

THE GRAND CANON

A Worldwide Bibliography

of the

Grand Canyon

and

Lower Colorado River

Regions in the United States and Mexico

1535–2021

Volume 1 : Introduction and Bibliography

106,000 CATEGORIZED AND AUGMENTED CITATIONS FOR
PUBLICATIONS FROM AROUND THE WORLD IN 114 LANGUAGES

WITH EXTENSIVE BACKGROUND AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Earle E. Spamer





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THE GRAND CANON 2022

Volume 1 Introduction & Bibliography [Fourth Edition]

Volume 2 Cartobibliography [Second Edition]

Volume 3 Grand Canyon, Colossal Mirror [First Edition]

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THE GRAND CANON : A WORLDWIDE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GRAND CANYON AND LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO, 1535–2021

Volume 1: Introduction and Bibliography

by Earle E. Spamer

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THE GRAND CANON : Volume 1

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CATALOGERS NOTE

canon : *a standard or essential list of works*

The Grand Canon
not The Grand Canyon

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[General Remarks](#)

[Purpose and Audience](#)

[Administrative Context and Perspectives](#)

[Utility of This Work](#)

[Summary](#)

GENERAL REMARKS Departing from its scholastic foundation as a plain bibliography, *THE GRAND CANON* is a documentary on the Grand Canyon and the lower Colorado River regions of the United States and Mexico. It is offered to researchers as always, but now it also purposely beckons to a broad spectrum of administrators, resource managers, public-issues advocates, and avocational users. It can be used also to produce further works of use to these people and organizations, whether more narrowly focused or more ambitious.

This is a *CANON* of the work of individuals, organizations, and official agencies. It records people, their ideas, the information thus conveyed, and in what publications all this can be found. In addition to its original academic uses, it is directed now also to non-academic administrative and derivative uses; it is no longer simply a list of past publications. Introductory material and essays explain the process of creating and using a bibliography, viewing *THE GRAND CANON*, and bibliographies in general, from historical and functional perspectives.

Citations herein are source documentation for official activities, investigative and administrative projects, scholarly studies, activities of private organizations and public institutions, travel and other general pursuits by individuals; as well as personal reports, reflection, and opinion. The citations identify official records, items of directed research and investigations, and things for casual reading. Within 32 subject areas, including the Cartobibliography, the citations embrace productions created

• THE GRAND CANON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

worldwide in 114 languages. They address general and specific subjects including history, biography, and geography; social, natural, physical, and environmental sciences; engineering projects and water management; administrative oversight; legislative and judicial affairs; concerns of public-interest and special-advocacy organizations; and the interests and activities of Indigenous peoples. It is the humanities that comprise the greatest number of publications—including but not limited to history, biography, literature (memoirs, essays, fiction, verse, and so on, including works for and by youth and young adults), visual and performing arts, philosophy, and religion; and works of analysis, criticism, and speculation. Publications are in inkprint, special media for the visually impaired, and audio, audio-visual and digital media. Cited items include all reading age groups and levels of education. *THE GRAND CANON* serves current needs for documenting and assessing work published about activities and resources within the geographical area it covers. It provides the base material by which more in-depth and customized lists may be constructed, as well as providing the foundation for value-added productions and critical overviews.

Geographically, the items listed herein focus first on the physiographic Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, covering some 2,400 square miles in Arizona, adding to it extensive adjacent lands.⁵ Although a few citations pertain to extreme southern Utah, they pragmatically or historically relate to adjacent land in the Arizona Strip, which this bibliography embraces. The second geographical focus of the bibliography is the corridor formed by the lower Colorado River region from the mouth of the Grand Canyon, and the lower ends of the Virgin and Muddy River basins, to the sea. The river corridor—proper in the area covered by this work passes along some 800 miles—beginning in Glen Canyon below Glen Canyon Dam, through the lengths of Marble and Grand Canyons, then drifting through several dam-impounded lakes that straddle the boundaries of Arizona, Nevada and California, finally trickling out to sea in the river's delta, usually completely dry now, in the Gulf of California astride the Baja California–Sonora boundary in Mexico. Coverage in the bibliography also includes the dams erected in the Colorado River below Grand Canyon (with particular attention to Hoover Dam), their appurtenant works, and the plans for dams that were to be built in the midst of Marble and Grand Canyons. Coverage also spreads onto lands adjacent to the river, reaches into the tendrils of aqueducts built to quench desert farms and cities, and detours down into the ancient Salton Sink below sea level in desert California that has periodically for ages refilled naturally from Colorado River overflows, and most recently, dramatically, by an accidental breach of the Colorado's man-made canalworks that remained open for nearly two years in the early 1900s, creating the present Salton Sea. As for the inclusion of the uppermost Gulf of

⁵ See the map in this volume's [FRONTISPIECE](#) that delineates the area covered by this bibliography.

• THE GRAND CANON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

California, at one time—in fact for a terribly long time—the Colorado flowed, torrentially at times, into the gulf. Living things (humans, too), ashore and at sea, depended on it. Geologically, the lower Colorado region is sutured to the northern part of the gulf. Excluding this region from this bibliography would be as sensible as excluding the lands bounding the river along its course.

There are good reasons to embrace both the Grand Canyon *and* the extended lower Colorado River from Glen Canyon Dam to the sea, a region whose parts may be seen as topographically, geologically, ecologically, climatically, culturally, and politically dissimilar. In fact, their human histories ever since prehistoric times and, in written records from the time since the Spanish incursions of the mid-1500s, are entwined. Their natural histories overlap in numerous ways, too, particularly the recent geological history of the Colorado River even though it flows across two distinctly different physiographical provinces of North America. One can investigate one part of the region without having to attend to things that pertain to another area, but complex interrelations reveal themselves as one refocuses broadly or when the region is viewed from multidisciplinary perspectives.

To thematically separate the lower Colorado River from the Grand Canyon is done easily; the historical and cultural separation, though, is less easy; geologically and environmentally, even more so. To separate Glen Canyon Dam from the desert Colorado River below Hoover Dam, or to separate Hoover Dam from the Grand Canyon upstream, overlooks the dramatic environmental and human influences these structures have all along the river's passageway. To separate Native American cultures of the Grand Canyon region from those of the lower Colorado River country diminishes traditional interactions and the impacts weighed upon all by European–Anglo activities over five centuries everywhere in the region. The Colorado River traces human heritages that arose and continue through understanding and participating in life in this land. The river runs through the physical land, delivering life, death, and rebirth in absolute, inspirational and spiritual ways. It holds histories to be discovered and discovered anew, and it seems to withhold answers. So likewise this bibliography—looking at all of this land, and the life, places and things therein, it records the work of thousands; they tell us what we can understand, opine and may never know.

This part of the world has given people much to talk about, as the content of *THE GRAND CANON* testifies. Those who are drawn here, whether residentially, recreationally, professionally, avocationally, economically, administratively or spiritually, can find uses in this bibliography, a mixture of vital and casual works. Items are written by, and aimed toward, greatly different audiences who represent socially, culturally, scientifically, technologically, and temperamentally different communities and times,

worldwide. In the present day, users of this bibliography—administrators and resource managers, workers in special-advocacy organizations, researchers in numerous fields of historical, scientific, and literary study, and general readers alike—will find here items that hold documentary, evidentiary and historical values, though the quality and overall usefulness of individual items and their values vary substantially and subjectively between users.

The works cited here were created by administrators, public-issues advocates, politicians, lobbyists, jurists, travelers, scientists, students, philosophers, clerics, entrepreneurs, employees, civil servants, and professional and lay writers, poets, artists, composers and thinkers from cultures, organizations and nations around the world. Some are people indigenous to the Grand Canyon region; most are wayfarers, transients, and observers from afar—great, notable, every-day, overlooked, and anonymous alike. The opinions, observations, censuses, consensuses, interpretations, and results are those of citizens and foreign nationals (adults and youth alike); the heads, agents, and representatives of governments (both American and foreign); and private, commercial, not-for-profit, professional, and spiritual organizations (again, American and foreign)—a melting pot of constituents, visitors, agendas, perspectives, philosophies, faiths, educations, and ages.

PURPOSE AND AUDIENCE The idea of a bibliography—after that of an accounting of what has been done—is to reveal things that people might become curious about. **THE GRAND CANON** provides a long-term record of publications, to be used by researchers, public servants, resource and public-issues advocates, and interested citizens wherever they may be. It is a contribution to the stewardship of the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River, and a contribution toward understanding cultural resources of the world.

THE GRAND CANON is the evidentiary and cultural record of the activities of individuals, organizations and official agencies historically since *circa* 1535. Admittedly, the European record of the Colorado River region does not predate the first encounter (at the Colorado River delta) in 1539, so why the selection of 1535? This liberty has been taken herein in order to examine the printed records during the period immediately predating 1539, in order to briefly contrast pre- and post-“discovery” perspectives. In this case only maps are pertinent, which are now listed in Volume 2, the *Cartobibliography* (see [Part 25](#) herein for information). The earliest records of printed works embracing the lower Colorado River region, closest to 1539, are two maps, from *circa* 1535 and 1536. They are documentary evidence for “what was known” (that is, nothing) of the region at this time. It is not useful to continue the examination—for the

purposes of this bibliography—to earlier times even though numerous items will continue to subjectively embrace the geographical region encompassed by THE GRAND CANON, although it was unknown in the West.

The body of work cited in THE GRAND CANON relates in some way to the geographies, histories, and sciences of the Grand Canyon of Arizona and the reach of the Colorado River from the lowest section of Glen Canyon, through Marble Canyon, through the Grand Bend of the Colorado where it dashes through and out of the Grand Canyon, and dallies more wearily through the Colorado Desert, pausing for the work of dams, to the river's delta in the Gulf of California in Mexico, where it barely touches the salt air and dies alongside endangered marine animals there. Culturally, THE GRAND CANON also is the record, through modern studies, of human presence in this region since prehistoric times; and geologically, it is the intrinsic record of the land itself since the times of Deep Time. As such, THE GRAND CANON cites publications that broadly document human perspectives, understandings, interpretations, activities, and uses of the resources in this landscape; aesthetic, philosophical, and tangible alike.

Of all of the items individually listed herein, each was produced in multiple, identical copies. One or another of these copies is available to interested parties somewhere, though pragmatically some items may stubbornly elude rediscovery or will be difficult to access because of a scarce number of originals, sparse distribution, lack of digital reproduction and access, or losses due to any number of reasons. Often a bibliographer will helpfully recommend that some scarce works will be found in “better research libraries”; but they fail to note that many such places are not accessible to the general reader, or with inconvenient restrictions. Today many works are accessible online (though not wholly without encumbrances); and if not, they still have to be found in physical form *somewhere*. Such limitations are, however, beyond the documentary purpose of the bibliography, which is to note the *existence* of an item.

The purpose of THE GRAND CANON is to serve as a public collection of information about printed publications, audio-visual works, and physically distributed digital products. Within broad guidelines it includes everything that (in whole or in part) pertains to, or mentions in context, the Grand Canyon or the lower Colorado River. The material cited stops short of incessant newspaper listings and ephemeral internet resources. There is no other informational source like THE GRAND CANON, nor even anything truly comparable for any other landscape or real estate overseen by the National Park Service and other government agencies. Divided into 32 categories by subject, and a cartobibliography, it is the only categorized reference list about the Grand Canyon and the lower Colorado River.

The former Internet Edition of the Grand Canyon–Lower Colorado River bibliography, online 2000–2021, was different from an edition in the usual sense because, for the first time for this bibliography, the online version broke the binds of print. That was a leap of faith by everyone involved—compiler, publisher, and users. Most striking about that edition was the fact that there was one location for the bibliography, accessible by all who have access to the internet. Each user had a specific purpose for looking at it, but, unlike the print editions, no one experienced it in its entirety. There is, however, always a need to browse; many people prefer to work that way. It is still the best way to locate everything of special and peculiar interest, by bringing attention to issues and topics that otherwise might be overlooked in a historical retrospective or administrative accounting of activities. Technological issues brought the Internet Edition down, making it impossible to make updates after mid-2015, and it was removed in October 2021.

