

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.—Turn south off U. S. 89 at Jacob Lake on State Route 67, which ends at Bright Angel Point on the North Rim, 44 miles from Jacob Lake junction. Connections between U. S. 91 and U. S. 89 are via Utah State Route 15 through Zion National Park, or Utah State Route 14 passing near Cedar Breaks National Monument. The road to the North Rim is closed by snow from about mid-October to mid-May.

BY RAILROAD

To South Rim.—A branch line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway runs from Williams, Ariz., direct to the park, except in winter. 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.—You 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.

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.

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

Grand Canyon NATIONAL PARK



SOUTH RIM OPEN ALL YEAR • NORTH RIM OPEN SUMMER 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 rushes to the sea. Rising from its depths are rims and 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 suddenly 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.

At 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.

WARNING ABOUT WILD ANIMALS

Wild animals roam this park. Watch them from a distance. Do not alarm them or attract them with food. Regulations, which we enforce for your safety, prohibit feeding or molesting the wild animals.

The most picturesque section of the Grand Canyon is within the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park which contains almost 1,100 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 step-like 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 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 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 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 these rocks. Here and there in the lower part of the Grand Canyon may be seen somewhat younger groups of tilted rock layers, 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 $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. It carries past any given point an average of nearly a half million tons of suspended 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 amphibians. During the growing season both rims and the canyon slopes are covered with a great variety of wildflowers. 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 625 sites 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 three 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 100, live in Havasu Canyon within the park.

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 (ELEV. 6,900 FT.)

If you enter via the south entrance, you will get your first view of Grand Canyon at Mather Point which commands a 40-mile sweep of the canyon from the Palisades of the Desert to Powell Plateau.

The next viewpoint westward is Yavapai Point from which you may obtain one of the most extensive and striking panoramas anywhere along the rim. From here you can see the Colorado River some 4,500 feet below as it flows swiftly westward into Lake Mead and on to the Gulf of California. A free-admission observation station is on this point, where specimens, relief models, and diagrams, and telescopes focused on interesting and important features tell the story of Grand Canyon. A naturalist is here also to answer your questions.

Leaving Yavapai, driving toward park headquarters, you reach the Visitor Center where information concerning the park's facilities and services is available. There are also extensive exhibits. Continuing to the west, you will find park headquarters, West Rim Drive (which includes Powell, Hopi, Mohave, and Pima Points, each with its own outstanding view), and Hermit's Rest, at the end of the drive.

Eastward, from Mather Point, on the East Rim Drive, the route leads to Yaki, Grandview, Moran, and Lipan Points and the Wayside Museum of Archeology. The Desert View Observation Tower at the end of the drive is built of native stone on the brink of the canyon, commanding a superb view of the canyon and a startling panorama of the Painted Desert.

NORTH RIM (ELEV. 8,153 FT.)

On the North Rim a paved highway extends from Grand Canyon Lodge eastward to Point Imperial,

Farview, Vista Encantadora, 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 is the woodland drive to Point Sublime; however, this primitive road must be traveled at visitor's own risk.

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 Visitor Center 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 muleback trip to Phantom Ranch (elev. 2,500 feet) also follows the Bright Angel Trail to Indian Gardens and 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 transcanon Kaibab Trail starts near Bright Angel Point, descending into the canyon through quaking aspen, fir, pine, and oak brush to the Redwall limestone section. At the mouth of Manzanita Creek, the trail enters Bright Angel Canyon. From this section may be seen one of the most beautiful sights on the entire trip—the spectacular springs which gush forth with a roaring sound from beneath the Redwall limestone, cascading down an oak-covered mountainside to the gorge 40 feet below. Farther down the picturesque 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, Accommodations, and Services

Park Headquarters.—Grand Canyon National Park, established February 26, 1919, is administered by the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent is in immediate charge of the park with headquarters on the South Rim at Grand Canyon Village.

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 cabins; low, moderate, and higher-price 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 services.

For purposes of clarity, details regarding facilities are given separately for the South Rim and the North Rim.

South Rim

(OPEN ALL THE YEAR)

Hotels, lodges, camps, and transportation services are under Fred Harvey management.

