

THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO

In the center of "The Zone" stands the Santa Fe Exhibit—a reproduction of the Grand Canyon of Arizona and Pueblo Indian Villages.

The Exhibit covers about six acres of ground, and, in many respects, is the greatest Exhibit ever built at any Exposition. It is the result of many years of careful study of the Grand Canyon by W. F. Sesser, who worked three years on the plans and specifications and supervised the construction in every direction to the most minute detail.

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

The Grand Canyon of Arizona is one of the world's greatest natural wonders—a gorge over two hundred miles long, from a mile to a mile and one-half deep, and ten to fifteen miles wide from rim to rim. At the bottom of this great chasm flows the Colorado River, which is one of the factors responsible for this immense chasm in the earth's crust. This great gorge is filled with mountains, some of them 5000 feet high, on the top of which the observer looks from the rim.

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

The Grand Canyon of Arizona, at the Exposition, is viewed from observation-parlor cars, moved by electricity on an elevated trestle along the rim of the Canyon. The observer can see seven of the grandest and most distinctive points of the Canyon, and over one hundred miles of the great gorge. The ride lasts thirty minutes.

The Grand Canyon is a magnificent exhibit. Its gorgeousness and exquisite coloring inspire all that view the grand reproduction of the "Titan of Chasms"—one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

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

The lobby of the main building is 80 feet wide, and the ceiling is 27 feet high. The grand stairway approaching the loading platform of the cars is 40 feet wide. One entire side of the car is open, and each car seats forty people.

The west wing of the main building is occupied by the Fred Harvey Company, who display and sell Navajo blankets, Indian goods, and curios—probably the largest and finest collection of Navajo blankets and Indian curios ever assembled at one place.

The east wing quarters the office of the management, a large reception parlor, a ladies' rest room, and the headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who will maintain a committee in attendance each day, to welcome all visiting Daughters to the free use of the rest room and to its many conveniences.

YOU MUST SEE IT, TO CONCEIVE ITS GRANDEUR.

THE PUEBLO INDIAN VILLAGE

On the roof of the main building of the GRAND CANYON OF COLORADO is a marvelous exhibit of the Pueblo Indians, showing accurately their daily life and character. These wards of the Nation, these vanishing tribes of men, are living here, engaged in the occupations of their daily life, in the same environment that surrounds them on the reservation.

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

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

This Village looks centuries old. In the front construction are 230 tons of steel, which was necessary to hold the enormous weight of the stone Village above. There are some giant cacti, one specimen of which weighs over 4500 pounds. It cost \$500 in labor to take it from the ground, to crate it, and to place it in the Village. Over 50,000 square yards of linen canvas has been used for the set pieces in the Grand Canyon of Arizona—all imported from Scotland, and strong enough to withstand the action of the elements during the period of the Exposition. Over 1,250,000 feet of lumber has been used in the construction of the Canyon, sub-structure buildings, etc. The artists required eight tons of white lead and color. Fourteen carloads of rock from the Canyon and six carloads of old tree trunks, ferns, and smaller cacti have been worked into this Village.

AUSTRALASIAN MAORI VILLAGE

THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST UNIQUE EXHIBITIONS ON "THE ZONE"

THE MAORI MEN AND WOMEN ARE FROM THE ARAWA TRIBE

NATIVES OF NORTH ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND

**THE SAME TROUPE PERFORMED AT THE CORONATION OF
KING GEORGE OF ENGLAND**

THESE NATIVES WERE BROUGHT HERE FROM NEW ZEALAND BY PERMISSION

FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND AT A GREAT EXPENSE

OVER 30 NATIVE MAORI MEN AND WOMEN

DANCE AS IN THEIR NATIVE LAND

THE EXHIBIT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

**LOANED TO ARTHUR G. ANNESLEY, THEIR MANAGER, DURING THE PERIOD OF
THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION**