

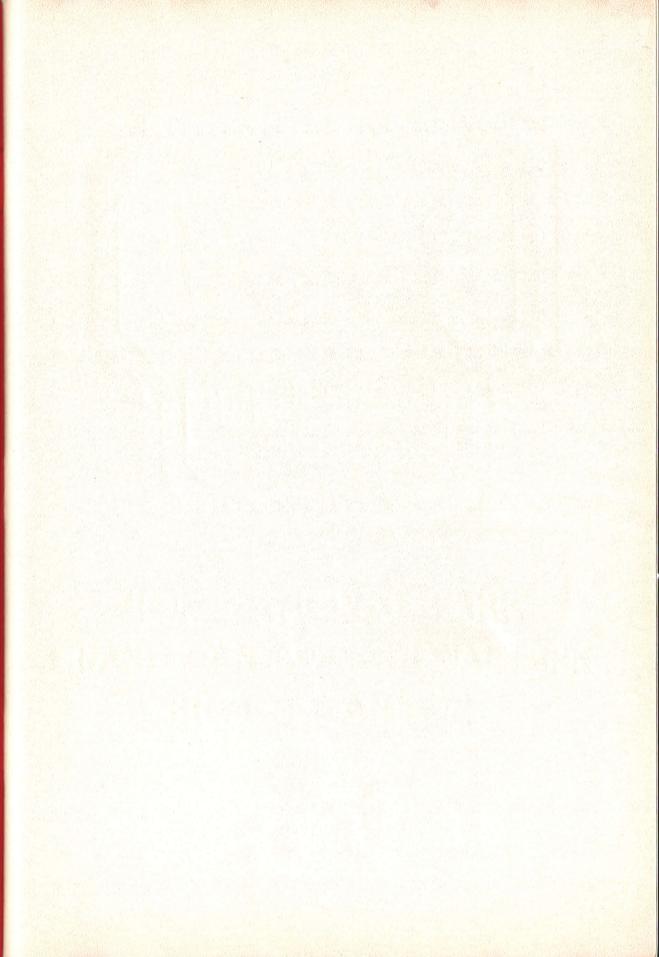
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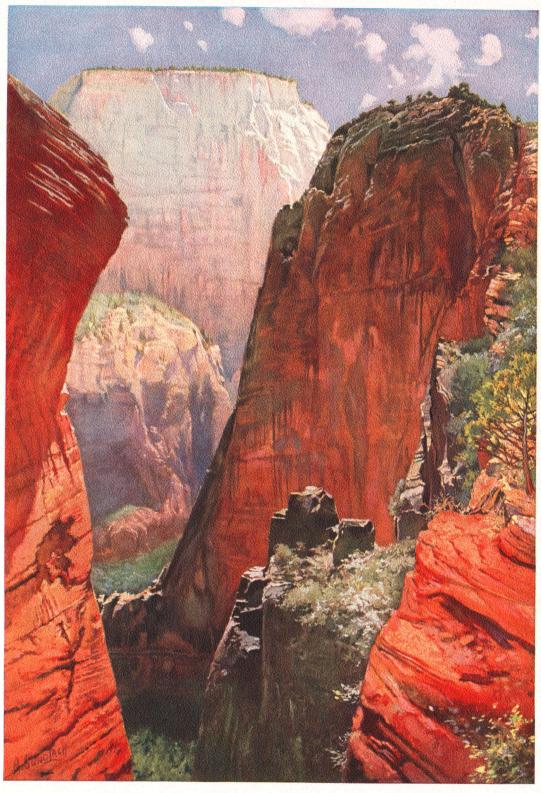
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GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM
OMAHA, NEB.



ZION NATIONAL PARK GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK BRYCE CANYON CEDAR BREAKS KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST



ISSUED BY THE
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM



The Great White Throne from the Royal Trail, Zion National Park

ZION NATIONAL PARK GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK BRYCE CANYON CEDAR BREAKS KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

In this far-flung frontier region are stupendous canyons, sublime in form, exquisite in color; vast chasms filled with painted architecture from all the ages and peopled with lifelike statues vivid with ever-changing colors. It is America's newest, most colorful vacation-land.

And there are prismatic plains, stately forests filled with deer and other wild life, quaint Mormon villages, extinct volcanoes, wild horses, prehistoric ruins.

It requires only five days for this enchanting tour after leaving your Pullman at Cedar City, Utah, the gateway; shorter tours to individual regions are available.

The Union Pacific System maintains handsome, modern lodges, with de luxe accommodations, and operates big, easy-riding motorbuses. All facilities are approved by the National Park Service of the U. S. Government. There are miles of scenic horseback trails. The summer climate is delightful. You will meet interesting people from all parts of the world on America's greatest combination scenic tour.

The following pages give accurate descriptions of the region, and rates for the accommodations for the visitor. Ask any Union Pacific Representative shown on page 55 for railroad and Pullman fares and train service.

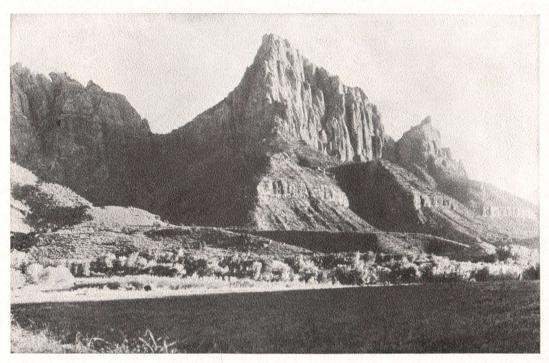
The Land of Sublime Canyons and Gorgeous Chasms

Touched by a light that hath no name, A glory never sung, Aloft on sky and mountain wall, Are God's great pictures hung.
—Whittier

SOUTHWARD from the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude the surface of Southwestern Utah descends in magnificent "Cyclopean steps" from the flattened summits of the Wasatch Mountains, 11,000 feet high, to 3,000 feet at the Rio Virgen, then ascends gently in Arizona to the colossal arch of the Kaibab Plateau, 9,000 feet in elevation and overlooking the Grand Canyon of Arizona. These Titanic terraces and palisaded plateaus, more particularly the flaming canyons and richly sculptured amphitheatres cut from their colorful rock layers, form scenic spectacles

unsurpassed elsewhere on the globe. To see them, though easy, is both an adventure and an artistic delight.

The little-known land in which they lie is a frontier, emerging from the pioneer stage of existence. It is not so long since the Mormon forts along the way actually repelled Indian attacks; it is not so far to fastnesses where cougars come forth to prey on deer, or to desert valleys where wild mustangs range. On the edge of the plains are ruins of primitive dwellings of which the modern Indian knows nothing; in many a secluded canyon are the more mys-



The Watchman, Zion National Park

terious homes of the cliff dwellers. The ranchers have built quaint, poplar-shaded villages with houses of adobe, and their fertile farms are often fenced with stone.

It is a vast, mysterious land of purple sage and empurpled distances, of fantastic rocks vivid with color, of sun-magic and the wizardry of wind and water. It is a place to drink in beauty, to form new con-

ceptions of the divine.

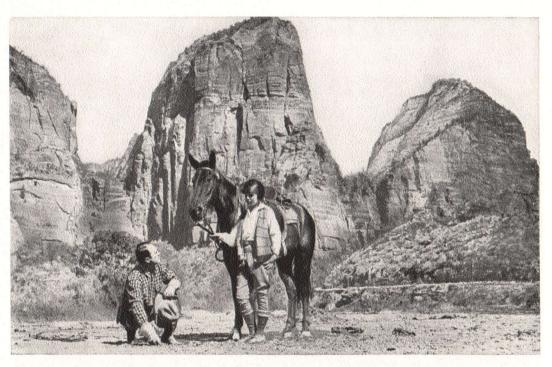
There are three geological subdivisions of the region from north to south: the High Plateaus; the Terraced Plateaus; the Grand Canyon Platform. From Cedar Breaks on the High Plateau it is more than one hundred miles to Bright Angel Point on Grand Canyon's North Rim; from Hurricane Ledge on the west, eastward to the Colorado River is more than one hundred miles.

The country reveals fascinating chapters of geologic history; it has undergone great transitions, changing through several cycles from sea bottom to mountain top. It is a region broken and tilted by tremendous displacements; a region scorched and branded by the action of volcanoes long since extinct; but more than all else, from the viewpoint of human interest, a region wonderfully sculptured and given its most distinctive character by the beauty-creating genius of erosion.

From Cedar Breaks, cut into mountains

11,000 feet high, the vision has a sweep of one hundred miles, and the vast terraces may be seen thrust out to the south like promontories into the sea. Where one plateau succeeds another, the uppermost presents winding cliff walls, hundreds of miles in length and superbly distinctive in color and carving. More than ten thousand feet of strata are exposed, "a library of the ages in vivid bindings" that contains the fossil remains of creatures since the morning of life on earth. Each step downward indicates the removal, by streams, rain, frost and wind, of all the rock-layers above it. From the Grand Canvon Platform, these ten thousand feet of strata have been completely swept away. 10

The highest of the Terraced Plateaus, the Markagunt and Paunsaugunt, in which Cedar Breaks and Bryce Canyon lie, break down in spired palisades of the Pink Cliffs, endless in sculptured variety. Beneath the Markagunt lies the Kolob Plateau, into which flaming Zion Canyon is sunk, forming noble cliffs of red and soft white. The next step downward displays the glowing, castellated Vermilion Cliffs, perhaps the grandest of all. Lower still are the Shinarump Cliffs, banded with reds, browns, yellows, greens and purples. Between them and the Kaibab lies a stretch OAtable of the geological formations is on pages 53 and 54.



Angels Landing, Zion National Park

of desert tinted like a rainbow. Such is the strange, magnificent and colorful structure of the land.

Zion Canyon is a narrow and extremely deep gorge, its walls banded with creamy white and many shades of rich red, a matchless series of carvings by the greatest of all sculptors, erosion. Several of its mighty rock temples rank with the most majestic masses in the land. The variety of its massive sculpture, the exquisite harmonies of its painted precipices, the grandeur of its stupendous buttes and walls, its cycle of glorious color from dawn to sunset are sources of delight to the artistic instinct within everyone. It has one aspect of magnificent beauty from its green-garbed floor, another from its dizzy rim of white; from the dusky depths of The Narrows the strongest sensation is awe.

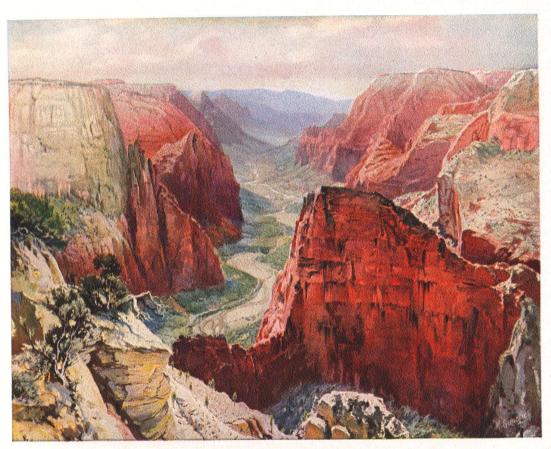
Zion National Park includes other canyons of unusual interest and the entire terrace-top of the broad Kolob Plateau is a domain of strange, fantastic formations and deep chasms. A number of well-preserved cliff dwellings, some of them unexplored, are within its boundaries.

Cedar Breaks, the highest of Utah's sculptured chasms, is a place of wild and lofty beauty, a series of vast, statued basins sunk into the summits of the mountains. Hundreds of outflung bastions and buttresses

supporting towers, parapets and craggy spires extend from the forested rim down into the painted abyss where, dotted by the green of pines, many tones of red, orange, yellow, purple and white are banded and splashed in a symphony of color literally unbelievable until seen.

Bryce Canyon also is an amphitheatre, a richer, more compacted bit of resplendence. You hardly believe that Bryce Canyon exists until you have gazed a second time; so amazing is its beauty that it seems like the flashing vision of a dream. It is a miracle of erosion, a peerless fantasy of color. From the depths of the great sunken bowl, in pairs, in groups, in clusters, in hosts and in myriads, leap to the eyes the most amazingly bizarre rock forms, slender, dainty, bulky, grotesque—a bewildering combination that suggests both heaven and hell, in which the angelic easily predominates. In the shifting light, these myriad forms, human, animal and geometrical, often seem to move from their castles and grottoes to meet the beholder. Bryce Canyon contains much of the architecture and the sculpture of all the ages, in one glorious chasm painted with all the shades and tints of pink, red, white, yellow, orange and purple.

What magic the morning and the evening sun performs on the pigmented pali-



Panorama of Zion Canyon from Observation Point

sades of this unique land! A dull rust red a moment ago, that distant temple now glows like fiery embers; the whites are more dazzlingly white and caressingly soft; the orange tones are enriched; the purple shadows swarm like birds. Colors flit mysteriously from column to column as if some one back stage were focusing spotlights. Dormant, crouching bulks appear to rise, stretch and add to their girths, decking themselves in their most splendid raiment to bid farewell to their master of ceremonies, the sun.

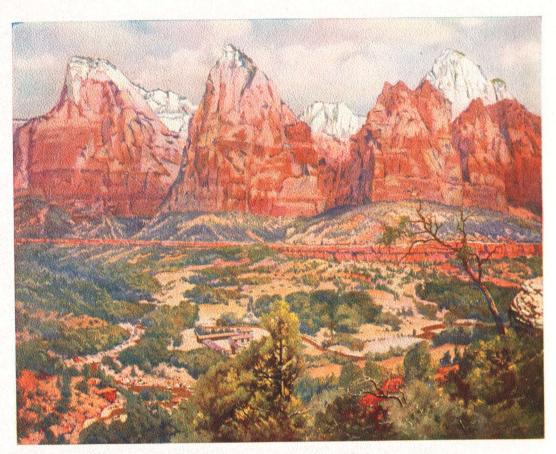
Farther to the south is the Kaibab Forest and Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), remote from traveled ways. Kaibab National Forest is the largest and most beautiful virgin forest in the United States. Beneath the stately pines and firs, the grassy forest floor is as clean as a carefully groomed lawn, and there are many open parks, aspen encircled, of bewitching charm. Numberless deer roam unmolested through this fairy forest and the rare white-tail squirrel flits ghostlike through its aisles. There Roosevelt hunted, and

discriminating beauty-lovers have sought

the region for years.

Words are of little avail to describe the Grand Canyon. Across the great plateau region the Colorado River has cut a series of canyons about two hundred and twenty miles long, a mile in depth and twelve miles in width. The Kaibab division is the deepest and wildest part of the Grand Canyon and presents its sublimest scenes. On the North Rim are some of the most celebrated of all the viewpoints, though heretofore known only to a few thousand travelers-Bright Angel Point, Point Sublime, Point Imperial, Farview Point, Cape Final and Cape Royal. A handsome new lodge, complete and thoroughly modern in its appointments, has been erected by the Union Pacific on the Canyon's brink at Bright Angel Point. The way has been made easy for you to see these wonder places of America in comfort.

On the following pages are detailed descriptions of the route, the principal scenic regions, the trails, the geological formations, and the accommodations for travelers.



The Three Patriarchs, Zion National Park

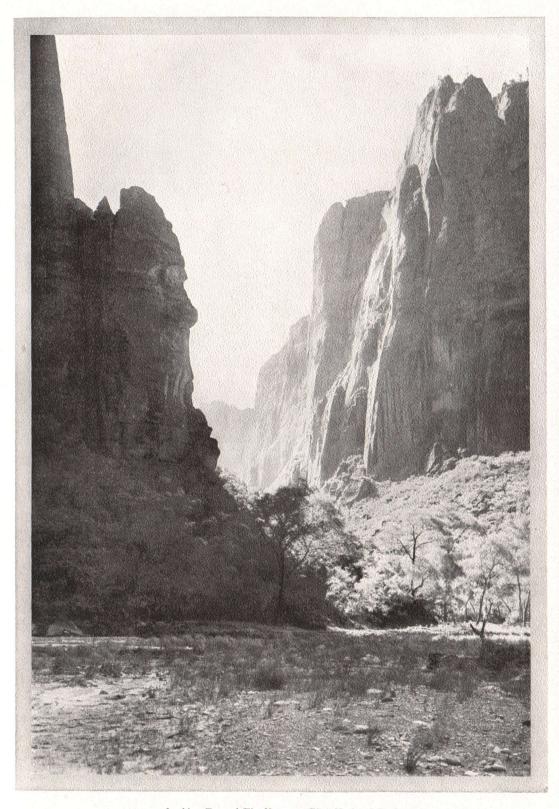
Cedar City to Zion National Park

All Union Pacific motor-bus tours start, after the arrival of the Pullmans, from Cedar City, Utah (see pages 46 and 47), terminus of the Union Pacific branch from the main line between Salt Lake City and Southern California.

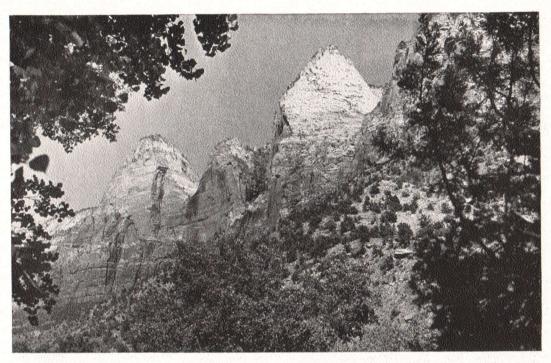
The Zion Park Highway runs along the floor of an arm of prehistoric Lake Bonneville. This is the Great Basin region, a sort of prison for running water; none of its streams ever reach the sea, but flow into shallow lakes where their waters evaporate. In the east are the steep scarps of the Markagunt and Kolob Plateaus limited by a tremendous fault plane, the Hurricane Ledge; in the west are the Iron Mountains, veritable masses of iron ore; in the south are the lofty Pine Valley Mountains, dead volcanoes whose wrinkled summits exceed 10,000 feet in elevation.

