

Transcription: Grand Canyon Historical Society Oral History

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TM: Today is March the 6th, 2016. This is the Grand Canyon Granitica Temple of Horizons put together by Steven Grossman at the Museum of Northern Arizona on the 6th of March 2016, and this is the morning session.

Steve Grossman thanks sponsors and introduces Karl Karlstrom (KK)

SG (05:20): All right. Welcome to Day 2 of the 4th Annual Granitica Festival. First off I'd like to go through and thank the sponsors here: Museum of Northern Arizona for making this lovely hall available, Flagstaff Climbing who made their gym space available for us last night. Those of you that were there, hope you had as much fun as I did. (applause) Danny Giovale and the good folks at Kahtoola they are providing a couple of pairs of running shoe crampons as well as some cash support for the event. So I'd like to thank them. (applause) Blue Water Ropes has donated two 60-meter 10-mil ropes and a couple of rope buckets, what they're calling their cauldrons. I will be raffling off all these things at the end of the day. You gotta be here to win or make arrangements with somebody to hold onto your tickets. Adidas, who has sent three gift cards, two \$200 ones and one \$100 one, in support and I'd like to thank them. I'd like to thank River Runners for Wilderness, the Grand Canyon Hikers and Backpackers Association, Grand Canyon Historical Society, and the Coalition of American Canyoneers. All these have contributed to supporting this event and made possible the party at the climbing gym last night due to their financial support. (applause) I'd also like to thank the Arizona Historical Society who I've had a good working relationship with the last couple of events. I help them, they help me, so that's a good arrangement. Thanks for everybody who's bought tickets and bought raffle tickets and paid to drink beer last night. Thank you guys, cause without you these things don't happen. On that same note I'd like to thank my wife, Margaret, again, known as Mimi in these parts. (applause)

Our next speaker has spent an awful lot of time roaming around the Grand Canyon, trying to answer some research questions on how old the Grand Canyon is, among other research topics. Karl Karlstrom is a name that's very well known up in these parts for putting up a brutal, brutally hot backpacks like Jump back Jack Rap at Granite Mountain, which when I was on it the first time I did that very same thing, got up and said, nope, not for me, we came back down, back to the age before big camps. He's been a research geologist and is one of the leading authorities on the Grand Canyon. So before we get into climbing content I'd like to have him share some of his research with us here for those that are interested in the geology and history of the Grand Canyon on that level. So let's bring to the stage with a nice round of applause Karl Karlstrom. (applause)

Start Karl Karlstrom (KK) presentation (08:37) on Grand Canyon geology

KK: Well, thank you, Steve. You know, the theme yesterday was, well, the theme of these great meetings that Steve put together is history of climbing. Then we heard a little bit from Tom about a deeper history with the climbing over the last 10,000 years of native peoples. I want to go back a little farther and for me it's kind of a continuum of history and trying to understand how we fit into this ever expanding scale of time. Up there I put 40 years. I was debating about that cause I moved to Flagstaff about 50 years ago, in 1963. The first time I went down the Grand Canyon hiking was about 50 years ago, 1966, and I guess we were talking about yesterday catching the virus, you know, the Grand Canyon virus, which I caught. My dad was a geologist with the USGS, came to work with Gene Shoemaker for the astronaut training program in the 60s. So as a kid I was catching two viruses, the Grand Canyon climbing virus and the geology virus. Then in later years I started putting these things together and have had a marvelous time integrating. Thinking about rocks from a climber point of view in the 70s, went off to grad school in '75 after a lot of time in Granite Mountain and other places. So I picked '75, that was 40 years ago, but my first National Science Foundation grant after graduate work was when I was back here teaching at NAU in the 80s, so that's 30 years. So anyway, you could say 50 I caught the bug and 40 I started serious geology because actually when you're a grad student, you really are serious about what you're doing, and then 30 years more as a professor and researcher. Lots of collaborators and...

[working the remote]

So we, we actually still do some technical stuff and just like when you're doing summits or climbs there's a lot of failed science that you do. So I thought I'd start off by showing some failed science. (laughter) This is in the Lower Granite Gorge, you can see that nice cliff. After we learned that you could date the age of a surface with a cosmogenic dating method, how long have cosmic rays been hitting the surface, we said, okay, if we go to the top of that cliff that should have been seeing cosmic rays longer than the rocks at the bottom of the cliff and we could estimate how long it has taken the river to carve through that rock. Brilliant idea, but it didn't work. (laughter) But you can see the arrows, there's a couple of white shirts there. We didn't go clear to the top, we decided to try the lower half first. You can see where you could get up that about halfway, and we just rappelled down. As we're rappelling we're filling our packs with rocks. Not many of you climbers have done that (laughter), when your pack's getting heavier as you're rappelling down. But we did that. The reason it didn't work, of course, is the cliff is spalling. The rocks are falling off, erosion's taking place, and so it's not a record of carving Grand Canyon. So failed experiments/failed climbs they still teach you. Then this was our cliffhanger scene from the park visitor center movie. I don't know if any of you've seen that but the helicopter comes in, you can't see anything, and finally you can see this idiot hanging from a rope off the Kaibab. That's me, and has nothing to do with geology but the park visitors love it and they say, okay, that must be geology cause he's hanging from a rope. (laughter) So, you know, Scott Baxter and Tomas belayed that.

I'm gonna make some bad analogies between climbing and science cause to me they're kind of all mixed up. Here's a climbing, I mean, a geology team, right, collaborators, it's who you're with, and we got some other people my age. George Gehrels, University of Arizona, Mike Blage, University of Massachusetts, and we bring the young guys, you know, the graduate students who are gonna have the new ideas, just like the young guys are gonna force the veteran on the route. So this is Mark Pal... my current PhD student. We're puzzling about the basement rocks in Grand Canyon. I started working on the basement rocks in the 80s, that was my early history, and then I shifted to the Supergroup rocks in the 90s, and in the 2000s started working on how old is the Grand Canyon. We saw a lot of maps yesterday of peoples routes. We have maps, too, but instead of showing where we go, we show where different rocks are on geological maps. So you could say, if you wanted to, that every one of those lines the geologist had to walk that to see the boundary between two formations. Now, that's not quite true

cause we use air photographs and we build on past mappers, but we make a lot of neat discoveries. I'll talk about this one a little later. Let's see. (pause)

So these little things here, which are underneath the Tapeats,...this green is the Tapeat Sandstone. Underneath that's the Grand Canyon Supergroup. I'll talk a little bit about the 60-mile Formation. Just last year we got a new age on it. It's no longer 659 years, it's now 520. Wow, so that rock got a hundred and thirty million years off its life (laughter). My wife, Laura Crossey, and I were working on these travertines, which are the youngest rocks in Grand Canyon, an archive of spring discharge and these very special carbonic springs in places like Havasu. So we make these geologic maps and that's our mapping of the record of our routes, if you want to think about it that way. And then we publish these papers, this is like the summit registers. This paper here I'll talk a little bit about in a minute, 2014 Nature Geoscience paper, where we think, ha, we think we've solved a 140 year old puzzle about how old is Grand Canyon. I'll talk about what our paleo solution is to reconcile all the datasets that are out there.

