

THE GRAND CANON

A Worldwide Bibliography

of the

Grand Canyon *and* Lower Colorado River
Regions in the United States and Mexico

16th to 21st Centuries

**Volume 1, Part A:
Introduction, Statistics, Surveys and Commentaries**

FIFTH EDITION

Earle E. Spamer



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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES ON THE
GRAND CANYON AND LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGIONS OF THE
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

THE GRAND CANON : A WORLDWIDE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GRAND CANYON AND LOWER
COLORADO RIVER REGIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO, 16th TO 21st CENTURIES
Volume 1, Part A: Introduction, Statistics, Surveys and Commentaries
Fifth Edition

CATALOGERS NOTE
canon: *a standard or
essential list of works*

The Grand Canon
not The Grand Canyon

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SURVEYS

1. Earlier General Bibliographies for the Grand Canyon and Colorado River

2. Comparable Bibliographical Productions for National Park Service Units

by Earle E. Spamer

FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY bibliographical lists have accounted for publications about the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River. The earliest lists did not focus on these regions except within larger compilations; for example, a bibliography about Arizona. They were modest achievements primarily because they focused on the major and most interesting productions then available—when of course there also were fewer of them. They cited what even then were iconic works, which at the time were not so old as we view them now, and newer works that were in those days part of current-reading lists. Even after the creation of the National Park Service in 1916 and the raising of Grand Canyon National Monument to national park status in 1919, no special efforts were made to establish a comprehensive bibliographical understanding of what had been written about the Grand Canyon, or for that matter any of the national park units. It was not until the Depression era of the 1930s, and government-funded jobs programs like those of the Work Projects Administration (renamed Works Progress Administration in 1939), which helped raise civilian morale and national economy, that more serious efforts were made to produce something comprehensive.

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Earlier General Bibliographies for the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LISTINGS in PART 1 of THE GRAND CANON Volume 1/Part A contain bibliographies and similar fact-finding compilations like indices. One will find there numerous Grand Canyon–Colorado River lists. Some are inclusions in larger works; others are mimeographed or otherwise inexpensively produced documents with relatively limited distribution. They all are traditional in scope; usually the forms of the citations they contain are not terribly comprehensive, sometimes lacking in precision that makes the task of locating copies of items more difficult.

Ignoring many special-interest bibliographies—for example, geology, botany, or ornithology—the chronological listing of more general bibliographies below tells a story of ambitious and broad projects. This selection of works includes titles that relate to the Grand Canyon or the Colorado River even though in many cases the substantive part of the bibliography may be more broadly “Arizona”, or an even greater geographical expanse, containing far more citations about other aspects of the state or region that are extralimital to THE GRAND CANON. Some of them, however, include specially itemized sections for either or both the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River.

The list farther below is informative too for what it does *not* contain. Only a couple of the products offer an accounting as comprehensive as possible specifically for the Grand Canyon. The majority of products are cursory or repetitive in their coverage of the locales of interest to THE GRAND CANON; all of them include mostly the same material, with minor differences or through chronological updating. Even when the Grand Canyon is specially cited in these earlier works, focuses are still on the national park, which at the time had significantly less acreage than it has today. By intimation they included the whole of the physiographic canyon, of course, but the selective focuses were based on the political unit. Furthermore, those works that specially listed citations relating to the Colorado River more often embraced the entire river basin (THE GRAND CANON is restricted to the Lower Basin).

A 1919 National Park Service bibliography for the new Grand Canyon National Park, included in the Department of the Interior’s annual report, is a patchwork compilation of the “usual” stand-outs; for example, the iconic exploration and research monographs of Joseph C. Ives (1861), John W. Powell (1875), and Clarence E. Dutton (1882), and a selection of magazine articles that seems to have been collated more fortuitously than from

careful research (that is, whatever was at hand). Even though the Grand Canyon was then a newly established national park, the canyon had long been a national destination for travelers and researchers. Legally protected variously as a forest reserve, game preserve, and national monument, the Grand Canyon was a *de facto* national park for some years before its formal designation. As demonstrated by citations in [THE GRAND CANON](#) here, books and articles on the Grand Canyon had long been pulished with exhaustive attention, which makes the 1919 official list all the more peculiar for what was selected to be in it.

Hazel Voth and Harold Gill’s 1939 production, *Grand Canyon National Park; A Bibliography* was the first serious attempt to compile a Grand Canyon bibliography, the result of work done with the cooperation of the Work Projects Administration (renamed Works Progress Administration in 1939) and the Civilian Conservation Corps. Typewritten and mimeographed for distribution, its 114 pages centered on the National Park Service unit, but by the nature of the contents of the works cited it unavoidably, and preferably, embraced a much larger portion of Southwest landscape and history. It was the first openly “official” bibliography about the canyon and the river from the perspective of the National Park Service; thus it was the first such administrative bibliographical tool for the park.

The list that follows, selected from [PART 1](#) of [THE GRAND CANON](#) bibliography, is a chronology of basic, non-specialized reference works that precede or are contemporary with the editions of [THE GRAND CANON](#); there are numerous others that have special topical focuses, as one will see by examining [Part 1](#). These works, compiled for different purposes and audiences, are nevertheless the principal productions on which generations of researchers and administrators have relied; just a few were created after the first published Grand Canyon–Lower Colorado River bibliography in 1981. Inserted into this chronology are my comments on them, and a chronology of earlier work on what now is [THE GRAND CANON](#).

- 1900 George Wharton James, “Bibliography of the Grand Canyon Region”, in **In and Around the Grand Canyon**. Boston: Little, Brown, and Co., pp. 339-341.
A cursory listing of books and articles known to the author. Lacks details.
- 1900 Joseph Amasa Munk, **Bibliography of Arizona books, pamphlets and periodicals in the library of Dr. J. A. Munk**. Los Angeles: [privately printed], 28 pp.
Focused only on the holdings of one individual’s personal, but extensive, collection.
- 1908 Joseph Amasa Munk, **Arizona bibliography: a private collection of Arizoniana**. Los Angeles: [privately printed], 98 pp.
Expanded from the 1900 listing.

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- 1913 Estelle Lutrell, **A bibliographical list of books, pamphlets and articles on Arizona in the University of Arizona Library.** Tucson: University of Arizona, 60 pp. ["Grand Canyon" and "Colorado River" lists, p. 37.]
Very limited coverage for the canyon and river, though restricted to the holdings of one institution.
- 1914 Hector Alliot, **Bibliography of Arizona; being the record of literature collected by Joseph Amasa Munk, M.D., and donated by him to the Southwest Museum of Los Angeles, California.** Los Angeles: The Southwest Museum, 3rd ed. 431 pp.
Focused only on the holdings of one individual's personal, but extensive, collection.
- 1919 **"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.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, pp. 1256-1260.
This is the first compilation specifically for Grand Canyon National Park, although it is limited in scope.
- 1922 B. L. Walsworth, **The Colorado River and its tributaries: A bibliography of books, magazine articles, and government documents in the Riverside Public Library.** Riverside, California, 132 pp.
Focused on the holdings of one library.
- 1931 International Water Commission, American Section, **"Selected classified list of references and sources relating to utilization of lower Colorado River."** *In:* Report of the American Section of the International Water Commission, United States and Mexico. *U.S. 71st Congress, 2nd Session, House Document 359*, pp. 97-98.
Limited in scope to the international issues surrounding the use of the lower Colorado River and its diversions for agriculture and power production; an early representation of government-sponsored bibliography for this region.
- 1935 **The Colorado River, with special reference to the Boulder Dam.** [Washington, D.C.]: Library of Congress, Division of Bibliography, 47 pp.
The first water-supply bibliography for the Colorado River, focused on and coincident with the construction of Hoover Dam.
- 1939 Hazel Hunt Voth and Harold Gill, **Grand Canyon National Park; a bibliography.** U.S. National Park Service, 114 pp.
The first comprehensive bibliography for Grand Canyon National Park and the definitive work for decades thereafter.

