Washington's old house are the family burial grounds, containing his grave and also those of George Washington's father and grandfather, and numerous other kin.

The homestead in which George was born, built by his father Augustine Washington and later left by him to an older son, was burned on Christmas Day, 1780, and never rebuilt. Portions of the foundations were found still in place, and from them, and from old records, plans for the rebuilding of the old manor house were drawn.

Work on the rebuilding of the house itself and the ancient detached kitchen is now in progress, from bricks made by hand from local clay, as in the case of the original house. Colonial gardens also are being planted in an effort to attain the appearance of a typical colonial Virginia estate. It is planned to complete the rehabilitation of the old homestead before the opening of the Bicentennial Celebration of the Birth of George Washington in 1932.

To the Wakefield National Memorial Association, of which Mrs. Harry Lee Rust, sr., is president, goes the credit for the preservation of Wakefield. Congress has recognized this fact by delegating to the Association the rehabilitation work, in cooperation with the National Park Service and the National Commission of Fine Arts.

COLONIAL NATIONAL MONUMENT

THREE areas of prime historic importance are included in the Colonial National Monument, in Virginia. One is Jamestown Island, where the first permanent English settlement in America was made in 1607. Representative Government in America was organized here. Here, too, was the scene of the first American legislative assembly, and of the first trial by jury in this country.

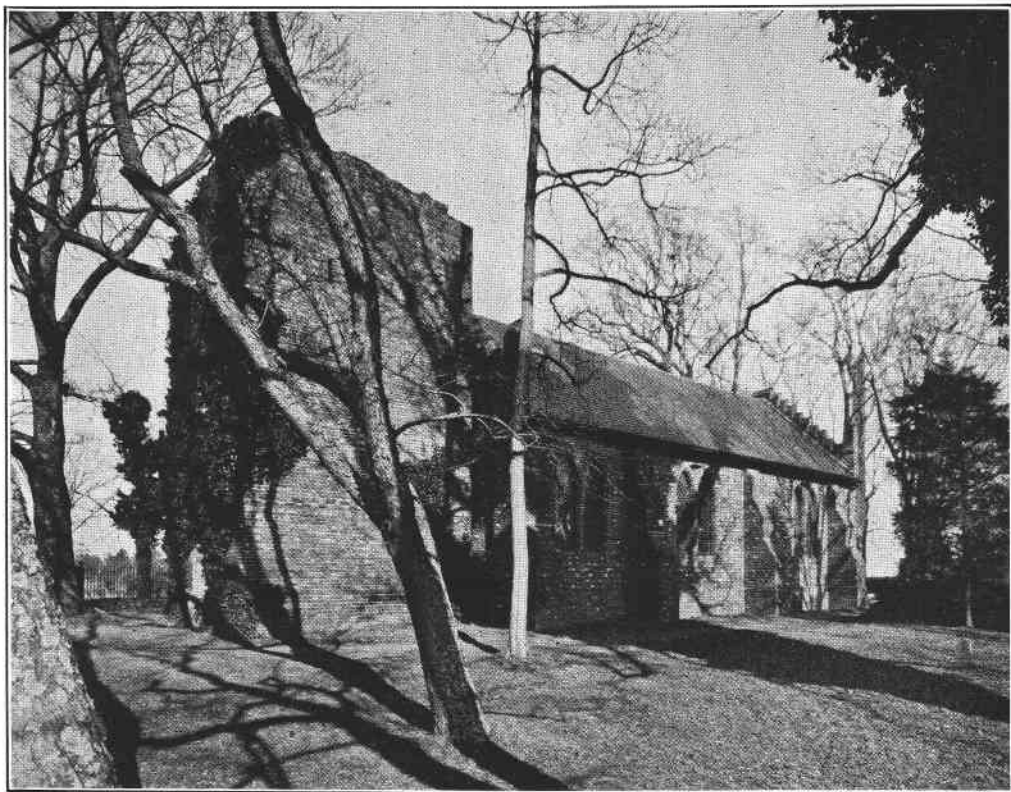
Williamsburg, the second of the monument areas, was the seat of government of Colonial Virginia for almost a century, during the period of greatest colonial development. In this old town the first public school in America was established. Its William and Mary College, a prominent educational force in modern life, was one of the first American educational institutions. Recognizing the importance of Williamsburg, both from a cultural and an educational standpoint, John D. Rockefeller, jr., is now engaged in restoring the ancient city to its colonial appearance.

Yorktown, the third main area of the monument, was the scene of the culminating battle of the Revolution. It was here with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis on October 19, 1781, that the Colonial period ended. Yorktown has gone down in history as the spot on which the English principle of liberty was vindicated for all time.

The task of restoring these areas to their original appearance is a unique and fascinating one. The historic old church at Jamestown has been restored by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. In the ruined building and the surrounding churchyard are many old memorial tablets which stimulate the imagination and link with vividness the past and the present.