So, you know, you see a lot of Grand Canyon art and I'm very critical of Grand Canyon artists because I'm always asking the question, "Are they seeing the rock layers, are they seeing the bedding planes, are they seeing the different formations?" When I see Grand Canyon it kind of looks like this in the mnemonic, there's different layers, different names, and three sets of rocks. These are the flat-lying Paleozoic rocks starting with Tapeats on up to the Kaibab. The mnemonic we teach people on the river and all the students is 'Know The Canyon's History, Study Rocks Made By Time.' The first letter of each of the mnemonic words tells you the first letter of Kaibab and Toroweap and Coconino, etc. So 'Know The Canyon's History, Study Rocks Made By Time' is a pretty easy way to remember the names. Somehow, I don't know what it is about people, but myself and others, once you have names of things you feel more familiar with the layers and get to know them a bit. This set of rocks, which is actually twice as thick as that set of rocks in terms of the stratigraphy, is called the Grand Canyon Supergroup. We've been working on that for quite a long time. Then the basement rocks that I started my career on in the Vishnu Schist. So there's three sets of rocks, three different chapters, three different stories, and within each of those chapters there is numerous subchapters and interesting things. So it's endless job security (laughter), endless hiking security walking to those contacts. You gotta walk everywhere. Had a great time with my PhD student, Brad Ilg, going up and down the Vishnu Schist. There's no record, I wish there was, of all the ups and downs. If we saw a sheep trail we knew we could make it cause the sheep could make it we could make it. So does anyone here know the age of earth?

KK: Okay, what is it?

[Audience guessing]

KK: That's the age of the Big Bang/universe. I want the age of the earth.

Audience: Four and a half...

KK: Four and a half. Can you be a little more precise than that? (laughter)

TM: No, that's not right, 4.567282361.

KK: That's as precise as we want to get. 4.56. I did this with my classes all the time and none of them ever noticed that the answer's on the screen (laughter). Okay, here's that last thousand years of Puebloan people and then the 10,000 years of the people in the Canyon hiking around. But look at all

the zeros as you back. The oldest rock in the Grand Canyon is this one, which my PhD student Brad Ilg and I dated in the 80s. 1.84 billion, not quite half the age of the earth. So Grand Canyon's a great laboratory but it only has a little less than half of the history of the earth recorded. But beautifully recorded.

There's of lots of interesting things, you know, paleontology and dinosaurs. I want to talk a little bit about the age of the Grand Canyon. The battle/debate is is it 70 million or 6 million? A factor of ten, that's a big difference. A lot of press, a lot of excitement. The Nature Geoscience paper, I was on NPR and Science Friday and a bunch of things and so... And this guy, of course, John Wesley Powell, was the one who initiated the big debate about whether the river's older or the uplift. So that's why I say it's 140-year old debate. And here come these guys from Cal Tech in 2008/2010 about the Grand Canyon's oldest dinosaurs. This offended us because to me it's a very young landscape. It's eroding, it's rugged, it's intuitively younger than one would say. But dinosaurs lived there. But you gotta always doubt your intuition in science so we have to prove what age it is. So this solution, this paleo solution is going to give you a hint of that and if anyone is interested, I'll send you more papers than you want to read about. Here's Lees Ferry, of course, has to go across this uplift. Powell said, well, the river had to be there, then the Kaibab uplift got pushed up, the land got pushed up through the river then cut down through. That was his solution. But it's a funny river. It goes south though Marble Canyon, real narrow, gets deeper and deeper; then you turn west and you go into this big canyon across the Kaibab uplift; down through here you go through the Muav gorge and then you're deeper in Carbonate; then you turn south and go along the Hurricane Fault, its wide open again; then you turn west and go out through the Lower Granite Gorge to the Grand Wash Cliffs. I always thought these segments were really different, they must have had different histories and that's our solution. There are different ages/different histories of these segments that have been linked together by the Colorado River.

This is complicated but here are these same segments. This segment here really is an old segment. We have deposits which are 65 million years ago, gravels that were flowing north toward the Claren Basin, but it wasn't the Grand Canyon. It was an old canyon. Then at 25 to 15 [million years] I think the Kaibab uplift was breached. This is a whole bunch of thermal chronology, a new technique where we date not the age of the rocks but when they cooled as stuff was eroded off the top. That's a new techniques that's fun. So that's a middle aged segment. And then the river came through 5 to 6 million years, and carved Marble Canyon, carved the westernmost... So Grand Canyon as we see it today is 5 to 6 million years old *but* when the river came through the Rockies going down to the Gulf it found some old valleys and reoccupied them. Some of those valleys were very, very old like 70 and some were middle aged like 25. So that's our solution. We published it in 2014, it's still standing as a hypothesis (laughter) two years later. That's not bad. So we think we've solved a problem by reconciling all the datasets. Okay. So then we're making big progress. We're getting ages on the basement, ages on the Supergroup, we're defining/mapping the context better.

But, geologists have done a terrible job reaching out to the public. So we decided...in 1995 went to the park and said you need an exhibit that talks about the geology. The Trail of Time Exhibit, Laura Crosse and myself designed it, we spent 15 years of our life saying, okay, how can we interpret geology for the American public, in fact the international public? You go there now and walk across the trail, you get geology discussed in every language. It's really fun. So here's the opening ceremony 2010. I'll just give you a flavor for what the Trail of Time is. If you haven't gone there, it needs to avoid this part of...you know...it's where all the tourists go. (laughter) Why would you want to go there? It's a zoo. But here's the Yavapai Geology Museum, Yavapai Point, here's El Tovar and the hotels. This trail, the Rim Trail, is now handicapped accessible. You can walk along it. We've got markers every step. Every step's a million

years and you walk from today back to the oldest rock in Grand Canyon, two billion years, that's a two kilometer walk. Then on back to the age of the earth, and that's a 4.567 kilometer walk. It's a neat timeline.