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- 1941 U.S. National Park Service, **A bibliography of the national parks and monuments west of the Mississippi River. Volume 2.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. National Park Service (compiled at the Western Museum Laboratories of the National Park Service with assistance provided by the Work Projects Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps). [Boulder Dam Recreation Area, pp. 1-2; Grand Canyon, pp. 3-131; southwestern national monuments, p. 132.]
The Grand Canyon portion is in large part probably extracted from the 1939 work by Voth and Gill.
- 1953 Francis P. Farquhar, **The books of the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon: a selective bibliography.** Los Angeles: Glen Dawson, 75 pp. [600 copies.] [This has been reprinted in 1991 and 2003. A sequel for 1953-2003 is Ford (2003).]
The “gold standard” of Grand Canyon and Colorado River bibliographies as a selection of important and “worthwhile” titles.
- 1955 Lawrence Clark Powell, **Heart of the Southwest: A selective bibliography of novels, stories and tales laid in Arizona and New Mexico and adjacent lands.** Los Angeles: Printed for Dawson’s Book Shop at the Platin Press, 42 pp., map.
An important contribution to regional bibliography for its selection of creative works.
- 1958 Lawrence Clark Powell, **A southwestern century: A bibliography of one hundred books of non fiction about the Southwest** (illustrated by Tom Lea). Van Nuys, California: J. E. Reynolds, 29 pp.
In the vein of Farquhar’s 1953 volume for the canyon and river, Powell’s work is a personal selection embracing the greater Southwest.
- 1960 Donald M. Powell, **An Arizona gathering; a bibliography of Arizoniana, 1950-1959.** Tucson: Arizona Pioneers’ Historical Society, 77 pp. (Pamphlet Series, no. 2) [Limited to 400 copies. Superseded by Powell (1973).]
Limited by its coverage of one decade.
- 1969 David M. Goodman, **Arizona odyssey; bibliographic adventures in nineteenth-century magazines.** Tempe, Arizona: Arizona Historical Foundation, 360 pp.
A very useful compendium as it deals with magazine articles of the 1800s; however, numerous errors have been identified (and of those found and pertinent to the Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River regions, emended in The Grand Canon).
- 1969 Guidon Books, **The Colorado River, people and places; a catalog of books, pamphlets, maps and manuscripts** (introduction by C. Gregory Crampton). Scottsdale, Arizona: Guidon Books, 84 pp.
Useful for its selection of titles and annotations.
- 1970 Ruth L. Ruder, with Mr. and Mrs. Peter S. Bennett, **Selected list of references on the Grand Canyon area.** Museum of Northern Arizona, 42 pp. [mimeographed].
A general work.

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- 1973 Donald M. Powell, **An Arizona gathering II, 1950-1969; an annotated bibliography.** Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 207 pp.
An expansion of the 1960 bibliography, limited by its coverage of two decades.
- 1974 Karen Ravitch, **Wide deeps, big water; a bibliographic guide to the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River.** Master's thesis, [institution not determined], 66 pp.
Copies seen, but a curious item not subsequently catalogued in standard library catalogues online; and the author seems never to have published anything further.
- 1974 Richard Yates and Mary Marshall, **The Lower Colorado River: A bibliography.** Yuma, Arizona: Western Arizona College Press, 153 pp.
The first purposely focused bibliography for the region below Grand Canyon.
- 1974 [*Compiling the Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and the Lower Colorado River begun by Earle Spamer.*]
- 1975 Dennis Kubly, **An annotated bibliography of limnologically related research on the Colorado River and its major tributaries in the region of Marble and Grand Canyons.** Grand Canyon National Park, Colorado River Research Series, Contribution no. 9, under contract no. PO PX821041350, 27 pp.
Noted here as perhaps the first definitive bibliography of a special subject confined to the Colorado River through Grand Canyon National Park.
- 1978 Catherine T. Nutt and the Editors of Discovery, **Grand Canyon and the Colorado Plateau; a bibliography of selected titles in the NAU Libraries.** Northern Arizona University Libraries, 64 pp. (Discovery Series, no. 14.)
As indicated, selective and focused on the collections of one institution.
- 1979 Gerald Stahler, **The Grand Canyon dams controversy, 1963-1968: A bibliographic research guide.** Monticello, Illinois: Vance Bibliographies, 41 pp. (Public Administration Series: Bibliography; no. P-274.)
This bibliography of an important social and administrative issue for Grand Canyon also includes references that do not have direct bearing on the Grand Canyon, but instead are references to the context of contemporary issues of politics and the environment.
- 1981 [*First edition of Earle Spamer's Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and the Lower Colorado River: Grand Canyon Natural History Association, Monograph 2.*]
- 1984 Anthony J. Rose, **Annotated bibliography of Colorado Plateau holdings of the Grand Canyon National Park Research Library.** Northern Arizona University, Field Work Experience, History 608, [146] pp. including 504 photocopied 3-x-5-inch cards.
An expanded coverage beyond the focus of Spamer's 1981 first edition of the Grand Canyon-lower Colorado River bibliography; not meant for publication but otherwise indispensable for its larger scope and in a collection as assembled by the Grand Canyon National Park Research Library.

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- 1990 [*Second edition of Earle Spamer's Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and the Lower Colorado River: Grand Canyon Natural History Association, Monograph 8.*]
- 1991 Francis P. Farquhar. **The books of the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon.** Austin, Texas: W M Morrison Books, 41 pp.; includes [5]-page addendum, "Index of authors and editors, with titles added to the index for the 1991 edition" [by W. M. Morrison].
Reprint of the 1953 edition; reset.
- 1992 Arizona State Library Association, Children's Services Roundtable, **Arizona heritage: Bibliography of materials and directory of authors, illustrators and storytellers for teachers, librarians and parents.** Arizona Humanities Council, 144 pp.
The first educationally-focused bibliography for the region.
- 1993 ["Supplement 1" to the second edition of Earle Spamer's Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and the Lower Colorado River: *Grand Canyon Natural History Association, Monograph 8, Supplement 1.*] [No more supplements were produced in this series.]
- 2000 [*The digitally searchable "Internet Edition" of Earle Spamer's A Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and the Lower Colorado River first posted online on the Grand Canyon Association website, January 2000. It is frequently updated through May 2015; removed in October 2021.*]
- 2003 Francis P. Farquhar. **The books of the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon : a selective bibliography** (ed., endnotes by Daniel F. Cassidy; expanded index by Richard D. Quartaroli). Flagstaff, Arizona: Fretwater Press, 98 pp. ("Reprinted 2003 by Five Quail Books, Prescott, Arizona, in cooperation with Fretwater Press, Flagstaff, Arizona".)
Reprint of the 1953 ed., with endnotes and an expanded index. Printing is reset but format, typography and binding reproduce that of Farquhar's original.
- 2003 Mike S. Ford, **The books of the Grand Canyon, the Colorado River, the Green River and the Colorado Plateau, 1953-2003; a selective bibliography.** Flagstaff, Arizona: Fretwater Press, 178 pp.
The important sequel to Farquhar's 1953 volume; in precisely the same vein.
- 2004 Marcia L. Thomas, **John Wesley Powell; an annotated bibliography.** Westport, Connecticut: Praeger Publishers, 256 [259] pp. (Bibliographies and Indexes in American History, No. 49.)
Indispensable for studies about the man and his work, embracing far more than his celebrated exploits on the Colorado River.
- 2006 A. Leeper, "The grandest canyon of them all." *Book Links*, 16(1): 32-34.
Contains lists of internet website links. An interesting item that should be useful in tracking the extinction rates of these selected online resources for the Grand Canyon. (While such items are useful for their currentness when published, they are not useful for retrospective documentation such as may be required in management issues and administrative affairs.)

