Frozen Niagara, the largest travertine, or onyx, formation in the cave. (Seen on Trips 2, 4, and 5.)

The variety of animal life in the park is typical of the southeastern region of the country. Lying in the Valley Sink in the south section, the Knobs in the middle section, and the Hills in the north, it affords many types of wildlife habitats. The cave provides a distinctive animal life which is entirely different from the surface animals and of considerable interest to park visitors.

The more common types of mammals in the park are deer, raccoon, gray fox, red fox, oppossum, cottontail rabbit, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, flying squirrel, woodchuck, skunk, chipmunk, muskrat, mink, weasel, beaver, and several kinds of bats.

Bird life in the park is of especial interest, more than 170 species having been reported. Quail, woodpeckers, mourning doves, crows, vultures, hawks, owls, robins, and cardinals are among the permanent residents.

Reptiles and amphibians are represented by more than 60 species.

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The cave life is unique among the fauna of the park. Bats are the most numerous and may be observed in Longs Cave, Colossal Cavern, and Bat Cave, as well as many smaller caves. In some of the caves having streams or lakes, eyeless fish and cave crawfish are found, while the cave cricket is common in all caves.

CAVE TRIPS

Mammoth Cave has four main entrances. One is natural and is known as the Old, or Historic, Entrance. The other three entrances, which are man-made, are called Frozen Niagara, New, and Carmichael.

Cave trips are available daily, including Sundays and holidays, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., with earlier and later trips during the summer months. No person is permitted to enter the cave unless accompanied by a guide.

INTERPRETIVE SERVICE

In addition to guide service in the cave, interpretation of the park is provided on the surface for the visitor.

Beginning May 15, and continuing through September 30, illustrated talks are given each evening by the naturalist. Self-guided nature walks are available throughout the year.

In the museum at headquarters, which is open daily, the cave and park stories are told in interesting exhibits.

RECREATION

Hiking.—Eight miles of trails wind through dense woods along the Green River bluffs and offer an opportunity for nature lovers to observe the many varieties of trees, flowers, shrubs, and birds found in the park.

Fishing.—Thirty miles of Green and Nolin Rivers in the park supply the fisherman with a variety of fish. No fishing license is required, and the season is open throughout the year. For fishing regulations, inquire at the office of the chief park ranger.

Boating.—Excursion-boat trips on the beautiful Green River are provided daily during the summer season. For schedules and rates, inquire at the boating concession ticket office.

Tennis and Shuffleboard.—Two tennis courts and four shuffleboard courts are available for visitors and are located in the rear of the Mammoth Cave Hotel.

Camping and Picnicking.—A free campground and picnic ground are available, with tables, grills, wood for fuel, comfort stations, laundry and shower facilities, and running water. No tents or other equipment are provided. Individual parking spaces for trailers, with running water, are located in one section of the camp.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

The park is located in south-central Kentucky about 100 miles south of Louisville, Ky., and the same distance north of Nashville, Tenn., near U. S. No. 31-W. Louisville & Nashville Railroad and Greyhound bus lines connect with taxi service at Cave City, a distance of 11 miles from the park.

ACCOMMODATIONS

The Mammoth Cave Hotel, which is open all year, and the cottages and cabins, which are open only during the summer months, offer modern accommodations at moderate rates. Rooms with and without baths are available at the hotel, and all cabins have toilets and showers. The hotel offers dining-room or coffee-shop service.

Rates are not shown in this folder as they are subject to change from season to season, but latest rates may be obtained from the General Manager, National Park Concessions, Inc., Mammoth Cave, Ky.

CHURCH SERVICES

Mass at 7 a.m. each Sunday in the Chapel; nondenominational services at 4 p.m. each Sunday in the Blue Room, Mammoth Cave Hotel.
Mammoth Cave
National Park, Kentucky

Mammoth Cave, long considered one of the seven wonders of the New World, has been attracting visitors for nearly a century and a half. It was discovered by the white man about 1799—according to legend, by a pioneer named Houchin who pursued a wounded bear into the cave. It had long been used by pre-Columbian Indians. Seven mummies, crude working tools, tree ladders, reed torches, moccasins, and numerous other evidences of pre-historic man’s habitation have been discovered within the cave. During the War of 1812, saltpeter, used in making gunpowder, was leached from the deposits of “petre dirt,” which had long been used by the State for administration and protection. In 1936, the Secretary of the Interior accepted deeds to something over 20,000 acres, for administration and protection, in accordance with congressional authority. With the addition of other required lands, the park was fully established July 1, 1941.

