

Grand Canyon

NATIONAL PARK • ARIZONA

HOW TO GET TO Grand Canyon National Park

BY AUTOMOBILE

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

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

BY RAILROAD

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

To North Rim.—Travelers by rail may reach the park over the Union Pacific Railroad to Cedar City, Utah, the gateway to Zion, Bryce Canyon, and Grand Canyon National Parks and Cedar Breaks National Monument. Buses of the Utah Parks Co. operate to the canyon's North Rim. Visitors to the North Rim may conveniently include Bryce Canyon National Park, Cedar Breaks

National Monument, and Zion National Park.

BY BUS

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

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

BY AIRPLANE

To South Rim.—Trans World Airline (TWA) serves Grand Canyon through the Valle Airport (30 miles south), and limousine service is available to the park. TWA, United Air Lines, and Western Air Lines deliver passengers at Las Vegas, Nev., and TWA and American Airlines at Phoenix, Ariz. From both of these points one may continue on via TWA, or change to TWA, for the park. Grand Canyon Airlines maintains an airport about 18 miles from the South Rim, with hangar space and service for visiting planes.

To North Rim.—The North Rim landing field at De Motte Park (VT) is 18 miles from Grand Canyon Lodge. Trans-Canyon service is maintained in the summer by Grand Canyon Airlines. Western Air Lines provides twice-daily service to Cedar City, where connections are made with Utah Parks Co. motor-stages to the the North Rim.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Any travel bureau, railroad, bus line, airline ticket office, or local automobile club can furnish information concerning transportation and routes to Grand Canyon National Park. Detailed information regarding the park may be obtained by writing to the Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon, Ariz.

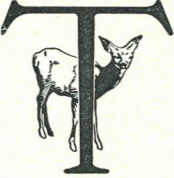
Grand Canyon

NATIONAL PARK

Arizona 

SOUTH RIM OPEN ALL YEAR
NORTH RIM OPEN SUMMER SEASON ONLY

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

 THE GRAND CANYON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cover: Looking across the Canyon from the North Rim. Union Pacific R. R. photo.

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

Geology of the Canyon

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Colorado River

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

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

Animal and Plant Life

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

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

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

Indians

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

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

The Views From the Rims

The Grand Canyon should be seen from the many spectacular observation points on its two rims. Excellent motor roads, footpaths, and bridle paths present view after view of the canyon's varied and ever-changing panorama. To be appreciated fully,

the Grand Canyon should be seen from both top and bottom, as well as in relation to the colorful region surrounding it. Only in this way can one get a true picture of this vast wonderland.

SOUTH RIM

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

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

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

Westward from Grand Canyon Village the West Rim Drive includes

Powell, Hopi, Mohave, and Pima Points, each offering its own superb view, and finally Hermit Rest, where a unique rest house built of canyon boulders is an attraction in itself.

NORTH RIM

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

Exploring the Inner Trails

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

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

There are two splendid trails from the South Rim to the Colorado River, and in the bottom of the canyon another trail along the river connects the two trails. The Bright Angel Trail trip is the one most frequently taken. Every turn in this famous, well-built trail opens up new vistas, each seemingly more spectacular than the one before. About half-way down a stop is made at Indian Gardens, after which the trail stretches out upon the

Tonto Plateau and presently heads downward through the Granite Gorge to the rocky banks of the turbulent Colorado. After a stop for luncheon, the return journey is made and the arrival at the rim is in the late afternoon.

The 2-day Phantom Ranch mule-back trip follows the same route down the Bright Angel Trail to Indian Gardens and on to the Colorado River. The party then continues up the Inner Gorge, beside the river, crosses the Kaibab Suspension Bridge to Phantom Ranch for dinner and an overnight stop. While at Phantom Ranch visitors may enjoy a dip in the cool water of the swimming pool located near the ranch headquarters. The return trip is made via the Kaibab Trail the following day to Yaki Point on the South Rim.

From the North Rim, the transcan-
y on Kaibab Trail starts from Bright
Angel Point, descending into the can-
yon through quaking aspen, fir, pine,
and oak brush to the Redwall lime-
stone section. At the mouth of Man-
zanita Creek, the trail enters Bright
Angel Canyon. From this section may
be seen one of the most beautiful
sights on the entire trip—the spectac-
ular springs which gush forth with a
roaring sound from beneath the Red-
wall limestone, cascading down an oak-
covered mountainside to the gorge 40
feet below. Farther down the pic-
turesque box canyon of Bright Angel
Creek, and 5 miles above Phantom
Ranch, is Ribbon Falls.