SURVEYS

- 2011 [*Trial version of The Grand Canon informally distributed in February; labeled as the “Comprehensive Edition”.*]
- 2012 [*First edition of the new bibliographical series, The Grand Canon. Digitally produced, it reinstates the monographic version of Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River and providing extensive new features.*]
- 2015 [*Second edition of The Grand Canon. Greatly expanded, produced to commemorate the 40th anniversary (2014) of the Grand Canyon–lower Colorado River bibliography project.*]
- 2019 [*Third edition of The Grand Canon for 1535-2018. Partly reorganized, even more greatly expanded and with considerable aesthetic embellishments. Distributed in advance of the centennial of Grand Canyon National Park (February 26, 2019) and also to commemorate the sesquicentennial of John Wesley Powell’s first Colorado River expedition.*]
- 2021 [*First edition of the Cartobibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River Regions in the United States and Mexico, 1535-2021 : an Accompaniment to THE GRAND CANON.*]
- 2022 [*Fourth edition of The Grand Canon for 1535-2021. Even more greatly expanded and with some significant additions and emendations. Volume 1: Introduction and Bibliography*]
- 2022 [*Second edition of Cartobibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River Regions in the United States and Mexico, 1535-2021 : Volume 2 of THE GRAND CANON. Expanded and revised, with reformatted citations.*]
- 2022 [*First edition of Grand Canyon, Colossal Mirror : the Term “Grand Canyon” as Used in Geographical Nomenclature, Analogy, Metaphor, and Neology, with an Appendix on Colorado River Nomenclature : Volume 3 of THE GRAND CANON. Formerly included as an appendix in early editions of The Grand Canon, then posted separately to the Raven’s Perch website, now a formalized publication.*]
- 2025 [*Fifth edition of The Grand Canon for to 2024 (and a few citations for 2025). Even more greatly expanded and with some significant additions and emendations. Volume 1/Part A: Introduction, Statistics, Surveys and Commentaries. Volume 1/Part B: Bibliography.*]
- 2025 [*Third edition of Cartobibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River Regions in the United States and Mexico : Volume 2 of THE GRAND CANON. Expanded and revised.*]
- 2025 [*Second edition of Grand Canyon, Colossal Mirror : the Term “Grand Canyon” as Used in Geographical Nomenclature, Analogy, Metaphor, and Neology, with an Appendix on Colorado River Nomenclature : Volume 3 of THE GRAND CANON.*]

In this list one sees that until recently there have been few efforts to very comprehensively document the research and creative works that relate to the Grand Canyon and Colorado River. There have been numerous efforts to produce selected lists,

though. Yet because of their utilitarian uses most of them held little expectation for broad dissemination.

Part 1 of THE GRAND CANON lists many more bibliographies and comparable productions that specially focus on one or another precise topic with the regions of interest here. One example is Goulet and LaGory's 2009 extensively annotated bibliography on the humpback chub¹, a Colorado River fish whose limited Grand Canyon habitat is endangered by the river's human-influenced flow regime, the result of the operation of Glen Canyon Dam upstream from Marble and Grand Canyons. This work was produced for the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) by the Environmental Science Division of the Argonne National Laboratory. It obviously serves as a comprehensive guide to previous research for those working on environmental studies of the fishes of the Colorado River in Grand Canyon, comprising a review of the scientific and administrative literature on the subject. However, in terms of its primary purpose, it was produced in response to administrative needs of WAPA, the operating entity for power production and distribution in the West, including Glen Canyon Dam. Thus, a bibliography can serve both a widely interested audience and function as an informational guidance document for resource managers and administrative professionals; and it feasibly can be used as a summary document in matters of legislative action and judicial opinion.

THE GRAND CANON is not an annotated bibliography even though many of its citations include notations that move in this direction. It can, however, be used to produce a fully annotated bibliography, with appropriate editorial comments, either of the whole or for selected components. Similarly, this bibliography can be excerpted to create more focused bibliographies for any number of purposes.

¹ C. T. Goulet and K. E. LaGory, *Annotated Bibliography for the Humpback Chub (Gila cypha) with Emphasis on the Grand Canyon Population* (Environmental Science Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois, for Western Area Power Administration, Colorado River Storage Project Management Center, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1990), 236 pp.

2

Comparable Bibliographical Productions for National Park Service Units²

THE GRAND CANON is the descendant of previous bibliographies and was the source document for the Internet Edition while that was online 2000–2021. The whole work has been independently compiled since 1974; and since 1981 the project has been supported through publication, distribution, and web access by the Grand Canyon Association (now the Grand Canyon Conservancy), a cooperating association with Grand Canyon National Park. The content of the bibliography, however, has been wholly my responsibility, with the added benefit of various contributors of citations who are cited in the acknowledgements of its various editions.

The earlier print editions were distributed as part of the Association’s *Monograph* series, most of which had been distributed *gratis* as a service to academic institutions and individual researchers. In this way the bibliography furthers the Association’s mission to “benefit Grand Canyon National Park” and to provide “premier educational opportunities about the natural and cultural history of the region”. In so doing it also provides a research tool to the park’s administrative and interpretive staffs. Grand Canyon National Park’s website also includes links to the Association and to the bibliography, something that, as is explained below, is still a unique public service within the National Park System.

The survey that follows is one that was conducted in 2009–2010. Things have changed quite a lot in the past decade in the way the National Park Service expresses its online presence, which regrettably has significantly diminished the number of online bibliographical resources that were previously noted. The new presence shows far more standardization of NPS unit web pages. Layouts and the types of information follow the same model now, which favors streamlined web pages designed for conventional screens and (preferably, it seems) portable personal devices (smartphones, tablets, etc.). Examples for Grand Canyon National Park and Lake Mead National Recreation Area, from 2018, are shown *farther below* as they appear on conventional screens.