We brought up rocks from the bottom and we built these portals/entranceways. Here's the basement, the Supergroup, and the flat-lying rocks on top. 'Know The Canyons History, Study Rocks Made By Time', they're all there. This is half-scale, so at least we're getting closer to recognizing that the Supergroup is twice as thick as the upper Paleozoic rocks. Here are the markers every 10 steps. You can look down and see where you are in time. There's these viewing tubes that tell you which rocks in the canyon down there correspond to where you are in the timeline. We brought up pieces. Here's the Elves Chasm gneiss, the oldest rock unit in the Grand Canyon. The signage, we tried to make them conversational so that people would... If they didn't stop, at least they might read it on the fly. It's funny, two people walk by and they don't even stop to read our signs, I'm very offended. But, if you hide in the bushes just past these things, you hear one of them say, "Did you know that the top layer is 270 million years old?" (laughter) So it gets into their brain even though they don't read it. That's kind of cool. Here we are at Grapevine collecting all the rocks whose rock would go up to the rim. (laughter) Had to be a certain size, we were always looking for fossils to depict... To carry these things out we had these gurneys or stretchers and it takes six or eight guys to carry the big rocks. We tried to get them mostly on the river in places with minimal impact. The park originally wanted an environmental impact statement for every one of those. We said there's big talus piles and alluvial fans and stuff so we could get them with minimal impact. Then we'd load them on the boat (laughter). Laurie's been on this rapid before, Lava Falls, and knows what's about to hit her and these two students don't have a clue (laughter). But anyway we ended up down at Pierce Ferry with five or six tons of rocks and various snouts and stuff. Then big story about how we unloaded them. It's something the park donated...a heavy lift helicopter, when it was there, to pull out the rocks.

KK: Oh, yeah, down here these are all the big rocks that are now on the Trail of Time. That daisy chain, that was scary watching this thing get hooked in. The Park was supposed to do the in-kind thing. We got two and a half million from NSF to design and hire the fabricators and the evaluators to get the right level museum people. But in the end we drilled every single hole ourselves. We came over from Flagstaff or from Albuquerque and drilled all the holes. We're still maintaining the trail cause the park doesn't seem to have the manpower to keep it up. We were just there this year replacing some markers. So anyway, that's a short history of my career in Grand Canyon. Some climbing because I was affected by this bug to understand the deeper history that's recorded in the rocks. The bottom line from a geologic point of view, it's a very young canyon geologically, five or six million years, but it's carved into some very old rocks which are exposed in the walls. Thanks very much. I'll be glad to answer questions. (applause) Is there anything that you want to know about the geology of the park?

Audience question: The canyon's six million years old, that's when it started forming and obviously it's still forming, but is there like a timeline over how fast the canyon formed?

KK: Yes, five or six millions years ago, the Colorado River was born as a continental scale river carrying water from the Rockies to the Gulf of California. It found its way through this old canyon and started carving Grand Canyon five or six million years ago. The Canyon's deepening at a rate of about a piece of paper every year, and that adds up to about a 150 meters per million. That's an average rate. Sometimes it agrades during glacial times, and sometimes it cuts. So we get long-term averages. We have a pretty good idea now of the rate at which the buzz saw is carving through the rocks. Yes?

Audience question: There's one thing I read, I don't know, a few years ago, I'm wondering if that's discounted where there was this lake, Kaibab Lake I think it was...

KK: Lake Bidahochi, Hopi Lake.

Audience question: Hopi Lake, yeah. Is there anything to that where there was this breach of a huge lake and that caused rapid erosion at some point?

KK: Yes, very much to that. That's how the river itself... If you focus in on that five to six million year timeframe, how did the water get from the Colorado Plateau to the Gulf? The two main ideas were lake spillover, which is what you're referring to, and the other one is headward erosion where the streams down in the Basin and Range cut up into the Plateau and capture the water. Lake spillover is, in fact, the preferred mechanism now and the paper that Laurie and I just wrote on groundwater movement leading or helping lake spillover for the downward integration. So the water found its way from the high ground to the low ground, with a combination of lake spillover and groundwater sapping it's called. Okay, great. (applause)

End Karl Karlstom talk (29:44)

Steve Grossman talks about his work with North American Climbing Archives

SG: Thank you Karl. I'm gonna talk a little bit about the work that I'm doing with the North American Climbing History Archives and I've gotta change a tape and get on to the next climbing presentation. The mission of NACHA, the North American Climbing History Archives, is pretty simple—to gather documents, celebrate climbing history and enrich word and artifacts, with special emphasis on personalities and events in North America and fostering climbing culture. Now, the last bit, fostering climbing culture, is what these events really try to do. Get younger climbers to meet older climbers, hear about each others' experience, put something behind the names that you read in the guidebook, and fill in a little bit of history. Personally I couldn't get enough history when I was a young climber. I read everything I could lay my hands on and when I would go climb something that I knew a little bit about or knew about the people that did it, it just added to my experience, as well as, of course, wondering, you know, how the heck did these guys get up this with hard-soled shoes and a rack of soft iron pitons. It just makes you think a little bit and appreciate what people went through to get up there. We're in the process right now of getting some website work done. NACHA got nonprofit status very quickly back in November of 2014. All the money you're spending here for tickets, raffle tickets, buying posters, any of that stuff is tax deductible. If you are ever challenged or pressed on that please contact me and I'll provide documentation to back that up if the IRS gives you a bad time. We have these posters that are up here. At the moment I'm getting them signed by all the speakers. Those of the speakers that signed them that want one, they're yours for the taking. I think we have a few less posters than speakers here so if you don't want one and you've signed one please go ahead and leave it so that we can have one for Greg and one for me (laughter). The unsigned posters are \$20 if you'd like one. We have a few extras of those, about 20 of them signed and about 20 that are available that are unsigned. Just let me know, I'll roll one up and send it home with you.

But, yeah, this division for NACHA, the division for a lot of this footage that's being saved is a thing called The Climbing Museum, which is a multimedia website, personality profiles, regional histories, information on the development of technique and gear, all of it available by a couple of clicks in. That's where the younger climbers are these days, that's how people get their information. Bricks and mortar

museums and things like that, have become a bit of a thing of the past in terms of impact. If you would like to support NACHA, you know how to contact me. If you're a speaker at this event I'm pretty easy to find out there. If you punch Steve Grossman out into the web and do a search you'll find a lot of the stuff I posted on the SuperTopo website where I've shared a lot of historical information, almost 3,000 images and scanned pages. If you want to support what I'm doing, if you like the vision that NACHA has, by all means write me a check. This is much bigger than one or two people, and we're gonna need a lot of help to get this stuff manifested and done. It's a big, long project.