THE GRAND CANON recreates the format of a printed monograph, produced in digital (PDF) format. It contains hyperlinks, thus users utilizing web browsers can migrate between different parts of the document while that technological ability survives. But the hyperlinks are not necessary to the overall structure of the bibliography nor are they needed to access the citations. The bibliography still functions perfectly as a resource even if the hyperlinks are not active. *And the volume is intact if it is printed out; no information is lost.*

In a sense, the resources of the geographical regions embraced by THE GRAND CANON embody intangible cultural heritages. Indeed, even the collective of national parks in the United States had been deemed by Congress to be “cumulative expressions of a single national heritage”⁶. And yet, considering the focus herein on Grand Canyon National Park, some places like this carry an international heritage: partly with Native American activities and concerns and the broad infatuation of peoples around the world who converge here for the experience of seeing and participating in the Grand Canyon. Such views of indigenous and international heritage are also reflected in the activities of such world bodies as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which seeks to safeguard those heritages on behalf of Indigenous peoples and world communities. UNESCO’s 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Culture Heritage further strives to raise an awareness and appreciation for heritage at local, national and international levels. The convention focuses on the human aspects of cultural heritage (including oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, practices concerning nature and the universe, and craftsmanship. An analogous consideration

⁶ Statutes of the United States, *84 Stat.*, Public Law 91-383 (H. R. 14114, August 18, 1970).

• THE GRAND CANON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

of these efforts may see the Grand Canyon and Colorado River as the bearers of heritage and the stage for cultural practices; and indeed, the Grand Canyon itself is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. There is extensive documentation of all of these aspects of culture in thousands of individual and organizational publications. *THE GRAND CANON* collects and preserves the documentation for these evidentiary sources.

The many parts of *THE GRAND CANON* ensure that administrators, scholars, students, and the general community within the American nation and among its Indigenous peoples, and interested parties around the world, retain a permanent documentary record of ideas and work about the Grand Canyon and Colorado River country. These ideas and findings have been made available through widely distributed publications and through productions with channels of limited distribution. Many are works of creativity and thoughtful reflection; many more are casual notes and comments. Others come from hard and studious research. And still others are derivatives of judicious evaluation and decision by government and other official agencies, or as the result of studies of policy options and officially sanctioned projects and investigations; and from legislative and judicial mandates. To these add as well critical evaluations and opinion of each, whether official or from an engaged citizenry.

One area of personal studies that often is overlooked in the great body of work of the humanities and sciences is genealogy. Whereas citations of purely genealogical works are rare in this bibliography, the panoply of authors' names and of individuals addressed as subjects in these works may contribute to the sources sought by genealogical workers.

Only users are in a position to recognize things that are pertinent to their tasks. It is easy to perceive here in *THE GRAND CANON* a huge, occluding nebula of impertinent works when one's focus on a project is pragmatically narrowed by time or budgetary constraints, expecting to find just certain shining stars, perfectly fitted answers to the questions at hand. But one project will be very different from another one. For *THE GRAND CANON* to retain its value to all users and purposes, it is created as definitively as possible. It will be used for a hopefully lengthy yet finite time by historians, biographers, ethnographers, archaeologists, sociologists, biologists, ecologists, geologists, genealogists; in fact, any focused topical reader, whether they be administrators, advocates, students, professionals, the passing curious—or even those rarely encountered individuals who are infatuated with bibliographies: bibliophiles. The most time- or budget-conscious users, like administrators, actually may not use the bibliography except in the most pragmatic summary form or for statistical compila-

tions. But research tasks that may have been assigned to other staff will in turn result in those staff being more informed about the details and breadth of previous work and thus the scope of material that is generally available. In this sense it will be very useful toward locating sources that address administrative issues and needs over the entire period of time that work has been conducted in these regions.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT AND PERSPECTIVES The Grand Canyon has long been acclaimed as one of the unofficial Seven Wonders of the Natural World (sometimes just as one of the Seven Wonders of the World); even distinctly the “eighth wonder of the world” according to 20th-century Swedish adventurer Sven Hedin and others,⁷ perhaps not an afterthought but a statement to gain literary attention. Surely it is the *first* wonder to many aficionados of this land. The Grand Canyon and the Colorado River are recognized as having significant historical, cultural, geological, and biological resources. Grand Canyon National Park’s own administrative themes, as generally outlined by the park in a 2011 “Park Themes” document, are “inspiration”, “water”, “geology”, “biology”, “preservation”, and “Native American connections”.⁸

The Grand Canyon and surrounding areas have been accorded various official designations relating to cultural, historical, and other significant aspects. Grand Canyon National Park has been designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. In another UNESCO-assisted arrangement, in 2007 the park and the Yuntaishan World Geopark (云台山世界地质公园), with its Qingtianhe River in Henan Province of the northeastern part of the People’s Republic of China, established a sister-park relationship to pursue beneficial projects of technical and professional cooperation. The village of Grand Canyon, Arizona, is a National Historic Landmark District. A number of the structures there are individually designated National Historic Landmarks and more are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The North Rim community is also a National Historic Landmark District. The Arizona Trail, a National Scenic Trail that travels from the international boundary with Mexico to the Arizona–Utah boundary,

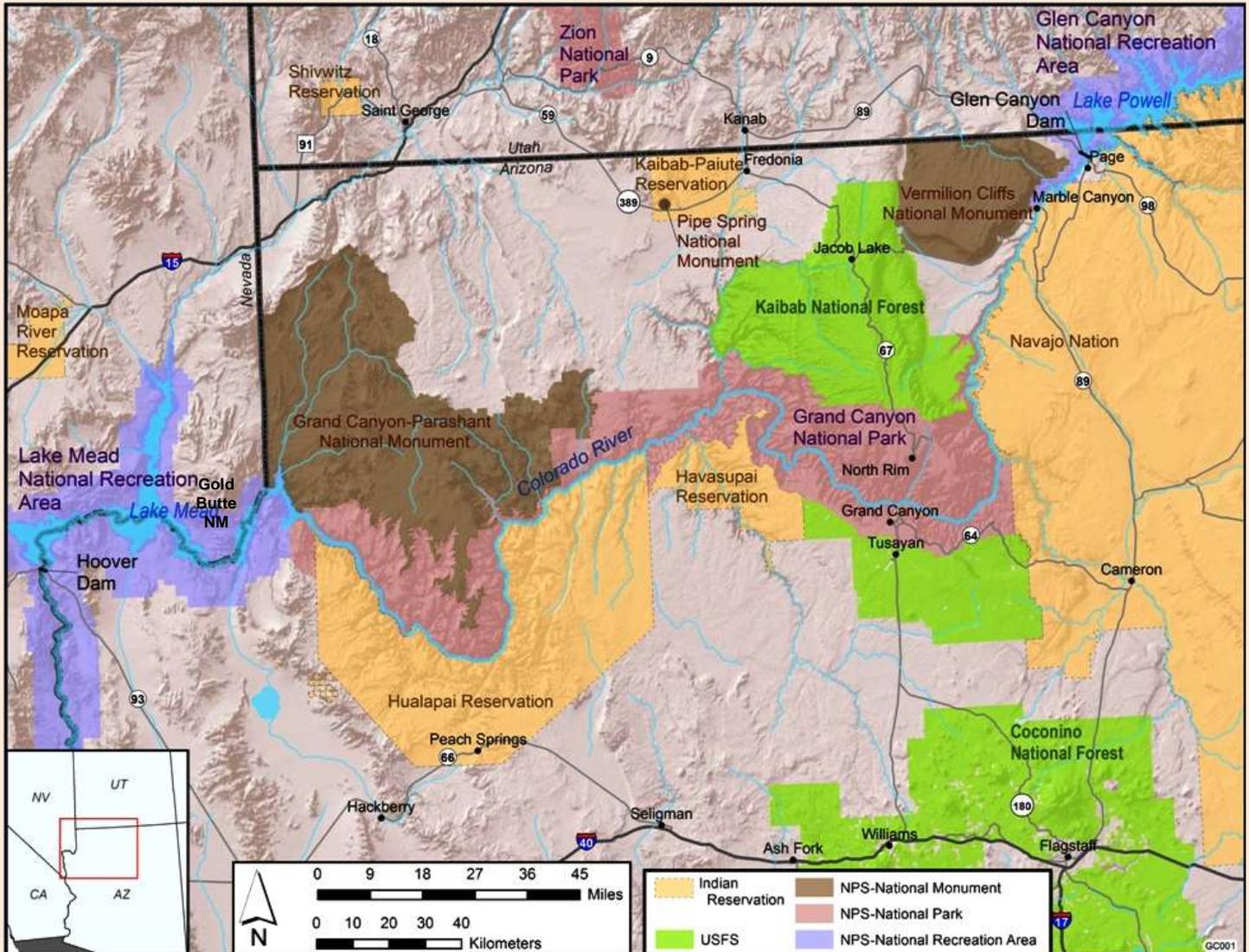
⁷ Свен Хедин [Sven Hedin], *Восьмое чудо света : Большой Каньон* [*Vos'moe chudo sveta : Bol'shoi Kan'on*] [Eighth wonder of the world : Grand Canyon] (S. P. Kublitskoĭ-Piottukh, translator), Gosudarst-vennoye Izdatel'stvo (Moscow and Leningrad, 1928) [Russian translation from the Swedish *Grand Canyon*, Albert Bonniers Förlag (Stockholm, 1925)] (ITEM NOS. 2.11947, 2.23305, respectively.) Later writers have also used the “Eighth Wonder” tag, which does not show in the titles of Hedin’s original volume and German translation.

⁸ *Park themes* (U.S. National Park Service, Grand Canyon National Park) [ca. 2011]. (ITEM NO. 13.2783.)

• THE GRAND CANYON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

Principal Federal and Native American Administrative Units of the Grand Canyon Region



Gold Butte NM (label added to map here) indicates the vicinity of Gold Butte National Monument, created in December 2016 under the U.S. Bureau of Land Management [boundaries are not shown on the map here]. It is adjacent to Lake Mead National Recreation Area and Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. **See farther below for map.**

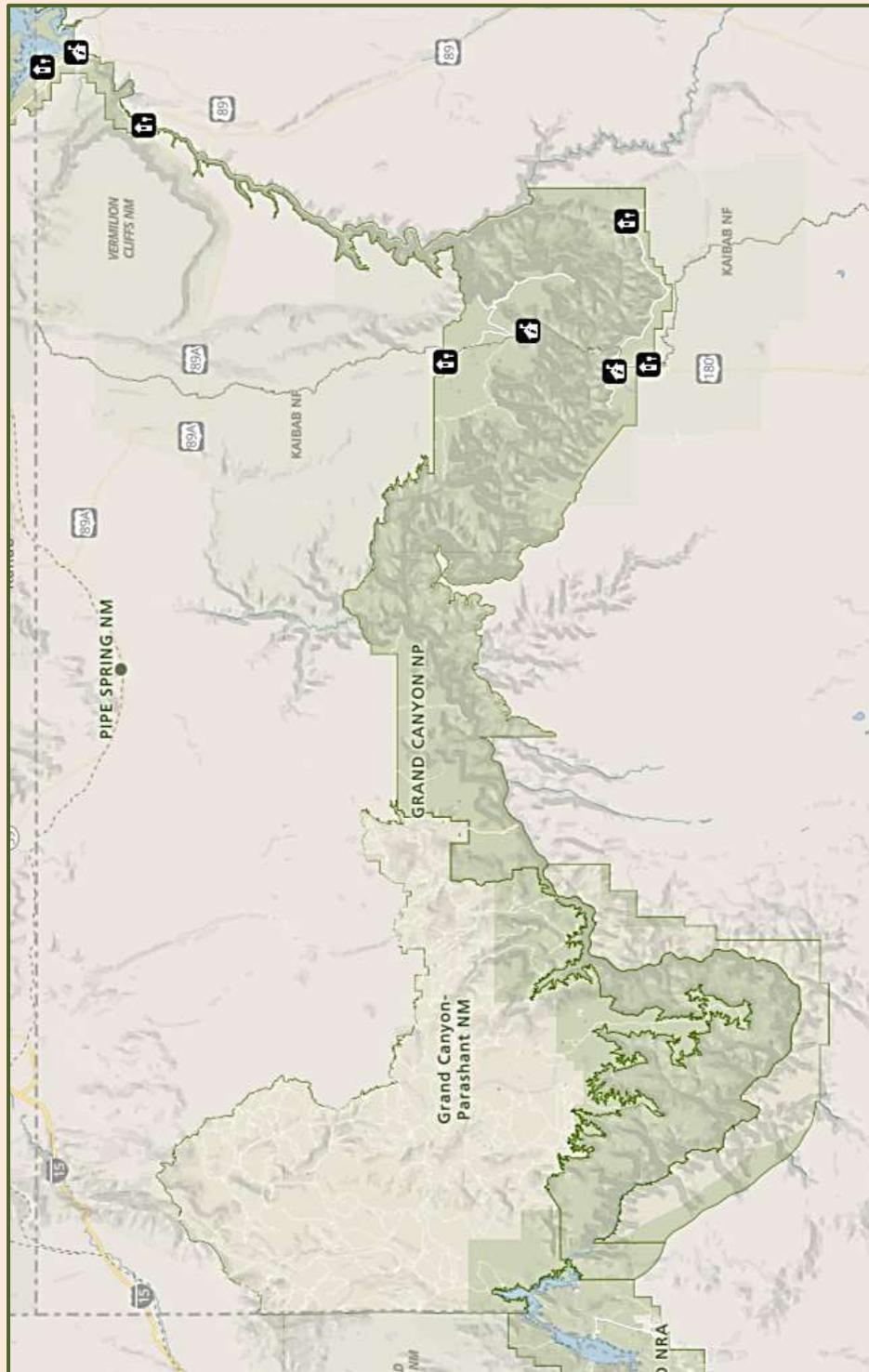
(U.S. National Park Service)

Not shown on this map are various designated Wilderness Areas, for which see farther below.

