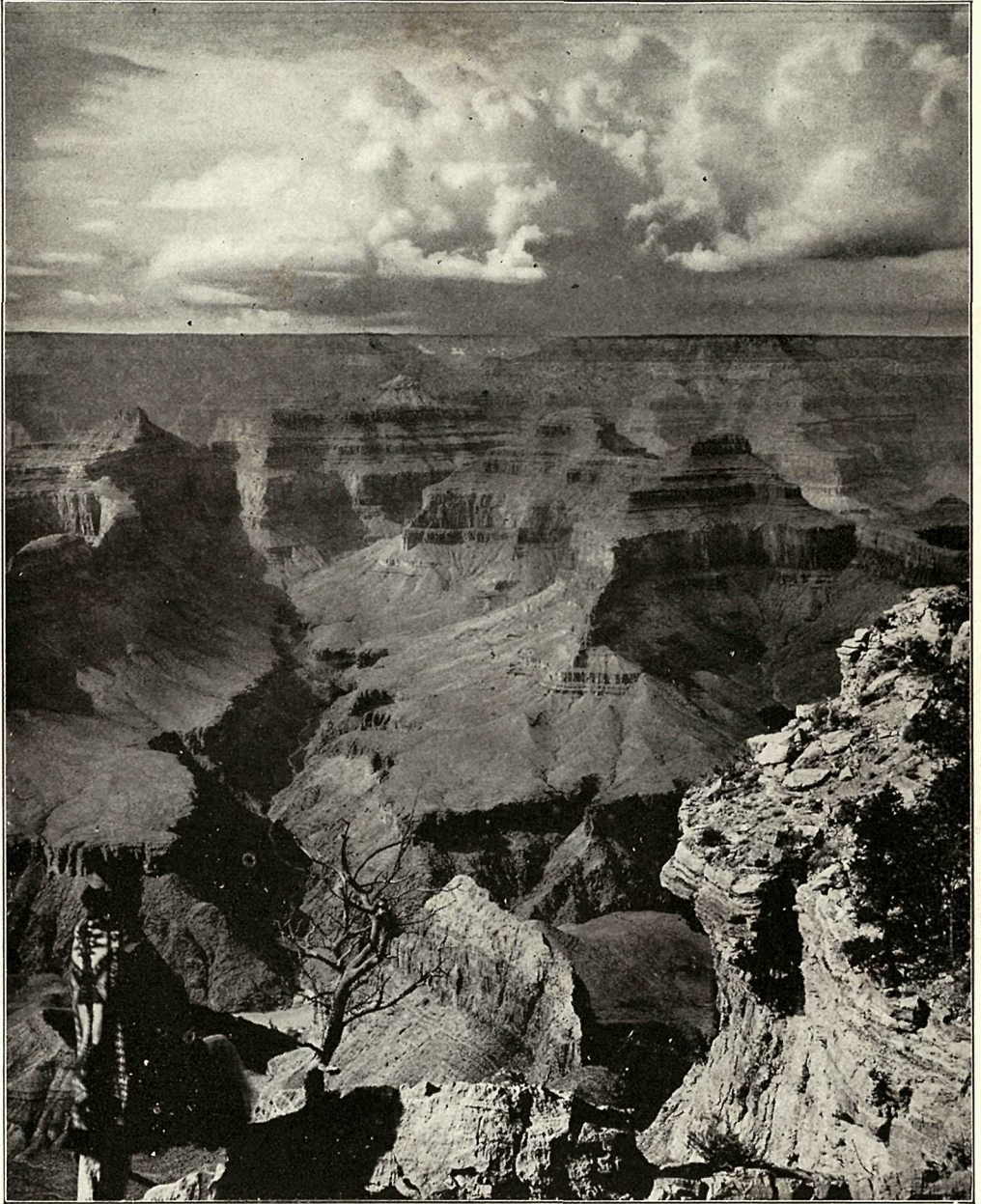


THE
GRAND CANYON
OF THE COLORADO RIVER
IN ARIZONA



"BY FAR THE MOST SUBLIME OF ALL EARTHLY SPECTACLES."—CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER

ISSUED BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Photograph by George R. King