Hamilton's Fort, a few miles from Cedar City, was once a frontier outpost, the scene of several battles with Indians. Near the village of Kanarra the route passes over the rim of the Great Basin and enters the Colorado River watershed. Here Hurricane Ledge lifts more sharply into prominence, a precipitous rampart of gray and red rock mottled by piñons and junipers. The surface on which the road lies is the same as that on top of the ledge; the land in the valley either dropped some 2,000 feet or the plateau was upthrust an equal distance. Hurricane Fault, as geologists call it, is the most striking displacement in the West, extending from the Tushar Mountains along the Markagunt Plateau and southward across Grand Canyon, a distance of more than 200 miles.

The smooth, new road now parallels Ash Creek, a tributary of the Virgin, over lava flows where prickly pears, pin-cushion cacti, yucca, torchweed and miner's candlesticks grow among the sage and rabbit brush. Thereabouts the first view is had of the Valley of the Virgin, Utah's "Dixie,"



Looking Toward The Narrows, Zion National Park



The Two Brothers, Zion National Park

a tumbled region of low mesas, black volcanic cones, lava fields and areas of cherryred sand, settled by Mormon colonists in 1858. This "Dixie" section of Utah, about 3,000 feet in elevation, is sub-tropical in climate, grows a large variety of agricultural products including cotton and tobacco, and its Mormon villages have a quaintness suggestive of foreign lands. One of the most picturesque communities is Toquerville, named after an Indian chief. There the motor-buses stop so that the traveler may, in season, purchase from the ranchers for small sums a large variety of delicious fruit: figs, pomegranates, grapes, melons, almonds, peaches, pears, plums and apricots. Along the village street, with its double row of poplars planted as windbreaks, are odd houses of adobe fenced with stone, seemingly asleep beneath luxuriant fig trees; irrigation streams gurgle and sing with the cool seduction of flowing water in an arid land. The pastoral scene has an air of Biblical peace and plenty. Three miles south, the Harding Highway crosses La Verkin Creek, turns eastward, and begins to climb the plateau.

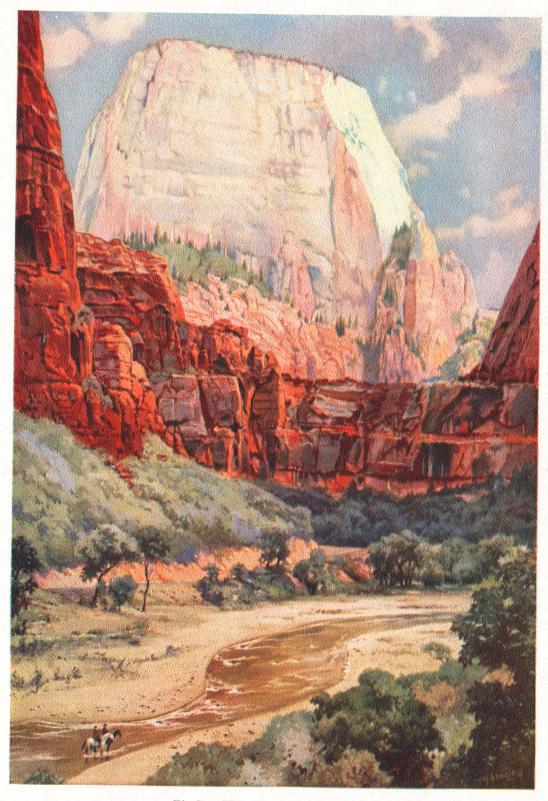
In an instant the scene changes completely. Long, buttressed and fretted mesa promontories parade solemnly into view, an endless array of marching mountains banded with buff, red, pink and gray, mountains that seem to have come from nowhere. Soon arises across the gray-green sage the huge rock cathedral called Smithsonian Butte, spired with silver and gray; and then, instantaneously dominating the entire landscape, there appears, at the gates of Zion, the West Temple of the Virgin. The striking beauty of this tremendous tinted temple of stone is best realized when it is irradiated by the morning or afternoon sun. Its southern façade forms a sundial for the villages at its foot. The finest description is that of Captain C. E. Dutton, a celebrated geologist who, while in the service of the United States government, wrote in 1880:

Captain Dutton's Description of the Gates of Zion

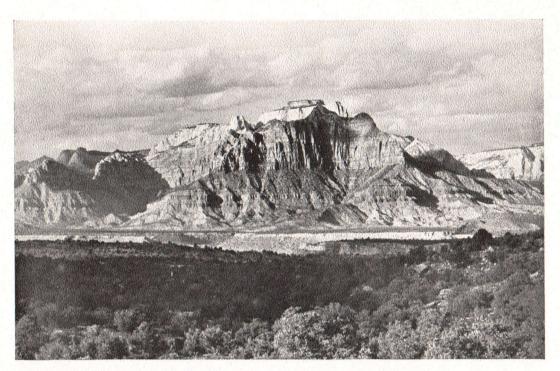
(Somewhat Abridged)

"In an hour's time, we reached the crest of the isthmus, and in an instant there flashed before us a scene never to be forgotten. In coming time it will, I believe, take rank with a very small number of spectacles each of which will, in its own way, be regarded as the most exquisite of its kind which the world discloses.

"Across the canyon stands the central and commanding object of the picture, the Western Temple, rising 4,000 feet above



The Great White Throne, Zion National Park



The West Temple of the Virgin, Zion National Park

the river. Its glorious summit was the object we had seen an hour before, and now the matchless beauty and majesty of its vast mass is all before us. Yet it is only the central object of a mighty throng of structures wrought up to the same exalted style and filling up the entire panorama. Right opposite us are the two principal forks of the Virgin, the Parunuweap coming from the east, and the Mukuntuweap, or Little Zion Valley, descending from the north. The Parunuweap is seen emerging through a stupendous gateway and chasm nearly 3,000 feet in depth. The further wall of this canyon swings northward and becomes the eastern wall of Little Zion Valley. As it sweeps down the Parunuweap, it breaks into great pediments covered all over with the richest carving. The effect is much like that which the architect of the Milan Cathedral appears to have designed, though here it is vividly suggested rather than fully realized. The sumptuous, bewildering, mazy effect is all there, but when we attempt to analyze it in detail it eludes us.

"The flank of the wall receding up the Mukuntuweap is for a mile or two similarly decorated, but soon breaks into new forms much more impressive and wonderful. A row of towers half a mile high is quarried out of the palisade and stands well advanced

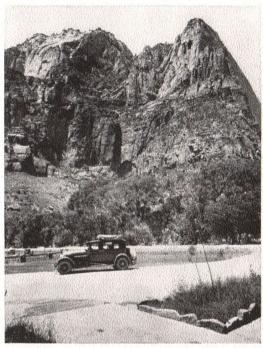
from its face. There is an eloquence to their forms which stirs the imagination with singular power and kindles in the mind of the dullest observer a glowing response.

Directly in front of us a complex group of white towers, springing from a central pile, mounts upward to the clouds. Out of their midst, and high over all, rises a dome-like mass which dominates the entire landscape. It is almost pure white, with brilliant streaks of carmine descending its vertical walls. At the summit it is truncated and a flat tablet is laid upon the top, showing its edge of deep red. It is impossible to liken this object to any familiar shape, for it resembles none. Yet its shape is far from being indefinite; on the contrary it has definiteness and individuality which extort an exclamation of surprise when first beheld. Call it a dome; not because it has the ordinary shape of such a structure but because it performs the functions of a dome.

"The towers which surround it are of inferior mass and altitude, but each is a study of fine form and architectural effect. They are white above and change to rich red below. Dome and towers are planted upon a substructure no less admirable. A curtain wall 1,400 feet high descends vertically from the eaves of the temples and is succeeded by a steep slope of ever-



The Sculptured Rim of Zion Canyon



Lady Mountain from Zion Lodge, Zion National Park

widening base-courses leading down to the esplanade below. The curtain wall is decorated with a lavish display of vertical mouldings, and the ridges, eaves and mitred angles are fretted with serrated cusps. This ornamentation is repetitive, not symmetrical. But though exact symmetry is wanting, Nature has here brought home to us the truth that symmetry is only one of an infinite range of devices by which beauty can be realized.

And finer forms are in the quarry Than ever Angelo evoked!

"Nothing can exceed the wondrous beauty of Little Zion Valley, which separates the two temples and their respective groups of towers."

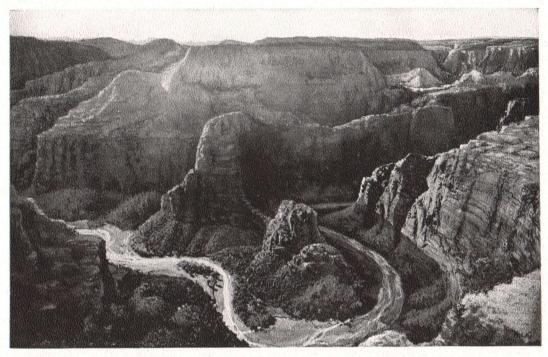
But the traveler has not yet reached the gates of Zion, although distant views continue to appear and disappear. The Virgin River is now near at hand on the right, a swift, moody, meandering stream whose red waters are the creators of the fertile farms along its banks and sometimes their destroyers. The foreground landscape is red, although the broad, sloping buttresses of the mesas, folded, fluted and flounced, display buffs, yellows, grays, browns and purples.

Near the Mormon settlement of Virgin City there is a view northeastward of sen-

sational Guardian Angel Pass. Across Great West Canyon, apparently, stands an immense dam of rock cleft by a rectangular aperture as regular as if cut by engineers; surmounting the barrier are two towering white and pink cones, the ghostly guardians of the gap. Another fascinating feature of the panorama is the apparent drawing together of the battlemented mesa promontories from all directions except the south; as the motor-bus moves eastward these carved and tinted headlands actually seem to advance upon the beholder. In the east are the pinnacled spires of the Eagle Crags, shattered to dagger-like sharpness.

Rockville, another quaint village beside the Virgin, was founded by Mormon pioneers in 1861, and was long an important telegraph station in this once isolated land. There is a petrified forest in the vicinity, with trees 80 feet long.

About five miles beyond, the two profound chasms, the Mukuntuweap (Zion) and the Parunuweap, converge; and the two sublime domes, the East and West Temples, with their incredible crests of crimson bleeding down their pale precipices, soar above the rushing waters. Springdale, the last Mormon hamlet, is passed; then the Ranger Station at the southern boundary of Zion National Park.



The Great Bend of the Mukuntuweap from the East Rim Trail, Zion National Park

Zion National Park

Legend and History

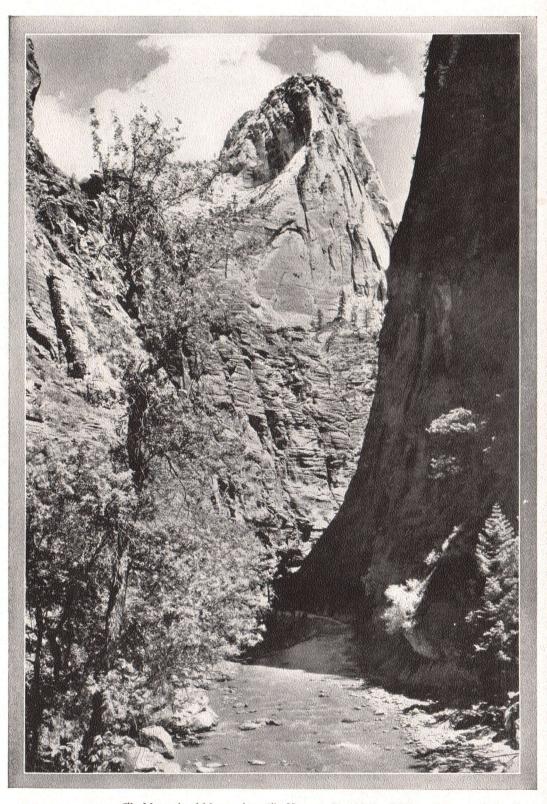
Zion National Park is a roughly quadrangular area of approximately one hundred and twenty square miles, sixty-two miles by highway from Cedar City, and sixty miles on an air line north of the rim of Grand Canyon. It was set apart as a National Monument under its Indian name, Mukuntuweap, in 1909. In 1919 its area was enlarged, its name was changed to that given it by the Mormon pioneers, and it was made a National Park.

There are cliff dwelling ruins in Zion Canyon, more in Parunuweap Canyon, and the modern Indians of the adjacent regions had a reverent acquaintance with its solemn and beautiful amphitheatres. Several interpretations are given of its Indian name, Mukuntuweap. Major Powell translated it 'straight canyon;' another interpretation is "place of many waters;" still another is 'place of the gods." One legend declares that the Paru-sha-pats Indians once saw a light upon the West Temple and supposed it to be a signal fire to warn them of a Navajo raid. But they found that the West Temple is unscalable and decided that the light was produced by friendly rock spirits; so, to them, it was "Rock-rover's Land."

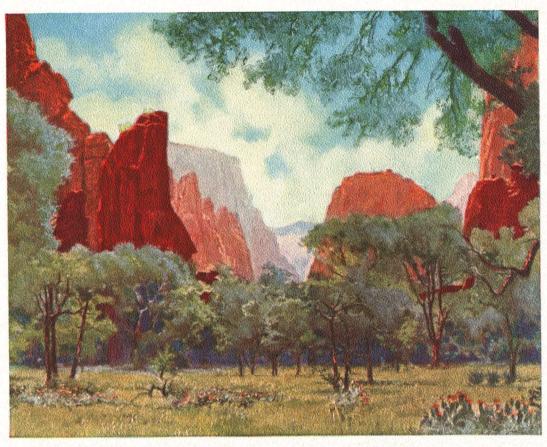
It is certain that the Indians who succeeded the cliff-dwellers regarded Zion Canyon as a place sacred to spiritual beings; for they sometimes laid their offerings of flesh and fruit at the foot of the crimson crags of Sinawava and none would spend a

night in their shadows.

Mormon colonists entered the region about 1858, began its patient reclamation by irrigation, and named the marvelous canyon "Little Zion," after the heavenly city to which their thoughts were turned. Major Powell, the famous explorer-geologist traveled the country in 1870. A few years later Captain Dutton studied it and in "The Tertiary History of the Grand Canyon District," a government monograph, now out of print, presented a picture that is "a classic of inspired description." From that time until 1909, except for the visits of a few artists and travelers of the adventurous type, Zion Canyon was practically unknown. Now it has a constantly increasing tide of travel and interesting people from all parts of the world gather at the handsome lodges; several large universities have sent classes there for summer study.



The Mountain of Mystery from The Narrows, Zion National Park



The Beautiful Temple of Sinawava, Zion National Park

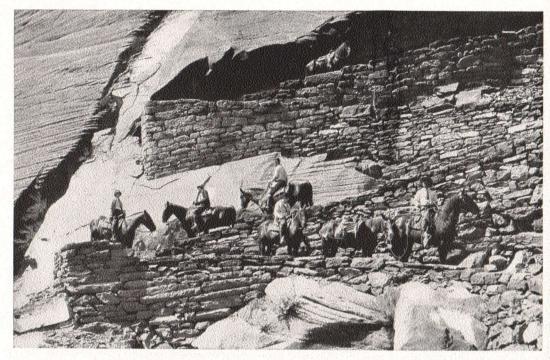
Description of Zion National Park

The outstanding feature of Zion National Park is Zion Canyon, the stupendous red and white gorge cut by the Mukuntuweap River from the Kolob Plateau through more than 3,000 feet of the Jurassic sandstones of the White and Vermilion cliffs and down into lower beds of mauve sandstone and shales of purple and red. The floor of Zion is 4,100 feet above sea level; the dome of the West Temple rises to 7,650 feet. The canyon is about fourteen miles long and varies in width from about a mile at Springdale to scarcely more than the reach of a man's outstretched hands in the upper Narrows where the river has cut a channel under the towering cliffs averaging 1,500 feet in height.

In places the canyon widens into courts and shrines of bewitching beauty such as the Court of the Patriarchs and the Temple of Sinawava. From the vermilion walls have been chiseled individual buttes and peaks of great bulk and majesty, among them Angels Landing, the Patriarchs, the

Great White Throne and the Mountain of Mystery. Many of them have never been climbed. And these soaring scarps and summits present such varied tints and hues of red that the expert in pigments is bewildered: from delicate pink to deepest carmine, from bittersweet and orient pink through orange chrome, flame-scarlet, vermilion, jasper, Pompeiian red and Indian lake to mahogany, ox-blood, maroon and a red that is almost black. In most places the walls are topped with creamy white and the green of pines. Everywhere they exhibit a wizardry of massive sculpture. The deep-set river is bordered with the verdure of cottonwoods, willows, birches, maples, boxelders, elms, oaks, aspens, pines, ferns and wild flowers; in mossy caves curtained by little waterfalls, deer cradle their fawns. The radiance of the morning and evening sun upon the tinted towers of Zion is among the finest of its spectacles; in the moonlight the canyon is impressive beyond description.