I'm also working on the biography of Tom Frost that's gonna be published here in the next year or so. 220 images, 50,000 words. It's Tom's story and he has a lot to say to everybody. Supporting films, supporting books, supporting this website development and manifestation is the kind of work that's laying ahead of us out there. I also do a thing called the Elevated Lives Project, which is a series of full biographical interviews with climbers of record and other important individuals. I'll sit down with somebody and research what they've done, go through the years, and they'll tell me as much as they want to do. I have hundreds of hours of such recorded interview footage now, so the next step is to get that onto a website or make it accessible to people who want to come in and research. The real driver here is we have all these lovely museums and museum book collections that are supported and paid for by organizations like the American Alpine Club, but there really exists nobody in there doing research. I'm hoping through the Elevated Lives Project to provide a basis for deeper inquiry if somebody wants to come and do that. I'm hoping that, you know, some of our stories, as older climbers, will catch fire with younger climbers and they'll want to come in and write an article or write a book. I'm gonna go switch the tape here and we'll get to the first presentation. I'll be back in a moment. (34:38)

Steve Grossman introduces Jim Haggart talk (JH) (36:18)

SG: All right, our next presentation is by Jim Haggart. Jim Haggart wrote in his short bio they ask all the speakers to put together—I'm nearly 62 now, lived in Arizona since 1960 to '63 at which time I first visited the Grand Canyon. Moved back to Arizona in 1970, got started hiking in the Grand Canyon in '71. During the 70s I climbed in southern Arizona, the Grand Canyon, Yosemite, Tahquitz, and the Wind River Range, with numerous first ascents in Wyoming and Arizona. I got my Bachelor of Science in Geology at the UofA in Tucson in '79, then a PhD at the University of California in Davis, also in geology, in 1984. After I graduated from Davis I moved to Canada and took a position as a research scientist with the Geological Survey of Canada. My work has taken me all of the BC coast mountains and coastal BC as well as the Canadian Arctic and internationally. Although my serious mountaineering has ended, I do continue to scramble in the BC mountains. I'm closing in on a hundred Grand Canyon summits, depending on how you define them, and hope to have a hundred this year. I would certainly appreciate any offers of help in getting up the remaining technical ones. (laughter) So, those of you young bucks that are just getting into this, lend a hand to the folks that need a little bit of help getting on to the summits here (laughter) cause, you know, as the Beatles once said, "We all can get by with a little help from our friends." (laughter) Extend your hand to these folks that want to polish off the last of these technical summits and round out their Grand Canyon climbing experiences. You're gonna get a taste of who they are by speaking here. So, by all means, rope them up and get them on up these things. (laughter) So let's bring to the stage with a warm round of applause Jim Haggart. (applause)

Begin Jim Haggart (JH) presentation (38:22)

JH: Well, thanks a lot, Steve. I want to thank Steve and Mimi for inviting me to present to the symposium. It's been a great experience yesterday, and today promises to be just as good. In fact, I was

talking to my good friend Art this morning and we both agreed that this is equal to doing a hike in the Canyon. (laughter) With that I can dispense with another four days of backbreaking and go back to Canada tomorrow. Yeah. I named my talk here "The Innocence Among the Temples" because I think it reflects, in some way, the innocence that many of us had when we first started climbing in the Canyon, and hiking. You'll notice here that there are four co-authors on this talk. Three of them are in the audience today and I would encourage them to come up here if they want, but hopefully you get a chance to meet them and talk with them as well. Not all the people who have participated in the climbs are on the talk but they're, of course, looked after and considered in our thoughts as well. I'll be talking about the other individuals as we go through the climbs. Yesterday Tom Martin gave us a brief introduction, I guess, to the history of Grand Canyon climbing. I'd like to think that a significant level of technical expertise was brought to Grand Canyon climbing by Robert Brewster Stanton. Stanton was the engineer for a pretty impressive project to build a railroad at grade through the Grand Canyon down to the Gulf of California. As Stanton writes in his various publications, "to undertake a preliminary survey of a great railway line and exploration of a hitherto almost unknown country." This was his justification for taking this expedition. He knew that to get the financial backing for such a grand adventure or quest, he would have to bring lots of documentation back to the financial backers in New York City and elsewhere who were gonna put the money up to build this railroad. So a big part of his planning was to take and document, to take cameras and document as much of the railway route as possible. He did this, he says here, "We could not take these profits of Wall Street to the canyons, hence we must bring the canyons to the profits."

Over the course of his expedition Stanton took nearly 22 photographic negatives covering about over a thousand miles of the Canyon. This stands as a tremendous documentation record of the Canyon at that time, and that's gonna figure into the talk in a little bit here. Stanton's stories are summarized in several volumes. *Down the Colorado*, which was published quite a bit later in 1965, is essentially my favorite Canyon story, and it's written by Stanton. It's basically compiled from his observations. I think he has a wonderfully eloquent way of speaking and describing the Canyon. There has been another publication by Smith and Crampton in 1987 which basically detailed a lot of the notes that Stanton compiled during the course of his expedition.

The Stanton expedition was initially ill fated. Most of you probably know the history. They started out in early 1889 and lost several members of the expedition in Marble Canyon, including Frank Brown who was kind of the financial backer of the expedition. So they abandoned it at that point. But Stanton came back later the next year/early the next year and started again at Marble Canyon. They floated down and by February 9th they found themselves at the mouth of Crystal Creek. Here was the camp. At Crystal Creek unfortunately they lost the services of Harry McDonald. Harry McDonald, by all accounts, was probably the most capable person on the expedition but he was having problems getting along with some of the other members of the expedition, depending on whose account you read. I've got a couple of quotes here from Stanton that I want to get right, so you have to let me refer to my notes. This page of Stanton's notebook here details the receipt that he had Harry McDonald sign for him. Here's Harry McDonald's signature. It says received of Robert B. Stanton a check on State International Bank of Denver for \$197 in full settlement of all things of whatsoever nature against the said Robert B. Stanton or the Denver-Colorado Canyon Pacific Railroad. Cheap, cheap deal, huh? Stanton got McDonald for only \$197. Pretty good deal. But anyway, Stanton decided to leave, I'm sorry, McDonald decided to leave and head to the North Rim. He was familiar with the Canyon so he felt competent in doing that.

At the same time Stanton decided we're gonna climb the great north wall and look upon this wonder for ourselves. So at that point Stanton was down here at Crystal Creek. He didn't really appreciate how far

that great north wall was away from him, (laughter) right? Here's Crystal down here and here's the great north wall depending where you draw it. And, of course, they had snow up on the rim. They could see that from their distance. So the next morning they took off and Kane straps the camera and tripod on his back. "We are supplied with biscuits, coffee and bacon but carry no water since we hope to reach the snow before night." (laughter) Typical planning for a Canyon expedition. (laughter) Here's Stanton's crew. Stanton himself, John Hislop and Elmer Kane, capable fellows no doubt. They started up and Stanton's notes, this actually is a summary from an article he wrote for the *Cosmopolitan* magazine, he writes here, he starts his description, he says "It is but a simple matter to ascend the granite slopes of the inner gorge and to reach the top of the overlying sandstone, and from there to walk the gentle declivities that reach to the base of the towering marble cliffs forming the inner rim of the upper pass." So, you know, this sounds like you can go right from Crystal Rapid here up to the Tonto and then walking the gentle declivities (laughter) below the towering marble cliffs. Presumably Stanton ascended from Crystal and then walked the Tonto somewhere to the north. Exactly where he went is a matter of some conjecture, and has been.