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



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

LEAVING EL TOVAR FOR THE RIM DRIVE

COLOSSUS OF CANYONS

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

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

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

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

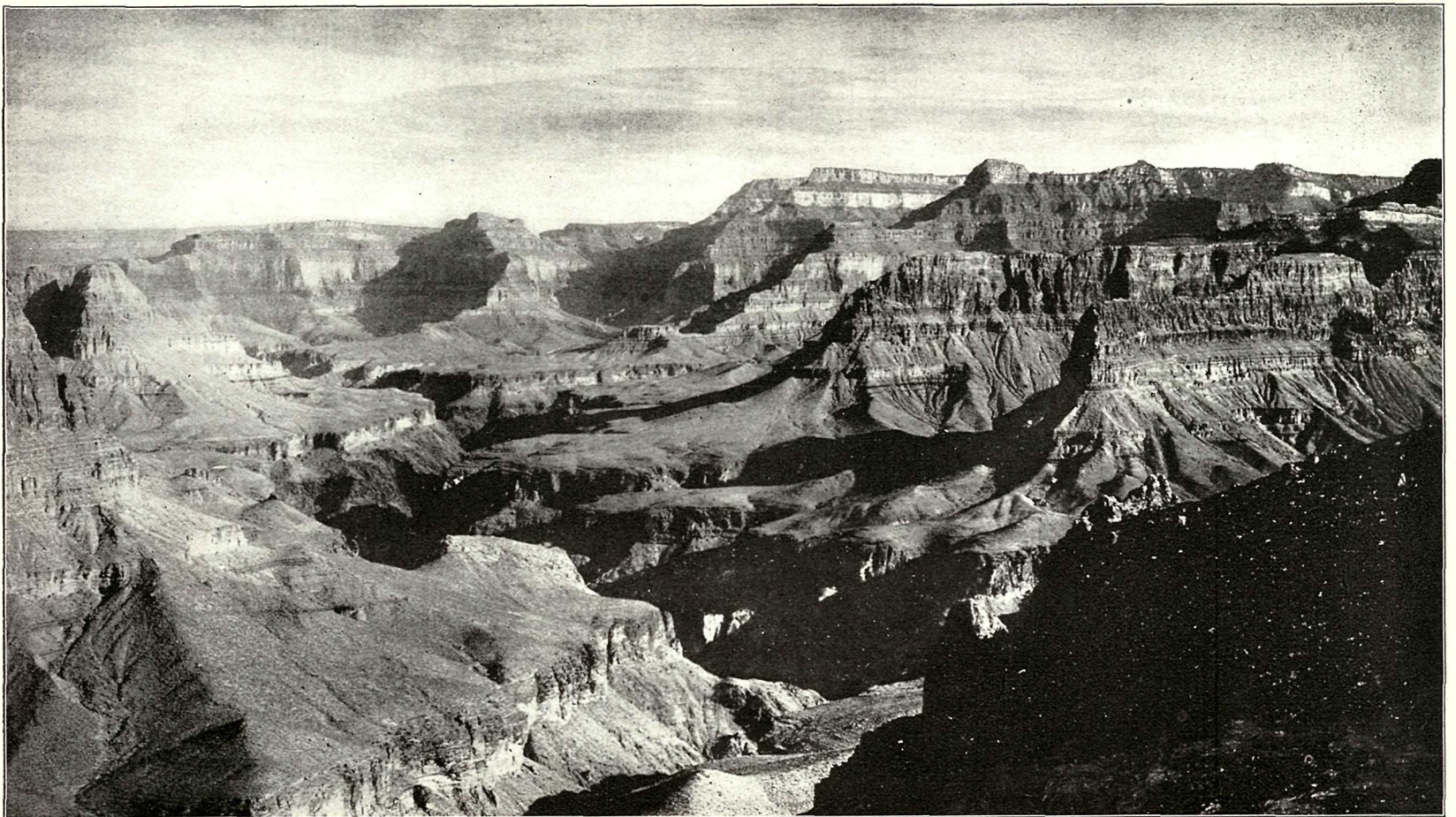
And he never wholly adjusts himself, for with dawning appreciation comes growing wonder. Comprehension lies always just beyond his reach.

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



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"A PAGEANT OF GHASTLY DESOLATION AND YET OF FRIGHTFUL VITALITY, SUCH AS NEITHER DANTE NOR MILTON IN THEIR MOST
SUBLIME CONCEPTIONS EVER EVEN APPROACHED."—WILLIAM WINTER