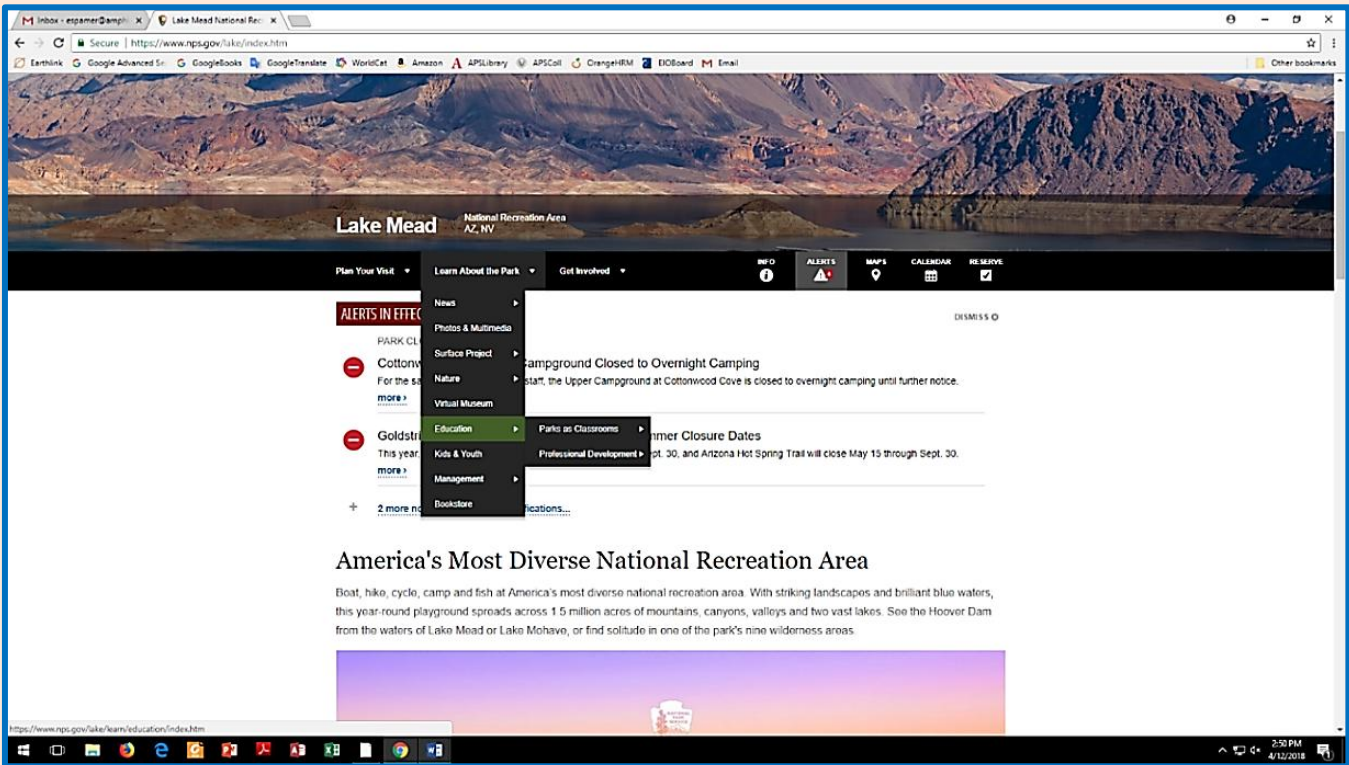
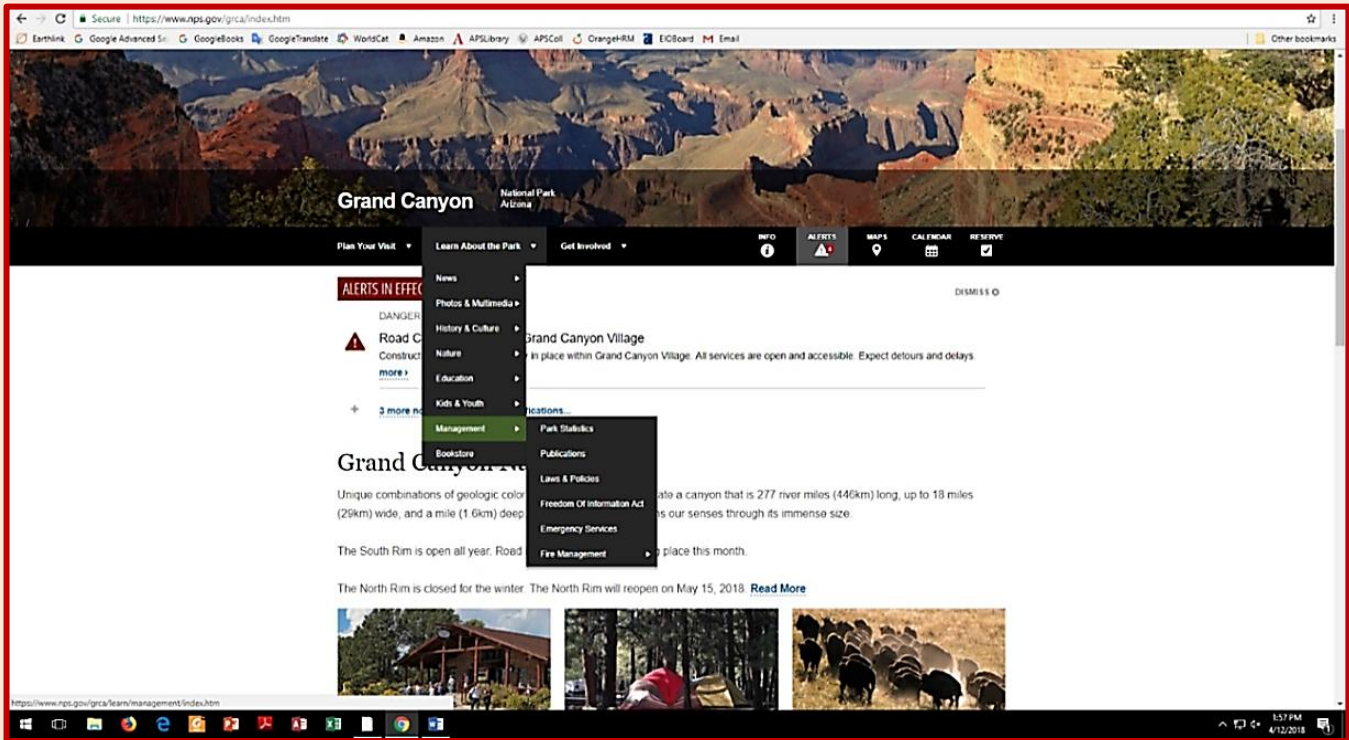
This standardization has modified the kinds and amounts of materials that once had been accessed through these webpages. Whereas various “selected” bibliographies were noted on these webpages in the 2010 study, none seem to be present now, reflecting the

² This section was first published in the first edition of THE GRAND CANON (2012). A resurvey was begun for the third edition (2019), but it encountered technological and thematic changes to National Park Service websites that made comparison unreliable, if not impossible. This was due to format and user viewing-style changes but principally due to content changes on those websites. Much of the needed information is no longer present on NPS unit-specific sites; a move toward substantially reducing content. The table from 2012 is thus reproduced here, with emendations to the preliminary remarks so as to accommodate some changes.

current streamlined format. Even the breadth of management documents so accessed is less through these webpages; and it is among them that are found various bibliographies noted to have been parts of management plans and various other reports reposted to the website or linked from it. Accordingly, the framework of the 2010 study was informative enough to be worthwhile reviewing it again here. It had also taken note of available printed bibliographies, which have in any case not been substantially increased in that time.

illustrations follow

SURVEYS



THE FOCUS of this survey is on printed or web-based access to bibliographical resources about individual, politically defined and geographically restricted National Park Service units. During the research done toward this study, comparisons were also made in more general fashion with similar governmental units charged with the land, resource, and site management. These other (non-Park Service) governmental units consistently show less attention to bibliographical resources in public venues, even as compared to the attention given these resources by National Park Service units, thus the attention here on the Park Service. This in itself is telling; that the National Park Service has continually demonstrated at least a perfunctory acknowledgment of the research and administrative values of bibliographies.