A popular account of this climb was written up by Stanton in this article for the *Cosmopolitan* in 1993. I got a couple of quotes from the *Cosmopolitan* but I think... You know what I found on the internet, it's really interesting because when I agreed to give this talk I was really excited and thought, wow, this is gonna be great. Then I realized six summits and I had no slides of any of them (laughter) so what am I gonna show? So I went on the internet and started typing in Tower of Ra, you know, whatever I could find. I found a bunch of neat historical stuff including Stanton's notes of his expedition, which are in the New York Public Library. Rather than reading Stanton's *Cosmopolitan* article, which was written for the popular press, I think it's much more impressive to review his notes because he records very succinctly what he encountered. Being a geologist myself, I take notes in very similar field books as this. So it's a very personal attachment for me to read Stanton's notes.

I want to just read a couple of notes describing his ascent of the Ra climb, or what we think might be the Ra climb. (pause) At the top of the page here it says, "Climbed to top of granite and first bench of sandstone, 1025 feet and talus buttes." So that's going up to the top of the Tapeats. Then, "Follow upslope, get on a bench of marble and go a long distance to right towards river." Well, now, that sounds kind of puzzling. We'll elaborate on that in the next slide or two. Oops. Uh oh, I went back to the beginning. (pause) Okay. Then we have, "Go back far to the left-hand point, climb along ledge then up and over a narrow divide, up through a crack. Very difficult. Then around left side of point, start up a crack. Hislop and Kane help me. Come to place they can't help me. (laughter) Swing myself around point. Whole body in air, small toe and finger holds. Straight down below eight hundred to one thousand feet." (laughter) It just doesn't get any better than this. (laughter) "Start up another crack, bouldering crack. Hislop gets up. Kane stoops, I stand on his back. Hislop takes my left hand, I steady with my right and he lifts me bodily in the air over the boulder. Afraid to trust heavy loose rock that had held both Hislop and me when in air. Go further up, come to place on the backbone two feet wide. Approximately three hundred feet down on either side. Crawl over, pushing off loose rocks (laughter). Wind blowing. Climbed third crack inside boulder and out through hole to top. Reach top of this." And then finally, "Walk around and camp. Plenty good cedar wood but no water." What a tremendous accounting of a climb.

I think we can all see in Stanton's record, the elements of our climbing experiences together. We rely on our partners to get us up the cliff, the uncertainty of knowing the route, pushing on in light of that, and finally achieving success at the top. It's quite an epic experience. I really recommend going through Stanton's notes as an experience in its own right. So, keep in mind they had this big heavy camera on

their back as part of this as well. When they got to the top they had to bivouac. Fortunately plenty of good fire wood. Then the next morning they got up and they took a photo here. This is the photo on the left that Stanton took on the morning of February 11th. You can see this drainage here, which is cutting into the Tapeats which looks like this one, and then Crystal Creek is down here. This, of course, is the South Rim off to the distance. It looks like this photograph was taken from approximately this point where the star is. But, you know, it's interesting because Stanton in his popular account, he writes, "We hastened to the top of the butte behind us to better see the drama of the opening day." So what does that mean? Does that mean he went to the top of the Tower of Ra? Does it mean he went to the top of the ridge here, the ridge of Supai? It's kind of up in the air; we really don't know.

In the 1960s a couple of the pioneers here, or predecessors of the current generation, I guess, started doing recon work. These three fellows were quite interested in the Stanton, Kane and Hislop account and history. Harvey Butchart, Doc Marsten and Donald Davis all did recon work in the Crystal Creek area to try and resolve where exactly it was that Stanton and his party went up. The best shot that they came up with, the best idea, was this big buttressed face which is at the northwest end of the Tower of Ra. The Tower of Ra is up here and this is the big buttressed face. Here's a good picture that Harvey Butchart took showing Ra, and then this buttressed face over here, which is shown here in a Doc Marsten photo. So the thinking was they made up their way up this Redwall in through here, and those were aerial reconnaissance. Then Harvey and Donald Davis actually went in on the ground and did a little more detailed looking. They actually settled on looking at this face again and they figured this had to be it. And, in fact, if you go into the Huntington Library archives you'll find this photograph in which they've actually, both Harvey and Donald Davis, drew in the lines that they thought the party had taken. And you'll notice... You remember when Stanton described his ascent he said, "We traversed a long marble ledge back towards the river to the right," well, this is certainly a long marble ledge, right? And then he talks about going up through various cracks above that. As far as I know nobody has reproduced this route or gone up this. I'd love to know if somebody has. I know Tom Martin was saying that he found a route up through the Redwall closer to the river. It certainly seems like a great hike that's waiting to be done there.

Interestingly, in the late 70s Robert Webb and various colleagues undertook an expedition to do a lot of rephotographing of Robert Stanton's expedition photographs. They mostly confined themselves to the river course, right. Webb was talking to Robert Euler, the archaeologist at the Grand Canyon, and he suggested that since Euler has this helicopter that flies him all over the place maybe he could stop on Ra and try and find where Stanton took that photograph from. Euler, in Webb's book, has a really neat account of doing just that. He landed on Ra and then started walking around and found what looked to him to be the closest, you know, closest spot. I mean, it does look very close. Here's this big rock sticking out here in both places, this little rock sticking up over here. To top it off he looked down between his feet and he found the ground glass from the camera lens that Stanton had dropped out of his camera. Well, and it wasn't a... Fortunately Stanton had spare lenses in his kit so he was able to continue photographing, but that was the clincher. Euler knew he had the spot. Unfortunately, it's not clear to me that Euler documented exactly where this photograph was taken. (laughter) So it's a little problematic still, but it does line up with what we were suggesting earlier which is the Redwall rim looking to the west-southwest. So anyways, Butchart and Donald Davis did some further recons. Harvey had done a fly-by and he found this what looked to be a possible break through the Redwall to the east of Ra. Ra would be up here and Osiris would be over here. Donald Davis and he went down into the Canyon to try and check this out. Unfortunately, the Redwall was a little too tough for Harvey but Donald Davis went up. He actually went up to the saddle between Ra and Osiris and then went up to the summit block and walked around it trying to find a way up.

Now we get to the start of our ascents. I'm gonna step away from Ra for just a moment to tell you about the climb... I'm gonna talk about the climbs we did in chronologic order. The first summit we looked at in this area, or took on in this area, was Horus. Scott Kronberg and I, Scott down here on the bottom and myself on the top, these photos are taken on Ship Rock. This is a truly magical experience that Scott had allowed me to reexperience because he sent me these old photographs. I had no idea these photographs existed. He sent them to me about two weeks ago and said "Oh, by the way, here we are on Ship Rock." Talk about a flood of memories coming back. Thanks so much for that, Scott. But Scott and I decided we were gonna go in and do Horus. Don't ask me why we picked Horus. Horus is pretty much a very nondescript temple or butte that sits between Set here and Ra over here. It really doesn't have much relief or no spectacular nature. I have a feeling that at the time we thought we're gonna do all these things and Horus seemed to be the most remote so let's do that one first. I don't know. But in any event that's where we decided to go. Our trip took us down from Yaqui Point, of course, down to the river, and then downriver and up through the Grand Canyon Supergroup, and then across the Tonto here to our camp between 91 Mile and Trinity. I can remember having a Holubar mountaineering tent, at the time. That's the kind of gear we traveled with in those days, and I was wearing Alpspitz mountaineering boots, which actually turned out to be a Godsend later on.