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



Photograph by Henry Fuermann

THE RIM ROAD AFFORDS MANY GLORIOUS VIEWS

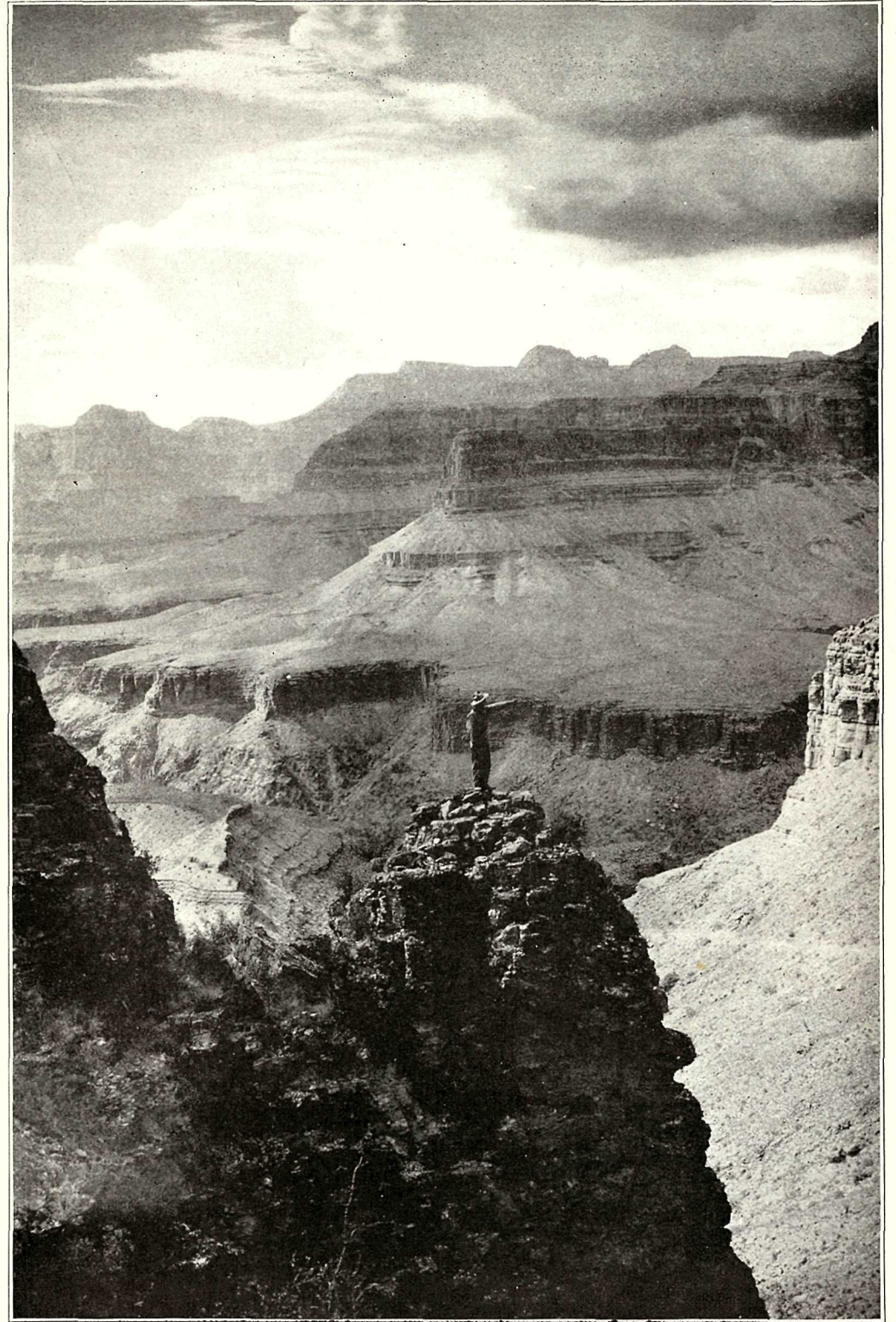
BY SUNSET AND MOONRISE

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



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



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

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



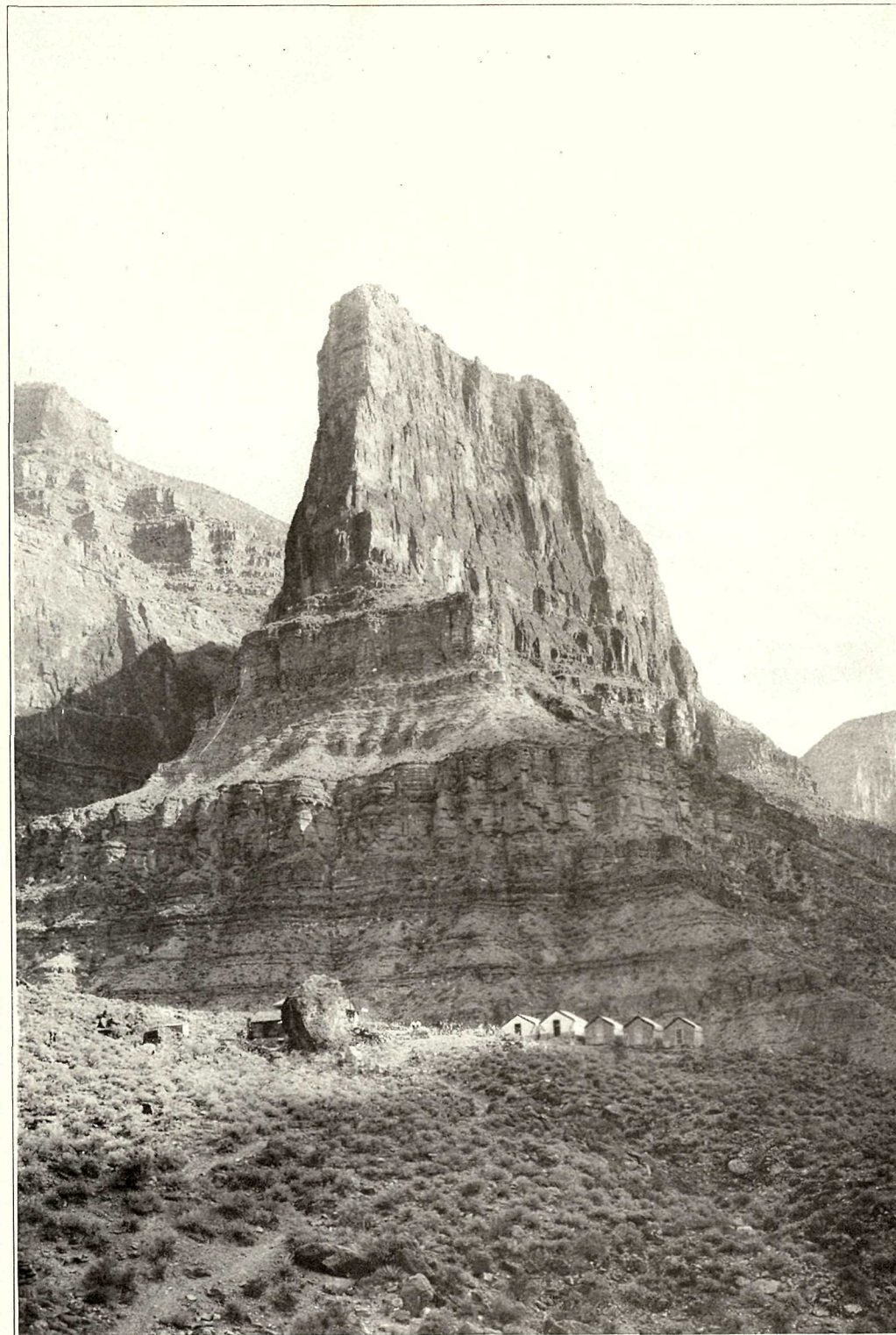
Photograph by H. T. Cowling

STILL FARTHER DOWN THE HERMIT TRAIL

PAINTED IN MAGIC COLORS

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

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



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

NEAR THE BOTTOM, SHOWING HERMIT CAMP AT THE FOOT OF A LOFTY MONUMENT
This photograph was taken several years ago. The camp has since been greatly enlarged, affording most comfortable entertainment overnight



Photograph by F. A. Lathe

THE PROFOUND ABYSS

ROMANTIC INDIAN LEGEND

THE Indians believed the Grand Canyon the road to heaven.

