

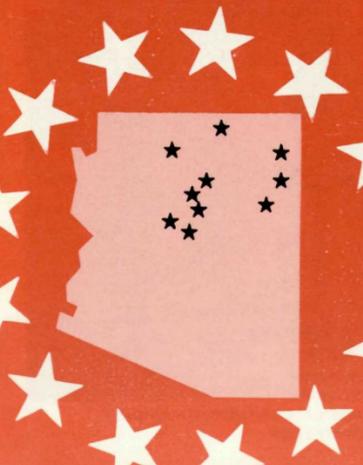
As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources." The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States—now and in the future.

National Park Service  
 U.S. Department of the Interior

## NORTHERN ARIZONA'S NATIONAL PARKS & MONUMENTS

- Canyon de Chelly National Monument
- Grand Canyon National Park
- Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site
- Montezuma Castle National Monument
- Navajo National Monument
- Petrified Forest National Park
- Sunset Crater National Monument
- Tuzigoot National Monument
- Walnut Canyon National Monument
- Wupatki National Monument

1776-1976 AMERICA'S BICENTENNIAL



### NATIONAL PARKS

The differences between Ives and Powell mirror changes that were occurring in the United States. From colonial times until about 1890 the United States was a frontier society. There were always new lands in the West—new lands with natural resources that seemed inexhaustible at the time. A part of the frontier attitude was that land was either commercially valuable or it was useless. Throughout the 1800's a second attitude gained strength—a new idea that some lands were intrinsically valuable for their scenery, scientific value, or historical associations.

In 1872 a group of dedicated citizens succeeded in having the Congress of the United States establish the world's first national park, Yellowstone. The park was set aside as a "pleasuring ground for all the people." The new idea gained momentum and, by 1900, four other national parks had been established, all in the spacious and open lands of the West: Kings Canyon (called General Grant at that time), Sequoia, and Yosemite in California, and Mount Rainier in Washington.

At the same time there was increasing interest in the ruins of the ancient Indian civilizations in the Southwest. Major Powell was a leader in early attempts to protect these ruins and, in 1879, he was appointed the first Director of the Bureau of Ethnology.

While the United States can be justly proud of the establishment of the first national park, we were followers in the field of protection for antiquities. During debate on a proposed antiquities protection act in 1899 it was noted that Turkey, Greece, Egypt, the North African States, England, and France all provided legal protection for the remains of ancient civilizations. Efforts to protect American antiquities and scientific features from homesteading, random excavation, and pot-hunting continued from the 1870's into the 1900's. In the 1890's a mill was constructed for the purpose of crushing Arizona's Petrified Forest into abrasives! In 1895 the Arizona Territorial Legislature unsuccessfully petitioned the Federal Congress for the establishment of a national park to protect the petrified wood.

Finally, in 1906, the Congress passed A Bill for the Protection of American Antiquities and President Theodore Roosevelt signed it into law. The bill had five major features: (1) It was applicable to all "lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States." (2) It included "historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest." (3) It permitted the President to establish national monuments on any land already owned by the Federal Government. (4) The Federal Government was authorized to accept donations of lands or objects of historic or scientific interest. And (5) the Federal Government was given the authority to issue excavation permits and to publish rules and regulations to carry out the various provisions of the Act.

All of the natural and archeological parks and monuments in northern Arizona were established under the provisions of the 1906 Antiquities Act. The same year that the Act became law, President Roosevelt proclaimed Montezuma Castle and Petrified Forest National Monuments and, in 1908, he proclaimed Grand Canyon National Monument. The Grand Canyon achieved national park status in 1919, but it was not until 1962 that Congress heeded the 1895 request from the Arizona legislature and established Petrified Forest National Park. Both of these great natural areas received protection for many years under the provisions of the Antiquities Act until Congress converted them from national monuments to national parks.

### BICENTENNIAL

In 1776 a new nation was born—a nation free to develop in its own fashion, according to the desires of its citizens. In 1788 a Constitution was adopted providing the framework for this development.

Almost one hundred years later President Abraham Lincoln surveyed the work of those who had framed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution:

"They meant to set up a standard maxim for a free society, which could be . . . constantly looked to, constantly labored for, and even though never perfectly attained, constantly approximated, and thereby constantly spreading and deepening its influence and augmenting the happiness and value of life to all people of all colors everywhere."

After two hundred years, the people of the United States are still guided by the basic documents establishing the nation and its government. The goals have not been perfectly attained. We are still striving to attain them.

