

April at Phantom Ranch

Henry Karpinski presented the first PowerPoint presentation at the bottom of the Canyon at the outdoor amphitheater at Phantom Ranch on Friday evening, April 16. For those of you who don't know Henry, he's a guy who's been kicking around the Canyon almost as long as Keith Green. He's a displaced New Yorker who's never lost his accent or his gift of gab. It's impossible for Henry to talk without cracking jokes, so any lecture by him is liberally sprinkled with laughs. This talk also included a great slide show including both historic and current shots, and in-depth research about the Kaibab Suspension Bridge.



Henry Karpinski during the evening program

A BRIDGE WORTHY

Originally, the only way to get across the Colorado River was by boat, or in pre-dam low water, to float across. Of course, the trick was to convince the mules to do either of these. So, in 1921 a flimsy bridge was built. Only one person or mule could go across it at a time. It was known to dance in the wind, and once even completely twisted over itself. With the beginning of Phantom Ranch in 1922, and the obvious increase in tourism that would generate, something more stable had to be built. But - this was no ordinary job. Grand Canyon National Park Superintendent Minor Raymond Tillotson allotted \$48,000 for this purpose. A camp was created at the delta of the Bright Angel Creek and the Colorado River for the workers and an all-important cook.

The old bridge remained in place directly under the bridge under construction, 16 feet below. Photographs show how this was invaluable to have the support underneath for the raising and lowering of materials for the new bridge. Care needed to be taken with explosives and machinery not to in any way damage the flimsy bridge. On the upstream side, the supports went fourteen feet into the rose granite. Downstream the supports were four feet deep. Concrete was poured over forms of steel, cables and rock.

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2004 Outings

May 15: Tour of Kolb Studio by Grand Canyon Interpretive Ranger Stewart Fritts (our narrator and maybe more). The Kolb Studio has been refurbished with 1930s period furniture. There are a few pieces which actually did belong to the Kolbs. The building has been attached to the wall of the canyon, so it's safe to have as many as show-up.

Place: Kolb Studio
Grand Canyon Village, South Rim
Time: 1:00 PM

For those interested in getting together for lunch prior to the tour, meet at 11 AM at the Bright Angel Lodge.

June 19: Annual Picnic at Shoshone Point, South Rim Grand Canyon. Join the Pioneers for the biggest event of the year at the Annual Picnic at Shoshone Point on June 19.

From the main entrance, take the East Rim Drive, continue east about 1.5 miles beyond the road to Yaki Point, and turn left into a parking area and look for the yellow gate, which will be unlocked by 11:00 AM.

Everyone should bring: • a dish to share (i.e. casserole or desert); • their own drinks; • individual table service; • and, if desired, some meat to barbecue. Table cloths and briquettes for the barbecue will be provided. The fire will be ready by 12:00 Noon. (*Linda Anderson, June Outing Leader*)

July 17: Second Annual North Rim Campout at the historic Ranger Station at Jacob Lake. Plan for lively informal discussion of the history of the North Kaibab. There also may be time to head over to the Pipe Springs/Paiute Museum and Visitors Center, which is the result of the first joint-venture of the NPS and a Native American tribe; or go to Warren Springs or the Ryan smelter site. Lots to do, or just relax in the cool pines. (*John Azar, July Outing Leader*)

August 21: Annual Community Project (such as the Grand Canyon Cemetery clean-up) -- tentative. (*Mike Coltrin, August Outing Leader*)

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Al Richmond - 2004 CultureKeeper

Al Richmond, northern Arizona historian, author and president of the Arizona State Railroad Museum, has been selected as one of ten Arizona Culturekeepers for 2004. The Culturekeepers award recognizes individuals who have made a positive impact on Arizona's history, culture, environment or economy. Richmond and nine others will be honored at an evening event at the Westin Kierland Resort & Spa in Scottsdale, Arizona to be held on April 30, 2004.

The Westin Kierland Resort & Spa developed this unique program to recognize these individuals who are the existing pioneers of our state because of entrepreneurial spirit, business or civic leadership, or passionate contributions to a cause that is distinctly Arizona.

Inspired by longtime valley philanthropist, the late Katherine "Kax" Herberger, and under the direction of Official State Historian Marshall Trimble, this annual program recognizes ten people each year for the next 9 years, culminating in 100 Arizona Culturekeepers being recognized by the State's 100th birthday in 2012.

ARIZONA CULTUREKEEPERS

Arizona has a long history rich in spirit that helped build a strong nation and a state we call home. From its pine-covered mountains to its low deserts harsh with beauty, Arizona is as diverse as its population. The Arizona Culturekeepers program celebrates that diversity and honors individuals who have made a positive impact on Arizona's history, culture, environment, or economy.

The Westin Kierland which opened in November 2002, was designed around a theme that "treasures the essence of Arizona". This theme helps bring the state to life in the resort's hallways and venues. It also paints a colorful portrait of Arizona pioneers. The Culturekeepers program is just one element of the resort's all encompassing theme. The Westin Kierland will name 10 Culturekeepers a year beginning with the resort's grand opening festivities.

The goal of the Culturekeepers program is to recognize Arizonans who are committed to upholding the traditions, rituals and cultures of the state.

Recipients will be honored with a photo and plaque that describes their contributions to the state. The plaques will be displayed along the walls of Culturekeepers Hall, a special area of the hotel adjacent to the Kierland Grand Ballroom.

The program will culminate with a grand event in 2012 in conjunction with the state's 100th birthday.



GCHS Scholarship Award

The officers have made their selection for the award of the annual GCHS Scholarship. Al Richmond attended the NAU History Department Awards ceremony on April 16, 2004, to present the \$1,000 GCHS Scholarship Award to:

Gretchen M. Merton,

a PhD candidate whose dissertation title is:
*Geology in the American Southwest: New Processes,
New Theories.*

The work the scholarship will be funding is her research in the history of geology in the Grand Canyon and surrounding region.

* * * * *

Letter to GCHS

Dear GCHS,

I worked at the Canyon for the concessionaire, Fred Harvey and then Amfac, from 1979 to 1989 as a retail clerk starting in the Hopi House and ending at Bright Angel Lodge and the History Room.

I remember all sorts of weather, just like New York City; fog, rain, snow, ice, and sun.

It was always such fun meeting people from many different countries (some I had never heard of). It was amazing how we could communicate with high school languages and hand signals. Of course, many (most of them) spoke some English.

I saw some beautiful sunsets and sunrises, did some backpacking. Especially enjoyed going down to Phantom Ranch on days off. Swearing never to go again until after a shower and hot meal at the cafeteria when one started planning for another trip.

I have many pleasant memories of enjoying the hikes, the evening Ranger's talks and the people I met and worked for and with. I look back at it as a very interesting, educational, and fun time of my life.

I want to commend all of you for the good work you are doing with The Bulletin. I feel good knowing the history of the Canyon is being recorded. Every article is fascinating and interesting.

May you have many happy outings.

*Dorothy L. Sloan
Rockaway Point, NY
March 20, 2004*

* * * * *

New Members

Philis & Marilyn Downum - Flagstaff AZ
Barbara Miller - Tempe AZ
Fred Swanson - Salt Lake City UT

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On the south side, on the downstream side of the construction project there was a blacksmith shop, other workshops, and storage. This area was down the little draw directly to the left as you enter the tunnel approaching the bridge.

Construction began on March 9, 1928. The cable that was used in the original cable and cage was used. This was what Teddy Roosevelt found so "bully" to be able to crank a person across the Colorado. This cable had been incorporated into the 1921 bridge. The new bridge was to be 440 feet long, at that time the longest in the National Park System. The tunnel was just one of the many challenges facing the crew. A diesel compressor was run to operate the jack hammer. Three shifts a day were necessary just to work on the tunnel. When it was completed, it was 105 feet long, with a slight turn in the middle. Just when you think that the darkness will overwhelm you--the view bursts out onto the bridge with the rushing waters of the Colorado on either side.

An interesting historic slide that Henry found showed a rock structure at Panorama Point. Anyone know anything about this?

The cost for the men and mules for this project exceeded the costs for actual materials.

Although we have all seen the famous photos of the 42 Havasupai men bringing the cable down the Kaibab Trail, this was employed on only one day for the main cables due to time constraints. The rest of the cable for the graceful wind cables was brought down on a "go devil" sled. This was operated by one mule and rider in the lead, hitched to a contraption that held the cable on an enormous spool. Four men worked in the back to guide and brake the sled. This would take 2 days to reach the river. There's a great historic shot of Shorty Yarberry smiling blissfully on his mule in the lead while 4 men lumbered behind dealing with the unwieldy sled. When the cables got down to the construction site, a 30 ton stump puller was used to pull up the new cable. This was hand operated! Once the main cables were in place, a rigger would swing out on the cables in a bosun's chair to mark where the hanger cables were supposed to go. Tackle sets on the old bridge below were used to help raise the transoms - the U shaped steel beams.

The width of the bridge was made at five feet. This was deemed wide enough for people, mules, and their packs. But NOT wide enough for a mule to be able to decide to turn around mid-bridge. Flat steel plates were laid for the floor.

Another classic historic shot that we have all seen is the handsome man in a hat clinging to the sheer rock wall with 70 feet of air between him and the river. This man was the project's engineer, John Lawrence. Much

of Henry's research came from Lawrence's February, 1929 final report. To his credit, the only injury reported was that of a broken bone in the foot of one of the riggers.

The bridge consists of 67 tons of material, and 11,000 rivets; 122 tons of materials and supplies were packed down to the river; 7 packers with 42 mules were running every day.

When the project was complete and the black bridge was open to traffic, the old bridge was dismantled piece by piece and the materials used for other bridge projects.

Our gratitude to Henry Karpinski for taking on this great research project. Our thanks, also to his wife Annette, who was appalled by some of Henry's current pictures when he clambered out on the cables to get just the right shot for his presentation.



*Keith Green and GCHS group
by the Cantina's former front entrance*

PHANTOM RANCH TOUR

Continuing with the next talk for the Grand Canyon Historical Society's weekend at Phantom Ranch was Keith Green. Keith is THE authority of the history of the ranch itself. He even gets calls from Washington, DC asking to clarify something no one else would know. Keith gave a marathon 5 hour history walk and lecture tour of the ranch. After that people were drifting away to go find lunch, but Keith was still saying – WAIT!! I have more to tell you! His passion for his subject was matched by the appreciative audience, mostly Society members but also some stray tourists who found out about our presentations and tagged along.

Keith loves to tell the story that he got out of college with his master's degree and came to the Grand Canyon just for a summer job. With his high credentials, he was immediately put to work washing dishes. You may notice that he's still here, but fortunately has a more professional occupation now as

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an interpretive ranger for the National Park Service at Grand Canyon National Park. Keith spent 1972-1975 working for the Fred Harvey Company on the South Rim. He spent almost every day off hiking in the canon and falling in love with this grandest of nature's spectacles. In 1975 he was able to work his way to the bottom by getting a job at Phantom Ranch. Keith worked there until 1985. He also worked in the ranger station in 2000. During his time there, he did research on the history of the ranch, since nothing substantial is written about it. He also used his long time there to collect oral histories of visitors' recollections over the years. He would get so excited when someone would say, "Yep, I was one of those CCC boys who worked down here in the '30s." What he has and will eventually publish is an incredible collection of hard data, as well as individual interpretations of what has occurred at the ranch over time.

The human history of the ranch area begins in about 1050 with an Anasazi pit house down by the river where one family lived until about 1070. Within about 30 years, there were 3 families living there. A kiva and a granary in the cliffs above had been built. These people were able to use agriculture to sustain their living in one place. They probably planted corn, beans and squash in the area of the present day Xanterra mule corral, using irrigation from the Bright Angel Creek. John Wesley Powell noted the ruins along the river during his 1869 Colorado River exploration. After breaking an oar in Grapevine Rapid, Powell and his crew pulled into the Bright Angel Canyon and explored quite a way to the north. They were able to find a ponderosa log which had been washed down from the North Rim. Pulling this log down through the creek, they were able to get it down to the Bright Angel delta, and were able to fashion a replacement oar.

In 1900, Uncle Dee Woolley was running cattle on the North Rim out of Kanab, Utah. Unlike many of the Mormons of that time, who wanted to stay strictly to themselves, Uncle Dee was an entrepreneur who wanted to make money by mining the pockets of the tourists who were beginning to swarm the South Rim after the launching of the railroad there in 1901. So he formed the Grand Canyon Transportation Company which operated from 1906-1919. The first thing he did was instruct his son-in-law, Dave Rust, to simply build a trail starting from the North Rim down to the Bright Angel delta. (Hey – what is family for??) He WAS willing to pay Rust \$500 to do this. There was a natural fault line to follow, in addition to game trails formed by desert bighorn sheep and mule deer. But still the trail had to cross the creek 94 times! In the same area where the Anasazis had patiently tended their crops almost a millennia before, Rust's Camp was set up and operated

during the summers. He planted cottonwoods and willows along the creek for shade. Dave Rust was a school teacher in Fredonia, so he only brought tourists to his camp in the summer months. He set up tents to house his overnight guests. Teddy Roosevelt passed through the camp in 1913, causing the name change to Roosevelt Camp. After the Park Service took over the area in 1919, Rust went on to become a Utah state legislator and a Glen Canyon river guide. He died in the 1960s.