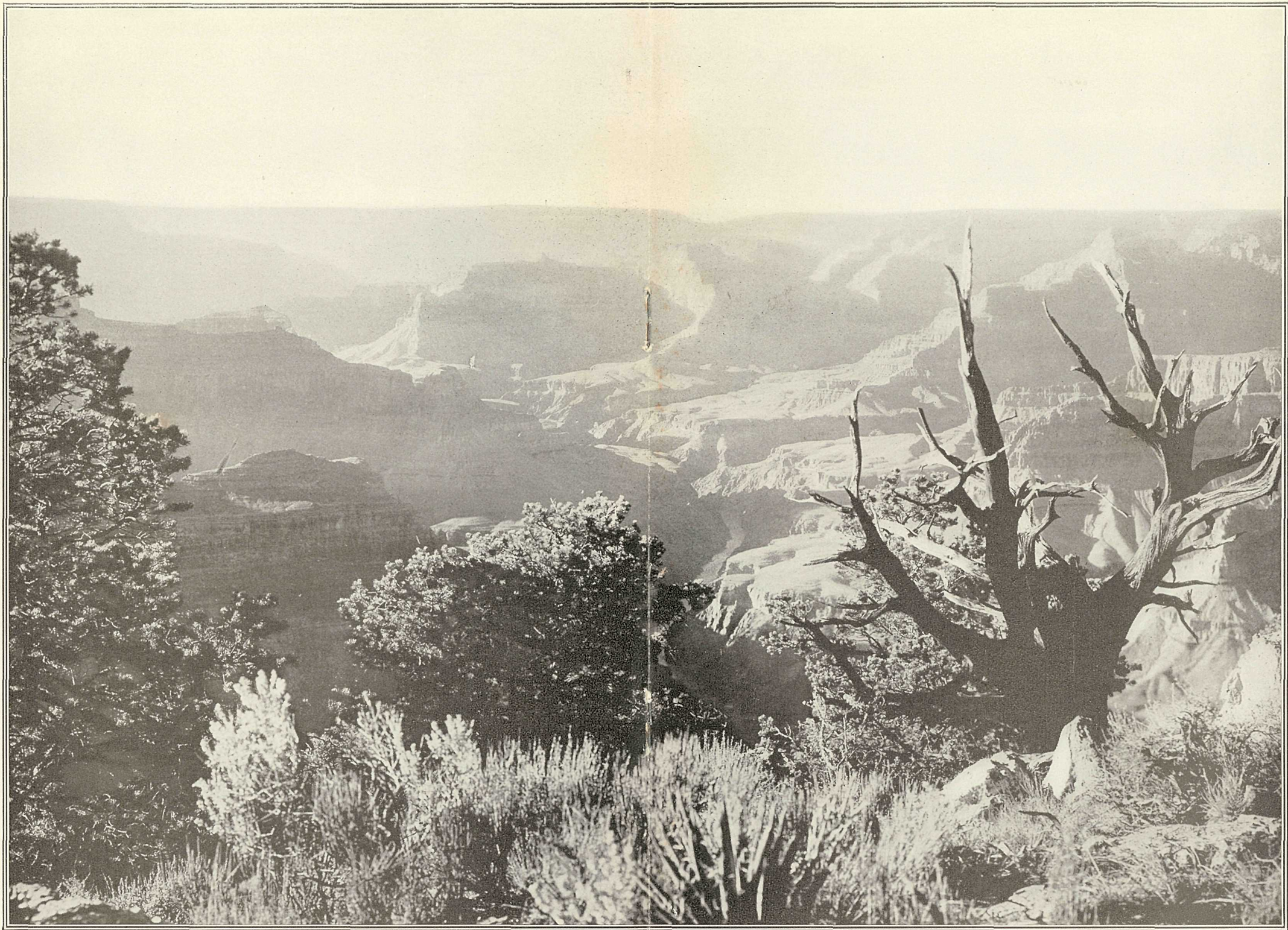
A great chief mourned the death of his wife. To him came the god Ta-vwoats and offered to prove that his wife was in a happier land by taking him there to look upon her happiness. Ta-vwoats then made a trail through the protecting mountains and led the chief to the happy land. Thus was created the canyon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