The bibliographical resources searched for are those that may be available through publication under government or affiliate imprints, or posted directly to the units' websites. The aim here is to identify those units of the National Park Service that have themselves produced, promoted or cited accountings of publications that relate to those units through either print references or their websites.

As noted, THE GRAND CANON extends its coverage beyond Grand Canyon National Park, embracing lands overseen by numerous other agencies of federal and state governments as well as Native American and privately-owned lands. Yet as a whole it serves to document the works about a unique, conterminous landscape, its resources and peoples. Only conceptually it is all awarded to the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River, but nonetheless the search for comparable bibliographical coverage, past or present, has likewise been extended to the entire region, its administratively overseen parts at federal, state, and similar levels of oversight. The search has been to identify, specifically, those research tools that function in the same fashion as THE GRAND CANON.

It seems incongruous that other than THE GRAND CANON no comparably robust and broadly accessible current accounting of publications has been found for any other unit administered by the National Park Service or other federal public-lands agencies. One might assume that certain National Park System units—two high-profile examples are Gettysburg National Military Historical Park and Independence National Historical Park, both highly visited areas each with a long history of detailed scholarship and popular writing—would have tremendous bibliographical research resources readily available; not just on-site at these units' research centers but widely, through publication or website posting. Thus far none have been identified. Scholars can produce citations that will inform users of numerous exceedingly well-documented bibliographical compendia for locations

such as these³, perhaps even some annotated and critical overviews of existing literature on the specific historical fields on which they focus. It is quite a different thing, though, to find bibliographies that cover *all subjects* for a *geographically delimited* service unit or for a geographical region embracing it.

There are separate, detailed resource reviews that are “off the radar” of traditional bibliographies, too. One such item (found randomly) is geographically close to but out of scope with THE GRAND CANON —*An Overview of the Cultural Resources of the Western Mojave Desert*⁴, which is particularly interesting because it also describes a detailed literature-search project. Surely many more similar productions of lesser or greater ambition are available for discrete geographical areas like that covered by THE GRAND CANON or the Western Mojave Desert project; however, they are not easily identified or adequately advertised, nor are they usually noticed for awards. The second edition (1990) of *Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and the Lower Colorado River* received an Award of Honorable Mention in Publications in the 1991–1992 National Park Service Cooperating Association Publications Competition.

Bibliographies that relate to national parks in general, or national parks of particular regions of the country, are also commonly found. They contextually overlap with the kind of coverage provided by bibliographies that pertain (or would pertain) to specific Park Service units.

The only comprehensive bibliographical tool that approached THE GRAND CANON in scope and content was the *Greater Yellowstone Bibliography (GYB)* online, hosted by the University of Wyoming Libraries.⁵ Although apparently no longer available, it is worth

³ For example, a masterful bibliography of the Gettysburg military campaign (as opposed to all things about today’s Gettysburg National Military Historical Park) may be seen in Richard Allen Sauers, *The Gettysburg Campaign, June 3–August 1, 1863; a Comprehensive, Selectively Annotated Bibliography* (Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut, 1982). For the second example, it seems superfluous to select a similar kind of bibliography for Philadelphia’s Independence National Historical Park or its historical events given the proliferation of Colonial-era reference works that are available. However, of particular note is an 8,000-item *unpublished* bibliography that was assembled by 1953 for restoration work on Independence Hall, although it included large numbers of manuscript materials and citations from photographic archives. That was a prodigious work, one which is representative of many of the types of unpublished resources that may be available for select park units. (Information on the Independence Hall work from Constance M. Greiff, *Independence; the Creation of a National Park*, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1987.) Nonetheless, Independence National Historical Park still lacks an all-encompassing and current master bibliography among its easily accessed resources such as those examined here (Karen Stevens, Archivist, Independence National Historical Park, personal communication).

⁴ Gary E. Stickel and Lois J. Weinman-Roberts, *An Overview of the Cultural Resources of the Western Mojave Desert*, Eric W. Ritter, general ed., Environmental Research Archaeologists: A Scientific Consortium, Los Angeles, 1980, for U.S. Bureau of Land Management, California Desert Planning Program, Riverside.

⁵ *Greater Yellowstone Bibliography (GYB)*, “developed by William O. Van Arsdale with help from Tami Hert and technical web support by the UW Libraries, Library Technology Support, October 2000. Updated 8/8/2001.” [University of Wyoming Libraries, Laramie] <http://www-lib.uwyo.edu/db/ynp/default.cfm>. William O. Van

noting its scope. The website indicated that the *GYB* was last updated in 2001 and “contains over 28,900 bibliographic citations to scholarly, popular, professional, and creative literature about the greater Yellowstone region of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming”. But the structure and function of the Yellowstone production differed greatly from those of *THE GRAND CANON*. Users interacted with it only through a single webpage, its search screen. Queries parsed citations only as lists of links to individual catalogue records; the search returns could not be printed or downloaded as a set of citations such as returned by the online Grand Canyon bibliography. *GYB* added some photographs and descriptions of artifacts, although no special effort had been made to be comprehensive. There were (and are) no earlier versions of the Yellowstone production available in printed format, and neither Yellowstone National Park nor the Yellowstone Association sponsored the *GYB*. Supplementing the Yellowstone work is the administratively-focused *Management of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem; An Annotated Bibliography*⁶, which, again, is not a production of either the park or its cooperating association. Also, A “Yellowstone Database” restricted to scientific literature was available until about 2020 although static for the previous decade; it was posted to the Washington State University website and contained “about 14,060 references”.⁷

Arsdale, III, is a Wyoming writer and bibliographer, a professor in the University of Wyoming Libraries. *GYB* was last accessed by the compiler 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. *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 more citations. (*E.E.S.*, April 2018.)

⁶ Tim W. Clark (project manager and contributor) and Ann H. Harvey (editor and contributor), *Management of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem; an Annotated Bibliography*, 2nd ed. (Northern Rockies Conservation Cooperative, Jackson, Wyoming, 1999), 92 pp., maps.

⁷ <http://refbase.wsulibs.wsu.edu/yellowstone/index.php> (last accessed February 18, 2020; not accessible November 13, 2021). Queries to the Yellowstone 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 link, though, are standard links for searches in this library. The Yellowstone Database has no further additions after 2010.

