The South Rim of Grand Canyon is on a flat, pine-forested plateau. About 7,000 feet above sea level, it looks across to the higher North Rim, which geologically is part of the same plateau. Relatively mild winters and greater accessibility make the South Rim the more visited side. From Grand Canyon Village, center of South Rim development, roads stretch east and west along the rim.

Trails provide a more intimate look at the canyon. Kaibab Trail, starting from Yaki Point, and Bright Angel Trail, starting near Bright Angel Lodge, descend to the river.

Getting to Know the South Rim

The West Rim Drive leads 8 miles from the village to Hermit's Rest, passing excellent lookouts on the way. You will find it a good trip any time of day, but it is particularly enjoyable at dusk, for the sunsets from Hopi Point are famous. Often, far below you to the west, the brilliant afterglow reflects from the surface of the Colorado River.

The East Rim Drive leads from the village to Desert View. You may want to visit the Watchtower, which perches on the rim there. On the way, stop at Lipan Point, which many people think offers the most exciting view of all. The river winds far below you, and, on the southern horizon, behind you, the San Francisco Peaks reach high into the sky. The visitor center, Yavapai Museum, and Tusayan Museum are also on this drive.
Exploring the Canyon

Going by Muleback is one way to see the river and view the canyon from below. You should reserve your mule well before your arrival at the park. Water is provided. Persons over 200 pounds and children under 12 cannot go on mule trips.

The Plateau Point Trip takes you onto the Tonto Plateau, about 5,200 feet below the rim. From the point of the plateau, you view the river in the depths of the inner canyon. Trip takes 7 hours.

The River Trip is somewhat longer than the Plateau Point Trip and takes you to the river's edge. Trip available from March through October.

The Phantom Ranch Trip is a 2-day adventure and one of the major attractions. You reach Phantom Ranch by way of the inner gorge and an hour's ride along the river. Then you cross the suspension bridge, continuing about 1 mile farther to the ranch. You arrive before evening to a swimming pool and a meal awaiting you. The next morning, you start the return trip, by a different but equally colorful route. Somewhat faster than the way down, it brings you to the South Rim at Yaki Point in time for lunch.

A word of reassurance about the mules. Before they are allowed to carry people, they undergo a long apprenticeship. The wrangler in charge considers each member before he assigns him a mule, and he places the animal in the string with great care.

Going on Foot can be rugged. Unless you are very certain of your stamina, do not hike to the river. A canyon trip is the reverse of mountain ascent of nearly 5,000 feet. Even if you are an experienced hiker, allow yourself plenty of time. Carry an adequate supply of water. A gallon a day per person is recommended. Wear a hat and a long-sleeved shirt. Canyon temperatures may rise as high as 125°F. in summer. Heat exhaustion is common. Temperatures may rise as high as 124°F. in summer. Make arrangements at the visitor center. Features geological exhibits and talks by park naturalists.

North Kaibab Trail, which joins the South Kaibab Trail at the river, completes the cross-canyon link to the North Rim. The trail crosses Bright Angel Creek at many points—one without bridges—so be cautious when the water is high. If in doubt, do not try to cross. There are four campgrounds on this trail between Phantom Ranch and the North Rim.

Emergency service—a guide and mule sent down from either rim—is $35 for a ride out from Phantom Ranch, $40 after 4 p.m.; and $20 to $25, depending on location, from other parts of the trail. Being a "drag-out" is expensive.

Camping below the rims is available, so be sure to carry a can.
As roads on the South Rim remain open all year, travelers can enjoy the canyon in any season. On the rim, a sweater or coat is comfortable the year round. And bring a raincoat—just in case.

Spring, heralded by flowers, is followed quickly by summer. From June into September, temperatures range from the mid-forties at night to the mid-eighties in the daytime; the relative humidity is generally low. It seldom rains in June, but brief thunderstorms are frequent in July and August. In the canyon, midsummer temperatures reach 100° to 120°F.

Autumn is a short season here, for summer is soon followed by the crisp, clear days of the South Rim winter. Snow may first fall in October or November. From November to April, temperatures are likely to drop below freezing at night, but by day the forties and fifties are the rule.