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



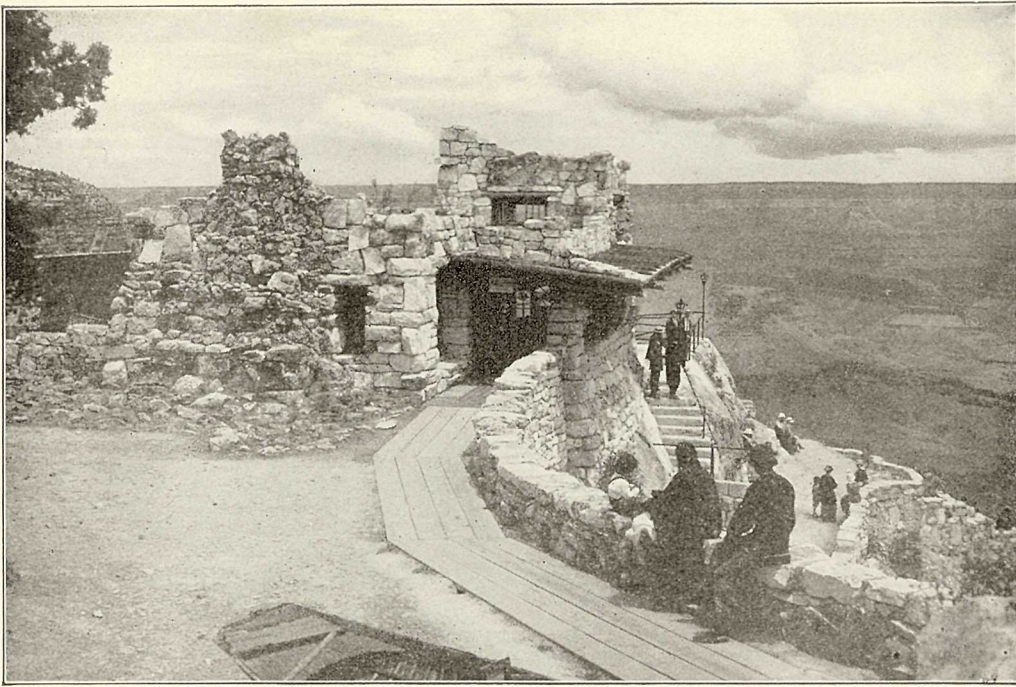
Photograph by U. S. Forest Service

THE GORGE NEAR THE MOUTH OF SHINUMO CREEK



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SUNSET FROM PIMA POINT. "PEAKS WILL SHIFT AND GLOW, WALLS DARKEN, CRAGS TAKE FIRE, AND GRAY-GREEN MESAS, DIMLY SEEN, TAKE ON THE GLEAM OF OPALESCENT LAKES."
—HAMLIN GARLAND



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

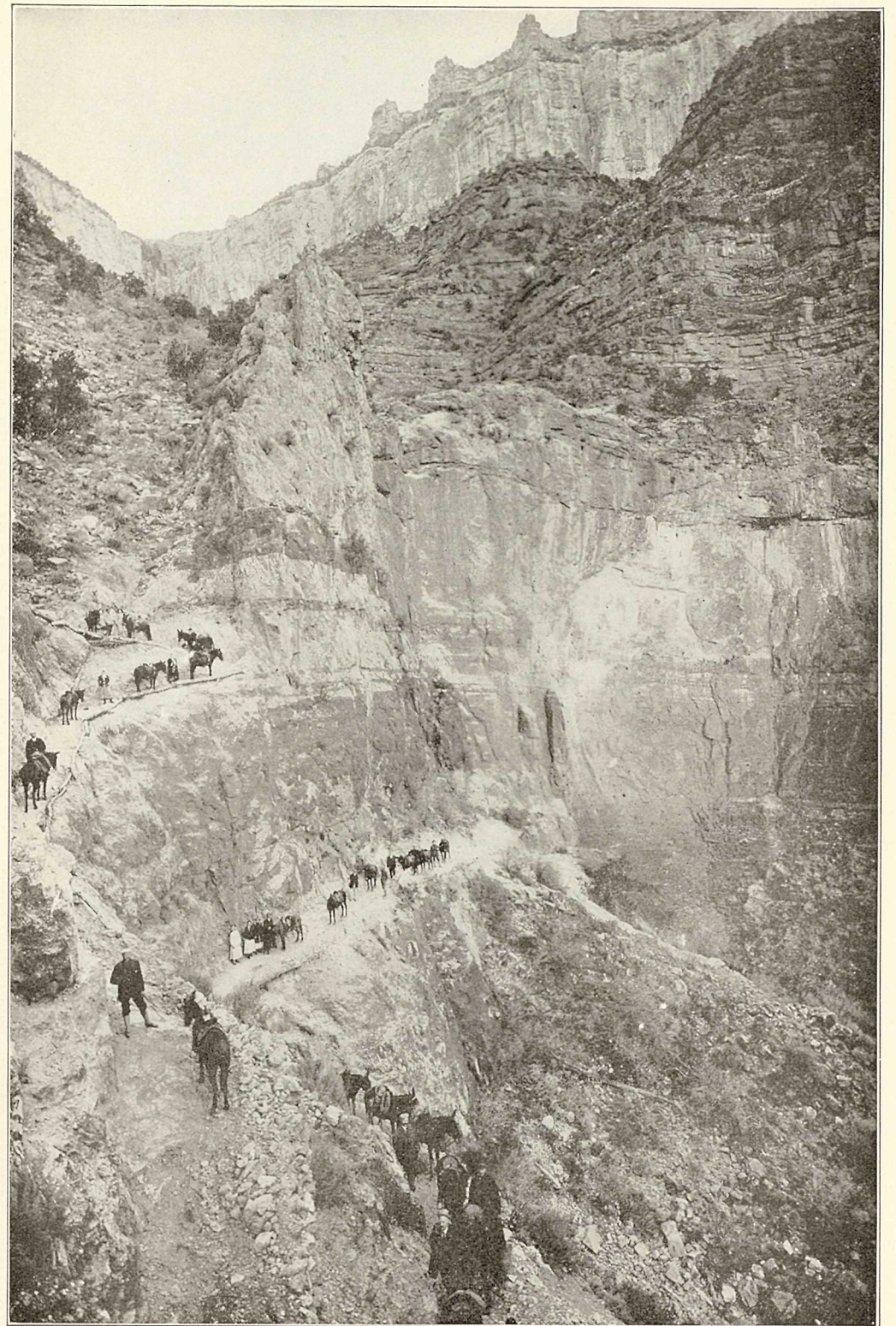
THE LOOKOUT AT THE HEAD OF THE BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL NEAR EL TOVAR



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL TO START DOWN BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL

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



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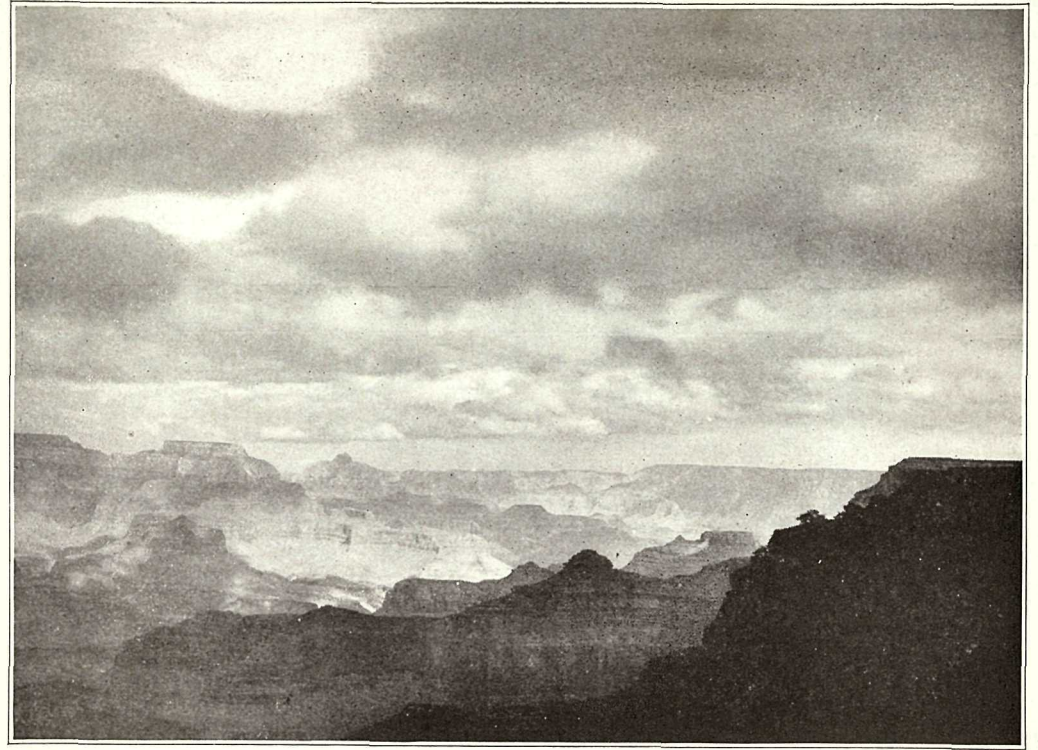
THE CELEBRATED JACOB'S LADDER ON THE BRIGHT ANGEL TRAIL

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



Photograph by Putnam & Valentine

FROM GRAND VIEW. "BUT WAIT! THE CLOUDS AND THE SUNSET, THE MOONRISE AND THE STORM, WILL TRANSFORM IT INTO A SPLENDOR NO MOUNTAIN RANGE CAN SURPASS."—HAMLIN GARLAND



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WHEN CLOUDS AND CANYON MEET AND MERGE