• THE GRAND CANON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

Grand Canyon National Park and
Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument



(Outline map from U.S. National Park Service)

• THE GRAND CANON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

Kaibab National Forest

(North Kaibab and Tusayan Districts are within the boundaries covered by this bibliography)



(U.S. Forest Service)

• THE GRAND CANON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

Lake Mead National Recreation Area



(Outline map from U.S. National Park Service)

crosses the Grand Canyon on two of its most historic trails and passes through the Kaibab National Forest. Other human-made productions within the areas covered by THE GRAND CANON—Hoover Dam for one well known along with its appurtenant works, and, to cite a less well known project, the trans-Grand Canyon telephone line, both products of work projects of the 1930s—have been recognized by professional and historical organizations as significant achievements of technology, engineering, and architecture, among other accords. Commemorative markers of all kinds abound throughout the region, on, by and inside structures, and along highways, walkways, and footpaths.

Efforts to designate the Grand Canyon as a national park began in 1882, when an unsuccessful federal proposal was made during the year when first appeared Clarence Edward Dutton's magnificent text and atlas, *Tertiary History of the Grand Cañon District*. It was not for another decade that some measure of executive or statutory reserve was accorded to part of the canyon. In 1893 President Benjamin Harrison signed for the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve that protected a portion of the eastern Grand Canyon. In 1906 President Theodore Roosevelt authorized the Grand Canyon Game Reserve, enacting official protection of the wildlife there; then in 1908 he set aside the Grand Canyon National Monument by executive order. After several years of proposals in the United States Congress, and after the National Park Service was established in 1916, Grand Canyon National Park was created in 1919. It was substantially increased in area to its present size in the Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act of 1975, to embrace Marble Canyon and much of the western portions of the canyon exclusive of the Havasupai and Hualapai Indian Reservations and Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Within the broader scope of THE GRAND CANON's coverage of published works are found various other national monuments, recreation areas, and other federally designated lands and reserves. Most prominent among them are the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Gold Butte National Monument, Kaibab National Forest, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, and Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Also sharing boundaries with Grand Canyon National Park are the sovereign tribal lands of the Navajo Nation and the Havasupai and Hualapai Tribes, while other, geographically more distant tribes have cultural ties to the Grand Canyon.

So many official acknowledgments of cultural, natural, or technological significance pale against the intangible measure of popular acclaim. The Grand Canyon in particular, but also its surrounding lands and the lower Colorado River, have ever since the mid-19th century been in the top numbers of remarkable landscapes;

remarkable for their aesthetics, topography, geology, ecology, history, and cultural relationships.

For more than a century a statement of encouragement by President Theodore Roosevelt has been quoted in popular, scholarly, and administrative venues. In a speech at the Grand Canyon in 1903 Roosevelt said that the canyon is “one of the great sights which every American, if he can travel at all, should see.”⁹ And for those who cannot travel there—today this may include an otherwise interested worldwide clientele as well—there are innumerable books, travel guides, magazine articles, and audio-visual productions about the canyon and the river that bring the marvels into homes and classrooms, and through Braille and other tactile productions literally into the hands and minds of readers. In fact, even at the time when Roosevelt spoke to an assembled crowd in the fledgling village of Grand Canyon there already existed large numbers of books and, particularly, articles about the canyon—not to overlook also travel advertisements galore.

The Colorado River in the Grand Canyon, in addition to falling under the purview of the National Park Service within the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park, is administered under other agencies of the U.S. Department of the Interior in the national recreation areas immediately up- and downstream of the park (Glen Canyon and Lake Mead National Recreation Areas, respectively). On the rims and to the west, neighboring landscapes and rangelands are administered by the Interior department’s Bureau of Land Management, including Vermilion Cliffs National Monument in Arizona and Gold Butte National Monument in Nevada. Immediately adjacent to the south and north, too, are the segments of the Kaibab National Forest, administered under the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Forest Service. Within Glen Canyon National Recreation Area the Interior department’s Bureau of Reclamation operates Glen Canyon Dam (completed 1964), the functions of which affect cultural, biological, and geological resources downstream in Marble and Grand Canyons. Accordingly, various protective legislations have been implemented in this part of the corridor, which partly direct how the dam’s power production facilities are operated. Multi-state compacts and international treaties (with Mexico) regarding water supply and use, dating as early as a century ago, further influence dam operations today throughout the Colorado River basin. During 1983–1996 (including phasing-in and -out periods), the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation conducted the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies (GCES) program, which, with the cooperation of other agencies

⁹ See entries for Roosevelt (1903) in Part 2 of bibliography. See also Roosevelt, “I have come here to see the Grand Canyon . . .” (introduction by Earle Spamer). *The Ol’ Pioneer* (Grand Canyon Pioneers Society), 8(7) (Summer 1997): 12-15 [transcriptions of two versions of Roosevelt’s speech at Grand Canyon, May 6, 1903. (ITEM NO. 2.5479)].

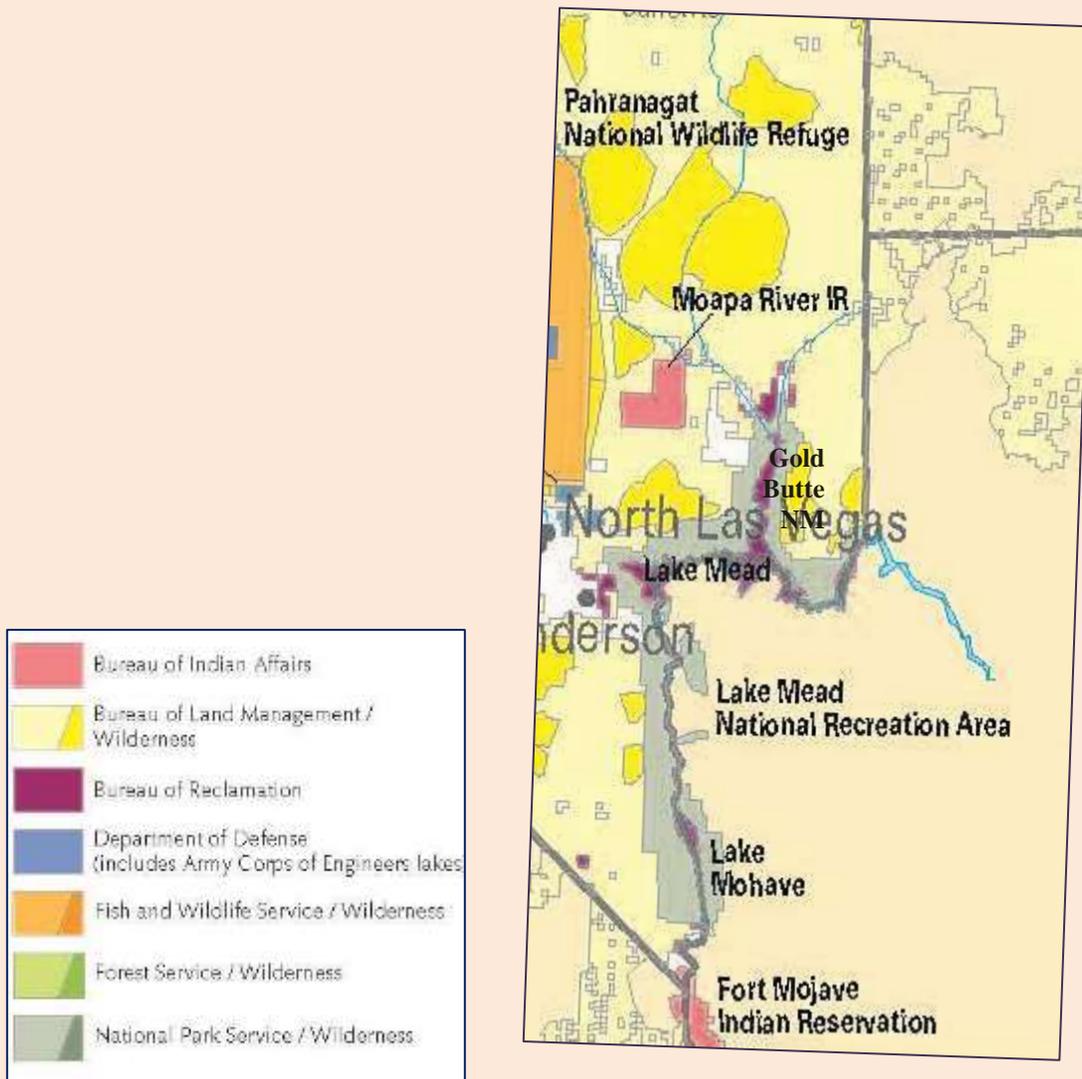
and commissioned studies passing through two principal administrative phases, conducted the first truly comprehensive series of investigations in the Colorado River corridor relating to hydrology, fluvial geomorphology and sedimentology, resources of biology and physical ecology, and archaeology; all as contributing to the Environmental Impact Statement pertaining to the operation of Glen Canyon Dam.¹⁰ The Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program, also under the auspices of the Bureau of Reclamation, currently cooperates in the management of the dam with more than two dozen other stakeholders including Native American tribes. The science-information provider for the Adaptive Management Program is the Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center, which had phased in at the end of the GCES program under the auspices of the U.S. Geological Survey, another Department of the Interior agency. Downstream, the Bureau of Reclamation operates Hoover Dam (1936) within Lake Mead National Recreation Area; its impoundment backs up into the national park in the western end of the physiographic Grand Canyon, which had affected the hydrological and ecological regimes there long before modern politically and socially organized responses to environmental concerns. The dams and their appurtenant works in the lower Colorado River are likewise operated by Reclamation. Descending the river from Hoover Dam one encounters Davis Dam (1949), Parker Dam (1939), Imperial Dam (1938), and Laguna Dam (1909); and, in the U.S.-Mexico limitrophe, Morelos Dam (1950). Along the lower Colorado River a variety of federal, state and local agencies line the river with recreation areas, wildlife refuges, natural resources areas, and public parks. In Mexico, Río Colorado (its pitiful remnant in the best of times) eventually passes into the Reserva de la Biosfera Alto Golfo de California y Delta del Río Colorado that embraces the northernmost portion of the Gulf of California, its southern boundary spanning the gulf about between San Felipe, Baja California, on the west and Puerto Peñasco, Sonora, on the east. Various agricultural drainages also are encountered in the lower river region, particularly in the delta, administered by U.S. and Mexican federal authorities.

A significant portion of the Grand Canyon and the lower Colorado River corridor is administratively overseen by federal and state governmental agencies of the United States and Mexico, and by the autonomous governments of Indigenous peoples. Accordingly, THE GRAND CANON may aid these and other groups with its unique accounting of published research and reference materials that are available specifically about this linear region. And perhaps even more importantly it serves as a documentary record, international in scope, of the work done on, and the perspectives held of, the lands,

¹⁰ See [Part 20](#) of this bibliography. Research documents and legislative materials stemming from the GCES program will be found throughout THE GRAND CANON.

Principal Administrative Units of the Lower Colorado River Region

Nevada



Gold Butte NM (label added to map here) indicates the vicinity of Gold Butte National Monument, created in December 2016 under the U.S. Bureau of Land Management [boundaries are not shown on the map here]. It is adjacent to Lake Mead National Recreation Area and Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument (Arizona). **See next page for map.**

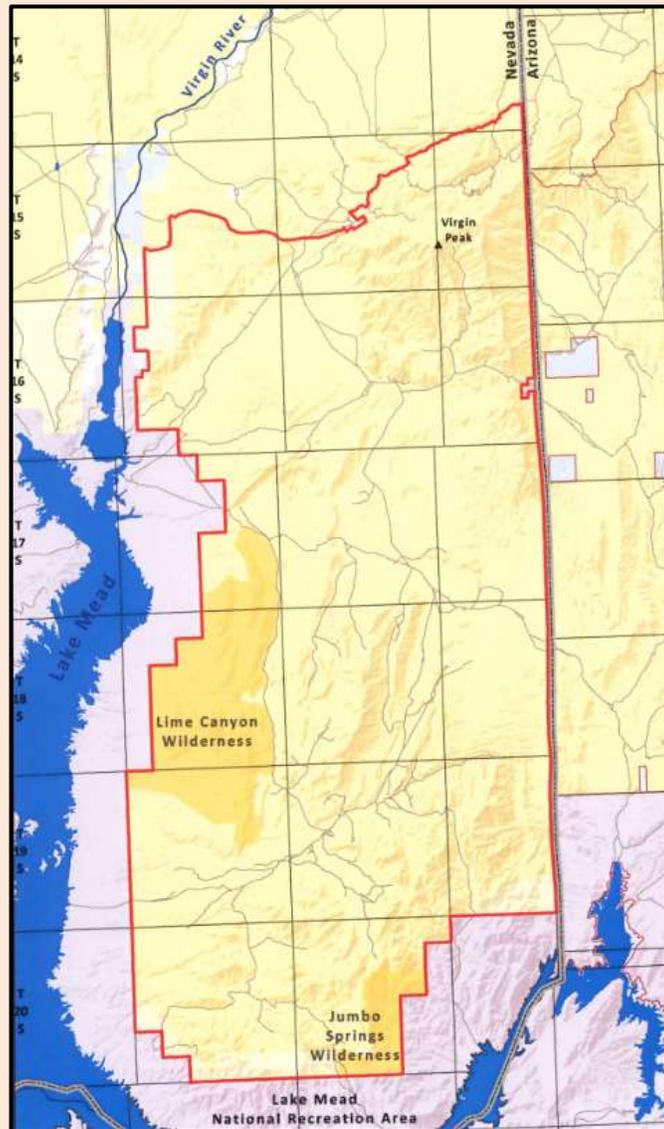
(U.S. Geological Survey, *National Atlas*)

Not shown on this map are various designated Wilderness Areas.

• THE GRAND CANON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

Gold Butte National Monument



(U.S. Bureau of Land Management)

Arizona



Not shown on this map are various designated Wilderness Areas.

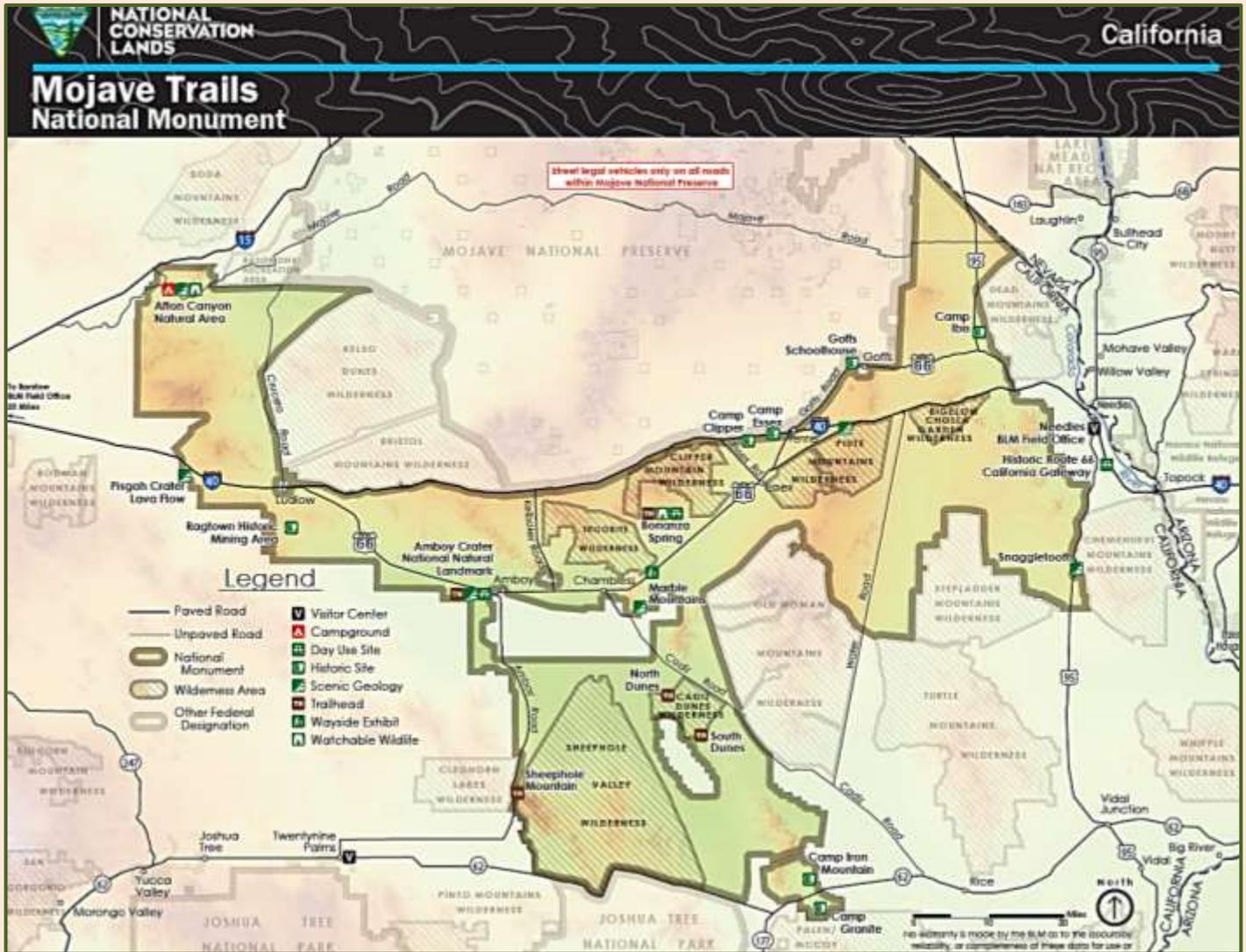


(U.S. Geological Survey, *National Atlas*)

• THE GRAND CANON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

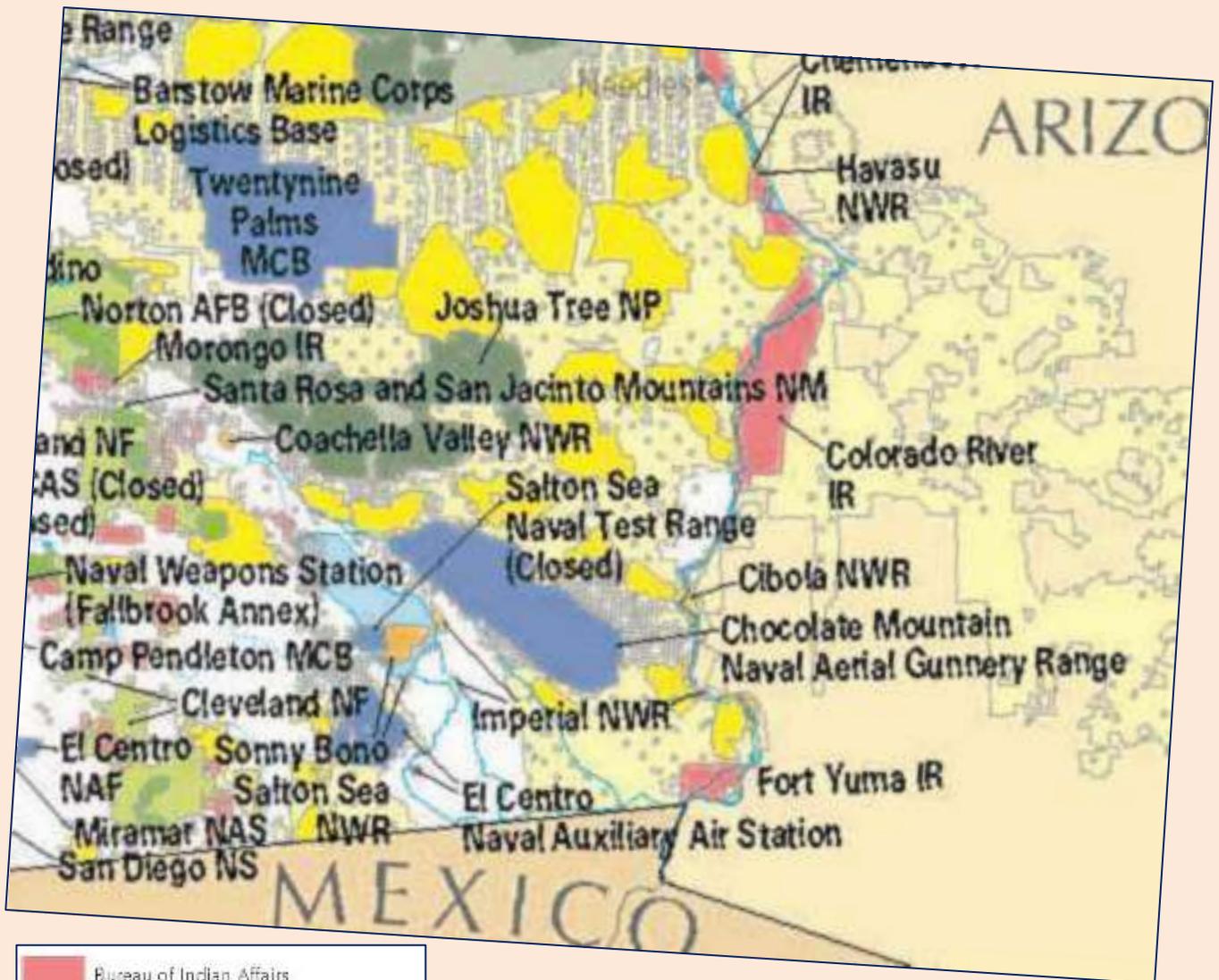
California



(U.S. Bureau of Land Management)

• THE GRAND CANON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

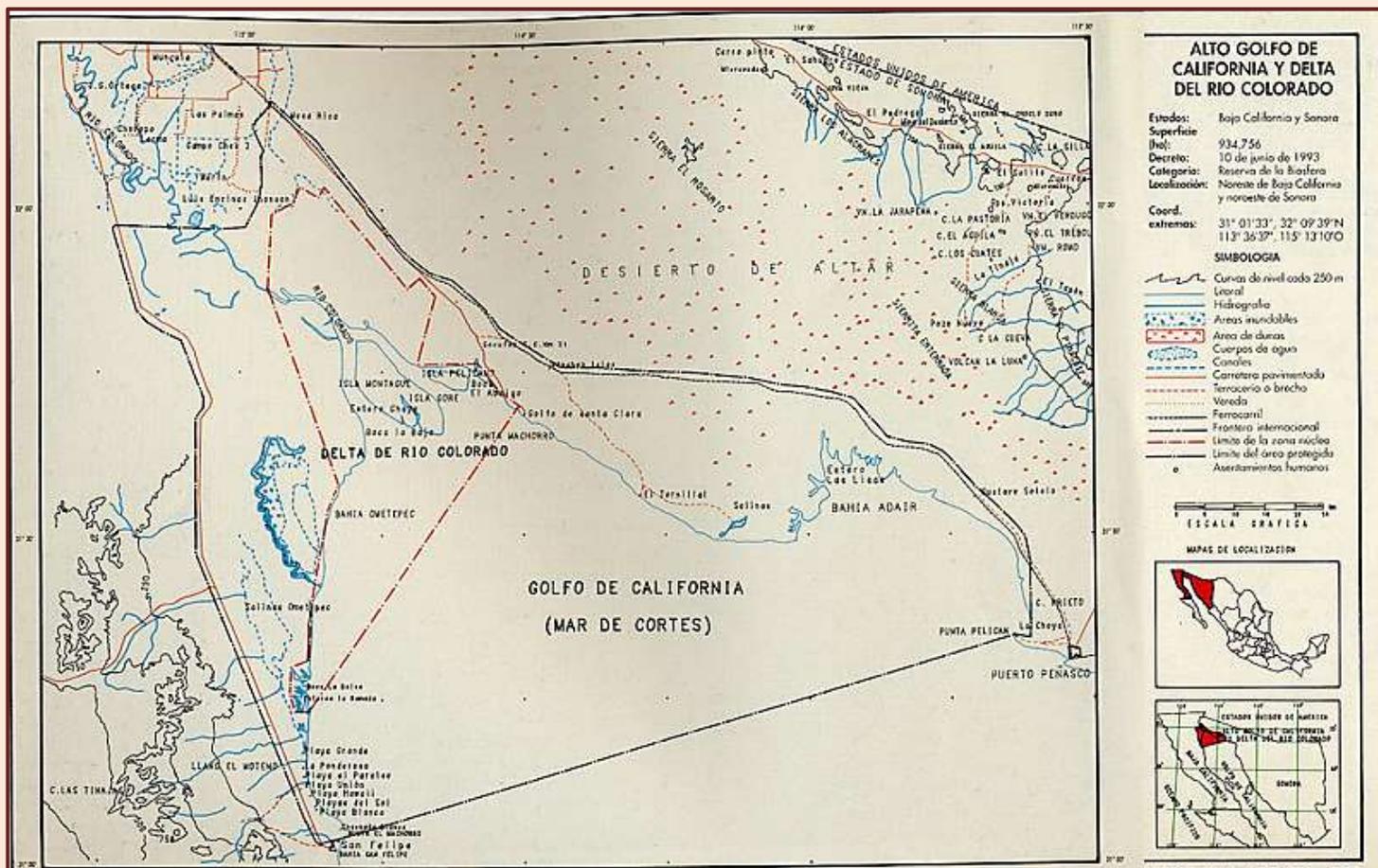


(U.S. Geological Survey, *National Atlas*)



