



Grand Canyon

NATIONAL PARK • ARIZONA

Contents

NATURE'S MOST STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE	Cover	ADMINISTRATION, SERVICES, AND ACCOMMODATIONS	15
HOW TO GET TO GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK	3	SOUTH RIM	16
GENERAL DESCRIPTION	5	MOTOR, SADDLE, AND AIR- PLANE TRIPS	16
GEOLOGY OF THE CANYON	6	NATURALIST SERVICES	18
THE COLORADO RIVER	7	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	18
ANIMAL AND PLANT LIFE	7	NORTH RIM	19
INDIANS	7	MOTOR, SADDLE, AND AIR- PLANE TRIPS	21
THE VIEWS FROM THE RIMS	8	NATURALIST SERVICES	22
EXPLORING THE INNER TRAILS	8	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	22
GRAND CANYON VILLAGE MAP	11	AUTO TRIPS FROM RIM TO RIM	23
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK MAP	12	RULES AND REGULATIONS	24
BRIGHT ANGEL POINT MAP	14		

Historic Events

- 1540 Don Lopez de Cardenas, with 12 members of Coronado's expedition from Mexico, discovered Grand Canyon.
- 1776 Father Garces and Father Escalante, Spanish padres, led exploring parties into Grand Canyon region.
- 1826 First Americans visited Grand Canyon—James O. Pattie, beaver trapper, and his father.
- 1858 Lieut. Ives, heading first Government expedition, visited this region.
- 1869 Maj. J. W. Powell made the first successful boat trip down the Colorado River.
- 1890-91 The Bright Angel Trail, following an old Indian route, was constructed by a group of prospectors.
- 1892 Capt. John Hance built the first cabin on rim of the Canyon.
- 1897 Grandview Hotel opened. A stage using three changes of horses brought visitors from Flagstaff, 72 miles distant, in 12 hours.
- 1898 Bucky O'Neil, one of Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders, built a cabin at Rowe Well, 3 miles west of Grand Canyon Village.
- 1900 The Bright Angel Hotel was established. One cabin and tents.
- 1901 September 18, first passenger train to the Grand Canyon.
- 1904 Hotel El Tovar was built.
- 1908 President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed Grand Canyon a national monument.
- 1919 Grand Canyon created a national park by act of Congress.
- 1921 River Bridge at mouth of Bright Angel Creek built.
- 1928 Grand Canyon Lodge built.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
 INTERIOR » » » J. A. Krug, *Secretary*
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE » Newton B. Drury, *Director*

HOW TO GET TO Grand Canyon National Park

BY AUTOMOBILE

To South Rim.—State Route 64 leads from U. S. Highway 66, main east and west highway through northern Arizona, to park headquarters at Grand Canyon Village. The Navahopi Road, recently constructed from Desert View, east entrance to the park, connects with U. S. Highway 89 a mile and a half south of Cameron, Ariz. U. S. Highways 66 and 89 connect Cameron and Flagstaff, Ariz. These roads are open all year.

To North Rim.—From Cedar City, Utah, U. S. Highway 91 leads to Zion National Park. From Zion a new road extends via Pine Creek to Mount Carmel, passing through a mile of tunnels in Zion Canyon and connecting at Mount Carmel with U. S. Highway 89, extending northward toward Bryce Canyon National Park and southward via Kanab, Utah, and Fredonia, Ariz., to the Grand Canyon. Another good road from Cedar City leads over Cedar Mountain, via Cedar Breaks, to Cedar Junction and the Grand Canyon rim. Roads to the North Rim are closed from October 15 to May 15.

BY AIRPLANE

To South Rim.—Transcontinental and Western Air (TWA) routes its daylight flights over Grand Canyon, and the Grand Canyon Airport is a flag stop for certain of these flights. United Air Lines and Western Air Express deliver passengers at Las Vegas, Nev., American Airlines at Phoenix, Ariz., TWA at Winslow, Ariz., from where the trip to the park is made by charter arrangements with Grand Canyon Airlines. Grand Canyon Airlines maintains an airport approximately 18 miles from the South Rim. Hangar space and service for visiting planes are available.

To North Rim.—The North Rim landing field is located at De Motte Park (VT), 18 miles from Grand Canyon Lodge. From this airport scheduled trans-Canyon service is maintained throughout the summer season by Grand Canyon Airlines.

BY RAILROAD

To South Rim.—A branch line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway runs from Williams, Ariz., direct to the park. On certain trains through Pullmans are operated directly to Grand Canyon. For other trains regular and frequent motor-stage service is maintained between Williams and Grand Canyon.

To North Rim.—The Union Pacific System delivers its passengers at Cedar City, from where the Utah Parks Co. operates regular motor-stage service to the Canyon's North Rim. Visitors to the Grand Canyon from either of these Utah points may make an interesting trip covering Bryce Canyon National Park, Cedar Breaks National Monument, and Zion National Park.

BY BUS

To South Rim.—Transcontinental buses of the Pacific Greyhound Lines and the Santa Fe Trails System go to both Flagstaff and Williams, Ariz. The Navahopi Tours operates between Flagstaff and the south entrance to the park. The Fred Harvey Line has service between Williams and the park.

To North Rim.—The Burlington Transportation Co. and the Interstate Transit Lines serve Cedar City from Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. In addition, the Santa Fe Trails System delivers passengers from Salt Lake City at Jacob Lake, Ariz., where transportation to the park is available. The Utah Parks Co. buses provide service from Cedar City to the park.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Any travel bureau, railroad, bus line, airline ticket office, or local automobile club can furnish information concerning Grand Canyon National Park. Write to the Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon, Ariz., or the Director, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., for detailed information.



AT THE BOTTOM OF THE GRAND CANYON GORGE
FLOWS THE TURBULENT COLORADO RIVER

Grand Canyon

NATIONAL PARK

Arizona 

SOUTH RIM OPEN ALL YEAR
NORTH RIM OPEN SUMMER SEASON ONLY

The world's most wonderful spectacle, ever-changing, alive with a million moods—that is the Grand Canyon.—JOHN BURROUGHS.



THE GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK is part of that priceless heritage of the United States preserved "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" in the National Park System. That System constitutes less than three-fourths of one percent of the total area of the country and is retained inviolate from commercial exploitation on the theory that thus preserved it serves its highest purpose.