MASTERPIECE OF EROSION

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

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

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

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



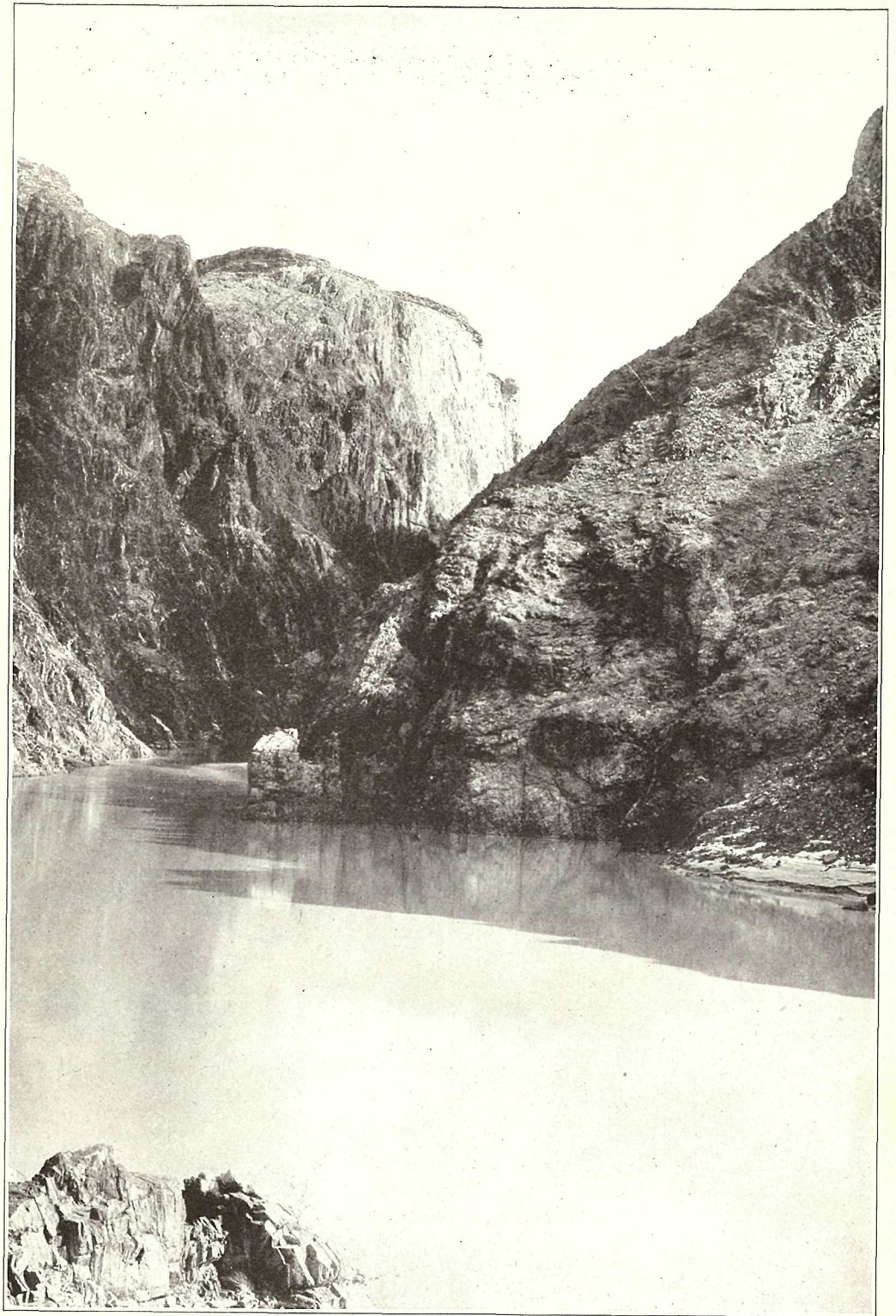
Photograph by U. S. Forest Service

ON THE MIGHTY RIVER'S BRINK



A QUIET STRETCH BETWEEN TWO RAPIDS

Within the Canyon the river is crossed by cars suspended on wire cables, and also, in quiet reaches, by boats; there are no bridges



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WHERE THE RIVER RESTS BELOW THE CELEBRATED MARBLE CANYON BEFORE TAKING ITS PLUNGE INTO THE GIGANTIC CANYON BELOW

The Colorado rolls through many miles of vast canyons before it reaches Grand Canyon

POWELL'S GREAT ADVENTURE

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

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

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

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

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

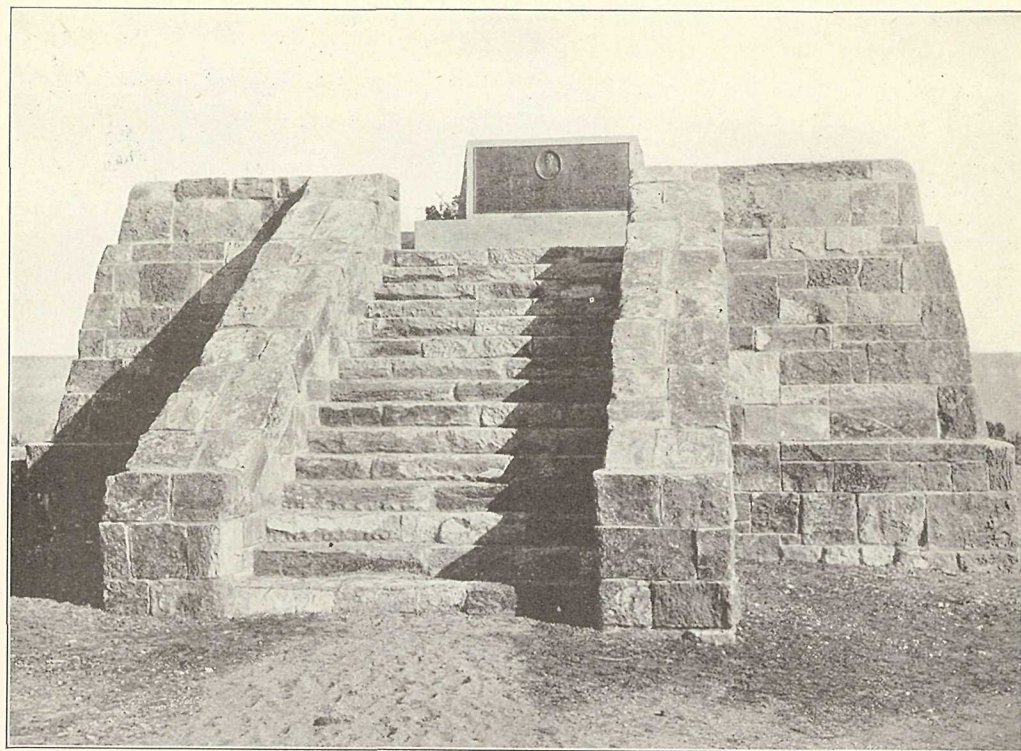
There proved to be no impassable whirlpools in the Grand Canyon, no underground passages and no cataracts. But the trip was hazardous in the extreme. The adventurers faced the unknown at every bend, daily—sometimes several times daily—embarking upon swift rapids without guessing upon what rocks or in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

Four men deserted, hoping to climb the walls, and were never heard from again—and this happened the very day before Major Powell and his faithful half dozen floated clear of the Grand Canyon into safety.