Two Comparable Online Field-Searchable National Park–Related Bibliographies^A

	<i>A Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River</i>	<i>Greater Yellowstone Bibliography</i>
URL:	see Note A	see Note A
<i>Sponsorship</i>	Grand Canyon Association	University of Wyoming Libraries
<i>Sponsor Status</i>	Not-for-profit park partner	State academic institution
<i>Author Affiliation to Sponsor</i>	Independent/Member	Professor
<i>No. of Items</i> ^B	66,000+	28,900+
<i>Year Begun / Posted Online</i>	1974 / 2000	? / 2000
<i>Last Updated</i>	2015/2018	2001
<i>Availability Online</i>	2000–2021	2000–2012 or 2013
<i>Date Range of Publications</i>	1535–2015	Not specified
<i>User Interaction</i>	Separate website	Single search screen on university library website
<i>Searchable Fields</i> ^C	5 <i>Author</i> <i>Keywords</i> ^D <i>Subject Area</i> ^E <i>Year Range</i> (user-defined) ^F <i>Citation Number</i> (unique item number)	3 <i>Author</i> <i>Subject Keyword</i> ^E <i>Geographic Location</i>
<i>Queries Return</i>	Full citations in a complete list arranged alphabetically by author	List of links to library catalog records
<i>No. of Returns per Screen Page</i>	Query can return 1–999 records (full citations) per page. (This is a user-selected number; the default is 25 records per page.)	Query returns one page that contains a list of links to individual online catalog records
<i>Printable/Downloadable</i>	1–999 records at a time (from user-defined query)	One record at a time (when the linked catalog record is viewed)
<i>Browsable</i>	Yes ^G	No
<i>Traditional Citation Format</i>	Yes	No
<i>Citations Include Notes</i>	Yes	No
<i>Reference List Cross-references</i>	Yes ^H	No
<i>Website Includes Commentary</i>	Yes	No
<i>Previous Print Volumes</i>	1981, 1990, 1993 ^I	None
<i>Monographic Format Available</i>	Yes [THE GRAND CANON] ^A	No

Notes follow

Notes

- A Table updated to 2021. The online bibliography, as noted in the Introduction to THE GRAND CANON, was, except for some editing, no longer updated after mid-2015 and was removed in October 2021. It is now wholly superseded by THE GRAND CANON, a searchable monographic series that now (2025) contains 111,000 items.** The *Greater Yellowstone Bibliography* was, in terms of breadth of coverage for a geographical area related to National Park Service units, the closest comparable online bibliography to *A Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River*. The URL for the Yellowstone work in 2021 was <https://lib-sierraapp.uwyo.edu/record=b3009633~S1> but the search link on that page was inoperative (accessed June 6, 2021); at the time that this table was first compiled the link was www-lib.uwyo.edu/db/ynp/default.cfm. The overall site is no longer accessible (16 June 2024). **Information in the remaining notes is as published in the original table and remains in the present tense.**
- B** The number of items in the *online* Grand Canyon–Lower Colorado River bibliography is taken from THE GRAND CANON (1st ed., 2012) but the opening webpage for that bibliography still counts several hundred additional citations that are no longer present in THE GRAND CANON; the disparity is explained elsewhere.
- C** Searches in the Grand Canyon–Lower Colorado River Bibliography are Boolean “AND” searches; they return only the citations that meet the conditions specified by the content entered into any number of search fields (thus for example, a search for author “Dutton” and keyword “Tertiary” will return only those citations by Dutton that have “Tertiary” in the search field). Searches by default also return citations that meet plural and grammatically similar words to those entered in a field.
Searches in the *Greater Yellowstone Bibliography* are Boolean “OR” searches; they return citations that meet *all* of the conditions specified by the content entered into any number of search fields (thus for example, a search for author “Lincoln” and subject “fumaroles” will return all citations authored by “Lincoln” *as well as* all citations relating to “fumaroles”).
- D** Keyword searches in the Grand Canyon–Lower Colorado River bibliography search any part of the citation; wildcard characters may be used. Keyword searches will return only those words that are part of the original citations; this is not a contrived “subject” field.
- E** In the *Grand Canyon–Lower Colorado River bibliography*, Subject Area allows user to restrict searches to any one of 32 separate parts of the bibliography (see the Content Guide in Volume 1, Part B, for their descriptions). (The default search method searches the entire bibliography.) User-selected words or strings will be returned only if that information is included somewhere in the full citation; there is at this time no separately contrived “subject” field in this bibliography.
In the *Greater Yellowstone Bibliography*, Subject Keywords are restricted to key words contrived by the compilers and placed within a separate “Subject Keywords” field of the database, although it will also search by default in the “Title” field.
- F** The default chronological search parameter for the bibliography is “all”. Searches may be restricted to year ranges or single years by changing the values in the beginning- and end-year fields; leaving the beginning-year field blank and the default current year in the end-year field (the default setting) searches the entire database. Specific searches for *only* citations with “no date” or dates undetermined may be conducted by using the adjacent check boxes.
- G** Although not immediately discernable to the online user, the Grand Canyon–Lower Colorado River bibliography may be *browsed* by leaving all fields of the search screen blank (except the default ending-year field). There is, however, no current capability to jump ahead to citations farther into the list, except by advancing page by page. The number of items returned per page may be changed to any number up to 999. Also, any one subject part of the bibliography may be browsed separately by selecting that part in the drop-down “Subject Area” field and proceeding as just indicated.
- H** Citations in the Grand Canyon–Lower Colorado River bibliography are cross-listed to the earlier print editions (1st ed., 1981; 2nd ed., 1990 and supplement 1993). Citations are also cross-listed to a number of standard bibliographical reference lists (as explained in the introductory section herein, [Cross-listings to Reference Lists](#)).
- I** See [Preceding and Continuing Editions](#) in the front matter herein.

Survey. A study of resources available for and from National Park Service units across America brings attention to how infrequently bibliographical compendia are assembled, much less promoted, for individual Park Service units. While tried-and-true library catalogues (online today) are one way to search for existing published bibliographies, a newer entranceway is through the websites both of Park Service units and their cooperating associations. Of course, this approach relies upon the administrative arrangement of a unit's website, whether sufficient time or resources were made available for creating it, and further, whether notice of research aids were made a part of it.

In 2009–2010 I conducted a study of principal bibliographical resources in the National Park System. While this survey will eventually be outdated, it serves as a benchmark for the breadth of publicly available resources during the first years when the greatly updated online Grand Canyon–lower Colorado River bibliography was available. At that time, the National Park Service's website listed 463 units in the system, from Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site to Zion National Park.⁸ A few of the individual units with websites had bibliographies of selected references, but more than not these were just suggested-reading lists. Many of the small units did not even have a separate website presence. It will be interesting to renew the survey in the future, to detect substantial responses over time by National Park Service units to the value and utility of comprehensive bibliographical resources prepared by or sponsored by those units on behalf of the general citizenry and Park Service staff and administrators (although perpetually at the mercy of staffing and funding).

In 2010, fifty-two National Park Service units had affiliated cooperating associations. However, only twenty-seven were formal affiliates of park units; others were wholly independent of the park units they had adopted. The purposes of these organizations are to help support the educational, interpretive and outreach services of the units with which they work; most if not all are not-for-profit organizations that are affiliated under memoranda of understanding with the National Park Service. The websites of cooperating associations (if any) were also searched for online bibliographical guides or references to available guides. Grand Canyon Association was the only one with either a master bibliography or a link to one created by another organization. (Even the *Greater Yellowstone Bibliography* cited above was not mentioned on the websites for the park or its cooperating

⁸ By January 2017 (the latest listing found on the National Park Service website in April 2017), the NPS listed 417 units, divided among: National Battlefields (11), National Battlefield Parks (4), National Battle Field Sites (1), National Military Parks (9), National Historical Parks (51), National Historic Sites (78), International Historical Sites (1), National Lakeshores (4), National Memorials (30), National Monuments (87), National Parks (59), Parkways (4), National Preserves (19), National Reserves (2), National Recreation Areas (18), National Rivers (5), National Wild and Scenic Rivers (10), National Scenic Trails (3), National Seashores (10), and other designations (11); and adding Affiliated Areas (25), National Heritage Areas (48), National Trails System (30), and National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (43).

association, although in 2010 the Yellowstone National Park website included a general link to University of Wyoming Libraries data sources.)