Upon the edge of the Park near Springdale is The Watchman, a stately cathedral-



The Royal Trail to the West Rim of Zion Canyon Safely Ascends a Sheer Precipice

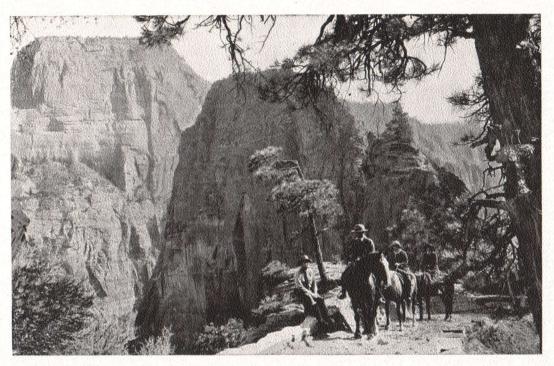
like pile of red sandstone. About a mile beyond is lofty Bridge Mountain upon whose upper slope may be discerned a great bow of stone, a natural bridge with a span of 100 feet. Among the Towers of the Virgin stands the Altar of Sacrifice, a buttressed white pile whose summit and wall are stained deep with flowing crimson, suggesting the bloody sacrificial place of some pagan god. The East Temple, on the right, is a splendid dome-like structure of pink and white surmounted by a carmine capstone, 3,000 feet above the river.

On the left is the Streaked Wall bearing strange white cones, and beyond it is Sentinel Peak. The west wall then recedes to form the fine Court of the Patriarchs, whence rise the three stately Patriarchs themselves, jagged pink and white pyramids. Above the east wall stand the Twin Brothers and the Mountain-of-the-Sun, the latter the first to glow in the light of dawn, the last to hold the evening rays. Lady Mountain, Mt. Majestic and Red Arch Mountain (with Zion Lodge at its foot) next appear, and Angels Landing, a sharp-shorn pyramidal wedge of Pompeiian red that projects boldly into the canyon and throws off from its foot a fluted oxblood mass of stone called the Great Organ. Round this the river winds in a great serpentine semicircle.

The Great White Throne

Just below the great bend in the Mukuntuweap River looms an isolated rock temple of imperial majesty, a truncated pyramid in some aspects or more nearly a flattened dome, its lower parts red, its upper surface tinting from rosy buff to chalky white, a forest of tall pines, acres in extent, upon its untrodden summit. This colossal butte, "one of the world's great rocks," is seen most effectively from the Temple of Sinawava, through the inverted arch of maroon rock, between the Great Organ and Angels Landing. The Great White Throne, sometimes called El Gobernador (the Governor), appears completely detached from the east wall, an independent and dominating mass. While it has not been officially measured, its wooded crest, "an inaccessible island in the air," is probably more than 3,000 feet above the river. In grandeur this white tower of stone is the peer of El Capitan of Yosemite, although there is no real similarity; the colors of the Great White Throne give it a dramatic quality that is highly sensational.

To the north is Cable Mountain, whence a rope of steel wire conveys lumber to the valley from the forested plateau. Between it and the next peak is Raining Cave and the crumbling walls of a cliff dwelling.



Great White Throne and the East Wall from the Royal Trail, Zion Canyon

The Temple of Sinawava

Beyond the bend the precipices of jasper red confine a grassy, flower-dotted meadow shaded by trees, where sphinx-like figures, colossi, and shattered columns of warm and sombre reds suggest the Egyptian ruins at Karnak and Thebes. Several obelisks rise isolated from the gardens of the shrine. This is the beautiful Temple of Sinawava, the last of the courts as one ascends the Canyon, where President Harding paid his tribute to the enchantment of Zion in 1923.

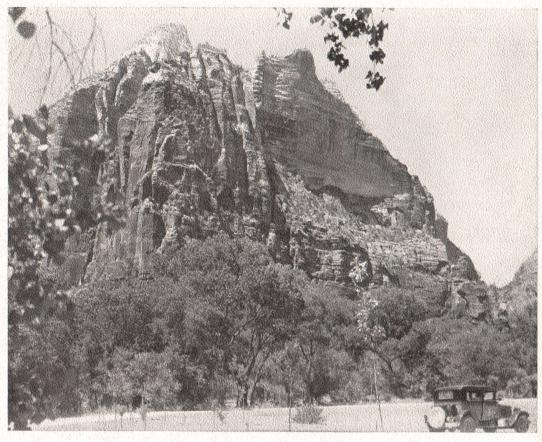
The rich variety of Zion National Park's wild flowers is best displayed in the Temple of Sinawava; they include many varieties of ferns and mosses, Mariposa lilies, orchids, columbines, gentians, larkspur, monkshood, anemones, the gorgeous blooms of the cacti, yucca, wild tobacco, buttercups, phlox, wild roses, lupine, violets, fireweed, locoweed, iris, prickly poppies, asters, sweetpeas, blue flax, primroses, mentzelia, shooting stars, Indian paint-brushes, Indian bread-root, wild licorice, mountain mahogany, wild apples, currants, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, Oregon grapes, celery, cinquefoil, goldenrod, monkey flowers, blue bells, spearmint, catnip, snowberries, marigolds, harebells, yarrow, clematis, daisies, mountain lilies, and many kinds of sage brush.

The Narrows

Half a mile beyond Sinawava, the red precipices become more perpendicular and close in toward each other until the gorge seems blocked, but a turn opens new vistas. Now, it is no more than seventy-five feet from cliff to cliff and the stream stretches from wall to wall. But there is one last glorious picture for those who must turn back. A short distance farther up the gorge soars an ethereal cone of pink and white, a peak of such appealing symmetry and delicate tints, so lofty and aspiring, that it evokes a cry of admiration. It is the Mountain of Mystery. In this part of the canyon are a number of deer which may often be seen in the courts and alcoves.

The Wet Trail

The Canyon continues some eight miles farther, but its exploration is only for the adventurous few. There is no trail but the winding river which fills the bottom of the gorge; sudden rainstorms send between the scarred and sculptured cliffs resistless torrents of water. With a competent guide those in search of unusual thrills may ride horseback several miles into the deep sunless cleft where great pendants of rock overhang and all but shut out the sky; where little waterfalls leap from green



Mt. Majestic, from Zion Lodge, Zion National Park

ledges; where one may almost touch both sombre walls with outstretched hands; where the stars may be seen by day. Many a time the canyon seems to end with prison-like finality and the sky seems lost forever. It is a travel adventure that may not be had elsewhere and one never forgotten.

Zion from the Rims

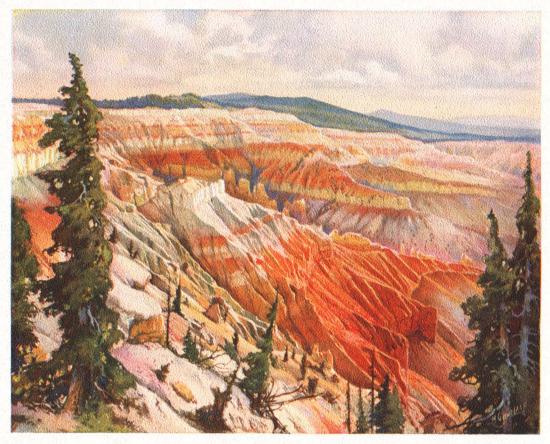
Seen from the rims of the Canyon, the aspect of Zion National Park is wholly different. Beyond the southern edges of the Kolob Plateau there appears a maze of fantastic variegated white and red buttes and cones criss-crossed by deep gorges of amazing narrowness. Bell-shaped white buttes with wide flaring bases support small forests on their level summits, often with pavilions of red gleaming through the pines. From the flowery, forested aisles of the high plateau, made accessible by the spectacular West Rim Trail (Royal Trail), these strange structures are separated from the beholder by great gashes in the curving sandstone slopes and by impassable abysses. From the end of the East Rim Trail, at

Observation Point, are to be had the finest views into the depths of Zion Canyon.

Mr. Hal G. Evarts thus described in *The Saturday Evening Post* his impressions from the West Rim:

It seemed that we gazed out across some vast oriental city that stretched away for a dozen miles. Scores of gaudy mosques and tinted towers, striped citadels topped by flat-roof gardens rose in countless tiers from this congested, painted metropolis. And the coloring! Imagine a tremendous city of spires and turrets, its buildings catching every dazzling reflection of the sunset. There were soft apricot and salmon tints, vague pinks and creams; lemon blending into deepest orange, with here and there a haunting suggestion of pale mauve. Brilliant red spires stood beside domes of ivory white. In many of these fairy structures the stratifications pitched so abruptly as to lend a spiralling, barberpole effect. . . .

And Zion Canyon is but a part of Zion National Park's wonderful "colony of canyons," many of which are unexplored.



The Painted Buttresses of Cedar Breaks

Cedar City to Cedar Breaks Cedar Canyon

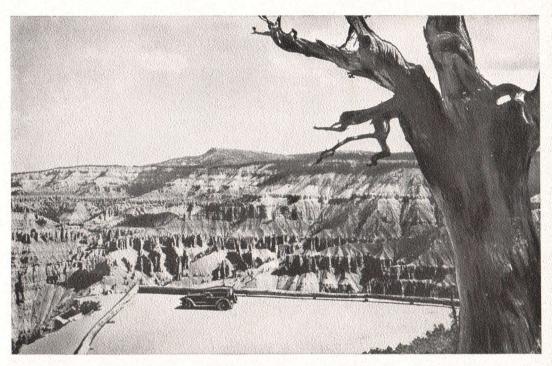
Cedar Breaks is twenty-five miles by highway east of Cedar City and four-fifths of a mile nearer the sky. Immediately east of the town the easy-riding motor-bus enters deep and rugged Cedar Canyon, its slopes covered with fine forests of conifers and aspens. The lofty walls assume impressive castellated forms that are especially striking at the mouth of Ashdown Gorge, eight miles distant. Ashdown Gorge is an extremely narrow, tortuous and precipitous rift in the mountain, down which rushes a sparkling stream from the vast furrows of Cedar Breaks. About one mile from the mouth of the gorge and high up the precipice is a magnificent, natural bridge with an arch of about sixty feet and a span of seventy feet.

Following Coal Creek, ever upward through the magnificent winding gorge, the road in one place actually runs under the cliffs, and presently occupies a shelf upon the shoulder of the Markagunt Plateau

whence are revealed glorious and far-reaching panoramas. The whole sweep of the Terraced Plateau country to the south is visible. Some twenty-five miles directly south, slashed into the green forests of the Kolob Plateau, are the mazy, white-topped temples and towers of Zion, edged with green and red, the grand West Temple dominating the scene. The sinuous profiles of the Pink, White and Vermilion Cliffs are discernible; and even the hazy arch of the great Kaibab Plateau, along the distant Grand Canyon of Arizona. Several extinct volcanic peaks are in the foreground.

This immense range of visibility is one of the strong attractions of the Terraced Plateau country; one sees again and again in new and startling aspects, the salient features of hundreds of square miles of territory and its spectacular and colorful geological structure.

At Midway the road turns northward for five miles through stately pines, firs and spruces and comes without warning to the edge of the series of startling abysses named the Cedar Breaks.



One of the Amphitheatres of Cedar Breaks from Point Supreme

Cedar Breaks

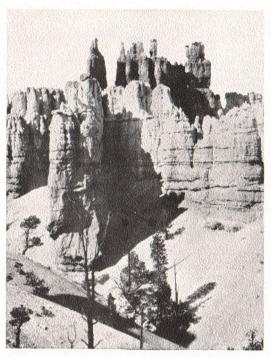
The Cedar Breaks are a series of vast amphitheatres or chasms eroded to a depth of 2,000 feet into the Pink Cliff formation at the summit of the Markagunt Plateau and covering an area of approximately sixty square miles in the Dixie National Forest. Their forested rims, 10,400 feet in elevation, have been etched back into Blowhard Mountain and adjacent eminences; and a short distance to the north the blunted volcanic crest of Brian Head rises 900 feet higher, affording a panorama of practically all of southern Utah, Nevada and northern Arizona. In the vicinity are several extinct volcanoes.

Within the yawning labyrinths countless thousands of grotesque and magnificent architectural forms, anointed with all the colors of the spectrum, flash into the eyes of the beholder. The rock forms are blends of Egyptian and massive medieval Gothic walls, suggestions of ancient castles modified in many surprising and original details, and rising generally from long, wedgeshaped base courses of white and orange. The colors change marvelously in response to the sun; pink or terra cotta is dominant, though, at times, orange tones seem to prevail. In broad aspect the color scheme is

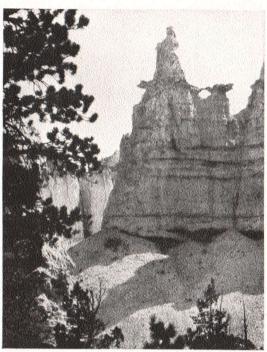
pink, red, coral, rose, terra cotta, mulberry, chocolate, orange, yellow, white, lavender and purple, with intermediate tints and hues that would form a dictionary of pigments; and on the scalloped slopes appears the green of spruces, firs and pines. An artist has counted more than sixty tints in Cedar Breaks.

There are six or seven great amphitheatres, semicircular or three-quarter circles in shape, with sharp ridges radiating from rim to center like the spokes of a wagon wheel. The few trails into the deep-slashed basins are faint and obscure, yet the descent with a guide offers unsuspected marvels; among them are the "Walls of Jericho," the "Gates to the Forbidden City," and a tinted waterfall whose far-dropping spray adds iridescent colors to the painted rocks. There only does one comprehend the immensity, the variety, and the sublimity of Cedar Breaks.

Along the rims are several viewpoints easily reached by the motor-bus; among them Point Supreme, Point Perfection and Point Lookout. Conspicuous in the welter of forms below are many red, castellated bastions in parallel rows; long, writhing dragon-like forms of pure white; and huge







Queen Victoria, Bryce Canyon

sprawling masses resembling dinosaurs, the color of blood. For all its beauty, the place might appropriately have been the dwelling place of prehistoric monsters. The panoramas westward across the deserts of the Great Basin into the sunset are notably fine.

In vastness, in variety of color, in wild grandeur, Cedar Breaks is the greatest of Utah's painted amphitheatres. In the forest, a short distance back from the rim, is the Union Pacific's handsome, rustic lunch pavilion and rest rooms, a stopping place on the motor-bus tour.

Cedar Breaks to Bryce Canyon

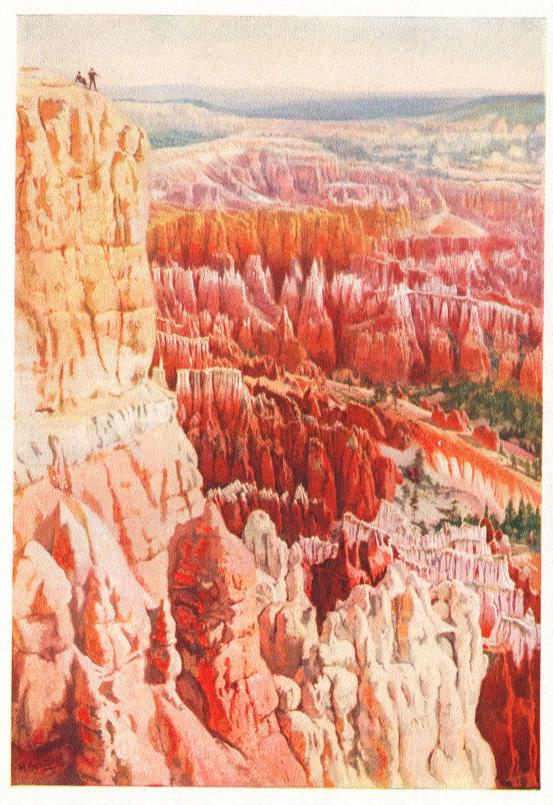
It is sixty-nine miles from Cedar Breaks to Bryce Canyon. Crossing the broad summit of the Markagunt Plateau the highway traverses fine coniferous forests that frequently open into charming "parks," and passes great areas covered with lava from Hancock Peak and the adjacent extinct volcanoes. Navajo Lake, a beautiful mountain tarn encircled by pines and a noted fishing water, is about eight miles beyond Midway.

Soon pretty Duck Creek, rising in full power from a fine roadside spring and filled with trout, parallels the highway for several miles, then disappears under the volcanic rock. At the crossing of Straw-

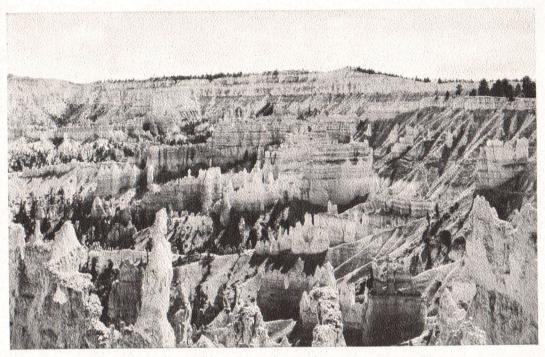
berry Gulch a little used trail extends southward to Strawberry Point, a famous observation place on the edge of the Pink Cliffs where there are astonishing panoramas of the painted-cliff country. The main highway is alternately surfaced with white, pink and red rock, a painted road in a land of color.

At Cedar Breaks Junction, the route turns north, following the head waters of the Sevier River, one of the most important streams of the Great Basin; to the eastward, in the vicinity of Hatch, vistas of the Pink Cliffs appear. Then the road crosses the Sevier and enters Red Canyon.

The rich red turrets and towers of this small but superbly beautiful canyon gateway are harmonious introductions to the greater glories of Bryce. Once within its narrow defile, the charming portal broadens into a little pine-dotted valley and its walls display hundreds of spires, windowed walls, bridges, columns and statue-like shapes of pink and ruby, with here and there a natural bridge. The road, often running through arches in the red cliffs, is as smooth as a city boulevard. Next, the route leads out upon the level, treeless surface of the Paunsaugunt Plateau, and comes with startling unexpectedness to the most splendid of the amphitheatres of the Pahreah Basin.



