The Civilian Conservation Corps
A Legacy Preserved at Grand Canyon Village

1933 Serious economic depression grips the country. Famine. Unemployment. Masses of people hungry and homeless. The nation's leaders feel that the economic and social problems demand immediate action. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs provide a model for action.

1. CCC Walking Tour

The walking tour starts at the Tovar Hotel. Look for the heart-shaped logo on the facade. This tour is self-guided and can be started at any point along the rim. The walking tour travels a circular route of approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 km), although you can begin at any point and walk as much of the loop as you wish. The walking tour takes approximately one to two hours.

The CCC Walking Tour is a self-guided walking tour that allows you to explore the history of the Civilian Conservation Corps at the Grand Canyon. The tour includes stops at several key locations, including the Tovar Hotel, the Colter Hall, and the historic Kolb Studio.

2. Bright Angel Trailhead

Bright Angel Trailhead is located at the Bright Angel Camp stop (Stop 5) on the South Kaibab Trail. From here, you can begin your hike down the Bright Angel Trail. The trailhead is located at the start of the Bright Angel Trail, marked by a heart-shaped logo on the facade.

The Bright Angel Trailhead is a key location for hikers descending the Bright Angel Trail. From here, you can begin your descent into the Grand Canyon, enjoying stunning views and natural beauty.

3. Transcanyon Telephone Line

The Transcanyon Telephone Line was constructed in 1924 by the Grand Canyon & Colorado River Telephone Company to connect the South Rim and North Rim. The line stretched from Phantom Ranch to a spur line on Phantom Ranch.

The Transcanyon Telephone Line was a crucial link for communication between the South and North Rims. It was a testament to the ingenuity and determination of the workers who built it.

4. A Rock Wall with Heart

A Rock Wall with Heart is located at the Bright Angel Trailhead. From here, you can begin your ascent up the Bright Angel Trail. The trailhead is located at the start of the Bright Angel Trail, marked by a heart-shaped logo on the facade.

The Rock Wall with Heart is a symbolic feature at the Bright Angel Trailhead. It serves as a reminder of the beauty and grandeur of the Grand Canyon.
The Colorado River (1933-36) on the cover panel of this brochure.

8. Culvert
The Civilian Conservation Corps built a number of essential and long-lasting improvements in this vicinity requiring little maintenance over the last 65 years. The Civilian Conservation Corps installed this culvert in 1934 as a visual barrier between the public area from 1933 to 1937. This culvert has an 8-foot (2.4 m) diameter and is made of concrete and rock. It is located along the rim. The culvert was likely installed to improve drainage and reduce erosion in the area. The Civilian Conservation Corps used a variety of materials and construction techniques to build this and other projects.

7. Wooden Bridge
The wooden bridge was part of a trail system along Willow Loop Road. It was built in 1935 as part of the new Phantom Ranch Trailhead project. The bridge was likely constructed using local materials such as wood and stone. It was an essential feature for hikers and climbers to access the Phantom Ranch area. The bridge was constructed in 1935 as part of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) program. The WPA was a federal initiative established in the 1930s to provide employment opportunities during the Great Depression.

6. Navajo Street Rock Wall
The rock wall along Navajo Street was part of the Navajo Street Project. The project included the construction of a rock wall along the street. The wall was likely built to improve drainage and reduce erosion in the area. The Civilian Conservation Corps used a variety of materials and construction techniques to build this and other projects.

5. Community Building
The Community Building was one of the most visible structures along the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park. The building was completed in 1935 as part of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) program. The WPA was a federal initiative established in the 1930s to provide employment opportunities during the Great Depression. The building was likely used for a variety of purposes, including hosting plays and community meetings. The building was constructed in 1935 as part of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) program. The WPA was a federal initiative established in the 1930s to provide employment opportunities during the Great Depression.

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Building a Legacy
The Civilian Conservation Corps remains the nation’s legacy of youth programs for questionable political ties. As soon as the government announced the program, some people objected to it. When the Civilian Conservation Corps was created, many people held strong opinions about its existence. However, the program soon gained popularity and became widely recognized for its positive impact on the nation.

The legacy of the Civilian Conservation Corps lives on today. The program’s lasting impact is evident in the many accomplishments of the young men who worked in the program. The Civilian Conservation Corps continues to inspire and educate future generations about the importance of preserving our natural resources and protecting our environment.

Additional Information