



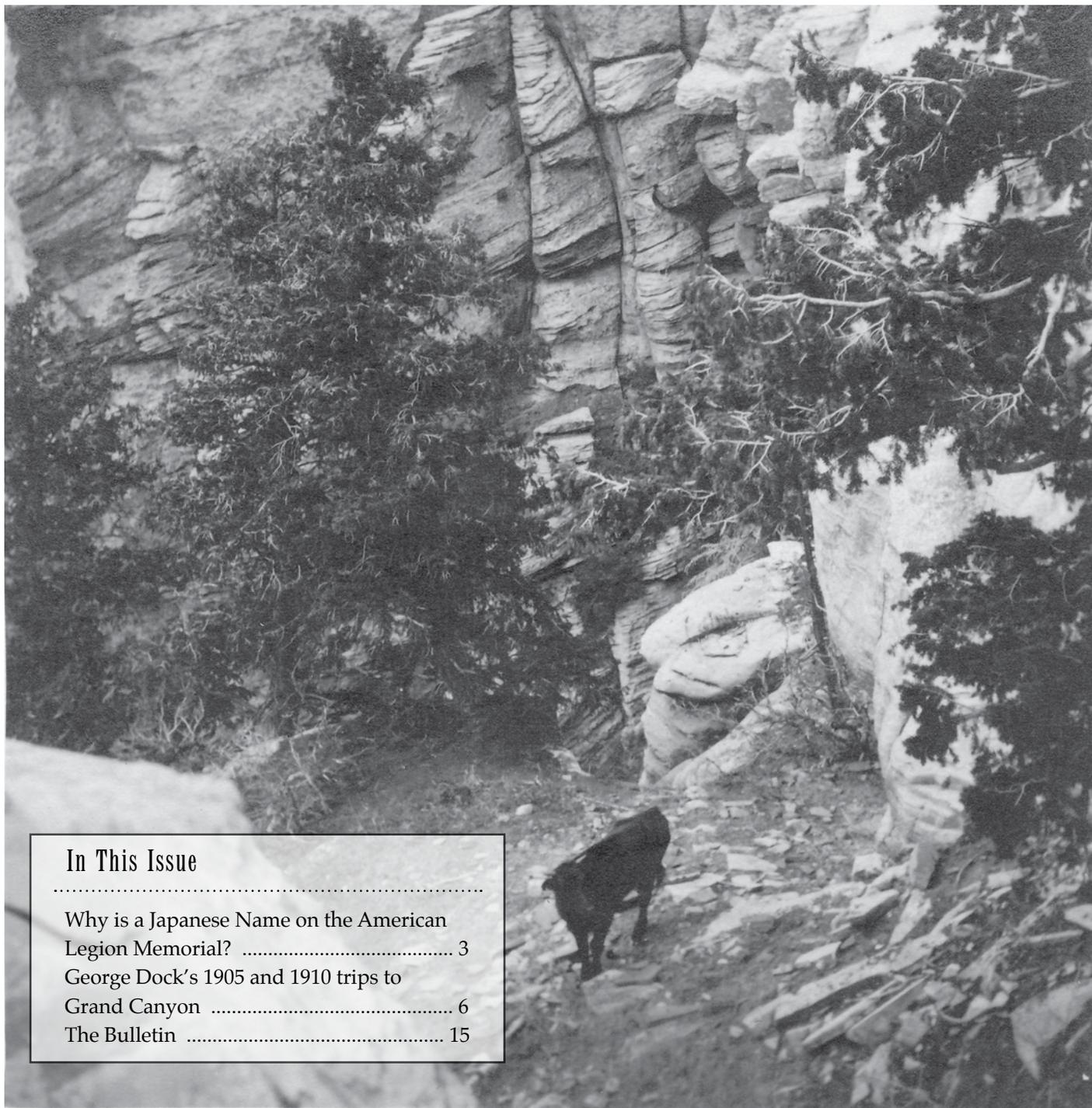
The Ol' Pioneer

The Magazine of the Grand Canyon Historical Society

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Winter 2020



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46 "Ledged" calf 8.29.60

President's Letter

Your Grand Canyon Historical Society is entering its 36th year! Our organization is continuing to grow its membership as well as the quality and quantity of successful programs and projects. This letter highlights some of these programs and projects.

Our oral history program is adding more interviews with people about their experiences living, working, studying, or exploring at Grand Canyon. And work is ongoing to digitize these amazing stories along with much of the GCHS holdings at NAU's Cline Library Special Collections. It will be great when we can go online to read these accounts and access the collection's letters, papers and photographs.

Our programs & outings are going strong and I hope that our July 11th picnic at Shoshone Point will be part of your summer plans. It is a rare opportunity to interact with other Grand Canyon history buffs, listen to all the different stories, and share memories about Grand Canyon.

This coming October 15 -17, we are sponsoring the Colorado River Basin History Symposium at the newly completed Kanab Center in Kanab, Utah. More details about this gathering are in the Bulletin section of this issue. GCHS is partnering with organizations from the seven different states that are part of this river basin. Be sure to save the dates and make your fall plans to attend. If you haven't spent much time on the North Rim side of the Grand Canyon I think you will greatly enjoy "the other side!"

Our annual board meeting was held on January 12th; three new Board members and two others returning for second terms were seated. Nine highly qualified candidates were on the ballot and the membership's votes determined the top five. One of the current board members has resigned due to a family emergency. Following our by-laws, the Board agreed unanimously to fill the vacant seat with the sixth highest voted applicant. I am sharing this process with you so those who voted know that their ballots gave a clear path for the Board. Thank you to all who took time to mail or email their ballots for this election. A report on the election results is in the Bulletin section of this issue.

Speaking of the Board of Directors, I'm very impressed with the talent, energy, and wisdom of the women and men who volunteered to serve. We have Board members of many different educational and work backgrounds. Their interest in the Grand Canyon is just as varied. Some, like me, are retired but most are still working. Having a diversity of ages and experience is beneficial, making projects and planning rewarding for all. Added to this are the continuing volunteer contributions from members not on the Board.

If I sound like a recruiter, then you are correct. Please contact me about ways to participate. Email me with your questions or ideas. As president it continues to be a great joy to interact with people who are involved in so many different ways with our Grand Canyon.

Thanks,

Dave Mortenson
President@grandcanyonhistory.org

Cover: Ledged calf, 8-29-10. photo: George Dock

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The Historical Society was established in July 1984 as a non-profit corporation to develop and promote appreciation, understanding and education of the earlier history of the inhabitants and important events of the Grand Canyon.

The Ol' Pioneer is published by the GRAND CANYON HISTORICAL SOCIETY. An integral part of the publication is an informational section, *The Bulletin*, that updates members on Society activities, programs, events, Board actions and discussions. *The Ol' Pioneer* is a benefit of membership and is open to any person interested in the historical, educational, and charitable purposes of the Society. Membership is on an annual basis using the standard calendar; and dues of \$25 are payable on the 1st of January each year, and mailed to the GCHS Treasurer, PO Box 1667, Grand Canyon, AZ 86023-1667. *The Ol' Pioneer* magazine is copyrighted by the Grand Canyon Historical Society, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or used in any form without permission of the publisher.

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Why is a Japanese Name on the American Legion Memorial?

by Kern Nutall

Go for Broke¹

The John Ivens Post 42 of the American Legion dedicated a memorial in the South Rim Cemetery in Grand Canyon National Park in 1948 to those from the Canyon community who died serving in the World Wars. It is one of the larger monuments in the cemetery, roughly midway on the broad gravel path towards the back fence, opposite the gate. On it there are eight names, three from World War I and five from World War II. While all of them deserve to be remembered, the focus here is on Robert T. Kishi, number six on the list. This story tells how his name came to be placed on the memorial, and it starts with another Japanese-American, George Murakami.

Murakami came to the South Rim to work as a bellboy in 1933, when he was 23.² Born in Hawaii, he dove for coins tossed from passenger liners in Honolulu Harbor at 14. He went to McKinley High School in Honolulu but dropped out to take a job as a bellboy at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. Wanting to see the world, he moved to California to work as an elevator operator for the Los Angeles City Club. Later, he worked for the Matson Line on a cruise ship which took him to Australia. George eventually heard about Victor Patrosso, the well-known manager of the El Tovar Hotel who liked to hire Japanese-Americans as bellboys.

The Federal Census at the South Rim shows that seven Japanese-Americans worked for Fred Harvey as bellboys in 1940.³ All were American citizens, six born in Hawaii, one in Oregon. The census record reported they worked 54 hours per week in 1939 for an average annual salary of \$660, similar hours and wages as most other employees in the same Fred Harvey dormitory. Curiously, no one except Japanese-Americans worked as bellboys at that time.

Japanese servants became popular among the wealthy in this country around the beginning of the twentieth century. An example of this trend can be seen in a brief article published in the *New York Times* in 1900,⁴ "Japanese House Servants, Superior in Many Ways to the Average White Girl." Because the wages they commanded were typically higher, Japanese valets were often seen as status symbols. Celebrities such as Charlie Chaplin⁵ and Zane Grey⁶ had Japanese valets, so presumably the Fred Harvey management figured the public would see Japanese bellboys in a similar light.