The trip from the North Rim to
Phantom Ranch and back, with an
overnight stop at the ranch, takes 2
days, as does the trip from rim to rim
either way. A popular 1-day trip is
made to Roaring Springs from the
North Rim.

Administration, Services, and Accommodations

Park Headquarters.—Grand Can-
yon National Park is under the admin-
istration of the National Park Service,
United States Department of the Inter-
ior. The park is in immediate charge
of the superintendent, with headquar-
ters on the South Rim at Grand Can-
yon Village. Visitors are welcomed at
park headquarters and are invited to
use the information bureau.

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

For purposes of clarity, details re-
garding facilities are given sepa-
rately for the South Rim and the
North Rim.

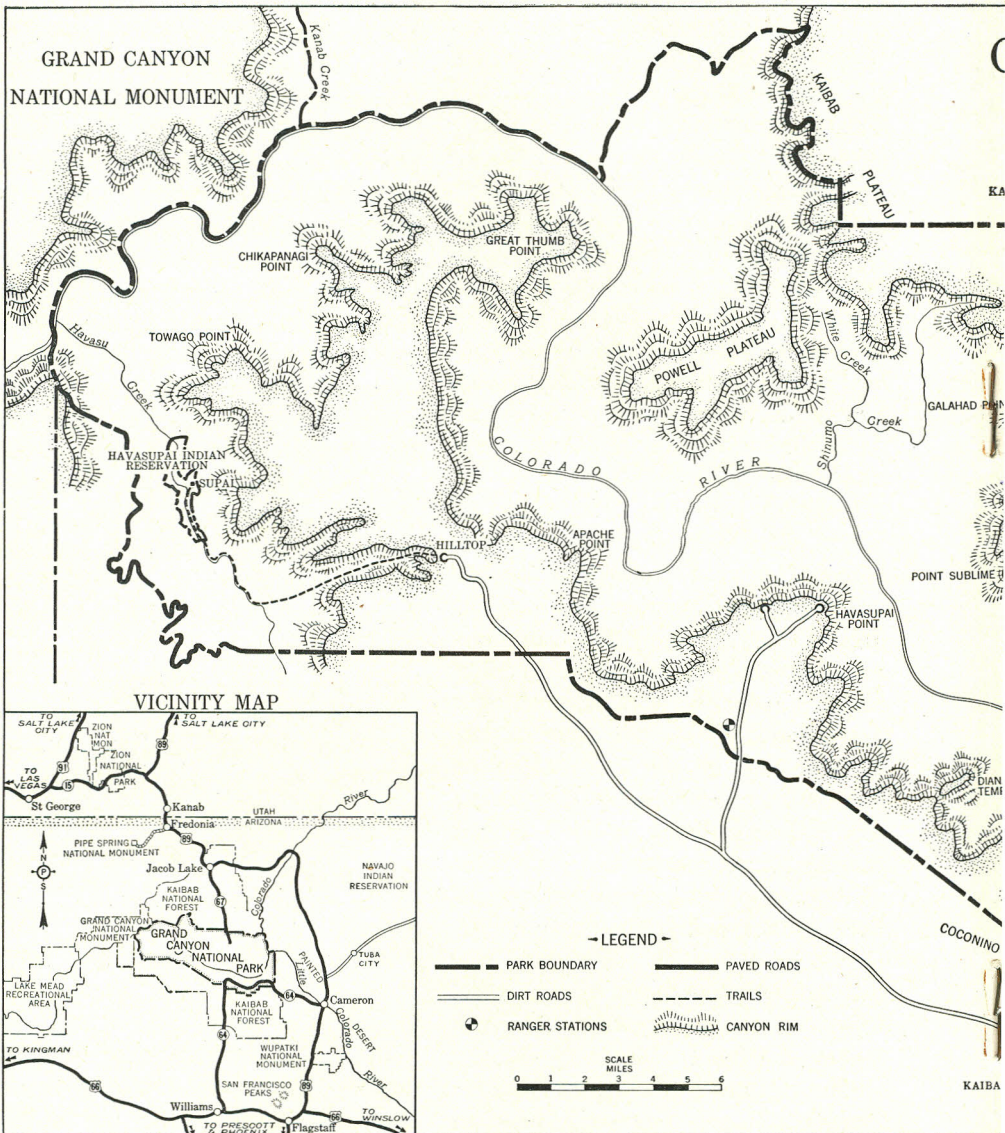
South Rim

(OPEN ALL THE YEAR)

Hotels, lodges, camps, and trans-
portation services are under Fred
Harvey management.