The canyon is a titanic gorge, 4 to 18 miles wide, 217 miles long, cut by the mighty Colorado River as it has rushed to the sea. Rising from its depths are whole ranges of mountains, reaching a mile toward the sky. Over the rock temples and into the depths of the chasm spreads a veil of ever-changing colors.

Watching from the South Rim in the morning, when the light slants lengthwise from the Painted Desert, one sees the great capes of the opposite rim sud-

denly outlined in golden light, against which their shapes loom in hazy blues. Down in the gorge, here and there, stretches of the Colorado River reflect the sunlight.

An hour later all is changed. The dark capes are brilliant-hued and well-defined. Scores of new temples have emerged from the purple gloom.

At midday the opposite walls have flattened and the capes and temples have lost their definite shadows. But as the afternoon wears on the spectacles of the morning creep back, now reversed and strangely altered in outline.

Just after sunset, the reds deepen to dim purples and the grays and yellows and greens change to magical blues.

Then night falls, and in the dark the canyon suggests unimaginable mysteries. But should there be a moon, the outlines of the great abyss revive in silver light, a thousand spectral forms projected from inscrutable gloom.

The most picturesque section of the Grand Canyon is within the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park. The area of the park is 1,008 square miles. Beyond its eastern boundary lies the Painted Desert. Its western boundary includes Havasu Canyon, in whose depths live the Havasupai Indians. West of the park is Grand Canyon National Monument, which includes Toroweap Point, affording a remarkable view of the Colorado River locked in sheer depths of over 2,900 feet.

Geology of the Canyon

The Grand Canyon has been formed by the work of running water as the region has been slowly elevated. As the formations of the upper canyon walls lie in orderly horizontal layers like beds of masonry, they have been carved into definite architectural forms which are everywhere comparable in profile though varied and irregular in plan. As they vary in their resistance to erosion, some being hard and some soft, every part of the canyon walls, every pinnacle and butte, is characterized by its own steplike alternation of step, slope, and shelf. Each resistant bed stands forth as a cliff, and each weak bed is marked by a slope. Each shelf, or platform, is made by the wasting back of a weak stratum that lies upon a resistant, cliff-making stratum, and the greater the thickness of the weak stratum, the broader the shelf. The plateaus that border the canyon are themselves simply great terraces developed on a resistant formation, a thick limestone, from which overlying beds have been eroded away.

As erosion goes on, parts of the canyon wall, or plateau, become sepa-

rated by the cutting of branch canyons and stand as solitary pinnacles capped by remnants of a hard bed of rock. These remnants are the buttes and temples. The great height of the plateau gives rapid fall to the streams that are tributary to the Colorado River, enabling them to cut deeply and to carve rock forms that are fashioned on a gigantic scale. The erosion accomplished by these streams, though spasmodic because the streams are fed mainly by intermittent rainstorms in an arid climate, is nonetheless effective. The desert plants grow sparsely, so the slopes are partly bare of vegetation. The concentrated energy of a single torrential shower, therefore, may wreak more havoc than would be caused by a season's rainfall on a plant-covered slope in a humid region. It is this prevailing aridity that, by retarding the growth of vegetation and the formation of soil, keeps sharp and fresh profiles that in a moist region would soon be dulled or obscured.

Exposed in the canyon is one of the most complete sections of rocks known. Forming the wall of a narrow inner gorge in the lower part of the canyon are some of the oldest rocks (Archean) known to geologists. Originally largely sedimentary, they have been so altered by the great heat and pressure of mountain-making movements that the original character has been entirely lost. No traces of life have survived the great metamorphism of the rocks of this first era.

Here and there in the lower part of the Grand Canyon may be seen groups of tilted rock layers of the second geologic era (Algonkian), remnants of a second series of mountains that existed in this region. These rocks are the oldest to retain their original character,

for in them may be recognized pebbles, sand grains, mud, and lime, as well as the oldest definite traces of life.

The horizontal rock strata that form the upper canyon walls, and which lie on the erosion-truncated edges of the older rocks in the canyon bottom, were formed as deposits of sand, mud, and limy ooze in the waters of ancient seas or as sediments on land.

The Colorado River

The Colorado, which empties into the Gulf of California in Mexico, is the second longest river in the United States, about 2,000 miles long, and it cuts 19 major canyons along its course. At the gaging station in Grand Canyon, the river averages about 300 feet in width, varies from 12 to 45 feet in depth, and flows at a speed of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 miles per hour. It carries past any given point an average of nearly 1 million tons of sand and silt every 24 hours. This river has two main sources, one in southwestern Wyoming, the other in northern Colorado. Many large tributaries add to its volume as it flows some 2,000 miles to its delta at the upper end of the Gulf of California.

Boulder Dam is 260 miles downstream from the Kaibab Suspension Bridge, on which the Kaibab Trail crosses the river. The dam does not affect the section of the river in the park; the waters of Lake Mead back up only to within 60 miles of the western boundary.

Animal and Plant Life

Animal life in the park includes about 180 species of birds, 60 species of mammals, 25 reptiles, and 5 amphib-



KAIBAB SQUIRREL

ians. During the growing season both rims and the canyon slopes are covered with a great variety of wild flowers. Among the larger mammals are the mule deer, mountain sheep, antelope, cougar, coyote, and bobcat. The smaller mammals include two species of squirrels, the Abert on the South Rim and the white-tailed Kaibab which is found nowhere else in the world except on the North Rim and the Kaibab Plateau north of that section of the park.

In the Grand Canyon four distinct climatic and plant life zones have been produced by the extreme variations in altitude from the canyon bottom to the North Rim.

Indians

About 500 ruins of ancient Indian pueblos have been discovered in the canyon and on the rims. Cliff dwellings made by these Indians are found along the lower walls of the canyon in many places, especially noteworthy ones being at Clear Creek.

The Indians of the Grand Canyon region today represent four distinct

nations. The nomadic Navajo and the pueblo-dwelling Hopi live just to the east on their respective reservations. The Havasupai, an agricultural people, numbering about 200, live in Havasu Canyon within the park. The Paiutes are found to the north.