The survey, summarized below, includes information on published bibliographies that were derived from databases of libraries' holdings. All other information came from the websites of the Park Service units.

Most of the "Published Bibliographies" are more than several decades old, and many are of the "gray literature" genre of limited-distribution documents that are notoriously difficult for researchers to be aware of and to find. Most of them are small in size or limited to a specific topic.⁹ Only a few are comprehensive bibliographies for the unit, embracing numerous topics. The published bibliographies for thematic Park Service units (such as historic-house or social-event sites) of course direct their users not so much to site resources as to citations about the persons or events that they commemorate. In some cases they by default are small compendia restricted by the historical or temporal perspectives of the units as well as by the vigor of later historical interests and research trends.

Park units that had website presence in 2009–2010 and contained some kind of bibliographical guide are also noted in the summary below. Those that had brief suggested-reading lists *only* are not indicated in the table. Websites that contained substantive bibliographical guides are marked; those that had "selected" bibliographies or superficial lists of just a few citations are specially noted. Additional notes indicate when bibliographical guides were specialized in any way, or sourced from a management document that was in that venue not meant to be comprehensive. None of the cooperating associations (except Grand Canyon Association—now Grand Canyon Conservancy) had bibliographical resources available through their websites.

Though dated now by a decade and the impracticality of creating a new survey that could be meaningfully compared to it (as mentioned above), the survey is likely to be not very much outdated anyway because of the general lack of progress in creating and promoting bibliographical resources. This is due in part to the increasing administrative demands placed on park units that are far more utilitarian and pragmatic within the oversight and operational needs of every unit; and similarly, the outreach services of the affiliate cooperating associations seek more engaging opportunities. Only THE GRAND CANON stands out as an exception.

⁹ See the separate commentary herein regarding [gray literature](#).

SURVEYS

2009–2010 Survey

BIBLIOGRAPHIES REGARDING NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITS AVAILABLE AS PUBLICATIONS OR THROUGH PARK UNIT WEBSITES

Name and Location of National Park Service Unit (highlighted names indicate units with affiliate cooperating associations*)	Printed Bibliographies†	Bibliography on Park Website
Antietam National Battlefield (Maryland)	•	
Big Bend National Park (Texas)	•	
Blue Ridge Parkway (North Carolina–Virginia)	•	
Canyonlands National Park (Utah)	•	
Cape Cod National Seashore (Massachusetts)	•	selected
Cape Hatteras National Seashore (North Carolina)	•	
Cape Lookout National Seashore (North Carolina)	•	
Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site (North Carolina)	•	
Chaco Culture National Historical Park (New Mexico)	•	
Channel Islands National Park (California)	•	
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (Georgia)	•	
Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network	•	
Chickasaw National Recreation Area (Oklahoma)		selected
Congaree National Park (South Carolina)	•	Note 1
Crater Lake National Park (Oregon)	•	Note 2
Cumberland Island National Seashore (Georgia)	•	
Death Valley National Park (California–Nevada)	•	
Delaware National Scenic River/Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (Pennsylvania–New Jersey)	•	
Denali National Park and Preserve (Alaska)	•	
Devils Tower National Monument (Wyoming)		Note 3
Dry Tortugas National Park (Florida)	•	
Edison National Historic Site (New Jersey)		superficial
Effigy Mounds National Monument (Iowa)		Note 4
Ellis Island National Monument (New York)	•	
Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor (New York)	•	
Everglades National Park (Florida)	•	
Fort Caroline National Monument (Florida)	•	
Fort Laramie National Historic Site (Wyoming)	•	
Fort Matanzas National Monument (Florida)	•	
Fort Raleigh National Historic Site (North Carolina)		•
Gateway National Recreation Area (New Jersey–New York)	•	

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Gettysburg National Military Park (Pennsylvania)	•	
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve (Alaska)	•	Note 5
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (Utah–Arizona)	•	
Grand Canyon National Park (Arizona)	•	Note 6
Grand Teton National Park (Wyoming)	•	
Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site (Montana)		Note 7
Great Basin National Park (Nevada)	•	Note 8
Great Smoky Mountains National Park (Tennessee–North Carolina)	•	
Guadalupe Mountains National Park (Texas)	•	
Gulf Island National Seashore (Florida–Mississippi)	•	
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (West Virginia)	•	superficial
Harry S Truman National Historic Site (Missouri)		Note 9
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park (Ohio)	•	
Ice Age National Scenic Trail (Wisconsin)		superficial
Independence National Historical Park (Pennsylvania)	•	
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore (Indiana)	•	
Inupiat Heritage Center (Alaska)	•	
Isle Royale National Park (Michigan)	•	
Jamestown National Historic Site (Virginia)	•	selected
Jewel Cave National Monument (South Dakota)		Note 10
Kalaupapa National Historical Park (Hawaii)	•	
Katmai National Park and Preserve (Alaska)	•	
Kenai Fjords National Park (Alaska)	•	
Keweenaw National Historical Park (Michigan)		selected
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (Alaska)	•	
Klondike Gold Rush–Seattle Unit National Historical Park (Washington)		•
Kobuk Valley National Park (Alaska)	•	
Lake Mead National Recreation Area (Arizona–Nevada)	•	
Lassen Volcanic National Park (California)	•	
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument (Montana)	•	
Lowell National Historical Park (Massachusetts)		selected
Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park (Texas)		Note 11
Mammoth Cave National Park (Kentucky)	•	
Manzanar National Historic Site (California)	•	
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park (Vermont)		selected
Mesa Verde National Park (Colorado)	•	
Minidoka Internment National Monument (Idaho)		Note 12

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Minute Man National Historical Park (Massachusetts)	•	
Minuteman Missile National Historic Site (South Dakota)		Note 13
Mojave National Preserve (California)		partial
Monocacy National Battlefield (Maryland)	•	
Morristown National Historical Park (New Jersey)	•	
Mount Rainier National Park (Washington)	•	Note 14
Muir Woods National Monument (California)	•	
Natchez Trace Parkway (Alabama–Mississippi–Tennessee)	•	
National Park of American Samoa	•	Note 15
New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park (Louisiana)		selected
Nez Perce National Historical Park (Idaho–Montana–Oregon–Washington)	•	Note 16
Noatak National Preserve (Alaska)	•	
North Cascades National Park (Washington)	•	
Ocmulgee National Monument (Georgia)	•	
Olympic National Park (Washington)	•	
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument (Arizona)	•	
Padre Island National Seashore (Texas)	•	
Pipestone National Monument (Minnesota)	•	
Point Reyes National Seashore (California)	•	Note 17
Pony Express National Historic Trail (various states)		Note 18
Redwood National and State Parks (California)	•	
Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River (Texas)	•	
Rocky Mountain National Park (Colorado)	•	Note 19
San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park (California)		Note 20
San Juan Island National Historical Park (Washington)		Note 21
Santa Fe National Historic Trail (various states)		selected
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (California)	•	
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (California)	•	
Shenandoah National Park (Virginia)	•	Note 22
Statue of Liberty National Monument (New York)	•	
Stones River National Battlefield (Tennessee)		Note 23
Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve (Kansas)		Note 24
Trail of Tears National Historic Trail (various states)		selected
Tumacácori National Historical Park (Arizona)	•	
Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site (Alabama)	•	
Valley Forge National Historical Park (Pennsylvania)		selected
White Sands National Monument (New Mexico)		selected

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Whitman Mission National Historic Site (Washington)		Note 25
Wind Cave National Park (South Dakota)	•	
Women’s Rights National Historical Park (New York)		Note 26
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve (Alaska)		Note 27
Yellowstone National Park (Wyoming–Montana–Idaho)	•	Note 28
Yorktown Battlefield (Virginia)	•	
Yosemite National Park (California)	•	
Zion National Park (Utah)	•	Note 29

NOTES (current at the time of the survey, 2010); see remarks at the beginning of this section regarding the lack of updating. This study is nonetheless still instructive.

