

Grand Canyon

NATIONAL PARK • ARIZONA

GRAND CANYON

National Park

CONTENTS

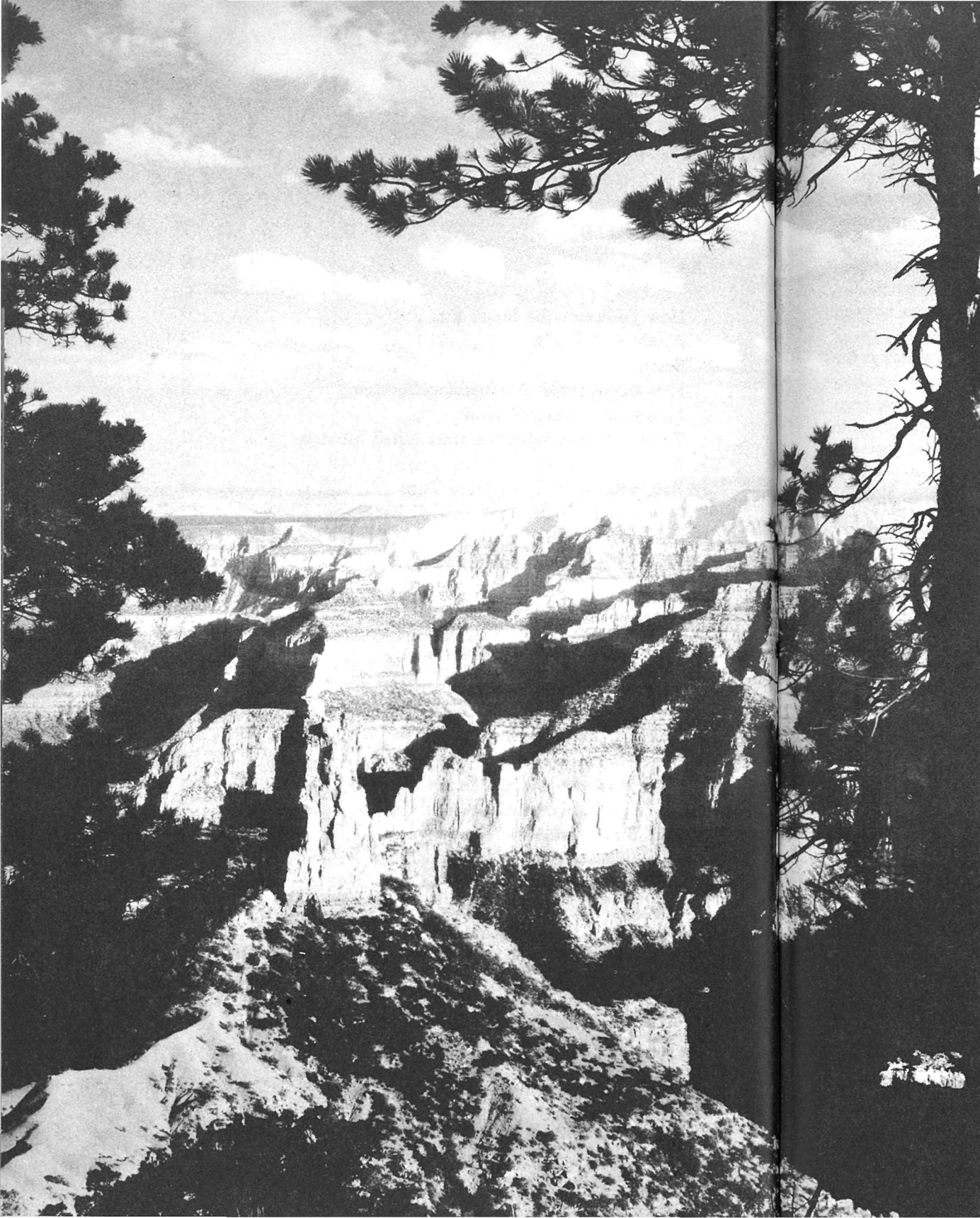
A R I Z O N A

Administration	5
South Rim	5
How To Reach the South Rim	6
Roads and Trails	7
Seasons	9
Free Government Information Service	9
Free Public Campgrounds	11
Entertainment, Lectures, and Allied Service	11
Accommodations	12
Bus, Saddle, and Airplane Trips	14
Miscellaneous Services	17
North Rim	19
How To Reach the North Rim	19
Roads and Trails	22
Seasons	23
Free Government Information Service	23
Free Public Campgrounds	25
Evening Entertainment	25
Accommodations	25
Bus, Saddle, and Airplane Trips	27
Miscellaneous Services	28
Auto Trips From South to North Rim	28
Auto Trips to Adjacent Hopi and Navajo Indian Country	30
Selected References	30
Rules and Regulations	32
Events of Historical Importance	33
National Parks in Brief	34



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
THE INTERIOR · Harold L. Ickes, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE · Arno B. Cammerer, Director



SOUTH RIM OPEN ALL YEAR -- NORTH RIM
OPEN MAY 30 TO SEPTEMBER 30, INCLUSIVE

It

seems 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. 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?—JOHN MUIR.

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK is situated in the northern portion of Arizona, which is one of the most colorful and picturesque sections of the United States. The Grand Canyon has been cut in a forested plateau surrounded by a semiarid region of bare cliffs and desert plains. The flat country, back from the rim and partially within the park, is covered with a verdant stand of coniferous trees; the North Rim, in fact, includes a part of one of America's most beautiful forests, the Kaibab. Park elevations range from 1,850 feet along the Colorado River in the bottom of the canyon to 9,100 feet on the North Rim.

A large part of geologic history is revealed more clearly in the walls of Grand Canyon than in any other place in the world. Forming the walls of a narrow inner gorge in the lower part of this canyon are some of the oldest rocks (Archean) known to geologists. These were largely sediments (limestones, shales, and sandstones) originally, but have been so altered by the great heat and pressure of mountain-making movements that their original character is entirely lost. No traces of life have survived the great metamorphism of the rocks of this first era.

Here and there in the lower parts of Grand Canyon may be seen groups of tilted rock layers of the second era (Algonkian), remnants of a second series of mountains

GRAND CANYON

FROM POINT IMPERIAL

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. Furthermore, in these rocks are found the oldest definite traces of life.

The horizontal strata (Paleozoic) which form the upper canyon walls and which lie on the erosion-truncated edges of the older rocks in the canyon bottom were partly formed as deposits of sand, mud, and limy ooze in the waters of ancient seas, as shown by the presence of entombed shells and other remains of marine organisms. Others of these rocks, however, were deposited as sediments on land, as shown by fossils of land plants and animals and by sloping beds in sandstone, such as may be seen in sand dunes today.

The Grand Canyon has been formed by the work of running water as the region has been slowly elevated. As the formations in 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 cliff, 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 softer beds have been eroded away.

As erosion goes on parts of the canyon wall or plateau become separated 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 mainly fed by intermittent rainstorms in an arid climate, is none the less 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.

Although the Grand Canyon is 217 miles long, measured by course of the Colorado River, only about one-half of it, the first 105 miles west of Marble

Canyon, is included within the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park. The canyon is from 4 to 18 miles in width and has an average depth of approximately 1 mile.

The Colorado is the second longest river in the United States and cuts 19 major canyons along its course. Where measured at the gaging station in Grand Canyon, it is 300 feet wide and flows from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 miles per hour in speed. Measurements indicate that it varies from 12 to 42 feet in depth and carries past the gaging station an average of nearly 1,000,000 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.

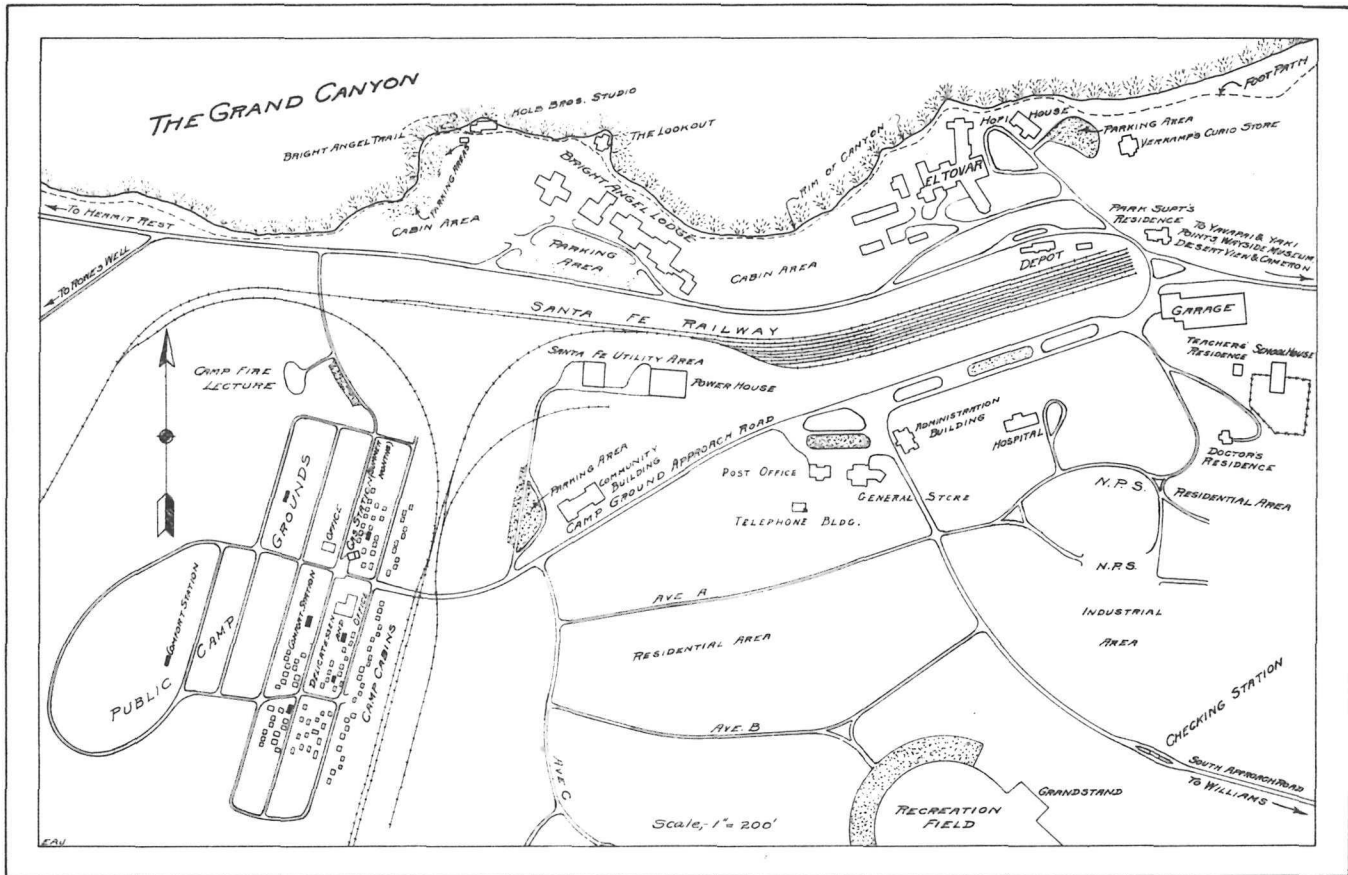
Boulder Dam is 260 miles downstream from the Kaibab Suspension Bridge near the bottom of Grand Canyon. The water backed up by the dam will come to within about 60 miles of the park boundary on the west so that it will have no effect on the Colorado River so far as the Grand Canyon National Park is concerned.