Bryce Canyon from Inspiration Point



Panorama in Bryce Canyon National Monument

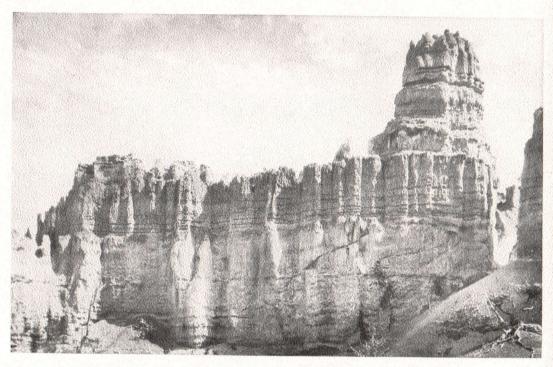
Bryce Canyon National Monument

Though Bryce Canyon is immense, it is not bewildering in its size and the beholder standing on its rim may readily understand its general plan and proportions. It is not a canyon in the usual sense, but an amphitheatre or basin of horseshoe shape, graven one thousand feet deep into the pink and white sandstones on the eastern edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau, at the head waters of the Pahreah River, in Powell National Forest; it is approximately two miles wide and three miles long and its rim is 8,000 feet in elevation. The area of Bryce Canyon National Monument, which was set apart by the Government in 1923 and is administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is 7,440 acres. It is said to have been named after an early rancher, Bryce, who raised livestock near its mouth some sixty years ago.

Bryce Canyon is probably the most astonishing blend of exquisite beauty and grotesque grandeur ever produced by the forces of erosion. It is not to be described, however imperfectly, except in the language of fancy. When lighted by the morning sun the gorgeous chasm is an immense bowl of lace and filigree work in stone, colored with the white of frost and the

pinks of glowing embers. To those who have not forgotten the story books of childhood it suggests a playground for fairies. In another aspect it seems a smoldering inferno where goblins and demons might dwell among flames and embers. But perhaps strongest is its likeness to some magnificent Oriental city, Babylon or Persepolis, still standing in silent glory despite the ravages of time. The prevailing colors of this iridescent basin, crowded with spires and statues, are pink, coral, red, orange, white, yellow, and purple, with hundreds of subtle hues and tints. Over many of the distant formations the atmosphere spreads a lavender haze.

In the maze of fancied architecture uprising from Bryce's sunken gardens, where pine, spruce and manzanita spread their greens, may be discovered structures that might have come from China, Egypt, Greece, the medieval cities of Europe and the ancient capitals of Mexico and Peru; there is a stronger likeness, perhaps, to some of those decaying temples, bursting with decoration, in the jungles of Burmah and Java. It is not difficult to find pagodas, mosques, castles, cathedrals, organs, pyramids, suspension bridges, leaning towers,



The Great Cathedral, Bryce Canyon

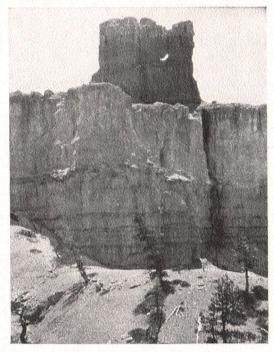
flying buttresses and stairways, colonnades, walls with niches and windows. Spires, columns, obelisks, singly and in groups, are everywhere, some of them topped by slabs, cones, bells and nondescript shapes. And there are multitudes of colored rock forms not to be compared to any familiar object. Among the established names in Bryce Canyon are the Cathedral, the Organ, the Sculptor's Studio, the Queen's Castle, Bluebeard's Castle, Ebenezer Castle, Tower Bridge, the Mormon Temple, Moon Temple, the Temple of Osiris, the Silent City and the Wall of Windows. All of the architects of antiquity might have drawn their inspiration from the silent cities of Bryce.

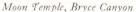
Also in this dream-tissue city are weird inhabitants statued in variegated stone; giants and gnomes, kneeling priests, marching soldiers, and many animal forms—figures that seem to move in the shifting play of light and shadow. They require little effort of the imagination, but awaken quick recognition even in the prosaic beholder. The most striking statues are those of Queen Victoria and the Pope.

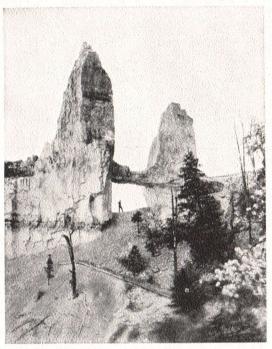
Looking eastward across the coral minarets of Bryce, may be seen the Table Cliffs, a detached part of the vast Aquarius Plateau. There the mesa rises by inclines and colonnades of buff and pink to a level platform where apparently stand several glorified acropolises, Grecian temples in ruins of rosy marble. Farther in the east, the amphitheatre opens out into the valley of the Pahreah River; the green fields surrounding the village of Tropic are visible, and the ramparts of the Kaiparowitz Plateau, where other wonders lie. In the southeast, more than one hundred miles away, may be seen the dim outline of Navajo Mountain. The regions in between are intricately cut up by deep canyons; in fact, no other region on earth is undergoing erosional destruction as rapidly as this.

Bryce should be seen from the west rim in the morning, from the east rim in the afternoon. The exquisite pageant of shimmering tints begins when dawn thrusts the first spears of light into the abysses. The best effects are obtained when the formations are between the beholder and the sun; it is then that lambent flames seem to flicker in the distant temples and play upon altars and columns, warming them into living, glowing color.

Horseback and foot trails extend in both directions along the rim of the Canyon from attractive Bryce Lodge, which stands among the trees a short distance from the brink, and the vistas change with almost every step taken. The Ute Trail descends into the Canyon and makes a wide circle







Tower Bridge, Bryce Canyon

along its mazy floor; the Comanche Trail crosses the center; other interesting but shorter paths are the Pinto, Navajo and Uintah Trails. Routes also lead to adjacent canyons in the Paunsaugunt Plateau, smaller yet hardly less beautiful than Bryce itself; one of them contains a fine natural bridge.

Every visitor should also spend at least half a day on the trails in the depths of Bryce, either on foot or horseback. Lacy designs and dainty figures, as seen from the rim, assume huge proportions when one is amongst them. There are sunless grottoes and vaults, artists' studios filled with half-

finished models and figurines, innumerable fantastic forms in bronze, jasper, ruby, topaz and alabaster effects. The trees growing there include four varieties of pine, two of fir, two of juniper and one of cedar; and there is a surprising variety of wild flowers. Each turn in every aisle and alley on Bryce's intricate floor has its charming revelations of contour and color.

Sunset affords another breath-taking spectacle. The visitor should see both dawn and dusk transform the great amphirheatre and should see it sleeping in the noonday light. Bryce Canyon is perhaps the most gorgeous spectacle in the world.

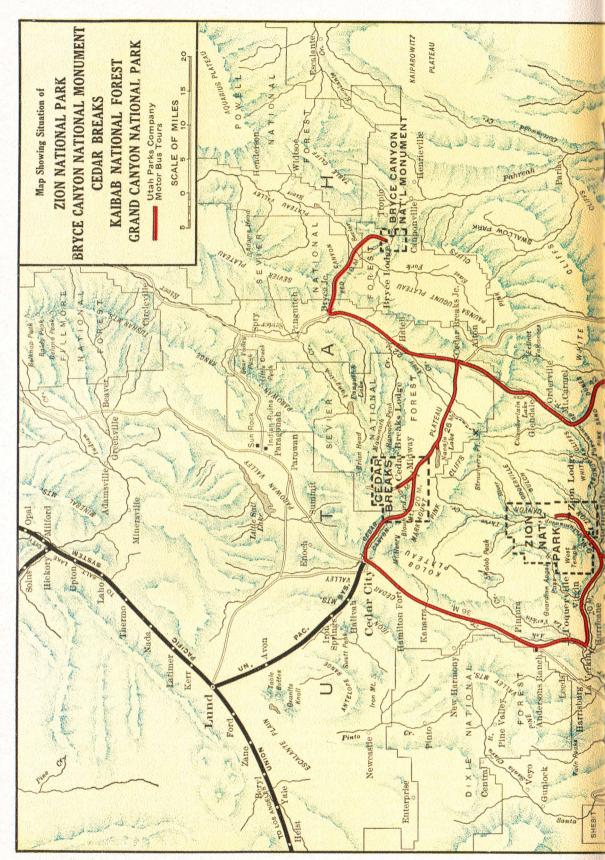
Zion Canyon to Kaibab Forest and Grand Canyon National Park

Via Pipe Spring National Monument

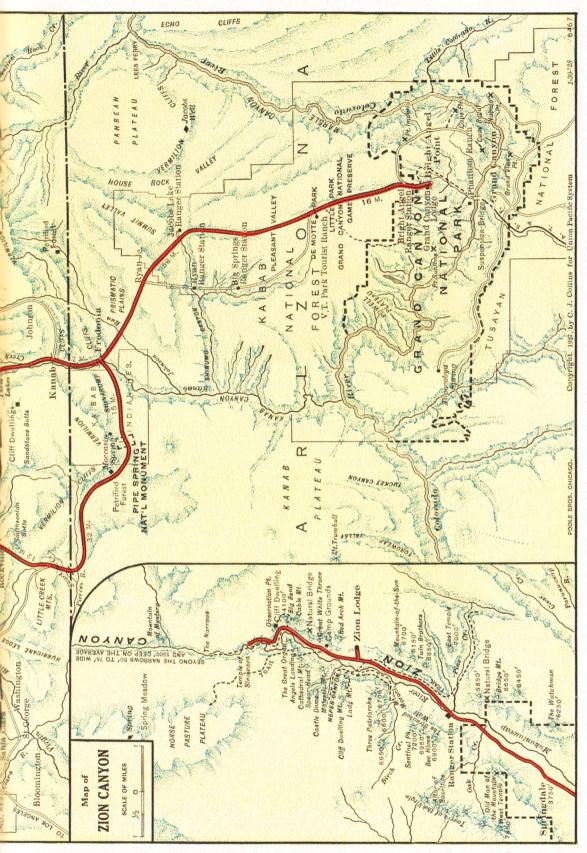
The highway crosses the *Rio Virgen* at Rockville and climbs the plateau, whence splendid views may be had from the motorbus of the Temples of Zion, particularly the West Temple. Near the Arizona boundary appear the magnificent Vermilion Cliffs, which stretch across Southern Utah for great distances; they present the arresting architectural effects of vast castles and cathedrals colored rich red, which becomes a vivid vermilion in the afternoon sun.

After crossing Short Creek into Arizona the immense blue arch of the Kaibab Plateau becomes more prominent and Mt. Trumbull, an extinct volcano overlooking Grand Canyon, looms in the purple distance.

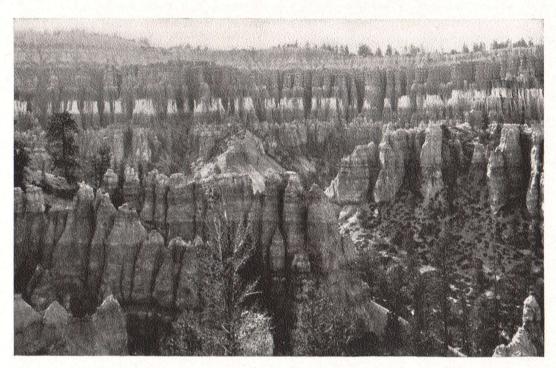
Upon this stretch of fascinating desert range many wild horses, some of them direct descendants, perhaps, of the Arabian steeds brought to America by the Spaniards. There are interesting stories of the swiftness and cunning of the mustangs in



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The Painted Spires and Minarets of Bryce Canyon

avoiding capture; and of their tempting mares from the corrals of the ranchers.

The road follows the Vermilion Cliffs eastward past a petrified forest on Cedar Ridge and through the Kaibab Indian Reservation to Pipe Spring, a celebrated oasis on the desert, created a National Monument in 1923. The two historic stone buildings standing there were erected by the Mormons in 1870 in fortress style for protection from the Indians; from beneath one house flows the finest and purest spring in all this frontier domain, daily discharging 100,000 gallons of cool water. The motor-buses stop at this interesting frontier outpost. Jacob Hamblin, a noted Mormon frontiersman, once camped there and shot the bottom out of a pipe to prove his marksmanship; whence the name, Pipe Spring.

At Pipe Spring, the Vermilion Cliffs recede northward and give place to the Shinarump Cliffs, banded with gorgeous colors—red, brown, lavender, chocolate and white. A conspicuous butte seen approaching Fredonia is The Battleship. Fredonia is a pretty little Mormon community of 300 inhabitants and the only town in Arizona north of the Grand Canyon. Kanab, just over the boundary in Utah, is a thriving Mormon village at the foot of the Vermilion Cliffs and 120 miles from the near-

est railroad; here a stop is made for luncheon. In the vicinity are many well-preserved cliff dwellings representing a very early stage of American culture; and to the eastward is an extensive petrified forest.

Between Kanab and the Kaibab are the Prismatic Plains, one of the most picturesque and exquisitely colored stretches of upland in America. Whites, blacks, browns, yellows, pinks, purples, reds and all their paler intermediate tints are splashed over the vast expanse, where cactus, yucca, piñon, sage, juniper and cedar somehow find sustenance.

Almost imperceptibly, the motor-bus has climbed the gentle slopes of the Kaibab, or Buckskin Mountain. Looking backward to the north one of the grandest spectacles of the Plateau Country is unfolded. Nearly 10,000 feet of terraced rock layers from Cedar Breaks downward are exposed edgewise across a frontage of some sixty miles. A glorious panorama, these painted precipices rimming the Prismatic Plains! First the rainbow-like Shinarump, then the Vermilion, White and Pink cliffs, tier upon tier and hundreds of miles in convoluted length, all shining and shifting in the sun.

Beautiful as are the plains, yet the transition to the limitless park-like forests of the Kaibab is a welcome delight.





Wild Horses near Pipe Spring, Arizona

Cliff Dwelling in Parunuweap Canyon

Kaibab National Forest

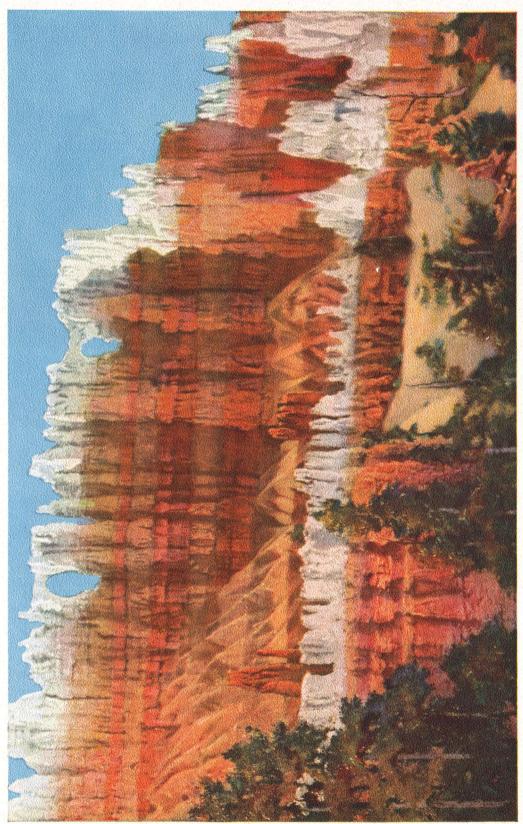
"Kaibab" is a Piute Indian word meaning "mountain-lying-down," a description that fits it well, particularly when seen from a distance. It is actually a vast plateau, some fifty miles long and thirty-five miles wide, and containing 500 square miles of Western yellow pine, Douglas fir and Engelman spruce diversified by charming aspen copses, the largest and most beautiful virgin forest in the United States. It contains also, but in lesser numbers, white firs, blue spruces, piñons and junipers. In elevation it rises from 7,500 to 9,300 feet above sea level.

Kaibab Forest occupies the top of a lofty plateau isolated on the south and east by the Grand Canyon, on the north and west by the mysterious plains, above which it rises 5,000 feet. On all sides are unexplored plateaus and canyons where untouched cliff dwellings stand. Beneath its stately trees the grassy forest floor is generally free from underbrush and fallen timber, as clean as if raked daily by ten thousand foresters; and although they are not widely distributed, there are many lovely wild flowers, mosses and ferns. Among the wild flowers are asters, several kinds of daisies, lupine, pentstemon or beardstongue, geraniums,

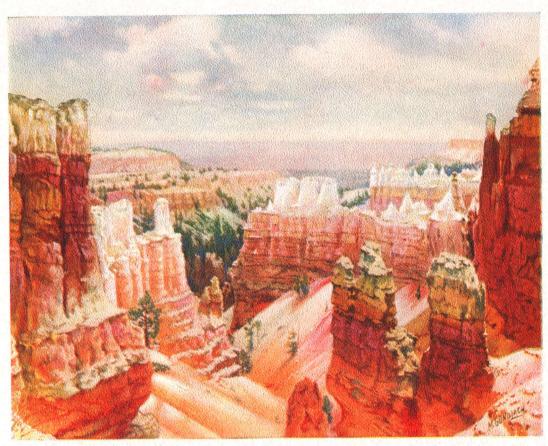
goldenrod, cliff roses, Indian paint-brush, Indian tobacco, pennyroyal, hyssop, cacti, yucca, locoweed, sandwort, everlasting and wild currants and gooseberries.