**How to Reach the South Rim**

By automobile. U.S. 66 crosses northern Arizona through Williams and Flagstaff. The Grand Canyon is less than a 2-hour drive from both cities over all-weather paved roads. U.S. 89, a major north-south route, provides access to the park at Cameron, Ariz. An all-weather scenic highway enters the park near Desert View.

Airlines, buslines, and a railroad serve Williams and Flagstaff. Airlines serve Grand Canyon Village. Buslines serve Grand Canyon Village. Airlines, and in the summer a local train makes a daily round trip between Grand Canyon Village and Williams, connecting with certain through trains.

**Accommodations and Services—South Rim**

Accommodations range from free campgrounds to hotel suites.

**NPS campgrounds** are maintained at the village and at Desert View. Each has a table and fireplace. Firewood may be purchased from a concessioner. Water and comfort stations are nearby. Campsites cannot be reserved. Trailer Village, near the visitor center, has utility hookups. Hotel facilities are available. For rates and reservations, write to Fred Harvey, Grand Canyon, Ariz., 86023. Grand Canyon Hospital is near park headquarters. The post office is near park headquarters. The mailing address is Grand Canyon, Ariz.

Church services are conducted throughout the year. Protestants: Sunday mornings at the Community Building. Latter-day Saints: Grand Canyon School. Roman Catholic: Bright Angel Lodge. Inquire for times.

Telephones are available at hotel and lodges, at the visitor center, and adjacent to the general store. There is telephone service to the North Rim, Phantom Ranch, and Havasupai Indian Reservation.

Air charter service is available in summer between the North and South Rims; however, there is no direct scheduled public transportation between the North and South Rims.
The high Kaibab Plateau north of Grand Canyon is cool and moist, in contrast with the desert encircling it below. Kaibab is an Indian word that means "mountain lying down." Fifty miles long and 35 miles wide, this plateau is covered by a beautiful forest. Spectacular buttes and temples form the canyon foreground views.

The North Rim is 214 miles by road from the South Rim. The last 44 miles of this trip, after leaving Jacob Lake, provide the introduction to your North Rim visit. This road, closed by snows in winter, leads through a forest of tall pines, spruce, and quaking aspen. Deer and wild turkey forage in grassy meadows.

The ranger station, lodge, and inn on the North Rim are located on a promontory that stretches for a mile into the canyon, bounded on one side by Roaring Springs Canyon and on the other by The Transept, another side canyon. The end of the promontory is Bright Angel Point, 13 miles from the entrance station.

Getting to Know the North Rim

Cape Royal, reached by a 26-mile drive along a paved road, provides a view of the canyon eastward to the Painted Desert. Stop, too, for a view of the canyon through Angels Window. Returning, take time for the 3-mile drive to Point Imperial, which leads off the Cape Royal road. Here at midday, the Painted Desert often seems to hang suspended like a mirage on the eastern horizon.

The road to Point Sublime is primitive, and drivers are urged to use caution. It leads through forests of aspen...
and conifers. Here, the inner canyon seems to come closer than at any other spot along the North Rim. The road may be impassable in wet weather. In dry weather, it may be closed because of forest fire danger.

Daily afternoon bus trip to Point Imperial and Cape Royal includes a nature talk at Cape Royal.

Bright Angel Point Trail is a self-guiding nature trail. Beginning at the trailside shelter, it is an easy walk of three-tenths of a mile to the point. Guide leaflets are available at the trailside shelter and near the lodge.

Horseback trips, in morning and afternoon, follow the rim. Special parties can be arranged.

Exploring the Canyon

Going by muleback down the North Kaibab Trail matches the South Rim's Phantom Ranch Trip for thrills and superb scenery. You can go to Roaring Springs (4.6 miles) and return in 1 day. Another trip takes you all the way to Phantom Ranch. Reserve your mule in advance. A minimum of three persons is required for each trip.

When you leave the Bright Angel area on the mule trip to Phantom Ranch, the trail is in deep shade. Then suddenly you descend into the canyon on a trail that in places has been cut out of solid rock. Roaring Springs, just below Bright Angel Point, is your first stop.

At Cottonwood Camp, halfway between Roaring Springs and Ribbon Falls, you will find that the temperature has risen some 50°F, since you have dropped almost 4,000 feet. At Ribbon Falls, 9 miles along on your 14-mile journey to the river, you will want to stop for the scenery.