The wide range of plant and animal life found within the park boundaries includes about 180 species of birds, 60 species of mammals, 25 reptiles, and 5 amphibians. Wild flowers bloom during the summer season, and there are many varieties of trees and shrubs. Among the larger mammals are the Rocky Mountain mule deer, mountain sheep, antelope, cougar, coyote, and bobcat. The smaller mammals include two beautiful 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.

In Grand Canyon four distinct climatic and plant zones have been produced by the extreme variations in altitude from the canyon bottom to the North Rim. In the lower part of the canyon Mexican desert conditions prevail, while on the high parts of the North Rim, Canadian types are found. The South Rim, with an elevation which averages about 7,000 feet above sea level, is in a transition or intermediate zone.

Traces of ancient Indian life are abundant in the region. Some 500 ruins of ancient pueblo dwellings have been found on the rims, and along the cliffs within the canyon are numerous cliff dwellings dating back seven or eight centuries.

The Indians of the Grand Canyon region today represent four distinct tribes. The pastoral Navajos and the pueblo-dwelling Hopis live just to the east in their respective reservations, the agricultural Havasupais to the west live in Havasu Canyon within the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park, and the Paiutes on the plains to the north.



GRAND CANYON VILLAGE (SOUTH RIM)

ADMINISTRATION

Grand Canyon National Park is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The headquarters development is located on the South Rim. The address of the park superintendent, Miner R. Tillotson, is Grand Canyon, Ariz. The office of the superintendent is at the terminus of the south approach road, southwest of the depot.

Mail to the South Rim should be addressed to Grand Canyon, Ariz., and to the North Rim, to Kaibab Forest, Ariz.

A free information bureau is maintained on the South Rim by the National Park Service in the Administration Building. Park visitors are welcome and are advised to apply to the ranger in charge of this bureau for official information of any kind and for lost and found articles. A small reference library is available for the use of visitors, and Government maps and other publications relating to the Grand Canyon may be consulted or secured here.

The National Park Service welcomes all comments which will improve service. These should be made in writing and addressed to the Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon, Ariz.

For the purpose of clarity, details regarding facilities are given separately for the South Rim and the North Rim. Information on the South Rim follows immediately, and that on the North Rim is given on pages 19 to 30.

SOUTH RIM—OPEN ALL YEAR

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 the reservoir of Boulder Dam and on to the Gulf of California. At that point also are exceptionally well exemplified the alternating cliffs and slopes that characterize the canyon profile and the towering temples and buttes. Between the rim and the river lie the horizontal bands of buff, yellow, red, brown, and green that add so much to the beauty of the canyon walls.

A Government observation station, to which no admission is charged, is located at Yavapai Point. There the story of the Grand Canyon is told by means of telescopes focused on features of interest and importance below, and by specimens, relief models, and diagrams. A ranger naturalist is in attendance at the station to assist visitors to a better understanding and appreciation of the canyon.

HOW TO REACH THE SOUTH RIM

By Automobile.—A paved road, State Route 64, built by the National Park Service and maintained by the Arizona State Highway Department, leaves United States Highway No. 66, the main east and west highway through northern Arizona, at a point approximately 2 miles east of Williams. This road is paved the entire distance to park headquarters, 57.5 miles, and is open all year.

The Navahopi Road, which has been recently constructed, is 31.5 miles in length and paved for its entire distance. It was built by the National Park Service from Desert View, the east entrance to the park, to connect with United States Highway No. 89 at a point 1.5 miles south of Cameron, an Indian trading post on the Painted Desert. At Cameron, 55 miles from Flagstaff via United States Highways Nos. 66 and 89, there is a suspension bridge over the Little Colorado River on the road to Tuba City, and the Navajo Bridge. Hotel accommodations are available at Cameron, and gasoline, oil, and general supplies may be secured there. The roads from Cameron to Grand Canyon and to Flagstaff are in good condition and open the entire year.

By Railroad.—The Grand Canyon National Park is directly reached by a branch line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, extending 64 miles northward from Williams, Ariz. On certain trains, through standard Pullman cars are operated to and from Grand Canyon station. A Fred Harvey motor-stage service is also operated between Williams and Grand Canyon for the benefit of passengers on main-line trains which do not connect with the train to Grand Canyon. The fare by motor-stage is exactly the same as the railroad fare, and those holding through tickets to Grand Canyon by rail may, upon application to the Santa Fe agent at Williams, exchange their railroad coupon for a bus ticket at no additional cost.

Baggage may be checked through to Grand Canyon station, if required. Passengers making brief side trips to Grand Canyon may check baggage to Williams only, or through to destination. Certain regulations for free storage of baggage for Grand Canyon passengers are in effect.

By Bus.—The Navahopi Tours operates between Flagstaff, Ariz., and the south entrance to the park, where connections may be made with the Fred Harvey Line, the authorized park operator; the latter has bus service between Williams, Ariz., and the park. The transcontinental busses of the Pacific Greyhound Lines and the Santa Fe Trails System go to both Flagstaff and Williams.

Convenient side trips and stopover privileges can be arranged on all bus tickets reading to or via Williams, Flagstaff, or Phoenix, so that passengers

en route to other destinations may include a side trip to the park in their journey.

By Airplane.—Grand Canyon Airlines, Inc., maintains an airport approximately 18 miles from the South Rim. Hangar space and service for visiting planes are available.

Fast transcontinental airplane service to Grand Canyon is provided by:

1. Transcontinental and Western Air (TWA), the daylight flights of which are routed over Grand Canyon. The Grand Canyon Airport is a flag stop for certain of these flights.
2. United Air Lines and Western Air Express at Las Vegas, Nev., by regularly scheduled service of Grand Canyon Airlines.
3. American Airlines at Phoenix, TWA at Winslow, or United Air Lines at Salt Lake City by charter arrangements with Grand Canyon Airlines.

ROADS AND TRAILS

From Grand Canyon Village two excellent rim drives are available; one to the east, the Desert View Drive, and the other to the west, the Hermit Rim Drive.

It takes approximately 4 hours to make the 25-mile drive to Desert View, visiting all the points of interest and returning along the same route to Grand Canyon Village. The first stop along this drive is at Yavapai Point, where the observation station is located. The next stop is Yaki Point, near the head of the Kaibab Trail leading into the inner canyon and to the North Rim; then Grandview and Moran Points—both excellent views—follow in succession. A short spur road to the right, some 21 miles from the village, leads to the Wayside Museum of Archeology, which is open during the summer months. Here exhibits are found and a naturalist is on duty to tell the story of early man in the Southwest. Three miles beyond is the spur road to Lipan Point, where exceptionally fine views of the Colorado River and of the San Francisco Peaks are to be had. At Desert View, the terminus of this drive, an observation tower has been constructed, where all are invited to rest and enjoy the many beautiful views.

The round trip over the Hermit Rim Drive can be made from Grand Canyon Village in 1 or 2 hours. Along this route, which follows closely the canyon rim, parking areas have been developed for spectacular views at Powell, Hopi, Mohave, and Pima Points. At Hermit Rest, the terminus of this drive, a comfortable rest house has been built into the canyon walls.

Two good trails descend into the canyon from the South Rim, the Bright Angel, which starts near Kolbs' Studio west of the Bright Angel Lodge, and the Kaibab, which starts near Yaki Point, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Grand Canyon Village.