* Cooperating associations are noticed here only when they are linked to, or otherwise advertised by, the *Park Service unit’s web pages*, or if the websites of the cooperating associations note their sponsorship of or advertise bibliographical resources; this information, when present, is included in pertinent Notes (below). It is likely that other resources have been overlooked as the result of undersupported webpage development for some Park Service units or cooperating associations, which may reflect more upon administrative issues for agency outreach rather than a complete absence of bibliographical resources.

† *Printed* bibliographies have been located through library catalogues online, including the library source list for the National Park Service. Many are the result of Depression-era federal work projects, or are independently compiled works; none apparently are as comprehensively arranged as is the current bibliography.

All web access to National Park Service units is through the NPS main page, <http://www.nps.gov>

Enumerated Notes

Bibliographies noted as parts of management plans and other administrative reports are limited in coverage.

1. Research bibliography in progress
2. Crater Lake Natural History Association is the cooperating association for the national park and Oregon Caves National Monument. The Crater Lake Institute, which is not an affiliate of the national park nor is formally a cooperating association, promotes through its website a modest Research Bibliography of 300 titles in 16 subject areas. Unaffiliated resources such as this one may be noticed for other park units. When studies are made of formal park relations with cooperating associations attention should be held to distinguish between informal and formal relationships with the park
3. Website refers users to a 2008 published history of the national monument that includes an “extensive bibliography”
4. Bibliography included as part of Historical Resource Study
5. An online bibliography is available for the subject areas of natural history and environment, and for recent research; abstracts and public-domain articles can be downloaded
6. Extensive online bibliography available through cooperating association; park website includes some bibliographical entries under its natural science sections
7. Bibliography included as part of Historical Resource Study
8. Website cites a 1993 annotated bibliography of biological collections from the national park
9. Bibliography included as part of Historical Resource Study
10. Bibliography included in Cultural Landscape Report
11. Website refers to the park holding a “complete natural resource bibliography”
12. Bibliography included as part of Management Plan
13. Bibliography included as part of Historical Resource Study
14. Website includes a facsimile of 1929 park article that notes, “a complete bibliography of literature on Mount Rainier has been prepared”

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15. The American Samoa Digital Library includes a comprehensive bibliography; links to University of Hawaii, Pacific Islands Coral Reef Program Environmental Reports and Publications—American and (western) Samoa, by the park’s Inventory and Monitoring staff; comprising thousands of citations, with PDF downloads for many of them
 16. Website contains an external link to U.S. Forest Service Nez Perce annotated bibliography
 17. Website contains an external link to the Bibliography of the Tomales Bay Biodiversity Inventory
 18. Bibliography included as part of Comprehensive Management Use Plan
 19. Website contains an external link to University of Northern Colorado’s bibliography for Rocky Mountain National Park
 20. Website includes two research bibliographies related to park themes
 21. Website includes a “Pig War Bibliography”
 22. Website refers to a Natural Resources Bibliography, which has not been located
 23. Bibliography included as part of Cultural Landscape Report
 24. Bibliography included as part of General Management Plan
 25. Bibliography included as part of Park History document
 26. Bibliography included as part of History Trail Feasibility Study
 27. Bibliography included as part of Cultural Landscape Report
 28. See [above](#) [p. 530] for remarks concerning the Greater Yellowstone Bibliography online via the University of Wyoming Libraries
 29. Bibliography included as part of General Management Plan
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There is no significant correlation between the physical size, visitation profile or subjective “fame” of a Park Service unit and the presence of bibliographical resources produced by Park Service or other government personnel or by a unit’s cooperating association. Some units for which one would expect to find at least an old bibliography do not seem to have such documentation, or at least none are prominently noted by that unit. Possibly, the resources available to the me had not captured information about pertinent resources, meaning either that such documents for those units may be all the more obscure or that the units do not place such documents among their principal resources.

It seems surprising that so many of the smaller units have bibliographical resources, especially published documents even if they are brief and limited in scope. This may be due to the limited number of general resources that pertain to these small units, making it easier to make such compilations. This may also reflect short historical timeframes or the relative obscurity of (hence fewer resources for) the persons or events they commemorate. Or it may be due to the independent diligence of a bibliographer who contributed the work to the unit.

Park website-based bibliographical resources, too, are largely selective and very limited. They also may not be specially prepared works, having been borrowed from resource and management documents, which in turn are not meant to be bibliographically comprehensive.

As noted above, only the *Greater Yellowstone Bibliography (GYB)* online was truly comparable to THE GRAND CANON, at least in numbers of citations and breadth of coverage. The *GYB* was, however, not sponsored by either Yellowstone National Park or its cooperating association; it was available only online with no earlier printed editions, and it did not have an alternate digital layout that could serve as a printed publication (like THE GRAND CANON here). The two online resources (*A Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River* and *GYB*) also returned search results in very different manners.

THE GRAND CANON thus is a unique, utilitarian research tool for users like historians, scientists, and biographers, even other bibliographers. It also serves resource managers and administrators of land-oversight agencies and other administrative entities who have oversight of units that lie within the geographic bounds of the greater Grand Canyon region and the lower Colorado River. The managers and administrators of other, affiliate agencies like those for waters and airspaces likewise will find THE GRAND CANON a source of documentary information.

In all, THE GRAND CANON documents past activities conducted within these geographic and administrative areas. It is the evidentiary record of human perspectives and civil uses of the resources there, and of official activities relating to the administration of those resources. It embraces pragmatism and philosophy alike, through widely different approaches—the views and avocations of domestic and foreign travelers; the concerns of civic organizations, citizen action groups, educational institutions and corporate entities; and the duties of branches of government and official agencies.

The earlier printed [editions](#) of THE GRAND CANON (as *Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and the Lower Colorado River*, 1981, 1990, and 1993) are greatly outdated, but the 1990 second edition is still serviceable because it includes introductory essays for each thematic part of the bibliography. The online edition (first posted 2000) was significantly revised but after mid-2015 experienced issues that foretold its technological life was short; and it was discontinued in October 2021. THE GRAND CANON, in its digitally word-processed format (here, in PDF), contains the same bibliographical content, far more updated and cleaner in presentation, but, unlike its online database predecessor, with the familiar layout of a traditional bibliography. THE GRAND CANON is, further, modernized and made more useful with internally placed digital hyperlinks.