The last 5 miles will be the hottest, but they will be shady, and soon you will reach Phantom Ranch. You have made a trip which, in climate, is like going from Canada to Mexico.

Going by foot on the North Kaibab Trail to the river, 14 miles, can be made one way in a day; however, you are urged to break your trip at one of the four campgrounds en route.

There are other things to watch. First, be very careful in crossing the creek during high water. Second, while mule parties are passing, stand still on the outside of the trail. Canyon hikers should obtain the "Hiker Information Bulletin" at the North Rim Ranger Station. Anyone planning to use trails not described in this folder must get a permit from the district park ranger.

The Naturalist Program

Visitors desiring a short hike will find the Transept Trail walk, led by a ranger-naturalist, a leisurely and instructive 1-mile (round trip) stroll. These daily walks begin at the trail shelter near the lodge.

Geology talks are given daily in summer at Cape Royal. Campfire programs, presented each evening in the campground near the inn, and the illustrated programs given nightly in the lodge will add greatly to your enjoyment of the park.

See bulletin boards for schedules of interpretive activities.

Seasons on the North Rim

The road into the park is usually open all summer at Cape Royal. Campfires present some problems in summer. For rates and reservations at Grand Canyon Lodge and North Rim Inn, write to the Utah Parks Co., Cedar City, Utah, or, during the summer, telephone or write to that company at North Rim Rural Station, Fredonia, Ariz.

One of the most memorable experiences of a summer visit to the North Rim is the drive to Cape Royal. The last part of it is along a roadway hedged with fragrant locust. Add to this the sight and smell of counts field and mountain flowers—Indian paintbrush, iris, queen-anne’s lace, forget-me-not, and scarlet-bugler. In the forest, families of deer roam late. Keep a sharp eye out for them along the road—they are invertebrate Jaywalkers, and they give no notice.

From September until mid-October, days are still warm, and snow mantles the hillsides with gold. This is a good time to visit the North Rim.

How to Reach the North Rim

A paved road leaves U.S. 89A at Jacob Lake, Ariz. This road is closed by snow from about mid-October to mid-May. Public transportation to the North Rim is available only from mid-June through August by bus from Cedar City, Utah.

Accommodations and Services—North Rim

Accommodations are available only in summer. For rates and reservations, write to Grand Canyon Lodge and North Rim Inn, write to the Utah Parks Co., Cedar City, Utah, or, during the summer, telephone or write to that company at North Rim Rural Station, Fredonia, Ariz.

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An NPS campground near the inn has tables, fireplaces, wood, running water, and comfort stations. Campsites cannot be reserved.

Medical attention. A nurse is on duty at the lodge.

The post office is in the lodge. Mail ing address is General Delivery, North Rim Rural Station, Fredonia, Ariz.

Church services. Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Latter-day Saint services are held on Sundays. Inquire at the lodge for time and place.

Telephones are at the lodge and inn.

A service station and grocery store are at Bright Angel Point, on the road to North Rim Inn.

Grand Canyon National Monument

Adjoining the park on the west is Grand Canyon National Monument, a primitive area of about 190 square miles established in 1932. At Toroweap Point one of the most impressive views in the canyon awaits you. Looking straight down the sheer rock walls, you can see the snakelike Colorado River, 3,000 feet below. Such a view is not possible in the National Park. To the west is Mount Trumbull, the last landmark of the Grand Canyon country on the western horizon.

The best route to Toroweap leaves the main highway at the town of Fredonia near the Arizona-Utah border. The 65-mile graded road to Toroweap Ranger Station is easily passable in good weather. Toroweap Point is 5 miles by unimproved road beyond the ranger station. No supplies, lodgings, or meals are available after leaving Fredonia. A small campground is near Toroweap Point. No water is available.
Geology

In geologic time, it is a new canyon still.

At the same time, a slow and gentle doming occurred in this region. The earth's crust.

Then a general rising of the land caused the river to flow more swiftly.

Hence, the forces widening the canyon have helped deepen the gorge. For the canyon an average of half a million tons of mud and sand every 24 hours!

The hard black rock of the inner gorge of the Grand Canyon, a narrow, V-shaped chasm 1,500 feet deep, belongs to the most ancient geologic era—

The ancient mountains built up at that time were slowly worn away. Upon their remnants, many rock layers were later deposited in seas or on land.