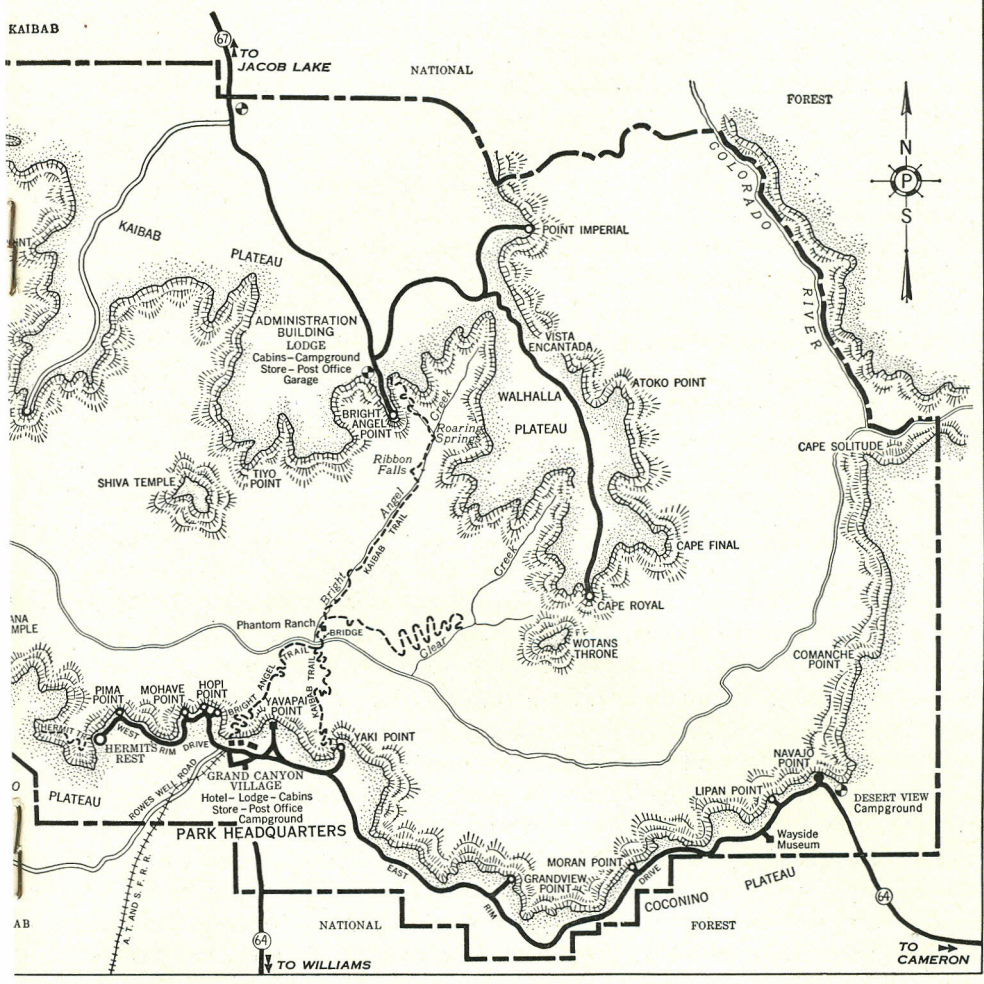
Because of changing economic con-
ditions, no rates are included in this
booklet. However they may be ob-
tained by addressing Fred Harvey,
Grand Canyon, Ariz., for facilities on
the South Rim.

El Tovar Hotel.—Situated on the
very brink of the chasm, El Tovar is



GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

ARIZONA



one of the most famous resort hotels in the Southwest. It is a long, low structure of native pine logs with more than 80 guest rooms.

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

A large coffee shop provides regular meals and a la carte service. In addition to the Bucky O'Neil 17-room lodge and the Powell 25-room lodge, there are comfortable cabins.

Auto-camp Cabins.—In Grand Canyon Village a motor court, consisting of a lodge, with meal service, soda fountain, and other facilities, provides a number of furnished housekeeping and sleeping cabins. Public bath, toilet, and laundry facilities are available. Plate meals may be obtained at the lodge.