December 7, 1941, the Japanese Empire attacked Pearl Harbor, pulling the United States into World War II. Fearing a Japanese invasion of the West Coast, President Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942, allowing the Secretary of War to designate military zones which could be cleared of those who could potentially act as spies or saboteurs. Although the Grand Canyon was outside the West Coast exclusion zone which required relocation to internment camps, Japanese-Americans became unwelcome most places in the public eye, particularly in the western part of the country.⁷

A hint about some attitudes at the Canyon can be seen in a brief note in the Superintendent's Monthly Report for December, 1941, dated January 7, 1942.⁸ "The discharge of one alien employee of the Fred Harvey Company was requested by the Service. He was transferred to one of the Operator's hotels at Seligman, Arizona." Whether this referred to one of the bellboys is not certain, although it seems likely given the timing. Interestingly, the discharge was sought by the Park Service, and the transfer to an alternate workplace suggests Fred Harvey sought to protect the employee rather than fire him, something a manager would

tend to do for a good worker. There are few records to indicate what happened to most of the bellboys during the war, although none of them apparently continued at that particular job. After the declaration of the exclusion zone in March of 1942, it became impossible for any to travel through the zone to return to family homes.

Thirty-one-year-old George Murakami enlisted in the Army at Fort Bliss, Texas, on March 13, 1942.⁹ He did not speak Japanese, something that would have made him eligible for a more desirable position with military intelligence, so it was the infantry for him.² Murakami served with the 100th Infantry Battalion, part of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, units composed of Japanese-Americans. The 442nd unit motto "Go for Broke" reflected their need to prove a lot, which they did, and the unit became highly decorated during the war. In Seravezza, Italy, on April 6, 1945, Staff Sergeant Murakami led men from his platoon on what was described as a heavily fortified



Technical Sergeant George Murakami, circa 1945. Courtesy of American Legion Post 42.

enemy position, killing four and capturing thirteen. Later that day, he led his men in a flanking attack on another position, killing two and capturing seven. For his leadership, he was awarded a Bronze Star. He was discharged from service November 15, 1945, after earning another stripe to become a technical sergeant.

When Murakami returned to the Canyon after discharge, he took his old job back. He also joined the local chapter of the American Legion, John Ivens Post 42.¹⁰ In 1946, he was elected by the membership to be sergeant-at-arms for the year. When longtime Canyon resident Curley Ennis was buried in the South Rim Cemetery on October 28, 1949, Murakami was on the firing squad that honored Ennis's World War I service. In 1954, Murakami was again elected sergeant-at-arms and Memorial Day, he laid the wreath at the American Legion Memorial, an honor awarded by the Post members. He served as sergeant-at-arms again in 1955 and 1958. The year the John Ivens Post erected the monument in the cemetery, 1948, Murakami served as Post adjutant. In his administrative position, it is almost certain that he ensured that the name Robert Kishi was placed on the monument.

**Kishi, Robert T.: 1918 -
8 Apr 1945, age 27**

Robert Kishi was not listed in the 1940 Census at the South Rim and not much is remembered about his role in the Canyon community. Perhaps he was missed when the census was taken in April or he arrived shortly after. It is also possible he lived outside the Park or gave a fake name. One bellboy on the Census³ did indeed report his name as "Barney Ohara," suggesting a somewhat wry view of the questions put by the census taker. (Born in Hawaii and 32-years-old, this was not Kishi.)

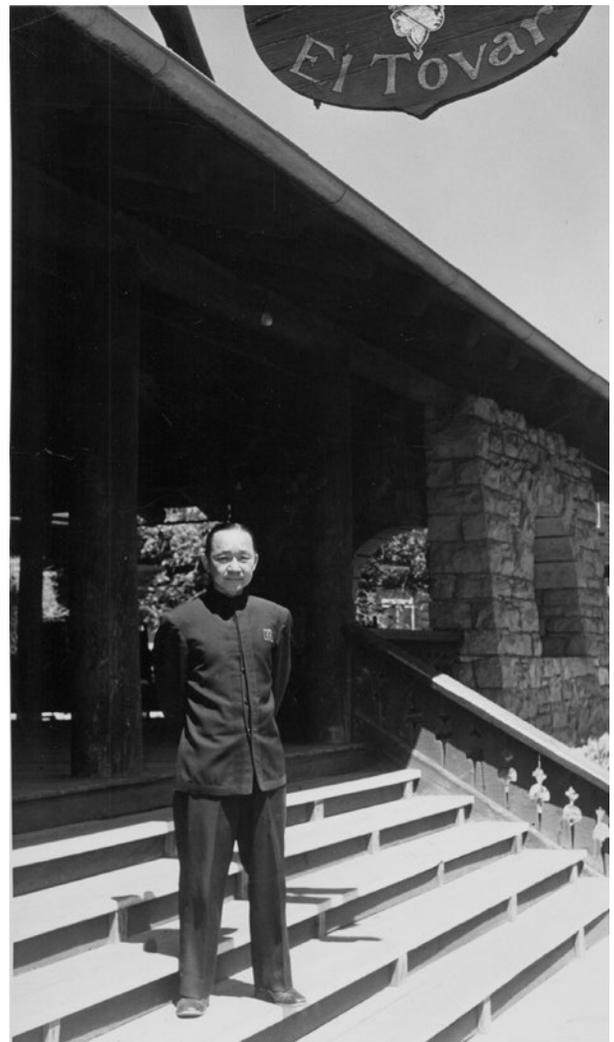
Kishi volunteered for the Army in Salt Lake City on August 25, 1943.⁹ Salt Lake had a small Japanese-American community of three thousand during the war,⁷ independent of the internment camps, so perhaps this is

why he signed up at that location. His enlistment record showed that he had been born in Stockton, California, and was living in Coconino County, Arizona. His civilian job as a cook suggests he might have been working in a kitchen at the South Rim, not attracting much notice. Only a few days after signing up, Robert Kishi and Josephine Nabakuku were married by a justice of the peace in Flagstaff on September 7, 1943. Both listed their place of residence as the Grand Canyon, although Josephine N. Kishi later had an address at Second Mesa, Arizona, on the Hopi Reservation.¹¹

Private First-Class Robert Kishi belonged to Company G in the Second Battalion of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.¹ Near Seravezza, Italy, April 8, 1945, he was a platoon runner delivering messages between units. When he saw five of his comrades wounded

and pinned down, he advanced on the enemy position, laying down suppressing rifle fire and capturing a machine gun emplacement. He was killed tending the wounded. Kishi was awarded a Silver Star posthumously for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action against the enemy" and buried at the Florence American Cemetery in Florence, Italy.¹² He was also promoted to corporal.

Murakami himself continued to live and work at the Canyon for many years. In 1954, Eloise Turner wrote a full-page article about him for the Fred Harvey employee magazine *Hospitality*,² probably when he was promoted to bell captain at the El Tovar Hotel. Eloise was a well-known



George Murakami, Bell Captain at El Tovar Hotel, June 17, 1955. Photo by the prolific Park Service photographer Steve Leding, courtesy Grand Canyon Museum Collection. (Steve Leding is buried at the South Rim Cemetery.)

figure in the South Rim community, writing numerous articles on Canyon issues for a variety of magazines. (She was later buried in the South Rim Cemetery.) Murakami it seems came by his surprising nickname, Chinaman George, when the El Tovar barber told a somewhat lame joke. The barber claimed he could not cut George's hair "until he grew a queue like a Chinaman." For some reason, the nickname stuck. Even overseas during the war, he received letters sent to his unit addressed to "Chinaman George." (Apparently, it was easier for some than remembering his last name.) Another story Eloise told was of Murakami serving as a bellboy for General Eisenhower in 1950, before his visit as president in 1957. When

Murakami said he had been with the 442nd during the war, Eisenhower replied, "You boys did a swell job."

In 1965, Murakami left the Canyon, moving to Los Angeles to work for Fred Harvey in one of the newly opened Music Center restaurants. (For those unfamiliar with the Los Angeles Music Center which opened in 1964, it is one of the larger performing arts centers in the United States.) Murakami lived near Little Tokyo in downtown Los Angeles, within walking distance of the Music Center. For many years after leaving the Canyon, he maintained his membership in the John Ivens Post, paying his yearly dues. In the very last issue of the Fred Harvey employee magazine *Hospitality*, November-December 1969, Murakami was among those receiving special notice as a long-term employee, in George's case, 36 years. Fred Harvey even included his time in the Army during the war.

Murakami was found in his apartment June 15, 1982, dead from an apparent heart attack at the age of 71.¹³ How long he had lain there is unknown. He had lived at the same address for 17 years, apparently never married, and had no known relatives. When he retired is unknown. The only informant on his death certificate was the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs. His body was not buried for three months, probably only after Veterans Affairs identified him as one of their own. On September 15, 1982, George Toshihisa Murakami (July 5, 1910 – June 15, 1982) was buried at the Riverside National Cemetery in California, section 6 site 791.

Longtime resident Mary Hoover came to the Canyon as a Harvey girl in 1946, staying to work in one capacity or another for more than 40 years.¹⁴ Having several close friends in the American Legion and its Auxiliary, she acted as the John Ivens Post secretary for many years. She reported that George was well liked in the Post, and was particularly good friends with another member, Jack Harbin, who ran the infamous

Rowe Well bar. (The establishment at the time was a private inholding inside the Park and was considered a particularly bad influence on the community by Superintendent Harold Bryant.) After Jack was buried in the South Rim Cemetery in 1952, George would occasionally take a bottle of whiskey to Jack's grave. George would take a drink, then pour some on the grave, trading back and forth until the bottle was gone. Probably most of those vets who hung around Rowe Well tended to drink a little too much.

Mary Hoover also mentioned that an older bellboy became a shoe shiner during the war, Adam Harada who was 37-years-old in the 1940 Census. When Murakami returned, Adam also took his old job back. He traveled regularly to see his family in Hawaii, always returning with a present for Mary. She tells a story about Adam bowling at the Rowe Well establishment, falling down and cutting his head even though he did not drink. Sometimes Adam would fill in for George at Jack Harbin's graveside, when George could not attend. Adam, in contrast to George, would apparently pour the entire bottle on the grave. Adam eventually retired to Hawaii. What happened to the other five bellboys listed on the 1940 Census is not known.