MÉXICO

Reserva de Alto Golfo de California y Delta del Río Colorado (Baja California–Sonora)

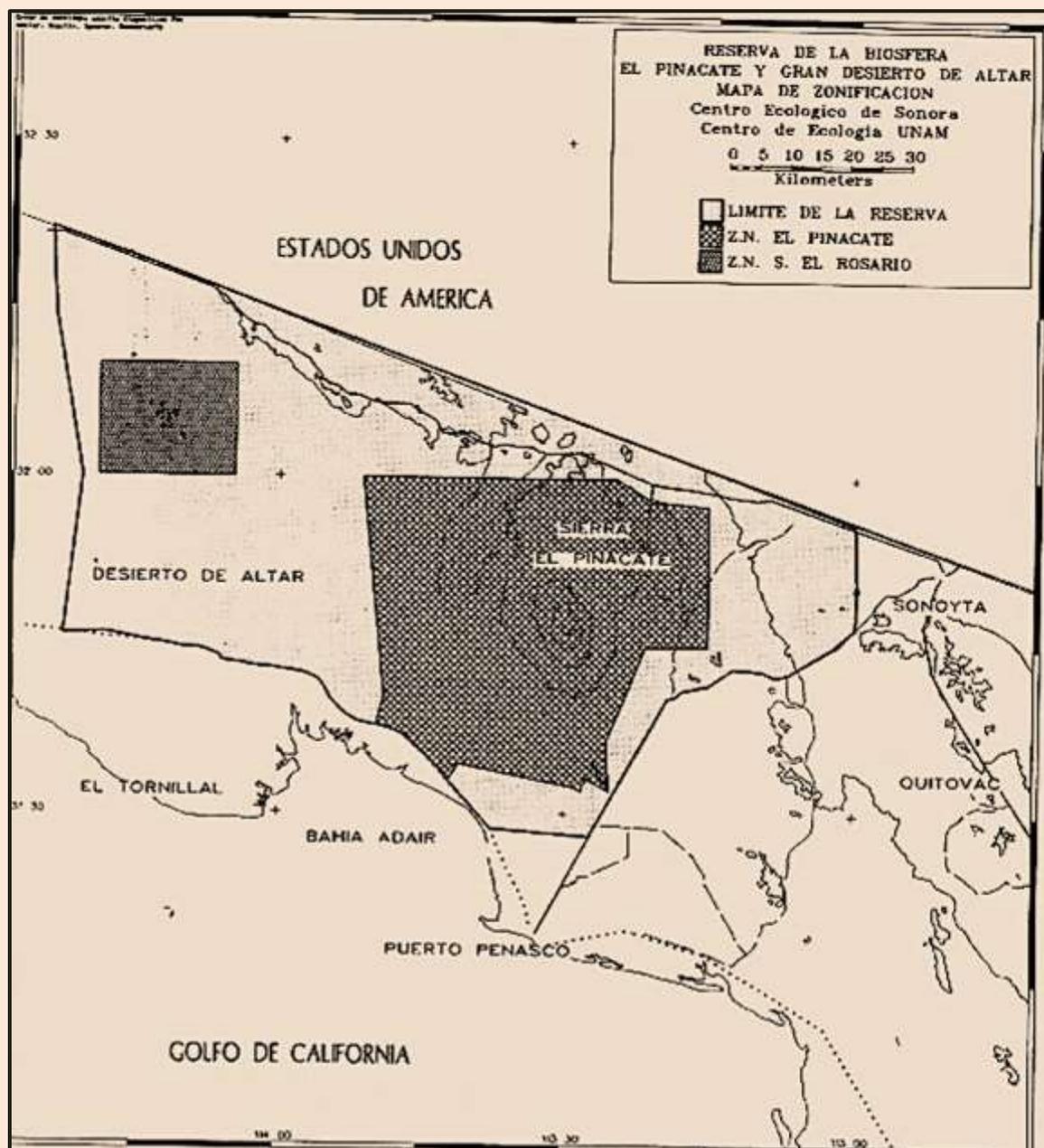


(México, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca, Instituto Nacional de Ecología)

• THE GRAND CANON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

Reserva de la Biosfera el Pinacate y Gran Desierto de Altar (Sonora)



(México, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca, Instituto Nacional de Ecología)

waters, airspaces, resources, and human needs that are administered or protected by these agencies.

The administrative units with oversight of lands in the Grand Canyon–lower Colorado River region fall within different departments of the United States, Mexican, and autonomous governments of Indigenous peoples. They can be noted in summary order as one passes through the geographical range of this work from the Arizona–Utah boundary to Mexico; and together they demonstrate the interlocking political and cultural characteristics of the region. The principal administrative units represented are Glen Canyon National Recreation Area; Grand Canyon National Park; Vermilion Cliffs, Grand Canyon–Parashant, Gold Butte, and Mojave Trails National Monuments (which monuments also are in the Bureau of Land Management’s National Landscape Conservation System); Lake Mead National Recreation Area; Kaibab National Forest (portions of which are north and south of the national park); plus lands and facilities administered by the Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, federal and state wildlife refuges and environmental reserves, and Mexican national interests—and throughout there are the sovereign lands, agencies and interests of groups of Indigenous Americans. Segregated Wilderness areas are also administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, and National Park Service. These are congressionally reserved lands limiting human activities to scientific and historical study and non-mechanized recreation. Such areas are found throughout the region covered by THE GRAND CANON. Near to the Grand Canyon there is also the Little Colorado River Navajo Tribal Park and the Marble Canyon Navajo Tribal Park in the Navajo Nation that abuts the eastern end of the physiographic Grand Canyon. In the western portion of the Grand Canyon the expansive Hualapai Indian Reservation occupies the southern side of the canyon. While the Hualapai Tribe has not designated tribal parks, they do operate in a contracted commercial partnership a tourist enterprise known familiarly as Grand Canyon West, a name that has since given this part of the Grand Canyon *de facto* geographical status. On the Kaibab Plateau north of the canyon the Kaibab Squirrel National Natural Landmark spans the boundary between the national park and the Kaibab National Forest; and the U.S. Federal Highway Administration’s ceremonially designated Kaibab Plateau–North Rim Parkway (Arizona Route 67), a National Scenic Byway, guides travelers through a cultural and ecological scene of significance along the way to the tourist community of North Rim on the brink of Grand Canyon. The region embraced by THE GRAND CANON also includes federally designated natural and wilderness areas and, along the lower Colorado River, wildlife refuges, including those of the Salton Sea region in California. In this area there are the Grapevine Mesa Joshua Trees National Natural Landmark, Arizona; Valley of Fire National Natural

• THE GRAND CANON •

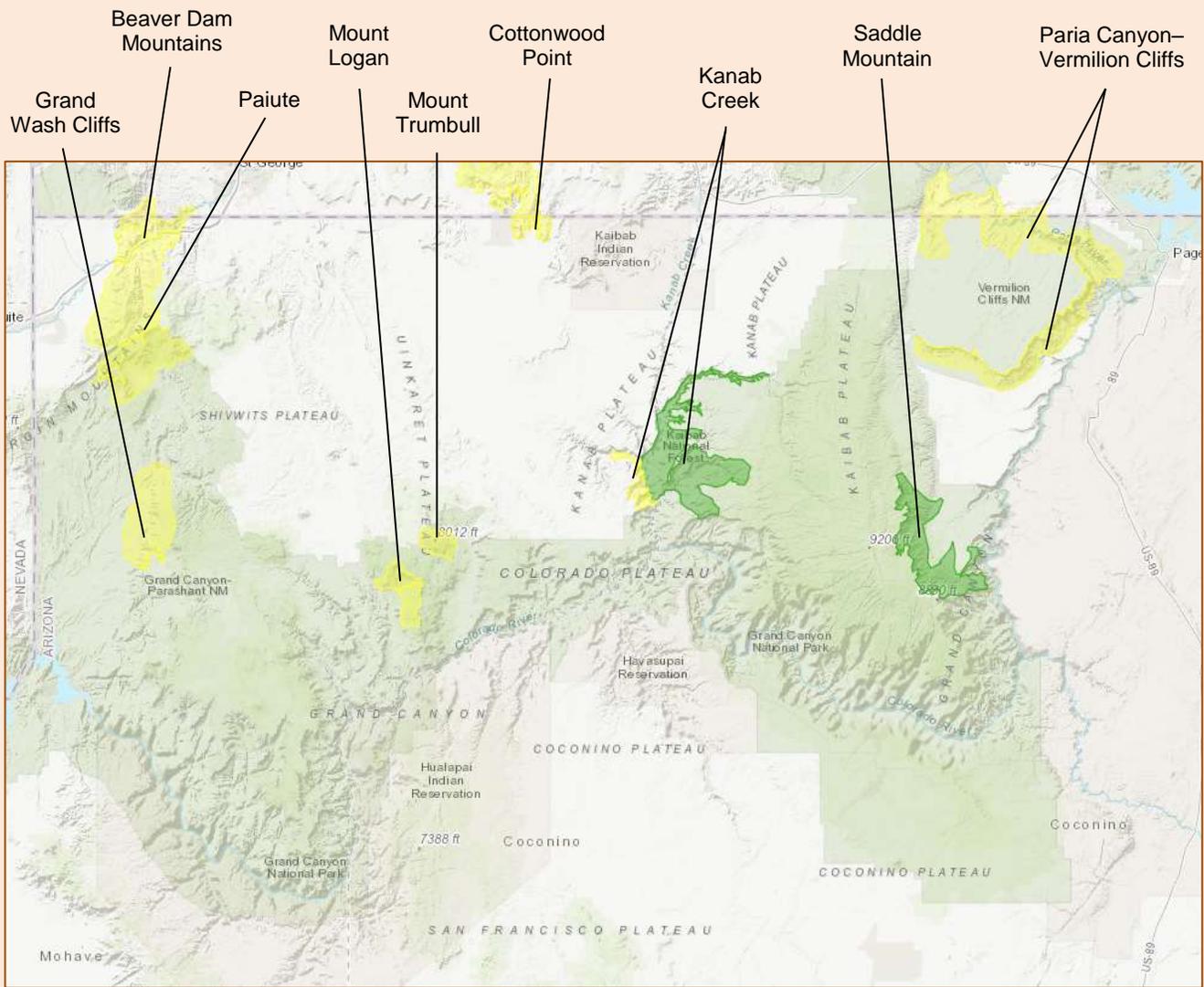
PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

Federally Designated Wilderness Areas

- Yellow:** U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- Orange:** U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Green:** U.S. Forest Service
- Purple:** U.S. National Park Service
(Some units are administered jointly)

All unit names properly have the suffix, "Wilderness" (e.g., Mount Trumbull Wilderness)