While these trails are for both hikers and mule parties, it is an unfortunate



A PANORAMA OF THE CANYON FROM DESERT VIEW

mistake for persons not in the soundest physical condition and accustomed to unusual exertion at high altitudes to attempt the trips on foot. Both trails are more than 7 miles in length from the South Rim to the Colorado River, and a climb of approximately 4,600 feet must be made on the return, usually in the heat of the afternoon, resulting in rapid fatigue. Especially during the summer, hikers, overconfident of their endurance, find the trip up too arduous and frequently have to be assisted by guides and mules sent down for them from the rim by the park operator. *Hikers should make inquiry at the park office before attempting the canyon trips on foot and in any event should supply themselves with food and water.*

The Kaibab Trail, the only cross-canyon trail, extends from near Yaki Point on the South Rim to near Bright Angel Point on the North Rim, a distance of 20.6 miles. During the winter it is open on the north side only as far as Roaring Springs, the remaining section to the North Rim being blocked by snow.

The Kaibab Trail crosses the Colorado River by means of the Kaibab Suspension Bridge. This is a thoroughly modern structure, 440 feet long, supported from eight 1½-inch steel cables, and provided with a structural steel truss acting both as a stiffening member and as guard rails. The south approach to the bridge is through a tunnel 105 feet long, cut from the solid granite walls of which the inner gorge is formed.

Arrangements for trips by muleback down either of these trails may be made at the hotel, lodge, or South Rim campground.

A trail starting at Phantom Ranch, at the bottom of the canyon, climbs the wall of the inner gorge to the Tonto Platform and extends eastward to Clear Creek, affording excellent canyon views and making accessible the canyon of Clear Creek.

The River Trail extends from the south end of the Kaibab Suspension Bridge along the precipitous inner gorge of the Colorado River to the foot of the Bright Angel Trail. This route, carved in the sheer walls of the inner gorge, opens up intimate and spectacular views of the Colorado River and affords a shorter connection between the Kaibab and the Bright Angel Trails.

SEASONS

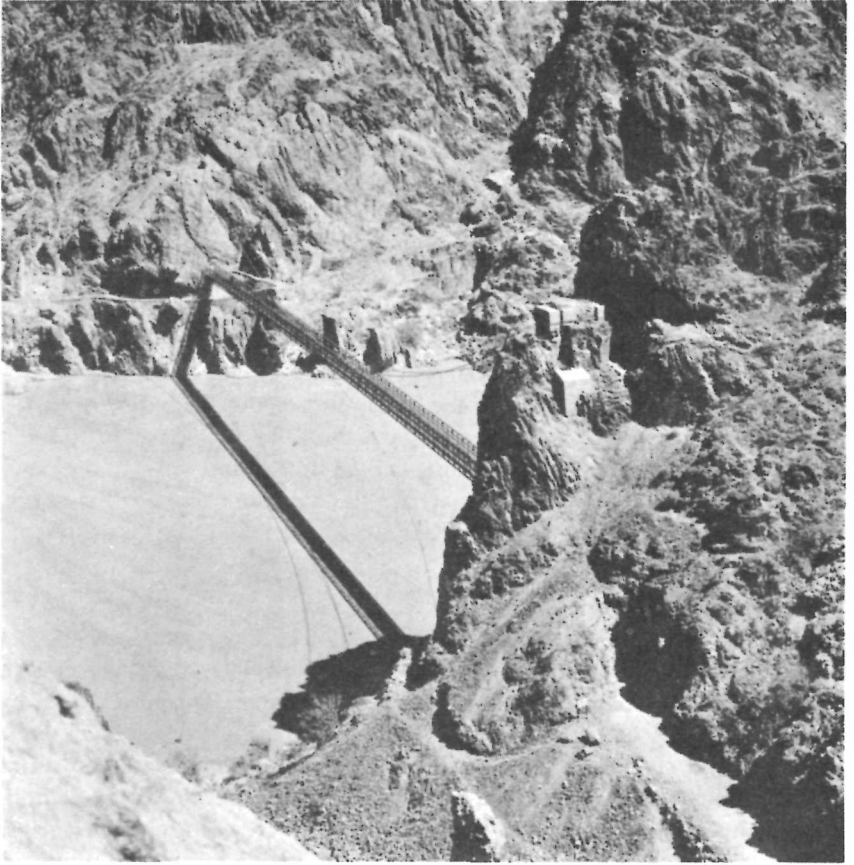
The high elevation of the South Rim, 7,000 feet above sea level, gives to this section a most comfortable climate. Spring is usually cool but pleasant. Summer, which extends from June through September, is characterized by warm days but cool evenings. Fall is a dry season marked by lower temperatures and changing colors of the oak leaves. Winter, with snow and frequent storms of short duration, extends from December to April. Seldom during any of these seasons do the elements interfere with scheduled trips. All roads are kept open throughout the year and train services continue on a daily schedule.

Visitors feel the necessity for a sweater or coat in the evenings and mornings throughout the several seasons. For afternoon and evening, sportswear is generally worn. Men usually prefer business suits and women informal attire.

If much hiking is done, stout, thick-soled shoes should be provided. Women will find that short walking skirts, knickers, or riding breeches are a convenience; riding breeches are preferable, but not essential, for traveling the bridle paths or making the inner canyon saddle trips. Riding breeches, overalls, and straw hats may be rented at the hotel or lodge.

FREE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICE

The National Park Service offers free information service at the Park Administration Building located at Grand Canyon Village on the main



SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE COLORADO

South Entrance Road. Similar service may be obtained at the various checking stations. In addition, the National Park Service maintains free guide and lecture service.

Naturalist talks are given each evening at the Bright Angel Lodge covering general features of the Grand Canyon region. These talks are illustrated by motion pictures or lantern slides.

A campfire program is conducted each evening during the summer season at the campfire site in the public campground. It consists of illustrated talks on various phases of natural history and geology of the Grand Canyon region, together with such entertainment as may be furnished by the campers under the guidance of a ranger attendant.

During the summer season auto caravans are conducted twice daily by

ranger naturalists along the Desert View Drive, with visitors driving their own cars. The parties go 25 miles east, visiting points of interest en route. At each stop the principal features are pointed out and explained. The caravan disbands at Desert View. The time required for this trip is about 3½ hours.

It is suggested that park visitors consult the naturalist schedule posted at the Information Office.

FREE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

A campground is maintained by the National Park Service near Grand Canyon Village and adjacent to the auto cabins and stores. Motorists bringing their own equipment may make free use of these grounds, which are equipped with cooking fireplaces, tables, benches, water, and sanitary facilities. Water is obtained with difficulty in this region and visitors are requested to conserve it as much as possible. Camping is restricted to established sites and on the South Rim is possible throughout the year, except for a few months in winter. Facilities for picnicking are available at designated places.

ENTERTAINMENT, LECTURES, AND ALLIED SERVICE

HOPI HOUSE

Opposite El Tovar Hotel is a reproduction of the dwellings of Hopi Indians; nearby are several Navajo hogans.

In the Hopi House, with its collection of Indian handiwork, canyon souvenirs, Navajo rugs and jewelry, basketry, and other examples of Indian handicraft may be purchased. Here each evening about 5:40 o'clock a group of Hopi Indians gives a series of dances. No admission is charged.

THE LOOKOUT

The Lookout is a studio and observatory, built on the edge of the rim near the head of Bright Angel Trail. It is equipped with a large binocular telescope for observing the most distant reaches of the canyon. The reception room has spacious windows, a fireplace, Navajo rugs, and easy chairs. Films, photographic supplies, canyon photos, and post cards are for sale.

VERKAMP'S SOUVENIR SHOP

Verkamp's is on the rim of the canyon, just east of the Hopi House. This store carries a complete line of canyon souvenirs and Indian handicraft. It makes a specialty of Navajo rugs and silverware, Chimayo and Indian baskets, and carries post cards, folders, and photographs of the canyon. A powerful binocular telescope has been installed on a wall in front of this store for the free use of visitors.

HERMIT REST

At the western terminus of the Rim Road, 8 miles from Grand Canyon Village, there is a comfortable rest house built into the canyon wall. Designed simply as a shelter and lookout, Hermit Rest, with its rustic lounge, huge fireplace, and observation porch, is an attraction in itself.

KOLB STUDIO AND CANYON LECTURE

Kolb Brothers Studio is located near the head of Bright Angel Trail. Here, in a spacious and well-ventilated auditorium, an interesting lecture illustrated with motion pictures and slides is given each morning at 11:30. Afternoon and evening lectures also are given when there is sufficient demand for this service. This lecture describes 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. Pictures of both trips are shown; admission, adults 40 cents and children under 12, 20 cents.

The motion picture and lecture referred to above illustrate the region traversed by Major Powell's exploration of the entire series of canyons on these rivers and should not be confused with the informational talks given each evening at the Bright Angel Lodge.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

Every evening at 8 o'clock at the Bright Angel Lodge a talk, illustrated with moving pictures and slides, is given on Grand Canyon National Park and the surrounding country. No admission is charged and all visitors to the park are invited to attend. Following the talk a program is provided by a cowboy orchestra.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Living at Grand Canyon National Park is pleasant and comfortable. The hotel, lodges, cabins, and free public campgrounds all have a cheerful atmosphere. Horseback riding and hiking are popular, but there are no conventional sports such as golf; the canyon absorbs all the attention. Stores, newsstands, delicatessens, and automobile supply and repair shops take care of the average requirements of visitors.

This booklet is issued once a year. *The rates mentioned herein may have changed slightly since issuance*, but the latest rates approved by the Secretary of the Interior are on file with the superintendent and park operator.

El Tovar Hotel.—Situated on the rim of the Canyon, El Tovar is one of the famous resort hotels in the Southwest. It is a long, low structure of native boulders and pine logs, with more than 80 guest rooms. Rates range from \$2.50 per day, European plan, for one person in a room without



THE HOPI HOUSE OPPOSITE EL TOVAR HOTEL

bath, to \$11.50 and up, per day, American plan, for 2 persons in a room with bath. Meals are: breakfast, \$1; luncheon, \$1; dinner, \$1.50. For children from 3 to 7 years of age, the rates are half; a discount of 10 percent is allowed to guests remaining 7 days or more.