If you go looking for the name Robert T. Kishi on the American Legion Memorial, look for the other names too. All were young men from the Canyon community who died in the World Wars. All have interesting stories, although not as much is remembered about them as we would wish. And if you look for Kishi, you might also remember George Murakami, who was part of the Canyon community for 28 years, not counting his years away in the war. Wonder what he felt as he placed the wreath at the American Legion Memorial during the Memorial Day celebrations in 1954.

Endnotes

1. 442nd Regimental Team website (<http://442sd.org/>), a unit in the U.S.

Army during World War II composed of Japanese-Americans. *Go for Broke* was their unit motto.

2. Eloise Turner, *George Took a Chinaman's Chance and He Likes It*, Fred Harvey *Hospitality* 1954 September p 5. Most issues of *Hospitality* can be seen at the Cline Library Special Collections (TX901.F743) in Flagstaff.
3. Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Arizona, Coconino County, Grand Canyon National Park, Enumeration District 3-33. All seven Japanese-American bellboys at the South Rim are listed on Sheets 7A and B.
4. *New York Times* 1900 May 20: *Japanese House Servants*.
5. Hollywood Heyday website (<http://hollywoodheyday.blogspot.com/2009/12/>) dated December 30, 2009. Chaplin gossip is dated April 13, 1932.
6. P.T. Reilly, *Lee's Ferry: From Mormon Crossing to National Park*, Utah State University Press, Logan, Utah, 1999, p 308. Zane Grey and his valet were at the Lee's Ferry area in 1924.
7. Charlotte Brooks, *In the Twilight Zone between Black and White: Japanese American Resettlement and Community in Chicago, 1942-1945*. *Journal of American History* 86 (4), 1 Mar 2000, 1655-87.
8. *Superintendent's Monthly Report*, December 1941, p 5, Grand Canyon National Park Museum Collection.
9. World War II Army Enlistment Records website (www.ww2enlistment.org).
10. John Ivens Post 42 American Legion Scrapbooks, courtesy Al Richmond.
11. Headstone Inscription and Interment Record: Robert T. Kishi.
12. Find A Grave website (findagrave.com).
13. Certificate of Death, State of California, Department of Public Health: George Murakami.
14. Mary Hoover interview July 21, 2014, Grand Canyon Historical Society. Murakami is misspelled "Murikami" in the transcript; Adam Harada is also mentioned.

George Dock's 1905 and 1910 Trips to the Grand Canyon

by Michael D. Maurer

Editor's note: The Summer 2019 issue (v. 30 n. 3) of *The Ol' Pioneer* featured "Dock's Letter to Marshall", a recounting of George Dock's 1910 journey to the Kaibab Plateau. The article below continues the saga with 1905 and 1910 excerpts from Dock's unpublished autobiography, *Apologia pro vita mea*. All photos by George Dock.

BACKGROUND

George Dock, M.D., was an unusually well-read and widely traveled man, visiting many parts of the world in the course of his medical education, membership in professional organizations, and his immense intellectual curiosity. Dock taught at the medical school at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor from 1891 until 1908. It was during this time that in 1905 he, accompanied by his wife Laura McLemore Dock (1871-1924), and sons George, Jr. (1895-1971) and William (1899-1990), first visited the Grand Canyon.

It was during this excursion that Dock, upon seeing the North Rim "...became possessed by a wish to get nearer these features." By virtue of the marriages of Dr. Dock and Edwin Jessop Marshall to the McLemore sisters of Galveston in 1892, Dock's wish came true in 1910. In 1907 Marshall, a Texas oilman and rancher, had purchased the old VT outfit on the Kaibab Plateau, greatly simplifying arrangements for the visit to this remote region. This property became the nucleus of the Grand Canyon Cattle Company.

It is tempting to speculate how Dock and Marshall met. Dock must have met Marshall in the summer of 1888, if not before. In September of that year he had accepted the position of chair of pathology at the proposed medical school in Galveston and held this position until 1891. As Marshall was a prominent businessman in Galveston, he might

well have had some official capacity at the school, which continues today as the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. Dock and Laura McLemore applied for a marriage license on July 10, 1892; Edwin Jessop Marshall and Sallie McLemore applied for their license shortly before, on June 5, 1892.

In 1891 Dock accepted a teaching position at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, which he held from 1891 to 1908. His teaching career continued at Tulane University from 1908 to 1910, and at Washington University, St. Louis from 1910 to 1922. He then moved to Altadena, California and established a private practice in Pasadena.

In the late 1940s, Dr. Dock wrote his unpublished autobiography, *Apologia pro vita mea*, from which this Grand Canyon material is taken. We are fortunate that his extensive correspondence and scrapbooks are preserved at The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Anyone who has read Gregory Crampton's well-edited *Sharlot Hall on the Arizona Strip* will immediately realize her understanding of the world is as different from Dock's as is her elegant prose from his spare and objective writing. Dock's writing is lucid; Hall's is luminous.

Hall's description of the Buckskin upon leaving House Rock Valley was: "... the Buckskin Mountains looked like a big land tortoise with a shell of steel gray limestone up which we could see tomorrow's road winding in a dizzy fashion." (*Sharlot Hall on the Arizona Strip*, p. 60).

Dock's description of the Buckskin in his *Apologia*, page 174, was: "*The Kaibab Plateau is the most conspicuous and also the most interesting part of the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. The Indians¹ who lived there when the explorers first investigated it compared its shape to that of a buckskin pegged out to dry, and for years it was locally called*

Buckskin Mountain. It measures about forty miles north to south, and twenty from east to west. The northwest part is but a little higher than the adjacent Kanab region."

A NOTE ON PLACE NAMES

Arizona place names, listed alphabetically, will be found in Byrd Howell Granger's *Arizona's Names: X Marks the Place* (1980). Some additional information may be gleaned from Granger's 1960 revision of Barnes' *Arizona Place Names*, which has a section devoted to the Grand Canyon. There are no separate entries for *Buckskin* (see Kaibab Plateau, P. 337) or Walhalla (see Greenland Point and Greenland Spring, P. 277).

Information on Utah place names has been taken from a variety of on-line sources and the badly outdated but still interesting American Guide Series *Utah* published in 1941.

SOME BACKGROUND ON PEOPLE REFERENCED BY DOCK

T[heophil] Mitchell Prudden, M. D. was born on July 7, 1849 at Middlebury, Connecticut and died at New York City on April 10, 1924. Prudden received his medical degree from Yale Medical School in 1905. He was a pathologist and bacteriologist, and was the first to make diphtheria antitoxin in the United States. About 1895 he began to spend summers in the Southwest devoting himself to archaeology and other scientific pursuits. His bibliography runs to 82 items, most on pathological topics, with the remaining seven devoted to the archaeology and ethnography of the southwest. His obituary and bibliography will be found in National Academy of Sciences, Biographical Memoirs, Vol. XII, Third Memoir, Biographical Memoir of Theophil Mitchell Prudden, 1849-1924. Further biographical information will be found in *The Dictionary of American Biography*, 1935, XV: P252-254



337 *Buckskin Mts from W.*

Buckskin Mountains from West

(Charles Scribner's Sons, New York). Cited hereafter as *D.A.B.*

Captain John Hance, born Sept. 11, 1838 at Cowan's Ferry, Sevier Co., Tennessee, died at Coconino County Hospital, Flagstaff, Arizona, Jan. 6, 1919, was best known for his tall tales. When he crossed the great divide his half-brother, George W. Hance of Camp Verde supposedly said: "I wish my brother would be remembered for something other than being the biggest liar in Arizona." When he arrived at the Grand Canyon in 1883 he prospected, located mining claims, developed the Hance and Red Canyon trails, and escorted the first tourist, Edward E. Ayer (see Lockwood, 1968:89-107), into the canyon in 1885 (Granger, 1983: 287). In 1905 Dock met John Hance and evidently enjoyed his brand of personal and canyon lore. The misinformation about "Captain" John Hance, oft repeated, is family lore, the publication of which originated with my grandmother Frances Melissa Hance Ketcherside. There is nothing to suggest that Hance was anything but a Private Soldier in the Confederate army. I

think that his experiences in combat and as a prisoner of war profoundly influenced his life. So far as I know John Hance never married, and I'm tempted to attribute this to what is now known as PTSD (*post traumatic stress disorder*). By far the best source of biographical information on Hance is Don Lago's "Tall Cliffs and Tall Tales: The Origins of John Hance" (Lago, 2010), though a new biography by Shane Murphy is scheduled for release in May 2020. The trail referred to by Dock is probably Hance's Red Canyon Trail rather than the older Hance Trail. For an entertaining, but not entirely accurate biography of John Hance, see Lockwood's "Captain John Hance and the Grand Canyon."

John Wesley Powell (Mar. 24, 1834 - Sept. 23, 1902) was a geologist, ethnologist, and administrator. He was a Union Major in the Civil War, lost his right arm at Shiloh, traveled down the Colorado River through Grand Canyon in 1869 and again in 1871, and published *Explorations of the Colorado River of the West and its Tributaries* (Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 1875). He was Director

of the United States Geological Survey, and Bureau of Ethnology Smithsonian Institution. (*D.A.B.* XV, (1935) 146-148). For an excellent account of the 1869 expedition see Ghiglieri, Michael P., 2003.