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

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

with difficulty in this region, visitors are requested to conserve it. No provisions are made for water or electrical connections to trailers.

MOTOR, SADDLE, AND AIRPLANE TRIPS

Motor Tours.—There are certain trips that every Grand Canyon visitor should make if he has the time. The Grand Canyon rim drives to Hermit Rest, 8 miles to the west, and Desert View, 25 miles to the east, are especially popular for those without their own transportation. Another popular tour is to the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations, east of the park, by way of Cameron and through part of the Painted Desert.

Trail Trips.—There are very few days of the year when one cannot make the Bright Angel Trail trip on muleback, a distance of 7.8 miles, from the South Rim to the Colorado River. The 2-day trip to Phantom Ranch, via the Bright Angel Trail, is another spectacular trail trip. A 3-day outing, spending 2 nights at Phantom Ranch and visiting Ribbon Falls and Roaring Springs, is also scheduled. It is possible for the visitor to cross the Grand Canyon from one rim to the other in 2 days.

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

Saddle Horses.—A popular 1-day horseback trip is to Dripping Springs, which is reached via a forested bridle path along the West Rim Drive and Hermit Basin. Horses may be rented by the hour for regularly scheduled trips accompanied by a guide, and for half day or full day.



EL TOVAR HOTEL ON THE SOUTH RIM

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

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

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

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

Kolb's River Exploration Lecture.—At Kolb Brothers Studio, located on the rim just west of Bright Angel Lodge, an interesting lecture describing two boat trips through the canyons of the Green and Colorado Rivers made by Emery and Ellsworth Kolb, one in 1911 and the other with the United States Geological Survey in

1923, is given each morning at 11:30 and each evening at 8:30, illustrated with motion pictures and slides.

NATURALIST SERVICES

It is suggested that visitors obtain from the park information office details on the naturalist services offered by the National Park Service without charge.

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

Wayside Museum of Archeology.—The story of early man in the Southwest and his place in earth history told with exhibits. Excavated pueblo ruin nearby. Open during summer—20 miles east of Village on the East Rim Drive.

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

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Postal and Telegraph.—The post office is located directly opposite the park administration building; address, Grand Canyon, Ariz. Western Union maintains an office in Grand Canyon Village.

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

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

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

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

Photographs and Souvenirs.—Photographs, post cards, view books, etc., are on sale at newsstands in El Tovar, Bright Angel Lodge, Auto Camp Lodge, the Lookout, Kolb's, and Verkamp's. Blankets, baskets, pottery, jewelry, and other Indian handicraft may be purchased at the Hopi House, the Indian Shop in Bright Angel Lodge, and Verkamp's. Souvenirs

and periodicals may be purchased at the hotel and lodge newsstands.

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

North Rim

(OPEN SUMMER SEASON ONLY)

From the North Rim, which is approximately 1,200 feet higher than the South Rim, one looks down upon the vast temples which form the background of the panorama from the opposite rim. While the long series of buttes limit the view from Bright Angel Point to the east and west, the visitor to the North Rim experiences a closeness to the canyon that does not exist elsewhere. Across to the south one sees the South Rim rise like a 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, 23 miles east of Bright Angel Point, is recommended for a sight of the Colorado River. From there also may be obtained an extensive view of the canyon itself and surrounding country.

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

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

long as weather permits, the cafeteria and housekeeping cabins are open.

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

As prices change from season to season, rates are not included in this booklet. Information concerning rates for accommodations on the North Rim may be obtained by writing to the Utah Parks Co., Cedar City, Utah.

Grand Canyon Lodge.—Located on Bright Angel Point, a long arm extending out into the Grand Canyon, between two side canyons, known as the Bright Angel Canyon and the Transept, this main North Rim hotel unit commands superb scenic views. The lodge is composed of a rustic stone and log building, situated on the brim of the canyon. It contains the dining room, office, curio store, recreation room, barber shop, beauty parlor, and post office. Comfortable sleeping cabins are grouped among the trees adjacent to the main building. Standard cabins have rooms with and without bath. The de luxe type cabins are equipped with bath, fireplace, and porch.

Auto Camp and Cafeteria.—One mile north of the main lodge there is an auto camp, consisting of a main building in which combination club meals are served at reasonable rates. A limited supply of groceries, fresh milk, and campers' supplies is stocked. Standard log sleeping cabins, with twin beds and running water, are provided. In addition, there are a number of housekeeping cabins, which may be rented at moderate rates, including water, fuel, and electric

lights. Bath, toilet, and laundry facilities are available.