Bright Angel Lodge and Cabins.—Modern, comfortable, and attractive accommodations, at a wide price range, are provided at the new Bright Angel Lodge, situated on the canyon's rim near the head of Bright Angel Trail. Attractive lounge and entertainment facilities, as well as various shops and services, are available in the main lodge, and a large coffee shop provides à la carte service at moderate prices.

In addition to the Bucky O'Neil 17-room lodge and Powell 25-room lodge, there are many comfortable and attractive cabins, offering considerable variety in the character and extent of their accommodations. The rates are from \$1.50 a day for a single room without bath to \$4.50 and up for two in a room with bath, European plan. Half rates are given for children from 3 to 7 years, inclusive; guests staying 7 days or longer are allowed a discount of 10 percent. Plate breakfasts and luncheons 50 cents apiece; dinners 85 cents.

Auto-Camp Cabins.—In Grand Canyon Village there is a motor camp consisting of a camp lodge, with grocery, soda fountain, and other facilities, and a large number of furnished housekeeping cabins. Rates range from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per day, with a discount of 10 percent for those remaining 4 days or more. These rates include fuel, water, and electric lights, but not bedding and linen which may be rented at the camp lodge if desired. Public bath, toilet, and laundry facilities are available.

Phantom Ranch.—Picturesquely located at the very bottom of the Grand Canyon, a vertical mile below the rim, Phantom Ranch consists of a group of rustic cabins with a central lodge and dining room, providing every modern comfort for a brief or extended stay in the depths of the chasm. Near the central lodge are a recreation hall and swimming pool. Phantom Ranch is operated on the American plan, \$6 per person per day. Reservations should be made at Bright Angel Lodge or El Tovar Hotel before leaving the rim.

BUS, SADDLE, AND AIRPLANE TRIPS

Bus Trips.—There are certain trips that every Grand Canyon visitor wants to make if he can possibly allow 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 \$3 and \$6, respectively. These may be taken singly, or the combination trip is \$7.

Another popular tour is to the well-known, but little seen, Navajo and



EL TOVAR HOTEL ON THE SOUTH RIM

Hopi Indian Reservations, east of the park by way of the suspension bridge over the Little Colorado River and through the Painted Desert country. Glimpses of Indian life may be had at Tuba City where there are Navajos, and the Hopi village of Moenkopi is interesting. This trip is \$12, including lunch.

Saddle Trips.—There are very few days in the year when one cannot make the Bright Angel Trail trip, a distance of 7.8 miles from the South Rim to the Colorado River. The cost of this trip, including lunch, is \$6. Another spectacular trail trip is the one to Phantom Ranch via the Kaibab Trail, crossing the suspension bridge over the Colorado River. A 3-day outing, spending 2 nights at Phantom Ranch and visiting Ribbon Falls, a crystal waterfall over a natural rock altar in a woodland amphitheater, and Roaring Springs, a series of beautiful cascades, is scheduled. In 2 days the visitor may cross the Grand Canyon from one rim to the other, spending the night at Phantom Ranch and lunching at Ribbon Falls. Still another pleasant 1-day horseback outing is to Dripping Springs. The route follows Hermit Rim Road and Hermit Basin to Dripping Springs, returning through the forest. These trips range in price from \$5 to \$30.

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



MOONEY FALLS IN HAVASU CANYON

may be made. Experienced guides are in charge. On account of weather conditions, trail trips along the canyon and the rim country are usually practical from April to December; from December to April they are confined to the inner canyon.

Another unusual scenic trip available to Grand Canyon visitors is that to Rainbow Bridge, a unique natural bridge whose symmetrical arch suggests a rainbow. Although its existence has been known for many years, only a very few white persons visited it in the past, because of the difficult journey involved. Now one can get within 15 miles by car and make the rest of the trip on horseback. Rainbow Bridge is a national monument under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

Saddle Horses.—So many new bridle paths along the rim of the Grand Canyon and through the pine forests have been opened recently that horseback riding is now a favorite pastime. Horses may be rented for \$1.50 for 2 hours on regularly scheduled trips accompanied by a guide; half day, \$3; full day, \$5. For other than the scheduled trips, a special guide is required, as horses are not rented unless accompanied by a guide. Special guide rate \$3 half day, \$5 full day.

Emergency Trail Service.—Visitors who walk down the canyon trails from either the North or the South 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.

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, using modern cabin-passenger planes, both tri-motor and single-motor. The daily scenic flight over the canyon from either rim, lasting about 45 minutes, covers approximately 90 miles.

Daily scheduled flights to Boulder Dam, via Pierce's Ferry, over an air route approved by the Department of Commerce, traverse most of the 217-mile length of Grand Canyon. Flying time is 1 hour and 30 minutes one way. A side trip by boat may be made up the Colorado River from Pierce's Ferry into the lower reaches of the canyon. Chartered trips are available to Rainbow Bridge, Monument Valley, Betatakin, the Hopi Villages, Navajo Country, Boulder Dam, and various points of interest; also to nearby cities and the Pacific coast. Tickets for the scenic flights over the canyon may be secured at the hotels or lodges on either rim, where arrangements may also be made for special trips by air.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Postal and Telegraph.—The post office is located directly opposite the

Park Administration Building. The Western Union office is in El Tovar Hotel.

Telephone.—There is telephone connection between the South and the North Rims. Complete telephone service, both local and long distance, to all points is available through the commercial exchange of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co., located near the Park Administration Building.

Medical.—The National Park Service maintains a modern hospital near the Administration Building. A competent, experienced physician and a well-qualified, trained nurse are continuously on duty. 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. Storage or repair service, as well as gasoline and oil, may be procured here. Gasoline is sold at prices prevailing on United States Highway No. 66.

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

Photographs and Souvenirs.—Photographs, post cards, view books, etc., are on sale at newsstands in El Tovar Hotel, Bright Angel Lodge, Auto Camp Lodge, the Lookout Studio, 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. Books on the Southwest and canyon souvenirs are also available. Grand Canyon paintings and prints are on display and for sale in the Art Room at El Tovar Hotel.

Kodak Finishing.—The services of a first-class photographer are available for developing and finishing kodak films and prints. Films left at the newsstands in El Tovar Hotel, Bright Angel Lodge, Auto Camp Lodge, or Lookout Studio before 12:30 p. m. will be developed promptly and finished prints will be ready for delivery at 6 p. m. Overnight finishing service is available during the summer season.

Barber Shop and Beauty Shop.—Conveniently located in the new Bright Angel Lodge are a barber shop and beauty shop with skilled operators and modern equipment. There is also a barber shop in El Tovar Hotel.

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 side. While the long series of



A TRAIL PARTY READY TO START

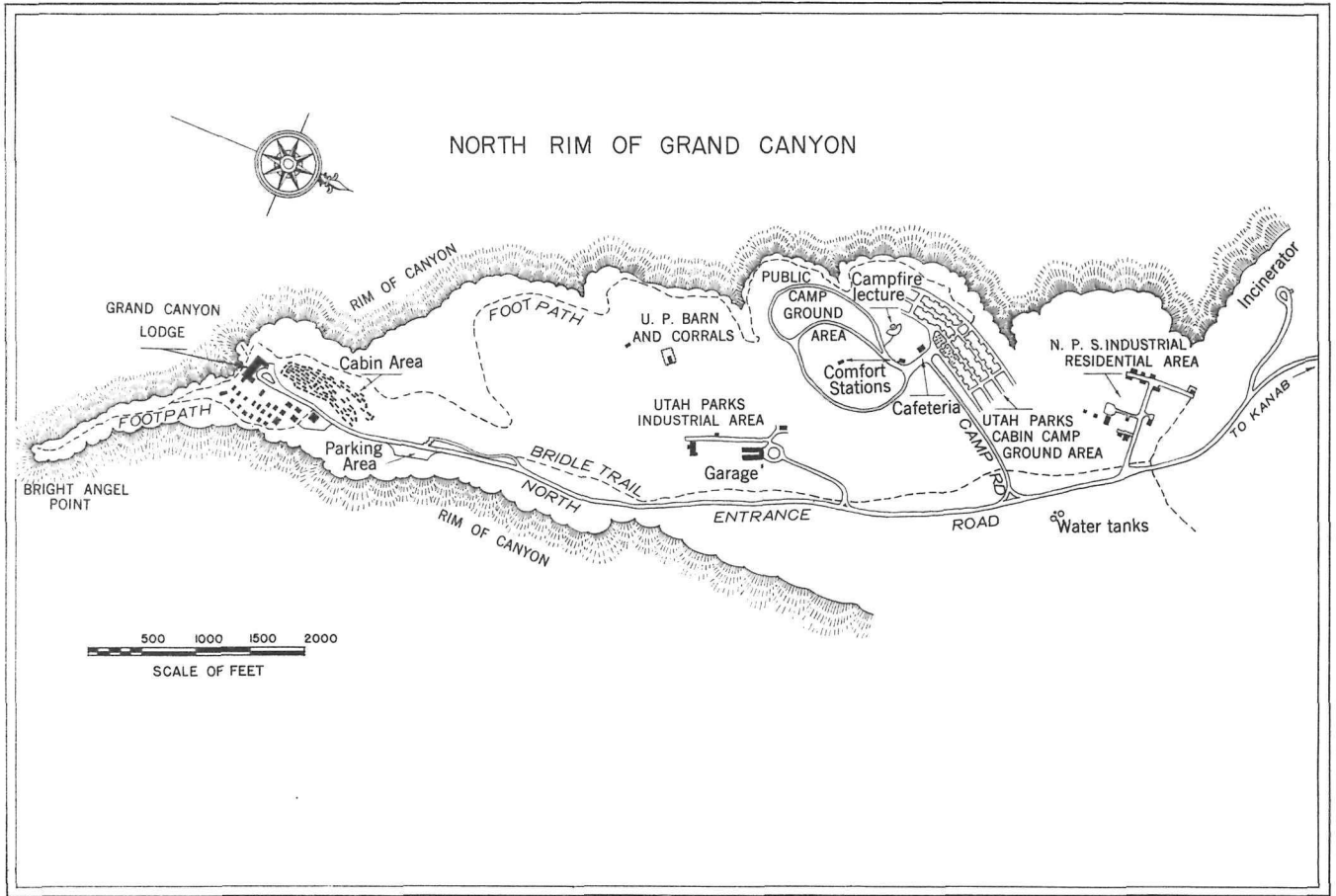
buttes limit the view from Bright Angel Point to the east and west, the visitor to the North Rim experiences a feeling of closeness to the canyon which does not exist elsewhere. Across to the south one sees the South Rim rise like a great banded wall, and beyond that, miles away, the dim blue San Francisco 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 the surrounding country.