Keith enjoying the chance to share his stories

Shortly after the formation of Grand Canyon National Park, the Fred Harvey Company was asked to build a dude ranch in the canyon. This was currently the concession operating the lodges at the South Rim. Originally, a ranch was planned for Indian Garden, but later the location was changed to the bottom. The company used architect Mary Jane Colter for the design of the ranch, as well as 8 other structures on the rim. She began the "Pueblo Revival" style with some of the other buildings at Grand Canyon, most notably the Desert View Watchtower and Hopi House. She added a rustic element to her work to make the buildings look old. On Cabin 8, she even had the mortar brushed to

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make it look older. Her philosophy, as well as contemporary Frank Lloyd Wright, was to make buildings fit in with their respective environments. She recreated the textures of the Grand Canyon in her rock, wood and glass cabins and lodge. Her goal was to make the creek the focus of the ranch, with its soothing sounds and refreshing coolness. Colter also enjoyed using bold, bright colors, such as vivid blues, brilliant yellows and fire engine reds. In 1922, the lodge and Cabins 8, 9, 11 and the present day manager's cabin were constructed. In 1928 the shower house and the rest of the cabins were built.

Life at the ranch has been varied in style, but always stayed interesting. It was originally built for the wealthy class with a lot of leisure time on their hands. People would stay for up to a month at the ranch. A swimming pool was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s, and it quickly became the focal point of the ranch. In 1969, due to increased visitation and increased health department regulations, the pool was no longer filled. Dirt and debris was pushed into it in 1972.

Several major infrastructure projects were an incredible challenge due to the remote location and difficulty in getting materials and machinery down there. In 1966 a major cross-canyon pipeline project was in progress when the Bright Angel Creek flooded, washing machinery and the project into the Colorado River. In 1980 a sewage treatment plant was built after the ancient septic system starting seeping a standing foot of raw sewage. For this project, a jeep, pick-up truck, and caterpillar were floated down the river, and then helicoptered out after the project was completed.

Fire has always been a problem at the ranch. In 1987, the laundry building caught fire. A bucket brigade was formed to carry water up from the creek, but all the hard work of the ranchers was for naught. The foundation was all that remained. A new facility was built. The bell has long been a call to meals, but it is also the emergency alarm system for the ranch.

Originally, a canteen window served food and drinks. But the flies were disgustingly out of control. Eventually, the window was closed, and people now come in to line up at a desk in the canteen to place orders.

Phantom Ranch has long been a host to characters with stories which have contributed to the lore of the canyon. Stay tuned for Keith's book which will highlight some of these colorful people. Thanks to Keith for his in-depth research and story collecting.



*Mike Anderson conducting trail research
[photo by Mike Quinn, March 2004]*

TRAILS

Dr. Michael Anderson is currently working as the trails historian and archeologist for the National Park Service. He has been a previous recipient of the Grand Canyon Historical Society's Scholarship program. He has written an invaluable resource of the human history at Grand Canyon entitled "Living at the Edge". Mike bravely started his Power Point presentation outside at the Phantom Ranch amphitheater, with the wind whipping the screen. Everything became chaos as the rain started coming down in earnest - people fleeing to cabins, tents and dorms as Mike tried to protect his equipment. After this brief, enforced intermission, Mike was able to regroup and set up his presentation in the trailcrew bunkhouse, where most members of the Society were staying. Other tourists also wandered in - not sure if whether out of interest or refuge from the rainstorm!

In March of 1933, part of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "Make Work" program was to create the Civilian Conservation Corps. With 25% of the American population unemployed, this offered a job to young men between the ages of 18-25, plus any World War I veterans. Company 818 began working at the Grand Canyon's North Rim in May of 1933. There were 6 different camps. In typical military fashion, this group was mostly from Texas, so they were stationed on the North Rim with summer clothing, where they practically froze to death. They had tent cabins at Neill Spring, which is at the junction of the Cape Royal Road and the Pt. Imperial spur. A later camp was at CC Hill, near the North Kaibab trailhead. The troops stayed in the vicinity of the present day Bright Angel Campground at Phantom during the winter months. Projects included the River Trail, Clear Creek Trail, Upper Ribbon Falls, the Phantom Ranch swimming pool, and lower trail maintenance for the North Kaibab, South Kaibab and Bright Angel trails. When they left

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the Phantom area in 1937, they converted their camp to the present day Bright Angel Campground. During their time in the CCC, schooling was also provided, as many of these recruits came from rural settings with limited educational opportunities.

The CCC also helped to work on the roads. Their work was mostly unskilled labor such as ditching, grubbing, and building fire roads, split log fencing and masonry walls.

Camps were also located at Grandview, Desert View, and 2 in Grand Canyon Village. There were 200 men per camp, with a lieutenant or captain in charge. FDR's program helped to provide the money and the manpower for the park's infrastructure.

The Clear Creek trail and the River trail were worked on simultaneously. In November of 1933, work on the Clear Creek began. A crew of 15-40 men worked the 9 mile trail. The masonry wall trademark of the CCC still shows retaining walls, with a 4 foot trail, parapets and drainage. Louis Purvis (author of "Ace in the Hole") claimed the CCC never used mortar on its walls. Drills, jackhammers, picks, shovels and blasting powder were needed to get through the schist. A portable air compressor was used to help with the drilling and jackhammers. A cutbank was made on the inside of the trail, with a berm on the outside. Water bars were built, and often a hole was created in the parapet wall for drainage. The park engineer had surveyed a route across the Tonto on the north side for this trail. It's important to point out that this trail was constructed, not worn by animals or fault lines. For a time, the Fred Harvey Company offered overnight trips to Clear Creek by mule. The creek was stocked with trout.

The Colorado River Trail helped to create a loop between the Bright Angel Trail and the Kaibab Trail. This big project took place in the winters of 1933-36. By 1928, the National Park Service owned both of these trails, and wanted a way to connect them. This trail required constant blasting into the schist. A landslide seriously injured 3 men who were caught in it and pushed to the river. Amazingly, they survived. Some of the expended drill bits (they went through quite a few of those!) were actually used as supports in the trail. In 1937, the Pipe Creek Resthouse was built by the river. It burned in the early 1950s, and then was rebuilt.

This was a great weekend event for the 13 Society members, as well as the varying group of 10-20 tourists who tagged along on the different talks. A HUGE thanks goes out to Keith Green for organizing this complicated outing. Thanks to Henry and Mike for being the first to bring technology to Phantom Ranch.

[Article submitted by Nancy R. Green;

Photos by Diane Cassidy, unless otherwise noted]

Editor's note: Henry also presented the A BRIDGE WORTHY lecture on January 16, 2004, at Grand Canyon Recreation Center.



Keith enjoying another moment along the Clear Creek Trail

April Outing Attendance

Among the hearty attendees at the Phantom Ranch tour were:

Donna Weissenborn of Tucson;
Sandra Scott, Harvey Leake, Ron & Barbara Williams, and Dan & Diane Cassidy of Prescott;
Beverly Loomis and Don Lago of Flagstaff;
Mike Anderson, Keith & Nancy Green, and Bertha & Eva Martinez of Grand Canyon.

We will miss you, George

"Uncle George" Powell Steck went peacefully on to explorations not of this world at his home the morning of April 13, 2004.

To the delight, (we assume), of his parents, Leo Varner and Eleanor Katherine, George began his life of exploration kicking and screaming on January 11, 1925, in Berkeley, CA.

George recalled that a memorable early exploration of the cables and towers of the newly rising Golden Gate Bridge was instigated by his younger brother Allen. (Allen denies it.) Fortunately for all concerned, George reported that the judge was lenient.

George went to high school in Piedmont, CA. After high school, George parted from his family's plans for his university education, and with his best friend, "Bruddy" Scott explored the back woods of Washington and Oregon for several months on horseback. Fortunately all survived, though in the case of the horses, it was just barely. After the trip, George seriously explored the idea of becoming a horse rancher. To the relief of his parents, Leo and step-mother Francis, George returned to the University of California at Berkeley, earning a BS in Physics.

