

Appendix 1 Annual Visitation to Grand Canyon National Park

1919	44,173	1946	486,834	1973	2,064,300
1920	71,601	1947	622,363	1974	2,028,194
1921	69,485	1948	618,033	1975	2,754,791
1922	85,474	1949	600,448	1976	3,026,235
1923	108,500	1950	665,281	1977	2,848,419
1924	113,106	1951	682,152	1978	2,984,138
1925	136,527	1952	736,159	1979	2,275,712
1926	133,880	1953	836,878	1980	2,618,713
1927	162,542	1954	814,130	1981	2,674,117
1928	164,665	1955	891,930	1982	2,499,799
1929	188,204	1956	1,033,404	1983	2,448,545
1930	166,711	1957	1,101,819	1984	2,360,767
1931	165,871	1958	1,036,529	1985	2,983,436
1932	117,700	1959	1,168,807	1986	3,347,872
1933	108,823	1960	1,186,916	1987	3,513,084
1934	146,850	1961	1,252,183	1988	3,858,708
1935	214,407	1962	1,446,453	1989	3,968,605
1936	272,253	1963	1,538,666	1990	3,752,901
1937	304,794	1964	1,575,737	1991	3,905,989
1938	334,039	1965	1,689,233	1992	4,547,027
1939	405,585	1966	1,806,033	1993	4,928,509
1940	369,234	1967	1,804,876	1994	4,702,989
1941	436,566	1968	1,926,270	1995	4,908,073
1942	132,584	1969	2,192,574	1996	4,730,682
1943	72,100	1970	2,258,195	1997	4,851,931
1944	64,568	1971	2,402,058	1998	4,578,089
1945	169,960	1972	2,707,516	1999	4,930,151

Numbers are approximations, based primarily on the counts of NPS entrance checkers. Several factors skew the counts, including the ability to enter the park without passing an entrance station, the limited hours stations are staffed (ranging from eight to sixteen hours per day over the years), and use of a passenger multiplier applied to each entering vehicle rather than specific headcounts.

The record defies precise analysis and projections, but some trends are evident. The 1920s reflect steady increases likely due to a strong economy, proliferation of the automobile among the middle class, and strong national advertising. The depression caused steep declines, but only for 1932-33, after which visitation increased at a faster pace than the prior decade. World War II's travel restrictions, rationing, and reorientation of personal priorities caused the steepest decline in history, despite a steady flow of military personnel. Trends of the last fifty-five years reflect the nation's postwar prosperity. The Korean and Vietnam wars had no effect on visitation, but the jump in gasoline prices after 1973 help account for a two-year downturn. Stagnant numbers during 1976-86 are difficult to explain, though gasoline prices and general inflation probably played a part. The steady upward trend since 1986 causes today's administrators to predict as many as 7.5 million visitors by 2010. Forecasts, however, have proven conservative throughout park history.

Appendix 2 Grand Canyon National Park Superintendents, 1919-2000

William Harrison Peters (acting)	August 1919 - September 1920
Dewitt L. Raeburn	October 1920 - December 1921
John Roberts White (acting)	December 1921 - February 1922
Walter Wilson Crosby	February 1922 - January 1924
George C. Bolton (acting)	January 1923 - June 1923
John Ross Eakin	January 1924 - April 1927
Miner Raymond Tillotson	April 1927 - December 1938
James V. Lloyd (acting)	December 1938 - February 1939
Harold Child Bryant (acting)	February 1939 - January 1940
James V. Lloyd (acting)	January 1940 - August 1940
Frank Alvah Kittredge	August 1940 - July 1941
Harold Child Bryant	August 1941 - March 1954
Preston P. Patraw	May 1954 - July 1955
John Sherman McLaughlin	August 1955 - March 1964
Howard B. Stricklin	March 1964 - February 1969
Robert R. Lovegren	April 1969 - July 1972
Merle E. Stitt	August 1972 - January 1980
Bruce W. Shaw (acting)	January 1980 - May 1980
Richard W. Marks	May 1980 - December 1988
John C. Reed (acting)	December 1988 - January 1989
John H. Davis	January 1989 - August 1991
Robert Chandler	October 1991 - October 1993
Boyd Evison (acting)	January 1994 - July 1994
Robert L. Arnberger	July 1994 - October 2000