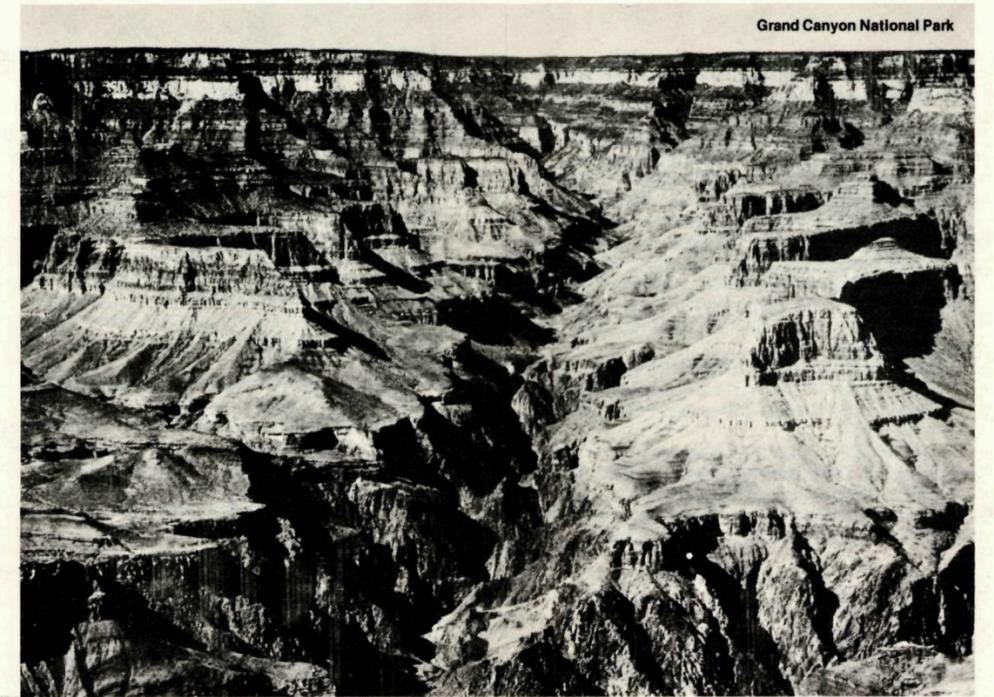
The land, the people, and the free and democratic political institutions came together to create the ideals of the nation—one of these ideals is national parks. Over a hundred years after the establishment of the world's first national park the ideal is within the mainstream of American life. Looking back, we can see that Yellowstone National Park was a revolutionary idea. Today, with 289 national park areas in the United States and countless others in almost every nation around the globe, we can see that the idea has been accepted.

In northern Arizona the idea is still growing—in 1975 Congress enlarged the Grand Canyon National Park so that, for the first time, the entire Colorado River within the Grand Canyon is included within the park. Traveling from Montezuma Castle to Petrified Forest, from the Hubbell Trading Post to the Grand Canyon, we see that past and present, land and water, and people from all nations come together to celebrate the success of a revolutionary idea.

Also in northern Arizona, peoples from six different Indian tribes, peoples of Spanish and English descent, peoples whose ancestors lived in a hundred different nations, live and work together, guided by the ideals of a revolution now in its 200th year.

The National Park Service welcomes you to northern Arizona. We invite you to visit the national parks and monuments of the region. We invite you to assist in their preservation. Another basic document of America, the Act of 1916 establishing the National Park Service, provides guidance to all people in the preservation of parks around the world:

" . . . to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."