HOW TO REACH THE NORTH RIM

By Automobile.—The approach to the North Rim is made through some 35 miles of the beautiful Kaibab Forest from Jacob Lake to the Grand Canyon National Park boundary where a paved road extends to the rim near Bright Angel Point.

Automobile roads to the North Rim are uniformly good during the summer season, but they should not be attempted before May 15 or later than October 15. From Cedar City, on United States Highway No. 91, there is a splendid road as far as Zion National Park. From Zion a new road, remarkable for its scenic and engineering features, extends via Pine Creek



NORTH RIM OF GRAND CANYON

to Mount Carmel. This road, carved from the walls of Zion Canyon, passes through more than a mile of tunnels and offers spectacular views from its many galleries. At Mount Carmel connection is made with the main highway (U S 89) extending northward toward Bryce Canyon National Park and southward, via Kanab, Utah, and Fredonia, Ariz., to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon and to the Navajo Bridge, to Cameron and the South Rim. A good road leads from Cedar City over Cedar Mountain, via Cedar Breaks, to Cedar Junction, from which point the road forks, the branch to the north leading to Bryce Canyon National Park (41 miles distant) and the south branch to the North Rim of Grand Canyon (125 miles), via Kanab and Fredonia. Supplies and hotel and garage facilities are obtainable at Cedar City, Kanab, and Fredonia, as well as at a number of small southern Utah towns, and Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, and the North Rim of Grand Canyon.

By Railroad.—The Union Pacific System delivers passengers for the North Rim at Cedar City, Utah, which is approximately 190 miles from the Grand Canyon. From this point the trip to the park is made in comfortable busses, visiting en route Cedar Canyon, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Bryce Canyon National Park, Prismatic Plains, and the Kaibab National Forest. On the return trip from Grand Canyon to Cedar City.



HEAVY FORESTS OF SPRUCE, QUAKING ASPEN, AND WHITE FIR
ON NORTH RIM

Zion-Mount Carmel Highway and Zion National Park may be enjoyed.

If visitors desire, they can make the trip from the north, take in all these features, cross the Grand Canyon by trail or plane, and continue their journey on the Santa Fe Railway. This may also be reversed, entering the park at the South Rim, via the Santa Fe, crossing the canyon to the North Rim, thence continuing on Utah Parks Co. busses to Cedar City, where connection is made with the Union Pacific System.

By Bus.—As mentioned above, the park may be reached by Utah Parks Co. busses from Cedar City, which is served by the Burlington Transportation Co. and the Interstate Transit Lines from Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. In addition, the Santa Fe Trail System delivers passengers from Salt Lake City destined to the North Rim at Jacobs Lake, Ariz., where transportation may be obtained to the canyon. The Santa Fe Trail System also provides a through service from Salt Lake City on the north to Flagstaff on the south by way of Jacobs Lake, so that passengers may travel from Salt Lake City to Jacobs Lake, make a side trip to the park via Utah Parks Co. busses, and proceed from Jacobs Lake to Flagstaff.

By Airplane.—The North Rim landing field is located at De Motte Park (VT), 18 miles from Grand Canyon Lodge. From this airport scheduled transcanyon service is maintained by Grand Canyon Airlines throughout the summer season. By means of this service transcontinental connections may be made as described on page 7.

ROADS AND TRAILS

For the North Rim visitor, two highly scenic drives are readily accessible. One of these is over a paved road to Point Imperial and Cape Royal to the east; the other is a woodland drive west to Point Sublime. The Point Imperial-Cape Royal Road connects with the park entrance road a few miles from Bright Angel Point. Point Imperial, which is 8 miles from this junction, is normally the first stop and is one that should not be missed. Traveling through a verdant forest, the road winds upward most of the way to this point, which is the highest along the North Rim, 8,801 feet. Here a vast panorama opens up to the north over Saddle Mountain into Houserock Valley and the Vermilion Cliffs; east across the wide expanse of the Marble Platform, the Painted Desert, and the Hopi and Navajo Indian Reservations; south to the San Francisco Peaks; and far down into the valley of Nankoweap Creek. Next in line along the Cape Royal Drive are the excellent vistas at Farview, Vista Encantada, and Cape Royal. The last-named point is considered by many to afford the finest view of the canyon of any place on the North Rim.

Another extremely interesting trip, and one of the most beautiful in the

park, is the woodland drive to Point Sublime. The road leaves the entrance highway about 10 miles from Bright Angel Point and extends through 16 miles of beautiful forest, lush meadows, and interesting vistas to a point which overlooks a large section of the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River.

The only maintained trail into the canyon from the North Rim is the cross-canyon Kaibab Trail. The head of the trail is located at the park entrance road, 2 miles back from Bright Angel Point.

This portion of the Kaibab Trail leads down through Roaring Springs Canyon to Bright Angel Creek, following on down Bright Angel Creek to the Colorado River. It is 13½ miles from the head of the trail to the Colorado River, and, due to the arduous task of returning to the North Rim, involving a climb of 5,850 feet, any person planning to make this trip on foot should consult a ranger in advance and should carry a supply of food and water. Overnight accommodations and meals may be had at Phantom Ranch. Reservations should be made in advance, as all supplies have to be packed to this camp on muleback and are, therefore, limited and held to a minimum.

An interesting 10½-mile round trip over the Kaibab Trail to Roaring Springs forms a delightful 1-day trail journey.

Mules may be hired for these trips by making arrangements at Grand Canyon Lodge.

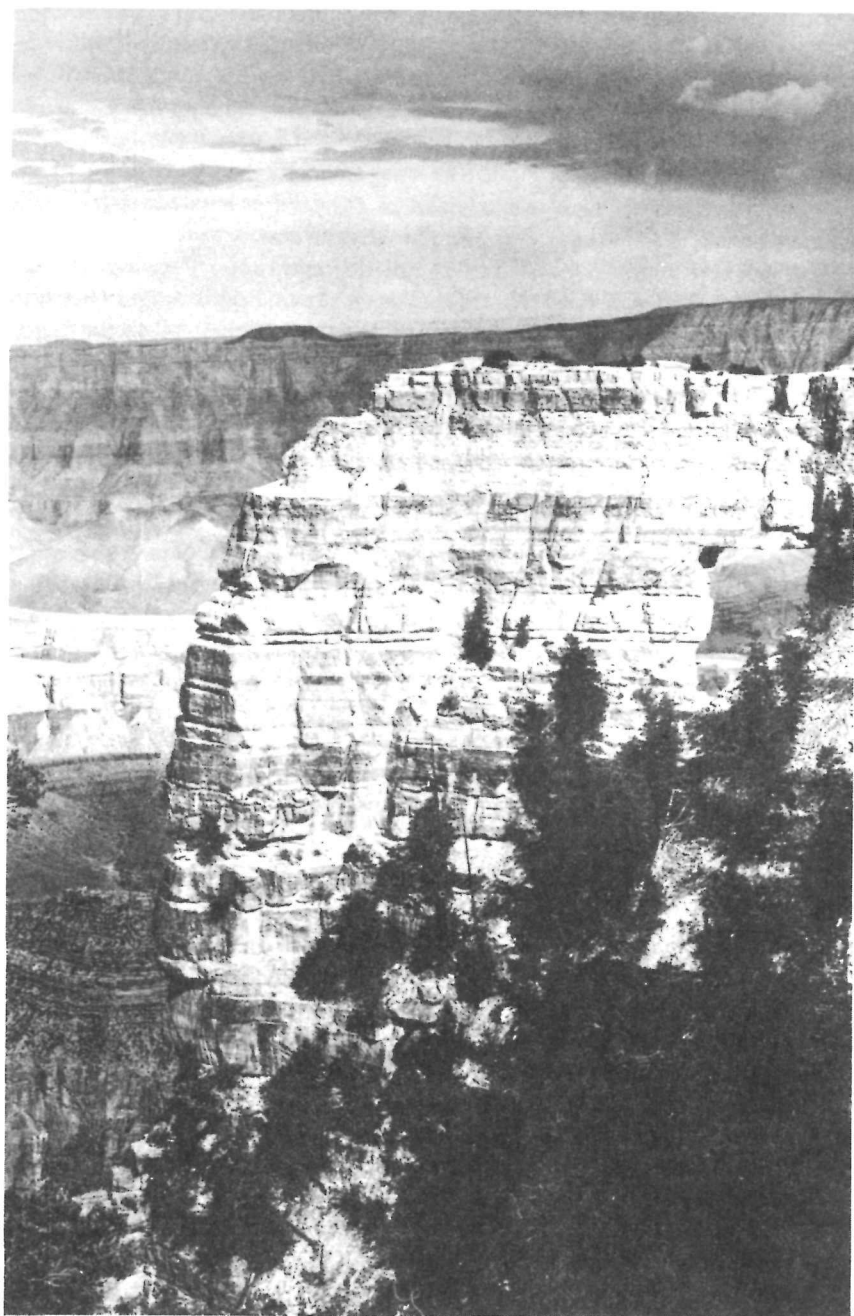
SEASONS

Because of the heavy winter snows, hotel accommodations on the North Rim are available only from May 30 to September 30. This section is open to travel, however, until approximately October 15, when the road is blocked by snow. After October 1, and as long as weather conditions permit, the cafeteria and housekeeping cabins are open. The Kaibab Lodge, 18 miles from the North Rim on the main entrance road, also provides accommodations, meals, and other facilities.