The Views From the Rims

The Grand Canyon should be seen from the many spectacular observation points on its two rims. Excellent motor roads, footpaths, and bridle paths present view after view of the canyon's varied and ever-changing panorama. To be appreciated fully, the Grand Canyon should be seen from both top and bottom, as well as in relation to the interesting region which surrounds it. Only in this way can one fully appreciate this vast wonderland.

SOUTH RIM

It is suggested that visitors to the South Rim go to Yavapai Point for their first view of the canyon, since at that place may be obtained one of the most extensive and striking panoramas to be witnessed anywhere along the rim. From there may be seen, some 4,500 feet below, the rushing waters of the Colorado River as they flow swiftly westward into Lake Mead and on to the Gulf of California. There also the alternating cliffs and slopes that characterize the canyon profile and the towering temples and buttes are particularly well exemplified.

A Government observation station, to which no admission is charged, is located on Yavapai Point. The story of the Grand Canyon is told by means of telescopes focused on features of in-

terest and importance below, and by specimens, relief models, and diagrams. A naturalist is in attendance to assist visitors to a better understanding and appreciation of the canyon.

Yavapai Point is the first viewpoint on the East Rim Drive. Eastward the route leads to Yaki, Grandview, Moran, and Lipan Points and Wayside Museum of Archeology. At the end of the drive is the Desert View observation tower. Built of native stone on the brink of the canyon, the tower commands an outstanding view of Grand Canyon and a startling panorama of the Painted Desert.

Westward from Grand Canyon Village the West Rim Drive includes Powell, Hopi, Mohave, and Pima Points, each offering its own superb view, and finally Hermit Rest, where a unique rest house built of canyon boulders is an attraction in itself.

NORTH RIM

On the North Rim a paved highway extends from Grand Canyon Lodge eastward to Point Imperial, Farview, Vista Encantada, and Cape Royal. The route, winding through a magnificent forest, emerges from time to time on the rim for striking views of the canyon and the Painted Desert. Another interesting trip, and one of the most beautiful in the park, is the woodland drive to Point Sublime.

Exploring the Inner Trails

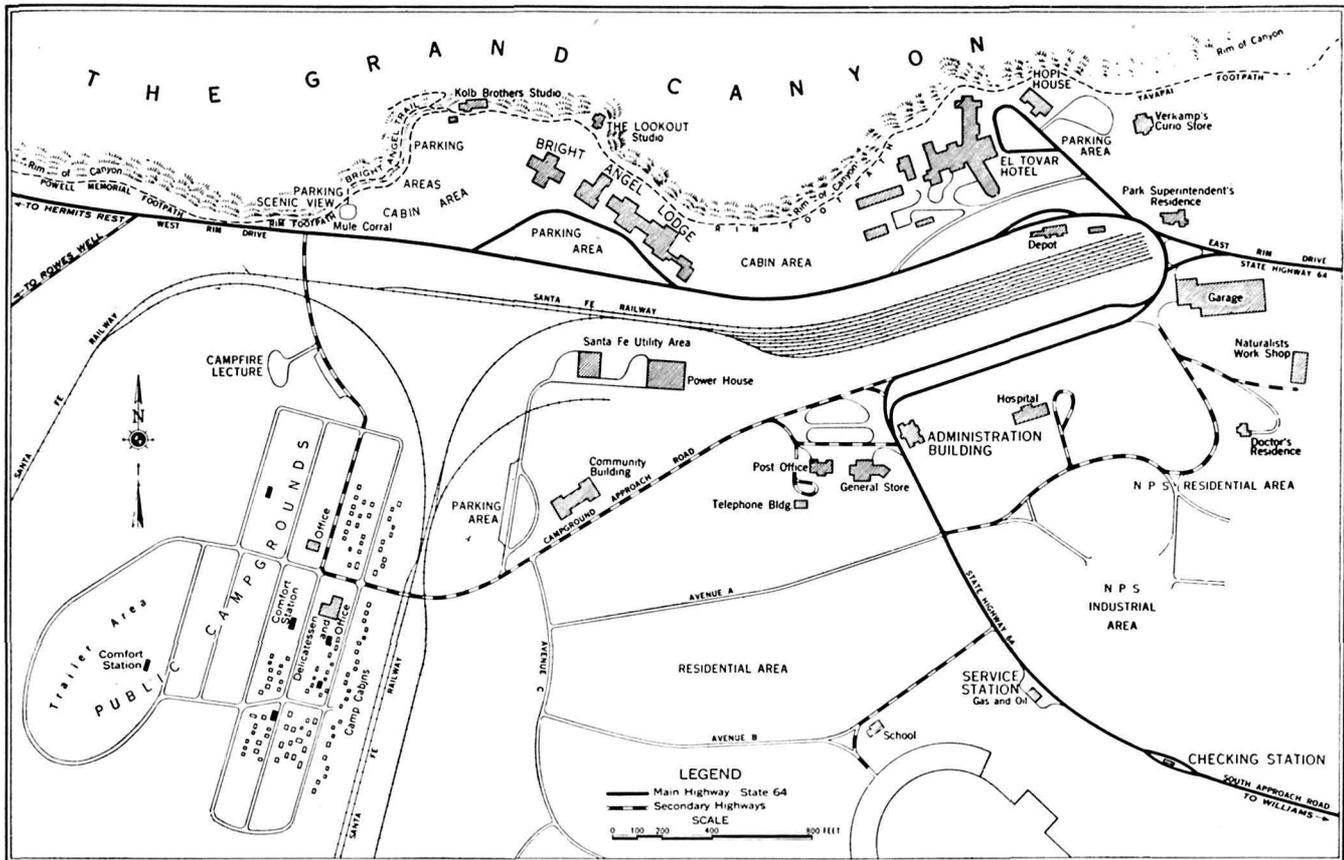
Exploring the Grand Canyon by descending the trails to its innermost fastness is a memorable experience. The trip is usually made by muleback in parties led by experienced guides.