Scattered throughout its great extent are spacious "parks," green-swarded, treeless open spaces bordered by white-boled, quivering aspens, the advancing light cavalry of an innumerable army of deploying pines. The witchery of these sylvan meadows is wholly irresistible; they seem designed for parades and pageants, for the light-hearted moods of man and beast.

And so, indeed, they are employed. Afternoon and morning they are the gathering places of many of the 30,000 black-tail mule deer (Odocoileus Hemionus) that range unfrightened through the forest, which was once a noted Indian hunting ground. They do not require patient stalking to be seen, yet they cannot be closely approached; crossing the forest one may usually count several hundred-haughty bucks, solicitous does, and exquisite prancing fawns. The deer feed in the forest during the day and gather in the open meadows during the late afternoon, where they crop weeds and wild mountain clover. But they are browsers chiefly and their prin-



The Wall of Windows, Bryce Canyon



The Sculptor's Studio, Bryce Canyon

cipal food is the leaves of the aspens; they are also very fond of mushrooms, in which the forest abounds. The deer herds of the Kaibab constitute one of the finest exhibits of wild life in the land.

Since the United States gave them protection the chief enemies of the deer are the great, stealthy cougars, or mountain lions, much reduced in number by "Uncle" Jimmy Owens, the government hunter who was Roosevelt's guide in 1913, and other official huntsmen. The furtive, cunning coyote and the innocent looking, tabby-like bobcat also live in the vast mountaintop forest; and there are a few bands of wild mustangs on its borders. But these animals are rarely seen by the traveler.

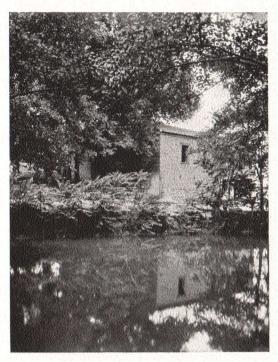
Second in interest of the Kaibab's creatures, however, is the white-tail squirrel (Sciurus Kaibabensis), which may ordinarily be seen flickering through the forest near Jacobs Lake Ranger Station. This is the most beautiful squirrel in the Western Hemisphere, and one of the rarest, for it lives nowhere else. It is about the size of a large gray squirrel, though shorter and

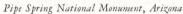
stockier, is dark bluish gray marked with brown, has long tufted ears and a broad feathery tail that is almost pure white. It feeds principally on the seeds of the yellow pine and the bark of its tender twigs.

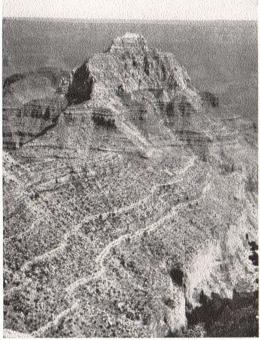
Theodore Roosevelt visited and loved the Kaibab Forest, one of the remotest and wildest regions in the United States; Emerson Hough, the author, wished to rename it "The President's Forest." Captain Dutton wrote about it in 1880: "It is difficult to say precisely wherein the charm of the sylvan scenery of the Kaibab consists. We, who through successive summers have wandered through its forests and parks, have come to regard it as the most enchanting region it has been our privilege to visit.

There is a constant succession of parks and glades—dreamy avenues of grass and flowers winding between sylvan walls, or spreading out in broad open meadows. . . The balmy air, the dark and sombre spruces, the pale-green aspens, the golden shafts of sunshine shot through their foliage, the velvet sward—surely this is the home of

the woodland nymphs."







The Temple of Vishnu from Cape Royal

Grand Canyon National Park

From De Motte Park, in the heart of the Kaibab Forest, a smooth highway leads southward sixteen miles to the handsome new Grand Canyon Lodge, built of native rock, on the very brink of the colossal chasm's North Rim, at Bright Angel Point.

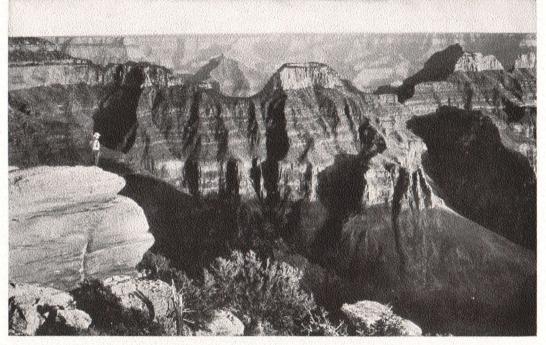
The Grand Canyon of Arizona is the supreme epic of erosion; there wind, frost and water have perpetuated their sublimest masterpiece in stone. "The Grand Canyon fills me with awe," wrote Theodore Roosevelt, who saw it frequently from the North Rim. "It is beyond comparison—beyond description; absolutely unparalleled throughout the wide world."

"Wildness so Godful, cosmic, primeval, bestows a new sense of the earth's beauty and size," said John Muir. John Burroughs called it "the Divine Abyss," and wrote: "It seems as much of heaven as of earth . . . it is more like a vision, so foreign is it to all other terrestrial spectacles, and so surpassingly beautiful." "By far the most sublime of all earthly spectacles," is the opinion of most world travelers who have studied its grandeur. "In its power to rouse the emotion of the lookeron, to stupefy or to exhilarate it has no equal of any kind anywhere, unless it be

the starry firmament itself."

The Grand Canyon may be described as a vast and intricate range of sunken mountains cut through a hundred miles of high plateau, "a mountain chain reversed." Phillip Guedalla has called it a "storehouse of forgotten mountains." Usually it is pictured as a colossal chasm, 220 miles in length, a mile deep and some twelve miles wide; but it is more precisely a measureless labyrinth of canyons with an infinite array of magnificent architectural forms upthrust from their depths. Most of the region traversed by the Titanic canyon is more than a mile above the level of the sea. Deep down in the uttermost gorge of granite, the Colorado, "the rushingest, roaringest" river in the land, grinds ceaselessly at the rocks.

While the first and one of the most powerful effects it produces is that of motionless unreality, yet the Grand Canyon is actually a motion picture. It changes incessantly as the shadows alter, deepen, lengthen, fade and disappear. Numberless rich tones of gray, green, blue, red and mauve tint its mighty walls and temples, and, independent of these, the sunlight pours daily into the chasm a shifting



Bright Angel Point, North Rim, Grand Canvon National Park

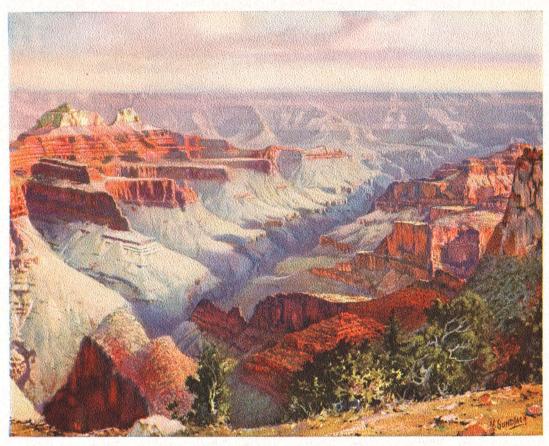
color parade of exquisite blues and purples, glowing reds and golds. At every hour of the day there is a different aspect of the Grand Canyon before the watcher.

Of the Kaibab (North Rim) division of the Grand Canyon, Captain Dutton states: "It is the sublimest portion of the chasm, being nearly a thousand feet deeper than any other, far more diversified and complex, and is adorned with a multitude of magnificent features, either wanting or much less strongly represented elsewhere." According to the U. S. Geological Survey, the Kaibab division is from seven to fourteen miles wide and from 5,300 to 6,000 feet deep; it is the deepest and widest part of the Grand Canyon and has the most varied scenery. The elevation of the North Rim is from 8,000 to 9,000 feet and it is eroded extensively into tremendous lateral gorges and amphitheatres, whence rise, relatively near to the brink, the most splendid examples of its stupendous architectural forms. The North Rim has the incomparable Kaibab Forest, with its famous deer herds, many unexplored cliff dwellings, and a delightful summer climate distinguished by bright days and unfailingly cool nights. Along its winding edge are a number of noted capes and headlands that reveal some of the grandest aspects of the Canyon.

Bright Angel Point (elevation, 8,153

feet) stretches out between the Transept and Bright Angel Canyon; from the verandahs of Grand Canyon Lodge on the very brink of the gorge may be seen many of the finest temples: flat-topped Deva, rugged Brahma, sharp-crested Zoroaster, cone-tipped Osiris, huge Wotan's Throne, castle-like Buddha, Manu, Isis, Angels Gate and Cheops Pyramid. Not far away is a picturesque spring beside a well-preserved cliff dwelling and rim trails lead to a number of arresting viewpoints. The Kaibab Trail descends from near the Point to the Suspension Bridge across the Colorado River, and joins the Bright Angel and Yaki Trails to the South Rim.

Cape Royal, Cape Final, Farview Point and Point Imperial are on the huge Walhalla Plateau (locally called "Greenland"), southeast of Grand Canyon Lodge, and the greater part of the distance to them may be covered by automobile; each reveals panoramas of greatest grandeur. Point Imperial, the highest place on the Rim, affords views of the Marble Canyon, Lee's Ferry, Navajo Mountain and Houserock Valley. The wonderful panoramas from Cape Royal (elevation, 7,876 feet) extend west, south and east over the templed gorge and include stretches of the river. Among the outstanding features of the scene are immense Wotan's Throne, around



Sunset at North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park

which the Colorado River turns its tumultuous course from south to west, and pagoda-like Vishnu Temple, one of the most splendidly proportioned of all. On the way to Cape Royal are Cliff Spring, where Roosevelt camped; cliff dwelling ruins; and astonishing Angels Window, a huge buttress pierced by a triangular aperture.

Point Sublime (elevation, 7,464 feet), west of Bright Angel Point, is another celebrated viewpoint, esteemed by Captain Dutton to surpass all others. Thence may be seen the Hindu and Aztec amphitheatres, Powell Plateau, the Dragon, the Scorpion, Confucius and Mencius Temples, the Tower of Ra, and imperial Shiva, perhaps the grandest, though not the most ornate, of all the Canyon's temples.

Every visitor to Grand Canyon Lodge should make the trips to Cape Royal and Point Sublime; the trip down the Kaibab Trail to the Colorado River also is one eminently worth while.

Grand Canyon National Park was created by Congress in 1919. Its 958 square miles inclose 56 miles of the Grand Canyon

and 103 miles of the windings of the Colorado River; its boundaries hug the rims closely and include little of the back country. The Grand Canyon was discovered by the Spaniard, Don Lopez de Cardenas, in 1540, and for more than two hundred years thereafter it remained practically unknown. The next white visitors were Padre Escalante and Padre Garces, in 1776, the year of American independence. The first white Americans to see the Canyon were James O. Pattie and Jedediah Smith, in 1826. In 1869 Major Powell, with four small boats, made his famous voyage of exploration through the Grand Canyon.

How Grand Canyon Was Formed

The Grand Canyon Plateau is shown by the canyon walls to be built up of successive rock layers like beds of masonry, which reveal, more clearly than anywhere else, a large part of the earth's ancient geologic history. These consist of sedimentary rocks whose character and fossils indicate that they were deposited as submarine sediments and after consolidation into rock



In the Kaibab National Forest

were lifted high above sea level to form the present plateau.

The turbulent Colorado River flows southwest across the plateau; it has carved a series of canyons whose total length exceeds 500 miles, all clean, deep gashes in nearly level platforms, their steplike walls descending abruptly by alternating bold

cliffs and narrow ledges.

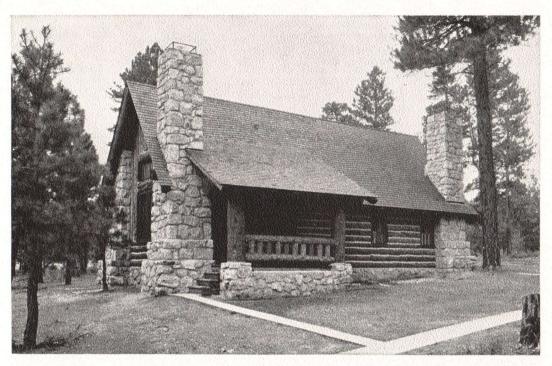
The individual formations are easily identified from the rim by their distinguishing colors and shapes. The light buff formation under the observer's feet is Kaibab limestone, 350-700 feet thick; parts of it consist almost entirely of fossil sea animals. Beneath this is another buff formation, the Coconino sandstone, 100-600 feet in thickness, very hard, and forming a bold cliff. Under this comes the bright red Hermit shale, 100-650 feet thick. Then follows the Supai formation—alternating sandstone and shale beds, all colored red, and aggregating 950 feet in thickness. The hard sandstones make sharp cliffs; the soft shales make gentle slopes.

Below the Supai formation is a massive,

bluish-gray limestone, 500-700 feet thick, forming the most precipitous cliffs in the Canyon. Its face is recessed by alcoves and stained red by the wash from the Supai strata. This is the Redwall limestone.

All the succeeding horizontal formations compose the Tonto group, capped by the Muav limestone, a thin-banded, greenishgray, impure limestone, 250-650 feet thick. Beneath it lie the Bright Angel shales, soft, greenish, sandy, and 300-450 feet thick. They are worn far back, leaving the wide terrace of the Tonto Platform. The basal Tonto formation is Tapeats sandstone, a hard, brown rock, generally 100-350 feet thick. It determines the floor of the Tonto Platform, appearing as a cliff along the rim of the Granite Gorge.

This great horizontal, stratified series in the Canyon wall totals 3,500 feet in thickness; it has been the factor determining the whole character and spirit of the scenery. The agents of erosion, here as elsewhere, have been and now are rain, running water, frost and wind. They produce everywhere forms that are nearly identical in profile,



Type of De Luxe Cabins at Zion and Grand Canyon National Parks, Bryce Canyon

though varied and irregular in plan. Every pinnacle and butte of the Canyon wall is characterized by its own terraced cliffs and slopes, in delicate response to the varying character of the beds; the edges of the harder strata determine the cliffs, and the crumbling of the soft rocks leaves platforms with more resistant floors. As erosion goes on, growing canyons and ravines isolate parts of the plateau as separate, outlying buttes, capped by harder rock, and these are kept sharp and fresh by the prevailing aridity.

The ancient rocks in the Granite Gorge beneath the stratified series are entirely crystalline and characterized by a crumpled banding. Granite appears in large masses and dikes, intruded while molten into the gneisses and schists. These rocks are not bedded. Being all very hard and about equally resistant to erosion, they are not carved into architectural forms, but give the Granite Gorge its V-shaped profile. Their thickness is unknown.

Remnants of another great series of tilted and shattered sedimentary rocks, between the crystalline and the overlying horizontal formations, are found here and there in the Canyon depths—the Grand Canyon series.

The Grand Canyon was not produced by any great cataclysm, but wholly by ero-

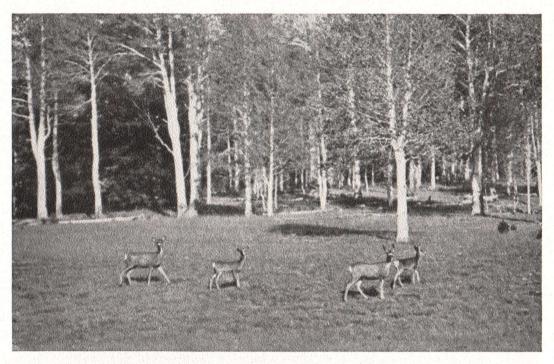
sion. Carved by the Colorado River, it is deep because the land is high, and because in this arid region the river has lowered its bed much faster than local erosion could lower the adjacent plateau.

From the North Rim of Grand Canyon to Bryce Canyon

The route between Kanab and the North Rim is described on the foregoing pages. North of Kanab it continues through the Vermilion Cliffs by way of picturesque Three Lakes Canyon, across dunes of pink sand, and down to the canyon of the Parunuweap. Splendid panoramas of the temples and towers of Zion are disclosed.

The highway follows Parunuweap River through Long Valley to its source, passing the Mormon villages, Mt. Carmel, Orderville and Glendale. The regions traversed are of unusual scenic interest; many of the rugged side canyons contain cliff dwellings.

The traveler ascends the Terraced Plateaus from the Shinarump and the Vermilion to the Pink Cliffs, vivid exposures of which, capped by lava, may be seen on distant eminences. At Cedar Breaks Junction the road crosses from the Colorado drainage system into the Great Basin. The remainder of the route to Bryce Canyon has been described on page 23.



Deer in Kaibab National Forest

Easy To Get There Via Union Pacific

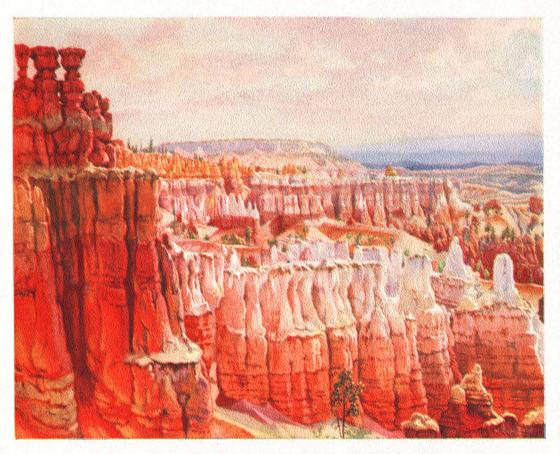
Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Monument, Cedar Breaks, Kaibab National Forest and North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park, are easily reached via the fine, fast, through service of the Union Pacific System by way of Lund, Utah, to Cedar City, Utah, the railroad terminus. Lund is on the main line of the Union Pacific to Southern California, 243 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, 541 miles northeast of Los Angeles. From Lund a branch line of the Union Pacific extends thirty-three miles southeastward to Cedar City. During the season through sleeping cars are operated from Salt Lake City, where connections are made with all trains from the East and the West, to Cedar City, and through trains from Southern California will stop at Lund, whence there is connecting service to Cedar City.