Frederick Samuel Dellenbaugh (Sept. 13, 1853 - Jan. 29, 1935) an author, cartographer and artist, was a member of Powell's Second Colorado River Expedition, 1871. He made the first maps of the region and was historian of the expedition (*D.A.B.*, Supplement 1, (1944), 237-238).

Clarence Edward Dutton (May 15, 1841 - Jan. 4, 1912) was a soldier and geologist, U.S. Army 1862 - 1901, detailed to U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey, studied the plateau region of Utah and Arizona 1875-85 under J.W. Powell. His best-known work is *The Tertiary History of the Grand Canyon District* 1882 (*D.A.B.*, V, 1930, 555).

Jim Goulding escorted Dock into the canyon but I have not been able to locate any biographical information, though I think that the Kolbs and other early writers mentioned him.

Edwin Jessop Marshall (Mar. 18, 1860 - Mar. 4, 1937) was married to Sallie McLemore, sister of Dock's first wife, Laura McLemore Dock (d. Dec. 11, 1924) (Nation, 2003: 27). By 1903 the Marshalls had moved from Texas to California (Dock, 142). Marshall was a prominent businessman, with major cattle ranching interests in California, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Arizona and New Mexico. The Chihuahua property was the famous Palomas Rancho, and the Arizona outfit was the Bar Z, the Grand Canyon Cattle Co. The New Mexico ranch was the Albert B. Fall spread in Lincoln County; this ranch was known as Three Rivers (Roberts, 1986: 290). Brief biographies of Marshall are in Lummis, 1909: 380; *Who Was Who in America*, 1, 1897-1942 (A.N. Marquis Co., Chicago, 1942), 780; "Edwin Marshall, Cattle King Dead", *New York Times*, March 5, 1937. Marshall may have been the largest cattle rancher in the United States in the first quarter of the 20th Century.

E. M. Mansfield, from whom

Neil M. Judd received assistance, hospitality, and pack mules, was manager of the Grand Canyon Cattle Company in 1918, while doing archaeological reconnaissance in House Rock Valley and the Walhalla Plateau areas (See Judd, 1926).

Charles Dimmick, resident manager of the Grand Canyon Cattle Company's VT Park headquarters, made arrangements for the Docks in 1910.

Uncle Jim Owens was a well-known figure on the north side of the Grand Canyon from 1906 until 1922. He was a Texan, long associated with C. J. "Buffalo Jones". Owens is best known as the government's official lion-hunter, a role he occupied until 1922. He killed somewhere near 600 catamounts.

Bert Younkin, was the Dock's cook before, during, and after this trip.

Ike Brown (I. A. Brown) was, after some difficulty, engaged by Dimmick to attend to the Docks as driver and guide. (Letters, Dimmick to Marshall, July 9 and July 11, 1910. Dock Collection, Grand Canyon File, Huntington Library).

Buffalo Jones was Charles Jesse Jones who, with Uncle Jim Owens, brought bison to House Rock Valley in 1906. The descendants of those critters are still there. See Robert Easton and D. Mackenzie Brown's 1961 biography of Jones.

David Rust (1874-1963) was a guide from Kanab, Utah. Rust's Camp was at the lower end of Bright Angel Canyon and was operated from 1907 until 1919 when Grand Canyon officially became a national park. <https://www.nps.gov/grca/planyourvisit/upload/Phantom-walking.pdf>

"... prominent Mormon pioneer..." mentioned by Dock may have been either Van Slack or Thompson from whose initials VT Park was named.

.....

GEORGE DOCK'S ACCOUNT OF HIS 1905 AND 1910 TRIPS TO THE GRAND CANYON AND THE KAIBAB

I first visited the Grand Canyon in the Spring of 1905, when, on the advice of Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, now with the Ages, I went with my wife and sons to the Grand View[sic] Hotel² at the Point of that name on the South Rim. There was a very comfortable hotel close to the Point, managed by a copper company that was getting ore from a mine half way to the river, and was obliged for its own safety to keep the trail in good condition. Dr. Prudden when there slept on a rock at the very edge of the cliff.

Later, the mine was abandoned and the hotel acquired by William Randolph Hearst, who kindly allowed the public access to the Point, but was under no obligation to keep up the trails. We arrived at Grand Canyon Station on the morning train from the East, and as the wagon from Grandview had not yet come, we utilized the time to eat the good breakfast of the El Tovar Hotel and see the numerous attractions in and around the hotel and get the first awe-struck views of the Canyon from the Terrace. We reached the hotel at the Point before noon and spent the afternoon absorbing the views on foot and horse-back for a few miles East and West from there.

Next morning we took a pack outfit under the care of Jim Goulding, assistant manager of the hotel, and went down the Grand View Trail. We stopped briefly at the copper mine, and a longer time, with magnesium flares [at] the limestone caves.³ Spring flowers were in full bloom on the Tonto Plateau, a wide shelf running for miles at that level. We camped close to the river, and next day made a leisurely ascent further east by the trail made by the veteran explorer of the Canyon, Hance, whom we were fortunate enough to find at home, and who told us several of his famous canyon stories. From the two trails we had the best and nearest views of the North side of the Canyon, from

the skyline, with its dark fringe of trees to the picturesque recesses and green foliage of Bright Angel Canyon. I then became possessed by a wish to get nearer these features, but for several years found it impossible. As a substitute I reread the early explorations of the district, from the reports of J. W. Powell, [Frederick S.] Dellenbaugh and his successors, and the *Tertiary History of the Grand Canyon District* by Clarence E. Dutton, with its magnificent Atlas.

Soon after that, the way was being prepared for a visit on a scale I could have never planned myself. My brother-in-law, Edward [sic] J. Marshall, a cattle rancher in Texas, moved to California and acquired the basis of [an Arizona] ranch by buying the water rights on the Kaibab Plateau. [He] rapidly built this up to everything a cattle ranch should be, raising pedigreed Hereford cattle.

The rights had originally been obtained by a prominent Mormon pioneer from the United States government [through] a process known as patenting. The pioneer told how God, riding up and down the earth one day, came to the Kaibab Plateau. When he reached the highest point stood up in his stirrups and said: "Here I will make a cattle ranch that no man can take away".

The land was leased for grazing until it was made into a National Monument some years later⁴. There were substantial [ranch] buildings near strategic springs for storehouses, all connected by dirt roads to the main road north and west by way of Fredonia, Kanab, Toquerville and Cedar City to the railroad at Lund, Utah. After 1916 these were made into hard surface roads. The springs were all improved and piped to troughs or tanks, [and] a new one was opened under the cliff before Cape Royal at the southeast corner of the [Greenland] Plateau. Weathertight buildings were placed at convenient locations for the storage of rock salt, essential for horses and cattle. The

rented land was surrounded by post and wire, not barbed, fences horse high and bull strong, with division fences and gates where needed. Riding horses, seven with each rider, and mules for packing, were kept in large pastures. A resident manager lived on the ranch, in 1910 the hard-riding and two gun shooting Charley Dimmick [sic] and later [E. M.] Mansfield. Mr. Marshall made trips to the ranch, and in 1910 expected to take me and my sons, but was prevented [from so doing] and sent the rest of us. Eventually, I made four trips to the Northside, but before describing them will speak of the general features of the area.

Mr. Marshall had planned to take us [to the ranch at VT Park] but was prevented [from so doing]. With George Dock, Jr., and William Dock I met Bert Younkin, the cook, on August 14th. With supplies for a month [we] took the night train on the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad for Lund [Utah]⁵, a water station. Arriving at five the next morning we found Ike Brown waiting with a four horse team and a three seated Studebaker wagon, built for the ranch. Ike was a fine specimen of American pioneer, a Mormon living in the town of Kanab. Farmer, cowboy, mule-skinner and tracker, he had worked for J.W. Powell on his second tour of the Grand Canyon region, and was Mr. Marshall's guide on his first tour of the ranch property. We found that one of the horses was sick from the change from mountain to desert, [and] that we had more supplies than the Studebaker could hold. We got a farmer in Lund⁶ to sell us a horse, and also to take part of our load in a small wagon.

The Escalante Desert⁷ begins at Lund. We started across it on a dirt road that later gave way to a good hard-surfaced highway. By late afternoon we reached Cedar City (5840)⁸, a flourishing Mormon town thirty-eight miles from Lund. From friends of Ike we got a good dinner and permission to sleep on the lawn. The next day we continued our drive south, soon getting into a volcanic

country with small mountains, the Colobs,⁹ and steep cliffs, with the site of the Meadow Mountain Massacre¹⁰ in the distance. Thirty-two miles brought us to Toquerville¹¹ (3100), a pleasant little town with irrigation ditches and large shade trees, gardens with fruit trees, surrounded with market gardens and more fruit trees. There, also after a good dinner we slept on the lawn, or rather under a white fig tree with a spread of 100 feet. From our beds we could pick

and eat the delicious fruit. The next morning we filled the wagons with figs, peaches, pears and grapes, and started off.

The present hard surfaced road goes almost directly east to Kanab and [the] Kaibab Plateau, but Ike took us across the Virgin River¹² to the small town of Hurricane (3500)¹³ and we climbed up the steep Hurricane Ledge to the Uinkaret Plateau¹⁴ twelve hundred feet higher. This got us at once into a cooler region with



2111 Gorge of Virgin river

Gorge of Virgin River.



2512 Dimmick 8.30.10

Charley Dimmick.



VT Park looking E
VT Park looking East.

easier grades. The Shaevits Plateau [sic]¹⁵ to the west is from twelve to sixteen hundred feet lower, but has identical geologic features. The Hurricane Fault is one of the most interesting, because [it is] one of the longest and best-defined faults in the west. (Dutton) [sic].

The plateau has relics of volcanic activity south of our area, and we passed close to a very perfect small black lava cone with rivers of hardened lava running across the desert in all directions. In order to reach feed and water we had to drive forty-six miles to nine p.m. [sic], finally reaching an outlying station of the ranch, called Cane Beds¹⁶, close to the Vermilion Cliff.¹⁷ Next morning I climbed the cliff to see the mesa on top, and we then drove twenty-three miles to the old but well-preserved stone fort at Pipe Springs [sic]¹⁸ (4940), built by early Mormons.

Next day brought us to Fredonia (4725), known to readers of Zane Gray with a slight change of name, and a good kitchen. We had slept out of doors from the time we left the railroad. Next day we reached Ryan City¹⁹, the ambitious name for a dead copper mine with a half a dozen frame buildings in charge of an ex-army sergeant. An overhead pipe gave us the welcome innovation of a shower bath. By that time we were on the west side of the Kaibab Plateau.

After another day, riding through wooded canyons with castellated rocks, we reached VT Park and headquarters of the ranch.²⁰ The park

was a long grassy flat, surrounded by large trees, with a low hill on the east side. There was a fine spring between our camp in the woods and the main road that bisected the park. Beyond the house was a large series of corrals, used in the herding and transfer of cattle. Near our camp was a newly erected house for the ranger and his family. We quickly set up our cooking plant and arranged our sleeping bags under one of the largest trees, so large that when a heavy rain began after supper, and continued all night, not a drop reached us.

The morning was clear and bright. The rain had brought to view several arrowheads, one of them the most beautiful I ever saw. Our horses and mules had been gathered in a small corral, and we lost no time putting on halters and helping Ike to shoe them. While that was going on cowboys drove three thousand cattle into the large corrals, on their way to the railroad at Lund, and market. When the road was clear we saddled our horses and with the wagons and mules went to Uncle Jim Owens' house, fifteen miles south and three miles from Bright Angel Point. [Here] we arranged our sleeping bags on beds of balsam.

Uncle Jim, who has to be mentioned often, was an important feature on the Kaibab Plateau in the early part of this century. He was supposed to have come from Texas to the Grand Canyon region, was appointed lion hunter, and carried out his duties with admirable skill for many years.

He had a small and comfortable cottage in a natural park three miles from Bright Angel Point (8135), and another cottage in a smaller park with a good spring, called Quaking Asp²¹, a few miles north west. He was a dead shot with rifle and revolver and had a pack of dogs trained for lion hunting. That is they would pick up the scent of a cougar, follow it, without being diverted to other game, until it went up a tree, and stay there until the hunter came up. Sometimes they would get so far [ahead that the hunters] lost their voices, and then had to be hunted in turn. Uncle Jim was well known to Theodore Roosevelt, and described by him in an article on cougar hunting in the Outlook in 1913²². He was given a special Springfield rifle by the former President, bearing an expression of gratitude.

A short distance from Jim's house was Bright Angel Spring, close to the head of the Transept, the side canyon mentioned above. The water was piped into a series of three hollowed logs, for horses [with] the upper one for bathing. The first summer the temperature in the first log was 50 degrees Fahr. [sic], so bathing was a speedy process. Near the house Jim kept a cougar, with a stout collar, chained to a large tree with a packing box for shelter. We place our sleeping bags, on beds of balsam nearby, and every morning the two boys shot mice, with a 22 bore rifle, to help feed the lion.

The first day we explored the



345- bath room Bright-Angel Spring water 49° F. 9.10.10

Bath room Bright Angel Spring water 49 degrees F 9.10.10.

surroundings as far as Bright Angel Point (8135), made plans, and assembled supplies for the next trip. Planning trips of three to five days each we assembled food the day before, packed beds and duffel bags as soon as we were up and while breakfast was cooking; gathered horses and mules; ate breakfast; saddled the animals and soon after breakfast would be off. Bert and I formed the rear guard and looked out for strays or dropped articles. If we expected a long ride the first day we put lunch goods at the top of a pack. Every one had an iron ration of malted milk tablets, chocolate, raisins and chewing gum. On the Plateau it was not necessary to carry canteens and drinking water. In the rare event we expected a dry camp, or one more than half a mile from water, we carried a ten gallon keg and filled it at the last spring.

The first trip included the southeast corner of the Plateau, locally called Greenland²³, part of what the maps call Walhalla Plateau, and extending from the upper end of Bright Angel Canyon²⁴ to the southern and eastern point of the North Rim, called Cape Royal (7176)²⁵. Keeping near the rim, we got near views of Thor Temple, the Angels Gate, Wotan's Throne and the immense pile headed by Vishnu



265- en route to Greenland

En route to E Greenland.

Temple. From there we went to Cape Final, the farthest east, with several fine temples and the warped strata of the East Kaibab Monocline²⁶. [We got] well up on the rim overlooking Marble Canyon to the point formerly called Skidoo²⁷, but refined later to Imperial Point. The forbidding rim that had fascinated us from the Grand View trail we found [to be] a combination of pine trees and grass, without underbrush, with a rocky rampart all around it. It made an

ideal pasture for horses, while the more distant views including the San Francisco Peaks, the Painted Desert, Navajo Mountain and all the details suggested years of sightseeing.

After returning from the east side, we went next to Point Sublime²⁸, having the benefit of Uncle Jim's company, including the dogs. The point begins at an elevation of 8000 feet, rolling gently in the upper part, but nearly flat for the last half mile. There was an old camp site on the east side, close to an abandoned copper mine, and there we made our camp with an uninterrupted view to the south. On the west a long narrow ridge called Sagittarius, continuing as Scorpion Ridge²⁹, ran parallel to Sublime [but] a little lower and so

near one could see all the details of the wooded surface, and wished for wings so we could set foot on it.

Farther west was the Grand Scenic Divide and the mass of Powell's Plateau [sic]³⁰. The sides of Point Sublime were perpendicular to a great depth, and it was interesting to push small rocks and count the seconds it took for them to reach bottom. There is much to see from Point Sublime, and from it one can get the most accurate idea of the large



Rust's Camp.

part atmosphere plays in the Grand Canyon. It is instructive to go to the Point before sunrise, see the shadows move as the sun comes up over the gorge, and all the innumerable temples, alcoves and colonnades change their details. By noon the light is so strong all details are wiped out, and a photograph shows only smooth cliffs. From mid-afternoon the details reappear, so that for a time it seems if dozens of Turkish tents were rising from the rocks. Later the purple shadows settle again. When the moon is full the landscapes are almost as clear as in sunlight, and good time exposures can be taken.

After four days we returned to our base camp to assemble supplies for the next trip, very different from the overpowering grandeur of the one just finished. Descending South Canyon, at the southeast corner of the Kaibab, we reached the edge of forest and mountain. [We] camped the first night at Panther Spring³¹, a small park among cliffs with well preserved rock houses in large caves. The next day brought us to the flat plain including

the marble Canyon and all the way to the Vermilion Cliffs. We followed the rim of the canyon for several miles, the ground showing many fragments of baked clay pots, indicating a large population at one time. Although the surface looked like a desert, Ike told us that after a wet winter the ground would be covered by grass reaching to a horse's stomach. There were many cliff houses on the walls of Marble Canyon, but we saw none that seemed accessible. We went as far to the north as Jacob's Pools³², close to the Vermilion Cliffs.

One of our objects was the herd of bison

owned by Buffalo Jones, who had been trying to cross bison with domestic cows. On account of the multitude of tracks in the dry earth we were unable to find the main herd, and saw only two melancholy outlaws, exiled by the younger ones. We returned to the edge of the Kaibab, in House Rock Valley (6000)³³, where the ranch had a well-supplied storehouse to supply the winter range in that vicinity. From there we reached the main road to VT Park and followed it back to our main camp. After further explorations around Bright Angel Point for two days, we made preparations to leave.

The trail down Bright Angel Canyon is about thirteen miles long, and like all such trails has to be taken slowly, especially the long way through the lower part where the boulders were larger and more numerous.

A short distance from the river were the corrals and tents of Rust's camp, and beyond that a firm earth wall led around a corner to the landing place for the aerial tram. [When we were] there six years later

the earth was washed away, and the tram had to be reached over the boulders. Before leaving home we had arranged with the El Tovar Hotel to meet us the next day after arrival at the river with horses and pack mules for us and our baggage, and so we were ready early to leave. Not seeing any evidence of travel on the trail, William Dock and I crossed the river in a canvas canoe and walked up the trail. When we reached the Tonto Trail, where we could see ahead for several miles, we realized there was some mistake and continued to the hotel, a good days walk. We found our order had been overlooked, and arranged to have it carried out the next day.

It is hard to realize that there was no way, then or ten years [later for] communication between Grand Canyon Station on the south side of the river and the territory south of Kanab. That continued up to and after 1921. Sporadic efforts had been made to signal from side to side of the river, but were so often the cause of mistakes that they were given up. The Roosevelt party in 1913, and we in 1916, discovered how imperfect the situation was. William and I got out early next morning and watched the trail with binoculars, for our party had not brought supplies for a long stay at the river. When George and Bert arrived in the late afternoon we found Dave Rust had joined the party. As he and the Kolb Brothers were old friends on the Colorado river we had a pleasant and instructive evening at the studio, including the evening lecture, as well as a badger hunt participated in by the guests of the hotels. We left the next day, after shipping our camp supplies to St. Louis.

ENDNOTES

1. These people are known as the Kaibab sub-group of the Southern Paiute (see Isabel T. Kelly and Catherine S. Fowler, 368–397). The Paiute term, *buckskin*, deer or in some resources *mountain lying down* was rendered "Buckskin" by early white settlers.

2. The Grandview Hotel was erected by the Grand Canyon Copper Co. in 1895, replacing the log structure built by Pete Berry in 1892, (Corle, Edwin, 1951: 208-210). Granger, 1960: 144, gives 1904 as the date of the hotel's construction. The Last Chance Mine was located by Berry in 1891. It is about 2 miles north of Grandview Point on Horseshoe Mesa, immediately east of the trail at an elevation of 4100 feet (Vishnu Temple Quadrangle, USGS 15 Minute Series (1962)). NB all maps cited are USGS 15 Minute Quadrangles unless otherwise noted. The Grand Canyon Copper Co. and its assets were purchased by William Randolph Hearst in 1907, and acquired by the National Park Service in 1919 (Watkins, 1969: 232). See also Granger, 1983: 270, for additional information on the Grand View Hotel.
3. The Grand View Caves, now designated Horseshoe Mesa Caves, were discovered in 1897 by Joseph Gildner, Grand Canyon Copper Co. cook (Granger, 1983: 309). Two early descriptions of these caves with photographs will be found in Woods, 1889.
4. The Kaibab National Forest was established in 1919 and included the game reserve, which had been created in 1906. Added to the park, Grand Canyon Cattle Company quit the range in 1924 and trailed their animals to New Mexico, apparently to the Three Rivers Ranch, which Marshall had purchased after the fall of Interior Secretary Albert Fall and the Teapot Dome scandal. The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 limited grazing on public lands and further curtailed stock raising on the Kaibab and Arizona Strip. Overgrazing by cattle was a serious problem throughout the Southwest beginning in the 1880s, and the Kaibab and adjacent areas were no exception. The increase of deer populations by the campaign against catamounts, or pumas, probably contributed to this environmental derangement
5. The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad was completed in 1905. It became part of the Union Pacific System in 1921.
6. The farmer's name was Fred Burkholder (Letter, Dock to Marshall, Oct. 2, 1910, Dock Collection, Grand Canyon File, Huntington Library, San Marino, CA).
7. The Escalante Desert lies in Beaver and Iron counties, Utah. Its center is about 40 miles east of the Nevada-Utah border. It is about 30 airline miles northwest of Cedar City.
8. Cedar City, located in Iron County, founded in 1851, is equidistant from iron and coal deposits, vital to the development of Utah Territory. There are numerous cedars, actually a species of juniper, in the area hence the community's name. The numbers in parentheses are elevations in feet which Dock obtained with an aneroid barometer.
9. The Kolobs, now usually rendered as Kolob, are shown as the Kolob Plateau on Dock's 60x60 Minute St. George Reconnaissance Sheet (USGS Edition of 1891, reprinted Mar. 1908), which is in possession of the editor. On current USGS maps, the Kolob Arch, Kolob Reservoir, Cogswell Point and Straight Canyon 7.5 Minute Quadrangles (all 1980), it is shown as either Kolob Plateau or Kolob Terrace. The Kolob Plateau is immediately northeast of Zion National Park. *Kolob* is a Mormon concept, signifying the first creation nearest to the celestial, or residence of God (Smith, 1965, Ch. 3, 34-35). If this citation is odd, I have no idea what the correct format might be.
10. The Meadow Mountains Massacre, (usually rendered as Mountain Meadow Massacre) occurred in 1857 when an immigrant party lost most of its members in a violent confrontation with local people, Mormons or Indians, or perhaps both (see Malouf and Findlay, 1986, P. 508).
11. The name "Toquerville" was given to the new settlement, taken from the Indian word 'toquer', (pronounced toe-ker), meaning black (www.toquerville.org/history). Its name is also said to be derived from the name of "an early Paiute chief." It was founded in 1857.
12. Virgen River is the spelling favored by old timers. According to a recent source the "...river is named for Thomas Virgen, a member of the first American party to see it, led by Jedediah Smith in 1826..." (Wikipedia: Virgen River. See Granger, 1983 for a full explanation of both "Virgen" and "Virgin"; see also La Verkin. *Utah, a Guide to the State* 1941: 302).
13. Hurricane is named for the Hurricane Fault and is noted for its fruit crops (*Utah, a Guide to the State* 1941: 302).
14. Uinkaret Plateau, from a Paiute word meaning "where the pines grow" (Barnes, 1960: 464). It and the Shivwits plateaus are both in Mojave County.
15. Shivwits Plateau, from a Paiute word meaning "people of the springs" (Granger, 1983: 559).
16. Cane Beds, Mohave County, Arizona, named for cattails was first settled in 1868 at the confluence of the Virgin River and Ash Creek (Granger, 1983: 113).
17. Dock is probably referring to the *color* of the rock near Cane Beds. The only reference in Granger's useful book is to the Vermilion Cliffs west of Marble Canyon and the Colorado River.
18. Pipe Spring, Mohave County, Arizona, has a long and interesting Mormon history. It became a National Monument in 1932) Granger, 1983: 488).
19. Ryan City, Coconino County, was the site of a smelter intended to reduce copper ores from Arizona Strip mines, T38N R1W (Crampton, 1975: 68; see also Granger, 1983: 535).
20. VT Park is now known as DeMotte Park (see Granger, 1983: 202 for the origin of the names). Of VT Park, Granger wrote "Major John Wesley Powell in August 1872 named the natural park after Dr. Harvey C. De Motte, professor of Mathematics at Wesleyan University, who traveled briefly with Powell's party. During the 1880s this glade was referred to as VT Park because Van Slack and Thompson raised cattle with the VT brand (which belonged to the Valley Tannery of Orderville, Utah, where the two men lived). The cattle range was abandoned in 1919 and the name De Motte Park was restored." Granger thus neatly solves, perhaps too neatly, the question of the origin of this place name. I have seen it attributed to *either* Van Slack and Thompson *or* "Valley Tan." It is my understanding that the Grand Canyon Cattle Company, the Bar Z outfit, ran cattle on the range until 1924, at which time the cattle were trailed to the Three Rivers Ranch in New Mexico. When Interior Secretary Albert B. Fall fell, the ranch was acquired by Marshall *et al.*
21. Quaking Asp, or Aspen, is located in Quaking Aspen Canyon about 16.5 miles northwest of Bright Angel Point and about 1.8 miles north of the northern boundary of Grand Canyon National Park (Powell Plateau Quadrangle, (1962); see also Granger, 1983: 506).
22. The article cited by Dock is "A Cougar Hunt on the Rim of the Grand Canyon", *The Outlook*, 105 (London, Oct. 4, 1913), by Theodore Roosevelt. Jim Owens was a well-known figure on the north side of the Grand Canyon from 1906 until 1922. He was a Texan, long associated with C.J. "Buffalo Jones". Owens is best

- known as the government's official lion-hunter, a role he occupied until 1922. Jones died in 1936 (Easton and Brown, 1961: 120, 136-141, 238). Sharlot Hall, like Dock and Roosevelt, was a great admirer of Uncle Jim (Crampton, 1975:78-79). For a different perspective see Krutch pp. 212-220. Although Krutch refers to Owens as Uncle Jose there is no doubt that he writes of Uncle Jim. His full name was James T. Owens.
23. Greenland is the old name used by Mormon cattlemen for the Walhalla Plateau. Dock seems to have had a preference for the older place names. There is no separate listing for "Walhalla" and no information other than that under "Greenland" in either *Arizona Place Names* (Granger, 1960: 145) or *Arizona's Names: X Marks the Spot* (Granger, 1983: 277). My wife, Eileen O'Dwyer, a student of folklore, when queried about the word "Walhalla" immediately said "Vahalla," the needed clue to the origin of the term. According to Granger (*Arizona Place Names*, 1960) the name Walhalla was suggested by Francois Matthes in 1902. Matthes (1874-1948) was a geologist and cartographer of Dutch origin. The word *Valholl*, is from Norse mythology for the "hall of the slain," or warrior heaven. In German it is rendered as "Walhalla," and as the language of the Dutch is West German, the obscure name becomes less opaque. Matthes was apparently unaware of the older name <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/Vualhalla>. Stephen J. Pyne's *Fire on the Rim* (University of Washington Press, 1995: 295-296) provides a brief but interesting description of the Walhalla Plateau.
 24. For Bright Angel Canyon see Bright Angel Creek (Granger, 1983: 91). Powell so named the stream because of its contrast to the Dirty Devil in Utah.
 25. Cape Royal was named by Dutton in 1882 for its regal topographic features (Granger, 1983: 533).
 26. A Monocline is a fold consisting of two horizontal (or nearly so) beds connected by an inclined limb. A non-technical article on the East Kaibab Monocline will be found at <https://www.knau.org/post/land-lines-east-kaibab-monocline>. A clear photograph of the East Kaibab Monocline may be found at <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/157485318200364120/>. Unfortunately, Dock did not photograph this feature.
 27. Skidoo is not in Granger. The location probably takes its name from the slang term skidoo, popular in the early 1900s, referring to leaving, being kicked out, or the end of something; sometimes used in the phrase "23 skidoo".
 28. Point Sublime was named by Dutton who, quoted by Granger (1983, 590) wrote, "We named it *Point Sublime*... by far the most sublime of earthly spectacles."
 29. Sagittarius and Scorpion Ridges are west and southwest of Point Sublime, and between it and the Colorado. Scorpion Ridge is so named because its lower end branches into two curved claw-like arms (Havasupai Point Quadrangle (1962); Granger, 1983: 550).
 30. Powell Plateau is shown as Powell's Plateau on Dock's 60x60 minute Kaibab Reconnaissance Sheet (Edition of Mar. 1886, reprinted Jan. 1909). Another of Dock's maps, the Aug. 1908 edition of the Shinumo Quadrangle shows the feature as Powell Plateau, conforming with current usage. Dock's use of Powell's Plateau would seem to be a deliberate anachronism rather than an error. The 1908 Shinumo Quadrangle, which must not be confused with the current 7.5 and 15 minute sheets of the same name, is a cartographic curiosity. Its primary margins are 36°05' and 36°20', and 112°15' and 112°30'. It shows a small amount of territory east of 112°15' and west of 112°30'. The Shinumo Quadrangle, with its equally idiosyncratic companions, the May 1906 Bright Angel and Sept. 1907 Vishnu Quadrangles, were clearly designed to show the topography of the Grand Canyon without peripheral distractions. Topography of these maps is by Richard T. Evans and Francois E. Matthes. These maps are in the editor's possession.
 31. Panther Spring is probably near benchmark 6765 in the upper part of South Canyon in the De Motte Park Quadrangle. This location is inferred from Dock's description and Neil M. Judd's discussion of archaeological sites in the Cocks Combs of the South Canyon area (Judd, 1926. 80-81). Additional support for this inference was obtained by comparing the De Motte Park and Nankoweap Quadrangles with the route marked on Dock's 60x60 minute Echo Cliffs Reconnaissance Sheet (Edition of 1891, reprinted Sept. 1908). This map is in the editor's possession. According to L. Greer Price, Panther Spring may have been either South Canyon Spring or Wildcat Spring (letter to Mauer from L. Greer Price, Information Specialist, United States National Park Service, Grand Canyon National Park, Jan. 22, 1992).
 32. Jacob's Pools are named for Jacob Hamblin who came to Arizona in 1858 to convert the Hopi (Granger, 1983: 328).
 33. House Rock Valley's elevation is given at 6000 feet by Dock; this elevation is probably an estimate made by Dock while writing the *Apologia* in the late 1940s. The benchmark at House Rock is shown as 5376 (Jacob Lake Quadrangle (1953)). It is sometimes referred to as Rock House Valley.

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The BULLETIN

2020 GCHS EVENTS

MARCH

OUTING: Black Mesa Mining – Environmental and Restoration Science in Arid Land Conditions

Saturday March 21, 2020 10:00 a.m.

Vern Pfannenstiel spent a good part of his career working to restore areas affected by mining on Black Mesa. Join him for a talk on how the two mines (Kayenta and Black Mesa Mines) started and the changing environmental and regulatory changes over time. The mine and the power plant have had their share of controversy over the years because of varying opinions and issues. Many favored and embraced the mining and chances for jobs and revenues, while others thought it was wrong and not in keeping with traditional Native American values. The talk will cover some aspects of the mining operation, but will focus on environmental and reclamation science in arid land conditions.

Where: Flagstaff Pioneer Museum, Gregg Cabin, 2340 N. Fort Valley Rd.

This talk is sponsored by the Grand Canyon Historical Society, but is open to the public. Limited to 25 people.

RSVP to Slim Woodruff at outings@grandcanyonhistory.org

APRIL

Fifth Grand Canyon Hiker's & Backpacker's Symposium **Saturday April 4, 2020 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. NAU Cline Library, Flagstaff**

Come share hiking, climbing and backpacking exploits and explorations in Grand Canyon National Park, from Lee's Ferry to the Grand Wash Cliffs

A more detailed announcement is in a separate Bulletin article below.

Updates at: <http://gchba.org>

OUTING: Tour of Historic Boat Collection

Saturday April 18, 2020 9:30 a.m.

Join river historian Tom Martin for a tour of the historic boat collection. Revel in tales of whitewater daring-do and adventure. The tour should end by 11:30 a.m.

Where: Meet at the west parking lot behind the IMAX Theater in Tusayan, 450 State Route 64, at 9:30 a.m. to view the Whitehall boat on display, after which we will carpool to the Museum Collection Building at South Rim to tour the historic boat collection.

RSVP by April 10th to Haley Johnson at outings@grandcanyonhistory.org.

Limited to 25 people.

MAY

SPRING BOARD MEETING

Saturday May 17, 2020 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Flagstaff Public Library

JUNE

OUTING: Grand Canyon Pioneer Cemetery: Grand Canyon's Potter's Field

Sunday June 7, 11:00 a.m.

Join Kern Nuttall for more of the history of this special place on the South Rim. The pioneer cemetery is the final resting place of many stellar Grand Canyon personages, but what about some of the not so famous people? The Indigent Section of the South Rim Cemetery lies to the far left when entering the grounds through the Cemetery gate. Indigent seems likely to have been code for "Native American." The first known burials were Havasupai, though a number of Europeans have been added over the years, and few refer to it as the Indigent Section anymore. Among the lives we will discuss will be those of Elmer Watahomigie, Fred Harvey employee Fred Witteborg, and veteran Marvin "Gus" Gustafson. Come and listen to Grand Canyon history through the lens of the local graveyard.

Where: Meet at the cemetery gates, immediately west of the Shrine of the Ages.

RSVP by May 30th (limit 20 people) to Slim Woodruff at outings@grandcanyonhistory.org

JULY

MIDYEAR BOARD MEETING AND ANNUAL PICNIC

Saturday July 11, 2020

**Board Meeting 8:00 a.m., South Rim Community Building
Picnic, Noon to 4:00 p.m., Shoshone Point**

OCTOBER

COLORADO RIVER BASIN HISTORY SYMPOSIUM

October 14-17, 2020 Kanab, Utah

See article in this issue for details.

FALL BOARD MEETING

Sunday October 18, 2020 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

Dave Mortenson's House, Kanab, UT

GCHS NEWS

Election Results & 2020 Board

GCHS members elected five new/continuing board members to serve a 3-year term (2020-2022). They are: Brian Blue (2nd term), Mari Carlos, Helen Ranney, John Reid, and Slim Woodruff

(2nd term). Congratulations and thank you to all who ran.

Outgoing board members are: Doug Rickard and Frank Romaglia. Thank you both for your significant contributions!

Jill Staurowsky is stepping down from the Board before her term's end with Dick Brown agreeing to serve out Jill's term. The Board agreed unanimously to appoint Dick as he was ranked number 6 in the membership voting.

At the January 12, 2020, Annual Board Meeting in Flagstaff, the 2020 Board was approved.

2020 Board Officers & Committee Chairs are:

- President - Dave Mortenson
- Vice President – Dick Brown
- Secretary - Jack Pennington
- Treasurer - Brian Blue
- Membership - Karen Greig
- Research Grants Scholarship – Margaret Hangan
- Hall of Fame Award – Al Richmond
- Pioneer Award – Haley Johnson & Wayne Ranney
- Oral History Project – David Schaller & Tom Martin
- Outings – Haley Johnson & Slim Woodruff

A full list of New and Continuing board members is: Brian Blue (2nd term), Dick Brown (2nd term), Mari Carlos, Nikki Cooley, Margaret Hangan, Jill Hough, Haley Johnson, Kristen Luetkemeier, Dave Mortenson (2nd term), Jack Pennington (2nd term), Helen Ranney, John Reid, David Schaller, Rich Turner, and Slim Woodruff (2nd term).

* * * * *

**Save the dates and make your plans!
“Before Powell to Now” – 2020 Views of the Past
October 14-17, 2020**

The Colorado River Basin history symposium is being held in Kanab, Utah at the new Kanab Center on October 14-17, 2020.

Your Grand Canyon Historical Society, along with partnering organizations and universities, will be hosting presentations on exploration, development, settlement, native peoples, land, water and other resource management, recreation, conflicts, and individuals. This spectacular river system with its many world-renowned natural features originates in or flows through Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, and Arizona.

The symposium format will be similar to the 2019 Grand Canyon History Symposium, with early check-in and an evening reception on Wednesday October 14th, followed by three days and evenings of amazing presentations. There will also be tours and activities earlier in the week. These dates are during that sweet high desert time between summer and winter that we love.

Early registration will be offered to members of the Grand Canyon Historical Society beginning June 1st. Because of the larger seating capacity, members will be able to register up to four people. This will be a great opportunity to bring family and friends to enjoy learning more about the amazing Colorado River Basin. The registration fee will be only \$75 per person. As a bonus, this will be an election-campaign-free-zone three weeks

before the national election!

Remember to renew your GCHS membership at just \$25 to be eligible for early registration.

Colorado River Basin map:

http://water.usgs.gov/watercensus/image/colorado_river_basin_lg.jpg

* * * * *

**Grand Canyon Hiking Symposium 2020
Fifteen Grand Canyon Adventure Stories —
Brought to You by the Grand Canyon Hikers and
Backpackers Association**

The Grand Canyon Hikers and Backpackers Association invites you to join us at the Fifth Grand Canyon Hikers Symposium. The hiking symposium is open to the public free of charge, though donations are welcome.

The symposium allows us to share stories of hiking, climbing and backpacking exploits and explorations in the Grand Canyon. Presentation topics will include day hiking, climbing or overnight backpacking, on named trails, historical trails, and off-trail canyon routes. Some may recount the history of hiking and climbing in Grand Canyon.

When/Where: Saturday April 4, 2020, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at NAU Cline Library, 1001 Knolls Drive, Flagstaff, AZ.

The event will be followed by a no-host happy hour on a private patio at the nearby 1899 Bar and Grill.

Please request tickets through Eventbrite so that we can anticipate total attendance. **To register for this FREE EVENT**, please visit our Eventbrite page at <https://tinyurl.com/gchba2020>.

Thank you. We look forward to sharing information about the Grand Canyon with you in April!

-- Chris Forsyth, GCHBA

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Research Grant Application Announcement

WHAT: The Grand Canyon Historical Society will be awarding a \$1,500 grant for support of research involving history, historic or environmental preservation in the Grand Canyon region which includes, but is not limited to, both the north and south rim and areas adjacent to the Grand Canyon National Park.

WHO: Any independent researcher, student enrolled at an Arizona university or college, any NPS, USFS, USGS, BLM, state agency professional, or historian working in the above fields of research is eligible to apply.

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS: Any work that results in original research concerning historical individuals, events, sites, organizations, businesses or environmental issues in the Grand Canyon region.

Any efforts that result in original research that supports or leads to historical preservation of any historical site, photographs, documents, or diaries with origins in the Grand Canyon region.

REQUIREMENTS: In order for your project to be considered complete, one or more of the following end products must be included:

- Submission of a paper suitable for publication to the Society not later than 3 February 2021.
- Presentation of a paper at a legitimate conference with a copy of the paper to the Society. The copy must be presented to the Society not later than 3 February 2021 with presentation scheduled at the earliest possible meeting of the conference.
- A thesis or dissertation of which component parts resulted from the research with copy of the included work presented to the Society not later than 3 February 2021.
- Historical preservation of photographs, documents or diaries requires at least delivery of a photocopy of the items in question to the Society not later than 3 February 2021. Preservation of actual items is preferred.
- Site research requires a completed nomination or submission of material to the Society not later than 3 February 2021 for inclusion in a nomination of the site to the National Register of Historic Places.

Papers and/or items submitted as a result of research will become a part of the Grand Canyon Historical Society Collection in the Special Collections and Archives of Northern Arizona University's Cline Library for use by anyone doing research in those subjects involving the Grand Canyon region. The author will receive full credit for any material used in publication.

TO APPLY: Submit a **ONE-PAGE letter** application to the address below that includes a short biography with your name, address, phone number; if applicable, undergraduate and/or graduate degree(s), and current degree program, department and advisor; or, for agency or non-agency applicants, the name of your agency, department or office, and applicable professional background. Also, describe in a short paragraph the project to which the grant would be applied and include a proposed budget of how you will utilize the \$1500 award.

WHEN: Applications must be received not later than **30 March 2020**. The \$1500 award will be made by the Society in early May, 2020.

WHERE: Submit application to:

Grand Canyon Historical Society Scholarship and Research Grant

c/o Margaret Hangan
PO Box 1667

Grand Canyon, AZ 86023

Or to:

Scholarships@grandcanyonhistory.org

For information contact Margaret Hangan at Scholarships@grandcanyonhistory.org

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Seeking Nominations for 2020 Pioneer Award

The Grand Canyon Historical Society presents the Pioneer Award (in most cases annually) to honor living individuals who have made a significant and lasting contribution to the understanding of, and knowledge about, the Grand Canyon of the

Colorado River.

Nominations for the Pioneer Award are now being accepted through March 1, 2020. The individual so honored will have made a significant and lasting contribution to the understanding of, and knowledge about, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, in the areas of expertise that include but are not limited to: Grand Canyon region history, administration in the National Park, geology, archaeology, photography, writing, hiking, and river running.

Nomination materials should include the nominee's name, current address, date of birth, pertinent publication listing, approximate years associated with Grand Canyon, and supporting materials, no longer than about 500 words.

To submit a nomination, please write to Wayne Ranney (Chairperson of the Pioneer Award) at wayneranney17@gmail.com. Please also copy your nominating materials to Pioneer Award Board liaison Haley Johnson at hippyschist@gmail.com, and GCHS President Dave Mortenson at president@grandcanyonhistory.com.

Thank you in advance for your nomination!

Wayne Ranney
Pioneer Award Chairperson

* * * * *

October Outing Report

On October 26, 2019, Mary Colter (AKA Ranger Marie Malo) graced us with a special tour of her Watchtower at Desert View. After pointing out some of the specially carved rocks that she chose for the exterior, we were shown around the Kiva Room. The ceiling consists of old beams from the Grandview Hotel (wrested away from Randolph Hearst) because green wood would dry and split. There are also no nails in the roof construction, and the ceiling is blackened, because in a real Kiva, there would have been a fire.

Upstairs, we were given photographs of the original Native art and asked to find their counterparts on the walls. We were also told of the restoration work done by the Park Service. Since the supporting skeleton of the Watchtower is steel, the steel expands and contracts, which caused the walls to crack and the salt in the cement to leach onto the paintings.



"Mary Colter" welcomes us to the Watchtower



“Mary” showing us the Kiva Room



“Mary” explaining the Tiyo mural.

After many years of painstaking cleaning work, the paintings have been restored to their original brightness. The upper story, the Eagle’s Nest, was originally painted a lapis blue, but it has faded over time. We agreed with her that the Park Service should restore this color to the ceiling.

We would like to thank Ranger Marie for giving us her time. I am pretty sure she has not often given a tour for a group whose members had such esoteric questions. By the way, the son of the original contractor, Hitchborn, remembers Mary Colter, and he is livid at any suggestion that she was not the architect of the Tower (see Fred Shaw’s *False Architect*).

— Slim Woodruff

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December Outing Report – Grand Canyon NP Museum Collection

Kim Besom graciously gave us a tour of the Park Museum Collection. The collection includes over 22,000 black and white photos that are made available to researchers.

We were shown pottery and split twig figurines. The twig figures are quite a bit more varied than one would believe by looking at the jewelry sold in the bookstores.

The pottery included items such as a possible sieve and bowls brilliantly painted on the inside. A large and heavy pot, also painted on the inside, was obtained by the museum after it was offered to an antiquities dealer; the dealer was suspicious and notified the Park. We





Kim Besom shows Harvey Butchart's pack and boots.

saw a wooden ladle patched for reuse, wooden tongs, and yucca sandals. I had the thought that someone gathering wood for a fire could have accidentally collected and burned the tongs, or the fire starting stick, or any of a number of small wooden items.

From more modern times, we saw Powell's watch, some of the journals, and the only part of one of his boats extant. Apparently one of the boats from the second expedition was abandoned at Lee's Ferry. When someone decided to clear a field by burning the brush, one plank was snatched from the flames.

Early explorers and climbers left messages buried in tin cans, including Ken Patrick, who left a list of climbers who attempted to scale one of the buttes. One of the caches had a deck of "girly" pictures, the originals of which are on display at the Visitor Center.

What started as an hour-and-a-half tour stretched to two-and-a-half hours as the group peppered Kim with questions and she led us deeper and deeper into the vaults. This seems to be a recurring theme with our outings: we do not let the presenter off easily. Thank you Kim!

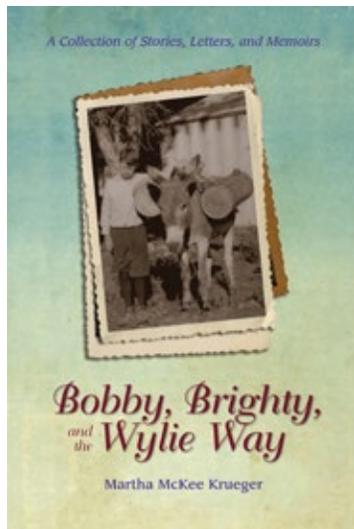
— Slim Woodruff

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New Publications

Bobby, Brighty, and the Wylie Way: A Collection of Stories, Letters, and Memoirs, Martha McKee Krueger, c.2019, Vishnu Temple Press, 104 pages, \$14.95.

Martha Krueger's father, Robert "Bobby" Wylie McKee, was the little boy who befriended the burro Brighty in the book by author Marguerite Henry, though Henry's book was a fictionalization of the true story. Drawing from family letters, journals, and photographs, Krueger's book recounts the real-life stories of Bobby, Brighty, and life at a tourist camp when the North Rim was an isolated place.



A large portion of Krueger's book is her father "Bobby" McKee's delightful account of life at the North Rim during the summers from 1917 to 1926. Bobby's parents and grandparents ran tourist camps, called the Wylie Way, and he spent his childhood summers at the North Rim Wylie Way. McKee describes how he would lead the good-natured burro Brighty down to a spring where he would fill the barrels on the burro's back, then lead him back to the camp, unload the water, then do it all again several times a day. He provides vivid descriptions of travel on the Arizona Strip before paved roads and bridges made the journey easy. And Krueger's family photos of those times help the text come alive.



The Winter 2019 issue of *The Journal of Arizona History: Grand Canyon National Park at 100*, is now available for purchase at the Pioneer Museum in Flagstaff. It includes 10 articles in 674 pages and costs \$15.00. For more detail on the articles go to: <https://arizonahistoricalssociety.org/publications/>. To order, call the Publications office at 520-617-1163 or email publications@azhs.gov.

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Annual Renewals Were Due 1/1/2020

Membership is on an annual calendar year basis with dues payable on the 1st of January. New members who joined after 7/1/19 are paid up through December 2020 and do not need to renew until the end of this year.

A 2nd renewal reminder was emailed on January 7, 2020 to those members who had not already renewed (only four members do not have email addresses and paper notices were mailed to them).

If you haven't already renewed, the easiest way to renew is via PayPal using the link at: www.grandcanyonhistory.org/membership.html. You do not need to have a PayPal account to renew online, the PayPal link will let you renew using a credit card. Thanks!

Send membership questions to: membership@grandcanyonhistory.org

The Bulletin welcomes comments, stories, reflections and remembrances. Please send them to Karen Greig at thebulletin@grandcanyonhistory.org.

Grand Canyon Historical Society

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