COLORFUL FORMATIONS VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH RIM

NO TRIP TO GRAND CANYON IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A JOURNEY TO THE BOTTOM OF THE GORGE





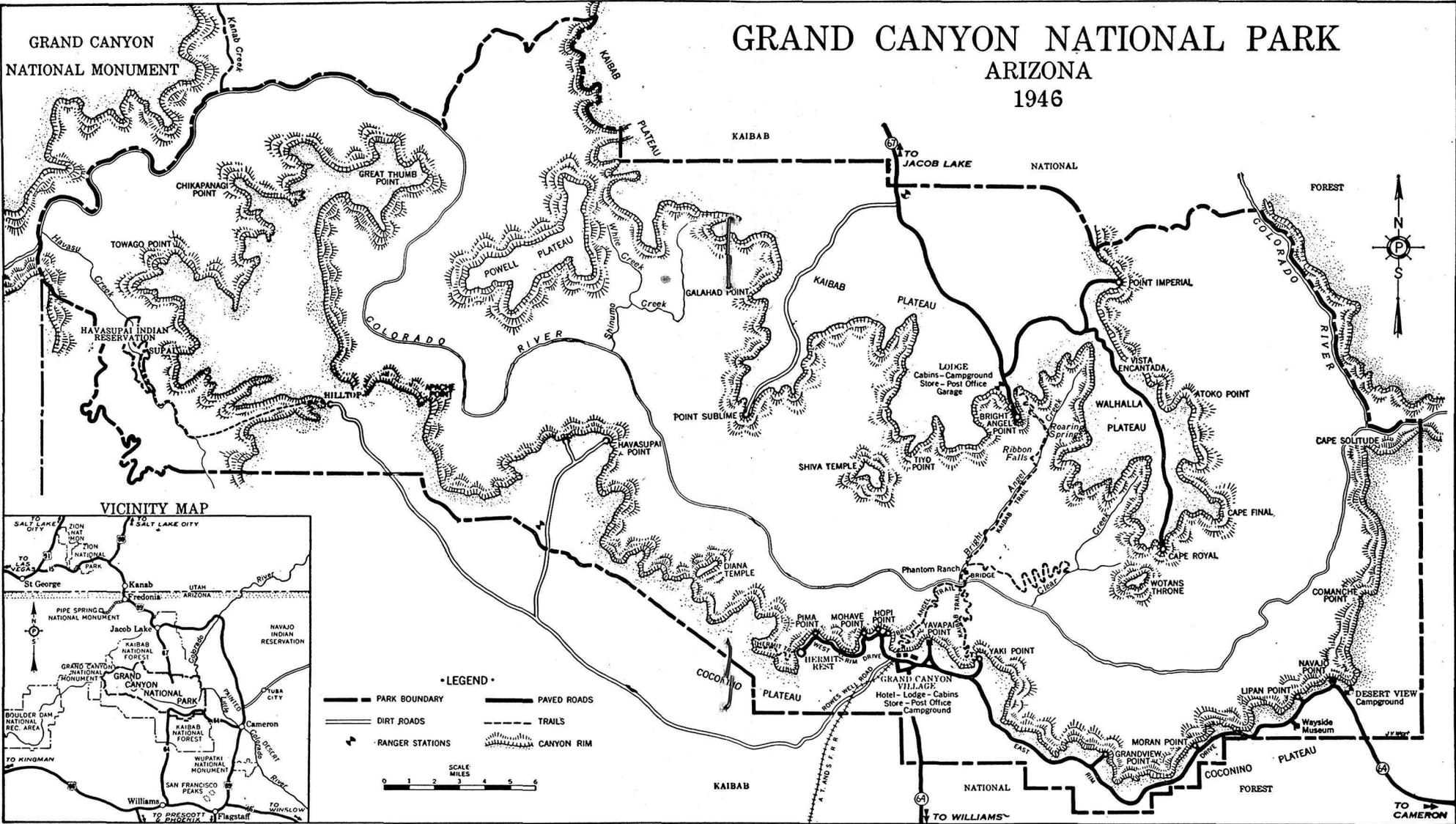
GRAND CANYON VILLAGE (South Rim)

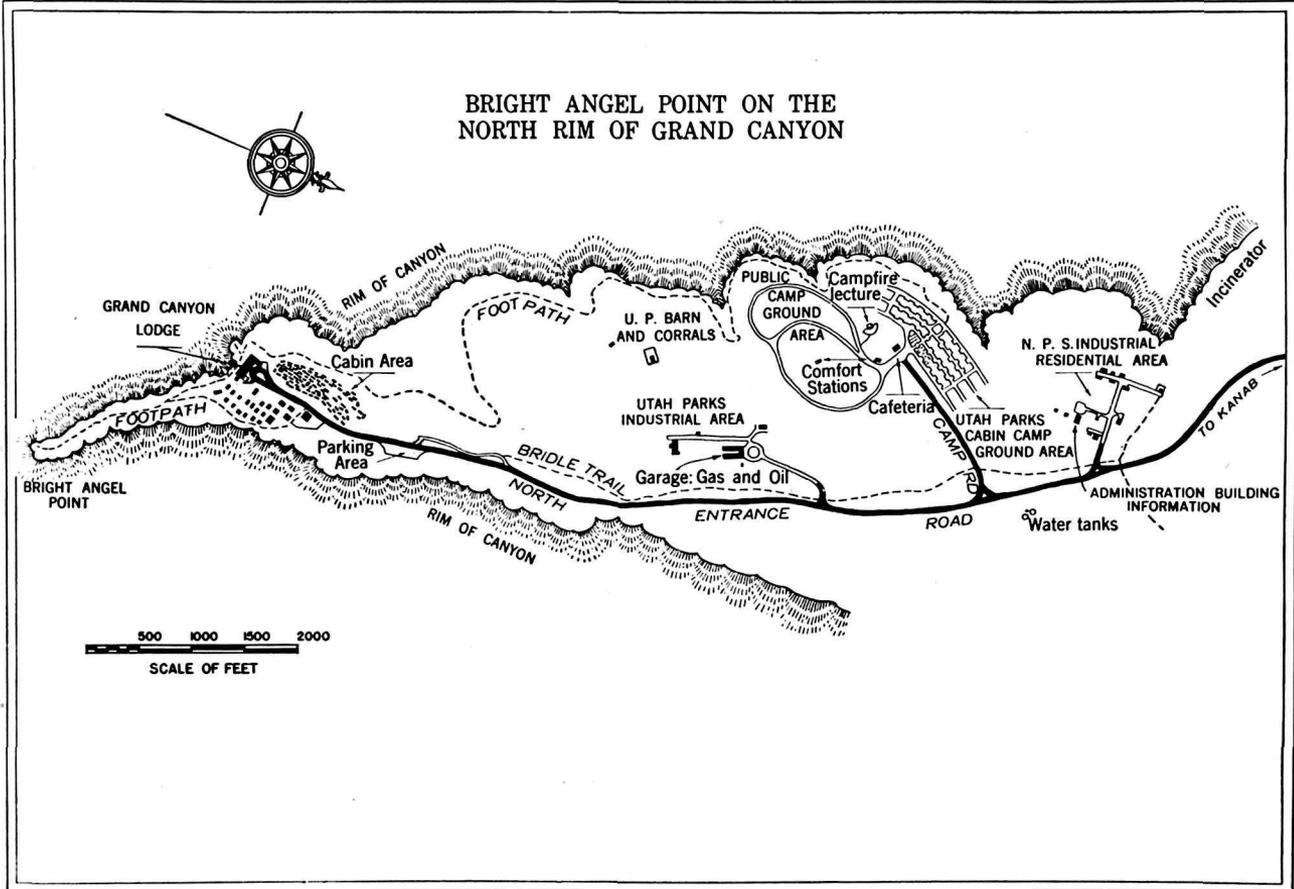
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GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