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

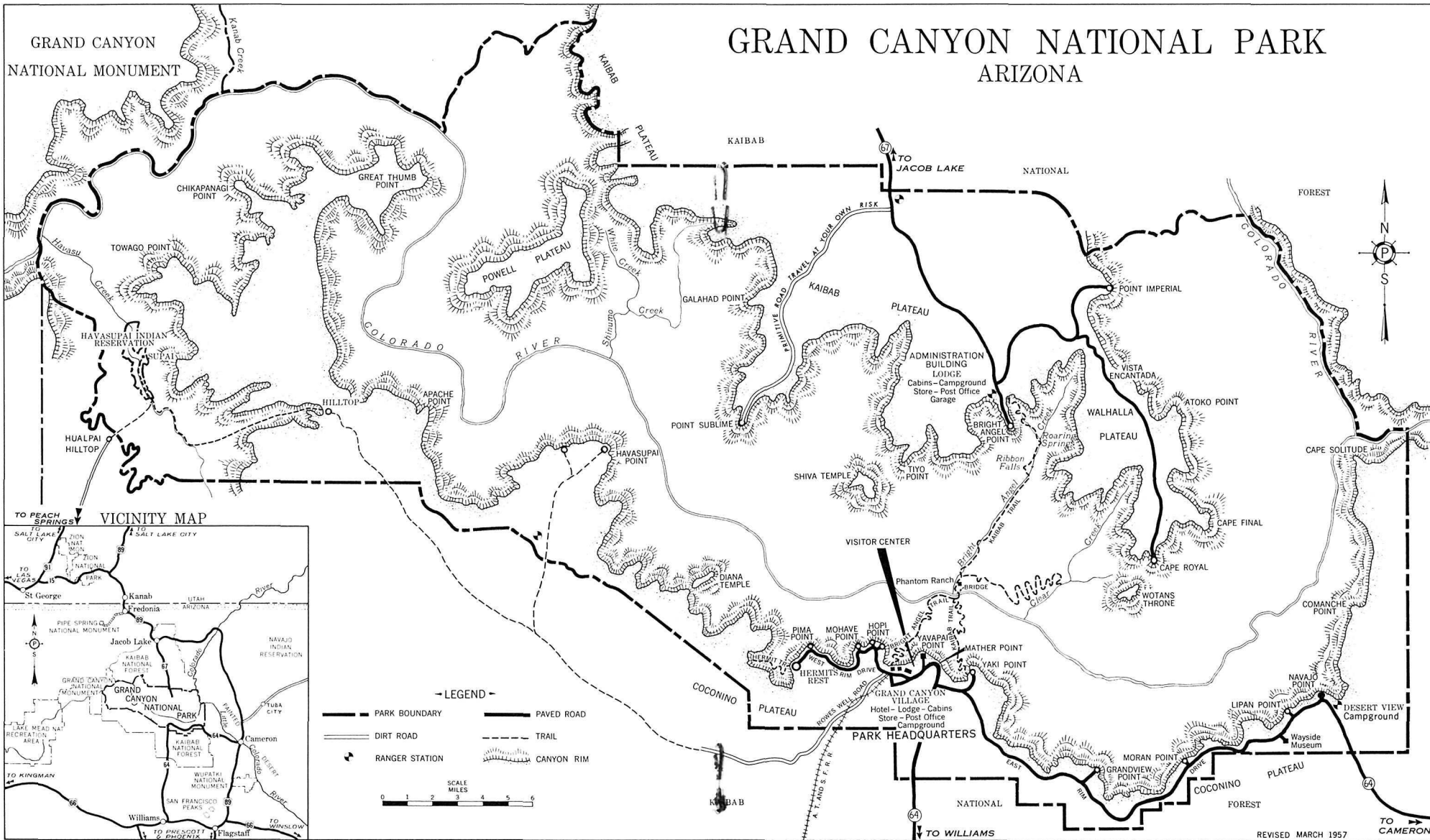
El Tovar Hotel.—Situated on the very brink of the chasm, El Tovar is one of the most famous resort hotels in the Southwest. It is a long, low structure of native pine logs with more than 80 guest rooms.

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 (closed in winter) 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 Lodge (closed in winter).—A motor court, consisting of a lodge,

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK ARIZONA



The National Park System, of which this park is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fred A. Seaton, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*

with cafeteria meal service, soda fountain, and other facilities, provides a number of furnished housekeeping and sleeping cabins. Public bath, toilet, and laundry facilities are available.

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.

Free 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's 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. Cross-canyon and special inner-canyon trail trips may be had by arrangement with Fred Harvey Transportation Department, Grand Canyon, Ariz. The company reserves the right to reject applicants for trail trips who, fully clothed, weight more than 190 pounds. Because of the strenuous nature of these trail trips, physically handicapped persons and children under 12 years of age are not usually taken on them.