Audience question: You did that in one day?

JH: What?

Audience question: Did you do that in one day?

JH: That was one day, yeah. Our objective, of course, was Horus over here. We knew from looking at the east side of Horus that the Redwall was pretty imposing all the way around. This picture of Butchart's from the air also shows very imposing Redwall on the west side as well. So the only avenue that really presented an option to us was this Redwall skyline ridge here. The next morning we left our camp and we headed over to that ridge, and this was the route we found up. Of course, it's just an easy scramble up to this point. Then we had a little face-climb and I remember it being like 5.7-ish, but I've since talked to Tom Martin who told me he went up this ridge and it was a piece of cake. So I don't (laughter) know, he must have obviously found a different route and bully for him. (laughter) Once we did that little pitch, it was just shattered Redwall to the top but we still ran out the rope cause it was so spooky going through that stuff. Here was the Redwall ridge right here that we went up. Once on top of the Redwall then we had a big surprise because we encountered a bunch of all this camp debris sitting over here. It was really puzzling to us what this was. I mean, this was obviously brought in by pack mule it was so abundant. Many thanks to Paul Davidson for these photos, by the way. I didn't have a camera at the time.

Continuing on then we had to go around the west side of Set and Horus to find a break through the Supai. This is as far as we got the first day. We found a really nice overhang there which was fortunate because it started to snow that night. I'll never forget that night. We had this beautiful overhang with a nice fire there with the snow falling gently outside the overhang and of course the fire, you know, reflecting off the snow was quite an experience. Then sometime in the early morning a big chunk of the Redwall here below us fell out. (laughter) We heard it first and we felt the rumbling and then you could see, in the vague shadows, you could see like dust. I'd never actually seen a rockfall but I guess that's the closest I've been to one in the Canyon. The next morning we continued up through the Supai, an easy 5th

class pitch here, and then we followed around and went up through the upper Supai band to the summit.

Now, our route, I don't have a photograph of it, but our route was on the other side of this wall. It was very close to the summit ridgeline here, the crest, because it was just a short distance from the top of the technical climb over to the summit. We did two pitches there. The first pitch was a moderate 5th class century box, kind of an alcove, and we got to a nice ledge at the top with a big boulder on it. I belayed Scott up and then he went off and took off on the second pitch. I started to move around this boulder on this ledge and I somehow...the boulder got the better of me and it pushed me out and I fell and swung. As it pushed me out it rolled over my foot but fortunately I had those big Alpspitz on, right, (laughter) and I didn't really notice a thing. Anyways, I was able to get back on the climb and I scrambled up the pitch that Scott had led and then we wandered over to the summit of Horus. Of course we found the usual Bradford Washington trash up there, you know, the big plastic balls and steel pipes and everything left from the surveying effort.

Now I understand there's a newer route on Horus and this was put up, I guess, by Pernell and Aaron Tomasi with Tom Martin. Somewhere here on east side of the uppermost part of the Suapi. After doing Horus we did three long rappels to get us down to the top of the Redwall and, at that point, we found this trail that was sitting up there. We didn't know about the aerial tramway surveyors at that point in time. But we found this trail and this was the distance that we could follow it with the time we had available. That trail turned up to be very beneficial for us because it went down through the Redwall here and there was actually some trail construction, and then we could just scoot around on the Tapeats, the Tonto, back to our campsite that night. It was really cool to find out about that.

Okay. So now we'll get back to Tower of Ra. I hope we can speed things up a little bit here because we're all gonna want to go home at the end of the day. Tower of Ra was a few months later in June. Decided to do this with my friends Barb and Art. The plan was that we were gonna go to Escalante Creek in Utah and hike down that for about 10 days and then come to the North Rim and try and get up this summit. This beautiful area of the Canyon on the north side. Of course, it's a little warm in June. This picture from Harvey Butchart's documentation shows again this Redwall route leading up to the saddle between Ra and Osiris. We left the rim here at Tiyo Point, went down to the Shiva's rim saddle, then worked our way down to the Redwall here, and then down to our campsite in Crystal Creek. In the middle of the night apparently, I woke up screaming because I was covered by toads. (laughter) I have no recollection of this, I guess I blotted it out because it was so traumatic.

Barb Zinn: We were all sleeping and he woke up going, "The toads are coming, the toads are coming!" (laughter)

JH: I guess we were high on a few other things than just the summit. (laughter) The next morning we proceeded south and worked our way up though that Redwall climb. It was pretty dicey for sure. Of course, we got to the area where Donald Davis had taken his photo showing the saddle. Then we worked up onto the summit where there was a short technical pitch here, and then we went up to the summit. As the map shows, this is Art's map fortunately where he... This is the only good documentation that shows our route up Ra. We circumnavigated the summit block and then we went up on the south end there, which would be in this particular area right here on Pernell Tomasi's photo. We don't remember too much about the climb. It was moderate 5th class. Started out, it seemed to be our recollection, it was kind of in a chimney and then the second pitch was a more open face. The younger people probably have much more details on this that they can fill in the gaps.

The next climb I went on in the area was Tower of Set with Bruce Grubbs, otherwise known as Bog. Set we knew, we'd been in there. Scott and I had been in to do Horus and we knew that we'd found this trail down through the Redwall here. On a previous hike I noticed that it looked like you could get down from the Tonto Trail to the river in this fault ravine. That fault ravine continues across and actually forms the break in the Redwall between Set and this butte. So that's exactly what we did. We brought a little Tahiti canoe down, what was the canoe, Bruce?

Bruce: It was a pool toy, wasn't it? (laughter)

JH: We couldn't afford nice canoes at that point. We brought the pool toy down. We did have a paddle, that's for sure, I remember the paddle. We managed three ferry trips across, you know, one for each pack and one for the third person. We stashed the boat and paddle and then we headed up and camped up here on top of Tower of Set. Well, next day we repeated the route that Scott and I had done to get up through the Horus/Set saddle. Fortunately the climbing wasn't too technical, well, it wasn't technical on Set at all other than the low 5th class pitch through the Supai here. We just had a 3rd class ramp system that goes up this end of Set. It was a great day that went without too much epic concern. We did the same set of rappels here off the east side of the saddles, three rappels. I think they're about a 150 and 150 feet in length, each of them. Then we realized that this trail down here that Scott and I had stumbled upon was more extensive than we originally thought. We were actually able to follow it around the Redwall rim to this point here where it kind of died out. Paul Davidson has been up there since and he's gonna talk about this a little bit himself. I hope I'm not giving away too much of his talk, but he graciously loaned these photos. I believe this photo here shows the dump at the north end of the trail. Just short of the north end of the trail, there was a big Supai boulder and under this boulder we found a ton of rope. Bruce estimated about 5,000 feet. There were pulleys in there and cables *and* there were railway flares dating from 1919. So, what did the two enterprising canyon climbers do? They decided to see if the railway flare would still light. (laughter) Bruce said afterwards, "Probably shouldn't have done that." (laughter)

So that was our adventures in the Ra area. Now we're gonna shift gears a little bit and move to the eastern part of the Grand Canyon and look at a number of climbs that I did with friends along the Butte Fault. We'll start with a trip that Bruce and I did in early '78 where we tackled a few big ones here. On the left here is Temple Butte, majestic, and then even more grander on the right is Chuar. Beautiful Tom Martin photo and I tell you, whenever I see Tom's photos I think of Gunnar Widforss. The colors that he generates in these photos and the magnificence of the landscapes are just so grand. Our trip in January of '78 started at the head of the Tanner Trail. We went down to the river then hiked up the river to Carbon Creek, crossed in that little pool toy again. This time we each had our own pool toy for safety's sake. (laughter) I remember mine got a little swamped at one point, so it was pretty dicey there. We stashed the gear at the river there and then hiked up this fork of Carbon Creek to a point just underneath the west face of Temple.

Now Temple, you can see, has two summits in the Supai. Imposing Redwall on the east side, but on the west side of the north end it's fairly broken. Here's the picture that Bruce took from the air. You can see the broken nature of the Redwall here. It looks pretty easy, doesn't it, but it turns out it's actually kind of spooky 4th. Well, we called it 4th class although we didn't rope it because it just felt like everything was gonna go on us at any moment, just really kind of creepy. Anyways, we got above that and then an easy break through the Supai. Then we walked down to the south end there and went up a gulley on the southwest side to the summit block, which is basically just a standalone boulder if I recall. We did use a

rope and a piece of protection there to protect a boulder move which has a really nasty landing. Then after rappelling off that, we walked back to the north and did the north summit. A really fine start to our trip. Later that day, we put the packs on and then hiked up over the pass and down to 60 Mile Creek.

At this point our plan was to do Chuar but we thought we're in the area, let's go take a look at Awatubi Crest which is here to the north. Here's a picture of Awatubi. Not particularly imposing as a summit but quite unique in the fact that the beds are vertical. I'm not sure of any other peaks in the Grand Canyon that have this kind of a geometry of the strata, where the beds are near vertical. That's on the west side. This is taken from the north, incidentally, looking down the Horse Thief Trail with Chuar in the background. This is a picture from Tom Martin which shows the east side of Awatubi. You'll notice these big flat Supai ledges out here. Well, they turned out to be a Godsend for us because after we went to the summit, here, of Awatubi we could see down to the west that there were hundreds of potholes of water, many thousands of gallons of water there. Even in January we needed some of that water.

The next day we decided to head up Chuar. Chuar is a very imposing butte from all sides. This is from the south. This is from the northeast. We were a little concerned about how we were going to get up this. Another concern that we had was, would we run into any debris from the 1956 aerial collision. We didn't think that we would but it wasn't totally known in our minds that we wouldn't, and at this point in time there hadn't been any reclamation of the materials. I understand the Park Service has gone in subsequently and removed most of the larger materials. The closest debris that we expected to see was down here on this fin of Redwall here, but we would be up here on the summit. So we were kind of, you know, nervous about that. Nonetheless we proceeded up the next morning. Worked our way up this ridge here and then along the base of the Coconino to the second gulley, the second major gulley here that goes up the west side of the north end of Chuar. The climbing, here... Here's a nice picture showing that gulley. There's an easy class like a 5.0 pitch at the bottom, short, and there's a 5.0 pitch at the top. At least that's what we called it. I know people have gone up there without a rope themselves. One person's 5.0 is another person's 3rd class and impossible for others. Nonetheless we got on top and we circumnavigated the summit taking in all the views. Fortunately there was no debris and there was no cairns, so we built a cairn. We did see some debris down here on the Redwall rim.

Finally, the last summit I want to talk about is Kwagunt Butte which is the next one north from Awatubi. This had a little bit bigger party, myself and Bruce and Dennis Abbink. I've lost touch with Dennis, everybody has, so we don't know what he looks like even then. (laughter) If anybody knows of Dennis Abbink please tell him to get in touch with us so we can put a picture there, right. (laughter) The other major player on this climb was Larry Treiber. Larry was a tremendous mentor for me. I remember getting my start in climbing in the Phoenix area and spending many nights in DMS, Desert Mountain Sports, telling stories and listening to Larry. Larry was a superb climber for his generation, very strong and very skilled. One of the best climbs I ever did in the Canyon was the standard route on Hayden. I did that with Larry right around this time. That magical day with the wind blowing through our hair, you know, and just one on the rope was just really special to me. Unfortunately Larry's no longer with us, but he was one of the guiding inspirations for this particular climb.

This was our longest trip. We started here at the Saddle Mountain trailhead and by the time we got up to Saddle Mountain, the saddle itself, there was like three feet of snow so we had to take snowshoes up there. We stashed them in the saddle and as we're going down it starts snowing pretty heavily. Fortunately, as we came around Marion Point and started in this bay...well, I guess the star's is a little bit high...but we're back in this bay and it started to come down pretty good. We see an overhang above the trail. We went and jumped under the overhang and it was wonderful. It was a beautiful place to get

away from the snow. In fact, it snowed all that night and it snowed all the next day. We were just holed up under this overhang, the four of us, reading books and trading jokes and, you know, eating and doing all the things you do. On the third day, in midmorning, the storm started to clear so we decided to head down to Nankoweap Creek. Then day four we hiked downriver to Malgosa and then humped a bunch of water up to our base camp at the base of Chuar. Chuar has a pretty imposing north face. What you see on the right skyline here is pretty much the most gentle façade of Chuar. We were pretty intimidated by this butte. This is a head-on shot of that west face. This picture by Pernell Tomasi... Well, the name is up there. I must have moved the photo but I didn't bring the name down. Thanks so much for providing these photos, Pernell. But this shows the nature of the climbing. Steep basal Coconino, broken and then a very steep headwall through the upper Toroweap and Kaibab.

We started up on day five and we worked our way up to the saddle here, up this talus cone. Then there was a 5.8 step across to get onto the Coconino, a boulder move to get onto the Coconino. Then we had about four pitches up through the Coconino, all relatively short, which were basically 3rd class ramps connected by easy 5th class moves. It just took a lot of difficult route finding and Larry did most of the leading through that, back and forth and weaving in and out. So that shows that section. Then from there, it was a fairly easy scramble up through the upper part of the Coconino, and then the lower part of the Toroweap, and across that horizontal ledge. At that point, then, we were on the main part of the upper part of the wall. We put up two more pitches. Dennis did a wonderful lead up this chimney here at the start. Our recollection is that was 5.82 to get around the boulder at the base of the chimney, and it was easier climbing in the chimney above. Then the second pitch above that was an easier midclass pitch that went up to the left and ended below a big overhang.