ARIZONA

1946





Hikers should make inquiry at the park office before attempting the canyon trips. The trip to the Colorado River and return is very strenuous and one's ability should not be overestimated. Food and water should be carried.

There are two splendid trails from the South Rim to the Colorado River, and in the bottom of the canyon another trail along the river connects the two trails. The Bright Angel Trail is the one most frequently used. Every turn in this famous, well-built trail opens up new vistas, each seemingly more spectacular than the one before. About half-way down a brief stop is made at Indian Gardens, after which the trail stretches out upon the Tonto Plateau and presently heads downward through the Granite Gorge to the rocky banks of the turbulent Colorado. After a stop for luncheon, the return journey is made and the arrival at the rim is in the late afternoon.

Even more spectacular, from a scenic standpoint, is the trip over the Kaibab Trail starting from Yaki Point. An ever-changing scene unfolds on the downward journey to the Tip-Off, from which point the trip continues into the inner canyon and across the 440-foot Colorado River suspension bridge to Phantom Ranch for dinner and an overnight stop. The return trip is made via the Kaibab or Bright Angel Trail, reaching the South Rim late in the afternoon of the second day.

From the North Rim, the trans-canyon Kaibab Trail starts from Bright Angel Point, descending into the canyon through quaking aspen, fir, pine, and oak brush to the Redwall limestone section. At the mouth of Manzanita Creek, the trail enters Bright Angel Canyon. From this section may

be seen one of the most beautiful sights on the entire trip—the spectacular springs which gush forth with a roaring sound from beneath the Red-wall limestone, cascading down an oak-covered mountainside to the gorge 40 feet below. Farther down the picturesque box canyon of Bright Angel Creek, and 5 miles above Phantom Ranch, is Ribbon Falls.

The trip from the North Rim to Phantom Ranch and back, with an overnight stop at the Ranch takes 2 days, as does the trip from rim to rim either way. A popular one-day trip is made to Roaring Springs from the North Rim.

Administration, Services, and Accommodations

Park Headquarters.—Grand Canyon National Park is under the administration of the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior. The park is in immediate charge of the superintendent, with headquarters on the South Rim at Grand Canyon Village. Visitors are welcomed at park headquarters and are invited to use the information bureau.

Living Expenses.—The cost of a Grand Canyon outing depends on the visitor's taste and the size of his vacation budget, for a complete range in living facilities is offered—free public camp; inexpensive housekeeping cabins; low, moderate, and higher-priced accommodations in lodges and hotels. Rates for accommodations and all other services in the park are regulated by the National Park Service. The Arizona State sales tax is applicable to all purchases.

For purposes of clarity, details regarding facilities are given separately for the South Rim and the North Rim. Information on South Rim services follows immediately and that for the North Rim is given on pages 19 to 23.

South Rim

(OPEN ALL THE YEAR)

Hotels, lodges, camps, and transportation services are under Fred Harvey management.

Rates shown here are those authorized for 1946. They are subject to change, but the latest approved rates may be obtained from the superintendent or park concessioner.

El Tovar Hotel.—Situated on the very brink of the chasm, El Tovar is one of the most famous resort hotels in the Southwest. It is a long, low structure of native pine logs with more than 80 guest rooms. Rates range from \$2.50 to \$18.

Bright Angel Lodge.—Modern comfortable and attractive accommodations, at a wide price range, are provided in the Bright Angel Lodge, situated on the canyon's rim near the head of Bright Angel Trail. Lounge and entertainment facilities, as well as various shops and services, are available.

A large coffee shop provides regular meals and a la carte service. In addition to the Bucky O'Neil 17-room lodge and the Powell 25-room lodge, there are comfortable and attractive cabins. Rates are from \$1.75 a day for a room without bath to \$4 and up a day for two in a room with bath.

Auto-camp Cabins.—In Grand Canyon Village there are a motor court

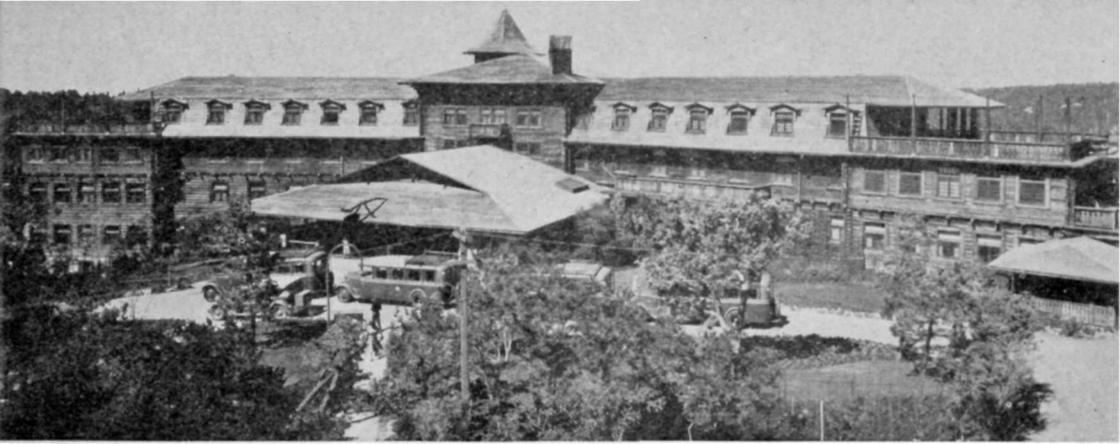
consisting of a lodge, with meal service, soda fountain, and other facilities, and a large number of furnished housekeeping and sleeping cabins. Rates range from \$1.25 to \$4.75 a day. Public bath, toilet, and laundry facilities are available. Reasonably priced plate meals may be obtained at the lodge.