During the open season ideal weather prevails and one is afforded opportunity to see the canyon in many different moods. June and early July constitute the dry season. In late July and August thundershowers are frequent but of short duration, and they leave the air cool and crisp. These rains keep the vegetation green and the colors of the canyon formations bright and clear, but they seldom interfere with the enjoyment of trips.

FREE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICE

During the summer season trained Government rangers and naturalists are on duty to inform visitors concerning various points of interest. In-



ANGELS WINDOW

formation, maps, and natural-history booklets may be obtained at the Administration Building, located 1.4 miles north of Bright Angel Point.

An auto caravan is conducted daily over a paved road to Point Imperial and Cape Royal, a distance of 27½ miles, which requires approximately 4 hours for the round trip. A ranger naturalist accompanies the party, pointing out and explaining features of interest along the way.

Each morning a naturalist-guided nature walk is conducted along one of the trails on Bright Angel Point. Although not strenuous, it is of sufficient length to allow many interesting features of the area to be seen and discussed. It starts at Grand Canyon Lodge.

Campfire talks on the natural history and geology of the region are given free every evening at the public campgrounds by naturalists of the National Park Service.

Visitors are advised to inquire locally regarding the complete ranger-naturalist program and schedule.

FREE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

Campgrounds are maintained by the National Park Service at Bright Angel Point and Neil Springs. Motorists bringing their own equipment may make free use of these grounds, which are equipped with cooking fireplaces, tables, benches, water, and sanitary facilities. Water is obtained with difficulty in this region, and visitors are requested to conserve it as much as possible. Camping is restricted to established grounds. Camping is usually comfortable from June 1 to October 1 on the North Rim.

Picnic areas and campgrounds are also available at Cape Royal and Point Sublime, with sanitary facilities, fireplaces, tables, and wood, but *no water*, which must be carried to these areas by the campers.

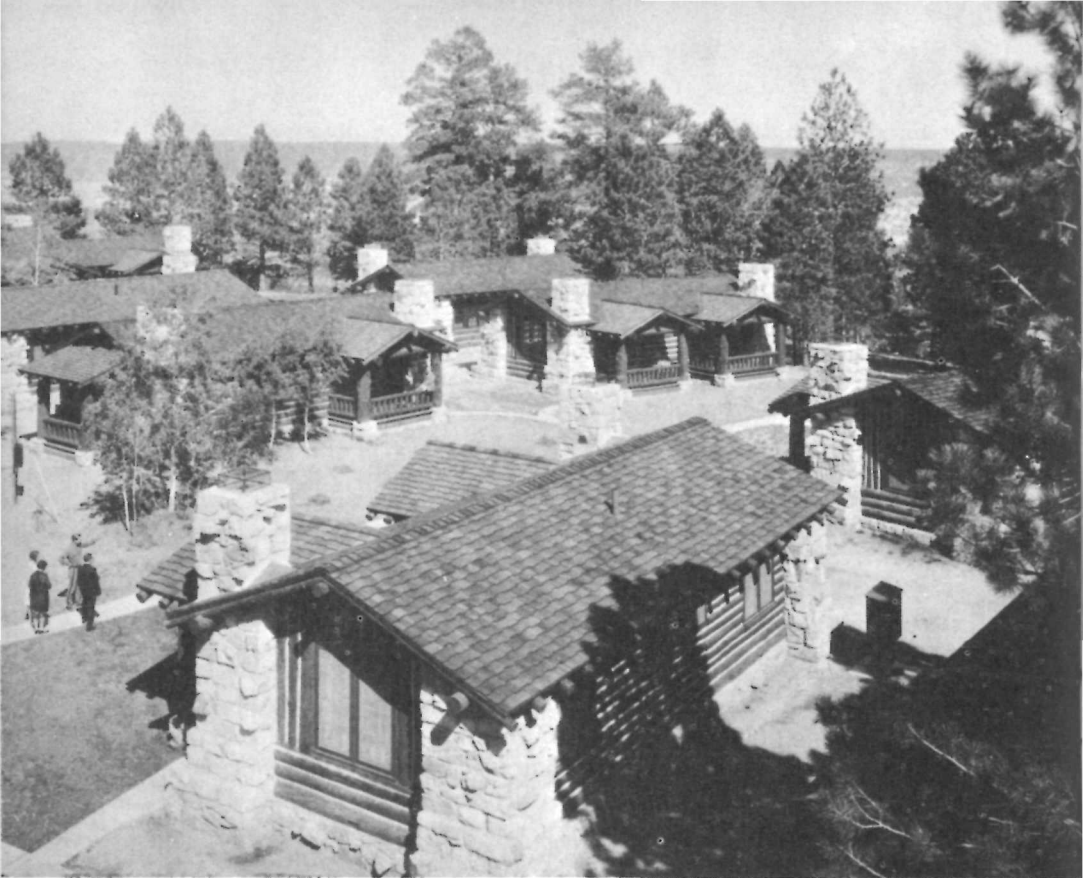
Picnic grounds, with tables, wood, water, and fireplaces, are established at Cliff Springs, one-half mile walk from the Cape Royal Road.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

Every evening at 8:30 in the Utah Parks Co.'s central lodge a program consisting of musical numbers, skits, etc., is given by the employees at the hotel. During this program a short informational talk is given by a member of the park naturalist staff on some natural feature of Grand Canyon National Park or the surrounding country. After the program, dancing is enjoyed every evening, except Sunday, with music furnished by an orchestra of college boys. No admission is charged to this program and dance.

ACCOMMODATIONS

It should be borne in mind that accommodations on the North Rim are



LODGES ON THE NORTH RIM

available only from May 30 to September 30. All commercial services are operated by the Utah Parks Co., except the trips by muleback into the canyon, which are under the management of Fred Harvey.

Grand Canyon Lodge.—This is the main North Rim hotel unit. Located as it is on Bright Angel Point, a long arm extending out into the Grand Canyon, between two side canyons, known as Bright Angel Creek Canyon and the Transept, it commands superb scenic views. The lodge is composed of a rustic stone and log building, situated on the very rim of the canyon, containing the dining room, office, recreation room, curio store, barber shop, beauty parlor, and post office. Comfortable sleeping cabins are grouped among the trees adjacent to the main building. In the standard cabins, which are attractive and convenient, rooms without bath are \$2.25 per day for one person, and \$3.50 for two. The de luxe type cabins are equipped with bath, fireplace, and porch and are \$5 a day for one person to \$8.25 for three.

Auto-Camp Cabins and Cafeteria.—One mile north of the main lodge there is an auto camp consisting of a main building in which cafeteria service is provided, with meals at reasonable rates, and where groceries, meats, fresh milk, and vegetables, and campers' supplies of all kinds are obtainable. The auto cabins accommodate one, two, or three persons at \$2 a day. Surrounding this camp are a number of housekeeping cabins. The rates, ranging from \$3.25 per day for two persons to \$4.50 for four, include fuel, water, and electric lights. Toilet conveniences are readily accessible. Bath and laundry facilities are also available. A moderate additional charge is made for equipping these housekeeping cabins with blankets and bed linen.

BUS, SADDLE, AND AIRPLANE TRIPS

Autobus Trips.—Regularly scheduled trips by motorbus are made from Grand Canyon Lodge over a paved road to Point Imperial and Cape Royal with stops at Farview, Vista Encantada, and other points of interest along the canyon rim. Trips are also available to Point Sublime. The sight-seeing tours are \$3. Special trips may be arranged to the surrounding Indian country or elsewhere as desired. Automobiles may also be chartered. An all-expense 6-day tour from Grand Canyon to Zion National Park, Cedar City, Utah, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Bryce Canyon National Park, via Kaibab Forest and Mount Carmel Highway, is \$58.75.

Saddle-Horse Trips.—Horseback riding is particularly enjoyable on the North Rim, where many miles of bridle paths have been constructed by the National Park Service through the dense forests of pine, fir, and spruce. One-day escorted trips are made to Point Imperial or Point McKinnon. Shorter trips, with or without guides, are available to Uncle Jim Point, and special trips by saddle horse may be made as desired. The saddle-horse trail trips range in price from \$3 to \$30.

Trail trips into the canyon by muleback are under the management of Fred Harvey. Among them is a popular 1-day trip down the Kaibab Trail to Roaring Springs and Bright Angel Creek, which costs \$5 and with transportation to the head of the trail and lunch is \$7. Overnight trips are also made to Phantom Ranch or to the South Rim.