Wilderness Areas in the Greater Grand Canyon Region

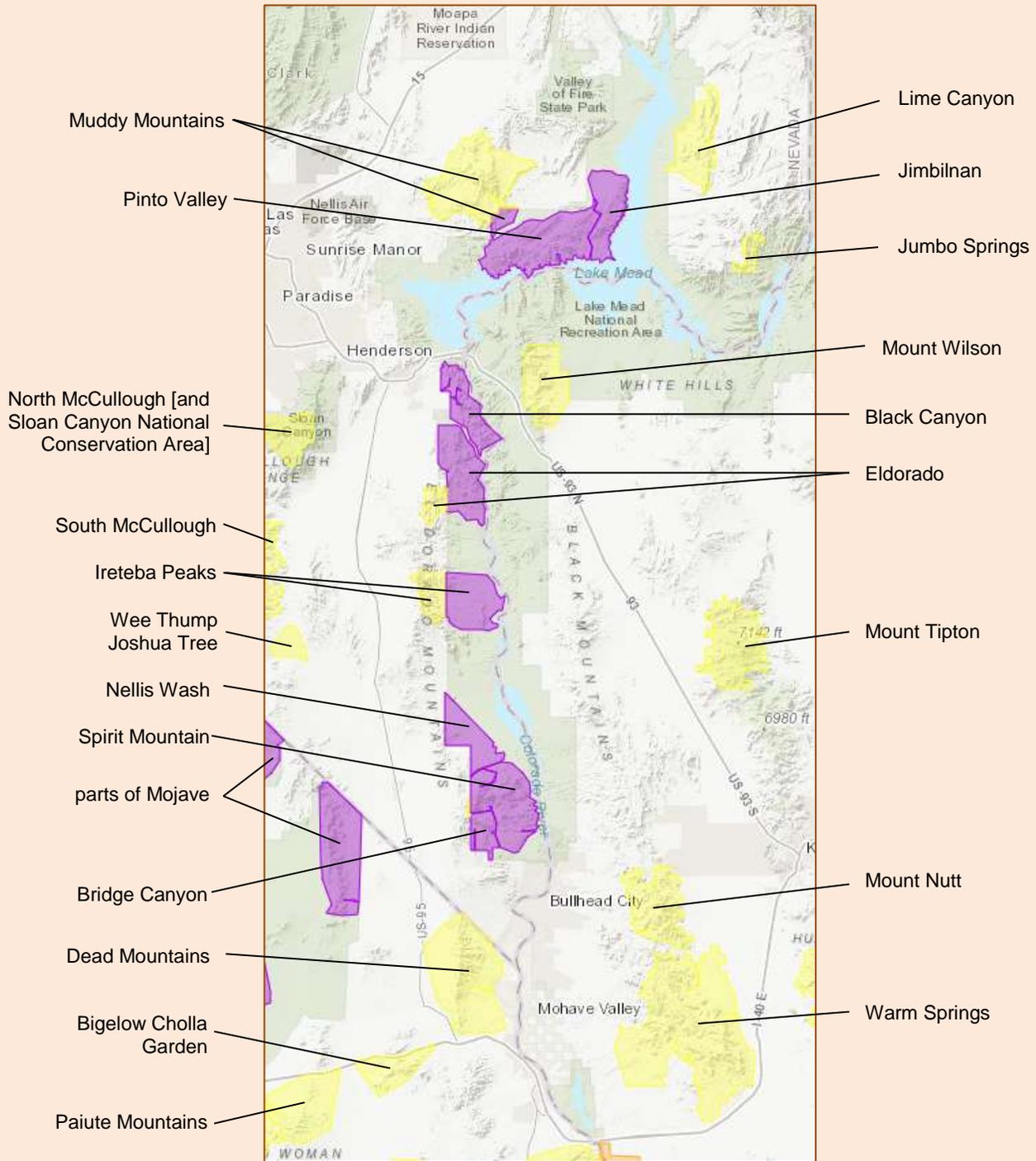


(Base maps from Wilderness Connect, www.wilderness.net, a consortium of the University of Montana U.S. Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. National Park Service)

• THE GRAND CANON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

Wilderness Areas in the Lower Colorado River Region



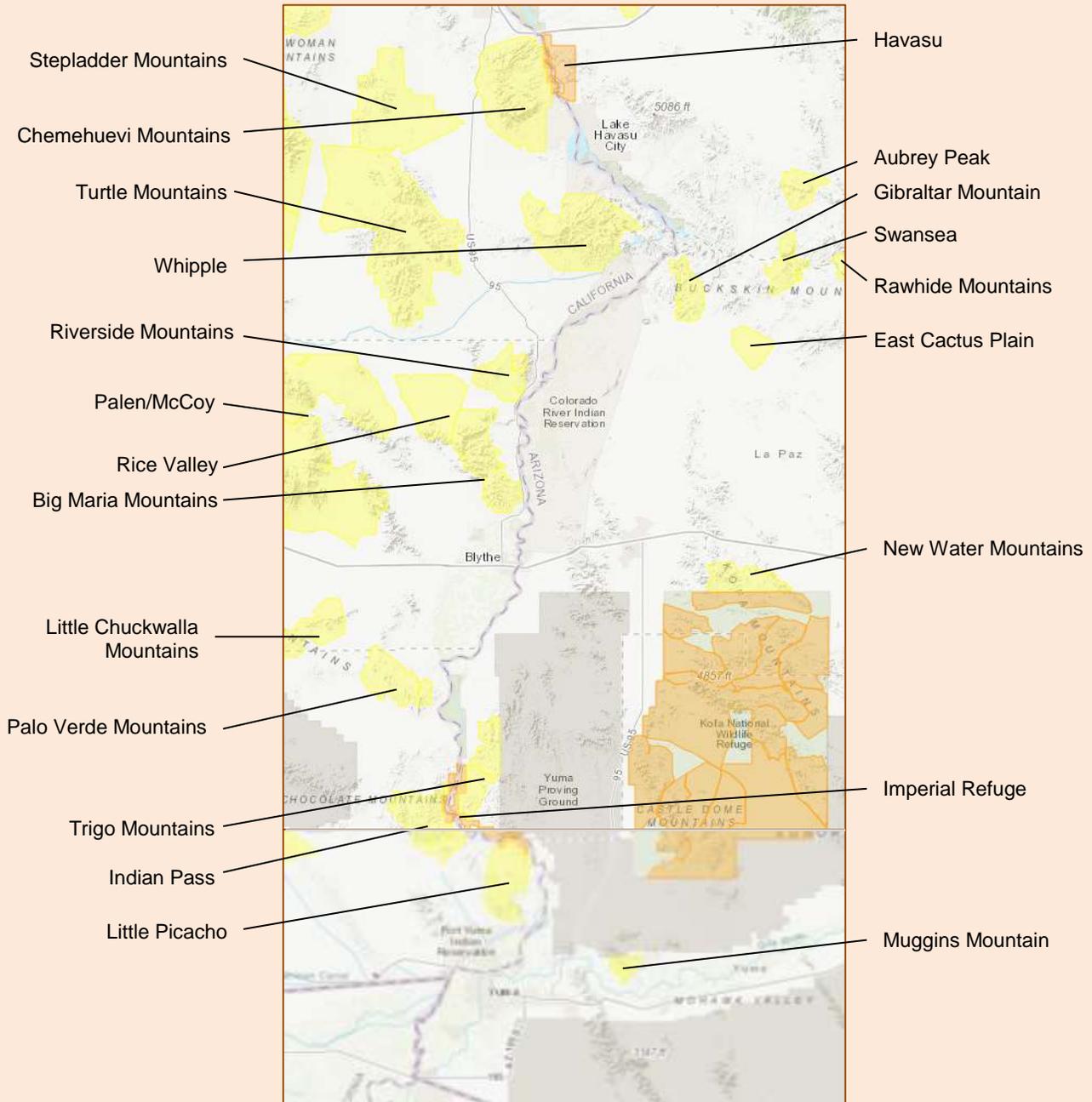
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• THE GRAND CANON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

Wilderness Areas in the Lower Colorado River Region

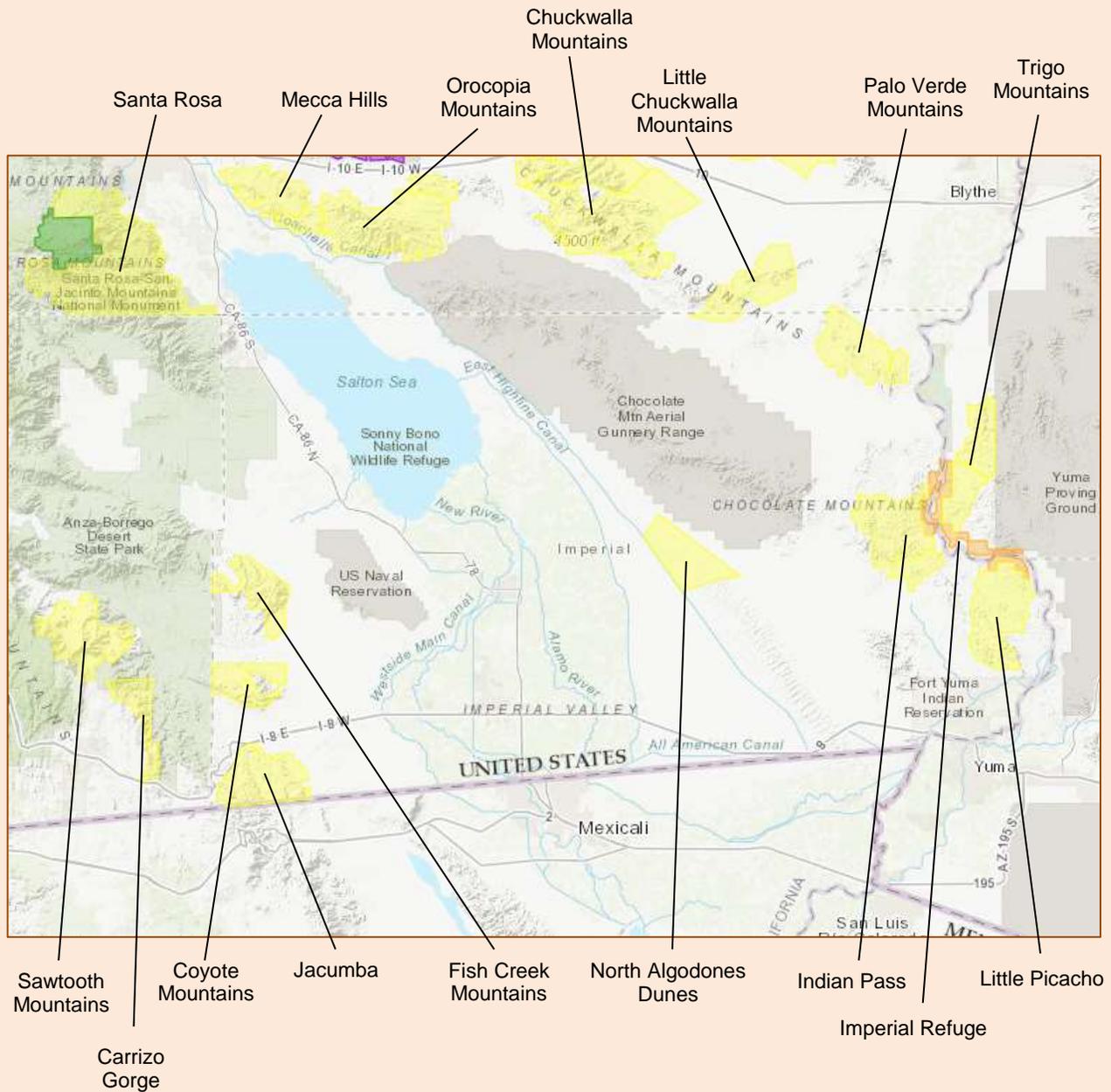
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• THE GRAND CANON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

Wilderness Areas in the Greater Salton Sea Region



Landmark, Nevada; and in California the Turtle Mountains Natural Area, Imperial Sand Hills, and San Felipe Creek Area National Natural Landmarks. (Also, in extreme southwestern Utah and barely peripheral to the coverage in *THE GRAND CANON*, there is the Joshua Tree Natural Area National Natural Landmark.) In the river delta region of Mexico there are the Upper Gulf of California/Colorado River Delta Biosphere Reserve and the Pinacate/Gran Desierto de Alta Biosphere Reserve. To all these add the stakes of state agencies in Arizona, Nevada, California, Baja California, and Sonora, and local agencies in every city, town, and community of the area; as well as the rights accorded to commercial enterprises of all kinds and private-property owners. And to apply a broader oversight to all, add the legislative and judicial branches of governments that influence activities, holdings, and accountability, ranging from international treaties to federal and state regulations and local ordinances.

The Mojave Desert Inventory and Monitoring Network, under the U.S. National Park Service, is an environmentally focused consortium of nine National Park System units that lie within the Mojave Desert region of Arizona, Nevada, and California. Those units which lie within the coverage of *THE GRAND CANON* are Grand Canyon–Parashant National Monument and Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

There have been new *kinds* of administrative entities considered for the greater Grand Canyon region as well, which, though thus far legislatively unsuccessful, would protect inherent environmental and cultural aspects of the land—on its surface and subsurface alike. One was the proposed Grand Canyon Watershed National Monument, which would have proactively defended the regional aquifers and attendant surface environmental conditions from adverse impacts of human activities such as mining. The other was the proposed Greater Grand Canyon Heritage National Monument, which, had it been successful, would “preserve and restore the Grand Canyon’s heritage of sacred lands and ecosystems on approximately 1.7 million acres of public lands that are integral to Grand Canyon National Park”.