Photograph by Geological Survey

TWO OF THE BOATS USED BY MAJOR POWELL IN EXPLORING THE CANYON



Photograph by El Tovar Studio

MEMORIAL JUST ERECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR TO MAJOR JOHN WESLEY POWELL

It stands on the rim at Sentinel Point. Upon the altar which crowns it will blaze ceremonial fires

EASY TO REACH AND TO SEE

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

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

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

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

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

Arranged chronologically in the order of their creation

[Number, 14; Total Area, 7,290 Square Miles]



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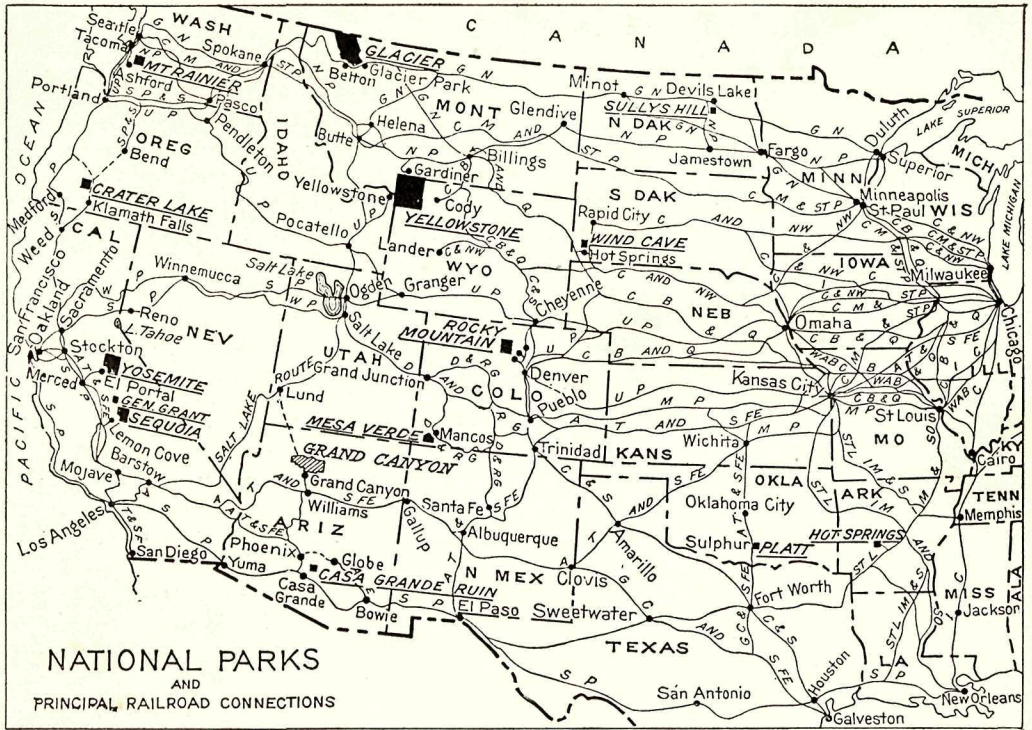
HOPi HOUSE AT EL TOVAR, REPRODUCED FROM AN ANCIENT HOPi COMMUNITY DWELLING

NATIONAL PARK and Date	LOCATION	AREA in square miles	DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS
HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION 1832	Middle Arkansas	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding-houses in adjacent city of Hot Springs—bath-houses under public control.
YELLOWSTONE 1872	North- western Wyoming	3,348	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness inhabited by deer, elk, bison, moose, antelope, bear, mountain sheep, beaver, etc., constituting greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Altitude 6,000 to 11,000 feet—Exceptional trout fishing.
YOSEMITE 1890	Middle eastern California	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—High Sierra—Large areas of snowy peaks—Waterwheel falls—Good trout fishing.
SEQUOIA 1890	Middle eastern California	237	The Big Tree National Park—12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Fine trout fishing.
GENERAL GRANT 1890	Middle eastern California	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—six miles from Sequoia National Park and under same management.
MOUNT RAINIER 1899	West central Washington	324	Largest accessible single-peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—Forty-eight square miles of glacier, fifty to five hundred feet thick—Remarkable sub-alpine wild-flower fields.
CRATER LAKE 1902	South- western Oregon	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano, no inlet, no outlet—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine trout fishing.
MESA VERDE 1906	South- western Colorado	77	Most notable and best-preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
PLATT 1906	Southern Oklahoma	1½	Sulphur and other springs possessing curative properties—Under Government regulations.
GLACIER 1910	North- western Montana	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Peaks of unusual shape—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN 1915	North middle Colorado	358	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.

National Parks of less popular interest are:

- Sully's Hill, 1904, North Dakota..... Wooded hilly tract on Devil's Lake.
- Wind Cave, 1903, South Dakota..... Large natural cavern.
- Casa Grande Ruin, 1892, Arizona..... Prehistoric Indian ruin.

HOW TO REACH THE NATIONAL PARKS



The map shows the location of all of our National Parks and their principal railroad connections. The traveler may work out his routes to suit himself. Low round-trip excursion fares to the American Rocky Mountain region and Pacific Coast may be availed of in visiting the National Parks during their respective seasons, thus materially reducing the cost of the trip. Trans-continental through trains and branch lines make the Parks easy of access from all parts of the United States. For schedules and excursion fares to and between the National Parks write to the Passenger Departments of the railroads which appear on the above map, as follows:

ARIZONA EASTERN RAILROAD	Tucson, Ariz.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY	1119 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY	226 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD CO.	547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY	Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.
COLORADO AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY	Railway Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.	Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY	Railroad Building, Fourth and Jackson Streets, St. Paul, Minn.
GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE RAILWAY	Galveston, Texas.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD	Central Station, Chicago, Ill.
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY	Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY	Railroad Building, Fifth and Jackson Streets, St. Paul, Minn.
SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES & SALT LAKE RAILROAD	Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY	Flood Building, San Francisco, Calif.
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM	Garland Building, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
WABASH RAILWAY	Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY	Mills Building, San Francisco, Calif.

For information about sojourning and traveling within the National Parks write to the Department of the Interior for the Information circular of the Park or Parks in which you are interested.

REMEMBER THAT

GRAND CANYON BELONGS TO YOU

IT IS ONE OF THE GREAT NATIONAL PLAYGROUNDS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

PRESS OF CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK