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A Place Called Grand Canyon: Contested Geographies: Society, Environment, and Place. By Barbara J. Moorehouse. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1996. 202 pages. \$40.00 cloth; \$19.95 paper.

The Grand Canyon is a unique landscape of extraordinary scenic beauty. Accordingly, it is among the world's most popular tourist destinations. Despite its many visitors, few people know much about the larger region that surrounds the Grand Canyon National Park.

The Grand Canyon has been the subject of many books. Some of these carefully examine the Canyon's geologic history, while others simply provide vivid descriptions of the many scenic wonders of the region. Moreover, scholars have published articles on various aspects of the sequent occupancy of northern Arizona and southern Utah. Nevertheless, there are very few truly integrative publications designed to provide a detailed account of the historical geography of the Grand Canyon and the surrounding area. *A Place Called Grand Canyon: Contested Geographies: Society, Environment and Place*, is a well written historical geography that successfully integrates the spatial, physical, cultural, and political characteristics of the greater Grand Canyon region. It is a vast area that includes within its boundaries, five Native American reservations, the Grand Canyon National Park, thousands of acres of public lands, and the communities of Flagstaff and Williams, Arizona.

This manuscript includes a thorough discussion of the impacts of the nineteenth century westward expansion on the greater Grand Canyon region. During that time, and until the early years of the current century, hundreds of pioneers arrived, hoping to turn the West into a bountiful garden.

The author also devotes several chapters to the creation and development of the Grand Canyon National Park. The story she diligently documents includes conflict, greed, lofty idealism, and intrigue.

From the outset, ranchers, miners, and others, opposed the dedication of land surrounding the Grand Canyon for a national park. Conversely, conservationists, naturalists and others, supported the proposal to create the Park.

In 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt, established the Grand Canyon National Monument, and in 1919, the Federal Government formally defined the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park. This decision brought severe hardships to the Havasupai and other Indian nations who had once controlled a large portion of the land along the rim of the Canyon.

Although the Park's creation had significant impacts on Native American communities in the region, little has been written on the subject. The author however, effectively describes the consequences of the Park's creation on the local indigenous population.

In spite of strong opposition by ranching and mining interests, the Federal Government, during the 1920s, expanded the Park. This book contains a detailed account of the various proposals and governmental actions that have culminated in the development of the greater Grand Canyon region as it currently exists.

Values, traditions, and money are at the heart of most controversies over the use of public land. Even now, conflicts over resources in the greater Grand Canyon region are common. Ranchers, miners and others who make their living directly from the public lands, resent the authority of the Federal agencies. In states, such as Arizona, Nevada, and Utah, there is great anger, and even violent resistance, to the policies of the federal agencies charged with managing the public lands. The author clearly articulates these differences, and offers constructive alternatives to the resultant conflicts.

A Place Called Grand Canyon, has one major deficiency. Although represented as a geographic analysis, the book contains only one general map. Good maps and graphs would greatly enhance the effectiveness of the manuscript. Otherwise, it is a concise historical geography of the greater Grand Canyon region. For those interested in knowing about the dreams, difficulties, and politics that were, and remain, a part of the Park's historical geography, this book is an excellent resource.

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