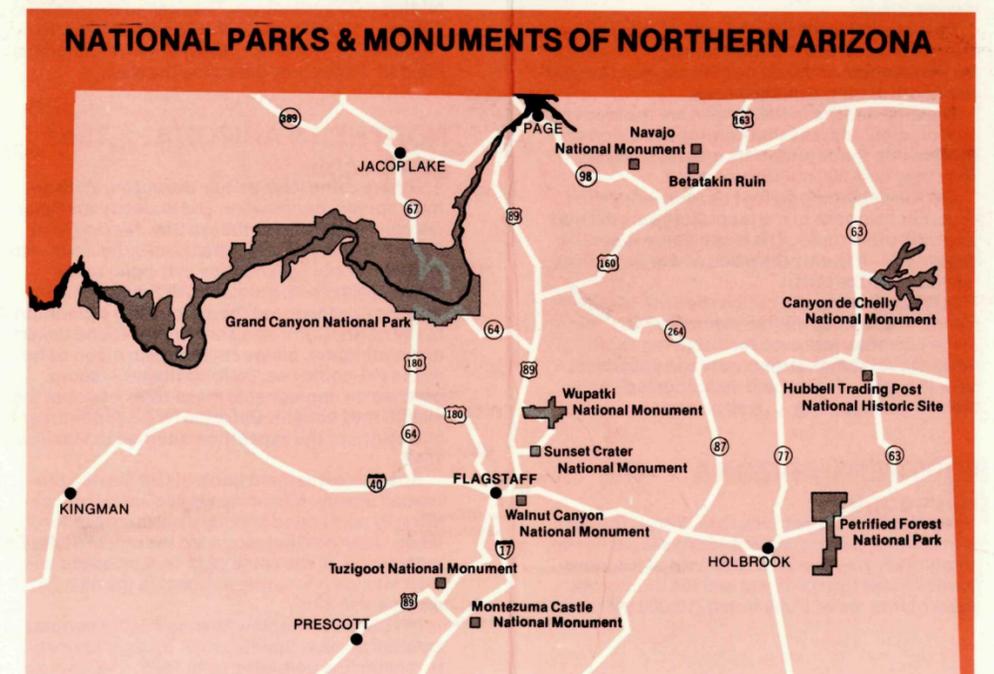
Over two million visitors each year—still "lonely and majestic"



The volcano erupted in 1065 A.D.—Indians were living and farming in the vicinity at that time



Dependable water—fertile soil—trees and wild plants—game—shelter  
Abandoned—deserted and unknown for centuries



## REVOLUTION

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such forms, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

—DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, written by Thomas Jefferson, adopted by the Second Continental Congress, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776

THIS NATION, the United States of America, celebrates its 200th anniversary in the year 1976.

THIS NATION is more than political institutions and declarations, more than language and custom, more than people, more than land.

## THIS NATION . . . Where is its origin? And when?

In 1606 three ships, *Sarah Constant*, *Good-speed*, and *Discovery*, left England with 120 colonists. They founded Jamestown in what is now the Commonwealth of Virginia. Was this the time and the place?

Or was the year 1492, when Christopher Columbus stepped ashore on a small island in the Bahamas which he named San Salvador? When Columbus "discovered" America.

No. For Columbus did not find an uninhabited and unknown land. The New World was new only to those from the Old. Other peoples had crossed a land bridge from Siberia to Alaska perhaps 15,000 or more years before. Their descendants had already repopulated their New World. Their descendants are a part of this nation, and a part of this Bicentennial Celebration.

## THE LAND

THIS NATION is also land—and the story of the land begins long before the story of the people.

Here, in northern Arizona, we can trace the story of the land 2,000 million years into the past.

The Colorado River has been flowing through the canyon and mesa country for over three million years. But the river is young—the land is older. The high plateau that the river slices through has an age measured in tens of millions of years.

About 150 million years ago forests grew in what is now northeastern Arizona. Flooding streams undercut portions of the forests, rafted fallen trees, and buried them under shifting sands. The sands were buried beneath other sediments. Ground water dissolved the wood fibers and replaced them with silica—preserving the microscopic structures of the logs and coloring them with brilliant reds, yellows, browns, blues, blue-greens, and blacks. Through the tens of millions of years that followed the overlying layers were eroded away, returning the Petrified Forest to the surface.

The youngest rocks on the rims of the Grand Canyon are over 200 million years old! The rocks are limestones, and their origins were on the shallow floors of long-vanished seas.

The oldest rocks in the canyon are the black and pink crystalline rocks that confine the Colorado River within the depths of its greatest canyon. They may be 2,000 million years old.

But the beginning cannot be seen—not even here. For the rocks of the Inner Gorge are derived from still older rocks. The Inner Gorge is not the beginning—it is only the place where we can see furthest into the past.

Is the beginning of a nation the birth of our planet, some 5,000 million years ago? Or the birth of the universe, lost even further in the depths of time? Or, as some astronomers and physicists have thought, are time and space curved? And there is no beginning . . . And no end . . .

## NORTHERN ARIZONA . . . The first people.

Man is a latecomer to the New World. The date of his migration from Siberia to Alaska cannot be pinpointed. We have brief glimpses of his movements across the continent and the Southwest: spear points, beautifully fluted, 10,000 years old,

found in New Mexico and Arizona; split-twig figurines, possibly representations of mule deer or bighorn sheep, preserved for 4,000 years in the dry caves of the Grand Canyon.

