

A glimpse of Taos
Indian Village

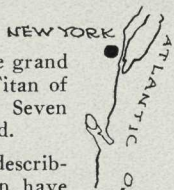
inspire all that view the grand reproduction of the "Titan of Chasms"—one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Many attempts at describing the Grand Canyon have been made by some of our greatest writers, and the descriptions are most glowing. But merely a word picture cannot do this Canyon justice, for it is so immense, so deep, so magnificent, and so fascinating in its constantly changing vari-colored and hued beauty.

Oh, you must SEE it, to conceive its grandeur.

At the San Francisco Exposition a reproduction of this Canyon is shown. Do not miss it.

And after you have seen the reproduction, see the REAL Grand Canyon, en route home.



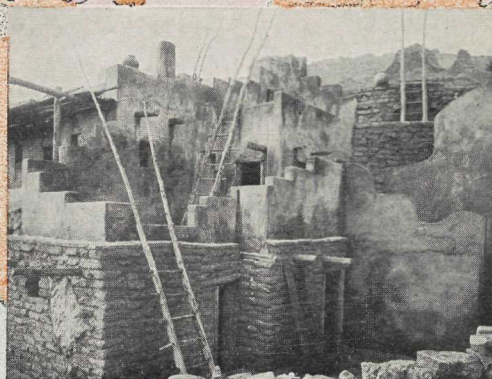
GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA REPLICA

Panama-Pacific
International
Exposition
San Francisco





The Old Church and Part of Trail



A corner of Taos



Main Entrance to Indian Village

IN the center of THE ZONE, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, stands the Santa Fe Exhibit—a reproduction of the Grand Canyon of Arizona and Pueblo Indian Villages.

The Exhibit covers about six acres of ground, and, in many respects, is the greatest Exhibit ever built at any Exposition. It is the result of many years of careful study of the Grand Canyon by W. F. Sesser.

Over one hundred miles of the great Canyon is shown, each section reproduced accurately and carefully, and wrought so wonderfully that it is hard for the observer to realize that he is not standing actually on the rim of the Canyon itself.

It required confidence, and courage, on the part of the Santa Fe management and Mr. Sesser to undertake the construction of so gigantic a production, but it has been accomplished, and now it stands out as a wonderful masterpiece.

The Grand Canyon of Arizona is one of

the world's greatest natural wonders—a gorge over two hundred miles long, from a mile to a mile and one-half deep, and ten to fifteen miles wide from rim to rim. At the bottom of this great chasm flows the Colorado River, which is one of the factors responsible for this immense chasm in the earth's crust. This great gorge is filled with mountains, some of them 5,000 feet high, on the top of which the observer looks from the rim.

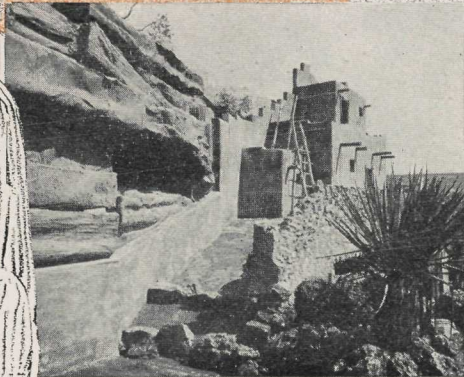
The various strata of rock composing the crust of the earth are exposed to view—the white limestone on the surface, the red sandstone, the blue lime, and the bottom gorges of deep purple granite form a marvelous combination in color effect. The activity of the elements, the winds of centuries, the rains and the surging river, have shaped and fashioned this wonderful Canyon into weird and grotesque formations.

Perhaps nowhere else is the crust of the earth's surface open to view so vividly. The story of its formation is written in rock, as if

it were a printed page—the waving of the water, and the raging of the winds have left their handwriting in stone.

This Canyon has been reproduced at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in some of its most imposing phases. The Exhibit covers about six acres of ground, and the cost of building it is \$300,000. The expense for the entire work was borne by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, from whose lines the Canyon is accessible.

The Grand Canyon of Arizona, at the Exposition, is viewed from observation-parlor cars, moved by electricity on an elevated trestle along the rim of the Canyon. The observer can see seven of the grandest and most distinctive points of the Canyon, and over one hundred miles of the great gorge. The ride lasts thirty minutes. All resources of modern science in electrical effects have been exploited, and the best talent of the world was engaged in the work of reproduction. The late Walter W. Burridge, of New



Part of Walpi Trail

York, made some of the original studies. A. W. Street and W. F. Dabelstein, of New York, are the artists that helped to make this Exhibit so fascinating.

The reproduction has been constructed by building the foreground in perspective, and by carrying off the distance on painted set pieces. The foreground has been built entirely of material brought from the Canyon. Rocks, old trees, cactai, and all materials forming the rim were collected and shipped to the Exposition Grounds for the purpose of building the foreground, and these materials were worked into, and were made a part of, the picture. The exquisite colorings of the Canyon were brought out wonderfully well. The most brilliant reds, yellows, purples, and combinations of colors that give the misty blue haze that hovers over the Canyon are seen also in the reproduc-



A corner in the Indian Village

tion. All the most prominent characteristics have been reproduced carefully and realistically. In some places the enormous depth of 7,000 feet in effect has been developed. And all of this has been done on a scale that was never before undertaken.