Airplane Trips.—Arrangements may be made at the lodge for scenic flights over the canyon and scheduled trips to the South Rim, Pierce's Ferry, and Las Vegas, Nev., where connections are made with United Air Lines and Western Air Express. These flights are under the management of the Grand Canyon Airlines, Inc., and leave from the airport at De Motte Park, 18 miles from the North Rim headquarters.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

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

Telephone.—There is telephone connection between Grand Canyon Lodge and South Rim headquarters, also to various points throughout the park and to all of the de luxe sleeping cabins. Local and long-distance connections are made through the switchboard located in the office of the main lodge. Long-distance communication may be had with any point served by commercial telephone lines.

Medical.—An experienced doctor and nurse are on duty at the Grand Canyon Lodge throughout the season.

Automobile Supplies.—A first-class garage is maintained by the Utah Parks Co., where auto storage, repairs, tires, batteries, gasoline, oils, etc., are available.

General Supplies.—At the cafeteria building, in the campground, groceries, meats, milk, eggs, and general campers' supplies are for sale. Indian handicraft, including Indian baskets, Navajo rugs, and jewelry may also be obtained.

Photographs and Souvenirs.—Adjacent to the recreation room and office in the main lodge is a curio store which carries a full line of Indian rugs, baskets, pottery, and jewelry, as well as travelers' needs, films, photographs, post cards, magazines, etc. Soda-fountain service is also available. In this shop a Navajo silversmith is engaged throughout the summer making jewelry of native Indian design.

Kodak Finishing.—Films are developed and finished promptly. Orders may be left with the attendant in the curio shop in the main lodge building or at the cafeteria. Films left by 8 p. m. will be developed and printed ready for delivery by 7 o'clock the following morning.

AUTO TRIPS FROM SOUTH TO NORTH RIM

The trip by auto between the South and North Rims may be made by either of two roads. The shorter and easier route is via the Navahopi Road to Cameron, thence over United States Highway No. 89 by way of the Navajo Bridge and Houserock Valley to Jacob Lake, thence south through the Kaibab National Forest to Grand Canyon Lodge. This road is paved from Grand Canyon Village on the South Rim to Highway No. 89 near Cameron, and also from the north entrance park checking station to the North Rim. Near Cameron the road is newly graded and graveled for the entire distance and is passable throughout the year. The distance



NAVAHOPI ROAD THROUGH THE PAINTED DESERT

from the South Rim to the North Rim is approximately 215 miles by this route. Gasoline, oil, and food are obtainable at a number of points en route, such as Cameron, The Gap, Cedar Ridge, Navajo Bridge, Cliff Dwellers, and Jacob Lake. Meals and lodging may also be procured at Cameron, The Gap, Navajo Bridge, and Jacob Lake.

At the west end of the Navajo Bridge excellent accommodations are available at the Marble Canyon Lodge. Gasoline and oil also are obtainable. In connection with the lodge there is a trading post where native Navajo Indian rugs and jewelry may be bought, as well as groceries and supplies. An ample supply of good water is available.

The trip by way of the Navajo Bridge has much of interest 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. From near Cedar Ridge to the Navajo Bridge the road follows the base of Echo Cliffs. At the Navajo Bridge the road turns southwest along the talus slopes of the Vermilion Cliffs and follows them as far as Houserock Valley. This road offers an excellent view across the Painted Desert, and from it may be seen the Kaibab Plateau high above the surrounding country and stretching from north to south along the horizon. Much of this road lies within the Western Navajo Indian Reservation, and it is interesting to see the Indians either following their flocks along the road or congregated at the several trading posts.

For persons interested in the engineering features, the trip is worth while to see the Navajo Bridge alone. This is a structural steel deck-arch of the three-hinged type, built by the State of Arizona in cooperation with the Federal Government and completed in the fall of 1928. The total length of the bridge is 833 feet, and the main span is 618 feet from center to center of end pins. The distance from the roadway to mean low water is some 467 feet, making this one of the highest highway bridges in the world.

The longer route between the rims is via Williams and Kingman, Ariz., Boulder Dam, Las Vegas, Nev., St. George and Zion National Park, Utah, and Fredonia, Ariz. Good roads are available for the entire distance, which is approximately 618 miles.

AUTO TRIPS TO ADJACENT HOPI AND NAVAJO INDIAN COUNTRY

The Grand Canyon region is one of the few areas where the American Indian still lives in his native state, relatively unchanged by the white man's civilization.

The Navajo is a nomad, a shepherd with the whole of the Navajo Reservation, comprising 24,000 square miles, for his home. The Hopi Indians belong to the Pueblo group, living on three high mesas north of the Painted Desert country. On the easternmost tableland, called the First Mesa, are the villages of Hano, Sichomovi, and Walpi. On the Second Mesa are Mishongnovi, Shipolovi, and Shongopovi. The westernmost, or Third Mesa, includes the old village of Oraibi and the more modern communities of Hotevilla and Bacabi. On these mesas the famous Hopi snake dances are held each year during August. Eighty miles northeast of Grand Canyon is the village of Moenkopi, situated adjacent to Tuba City, approximately 25 miles from Cameron.

Interesting journeys of one or several days' duration may be made by private automobile or chartered car into this fascinating region, as well as to the Wupatki, Petrified Forest, Rainbow Bridge, and Montezuma Castle National Monuments. These trips into a colorful country of rare climate permit a break in a transcontinental journey that adds much to one's store of memories. The region is filled with the lore of American pioneers, Spanish explorers of many centuries ago, and myths and legends of an Indian occupancy.

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¹ These publications may be purchased through the Grand Canyon Natural History Association at the park museums or information offices.

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Check List of Plants of Grand Canyon.¹

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ROAD AND TRAIL GUIDES

Kaibab Trail, South Rim to Colorado River, National Park Service.²

Desert View Drive, South Rim, National Park Service.²

West Rim Drive.²

¹ These publications may be purchased through the Grand Canyon Natural History Association at the park museums or information offices.

² These publications are distributed free at the Park Information Office.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

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 moments, without making sure that your fire is either out entirely or being watched.

Dogs, Cats, or Other Domestic Animals.—Such animals are prohibited on Government lands within the park except as allowed through permission of the superintendent, secured from park rangers at entrances.

Automobiles.—The speed limit of 35 miles an hour is rigidly enforced. Park drives are wide and smoothly surfaced. It should always be remembered that each driver's own carefulness and responsibility to others are the greatest safety factors involved. The fee for an automobile permit is \$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 the park boundaries is prohibited. No firearms are allowed except as provided for through permission of the 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.

EVENTS

OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

- 1540— Don Lopez de Cardenas, with a party of 12 men, members of Coronado's expedition from Mexico, discovered the Grand Canyon.
- 1776— Father Garces and Father Escalante, Spanish padres, led exploring parties into the Grand Canyon region.
- 1826— First Americans visited the Grand Canyon. James O. Pattie, beaver trapper, and his father followed the South Rim from west to east.
- 1858— First Government exploring party visited the Grand Canyon region. Lieutenant Ives and party from the War Department traveled by steamboat up the Colorado River to Black Canyon (in which Boulder Dam is located) thence overland along the south side of Grand Canyon.
- 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 a cabin east of Grandview. It was the first house on the rim of Grand 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. The cabin still stands.
- 1900— The Bright Angel Hotel was established. One cabin and tents.
- 1901— September 18, first passenger train to the Grand Canyon.
- 1903-4— F. E. Matthes made the United States Geological Survey map of the Bright Angel section of Grand Canyon and named many of the temples and buttes.
- 1904— Hotel El Tovar was built.
- 1905— Uncle Jimmy Owens came into the Kaibab Forest as a lion hunter. In the following years he killed several hundred lions along the North Rim.
- 1908— Theodore Roosevelt, as President of the United States, made Grand Canyon a national monument.
- 1919— Grand Canyon created a national park by act of Congress.
- 1921— The old Dave Rust aerial tram, across the Colorado River at the mouth of Bright Angel Creek, was replaced by a suspension bridge. This structure was later (1928) replaced by the present bridge.
- 1924— Fossil footprints were discovered in the Grand Canyon.
- 1928— The Kaibab Trail was opened to the public on May 21.
- 1929— Navajo Bridge, across the Colorado River, 7 miles downstream from Lee's Ferry, was built.
- 1935— New Navahopi Road to Cameron completed.

NATIONAL PARKS IN BRIEF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, KY.—Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. Established 1916; 0.17 square miles.

ACADIA, MAINE.—Combination of mountain and seacoast scenery. Established 1919; 24.91 square miles.

BRYCE CANYON, UTAH.—Canyons filled with exquisitely colored pinnacles. Established 1928; 56.23 square miles.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS, N. MEX.—Beautifully decorated limestone caverns. Established 1930; 15.75 square miles.

CRATER LAKE, OREG.—Beautiful lake in crater of extinct volcano. Established 1902; 250.52 square miles.

FORT McHENRY, MD.—Its defense in 1814 inspired writing of Star Spangled Banner. Established 1925; 0.07 square miles.

GENERAL GRANT, CALIF.—General Grant Tree and grove of Big Trees. Established 1890; 3.98 square miles.

GLACIER, MONT.—Unsurpassed alpine scenery; 200 lakes; 60 glaciers. Established 1910; 1,537.98 square miles.

GRAND CANYON, ARIZ.—World's greatest example of erosion. Established 1919; 1,008 square miles.

GRAND TETON, WYO.—Most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains. Established 1929; 150 square miles.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS, N. C.-TENN.—Massive mountain uplift; magnificent forests. Established for protection 1930; 643.26 square miles.