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

MOTOR, SADDLE, AND AIRPLANE TRIPS

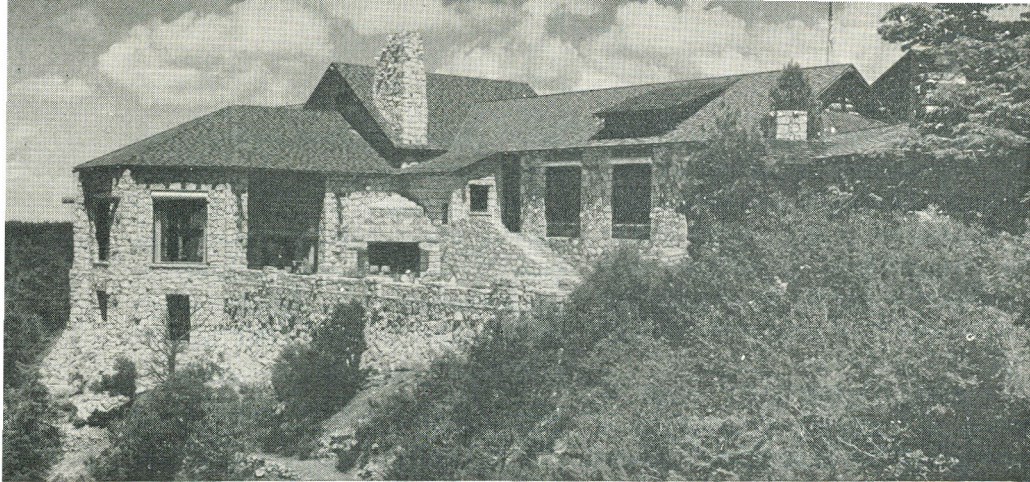
Motor Tours.—Regularly scheduled motorbus trips are made from Grand Canyon Lodge over a paved road to Point Imperial and Cape Royal, with stops at other points of interest along the canyon rim. Trips also are available to Point Sublime. Special trips may be arranged to the surrounding Indian country, or elsewhere, as desired. Automobiles may be chartered.

Saddle-horse and Muleback Trips.—On the North Rim, horseback riding is particularly enjoyable. One-day escorted trips are made to Point Imperial and Widforss Point. Shorter trips are made to Uncle Jim Point, and special trips may be arranged as desired. Trail trips into the canyon include a popular 1-day outing down the Kaibab Trail to Roaring Springs and Bright Angel Creek and overnight trips to Phantom Ranch or the South Rim.

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

NATURALIST SERVICES

During the summer season trained park rangers and naturalists are on duty to inform visitors concerning various points of interest. Local inquiry should be made regarding the complete program.



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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

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

Postal and Telegraph.—A post office is maintained from June 1 to October 1; address, North Rim Post Office, Arizona. A Western Union office is open during the season; the

telegraphic address is North Rim, Grand Canyon, Ariz.

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

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

Automobile Supplies.—A modern service station is located near the cafeteria, and car repairs and towing are available at the Utah Parks Co. garage.

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

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

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



COLORFUL FORMATIONS VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH RIM

*"Let no one say, and say it to your
shame,
That all was beauty here until you
came."*

National parks are established "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." Please cooperate with us in maintaining and protecting this park. The following observations are made for your guidance:

Preservation of Natural Features.—Trees, flowers, and other vegetation, rocks and all wildlife may not be disturbed, injured, or destroyed, and fossils and Indian remains, such as arrowheads, may not be removed from the park.

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

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

Dogs and Cats.—These domestic animals are prohibited on Government lands within the park unless on leash, crated, or otherwise under

physical restrictive control at all times. Such animals may be excluded from designated areas.

Automobiles.—Park drives are wide and smoothly surfaced. It should always be remembered that each driver's own carefulness and responsibility to others are the greatest safety factors. Automobile permit fee, \$1; trailer fee, \$1 additional; motorcycle fee, \$1.

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

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

Hunting.—Hunting within park boundaries is not permitted. Unless adequately sealed, cased, broken down, or otherwise packed to prevent their use while in the park, firearms are prohibited, except upon written permission from the superintendent.

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 here to answer your questions and otherwise help you in every possible way.

United States Department of the Interior

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, *Secretary*

National Park Service

NEWTON B. DRURY, *Director*



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