The realism of the work and the atmosphere of the Canyon are of the highest artistic character, and are evidences of the great labor and pains that have been taken to create this wonderful production.

The Pueblo Indian Village, on the roof of the main building that extends across the entire frontage on THE ZONE, while intended originally only for an attractive front of the main Exhibit, was enlarged and developed into a marvelous Exhibit of itself, wherein the daily life and the character of the Pueblo Indians are shown accurately. These wards of the Nation, these vanishing tribes of men, are living here, engaged in the occupations of their daily life, in the same environment that surrounds them on the reservation.

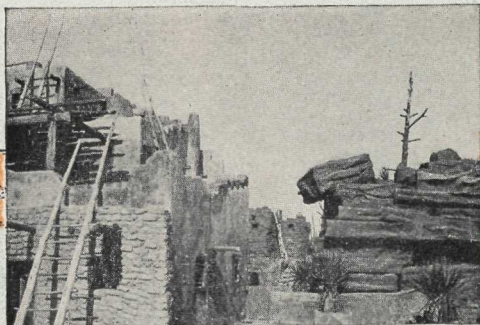


Silversmith's Booth—Indian Village

All of the rock, adobe, logs, and material of which this Village has been constructed was brought from the reservation, and the public is afforded an opportunity for such close personal observation that has never before been given. Navajo blanket weaving, pottery making, basket weaving, grinding corn by hand with stone pestle, and many other things of a similar character, are going on constantly, and the public is permitted to see where and how these people live, and what they do.

Here are housed the Navajo, the Zuni, the Hopi, the Supai, and the Acoma Indians. Accurate reproductions of the Pueblos have been built out of the adobe and rock brought from the reservation for this purpose. No attempt is made to attract public attention by dancing, noise, or anything of a freaky character. These people are living here in their original homes.

The greatest care and pains had been taken to adhere rigidly to the absolute truth in the



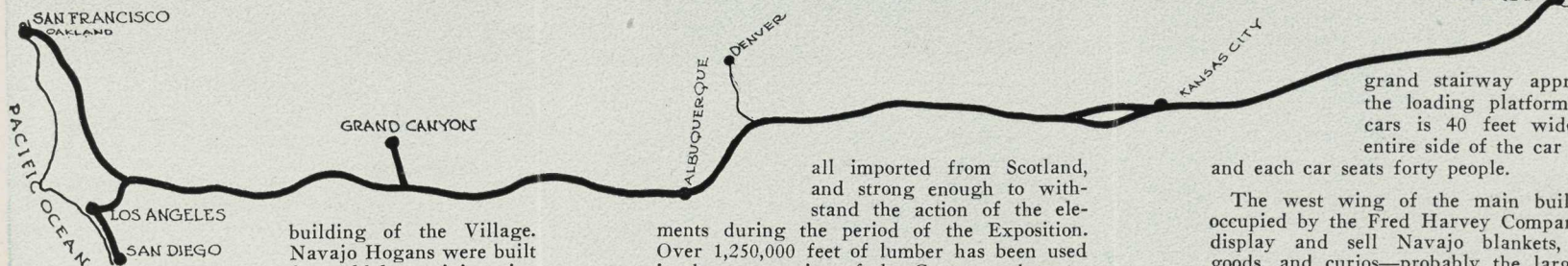
Looking toward Walpi—Indian Village



Navajo Hogans



The East Trail—Indian Village
CHICAGO



building of the Village. Navajo Hogans were built from old logs, pinion pine trunks, and old cedar trunks—from the reservation.

This Village looks centuries old. In the front construction are 230 tons of steel, which was necessary to hold up the enormous weight of the stone Village above. There are some giant cactai, one specimen of which weighs over 4500 pounds. It cost \$500 in labor to take it from the ground, to crate it, and to place it in the Village. Over 50,000 square yards of linen canvas has been used for the set pieces in the Grand Canyon of Arizona—

all imported from Scotland, and strong enough to withstand the action of the elements during the period of the Exposition. Over 1,250,000 feet of lumber has been used in the construction of the Canyon, sub-structure buildings, etc. The artists required eight tons of white lead and color. Fourteen carloads of rock from the Canyon and six carloads of old tree trunks, ferns, and smaller cactai have been worked into this Village.

Mr. Sesser worked three years on the plans and specifications and supervised the construction in every direction to the most minute detail.

The lobby of the main building is 80 feet wide, and the ceiling is 27 feet high. The

grand stairway approaching the loading platform of the cars is 40 feet wide. One entire side of the car is open, and each car seats forty people.

The west wing of the main building is occupied by the Fred Harvey Company, who display and sell Navajo blankets, Indian goods, and curios—probably the largest and finest collection of Navajo blankets and Indian curios ever assembled at one place. The east wing quarters the office of the management, a large reception parlor, a ladies' rest room, and the headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who will maintain a committee in attendance each day, to welcome all visiting Daughters to the free use of the rest room and to its many conveniences.

The Grand Canyon is a magnificent Exhibit in a most beautiful and spectacular Exposition. Its gorgeoussness and exquisite coloring