Much of the physiographic Grand Canyon is overseen by the U.S. Department of the Interior, particularly the National Park Service, but within the broader region covered by *THE GRAND CANON* there is a conglomerate of federal departments and agencies that have oversight over adjacent lands, waters, and airspaces. These include, but are by no means limited to, such diversely different government branches as the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Federal Aviation Administration, and (on navigable inland waters) the U.S. Coast Guard. In addition, areas are overseen by state and local agencies, the people and governing agencies of Native American tribes, and various not-for-profit and for-profit organizations. Some areas are private inholdings like ranches, mines, and

tourist enterprises. A few properties have been turned over to federal jurisdiction or given to the care of not-for-profit organizations. Incidental events also are overseen by federal agencies, such as National Transportation Safety Board investigations of air and highway transportation accidents.

Eleven federally recognized Native American tribes have historical and cultural connections with the Grand Canyon. The administration at Grand Canyon National Park in particular, as well as those of adjacent national monuments and national forests, hold formal inter-governmental consultations and have executed with tribes individual agreements that pertain to land and resource uses and protections on the federal lands (tribes as defined by the federal government):

Havasupai Tribe, Havasupai Reservation (Arizona)
Hopi Tribe (Arizona)
Hualapai Indian Tribe, Hualapai Reservation (Arizona)
Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, Kaibab Indian Reservation (Arizona)
Las Vegas Band of Paiute Indians, Las Vegas Indian Colony (Nevada)
Moapa Band of Paiute Indians, Moapa River Indian Reservation (Nevada)
Navajo Nation (Arizona, New Mexico and Utah)
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah
 Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes
San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe (Arizona)
The Pueblo of Zuni, Zuni Reservation (New Mexico)
Yavapai-Apache Nation, Camp Verde Indian Reservation (Arizona)

Within the lower Colorado River region (as detailed by the geographical bounds of this bibliography) there are Indigenous peoples who have traditional and legislatively administered lands in the U.S. and Mexico. While these people do not all have cultural identifications with the Grand Canyon, their histories and unique cultural heritages are integrated with the greater Southwest. These groups and their reserved lands are:

Moapa River Indian Tribe, Moapa River Indian Reservation (Nevada)
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Fort Mojave Indian Reservation (Arizona, California and Nevada)
Colorado River Indian Tribes (Chemehuevi, Hopi, Mohave, and Navajo), Colorado River Indian Reservation (Arizona and California)
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation (California)
Quechan Indian Tribe, Fort Yuma Indian Reservation (Arizona and California)
Cocopah Indian Tribe, Cocopah Indian Reservation (Arizona)
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Cabazon Reservation (California)
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Torres Martinez Reservation (California)

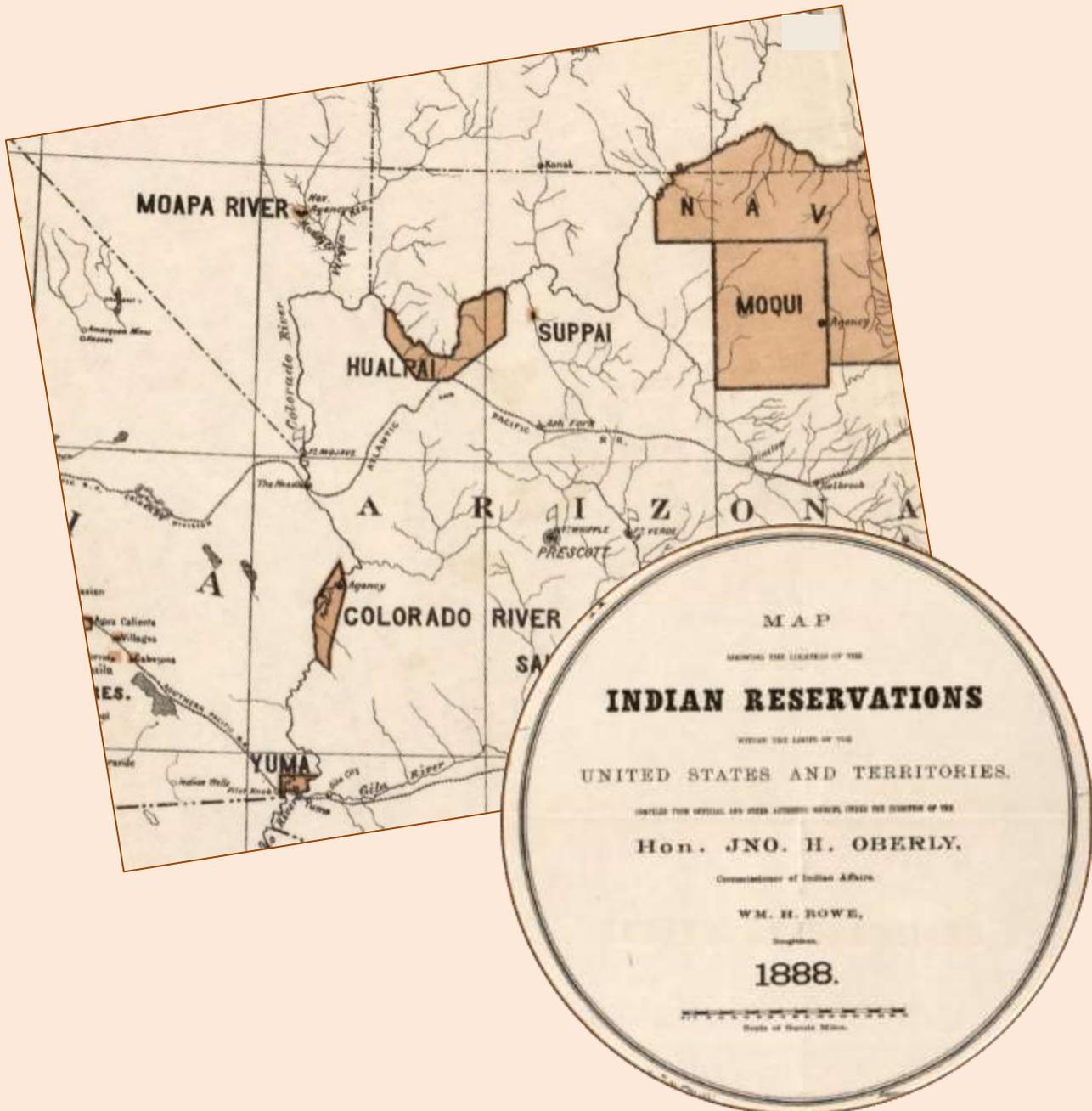
• THE GRAND CANON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

Cucapá (or Cocopa, *Xawill kunchawaay*) (Baja California, México; traditional lands in the Río Colorado delta)

In addition, bands of the Southern Paiute people have traditional-use ranges within the northern part of the lower Colorado River region

Historical perspective, 1888, of American Indian tribal reservations in the region covered by THE GRAND CANON



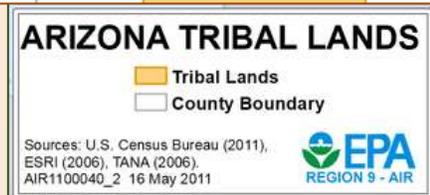
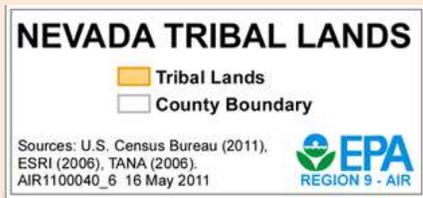
William H. Rowe, *Map Showing the Location of the Indian Reservations Within the Limits of the United States and Territories* (U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, 1888) (detail).

(Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3701g.ct002651/>)

• THE GRAND CANON •

PURPOSE, ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT, AND UTILITY OF THIS WORK

American Indian tribal reservations in the region covered by
THE GRAND CANON, based on U.S. Census data for 2011



Light boundary lines delimit counties. Areas that are grayed-out show tribal names that are extralimital to this bibliography.

For U.S. Census quadrangle boundaries, including those on Native American lands, see Section 4C of Volume 2, *Cartobibliography* (for more information see [Part 25](#) herein).

(Details of simplified maps, based on U.S. Census data for 2011, from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9)

The apportionment and use of waters of the Colorado River is the result of a complex arbitrative, legislative and judicial history of regulation and responsibilities among the seven U.S. states within the Colorado River basin—Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming—and through treaties ratified by the legislative bodies of the United States and Mexico and agreements of the U.S.–Mexico International Boundary and Water Commission. Concerns and usage variances go back more than a century, but which were first formalized nationally in the Colorado River Compact of 1922, which remains the principal document of domestic guidance among the seven co-signing U.S. states. National and international responses to natural and human-caused changes in water supply, water quality, and overall environmental conditions, have also dramatically affected interstate and international relations, beginning with devastating breakouts of the Colorado River after the turn to the 20th century, the result of failed headgates, which allowed the river to flow unimpeded to the ancient lakebed of the Salton Sink. This came soon after a smaller, natural breakout in the early 1890s. The outbreaks poured northwestward into the basin below sea level, filling what now is called the Salton Sea, where a geological history of river outbreaks is recorded by extensive salt flats, raised beaches, and archaeological occupancy sites. Since then, the means of water usage within the United States' portion of the Colorado River basin has resulted in increased salts and other pollutants from irrigation waters taken from and redrained to the river. Mexico now receives a far more brackish content of river water in greatly diminished flows. The desiccation of the Colorado River delta affects human cultures and the natural habitats of animals and plants. Now, too, we begin to face physical, economic and culturally debilitating, and politically challenging, effects of a natural return to more usual climatic conditions of protracted drought throughout the Southwest—nature knows nothing of negotiated, legislated, and adjudicated schemes of water apportionment. This will affect the Grand Canyon, too, in part directly through climatic effects, and in part through the impacts—biological, geological, cultural, and economic—that will come through modifications of river flows and reservoir containments and through the natural impacts on atmospheric and groundwater hydrology.

The greater Grand Canyon region, and by extension the lower Colorado River corridor that begins within the Marble–Grand Canyon complex, is an arena of human interaction unto itself, affected by decisions and private uses made by its various administrators and owners; from environmental surveys to the surveys for dams, from the inventory of biological resources to the productions of mines. Into this region have come, for innumerable reasons, millions of new residents, and hundreds of millions of passers-by of all ages. A relative few of them have left written records of their impressions through exhaustive and casual publications alike, expounding on what

they did or what they found there—in prose and verse from global commercial presses, government printers, and the smallest private concerns; in recorded impressions of music, sung and instrumental; in photography, still and motion-picture; in artistry through painting, drawing, and sketching; in maps of all scales, purposes, and accuracy; and in the tenuous medium of computer software.

While THE GRAND CANON lists numerous materials that relate to legislative acts, judicial decisions, and other official activities, it is not yet either comprehensive or definitive enough to declare that it preserves a conscientious, continuous record of decisions, policies, historical precedents, or technological procedures. Similarly, it is not a perfect record of avocational activities of citizens and visitors. Neither is it a listing of unpublished resources, the traditional trove for historians and litigants. And for the time being, there is no central source for the *interdisciplinary* needs of managers, researchers and other readers who have responsibility for, or who work in, the regions covered by THE GRAND CANON, although by default this work serves partially this function.

THE GRAND CANON can stand both as a resource manager's reference and a resource for interpretation and education. It does not figure into Grand Canyon National Park's "Foundation Statement", prepared in 2010, because the bibliography is not a National Park Service product nor sponsored by the Park Service. Although independently compiled, it has been sponsored by the not-for-profit Grand Canyon Conservancy (also under its earlier names, Grand Canyon National History Association, and Grand Canyon Association), which cooperates independently with the park in educational, interpretive, and other outreach programs. The bibliography stands responsibly and responsively as it has for four decades. It constantly grows and is available to a world community of professionals and avocationists. It documents for all responsible interests the quantity and quality of human attention to the Grand Canyon–lower Colorado River region.

THE GRAND CANON further serves as a broad statistical base, from which evaluations and accountings of selected subjects, topics, or authors can be made. A chronology of any of these can likewise be derived by using this bibliography. As for its administrative value, the citations herein direct users to pertinent works that are available to answer questions. In this fashion it provides the information to administrators who require an understanding of the scope and content of work that has already been done within their areas of oversight. Administrative key-point lists can focus resource managers on sources, arranged topically, that will be of greatest utility in understanding what kinds of previous research is more readily accessible, and to expose underserved or inadequately noted areas of attention.