Eventually, by uplifting and faulting, new mountains were built, and these in their turn were eroded away. The horizontal rock layers in the upper walls of the Grand Canyon are therefore younger and have been subjected to less change than the ancient layers of the black inner gorge. Today, we can identify in the upper walls thick layers of limestone derived from deposed by the pinyon and juniper belt.

The river itself has cut only a narrow slot. The great width of the Grand Canyon is the result of erosion by land—

The hard black rock of the inner gorge can identify in the upper walls thick layers of horizontal rock layers in the upper canyon an average of half a million tons of mud and sand every 24 hours!

In cutting this renowned chasm, which measures roughly 217 miles long, 9 miles wide, and 1 mile deep, the Colorado River has exposed a great series of rock layers. From many points you can see fine examples of the rocks of known era of geological time—from the Precambrian to the present era, the Cenozoic—a span of nearly in million years. Few places in the world permit this geologic persp-

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In the process, much rock debris—boulders, gravel, sand, and mud—has been working downhill to the river. Hence, the forces widening the canyon have been supplying the Colorado's waters, flowing at an average rate of 7 miles an hour, with cutting to sand for scouring, boulders for pounding.

Century after century, these tools have helped deepen the gorge. For years, the river's raging brown and red torrents carried past any given point in the canyon an average of half a million tons of mud and sand every 24 hours! In addition, its waters probably swept away a nearly equal load of boulders along the river bottom. Now, because of the closing of Glen Canyon Dam upstream from Grand Canyon, the impounded waters of Lake Powell retain much of this silt and sand.

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PART IV

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The walls of Grand Canyon and the plateaus along both rims hold the story of the prehistoric people who lived there. Some of them lived below the rims in small, family-size cliff dwellings built like fortresses for protection from enemies. Pottery fragments and other remains indicate a thriving culture. Traces of small gardens suggest how these Indians used the land.

By the time the first Europeans visited the area, the pueblos and cliff dwellings of Grand Canyon were already long abandoned. Probably drought and pursuing Indians forced the dwellers to leave. For a fuller story of the early Indians, visit the Tusayan Ruin and Museum near Desert View.

History

Recorded history of the Grand Canyon began with its discovery in 1540 by Don Lopez de Cardenas, one of Cortes's captains, and 12 followers. In 1841, after the war with Mexico, the United States became owner of the region by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Trappers occasionally passed by the canyon, and their stories of the great gorge quickened interest in its exploration.

The first successful transit of the canyon came in 1869, when Maj. John Wesley Powell, a one-armed Civil War hero, made a daring voyage down nearly a thousand miles of continuous canyons carved by the Green and Colorado Rivers. In four boats, Powell and nine companions started from Green River, Wyo., on May 24. Three months later, having faced scores of thunderous rapids and a constant sense of unknown danger, the party emerged from Grand Canyon.

Tourist travel to the canyon began in the 1880's when John Hance, a miner turned dune wrangler, began to improve the Indian trails and to greet visitors with his tall tales of the canyon. A hotel was built at Grandview Point in 1892; the Santa Fe Lines completed track to the South Rim in 1901; and the first automobile arrived at the South Rim in 1902.

Establishment of the Park

The movement to protect the canyon began in 1887, when Senator Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, introduced a bill to make it a National Park. Opposition by both public and private interests delayed the passage of such a bill for more than 30 years. In 1893, as President of the United States, Harrison established the Grand Canyon Forest Preserve; but the area was still open to exploitation by mining and lumbering interests.

President Theodore Roosevelt, after his first trip to the canyon in 1903, said, "Do nothing to mar its grandeur . . . keep it for your children, your children's children, and all who come after you, as the one great sight which every American should see." In 1906, he established Grand Canyon National Monument. Finally, it an act of Congress signed on February 26, 1919 established Grand Canyon National Park.

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The Havasupai are a peaceful nation whose people say they have never killed a white man. In the 12th century, their ancestors were driven from their homes on the plateau near the Grand Canyon by raiding Indians, but they found a haven in Havasu Canyon. Their oasis, 2½ miles long and nearly half a mile wide, is watered by spring-fed Havasu Creek. From its color comes the name Havasupai, or "people of the blue-green water." Below the village of Supai are three waterfalls of great beauty, one of which is 200 feet high.