The route of the Union Pacific System from the East follows the historic trail used in succession by the fur traders, Mormon pioneers, the gold hunters of 1849, the "pony express", and the Overland Stage Coach. Its fast, luxurious trains operate upon the smoothest of double tracks, protected by automatic safety signals; and carry the finest of modern Pullman, dining

and observation cars.

Very low round-trip Summer Excursion Fares, with liberal limits and stopover privileges, are in effect during the season to Cedar City and the scenic regions of Southern Utah and Northern Arizona. Likewise, low side-trip excursion fares to Cedar City and return are available for Pacific Coast passengers traveling via the Union Pacific System; \$2.10 from Lund for those en route to or from Southern California, and \$13.75 from Salt Lake City or Ogden for those en route to San Francisco, or the Pacific Northwest. Also, there are especially attractive fares for combination tours of Yellowstone National Park and Zion-Grand Canyon National Parks and Bryce Canyon.

From Cedar City the Utah Parks Company, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific System, operates on regular schedules during the season (June 1 to October 1) a fleet of powerful eleven-passenger motor-buses of the latest and most comfortable design to Zion National Park, Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon National Monument, Kaibab National Forest and North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park. There are good roads, constantly being improved, between



The Temple of Osiris, Bryce Canyon

Cedar City and Zion National Park, Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon National Monument, and North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park, and between each of these regions. Excellent modern lodges are maintained at Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks, and a beautiful new lodge has been erected at the North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park. In addition there is a lunch station at Kanab, Utah.

The schedules of the motor-buses, fares, accommodations at lodges, side trips by motor-bus and horseback, are shown in de-

tail on pages 46 to 51.

Advance reservations made through any Union Pacific representative listed on page 55 will insure accommodations in motorbuses, as well as at the hotels and lodges. Inasmuch as the trips described are of unusual character, the traveler is urged to use the services of a Union Pacific representative in planning his itinerary and making his reservations; these representatives are thoroughly acquainted with the regions described and their suggestions will be helpful. Communicate with the nearest

representative by letter, telephone or personal call; there is no charge for the service.

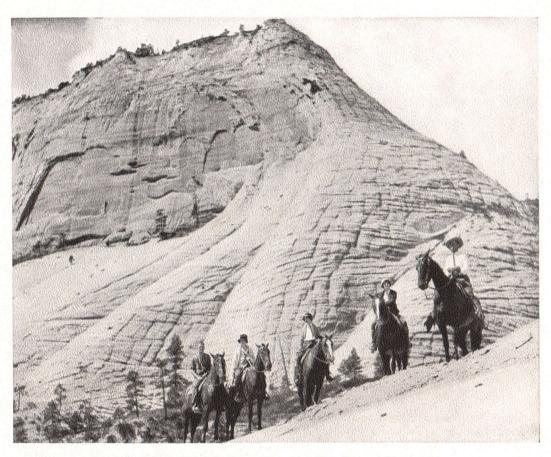
Season and Climate

The season in Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Monument, Cedar Breaks, Kaibab National Forest, and North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park, is from June 1 to October 1. Dates and conditions of operation of all tours and other accommodations are shown on pages 46 to 51.

The climate in Zion National Park, whose floor is about 4,000 feet in elevation, is mild and pleasant throughout the season. At Bryce Canyon and Cedar Breaks, farther north and at higher elevations, cool weather may be expected at night both early and late in the season. In the Kaibab National Forest and at the North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park, also relatively high in elevation, cool nights are to be expected.

Southern Utah and Northern Arizona are regions where clear, dry, sunny days, delightfully exhilarating, and followed by refreshing nights, are the rule; and there

are few exceptions.



On the Royal Trail to the West Rim, Zion National Park

Cedar City, Utah, Gateway to Zion-Grand Canyon National Parks, Bryce Canyon National Monument, Cedar Breaks, Kaibab Forest

All Union Pacific motor-bus tours start at Cedar City, Utah, a prosperous and handsome Mormon city of 3,500 inhabitants, on the edge of the Escalante Plain, at the foot of the Markagunt Plateau.

Cedar City has a fine, modern hotel, water system, electric lights, a bank, photoplay theatres, well-stocked stores, hospital, Carnegie Library, Mormon Tabernacle, a branch of the State Agricultural College, and a new and handsome railway station. On the edge of the town is a picturesque band of Piute Indians, who sell buckskin gloves, moccasins and other articles. The prosperity of Cedar City is derived from sheep, wool, cattle, agriculture and the mining of vast deposits of iron in the Iron Mountains, twelve miles away. The community, founded by Mormon leaders from Salt Lake City in 1851, was named from the abundance of small cedar trees found in the vicinity.

El Escalante Hotel

This handsome Union Pacific hotel at Cedar City is completely modern in every particular, and is operated in accordance with the highest metropolitan standards. It is a 3-story structure of cream brick with sweeping wings and a broad verandah; seventy-five attractive guest rooms with tub and shower baths; a spacious dining room; a banquet room, ballroom, barber shop, and a luxurious lobby. The diningroom service is also of the highest standard and many delicacies from the local markets are included in the menus. El Escalante Hotel, named after Padre Sylvestre de Escalante, the Spanish explorer-priest who was the first white man to visit the region (1776), is adjacent to the Union Pacific Station. If they have not been made in advance, reservations and arrangements for any motor-bus tours may be made in the



A Utah Parks Company Motor-Bus near The Sentinel, Zion National Park

lobby with a representative of the Utah Parks Company. Travelers returning from the tours will find Hotel El Escalante an attractive place to linger.

Accommodations at Zion National Park

The Utah Parks Co. maintains in Zion National Park, in a beautiful court beside the Mukuntuweap River at the foot of Red Arch Mountain and a short distance from the Great White Throne, a handsome, rustic Lodge Center and seventy-two double guest lodges, accommodating 288 persons.

The Lodge Center is a two-story structure of native pine, with columns of rubble masonry, and electric-lighted throughout. It has a broad verandah, a spacious lobby with fireplace, barber shop and a lounging room used also for nature-talks and dancing; there are retiring rooms and shower baths for men and women on the main floor; a trained nurse is available. The attractive dining room, accommodating 200 guests, is on the second floor. A curio shop is adjacent and a bath house and swimming pool will be open near the lodge this season. There is a post office; mail address, Zion National Park P. O., Utah.

Each room in the cosy double lodges of

pine is separate and private, although two may be used en suite. The rooms contain two single beds or one double bed, a stove, dressing table, chairs, rugs and two double windows, and are electric lighted. In addition there are a number of attractive de luxe guest lodges, tastefully furnished throughout and each containing two large rooms which may be used singly or en suite. Each room includes a roll-away double bed, lounge (may be used for sleeping), private bath, toilet, spacious closets, fireplace and porch; charges for de luxe lodges are shown on page 50.

What To Do in Zion—the Trails

Approximately 26 miles of highly scenic trails in Zion National Park include several trips that none should miss. One is to The Narrows. An automobile road extends to the beautiful Temple of Sinawava, whence it is a walk of about one mile; or, horses may be ridden all the way, distance about six miles. Another important trip on horseback, perhaps the most interesting of all, is up the spectacular West Rim Trail either to the West Rim (an all-day trip), or to Angels Landing (a half-day trip); the West Rim Trail, with its astonishing zig-zags up sheer cliffs, is one of the most scenic in the National Park System.



Thirty Thousand Deer Roam Unmolested in Kaibab National Forest

There is also a fine, scenic horseback trail past Cable Mountain to the East Rim, where, at Observation Point, splendid panoramas are unfolded. Each of these trails has a minimum width of five feet and is

perfectly safe.

The foot trail up Lady Mountain, two miles long, has 1,400 steps chiseled from the rock, two ladders and 2,000 feet of hand cable; the panoramas from the crest are magnificent. There is a petrified forest in the southwestern part of the Park. Other interesting excursions by trail, such as that to Emerald Pool, may be made, and the guides will gladly give suggestions. A nature guide and lecturer on natural history often accompanies parties on the trail trips. Horses and guides may be hired at Zion Lodge (see pages 50-51 for charges). A new scenic highway is under construction up the east wall of Zion and on to Mt. Carmel.

Accommodations at Bryce Canyon

The Utah Parks Company maintains near the rim of Bryce Canyon an attractive rustic Lodge Center with a portico supported by massive logs. Bryce Lodge Center contains a hospitable lobby with fireplace, and retiring rooms and shower baths for men and women on the main floor; a lounging room used also for lectures and dances; and a spacious dining room accommodat-

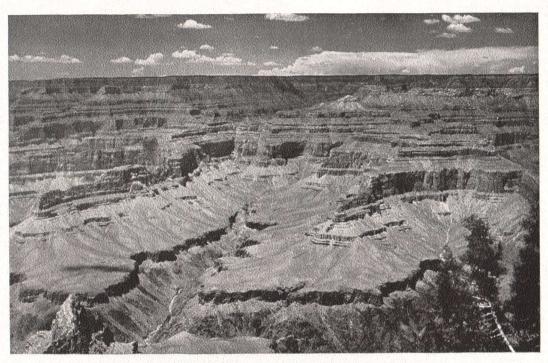
ing 175 guests; all electric lighted. A trained nurse is available. There is a post office; mail address, Bryce Canyon P. O., Utah.

In the pines adjacent are sixty-seven double guest lodges of native pine, accommodating 268 persons; each chamber is separate and private, but they may be used en suite, if desired. Each room is electric lighted, contains two single beds or one double bed, stove, dressing table, chairs, rugs and two double windows. In addition there are a number of de luxe guest lodges, tastefully furnished, and each containing two large rooms which may be used singly or en suite. Each room contains a roll-away double bed, lounge (may be used for sleeping), private bath, toilet, spacious closets, fireplace and porch. The charges for these de luxe lodges are shown on page 50. See pages 50 and 51 for trail trips along the Rim and into Bryce Canyon.

Accommodations at Cedar Breaks

A handsome, rustic lunch pavilion, with convenient lounging and rest rooms for men and women, is located in the forest near the rim of Cedar Breaks. Luncheons, including tastefully prepared hot and cold dishes and beverages, are served at the Cedar Breaks Lunch Pavilion, and there is a curio and souvenir shop.

The New Grand Canyon Lodge, Bright Angel Point, Grand Canyon National Park



Grand Canyon, "the Divine Abyss," from the North Rim

Accommodations at Grand Canyon National Park The New Grand Canyon Lodge

The imposing new Grand Canyon Lodge, maintained by the Union Pacific at Bright Angel Point, North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park, with accommodations for 264 guests, will be open for the 1928 season.

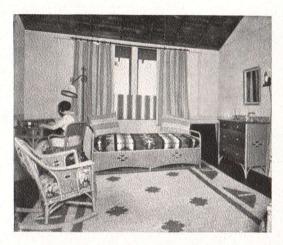
The handsome central lodge building, approximately 250 feet long by 225 feet wide, rises from the very brink of the chasm, supported by huge flying buttresses which are continuations of the natural stone pillars eroded from the face of the cliff. Constructed of native sandstone and rough-hewn yellow pine timbers from the adjacent Kaibab Forest, it harmonizes perfectly with its sublime surroundings and seems itself a work of nature. The building is electrically lighted, and contains a recreation room, lounge, barber shop, dining room seating 200 persons, curio store and soda fountain, and retiring rooms and shower baths for men and women, all furnished in luxuriously primitive fashion. There is a post office; mail address, Kaibab Forest P. O., Ariz. A trained nurse is available. The water system at Grand Canyon Lodge has its source in Roaring Spring, 3,800 feet below the rim; the water is pumped up by a powerful hydro-electric plant.

Three huge view windows in one of the rooms on the canyon side open upon a commodious terrace overhanging the canyon and equipped with a great open fireplace. Surmounting the entire structure is an observation tower where binoculars and telescopes are available for viewing the grandeur of the canyon. There are numerous other comfortably equipped terraces and lockout stations in the building.

In the forest, near the central lodge, are sixty-six double guest lodges of comfortable rustic log construction. These are electrically lighted and each contains two rooms, which may be used separately or en suite. Each room has one double or two single beds, a stove, dressing table, chairs, rugs, and two double windows. In addition there are a number of lodges of the de luxe type, similar to those at Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon, with larger rooms and including private bath, fireplace and porch. Charges for all classes of accommodations are shown on page 50.

Horseback and foot trails radiate from Grand Canyon Lodge to wonderful vantage points along the Rim, also to the Colorado

River. (See pages 48 and 51.)





Interior Views of De Luxe Guest Lodges, Zion-Grand Canyon National Parks, Bryce Canyon

All-Expense Escorted Tours

Two-week special vacation tours of Zion National Park, Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon National Monument, Grand Canyon National Park, returning through Colorado will leave Chicago every Saturday evening commencing June 16th and con-

tinuing through the season.

Combination tours of Yellowstone National Park and Utah-Arizona, including Zion-Grand Canyon National Parks, Bryce Canyon and Cedar Breaks will leave Chicago every Saturday evening, June 16th to September 8th, and will be of 15 days' duration-three National Parks in two weeks. These tours are at moderate cost. are escorted by a courteous, well-informed travel representative who relieves you of all travel details permitting you to sit back, relax, and enjoy every minute of your vacation.

Similar tours are conducted to Yellowstone National Park, Colorado, California, the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. Schedules permit each tour to be combined with any other; travelers may select a combination that appeals to them.

These tours are operated by the Chicago & North Western Ry. and the Union Pacific System. An attractive booklet describing these escorted all-expense tours will be

sent upon request.

For complete information apply to J. L. Burgar, Manager Department of Tours 148 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Utah Parks Company Motor-Bus Tours from Cedar City, Utah, to Zion-Grand Canyon National Parks, Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon and Kaibab National Forest

The schedules and routes of the tours shown herein are subject to such changes of operating convenience or necessity as may result from weather or road conditions.

Tour No. 1-TO ZION NATIONAL PARK

(Season, June 1 to Oct. 1)

Two Days

let day-Iv	Cedar City -		_			8 30 a m
" Ar.	Zion National	Park	-	-	-	11.30 a.m.
2d day-Lv.	Zion National	Park	-		-	4.00 p.m.
" Ar.	Cedar City -		-	-	-	6.30 p.m.
N/ 1	f \$15 00					

Motor-bus fare \$15.00.

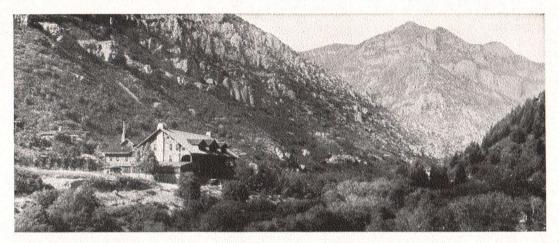
All-expense, including motor-bus transportation, four meals and one lodging in the Park, and dinner on outbound trip at El Escalante Hotel, \$22.75. This tour is available from Cedar City June 1 to Oct. 1, inclusive. The last date on which service is available for return trip from Zion National Park is Oct. 5.

Tour No. 2-TO CEDAR BREAKS

(Season, June 1 to Oct. 1) One Day

15	t day-	-Lv.	Cedar	City	4	-	-	-	-	4	8.30	a.m
	"	Ar.	Cedar	Breal	ks		-				10.30	a.m.
	"										4.00	
	"	Ar.	Cedar	City			*	-	-	-	6.00	p.m.
	Moto	or-bus	fare \$	7.50.								

This tour is available from Cedar City June 1 to Oct. 1, inclusive, but only for a minimum of three full fares except that when passengers can be handled on Cedar City-Bryce Canyon bus, as is frequently the case, no minimum will be required. All expense, including motor-bus transportation, lunch at Cedar Breaks Lunch Pavilion, and dinner on outbound trip at El Escalante Hotel, \$10 25.



Scene in Ogden Canyon, Utah

Tour No. 3-TO CEDAR BREAKS AND BRYCE CANYON

Two Days (Season, June 1 to Oct. 1)

1st d	ay-Ly.	Cedar City	-	-	-	+		-	8.30 a.m.
4	Ar.	Cedar Brea	iks	-			-	- 1	10.30 a.m.
6	Lv.	Cedar Brea	aks	-		-	-	-	1.00 p.m.
4	Ar.	Bryce Can	yon	-	-	-	-		4.30 p.m.
2d d	ay—Lv.	Bryce Can	yon	-	-		-		1.00 p.m.
	Ar.	Cedar City	-	-	-	+	+	-	6.00 p.m.

Motor-bus fare \$20.00.

All-expense, including motor-bus transportation, lunch at Cedar Breaks, three meals and one lodging at Bryce Canyon Lodge, and dinner on outbound trip at Hotel El Escalante, \$27.75. This tour is available from Cedar City June 1 to Oct. 1, inclusive. The last date on which service is available for return trip

The opening and use of the new Mt. Carmel Highway in 1930 makes possible a radical reduction in motor-bus fares. The following fares will be in effect during 1930.

Tour No. 4

Motor-bus fare \$30.00.

All-expense, including motor-bus transportation, four meals and one lodging at Zion Lodge, three meals and one lodging at Bryce Canyon Lodge, and dinner on outbound trip at Hotel El Escalante, \$42.75.

Tour No. 5

Motor-bus fare \$50.00.

All-expense tour, including motor-bus transporta-tion, three meals and one lodging at Zion Lodge, two lunches at Kanab, five meals and two lodgings at Grand Canyon Lodge, three meals and one lodging at Bryce Canyon Lodge, and dinner on outbound trip at Hotel El Escalante, \$74.50.