Management and research issues continually change and refocus, as do public responses to and opinions on these issues. These in turn create new productions that pertain to this work. But whereas research and reflection change, the mission of THE GRAND CANON is not to anticipate and refocus such work, but to provide source lists for informed guidance in the work of administrators, academics, private groups and individuals.

UTILITY OF THIS WORK While various bibliographies and reference lists for the Grand Canyon or the Colorado River had been compiled in the 20th century by individuals and official agencies alike, they restricted the listings to principal works then available and noticed, resulting in predictably similar, albeit updated, products. None of them contained a comprehensive accounting of the profusion of periodical articles, although a few took notice of selected early ones.

When Grand Canyon National Park was created in 1919, the Director’s report for the National Park Service that year included a “Bibliography of Books, Government Reports, and Magazine Articles on Grand Canyon National Park”—five pages containing 96 citations.¹¹ This represented an official perspective of pertinent, available literature at the time when the Grand Canyon was made a national park. In some respects it is a microcosm of THE GRAND CANON in that it contains general, scholarly, and fictional works, books and magazine articles alike; but it differs in that all are in English. There is also no indication of how these items were selected; one may presume these were what was at hand or suggested to its compiler.

From the standpoint of administrative uses in the region covered by THE GRAND CANON, managers in federal and state units and agencies have had no open, definitive source to things that have been done within their jurisdictions other than the official and working reports generated by their administrative entities. In the general and professional literature both there is a tremendously greater amount of observation and opinion regarding the units these administrators and managers oversee, who often work at a disadvantage when required to manage disciplines with which they or their delegees may be less familiar. While often there may be insufficient time for exhaustively detailed analyses, a perspective of previous work can be gleaned from compilations like the present document, which may thus provide to these managers greater interpretive insight.

¹¹ Bibliography of books, government reports, and magazine articles on Grand Canyon National Park. *From:* Report of the Director of the National Park Service. *In:* *Reports of the U.S. Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919. Volume I.* U.S. Government Printing Office (Washington, D.C., 1919), pp. 1256-1260. (ITEM NO. 1.259.)

No comparably robust accounting of publications exists for any unit administered by the National Park Service, the National Forest Service, or other federal and state public-lands agencies in the United States or Mexico. In fact, the only listing that ever approached THE GRAND CANON in size and content was the *Greater Yellowstone Bibliography (GYB)*, an online database containing “over 28,900” citations hosted by the University of Wyoming Libraries, which lasted only for a decade or so. The content, structure, means of access, and utility of the Yellowstone production differed greatly from THE GRAND CANON, too; nor was it accessible as a single document.¹² A “Yellowstone Database”, restricted to scientific literature, is still posted to the Washington State University website; it contains “about 14,060 references” but has been static since 2010.¹³

THE GRAND CANON is unique. It is a documentary and research tool for administrators, for scholars like historians, scientists, and biographers, and for those who have avocational interests in this region. That it embraces now six different centuries, 16th to 21st, testifies to a long play of human affairs. This bibliography accounts for work and commentary that has been published, of course, but it goes further by recording citations as precisely as possible. This resolves the kinds of ambiguity that come from mis-citations, foreshortened citations in print, and other misunderstood, misquoted or misused information. It serves also as a base upon which new, extended, and selective resources can be built.

The 16th to 18th centuries in this region recorded human interactions in a geographically far-flung but sparse field of publications, focused on the lower Colorado River, produced by international parties with interests in the region. The 19th century saw the first sponsored explorers in three centuries spanning the region, discovering

¹²The First Edition of THE GRAND CANON (2012, pp. 298-299) included a detailed comparison of the two bibliographies. That analysis is reproduced with emended remarks in the Essays section herein ([Comparable Bibliographical Productions for U.S. National Park Service Units](#)). GYB was last accessed by the author at <http://www-lib.uwyo.edu/db/ynp/> (1 April 2012), but when revisited 28 May 2013 it was not found, nor has it been replaced anywhere on the University of Wyoming Libraries website, or elsewhere. In 2021, the URL for the Yellowstone work is <https://lib-sierraapp.uwyo.edu/record=b3009633~S1> but the search link on that page is a bad link now (accessed June 6, 2021). GYB had contained nearly 29,000 citations, though as a database it was not in any way visible as a contiguous, browsable whole. When it was last accessed it had not been updated in more than a decade. Since then, THE GRAND CANON has grown by tens of thousands of citations.

¹³<http://refbase.wsulibs.wsu.edu/yellowstone/index.php> (accessed 1 January 2019). Queries to the database retrieve summary lists of pertinent publications, but to view bibliographical information one must use a hyperlink to view each individual citation, one by one. Search links on the library’s page imply that there may be material that had been very recently added; these links, though, are standard links for searches in this library. For the Yellowstone Database, there are no further additions after 2010.

again the Grand Canyon. Later in the century came an inflow of scenery entrepreneurs, and scenic and cultural investigators among geologists and geographers, archaeologists and ethnographers, biologists and nascent ecologists—and a few permanent residents and curious, hardy travelers, who were the harbingers of throngs of tourists. The 20th century bore the infusion of larger permanent and transient populaces, and all manner of specialized researchers mostly in the humanities and sciences. Plans for, and partial implementation of, a series of dams throughout the Colorado River basin brought beneficial and damaging effects to culture, environment, and administrative practices—not to overlook the positive and negative effects on the quality of life in general, including tourism, the irrigation of farms, potable water supplies, and the safeguards for air quality and silence to mention just a few aspects. Thus far focuses in the 21st century have generally shifted away from large-scale investigations to specialized, often short-term projects and, in the areas of water-management, increasing concerns over drought, climate change, and water apportionment.

Predictably and unpredictably, what happens in one part of the region affects something in another. For example, were it not for the tremendous efforts to irrigate farms in the American Southwest beginning in the late 1800s, implementing flood control in the lower Colorado River and realizing growing needs for widespread electrification in the 20th century, the drive during the mid-1900s to build dams that promised to flood the inner Grand Canyon was devastated by the power of public opinion. (To these one may add many poorly organized plans from the turn to the 20th century, which proposed relatively meager power-producing dams for areas inside the Grand Canyon, including Diamond Creek, Havasu Creek, and Bright Angel Creek. These, though, likely failed for financial and technical reasons. And more recently, partly aborted plans are afoot to create power-producing dams and facilities in the lowermost portion of the Little Colorado River, in the Big Canyon area of the Navajo Nation, immediately adjacent to Grand Canyon National Park. Historical cause and effect is of course retrospect; the concept applies likewise to any region in the country or in the world. But overarching, current, multidisciplinary bibliographical accounts for specific areas are scarce, thus there is an argument for saying *THE GRAND CANON* occupies a unique *utilitarian* position within its scope of political and physical geography.

While activities and natural occurrences in the upper basin of the Colorado–Green Rivers of Utah–Colorado–Wyoming have clear impacts upon the lower basin and the greater Grand Canyon region, *THE GRAND CANON* judiciously excludes that northerly part of the Colorado Plateau due only to my limitations of time, experiences and learning. Except in the area of water management and its thicket of legislative, legal,

environmental, and cultural entanglements, the exclusion of the upper basin from THE GRAND CANON does not detract from the utilitarian value of the work. Even so, many of the water-management works cited herein do by their nature embrace the entire Colorado River basin, yet such works are cited because they pertain to the lower basin, too.

Inasmuch as new citations continue to be added to this document—publications finished years ago as well as new ones—it is a work never finished, never absolutely comprehensive. Its strides toward comprehensiveness are made because it is a product that cannot anticipate what will be of interest or use to any user, today or a century or more from now. To repeat Louise Hinchliffe’s observation of the 1990 edition of this bibliography, it must include both “treasures and trash”. It is my personal experience, as a researcher, as a librarian and archivist, and as an administrator, that once the assumption is made to discard “routine” or “redundant” items of research materials—those having no enduring “useful reference purpose” or that will not be relevant to most anticipated kinds of queries—will soon enough be *precisely* the kinds of works called for by someone. And even things that may normally be deemed to be “out of scope” to a researcher’s current inquiry may turn out to have unexpected application in another project. So for them as well as for overarching administrative needs THE GRAND CANON is definitive. And administratively, having such a resource in hand is a documentary support point in formal requests for funding, to itemize accomplishments, for establishing work assignments, and for project challenges.

The burden of determining what is useful resides with the user. But what is available to the user is a decision that sits with those who have custody of that material. The custodians also must establish what is fiducially effective and responsible in accordance with an agency’s official responsibilities or institution’s mission, which purposes lie with the current administration that oversees the custodians. While this breakdown of perspectives and responsibilities are pragmatic, there are bound to be some aspects that fail the needs or expectations of one party or another. In any case, what is practical to keep or maintain may be at odds with what is useful to some potential users.

In the case of a reference work like THE GRAND CANON, preserving the intellectual asset contained therein is the same as respecting “collective memory”. Admittedly, some titles cited in this bibliography may be in scarce numbers and will be very difficult to locate if one needs to see a copy. (In a few instances, some cited works apparently survive as unique copies, even though more had once existed.) Nevertheless, the object of THE GRAND CANON is to provide a total accounting—a documentation of as many published things as can be found—regardless of rarity or convenience of

access. This is meant to be, item by item, a definitive listing for scholars, administrators, and general users for any reasons they may have to use it.

SUMMARY In her foreword to the second edition of the *Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River* (1990), Grand Canyon National Park librarian Louise Hinchliffe (1922–2016) observed, “while a librarian’s budget or biases may limit accessions to ‘worthwhile’ books, the conscientious bibliographer must record impartially both treasures and trash, the enduring and the ephemeral”. Many bibliographies offer up things that are “worthwhile”, of course. For example, within the scope of this bibliography there are Francis P. Farquhar’s classic 1953 *The Books of the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon* and its half-century sequel by Mike S. Ford, *The Books of the Grand Canyon, the Colorado River, the Green River and the Colorado Plateau, 1953–2003*. Both of them are “selective” bibliographies, which together fill out the primary reference and want lists of librarians and collectors. Together they serve as a critical list of significant and, if not so significant, particularly interesting publications in the field—each, though, reflects the biases of its compiler.

THE GRAND CANON lists everything. It offers categorized lists with which librarians, managers and collectors may fill out *comprehensive* reference collections, in whole or within specifically defined areas. It serves users who pursue any number of specialized, even personalized, lines of inquiry, whose research requires a broader compilation of sources that is not limited to those that may be high-profile, accessible and familiar. So THE GRAND CANON sails through the archipelago of articles, newsletters, pamphlets, booklets, and simply obscure monographs of all kinds. It is a definitive guide, listening for dozens of languages. It also finds literary inlets adrift with annoying flotsam. This is a biblioscape more familiar to the users of interlibrary loans and photocopy requests—students, researchers, legislators, and legal aides—which is also the special domain of independent searches, fresh insights, novel interpretations, and fodder for theses and dissertations of the next generations of historical, scientific, social, and cultural scholars. This vast grouping of materials also offers to administrative officers a broad historical look at the depth of interest and issues that concern the areas they oversee, not just the few shining stars. THE GRAND CANON surveys the main currents of literature, science, and administration, and reveals the undercurrents of activities, perceptions, reactions, and opinions of citizens, constituents, clients, and consumers.

Occasional items other than the “worthwhile” titles are from among the “flotsam” of limited-distribution “gray literature” and mass-market and throw-away copies, and those items that might be considered too trivial, worthless, ridiculous, or tem-

porary. These may nonetheless be key to a user's search for pertinent sources of information or for perspectives on peculiar topics. For academics and general readers both, commonplace and serendipitously found works can open new avenues of investigation, or bring attention to something for a future line of investigation. For administrators of the public lands, the broadly important and the particular or obscure items all may help consolidate ideas of how the areas of their oversight are perceived and used by the very people and organizations that utilize these administrators' lands.

THE GRAND CANON serves readers and administrators as a tangible record—an audit—of published materials about the Grand Canyon and the lower Colorado River. It is a resource with worldwide input on one geographical region, with the broadest possible span of private and public interests. It is the evidentiary and cultural record of incidental, casual, spontaneous, elective, creative, sponsored, and officially authorized activities of individuals, organizations, institutions and government agencies, published privately and in popular, academic, commercial and government venues. It is a record of perspectives, understandings and actions that pertain to cultural, environmental, literary, and administrative viewpoints of personal and societal interests. The citations document for agency decision-makers sources that record resources and the utilization of the lands under their purview. Trends in personal, professional and official interests may be detected in analyzing citations spanning decades and centuries. Subsets of citations may serve as foundations for specialized and applied uses, scholarly studies, and administrative record.