The State of Kentucky, through the Kentucky National Park Commission and by donation of the people of the State through the Mammoth Cave National Park Association, initiated and accomplished the greater part of the acquisition. Impressed by the splendid showing made by the State during a period of financial stress, the Federal Government by direct appropriation assisted in purchasing the lands involved. The Secretary of the Interior accepted deeds to something over 20,000 acres, for administration and protection, in accordance with congressional authority. With the addition of other required lands, the park was fully established July 1, 1941.

The formation of the cave is the work of water in two rather distinct phases. The original phase took place below the water table and was brought about by ground water dissolving the limestone along joint and bedding planes, ever enlarging the cracks thus formed until large passageways and rooms were hollowed out. An upward movement of the earth’s crust in this region drained the caves by lowering the water table and allowed Green River, the major surface stream in the area, to cut down through the limestone strata.

GEOLOCICAL STORY OF MAMMOTH CAVE

Mammoth Cave has more than 150 miles of explored corridors literally filled with spectacular features, which may be enjoyed for their unusual qualities alone, but the cave trip is even more interesting if the visitor has a little knowledge of the geological history of the region.

Some 240,000,000 years ago, according to geologists, much of North America and all of Kentucky were submerged by a great ocean called the Mississippian Sea. The limestone in which the cave is found was laid down on the floor of that inland sea. In the millions of years that followed, the ocean receded from the continent northward into Hudson Bay and southward into the Gulf of Mexico.

The first stage of cave formations creates barren rooms and corridors. The second stage of cave history begins with the formation of dripstone, or secondary minerals. During this stage, which may overlap the first, the beauty of the cave is greatly enhanced. Water dripping from cave walls and roofs deposits much of its burden of lime as stalactites on the ceilings and stalagmites on the floor. The water which trickles down the walls forms sheets that hang like folded draperies and masses that resemble fountains. A mineral, called gypsum, adds to the beauty of the cave through the formation of woolly masses that resemble needles, pendants, flow-like growths, and grotesque coils of white translucent crystals. Manganese and iron oxide impurities in the ground water have tinted much of the gray interior with reds, yellows, and purples.

The National Park System, of which Mammoth Cave National Park is a unit, is dedicated to the conservation of America’s scenic, scientific, and historic heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.
ADMINISTRATION
Mammoth Cave National Park is under the administration
of the National Park Service, United States Department of
the Interior. All communications regarding the park
should be addressed to the Superintendent, Mammoth Cave
National Park, Mammoth Cave, Ky.

HELP US PROTECT THIS PARK
Park regulations are designed for the protection of the
natural features as well as for the comfort and convenience
of visitors. The following is for the general guidance of
visitors, who are requested to assist the administration by
observing the rules.

Natural Features.—Do not mar, deface, or remove any
rock, stalactite, stalagmite, or other natural features. Leave
the flowers, ferns, and shrubs for others to enjoy.

Fires.—Kindle only in designated campground. Extingu­
ish completely before leaving, even for temporary absence.
Fire is the arch enemy of the national parks. Do not throw
burning tobacco or matches on the ground or from an
automobile.

Camping.—Camp only in the designated campground,
unless special permission is received from the office of the
superintendent.

Hunting.—No license is required.

Dogs and Cats.—Allowed in the park only when on
leash, crated, or otherwise under physical restrictive control.
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK
MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY

CAVE TRIP INFORMATION

Cave Trip Fees (Tax Included)

ADULTS AND CHILDREN 12 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

Echo River, Trip No. 1.......................... $1.25................ $1.20 a person
Frozen Niagara, Trip No. 2................... $1.50................ 1.45 a person
Historic, Trip No. 3............................ $1.25................ 1.20 a person
All Day, Trip No. 4............................. $2.50................ 2.65 a person
Scenic, Trip No. 5............................... $2.00................ 2.05 a person

During inclement weather, when transportation is furnished on Trips Nos. 1 and 3, there is an additional charge of 25 cents a person.