Phantom Ranch.—Picturesquely located at the bottom of the canyon, Phantom Ranch consists of a group of rustic cabins surrounding a central lodge, providing modern conveniences for a brief or extended stay in the depths of the chasm. Phantom Ranch is operated on the American plan, \$7.50 per person per day. Reservations should be made at Bright Angel Lodge or El Tovar Hotel before leaving the rim.

Public Campgrounds.—These campgrounds are maintained by the National Park Service in Grand Canyon Village and at Desert View. Motorists bringing their own equipment may make free use of these grounds, which are equipped with cooking fireplaces, tables, benches, water, and sanitary facilities. As water is obtained with difficulty in this region, visitors are requested to conserve it.

MOTOR, SADDLE, AND AIRPLANE TRIPS

Motor Tours.—There are certain trips that every Grand Canyon visitor should make if he has the time. The Grand Canyon rim drives to Hermit Rest, 8 miles to the west, and Desert View, 25 miles to the east, which are especially popular, are available at \$3 and \$6, respectively, for those without their own transportation. The combination is \$7. Another popular tour is to the Navajo and Hopi Indian



EL TOVAR HOTEL ON THE SOUTH RIM

Reservations, east of the park, by way of Cameron and through part of the Painted Desert.

Trail Trips.—There are very few days of the year when one cannot make the Bright Angel Trail trip on muleback, a distance of 7.8 miles, from the South Rim to the Colorado River. The cost of this trip is \$7.50, including lunch. The two-day trip to Phantom Ranch, via the Kaibab Trail, is another spectacular trail trip. A 3-day outing, spending 2 nights at Phantom Ranch and visiting Ribbon Falls and Roaring Springs, is scheduled. In 2 days the visitor may cross the Grand Canyon from one rim to the other. These trips range in price from \$7.50 to \$36 per person.

Pack Trips.—There are many opportunities for interesting pack trips into the canyon and surrounding country, for which special arrangements may be made.

Saddle Horses.—A popular 1-day horseback trip is to Dripping Springs, which is reached via a forested bridle path along the West Rim Drive and Hermit Basin. The rate, including lunch, is \$6. Horses may be rented for \$1.50 for 2 hours on regularly scheduled trips accompanied by a guide; half day, \$3; and full day, \$5.

Emergency Trail Service.—Visitors who walk down the trails from either the South or North Rim may have saddle mules sent to meet them. The charge for such service is necessarily greater than the regular scheduled muleback trips into the canyon, since it involves special guide service.

All-Expense Tours.—Well-planned Grand Canyon visits, including drives, trail trips, and hotel accommodations are available at substantial savings.

Airplane Trips.—The Grand Canyon Airlines operates daily scenic flights, weather permitting, over Grand Canyon and to various points of interest in the vicinity of the park. Arrangements may be made at the hotels or lodges on either rim.

Hopi House and Indian Dances.—At 5:30 p. m. daily the Hopi Indians perform parts of their picturesque native dances in front of the Hopi House. No admission is charged.

Evening Entertainment.—Every evening at 8 o'clock at the Bright Angel Lodge a talk, illustrated with motion pictures and slides, is given on Grand Canyon National Park and surrounding country. A cowboy entertainment alternates with a dance following the lecture each night, except Sunday. No admission is charged.



QUAKING ASPEN, WHITE FIR, AND SPRUCE ON THE NORTH RIM OF THE CANYON

Kolb's River Exploration Lecture.—At Kolb Brothers Studio, located on the rim just west of Bright Angel Lodge, an interesting lecture describing two boat trips through the canyons of the Green and Colorado Rivers made by Emery and Ellsworth Kolb, one in 1911 and the other with the United States Geological Survey in 1923, is given each morning at 11:30 and each evening at 8:30, illustrated with motion pictures and slides. Admission, adults, 40 cents plus tax, and children, 20 cents plus tax.

NATURALIST SERVICES

It is suggested that park visitors consult the Information Office for details of the naturalist services offered by the National Park Service without charge.

Yavapai Observation Station.—The story of Grand Canyon told with telescopes and exhibits. Open daily throughout the year at Yavapai Point, 1½ miles east of Grand Canyon Village.

Wayside Museum of Archeology.—The story of early man in the Southwest and his place in earth history told

with exhibits. Excavated pueblo ruin nearby. Open daily during summer season—20 miles east of Village on the East Rim Drive.

Campfire Programs.—Conducted each evening during the summer season at the campfire site in the public campgrounds, the programs feature talks on the natural history and geology of the Grand Canyon region, together with such entertainment as may be furnished by campers under the guidance of the naturalist in charge of the program.

Naturalist talks, covering the general features of the park, are given each evening at Bright Angel Lodge, in addition to the campfire program.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Postal and Telegraph.—The post office is located directly opposite the park administration building; address, Grand Canyon, Ariz. The Western Union office is in the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co. depot.

Telephone.—Complete local and long-distance telephone service to all points is available through the com-

mercial exchange of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co., located near the park administration building. There is telephone connection between the North and South Rims.

Medical.—A modern hospital is maintained near the administration building, with a physician and nurse available. The doctor's office is in the hospital, phone 14; residence, phone 35.

Automobile Supplies.—At Grand Canyon Village there is a garage under the management of Fred Harvey Co., offering storage and repair service. Gasoline, oil, and lubrication service may be secured at the service station.

Groceries and Supplies.—The Babbitt Brothers Trading Co. operates a general store at Grand Canyon, carrying fresh fruits, groceries, meats, and vegetables, hardware, dry goods, wearing apparel, and other travelers' necessities.