Today, these Indians number about 200. They farm the fertile valley, raising grain, fruit, and vegetables. They augment their farm income by providing accommodations and services to visitors who follow the trail into their canyon. Unlike the other Indians of the region, who hold frequent tribal ceremonies, the Havasupai have one major celebration—the Peach Harvest Festival in August.

The Apaches are far more numerous (90,000), and their 25,000-square-mile reservation is the largest in the United States. Still partly nomadic, they prefer to live in the open or in isolated hogans rather than in villages. They raise sheep and goats, and when they stop long enough in one place, they farm. Their chief source of income—next to sheep and goats—is from the sale of blankets and jewelry.

Four thousand Hopis (their name means "peaceful people") live in 31 villages in a reservation surrounded by the much larger Navajo Reservation. Intensely conservative, the Hopis live today in their meso-top pueblo almost as the Spaniards found them 400 years ago. They derive most of their livelihood from the soil. Corn is their chief crop, and some of their ceremonial dances are marked by prayers for rain and good harvests. The best known of these dances is the snake dance. Visitors are welcome to watch this ceremony, which takes place about mid-August.
Park regulations and administration

To protect your park, regulations prohibit removing, defacing, or destroying any rock, fossil, or plant; and prohibit removing, defacing, or defacing any rock, fossil, or plant. Your campfire; put other refuse in trash cans.

Camping is permitted only in designated areas. You are limited to 14 days. Dispose of burnable rubbish in designated areas in the campgrounds. You are limited to M.

Camping is permitted only in designated areas in the campgrounds. Before leaving your camp, be sure your fire is thoroughly extinguished. Report any unauthorized fire to a park ranger.

Pets are allowed in the park only if they are physically controlled at all times. They are not allowed on inner canyon trails under any circumstances.

America's Natural Resources

Created in 1899, the Department of the Interior—America's Department of Natural Resources—has served the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

As the National's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States—now and in the future.

Park naturalists, the interpretive force of the Service, operate the visitor center and museums and conduct nature walks, campfire programs, and other interpretive activities.

Visitor-use Fees

Vehicle permit fees are collected at entrance stations. Fees are not based because they are subject to change. The information may be obtained by writing to the superintendent. Fees deposited in the U.S. Treasury, partially offset the cost of operating the National Parks.

Hunting and riding calls for care.

Grand Canyon National Park is managed by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. The National Park System, of which this park is a unit, is dedicated to the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and territorial affairs.

The superintendent, whose address is Grand Canyon, Arie, 86023, is in immediate charge.

Wheeled vehicles are absolutely prohibited on park trails. Hunting is prohibited within the park. Firearms are permitted in the park only if they are sealed or cased to prevent their use.

Fishing in park streams requires an Arizona license. Details of regulations, in accordance with Arizona laws, are available at park entrance and ranger stations.

Camping in designated areas is permitted only in designated areas in the campgrounds. Before leaving your camp, be sure your fire is thoroughly extinguished. Report any unauthorized fire to a park ranger.

Pets are allowed in the park only if they are physically controlled at all times. They are not allowed on inner canyon trails under any circumstances.

The park's most important dimension, however, is altitude. The 7,000-foot range in elevation makes it possible for a thermometer at the bottom of the canyon to register 50°F., while a snowstorm rages on the rim. It causes a progression of climate, with attendant changes in plant and animal life, from that of a Mexican desert at the canyon bottom to that of southern Canada at the North Rim.

This, much will be missed if one confines his exploring to the rims. Even with a day or two, take one of the shorter mule trips, or a brief hike, into the canyon on the Bright Angel or Kaibab Trail. Looking into the canyon is one kind of thrill. Looking out of it is an entirely different experience.

 Silence, space, and color—these command at Grand Canyon. Its vastness swallows sound. Any motion against this enormous backdrop, except that of cloud shadows, passes unnoticed. And its sea of colors, ever-changing, spreads the immensity with incredible beauty.

Equally grandiose here is the dimension of time. It took 7 million years for the Colorado River, with further sculpturing by rain and melting snow, to carve this chasm in the gradually rising crust of the earth... a record reaching nearly to the earth's begining.

The river, entering the park on the east from the Painted Desert, follows a winding course for 105 miles through Grand Canyon National Park. The park spans nearly 50 air miles from east to west and about 25 miles from north to south. Its total area comprises 1,100 square miles.

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