A parkway connecting these three historic areas is also included in the national monument. In places it follows stretches of the James and York Rivers, which in colonial days were important lanes of communication.

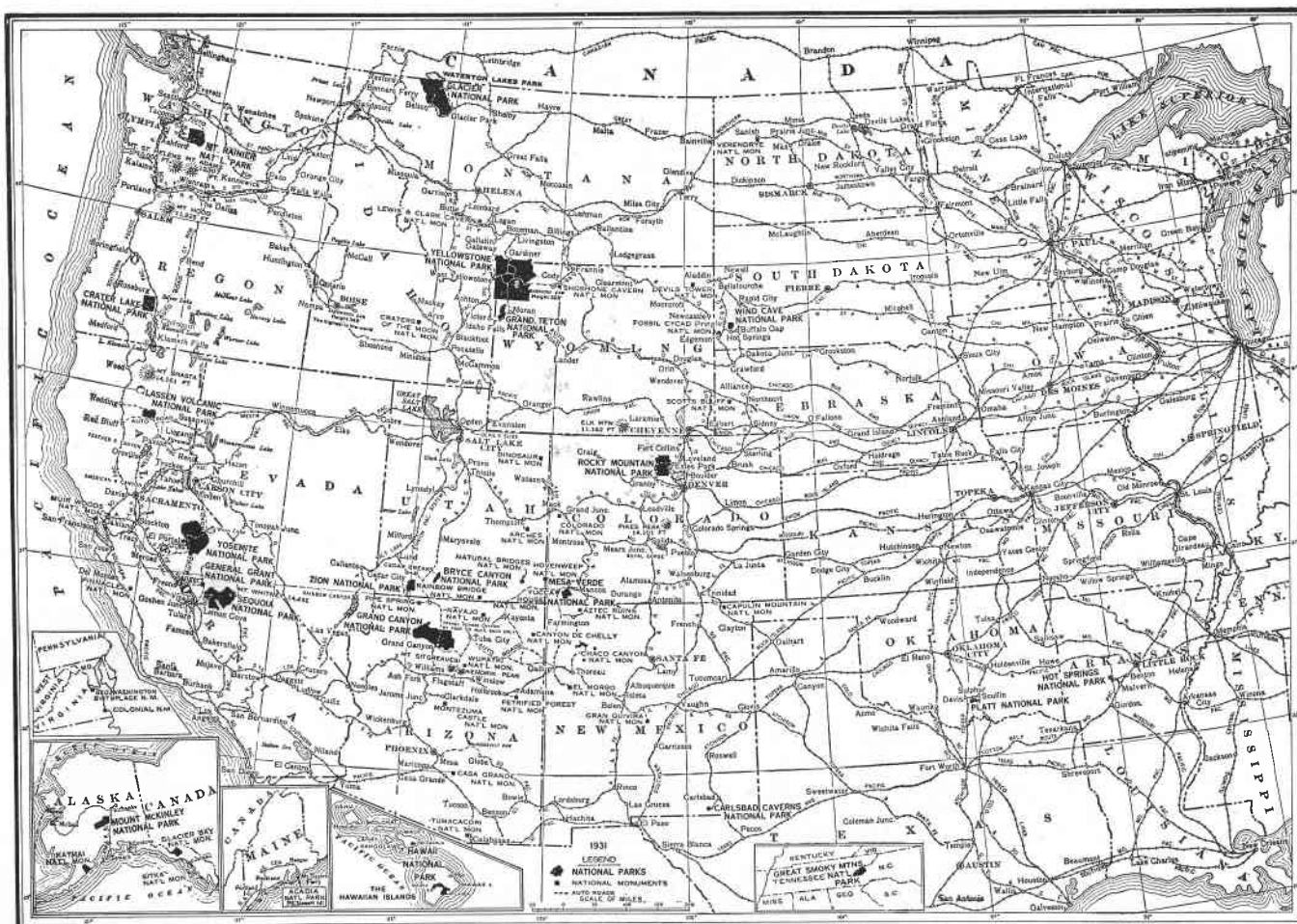
Such extensive restoration work as has taken place in the Williamsburg area requires millions of bricks. This need created a problem which aroused much public interest. The bricks in the early houses naturally were made by hand. They were slightly larger than those used in present-day archi-



Photograph by The Norfolk-Portsmouth Advertising Board

OLD CHURCH AT JAMESTOWN PRESERVED THROUGH THE SPLENDID WORK OF THE
ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES

itecture. The use of commercial bricks would have spoiled the attractiveness of the restored houses. So, with much difficulty, a man in North Carolina, who had a force of colored laborers skilled in the art of old-time brickmaking by hand, was located and brought to Williamsburg, where the necessary bricks were made on the ground, of native clay.



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