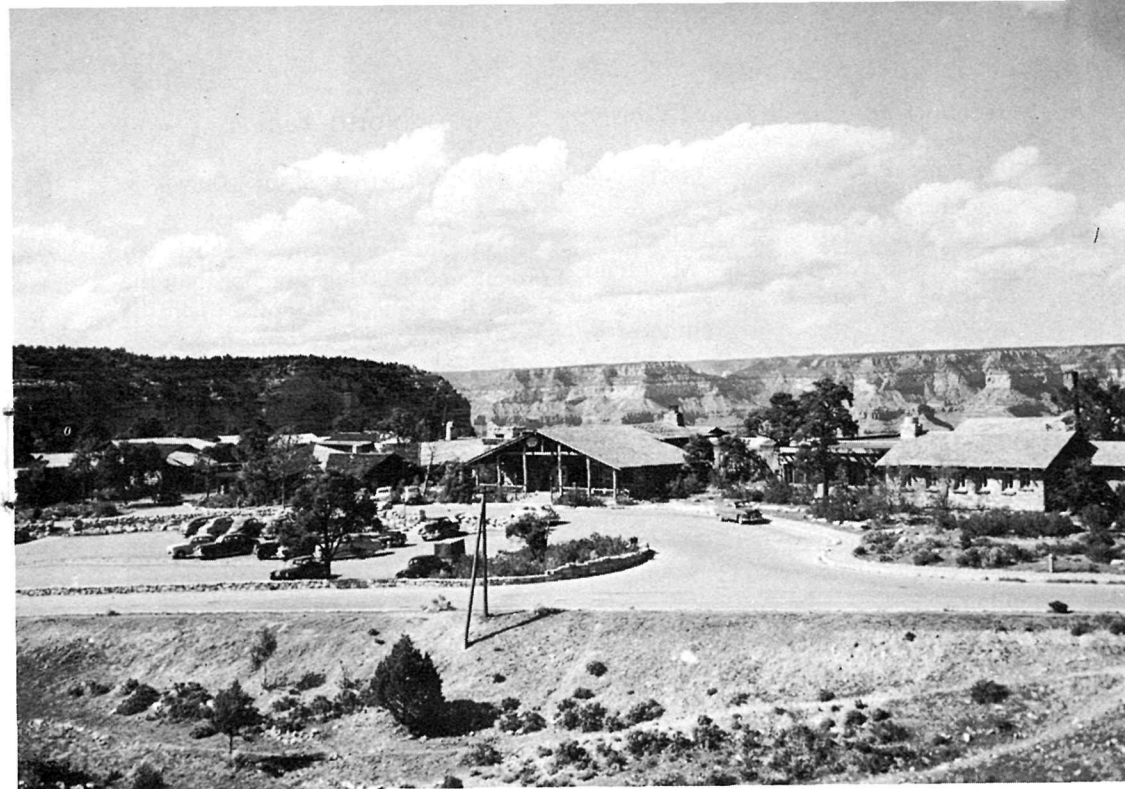
Saddle Horses.—Scheduled parties make 2-hour trips along the forested bridle paths, and special half- or full-day trips may also be arranged. Guides must accompany all riders.

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.—Grand Canyon Airlines offers scenic flights over the canyon from Grand Canyon Airport, 18 miles south of the park, and air ferry service between Grand Canyon Airport and VT Park, 5 miles north of the park. Information on these services, which are usually operated between April and November, is available at park offices.

Kolb's River Exploration Lecture.—At Kolb Studio, just west of Bright Angel Lodge, an illustrated lecture



BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE ON THE SOUTH RIM

describing two boat trips through the canyons of the Green and Colorado Rivers made by Emery and Ellsworth Kolb, in 1911 and 1923, is given daily at 11:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

VISITOR SERVICES

Visitor Center.—Information and orientation for park visitors, exhibits on history and natural history. Ranger on duty.

Yavapai Lookout.—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 (subject to the weather).—Conducted each evening during the summer season at the campfire site in the public campground, 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 Studio 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, lodge accommodations on the North Rim are available only from June 18 to September 10. This section is open to travel, however, until about October 15, when the road is blocked by snow. Cafeteria meal service and cabins are available from May 15 to October 15.

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 are subject to change,



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

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 Transsept, 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.

Free Campgrounds.—Visitors having their own camping equipment may make free use of the campground maintained by the National Park Service at Bright Angel Point.

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.

Saddle-horse and Muleback Trips.—On the North Rim, horseback riding is particularly enjoyable. One-day escorted trips are made to 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.

VISITOR SERVICES

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

Nature Walks (subject to weather).—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 (subject to weather).—Talks on the geology and natural history of the region are given free every evening, except Sunday, at the campfire site in the public campground by naturalists of the National Park Service.

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 students.