Photographs and Souvenirs.—Photographs, post cards, view books, etc., are on sale at newsstands in El Tovar, Bright Angel Lodge, Auto Camp

Lodge, the Lookout, Kolb's, and Verkamp's. Blankets, baskets, pottery, jewelry, and other Indian handicraft may be purchased at the Hopi House, the Indian Shop in Bright Angel Lodge, and Verkamp's. Souvenirs and periodicals may be purchased at the hotel and lodge newsstands.

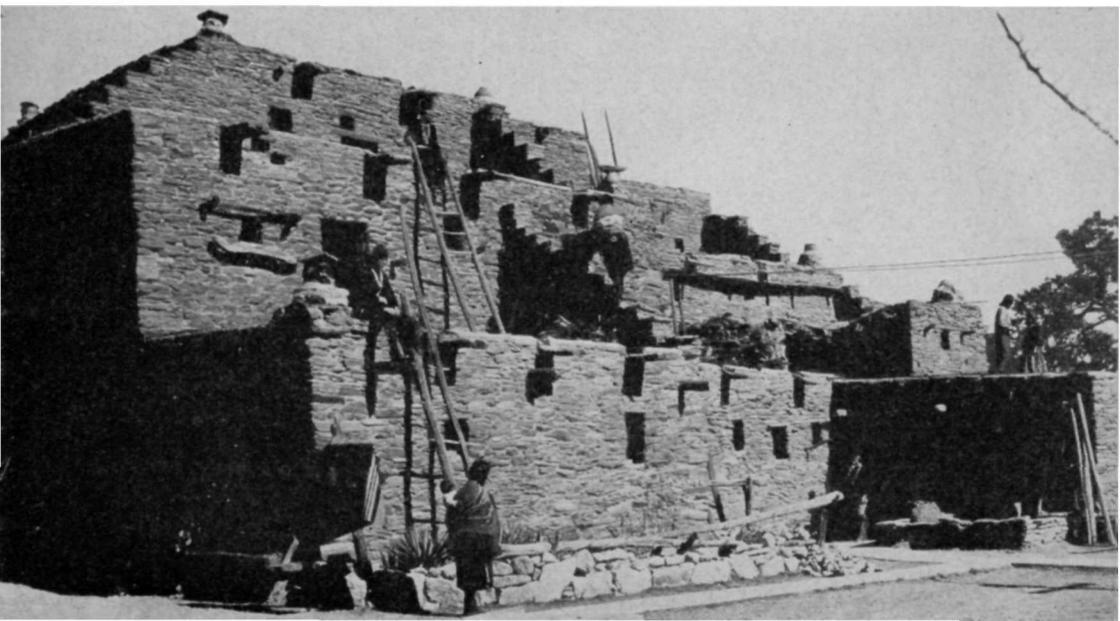
Photograph Finishing.—Kolb Brothers and Fred Harvey furnish the services of first-class photographers for developing and finishing kodak films and prints.

North Rim

(OPEN SUMMER SEASON ONLY)

From the North Rim, which is approximately 1,200 feet higher than the South Rim, one looks down upon the vast temples which form the background of the panorama from the opposite rim. While the long series of buttes limit the view from Bright Angel Point to the east and west, the visitor to the North Rim experiences a closeness to the canyon that does not exist elsewhere. Across to the south one sees the South Rim rise like a

HOPI HOUSE, NEAR EL TOVAR HOTEL AND BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE, GIVES VISITORS AN INTERESTING GLIMPSE OF NATIVE INDIAN LIFE





GRAND CANYON FROM POINT IMPERIAL

great banded wall, and beyond that, miles away, the dim blue San Francisco Peaks, some 6,000 feet above the level tableland.

A trip to Cape Royal, 27 miles east of Bright Angel Point, is recommended for a sight of the Colorado River. From there also may be obtained an extensive view of the canyon itself and surrounding country.

The North Rim includes a part of one of America's most beautiful forests, the Kaibab, with dense virgin stands of pine, fir, spruce, and quaking aspen. Wildlife abounds and adds much to the interest of the area.

Because of the heavy winter snows, hotel accommodations on the North Rim are available only from May 30 to September 25. This section is open to travel, however, until about October 15, when the road is blocked by snow. After September 25, and as long as weather permits, the cafeteria and housekeeping cabins are open.

Lodges, camps, and transportation service are under the management of the Utah Parks Co., except the trips by muleback into the canyon and the saddle-horse trips which are operated by Fred Harvey.

Rates shown here are those authorized for 1946. They are subject to change, but the latest approved rates may be obtained from the superintendent or park concessioner.

Grand Canyon Lodge.—Located on Bright Angel Point, a long arm extending out into the Grand Canyon, between two side canyons, known as the Bright Angel Canyon and the Transept, this main North Rim hotel unit commands superb scenic views. The lodge is composed of a rustic stone and log building, situated on the

very brim of the canyon. It contains the dining room, office, curio store, recreation room, barber shop, beauty parlor, and post office. Comfortable sleeping cabins are grouped among the trees adjacent to the main building. In the standard cabins, rooms without bath are \$2.25 a day for one person and with bath \$3 a day, or \$3.50 for two without bath and \$4.50 with bath. The de luxe type cabins are equipped with bath, fireplace, and porch and are \$5 a day for one person, \$6.50 for two, and \$8.25 for three persons.

Auto Camp and Cafeteria.—One mile north of the main lodge there is an auto camp, consisting of a main building in which combination club meals are served at reasonable rates. A limited supply of groceries, fresh milk, and campers' supplies is stocked. Standard log sleeping cabins, with twin beds and running water, are available at \$3 a day for two persons. In addition, there are a number of housekeeping cabins with rates ranging from \$2.75 a day for two persons to \$3.75 for four, including water, fuel, and electric lights. Bath, toilet, and laundry facilities are available.

Public Campgrounds.—Visitors having their own camping equipment may make free use of the campgrounds maintained by the National Park Service at Bright Angel Point and Neil Springs.

MOTOR, SADDLE, AND AIRPLANE TRIPS

Motor Tours.—Regularly scheduled motorbus trips are made from Grand Canyon Lodge over a paved road to Point Imperial and Cape Royal, with stops at other points of interest along the canyon rim. Trips also are avail-



GRAND CANYON LODGE, ON BRIGHT ANGEL POINT, COMMANDS SUPERB VIEWS OF GRAND CANYON

able to Point Sublime. The sightseeing tours are \$3. Special trips may be arranged to the surrounding Indian country, or elsewhere, as desired. Automobiles may be chartered.