Each of the groups that peopled the New World developed cultures that allowed them to live successfully with their environments, and that allowed them to cherish and pass on to their children those things, material and spiritual, that were of value.

An agrarian tradition developed in the dry Southwest. Communities grew—skills were developed and shared. Basket-weaving, pottery, and masonry skills improved, and became art—although the artists did not recognize their work as such.

Northern Arizona retains a rich legacy from these Pueblo cultures.

The Anasazi (Navajo Indian word: "The Ancient Ones") culture developed in the Four Corners region and spread onto the surrounding plateau lands. In northern Arizona the culture was enriched by contact with the desert cultures of southern Arizona.

At Keet Seel and Betatakin, and in Canyon de Chelly, stone apartment houses were constructed in the recesses of cliffs. In what is now Petrified Forest National Park houses were built from blocks of petrified wood.

Just north of the present city of Flagstaff, Arizona, Indians tended their fields in the shadow of the San Francisco Peaks, volcanic mountains. Then, in A.D. 1065, Sunset Crater erupted, spewing volcanic ash and cinders across the land, temporarily disrupting the lives of all who lived in the vicinity. The volcanic ash turned out to be excellent mulch, and migrants flowed in from miles around—a prehistoric "land rush"—a population explosion. The ruins in Wupatki National Monument just north of Sunset Crater, and at Walnut Canyon National Monument to the south near Flagstaff, are particularly interesting because of the amalgam of cultures created after the explosion.

As population increased, as the loose volcanic ash was carried away by the winds, groups began to move out. Some moved to the south, to the Verde River Valley. The ruins of two of these settlements are preserved today in Montezuma Castle and Tuzigoot National Monuments.

During the "classical" Pueblo period, roughly A.D. 1000 to 1200, even the Grand Canyon was occupied. More than a thousand archeological sites have been located within the canyon.

The "classical" Pueblo period was the time in which the pueblo apartment houses reached their maximum complexity. It was apparently terminated by extensive climatic changes in the northern Southwest. The Pueblo peoples moved to those locations that assured them of adequate year-round water—the Hopi Mesas of Arizona and the pueblos of New Mexico. Most of the stone villages of northern Arizona were deserted—left to stand empty and lifeless while water, wind, and gravity began the work of reducing the walls to rubble.

Between A.D. 1500 and 1600 other peoples, migrants from western Canada, appeared on the Colorado Plateau. When they settled in what is now northern Arizona they combined hunting and raiding with agriculture. They called themselves "Dineh," "The People." The Spanish called them "Apaches de Nebahu." "Enemies with Cultivated Fields." Today they are called the Navajo.

## NORTHERN ARIZONA . . . The new people.

Others came from across the ocean. With armor, horses, gunpowder, and audacity the Spanish conquered the Caribbean Sea, Mexico, and Peru. They turned their attention to the north—to the tales of the Seven Cities of Cibola, to the streets paved with gold. In 1540 Francisco Vasquez de Coronado led the conquering expedition to the north. Coronado and his men found deserts and mountains, plains covered with bison as far as the eye could see, pueblo villages—some perched on impregnable mesa-tops—but not the wealth they sought. Defeated by disappointment and attrition, the expedition returned to Mexico in 1542.

Spanish settlement north of Old Mexico proceeded slowly. Missionaries and soldiers occasionally penetrated Mexico's northern borderlands. Juan de Oñate founded the city of Santa Fe in 1609 and, in the same year, took possession of New Mexico (including Arizona) in the name of the Spanish king.

In 1680 all of the New Mexico Pueblo peoples revolted against Spanish rule. Spain was unable to reestablish dominion until 1695. The Hopis of Arizona were never reconquered by the Spanish.

Garcia Lopez de Cardenas, a lieutenant of Coronado, had seen the Grand Canyon in 1540. 236 years passed before another European saw the canyon. Searching for Indian tribes to convert to Christianity, Father Francisco Tomas Garces made contact with the Havasupai Indians, living within the Grand Canyon, on June 20, 1776. On July 4 Father Garces was in the Hopi village of Oraibi, about 110 kilometers (70 miles) east of the Grand Canyon.

## A NEW NATION

On the other side of the continent an undeclared war had been flaring sporadically for over a year. Lexington and Concord, Fort Ticonderoga, and Bunker Hill had seen the clash of arms between the colonials and the British army. The birth of a new nation was imminent.

