



1 Santa Fe Railway Station

On September 17, 1901 the first steam-driven train from Williams, Arizona rolled into Grand Canyon Village. The 3 hour trip cost \$3.95. The railway station began operation but the building was not complete until 1909. It is one of the three remaining log depots in the country out of an estimated 14 log depots constructed in the United States. The depot was designed by Santa Barbara, California architect Francis Wilson. The log preparation for construction is unique in that the logs are flat on three sides and rounded on the fourth side. This enabled the logs to retain a better seal to prevent moisture from entering.

Rooms on the first floor of the depot were designed to have a passenger waiting room, ticket office, luggage room and restrooms. The second floor was an apartment containing a living room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom and two bedrooms for the station agent quarters.

2 El Tovar Hotel



The Santa Fe Railroad commissioned its construction in 1902 by Chicago architect, Charles Whittlesey. The style is a cross between a Swiss chalet and a Norwegian villa. It is

built on concrete and rubble masonry with an Oregon Pine wood frame structure. Originally it would be named Bright Angel Tavern. By the time the building was completed on January 14, 1905 it had been renamed El Tovar in honor of Pedro de Tovar, of the Coronado Expedition. The structure cost \$250,000 to build and was considered one of the most elegant hotels west of the Mississippi. Electric lights were powered by the hotel's coal fired generator. It had its own greenhouse for fresh fruits and vegetables. A chicken house supplied fresh eggs and fresh milk came from the hotel's dairy herd. The porch on the north side probably dates back to 1950 when the dining room was enlarged.

3 Hopi House



The Hopi House was designed by Mary Colter and was completed on January 1, 1905. This multi-story building was constructed of stone and adobe masonry which is typical of the Pueblo buildings in Old Oraibi. The construction was mainly done by Hopi Indians who lived there while at night they would entertain the guests with dances.

4 Verkamp's Curios



In 1898 John G. Verkamp rented a tent from Bright Angel Hotel and opened the Grand Canyon's first curio shop. After two weeks of selling Indian crafts and Babbit Brother's

Trading Company curios, due to slow business he closed his tent shop. In 1905 he returned and built a wood-shingled, modified mission design building and opened his new shop which is still in operation today.

6 Buckey O'Neill Cabin

Next to Bright Angel Lodge is Buckey O'Neill's Cabin. Being built in the 1890's this building is now the oldest structure at the rim. People knew Mr. O'Neill as William Owen O'Neill. He earned his more popular name "Buckey" by "bucking the odds" in card games. He became an author, journalist, miner, politician, judge and mayor of Prescott, Arizona. His mining adventures lead him to a copper deposit 14 miles south of Grand Canyon Village near Anita. Due to the high cost of transporting the ore, this venture was unprofitable. His life ended by a sniper's shot while he was one of Teddy Roosevelt's rough riders during the Spanish American War.

9 Red Horse Station



Red Horse Station was the third and final stop on the 11 hour trip from Flagstaff, Arizona to the Grand Canyon. Built in 1890's it originally was located 16 miles south of the Grand

Canyon Village and known as Moqui Station. In 1902 the station building was moved to its original place and converted into a two story hotel called the Cameron Hotel. In the 1930's it was scheduled to be destroyed, but Mary Colter insisted that it be saved due to its historical significance and was incorporated into the Bright Angel Lodge.

5 Bright Angel Lodge



Bright Angel Lodge mission was to provide moderately priced accommodations for tourists with moderate incomes. The Lounge just off the lobby had two large

picture windows framing the canyon on one side and the famous ten foot high geological fireplace on the other. Mary Colter had the fireplace constructed such that the top is made of Kaibab Limestone found on the rim of the canyon and the base has smooth river stones from the bottom of the canyon. She carefully selected each rock before being carried out of the canyon by mules. The lobby style was decorated with various styles of period hats and trimmed in a peculiar color named Mary Jane Blue chosen by Mary Colter. The lodge that was dedicated on July 22, 1935.

7 Lookout Studio



Lookout Studio completed in 1914 and was designed by Mary Colter. The irregular roof line and Pueblo Indian native stone construction allows the building to blend into the

Grand Canyon's rim.

8 Kolb Studio

Ellsworth and Emery Kolb came to work at the Grand Canyon Bright Angel Hotel in 1902. Eventually they started a photography business by taking pictures of people going down Bright Angel Trail. They would photograph the mule passengers, run 4.5 miles back up to Indian Garden where they had enough water for a photography lab. Then they would run to the rim and have the processed pictures ready for the mule passengers upon their return. Kolb Studio was originally 2.5 story structure and built in 1904. In 1926 the last of 23 alterations was completed.