Saddle-Horse and Muleback Trips.—On the North Rim, horseback riding is particularly enjoyable for there are many miles of bridle paths through dense forests of pine, fir, and spruce. One-day escorted trips are made to Point Imperial and Widforss Point. Shorter trips are made to Uncle Jim Point, and special trips may be arranged as desired. Trail trips into the canyon include a popular one-day outing down the Kaibab Trail to Roaring Springs and Bright Angel Creek and overnight trips to Phantom Ranch or the South Rim.

Airplane Trips.—Arrangements may be made at the lodge for flights over the canyon, to the South Rim, and to Las Vegas, Nev., where connections are made with through air lines.

NATURALIST SERVICES

During the summer season trained park rangers and naturalists are on duty to inform visitors concerning var-

ious points of interest. Local inquiry should be made regarding the complete program.

Nature Walk.—Each morning a naturalist-guided walk is conducted along one of the trails to Bright Angel Point. Although not strenuous, it is sufficiently long to permit many of the interesting features of the area to be seen and discussed. It starts from the parking area near the lodge at 9 a. m.

Campfire Talk.—Talks on the geology and natural history of the region are given free every evening at the campfire site in the public campground by naturalists of the National Park Service.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Evening Entertainment.—Every evening at 8:30 in the Grand Canyon Lodge, a program, consisting of musical numbers, skits, etc., is given by the employees of the hotel. During the program a short informational talk is presented by a member of the park naturalist staff on the general features of the park. Afterward, dancing is enjoyed every evening, except Sunday, with music by an orchestra composed of college boys.

Postal and Telegraph.—A post office is maintained from June 1 to October 1; address, Kaibab Forest P. O., Ariz. A Western Union office is open during the season; the telegraphic address is North Rim, Grand Canyon, Ariz.

Telephone.—There are telephone connections between Grand Canyon Lodge and the South Rim to various points throughout the park, as well as long-distance service.

Medical.—A nurse is on duty at the lodge throughout the season.

Automobile Supplies.—A garage is operated by the Utah Parks Co. Storage, repairs, tires, batteries, gasoline, oil, etc., are available.

General Supplies.—At the cafeteria building in the campground, groceries, milk, eggs, meats, and general campers' supplies in limited quantities are for sale. Curios, post cards, Navajo rugs, and jewelry also may be obtained there and at the lodge.

Photographs and Souvenirs.—Adjacent to the recreation room and office in the main lodge there is a curio store with a full line of Navajo rugs, baskets, pottery, and jewelry, as well as travelers' needs, films, photographs, postcards, magazines, etc. Soda fountain service also is available.

Photograph Finishing.—Films are developed and finished promptly. Orders may be left with the attendant in the curio shop. Overnight service available.

Auto Trips From Rim to Rim

The trip by auto from the South to the North Rim may be made by either of two routes. The shorter and easier is via the East Rim Drive and Nava-



MULE DEER ARE FOUND ON BOTH RIMS. THEY WERE TRANSPORTED FROM THE NORTH RIM TO THE SOUTH RIM BY AIRPLANE AND AUTOTRUCK

hopi Road to Cameron, thence over U. S. Highway 89 by way of the Navajo Bridge and Houserock Valley to Jacob Lake and south through the Kaibab National Forest to Grand Canyon Lodge on Bright Angel Point, a distance of 215 miles, all oiled road.

The trip by way of the Navajo Bridge has much to offer the tourist. A considerable portion of the route lies on the Painted Desert, with its colorful mesas, mounds, dinosaur tracks, and petrified wood. The bases of the Echo and Vermilion Cliffs are skirted; it is interesting to see the Navajo Indians either following their flocks along the road or congregated at the several trading posts. The Navajo Bridge, some 467 feet above mean low water, is one of the highest highway bridges in the world.

The longer route is via Williams, Kingman, Ariz., Boulder Dam, Las Vegas, Nev., St. George, Zion National Park, and Kanab, Utah—approximately 618 miles. The two routes make an interesting round trip taken together.

Rules and Regulations

[Briefed]

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY of rules is intended as a guide for all park visitors. You are respectfully requested to facilitate the best in park administration by carefully observing the regulations. Complete regulations may be seen at the office of the superintendent.

Preservation of Natural Features.—The first law of a national park is preservation. Disturbance, injury, or destruction in any way of natural features, including trees, flowers, and other vegetation, rocks, and all wildlife, is strictly prohibited. Penalties are imposed for removing fossils and Indian remains, such as arrowheads, etc.

Camps.—Camp or lunch only in designated areas. All rubbish that will burn should be disposed of in campfires. Garbage cans are provided for noninflammable refuse. Wood and water are provided in all designated campgrounds.

Fires.—Fires are absolutely prohibited except in designated spots. Do not go out of sight of your camp, even for a few minutes, without making sure that your fire is either out entirely or being watched.

Dogs and Cats.—These domestic animals are prohibited on Government lands within the park unless on leash, crated, or otherwise under physical restrictive control at all times. Such animals may be excluded from designated areas.

Automobiles.—Park drives are wide and smoothly surfaced. It should al-

ways be remembered that each driver's own carefulness and responsibility to others are the greatest safety factors involved. Automobile permit fee, \$1; house-trailer fee, \$1; motorcycle fee, \$1.

Extreme Caution should be taken while driving along the park roads. Squirrels are tame and their existence is imperiled by fast driving. Many deer range the forest and sometimes the highways, and care should be taken not to hit them.

Trail Travel.—Hikers and riders shall not make short cuts, but shall confine themselves to the trails at all times. Saddle animals have the right-of-way over pedestrians. The latter will take the outer side of the trail whenever possible and shall stand quietly until animals have passed.

Hunting.—Hunting within park boundaries is prohibited. No firearms are allowed, except as provided for through permission of superintendent, secured from park rangers at entrances.

Fishing.—From June 1 to September 30, inclusive, fishing is allowed in certain park streams. A State of Arizona license is required.

Park Rangers.—Park rangers are public servants. They are here to answer your questions and otherwise help you in every possible way. Help them to serve you better by observing these regulations.

Carelessness Breeds Destruction.—Take No Chances.