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

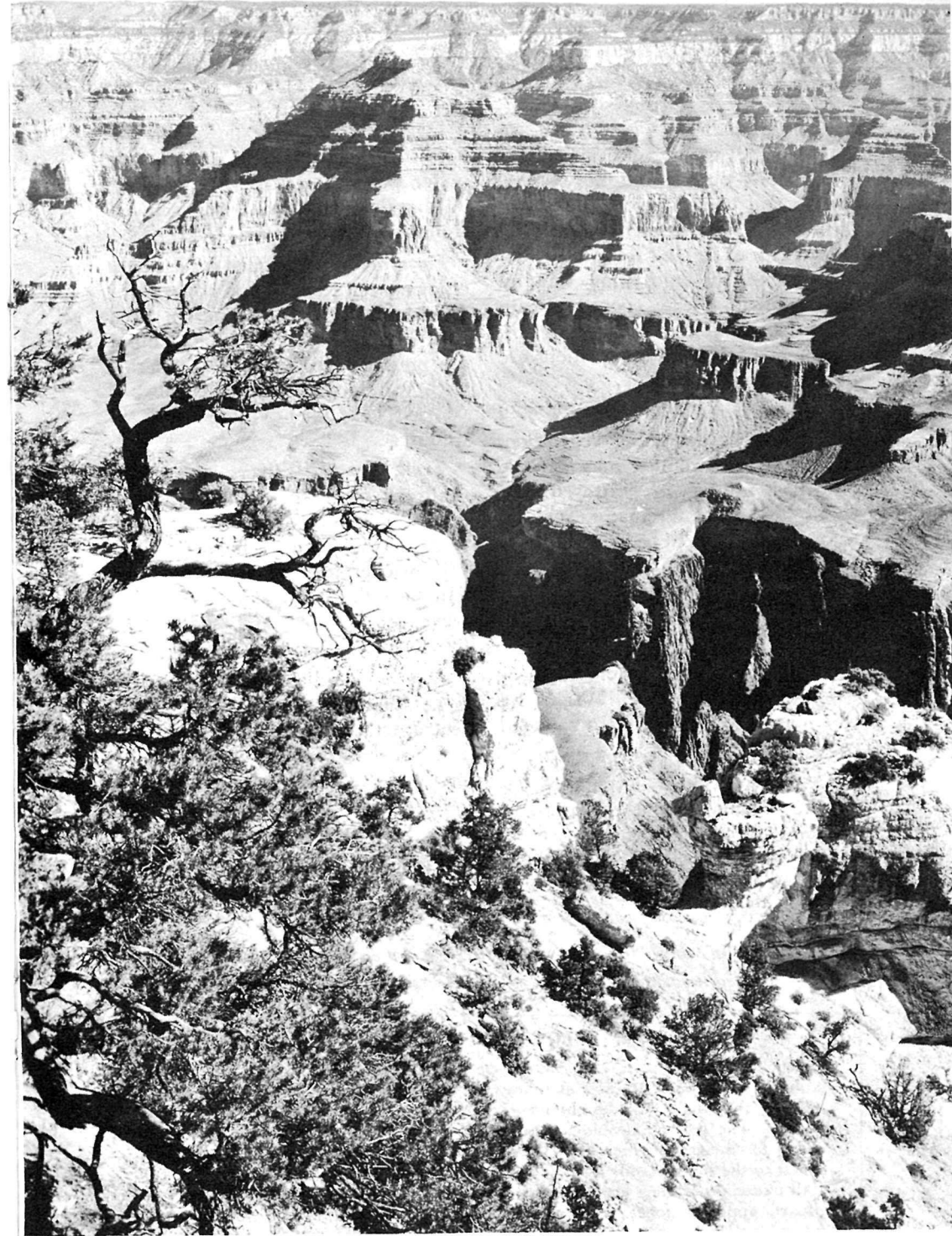
Telephone.—There are telephone connections between Grand Canyon Lodge and various points throughout the park, as well as long-distance service.

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 services 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.



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 nonflammable refuse. Wood and water are provided in all designated campgrounds.

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.

Park rangers are here to help you as well as to enforce regulations. If you need information, or are in any difficulty, see a park ranger

Dogs and cats are allowed in the park if on leash, crated, or otherwise under physical restrictive control at all times. Such animals are excluded from trails in the canyon.

Park roads are designed for leisurely enjoyment of scenery, and not as high-speed highways. The *maximum* speed limit is 45 m. p. h., and reduced limits are prescribed by signs. A moderate pace will increase the protection of yourself, of other visitors, and of wildlife.

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 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 in park streams is in accordance with Arizona State laws, and an Arizona license is required.

VISITOR USE FEES

Automobile, housetrailer, and motorcycle permit fees are collected at entrance stations. When vehicles enter at times when entrance stations are unattended, it is necessary that the permit be obtained before leaving the park and be shown upon reentry. The fees applicable to the park are not listed herein because they are subject to change, but they may be obtained in advance of a visit by addressing a request to the superintendent.

All national park fees are deposited as revenue in the U. S. Treasury; they offset, in part, appropriations made for operating and maintaining the National Park System.