The first Americans, the Indians, had tribal loyalties—their worlds were bounded by their horizons. The Spanish in Mexico and New Mexico thought of themselves as Europeans, though most of them had never seen Spain. The inhabitants of the east coast of North America, of English descent, were developing a new view of themselves. Fighting for their "rights as Englishmen," the English colonists were discovering that they were "Americans."

In 1774 Patrick Henry had stated the fundamental theme that bound the English colonists together and separated them from their mother country: "The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American."

On July 2, 1776, the Second Continental Congress, in session in Philadelphia, voted unanimously for Independence. On July 4 the Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, proclaiming to the world the birth of a new nation.

The War for Independence, the "Revolutionary War," dragged on until 1781. In that year Independence was achieved in fact. The new nation looked to the west as thousands migrated to the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. In 1800 Spain ceded much of its land north of New Mexico, the Louisiana Territory, to France. In 1803 the young United States purchased this same land from France. In 1822 the Mexicans won their independence from Spain. English-speaking settlers from the United States moved into Texas, and succeeded in separating Texas from Mexico in 1836. Relations between Mexico and the United States steadily worsened. In 1845 Texas was admitted to the United States. Mexico protested and war broke out the following year. Mexico was no match for the United States. By the peace treaty of 1848 Mexico ceded Texas, New Mexico (including Arizona), and upper California to the United States.

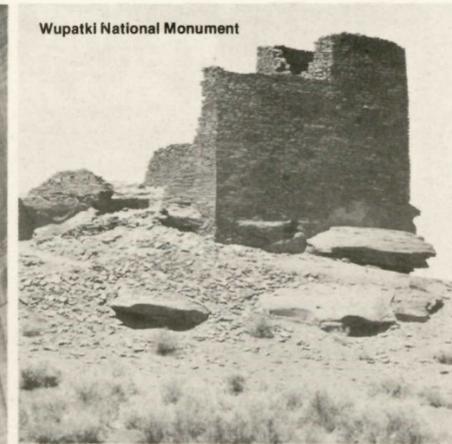
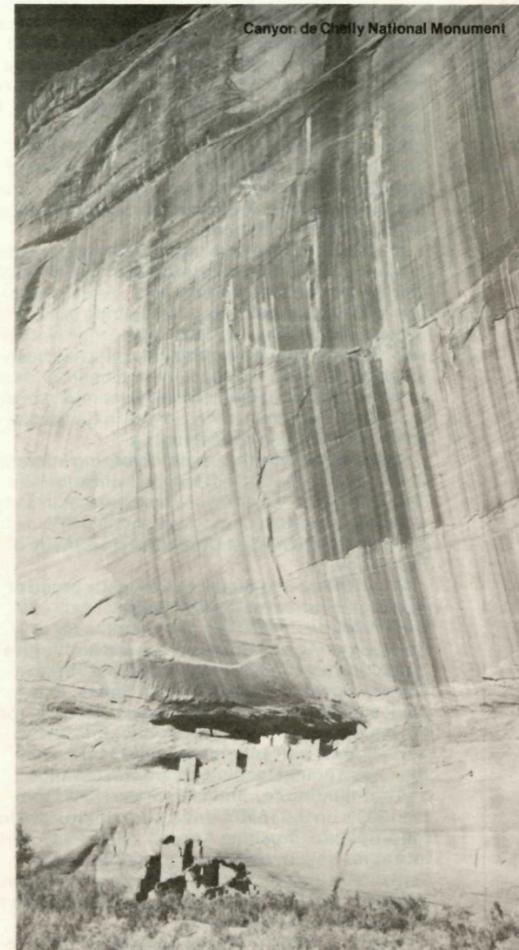
Much of the New Mexico Territory was unknown to its new owners. Hunters, trappers, and soldiers criss-crossed the "Great American Desert," but real knowledge was still extremely limited.

Lieutenant Joseph Christmas Ives led one official expedition to determine the limits of navigation on the lower Colorado River. Ives made an exact determination by sinking his boat near the present site of Hoover Dam. In his report of 1858 Ives had some comments to make about the Grand Canyon region:

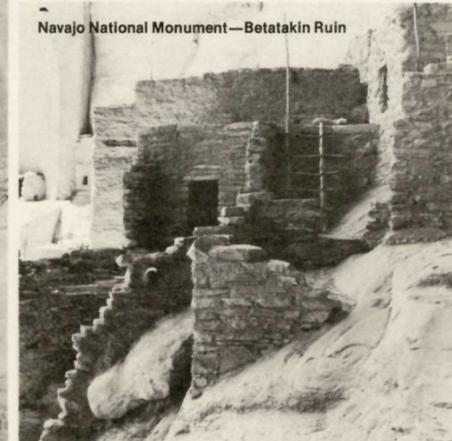
"The region is, of course, altogether valueless. It can be approached only from the south, and after entering it there is nothing to do but leave. Ours has been the first, and will doubtless be the last, party of whites to visit this profitless locality. It seems intended by nature that the Colorado River, along the greater portion of its lonely and majestic way, shall be forever unvisited and undisturbed."