HAWAII: ISLANDS OF HAWAII AND MAUI.—Interesting volcanic areas. Established 1916; 248.54 square miles.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Forty-seven hot springs reserved by the Federal Government in 1832 to prevent exploitation of waters. Made national park in 1921; 1.54 square miles.

LASSEN VOLCANIC, CALIF.—Only recently active volcano in United States proper. Established 1916; 163.32 square miles.

MAMMOTH CAVE, KY.—Interesting caverns, including spectacular onyx cave formation. Established for protection 1936; 54.09 square miles.

MESA VERDE, COLO.—Most notable cliff dwellings in United States. Established 1906; 80.21 square miles.

MOUNT MCKINLEY, ALASKA.—Highest mountain in North America. Established 1917; 3,030.46 square miles.

MOUNT RAINIER, WASH.—Largest accessible single-peak glacier system. Established 1899; 377.78 square miles.

PLATT, OKLA.—Sulphur and other springs. Established 1902; 1.32 square miles.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, COLO.—Peaks from 11,000 to 14,255 feet in heart of Rockies. Established 1915; 405.33 square miles.

SEQUOIA, CALIF.—General Sherman, largest and possibly oldest tree in world; outstanding groves of Sequoia gigantea. Established 1890; 604 square miles.

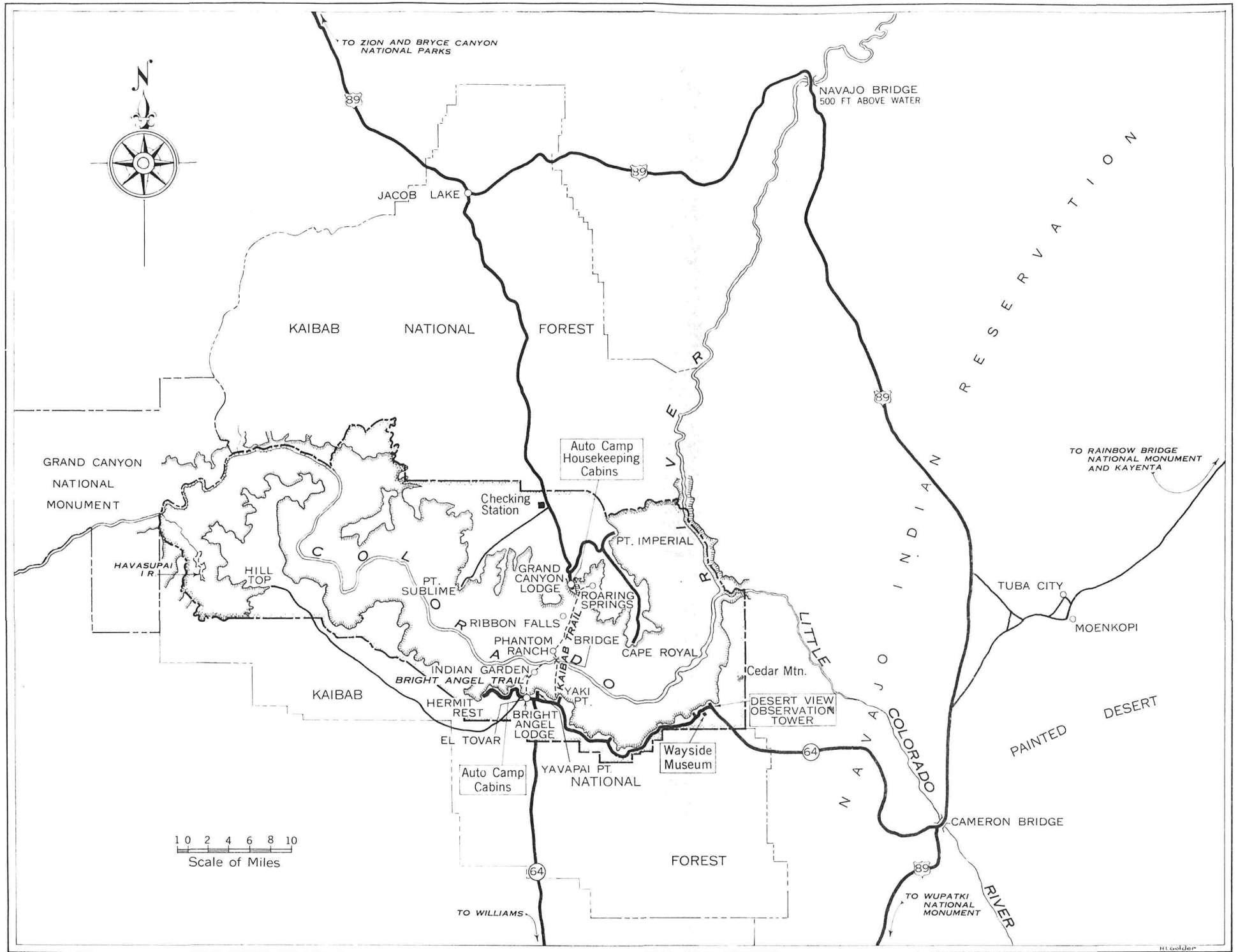
SHENANDOAH, VA.—Outstanding scenic area in Blue Ridge. Established 1935; 282.14 square miles.

WIND CAVE, S. DAK.—Beautiful cavern of peculiar formations. No stalactites or stalagmites. Established 1903; 19.75 square miles.

YELLOWSTONE: WYO.-MONT.-IDAHO.—World's greatest geyser area, and an outstanding game preserve. Established 1872; 3,437.88 square miles.

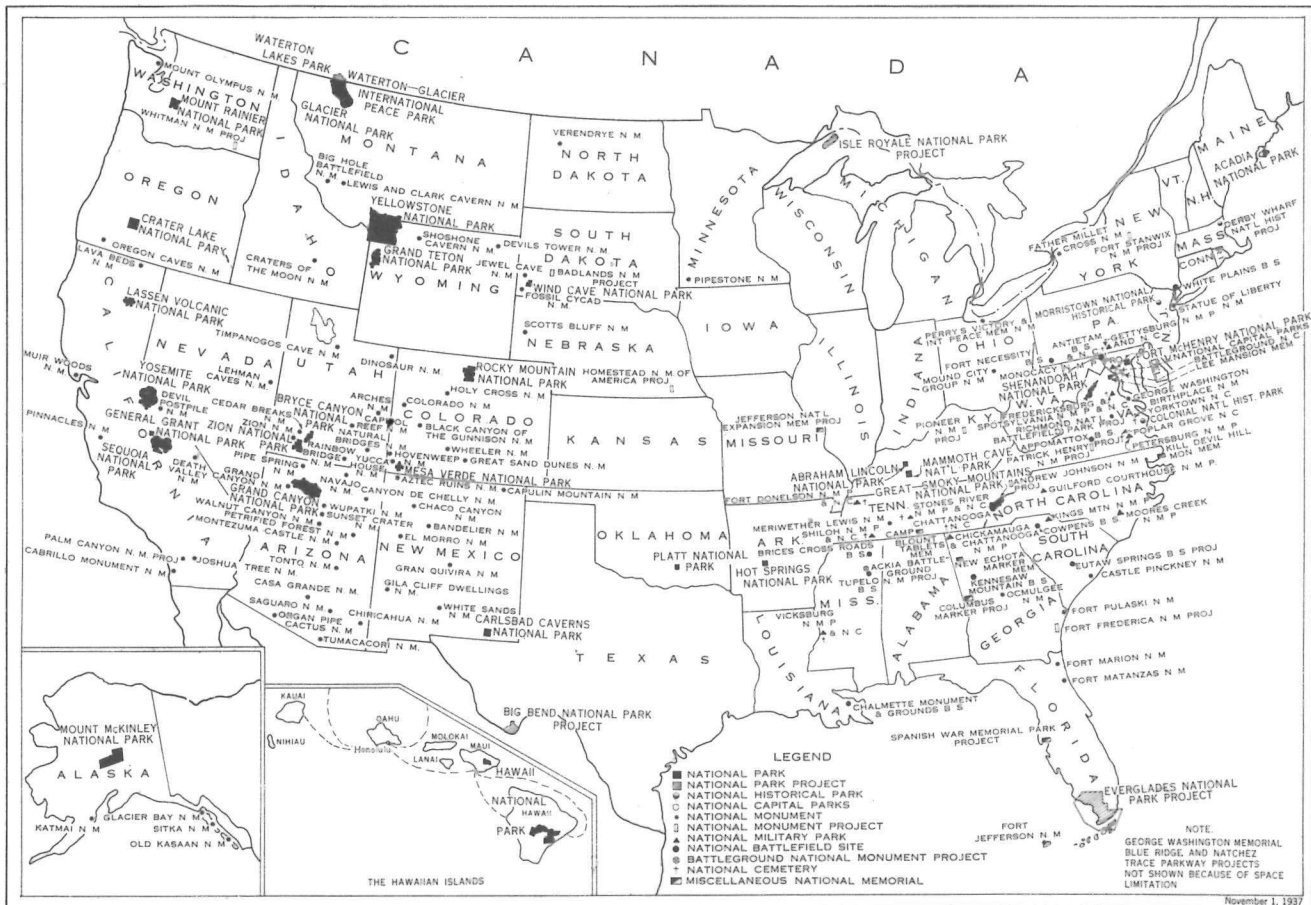
YOSEMITE, CALIF.—Valley of world-famous beauty; spectacular waterfalls; magnificent High Sierra country. Established 1890; 1,176.16 square miles.

ZION, UTAH.—Zion Canyon 1,500 to 2,500 feet deep. Spectacular coloring. Established 1919; 134.91 square miles.



GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, SHOWING APPROACH ROADS

H. Golder



AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

November 1, 1937