During WWII, George spent some time exploring the science of early radar for the Navy as a lieutenant. Knowing that his brother Allen was onboard, George managed to finagle a short assignment on the USS George.

George went on to explore physics at the California Institute of Technology earning his Master's Degree. Returning to Graduate School at Berkeley, George considered the exploration of the philosophical world of Kant and others. After a short time, George decided his interests lay elsewhere, and he turned instead to explore the world of mathematical statistics, earning a Ph.D. An early math class at Berkeley led to the exploration of Life Companionship with Helen, his wife of 53 years.

George and Helen began the exploration of family at Berkeley with the additions of sons Michael and Stanley, with daughter Ricia to follow. Moving to Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1955, he continued exploring the statistical world for Sandia Labs until retirement in January 1980.

George began his explorations of the Grand Canyon while at Sandia and continued them into retirement. A pair of guide books for the intrepid (Grand Canyon Loop Hikes I and II), and two hikes, that are the length of the canyon, were the culmination of those explorations in 1977 and 1982. As he slowed his pursuit of physical exploration, he enjoyed exploring the companionship of family and friends. Mental explorations of primes and perfect numbers, to name a few, continued to the delight of all of us. We will miss you.

Editor's Note: In 1999, George Steck received the Grand Canyon Pioneers Society's Pioneer Award for

- the significant contributions made as a Volunteer-in-Park (VIP) at Grand Canyon National Park;*
- cataloging permanent springs and indexing place names;*
- being an unselfish mentor to numerous backcountry enthusiasts who sought his help and advice on doing off-trail loop hikes and routes to seldom visited areas that harbor some of the most beautiful parts of the Canyon;*
- his detailed work in documenting the "unknown and unfamiliar" for an enhanced understanding of the Canyon;*
- informative and humorous lectures, publications and "how-to" articles on handling adversity in the backcountry; and*
- supporting Grand Canyon restoration projects.*

Steck's literary efforts include a feature story entitled "Dances With Mice," which appeared in the February 1994 issue of Arizona Highways magazine. He wrote a pair of books, "Grand Canyon Loop Hikes" and "Grand Canyon Loop Hikes II." By its popularity (and the scarceness of the second volume, Loops II), both books were reprinted in 2002 as one volume.

In March 2003, George presented a program about his hiking experiences (along with Gary Ladd) at a GCHS program at Marble Canyon. In November 2003, the Grand Canyon National Park and his many friends hosted a Tribute to the Canyon Hiker including an overnight trip to Indian Garden. In March 2004, only two weeks before his passing, George gave another hiking program for the GCHS at Marble Canyon.

Thank you, George, for all the story-telling you provided us.



2004 Programs/Outings...continued from page 1

September 18: *Harvey: The Adventures, Tragedies and Legacy of Grand Canyon's Greatest Hiker* by Elias Butler and Tom Myers. Held in conjunction with the 3rd Annual Prescott Book Festival.

Elias Butler, a journalist as well as a photographer (whose work have appeared in publications like *National Geographic Adventure Magazine*, *Arizona Highways*, *Backpacker Magazine*, *Plateau Journal* and *High Country News*), and Tom Myers, author of *Fateful Journey - Injury and Death on the Colorado River in Grand Canyon* and *Over the Edge - Death in Grand Canyon*, will talk about their upcoming book about the life of Harvey Butchart.. Lecture from 10:30 to 11:00 in the Sharlot Hall Museum. (Book signing until 2:00 PM.)

October 16: Annual Board Meeting (*Nancy Green, October Outing Leader*)

November 20: Search and Rescues Director Ken Phillips -- tentative (*Tom Myers, November Outing Leader*)

December: No meeting

Outings/Programs: If you have a suggestion for a future outing/program or a question about an upcoming event, contact the **2004 Outings Coordinator:** John Azar, POBox 1121, Fredonia AZ 86022; 928-643-6423; TontoWalk@msn.com.

The Bulletin welcomes comments, stories, or reflections and remembrances. Please send them to Diane Cassidy at 2112 Demerse Avenue, Prescott, AZ 86301; email: Pioneers@GrandCanyonHistory.org.

NOTE: YOUR MEMBERSHIP IS PAID THROUGH DECEMBER OF THE YEAR INDICATED ABOVE YOUR MAILING ADDRESS.

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