A few years later, in 1869, Major John Wesley Powell led his now-famous expedition down the Green and Colorado Rivers and through the Grand Canyon. Powell's prose differed considerably from Ives':

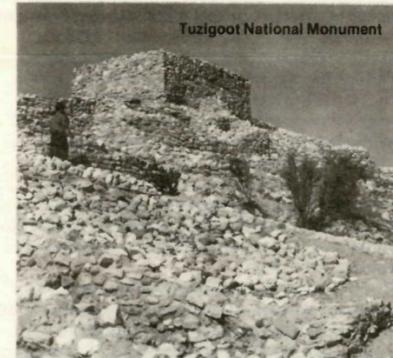
"The Grand Canyon of the Colorado is a canyon composed of many canyons. It is a composite of thousands, of tens of thousands, of gorges. In like manner, each wall of the canyon is a composite structure, a wall composed of many walls, but never a repetition. Every one of these almost innumerable gorges is a world of beauty in itself. In the Grand Canyon there are thousands of gorges like that below Niagara Falls, and there are a thousand Yosemitees. Yet all these canyons unite to form one Grand Canyon, the most sublime spectacle on the earth."



A large open pueblo overlooking the Painted Desert



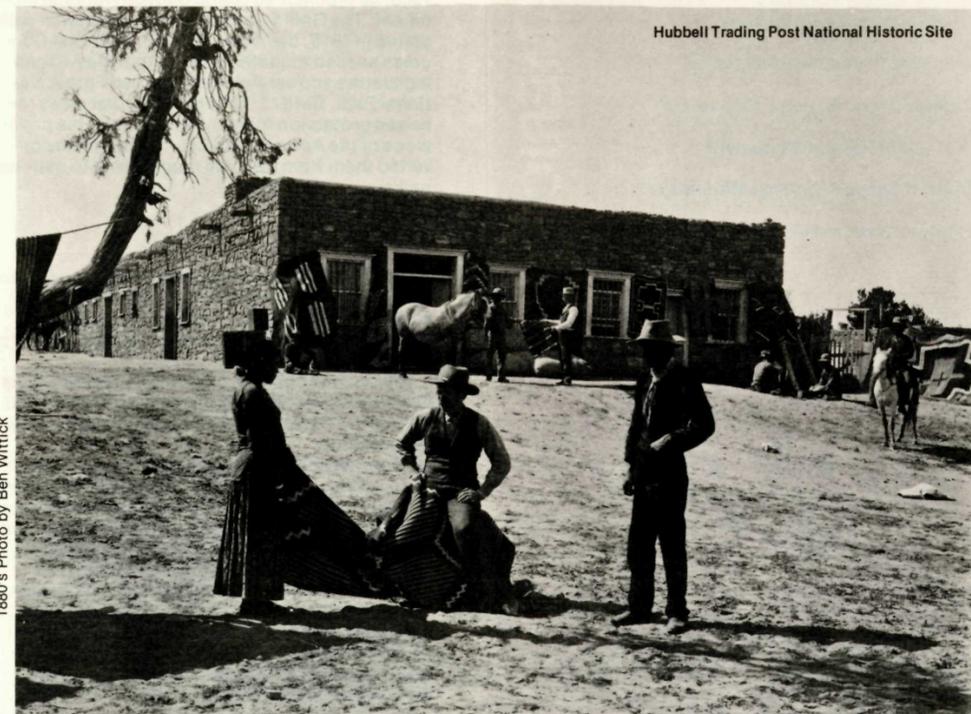
Navajo Indians still live near these ruins—Pueblo Indians constructed the cliff dwellings over seven hundred years ago



Built and occupied by the same Indians who had lived at Wupatki



Rainbow colors frozen in petrified trees—the fossil record of an ancient environment



The reservation trading post—link between Navajo and white man as different cultures came together—Hubbell Trading Post faithfully records the changing reservation economy over the last ninety years