The 1930 season will close with the train leaving Cedar City Sept. 25th. The last complete tour of the parks (Tour No. 5) will leave Cedar City Sept. 21st.

Tour No. 5-TO ZION NATIONAL PARK. KAIBAB FOREST, NORTH RIM, GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, BRYCE CANYON, AND CEDAR BREAKS

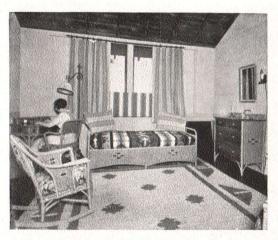
			AND	CE	DA	1	DK	EA	No)	
		Five	Days	(Seas	son,	Ju	ne	1 t	0 (Oct.	1)
1si	t day—		Cedar Zion I					1 1			8.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m.
	16 16 16 16	Ar. Lv. Ar. Lv. Ar.	Zion M Pipe S Pipe S Kanab Kanab Grand	pring pring - - Can	g - g - - yon	1 1 1 1		1.1.1	-	1 1 1	12.00 m.
	" b day " "	Ar. Lv. Ar. Lv. Ar. Lv.	Grand Kanab Kanab Bryce Bryce Cedar Cedar Cedar	Cany Cany Brea Brea	on ks	1 1 1 1 1 1	1111		11111		8.00 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 1.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 3.30 p.m. 4.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.
	Motor	-bus	fare \$6	55.00							

All-expense tour, including motor-bus transporta-on, three meals and one lodging at Zion Lodge, ion National Park, two lunches at Kanab, five meals d two lodgings at Grand Canyon Lodge, Grand anyon National Park (North Rim), three meals d one lodging at Bryce Canyon Lodge, and dinner outbound trip at Hotel El Escalante, \$89.50.

is tour is available from Cedar City June 1 to Oct. 1,

25 MLS. Cedar Breaks Bryce Canyon Nat'l Monument Cedar Breaks Jo RE MLS. 42 MLS. Zion Kanab 7 MLS. SA MLS Fredonia Pipe Spring 15 Nat'l Monument 74 MLS. Forest Kaibab North Rim Grand Canyon

Page Forty-seven





Interior Views of De Luxe Guest Lodges, Zion-Grand Canyon National Parks, Bryce Canyon

All-Expense Escorted Tours

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Utah Parks Company Motor-Bus Tours for Zion-Grand Canyon National Parks, Canyon and Kaibab Natio

The schedules and routes of the tours shown hereir operating convenience or necessity as may result from

Tour No. 1—TO ZION NATIONAL PARK

S HV

(Season, June 1 to Oct. 1)

Two Days

1st day—Lv.	Cedar City - Zion National	Park	-	-	8.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m.
2d day—Lv.	Zion National Cedar City -	Park			4.00 p.m.
	fare \$15.00.				

All-expense, including motor-bus transportation, four meals and one lodging in the Park, and dinner on outbound trip at El Escalante Hotel, \$22.75. This tour is available from Cedar City June 1 to Oct. 1, inclusive. The last date on which service is available for return trip from Zion National Park is Oct. 5.

1st day—Lv

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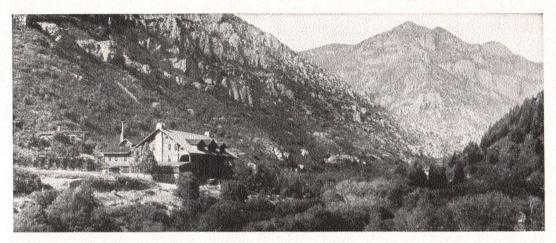
Motor-bu

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Scene in Ogden Canyon, Utah

Tour No. 3—TO CEDAR BREAKS AND BRYCE CANYON

Two Days (Season, June 1 to Oct. 1)

1,	st	aay-	Ly.	Cedar	City -	-	-			-	8.30 a.m.
		14	Ar.	Cedar	Breaks	-		-	-	-	10.30 a.m.
		"	Lv.	Cedar	Breaks	-		-		-	1.00 p.m.
		46	Ar.	Bryce	Canyon	-	-	-	-		4.30 p.m.
2	d	day-	Lv.	Bryce	Canyon	-			-		1.00 p.m.
		"	Ar.	Cedar	City -	-	-		-	-	6.00 p.m.

Motor-bus fare \$20.00.

All-expense, including motor-bus transportation, lunch at Cedar Breaks, three meals and one lodging at Bryce Canyon Lodge, and dinner on outbound trip at Hotel El Escalante, \$27.75. This tour is available from Cedar City June 1 to Oct. 1, inclusive. The last date on which service is available for return trip from Bryce Canyon is Oct. 5.

Tour No. 4—TO ZION NATIONAL PARK, BRYCE CANYON AND CEDAR BREAKS

Three Days (Season, June 1 to Oct. 1)

151	t day-	Lv.	Cedar Ci	ty -		-		-	+	8.30	a.m.	
	66	Ar.	Zion Na	tional	Pa	rk	+	-	-	11.30	a.m.	
2d	day-	Lv.	Zion Na	tional	Par	rk	-	-		8.00	a.m.	
	44	Ar.	Pipe Spr	ing -	-		+	-	-	11.45	a.m.	
			Pipe Spr									
	66	Ar.	Kanab		-	-	-	-	-	12.45	p.m.	
	44	Lv.	Kanab		-	-	-	-	-	1.30	p.m.	
	**	Ar.	Bryce Ca	nyon	-	-	-	-	-	5.30	p.m.	
3 <i>d</i>	day-	Lv.	Bryce Ca	inyon	-	_	4	-	-	1.00	p.m.	
			Cedar Br									

Motor-bus fare \$35.00.

Lv. Cedar Breaks - Ar. Cedar City - -

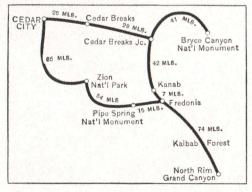
All-expense, including motor-bus transportation, three meals and one lodging at Zion Lodge, Zion National Park, lunch at Kanab, three meals and one lodging at Bryce Canyon Lodge, and dinner on outbound trip at Hotel El Escalante, \$47.75. This tour is available from Cedar City June 1 to Oct. 1, inclusive. The last date on which service is available for return trip from Bryce Canyon is Oct. 5.

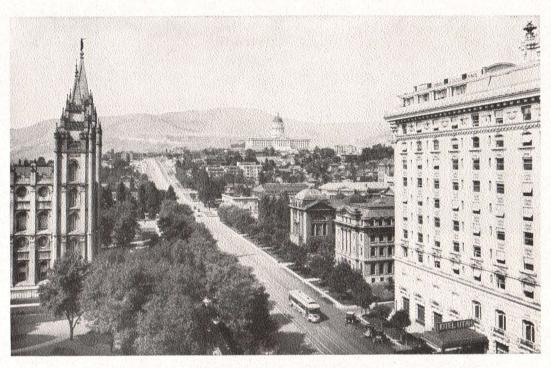
6.00 p.m.

Tour No. 5—TO ZION NATIONAL PARK, KAIBAB FOREST, NORTH RIM, GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, BRYCE CANYON, AND CEDAR BREAKS

			TIND	CL	DA	1	DI	En	VC	,		
		Five	Days	(Seas	son,	Ju	ne	1 t	0 (Oct.	1)	
15	t day-		Cedar Zion I						1 1		8.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m.	
24	u	Ar. Lv. Ar. Lv.	Zion M Pipe S Pipe S Kanab Kanab Grand	pring pring	g - -	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1.1.1	111		8.00 a.m. 11.45 a.m. 12.00 m. 12.45 p.m. 1.30 p.m. 6.00 p.m.	
30	day-	-At	Grand	Cany	on ·	-	-	-	-	-		
	" " b day-	Ar. Lv. Ar. -Lv.	Grand Kanab Kanab Bryce Bryce	Cany Cany	on von	1 1 1 1				-	8.00 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 1.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m. 1.00 p.m.	
	"	Lv. Ar.	Cedar Cedar Cedar fare \$6	Brea City	ks -		-	•		-		

All-expense tour, including motor-bus transportation, three meals and one lodging at Zion Lodge, Zion National Park, two lunches at Kanab, five meals and two lodgings at Grand Canyon Lodge, Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), three meals and one lodging at Bryce Canyon Lodge, and dinner on outbound trip at Hotel El Escalante, \$89.50. This tour is available from Cedar City June 1 to Oct. 1,





Salt Lake City, Utah, Showing Mormon Temple and State Capitol

inclusive. The last date on which service is available for return trip from Grand Canyon National Park is Oct. 4.

MOTOR-BUS SIDE TRIPS

From Zion Lodge (Zion National Park) to the Temple of Sinawava and return, fare \$1.00. Holders of tour tickets will be furnished one free trip.

From Grand Canyon Lodge (Grand Canyon National Park) to Cape Royal and return, time one day, fare \$5.00 per person; to Point Sublime and return, time one day, fare \$6.00 per person with a minimum of six full fares; to Farview Point and return, half-day, fare, \$2.50 per person. Visits to all of these are well worth while.

ONE-WAY TOURS

To and From North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park

Persons desiring to make only the one-way trip between Cedar City and Grand Canyon, crossing from the North Rim to South Rim, or vice versa, may avail themselves of the going or return portion, as case may be, of tour No. 5, at following motor-bus fares:

One way, Cedar City to Grand Canyon, via Zion National Park, \$35.00. One way, Grand Canyon to Cedar City, via Bryce Canyon, \$35.00.

ACROSS GRAND CANYON

As a matter of information, the trip across Grand Canyon requires two days and is made on muleback. The night is spent at Phantom Ranch, at the bottom of the Canyon, and the Rim is reached next afternoon. The cost of the two-day cross-canyon trip is \$30.00 per person, in either direction, including saddle-mule, mounted guide and necessary meals and lodging en route. Muleback trip from Grand Canyon Lodge on the North Rim to the bottom of the Grand Canyon (Phantom Ranch) and return is also available; time,

two days; cost, \$25.00 per person, including saddle mule, mounted guide, and necessary meals and lodging en route. Any representative of the Union Pacific System, as shown on page 55, will, upon request, make all arrangements in advance for the trip from the North Rim to the South Rim, or arrangements can be made upon arrival at Grand Canyon Lodge.

SPECIAL AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

Parties holding a minimum of five full tickets for a regularly scheduled tour from Cedar City, Utah, may charter for such tour a special automobile (6-passenger touring car, or if more than six persons in the party, an 11-passenger bus when circumstances permit) upon payment of \$25.00 per day or part thereof, for entire party occupying car, such payment being in addition to fares paid for the tour tickets.

BOOKINGS

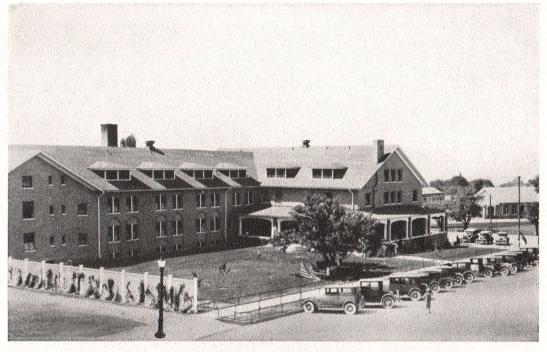
The Union Pacific System maintains in many of the principal cities of the United States, also in Toronto, Ont., representatives who will gladly assist in making advance reservations at the lodges. This service, and any information about the trip, is furnished, without charge, for the asking or writing. Representatives' names and addresses are on page 55.

General Information

Excursion Tickets

From approximately May 15th to September 30th of each year, round-trip excursion tickets at very low fares are sold from various points in the United States and Canada to Cedar City, Utah, the rail terminus and the gateway to the scenic attractions in Southern Utah and Northern Arizona, also via Cedar City in connection with any of the tours listed herein. These tours, at charges shown herein, may be arranged for after arrival at Cedar City, if it is not desired to include them when rail transportation is purchased.

Railroad tickets from eastern points when routed



El Escalante Hotel, Cedar City, Utah

via the Union Pacific System are honored without extra charge via Denver, thus affording opportunity to visit Rocky Mountain National Park.

Fares for Children

For rail transportation to Cedar City, and also for motor-bus transportation from Cedar City, half-fare will apply for children of five years and under twelve; children under five years will be carried free, via both rail and motor-bus, when accompanied by parent or guardian. Through tickets for children must not be sold to include meals and lodging for any of the tours; such arrangements for children must be made locally at the lodges. For children under eight years of age the lodges grant a half rate.

Cedar City As a Side Trip

Holders of one-way or excursion tickets to Pacific Coast, or to Yellowstone Park, via the Union Pacific System, may obtain stopover at Salt Lake City or Ogden, whence low side-trip excursion fares are in effect during the season for Utah-Arizona visitors. Or if the through ticket is to or from Southern California via Union Pacific System, stopover may be made at Lund, Utah, whence there is also a low side-trip excursion fare to Cedar City, only thirty-two miles from Lund. If desired, these side-trip tickets may be included at time of purchase of through transportation.

Stopovers

Stopovers on rail tickets will be permitted at all points on going and return trips within final limit. Stopovers on tour tickets will be permitted at all of the tour points on going and return trips within season limit by arrangement at the lodges and payment of the additional charges necessary for meals and lodgings in excess of those included in the tour ticket.

Baggage

Baggage must not be checked beyond Cedar City, Utah. Free baggage allowance on tours from Cedar City will be twenty-five pounds for each full ticket and each half ticket. Baggage in excess of twenty-five pounds will be charged for at rate of five cents per pound. Trunks will not be carried on passenger motorbuses, and if desired on the tours, special arrangement must be made with the agent of Utah Parks Co. at Cedar City. The liability of the Company handling baggage on any of the tours from Cedar City will be limited to a maximum of \$25.00 to any one passenger in case of loss of, or damage to, his baggage while it is in the charge of the Company. Storage charges on hand baggage and trunks stored at Union Pacific System station at Cedar City, Lund, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Utah or at Los Angeles, Calif., will be waived for the period of time while the owner is making the round-trip from such point of storage to Cedar City in connection with any of the tours therefrom.

What To Wear

Warm clothing should be worn and one should be prepared for the sudden changes of temperature common at elevations of from 8,000 to 9,000 feet. Medium weight overcoats, jackets or sweaters should be taken. Outing clothes, including riding breeches, stout shoes and puttees, or boots, and serviceable gloves will add to the comfort of men and women who wish to ride horseback, tramp or climb. Bring your camera. Field glasses are useful.

Curio Shops

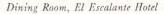
Shops selling magazines, cigars, cigarets, camera supplies, pictures, confectionery, etc., are maintained at Zion, Grand Canyon, Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks and Kanab Lodges.

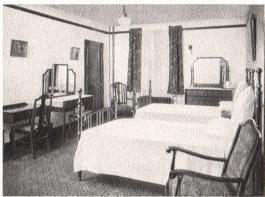
There is also a shop of this character in the station at Cedar City, Utah, which also sells caps, hats and goggles and rents binoculars, dusters and rain coats.

Barber Shops

Barber shop facilities are available at Zion, Bryce Canyon and Grand Canyon Lodge Centers and at El Escalante Hotel, Cedar City.







Bedroom, El Escalante Hotel

Accommodations and Charges

CEDAR CITY—El Escalante Hotel, operated by the Union Pacific System, is a modern, commodious brick hotel, first class in all its appointments and service. Rooms, without bath, \$2.50 per day for one person, \$4.00 per day for two persons; with bath \$3.50 and \$4.00 per day for one person and \$6.00 and \$7.00 per day for two persons. Meals a la carte at reasonable rates.

ZION NATIONAL PARK—A handsome lodge operated by the Utah Parks Co. during the Park season affords excellent accommodations at following rates: breakfast \$1.25; lunch \$1.25; dinner \$1.50; lodging \$2.00; American plan rate per day \$6.00. Shower bath, 25 cents. In addition, there are a number of de luxe lodges, larger in size and with private bath, porch and fireplace; charge for de luxe lodges: rates per day, American plan, \$12.00 for one person, \$9.00 each for two persons, and \$8.25 each for three persons. Holders of Utah Parks Co. all-expense tour tickets, who desire to remain at Zion Lodge beyond schedule of the regular tours, are accorded reductions from the foregoing prices to the extent of \$1.00 per day when regular sleeping lodges are used, and \$1.00 per day per capita when de luxe lodges are used.

BRYCE CANYON—The accommodations at Bryce Canyon, including de luxe lodges, are of practically the same character as at Zion National Park, and the rates both for regular and de luxe accommodations are the same as shown in the foregoing paragraph.

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK (NORTH RIM)—Grand Canyon Lodge, situated near Bright Angel Point has the following rates: breakfast \$1.25; lunch \$1.50; dinner \$1.75; lodging \$2.50. American plan rate per day \$7.00. De luxe lodges, American plan, per day, \$13.00 for one person; \$10.00 each for two persons; \$9.25 each for three persons. Holders of Utah Parks Company all-expense tour tickets who desire to remain at Grand Canyon Lodge beyond schedule of the regular tour are accorded reductions from the foregoing prices to the extent of \$1.00 per day when regular guest lodges are used, \$1.00 per day per capita when de luxe lodges are used.

Saddle Horses and Guides

Saddle horses and competent guides are available for all of the interesting trail trips at reasonable rates approved by the United States National Park Service.