For Trips Nos. 1 and 3 there is no charge for children under 12 years of age and groups of school children 12 to 18 years old; for Trips Nos. 2, 4, and 5 there is a charge of 25 cents for transportation.

Children under 12 and organized groups of school children 12 to 18 years of age must be accompanied by an adult paying the full fee.

Lunch tickets, 75 cents, may be purchased for the All Day and Scenic Trips.

SCHEDULE OF TRIPS

THE FOLLOWING TRIPS ARE CONDUCTED DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS (CENTRAL STANDARD TIME):*

May 15 to September 15

8:00 a. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3
9:00 a. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3
9:30 a. m.—Trip 5
10:00 a. m.—Trips 2, 3, and 4
10:30 a. m.—Trip 5
11:00 a. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3
11:30 a. m.—Trip 5
12:00 noon—Trip 2
1:00 p. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3
2:00 p. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3
3:00 p. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3
4:00 p. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3
5:00 p. m.—Trip 2
6:00 p. m.—Trip 2

September 16 to May 14

9:00 a. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 5
10:00 a. m.—Trips 2, 3, and 4
11:00 a. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3
11:00 a. m.—Trip 5
12:00 noon—Trip 2
1:00 p. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3
2:00 p. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3
3:00 p. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3
4:00 p. m.—Trip 2
5:00 p. m.—Trip 2

*Trips Nos. 3 and 5 and the 6 p. m. trip may be eliminated at times, because of insufficiency of guides.
The routes of the various trips within Mammoth Cave provide a variety of interests. They range in length from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to 7 miles. All travel inside the cave is by foot. The footpaths are firm and, except for short stretches on certain routes, the cave passageways are large, and stooping or bending is seldom necessary. The extent of climbs and descents also varies with trips. All visitors are urged to select trips well within their physical ability to accomplish as to mileage, time, and difficulty. For this purpose the information furnished below is given in the order of distances traveled and time required.

FROZEN NIAGARA, Trip No. 2. Distance, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; time required, 1½ hours. Electrically lighted throughout. You descend 250 feet by stairway. There are several short climbs, but the trip is not considered strenuous. Features include King Solomon's Temple, Drapery Room, Crystal Lake, and Onyx Colonnade. You enter through the New Entrance and come out through the Frozen Niagara Entrance—both man-made.

HISTORIC, Trip No. 3. Distance, 2½ miles; time required, about 2½ hours. Electrically lighted throughout. An easy trip. Features the parts of the cave shown for 150 years. You enter at the Historic Entrance and see the Saltpeter Mining Vats of the War of 1812, Bridal Altar, Jenny Lind's Armchair, Martha Washington's Statue, Consumptive Huts, and Star Chamber.

ECHO RIVER, Trip No. 1. Distance, 3 miles; time required, 2½ to 3 hours. Shown by lanterns, torches, and electric lights. Some strenuous climbing. You enter at the Historic Entrance and visit the Rotunda, Bottomless Pit, Fat Man's Misery, Mammoth Dome, Ruins of Karnak, and take a boat ride on Echo River, except when the river is at flood stage.

SCENIC, Trip No. 5. Distance, 4½ miles; time required, about 4½ hours. Electrically lighted throughout. A fairly strenuous trip. Features include Cleveland Avenue, Diamond Grotto, Boone Avenue, Mount McKinley, and Frozen Niagara. Extensive deposits of both gypsum and stalactite-stalagmite formations are seen. You enter at the Carmichael Entrance and come out at the Frozen Niagara Entrance. Lunch served in the Snowball Dining Room, 267 feet underground.

ALL-DAY, Trip No. 4. Distance, 7 miles; time required, about 7 hours. Shown by lanterns and torches and electric lights. A strenuous trip. Most of the features of the Echo River (No. 1) and Frozen Niagara (No. 2) trips are included, in addition to beautiful gypsum formations. You enter at the Historic Entrance and come out at the Frozen Niagara Entrance, after having lunch in the underground dining room. Trip not scheduled during periods of high water on Echo River.