AT ZION PARK (FLOOR OF CANYON) AND AT BRYCE (ON RIM)

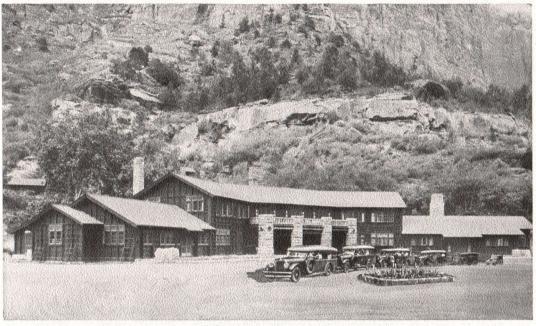
Rates per Person per Hour (or Fraction)

Without Guide With Mounted Guide

One Person \$1.00	\$3.00
Two Persons 1.00	1.50
Three Persons 1.00	1.00



Lobby, El Escalante Hotel



Zion Lodge Center and Guest Lodges, Zion National Park

Rates per Person per Half Day, 4 Hours Without Guide With Mounted		TIME REQUIRED FOR PRINCIPAL TRAIL TRIPS FROM ZION LODGE, ZION NATIONAL PARK HORSEBACK
One or more\$2.50	\$4.00	선생님, 맛있었다. 아이는 아이를 하게 되었다면 하는 것이 없는 것이 없다.
Rates per Person per Day, 8 Hours		To The Narrows or to Angels Landing ½ day To West Rim
One of more\$3.50	\$5.00	To East Rim
AT ZION PARK (EAST OR WEST RIN AND AT BRYCE (INTO CANYON)		BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT FROM BRYCE LODGE—HORSEBACK
Rates per Person per Day (8 Hours) with Mounted	d Guide	Around Rim
One or more A half-day (4 hours) trip, with mounted into Bryce Canyon is also available for one opersons at \$4.00 each.	\$5.00 guide, or more	Into Bryce Canyon . 1/2 day To Natural Bridge . 1 day Trips into Bryce Canyon can be lengthened to occupy an entire day. All of the foregoing trips may also be made on foot.
AT GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PA (NORTH RIM) (GRAND CANYON LODG		FROM NORTH RIM, GRAND CANYON TO
Saddle horses and competent mounted gui- available for many interesting trail trips on the	des are	SOUTH RIM, 2 DAYS. (See also page 48.)
Rim and in the Kaibab National Forest at rearrates fixed by the National Park Service. Saddle and mounted guides are available also for tri	sonable e mules	AUTOMOBILE SIDE TRIPS FROM GRAND CANYON LODGE
the Grand Canyon (see page 48 for trips to the of the Canyon and across to the South Rim).	bottom	To Cape Royal or to Point Sublime
Flevations	of the	Principal Places

Fredonia.....

Fredonia 4,700
Kanab 4,925
De Motte Park 8,700
Grand Canyon Lodge 8,300
(North Rim, Grand Canyon)
Bright Angel Point (North Rim, Grand Canyon) 8,153
Point Imperial (North Rim, Grand Canyon) 7,876
Cape Royal (North Rim, Grand Canyon) 7,919
Point Sublime (North Rim, Grand Canyon) 7,464

 Rim of Great Basin
 5,500

 Pine Valley Mountains
 10,250

 Toquerville
 3,100

 Floor of Zion Canyon
 4,100

 Summit of West Temple
 7,650

 Cedar Breaks (Rim)
 10,400

 Brian Head
 11,300

 Navajo Lake
 9,500

 Bryce Canyon (Rim)
 8,000

 Pipe Spring
 5,000

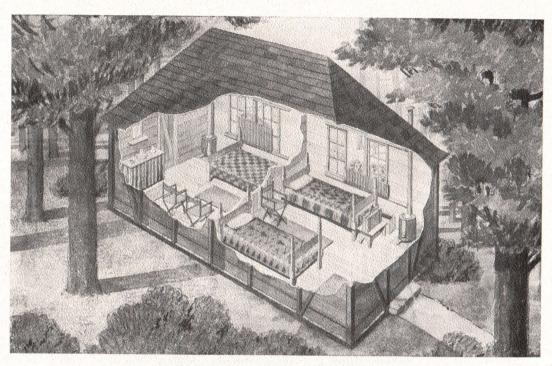
Feet



Bryce Canyon Lodge Center

Distances Between the Principal Points

BY RAILROAD	BY HIGHWAY
Miles	Miles
Salt Lake City, Utah, to Cedar City, Utah 275	Cedar Breaks to Red Canyon
Los Angeles, Calif., to Cedar City, Utah574	Cedar Breaks to Bryce Canyon National
Lund, Utah, to Cedar City, Utah 32.5	Monument 69.3
	Bright Angel Point (North Rim, Grand Canyon
BY HIGHWAY	National Park) to De Motte Park
Cedar City to Toquerville	Bright Angel Point to Fredonia
Cedar City to Rockville (Junction Grand Canyon	Bright Angel Point to Kanab
Highway)	Bright Angel Point to Cedar Breaks Junction 123.1
Cedar City to Zion National Park (Entrance) 62.1	Bright Angel Point to Bryce Canyon Lodge 163.4
Cedar City to Zion Lodge	BY TRAIL
Cedar City to Midway	Zion Lodge to Great White Throne 2
Cedar City to Cedar Breaks	Zion Lodge to Temple of Sinawava
Cedar City to Cedar Breaks Junction	Zion Lodge to The Narrows 8
Cedar City to Bryce Canyon Lodge	Zion Lodge to Summit of Angels Landing 2.5
Cedar City to Bryce Canyon Lodge (via Cedar	Zion Lodge to Observation Point
Breaks)	Zion Lodge to West Rim 8
Cedar City to Pipe Spring National Monument. 100.9	Zion Lodge to Ranger Station
Cedar City to Fredonia	Zion Lodge to Summit of Lady Mountain 2
Cedar City to V. T. Park Tourist Ranch. 173.8	Bryce Canyon Lodge to floor of Canyon and return 1
Cedar City to Bright Angel Point (North Rim,	Bryce Canyon Lodge to Tropic
Grand Canyon National Park)	Grand Canyon Lodge to Bright Angel Point 0.5
Zion Lodge to The Narrows 8	Grand Canyon Lodge to Point Imperial 9
Zion Lodge to Pipe Spring 53.5	Grand Canyon Lodge to Farview
Zion Lodge to Fredonia	Grand Canyon Lodge to Cape Final 12
Zion Lodge to Bright Angel Point (North Rim,	Grand Canyon Lodge to Cliff Spring
Grand Canyon National Park)142.4	Grand Canyon Lodge to Purple River
Cedar Breaks to Midway 5.3	Grand Canyon Lodge to Cape Royal 20
Cedar Breaks to Navajo Lake	Grand Canyon Lodge to Cliff Dweller Spring 1
Cedar Breaks to Cedar Breaks Junction 28.8	Grand Canyon Lodge to Point Sublime 35



Interior of Guest Lodge, Zion Grand Canyon National Parks and Bryce Canyon

Stratified Rocks of Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon, Zion Canyon, Grand Canyon and Intermediate Regions

Rearranged and visualized principally from unpublished studies of Willis T. Lee, by courtesy of the National Parks Association.

These strata presumably were once continuous over the entire Plateau Region and the Grand Canyon. Many were much thicker than now, having been eroded during long periods when the surface was temporarily lifted above sea level. Altogether they may cover a creative period exceeding ninety million years. Strata are said to be unconformable when they do not lie in regular, parallel sequence.

Read table from bottom upward for historical sequence

1.—FROM BRYCE CANYON TO THE GRAND CANYON RIM

Cedar Breaks, some 2,000 feet higher than Bryce Canyon, is eroded from similar formation to that at Bryce Canyon.

I	PRESENT	GEOLOGIC	
	DEPTH (Feet)	AGE	DESCRIPTION
Basalt		Bryce /	Sheets of very dark lava, resting unconformably upon the Pink Cliff below.
Pink Cliff	500	Eocene	Richly colored shales, limestones and conglomerates, most of them red, and containing fossils.
Cretaceous Rocks -	3000	Upper Cretaceous	Gray to buff sandstone and drab shales, alternating with occasional coal beds.
McElmo Formation	800	Lower Cretaceous	Shales and sandstones of many colors.
Jurassic Rocks	600	Jurassic	Drab shale, chocolate colored limestone and occasional gray gypsum beds.
White Cliff	1000	Jurassic S	White, cross-bedded sandstone. Modern geology considers the White and Vermilion Cliffs part of the same formation, but scenically they will always be distinguished.
Vermilion Cliff Chinle Formation -	2000 350	Jurassic Late Triassic	Brilliant red, variegated, massive sandstone. Mauve sandstone above, purple and red shale below.

1.—	FROM BR	YCE CANYON TO T	THE GRAND CANYON RIM—Continued
FORMATION	PRESENT DEPTH (Feet)	GEOLOGIC AGE	DESCRIPTION
Shinarump Conglomerate	- 100	Late Triassic	Brown, yellow and gray conglomerate and sandstone, celebrated for its petrified trees.
Moenkopi	- 1600	Early Triassic	Purple, yellowish-gray, dull red and coffee-brown sand- stones, in a great body of rich red shale. Contains a few layers of hard red, brown and gray limestone and some light-colored gypsum beds. Known also as the Belted Shales.
Kaibab Limestone	- 1800	Late Carboniferous	The same gray, massive limestone seen on the Rim of the Grand Canyon. The road from Cedar City to Zion Canyon runs over it for several miles.

II.—FROM TH	E GRAND CAN	NYON RIM TO THE GRANITE GORGE
Kaibab Limestone - 350-750		Gray limestone formed in the sea, as indicated by many fossil shells. At the Grand Canyon it is the surface rock. In the Plateau Country to the north, it lies at the bottom of the series. Very massive, cross-bedded yellow sandstone. Bright red sandy shale.
Coconino 100- 650	Carboniferous	Very massive, cross-bedded yellow sandstone.
Hermit Shale 100- 650	Carboniferous	Bright red sandy shale.
Supai Formation - 700- 950	Carboniferous	Alternating red shale and red and brown sandstone, the latter forming low cliffs. This constitutes the greatest red body of the Canyon wall.
Red Wall Limestone - 500-700	Carboniferous	Extremely hard blue or gray limestone, forming the greatest cliff of the Grand Canyon. It is stained a vivid red by the wash of the red Supai shales above. The cliff is a conspicuous feature of the Canyon everywhere.
Missing Strata	Devonian Silurian Ordovician	During Devonian, Silurian and Ordovician times, extensive strata were deposited upon the Cambrian rocks below, but were wholly eroded away during a long uplift period and the limestone known as the Red Wall was deposited on the Tonto during a succeeding period.
Tonto Group - 650- (including Muav 1450 Limestone, Bright Angel Shale, Tap- eats Sandstone)	Cambrian	Olive green shale, sandstone and limestone, forming the broad green floor of the Grand Canyon, through which winds the Granite Gorge.
Unkar and Chuar Groups—The Grand Canyon Series	Algonkian	Greenish sandstones, fine quartzites and vividly red shales, once 12,000 feet thick, but here eroded away till they appear only in places.
Granite Gorge 1200	Archean	Schists metamorphosed from sedentary rocks, and intruded igneous rocks.



Cedar Breaks Lunch Pavilion

Representatives of the Union Pacific System

Aberdeen, Wash 3-4 Union Pass'r Sta., K and River Sts. F. E. STUDEBAKER, District Freight and Passenger Agent Astoria, Ore Union Pacific System Wharf. G. W. ROBERTS, District Freight and Passenger Agent Atlanta, Ga. 1232 Healey Building W. C. ELGIN, General Agent Bend, Ore E. H. MCALLEN, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent Birmingham, Ala 742 Brown-Marx Building, First Avenue and Twentieth Street. J. H. DOUGHTY, General Agent Boise, Idaho City Ticket Office, 823 Idaho Street. JOEL L. PRIEST, General Agent Boston, Mass 207-8 Old South Building, 294 Washington Street. WILLARD MASSEY, General Agent Butte, Mont. 229 Rialto Building, 4 South Main Street HENRY COULAM, General Agent Cheyenne, Wyo. Union Pacific Station N. A. MILLER, Ticket Agent Chicago, III City Ticket Office, Otis Building, 6 South La Salle St., G. R. LEMMER, General Agent, Pass'r Department Chicannati, Ohio 75 Dixle Terminal Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets W. H. CONNOR, General Agent J. STANLEY ORR, District Passenger Agent J. STANLEY ORR, District Passenger Agent
Cleveland, Ohio941 Union Trust Building, 925 Euclid Avenue. W. H. BENHAM, General Agent
Council Bluffs, Ia City Ticket Office, Chieffain Hotel, 36 Pearl Street
Dallas, Texas. 999 Magnolla Building, Commerce and Akard Streets. E. G. KOENEMAN, General Agent
Denver, Colo
Des Moines, Ia 407 Equitable Building, Sixth and Locust Streets. F. P. STAFFORD, General Agent
Detroit, Mich 508 Transportation Building, 131 Lafayette Boulevard, West A. R. MALCOLM, General Agent
Eugene, Ore Osburn Hotel
Fort Collins, Colo Union Pacific Station
Fresno, Calif 207-8 Rowell Building, Tulare Street and Van Ness Avenue T. F. BROSNAHAN, General Agent
Glendale, Calif
Hollywood, CalifCity Ticket Office, Christie Hotel, 6732 Hollywood ElvdH. W. HICKS, General Agent, Pass'r Dept.
Kansas City, Mo City Ticket Office, 805 Walnut Street SETH C. RHODES, General Agent, Passenger Department
Leavenworth, Kan Union Station, Main and Delaware Streets A. E. MARTENY, General Agent Lewiston, Idaho 224 Breier Bullding H. J. BERGER, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent
Lincoln, Neb. City Ticket Office, 1308 N Street, Federal Trust Building. A. D. GRANT, General Agent
Long Beach, Calif. 120 West Ocean Boulevard B. W. SMOCK. General Agent
Long Beach, Calif. 120 West Ocean Boulevard. R. W. SMOCK, General Agent Los Angeles, Calif. City Ticket Office, 732 South Broadway. J. CRUICKSHANK, General Agent, Passenger Department
A. T. JACKSON, District Passenger Agent
Milwaukee, Wis703 Straus Building, 230 Wisconsin Avenue
Minneapolis, Minn
New Orleans, La 1001 New Orleans Bank Building, 226 Carondelet Street
H. A. LAWRENCE, District Passenger Agent
New York, N. Y 2001 Transportation Building, 225 Broadway. J. B. DEFRIEST, General Agent
Oakland, Calif
Ogden, Utah214 David Eccles Building, 390 Twenty-Fourth Street
Omaha, NebCity Ticket Office, 1523 Farnam StreetL. BEINDORFF, General Agent, Passenger Department
Pasadena, Calif
Pittsburgh, Pa216 Oliver Building, Smithfield Street and Sixth AvenueJOHN D. CARTER, General Agent
EDWARD EMERY, District Passenger Agent
Pomona, Calif Union Pacific System Passenger Station K. L. HANDY, Passenger and Freight Traffic Agent
Portland, OreCity Ticket Office, 341 Washington StreetE. A. KLIPPEL, Jr., Gen. Agt., Pass. Dept.
Redlands, Calif 14 Cajon Street L. C. FOWLER, Passenger and Freight Traffic Agent
Reno, Nev
Riverside, CalifGlenwood Mission Inn, 680 Main Street
St. Joseph, Mo City Ticket Office, 517 Francis St., S. E. STOHR, General Freight and Pass'r Agent, St. J. and G. I. Ry. Co.
St. Louis, Mo 203 Carleton Bldg., 308 North 6th Street
St. Louis, Mo 203 Carleton Bldg., 308 North 6th Street
San Diego, Calif345 Plaza Street
San Francisco, Calif. City Ticket Office, 673 Market Street H. A. BUCK, District Passenger Agent
San Jose, Calif 501 First National Bank Building, Santa Clara and First Streets R. M. RITCHEY, General Agent
San Pedro, Calif
Santa Monica, Calif. 602 Santa Monica Boulevard
Sawtelle, Calif 1613 Sawtelle Boulevard JOHN D. POST, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent
Seattle, Wash 201 Union Station, 4th Ave. and Jackson St W. H. OLIN, Ass't General Freight and Passenger Agent
City Ticket Office, Stimson Bldg., 1207 Fourth Ave A. L. IVES, General Agent, Passenger Department
Spokane, Wash 727 Sprague Avenue T. J. DOWD, District Freight and Passenger Agent Tacoma, Wash 114 South Ninth Street T. I. McGRATH, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Tacoma, Wash
Tulsa, Okla 320 Kennedy Bldy 319 South Roston Street E DODINSON Constitution
Tulsa, Okla
Whittier, Calif Union Pacific System Passenger Station
Trib are to the trib and the trib
Yakima, Wash Union Pacific Bldg., 104 West Yakima Avenue H. M. WEST, District Freight and Passenger Agent

DEPARTMENT OF TOURS (C. & N. W. Ry.—Union Pacific System) J. L. BURGAR, Manager 148 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

C. J. COLLINS General Passenger Agent OMAHA, NEB. D. S. SPENCER
General Passenger Agent
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
A. S. EDMONDS

W. K. CUNDIFF General Passenger Agent PORTLAND, ORE. GEO. R. BIERMAN General Passenger Agent LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

JOHN L. AMOS Assistant Traffic Manager Union Pacific Bldg. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH A. S. EDMONDS Assistant Traffic Manager Pittock Block PORTLAND, ORE.

R. B. ROBERTSON
Assistant Traffic Manager
Pacific Electric Bldg.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

A. V. KIPP
Assistant Traffic Manager
415 Monadnock Bldg., 681 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

W. S. BASINGER Passenger Traffic Manager OMAHA, NEB.