At that point, the climb was done for the day so we had to rappel down. Took us a rappel to get down, for Dennis and I to get down to here, and then two rappels for all of us to get down to the base of the Coc. We went back down to camp. In the morning, reading the notes I can't believe it, it's like 1500 feet up to the saddle from our camp, at sunrise we were ready to go on the climb. I would probably still be in bed at sunrise today. We jumared up the fixed ropes that we'd left and then started up the final two pitches. Dennis did a brilliant lead up this overhang that was the sixth pitch, and then I managed to get us up the final pitch to the summit. That was probably one of the most spectacular and impressive routes that I've ever done in the Canyon. I've learned that since we did this climb, it's called the Sunflower Route, I don't know why, I don't know who named it, but it certainly wasn't us. So if anybody has any information about that I'd appreciate knowing about it. So that sunrise is the climax.

I just want to talk a little bit here about what we experienced back then climbing. It was definitely a different era and the equipment that we had was relatively unsophisticated by today's standards. However, we thought we were miles ahead of the people in the 50s who were climbing with hemp rope and, you know, wooden pack frames and Army boots and things like that. We did have our mountaineering boots and our Kelty frame packs. And we had our Svea stoves, which were reliable but very heavy. And, of course, we had to carry our white gas for those stoves in fuel bottles, which inevitably leaked into your food. Another fond memory I have is the Mallory hand flashlight, which most of the time that Mallory hand flashlight was in my mouth cause I was trying to cook at night or tighten a guideline on a tent in a storm. You didn't have headlamps back then so you put your Mallory in your mouth. We also had very little knowledge about what we were getting into. The map base we had was the 15-minute topographic series; we didn't have the 7 ½'s back then. The only real bible that we had was *Grand Canyon Treks* by Harvey Butchart, and Harvey would, you know, give very generalized approaches to places. If we got in trouble we had no cell phones, no sat phones, no PLDVs, etcetera. We just had to figure out our own way out. As you might have noticed, we had minimum photographic

documentation. Cameras were heavy, they were expensive. For high school and college students, film was expensive and then you had to wait to get it processed. All those things working together meant that we very often didn't have cameras with us. And then, of course, once you got back, who did you tell, like how did you tell the world about your climb? There was no Facebook or internet at that time. Basically you'd go to the mountaineering shop and you'd tell your friends at the shop. You'd also sit down and you'd write by hand a letter to Harvey Butchart telling what you had done. A couple of months later you'd get a response saying "Very well, very good job, gentlemen. Thank you for filling me in and keeping me up to date." That was tremendous praise, let me tell you, tremendous praise. I want to thank Pernell Tomasi, Tom Martin, and Paul Davidson for providing wonderful photos. Donald Davis and Jim Ohlman have given me great...in discussions we've had. I want to thank my parents in particular because they were very nervous about many of these adventures and they let me go off none the same. And then, of course, all the climbing partners we've had down through the years. Finally, the tremendous Harvey Butchart who provided so much inspiration and guidance for us. Thanks very much.
1:22:02 (applause)

SG: Any questions for Jim?

TM: I've got a question for Barb Zinn.

Barb: Yes?

TM: You know, it's been a day and a half of these incredible presentations. What was it like being the only woman out there? (laughter)

Barb: You know, I think that miss Tibbetts is here today, is she not?

TM: Is she?

Barn: I heard she was gonna be.

TM: Is Ellen Tibbetts here?

Ellen Tibbetts: I'm not going on.

TM: All right, there's two of you. (laughter)

Barb: You know what, there was three or four of us out there. I was just one of four. I mean, you know, we didn't see anybody else. You know, I was... If you want to go out you go out.

JH: Thanks very much. (applause)

End Jim Haggart (JH) presentation (1:23:25)

SG: I've gotta say it's really wonderful that so many of you inquisitive academic minds showing up for this event to talk. I really appreciate that background history and everything else. Let's take a 15-minute break here, stretch your legs, and we'll be back. I'll call you back in in a few moments.

Steve Grossman introduces George Bain (GB) presentation (1:46:33)

SG: All right, everybody. Let's get the lights down here and we can get on with the next presentation. The next formation we're gonna be discussing is gonna be two climbs. George Bain is here to talk about his route on Mount Hayden. He's been getting a little bit of flak for getting credit for the first ascent and that's never my intention. It was climbed before George got there, but he's gonna come up and tell us about his route along with Abra Watkins and Joe Sharber on Mount Hayden. So let's give him a round of applause. (applause)

Begin George Bain (GB) presentation (1:47:34)

GB: Well, there's that hat I told you about yesterday that I was wearing when we went to Zoroaster (laughter). Turns out it smells okay when it's dry and it kind of stinks if you get it wet. I didn't think a hat could be that old but my wife said, "That's the hat you were wearing when we met in 1978." I said "No," so I went and looked at that photo and she was right. (laughter) So there it is. It also has fleas, so. This was Joe Sharber's idea again. Joe, Abe and some other guys had climbed the original route on Mount Hayden a year or two before. It goes up the back side there. This is looking out, of course, from Point Imperial down into the Nankoweap basin. I think that's Kwagunt there you've heard about, and lots of other cool stuff. Hancock we heard about the other day is down, maybe that thing? So Joe had the idea and this time he actually came along on the trip that he had the idea for. This splinter crack that goes up the center of the face here. Notice that tree there's still alive. This is a photo from the rim in 1977 and there's that splinter crack again. We brought along some big old cowbell-type pitons called bombs cause we thought we were gonna have to nail out the roof of this cave here. Well, we did that story. So, of course, it starts out with everybody's favorite climbing wear on the trail. Here's the guys. Joe Mulnix who, coincidentally, had the nickname "The Crusher", his last name's not Barklett. He went on some climbs with us. He liked these things, too. We also had lots of those. Joe helped us carry our stuff into the base of the climb. There's Joe with his camera. There's Abe. He's done the first Afro-American ascent of Mount Hayden the year before. Here's a view from a condor strapped with a camera flying over. (laughter) I did not steal this image from Google Earth. Here's Hayden. It's one of the only summits in the Canyon that's a really good rock climb. You can park in the cave parking lot and look at the thing. There's these little cages of chain link fence on the rim that we call monkey cages to keep the tourists from falling off the rim. We'll talk more about those monkey cages later. The approach route...and this used to be a nice spruce-fir forest, kind of like the climb to Snowbowl. Big forest fire came along 15 or 20 years ago. Now it's an ocean of thorn bushes. *Rubinia neomexicana* which is a locust bush.

The approach hike is just down this ravine, out these nice ridges. In 1977 we weren't smart enough to know there was a day hike, so we carried giant packs down and we stayed two nights down in this nice red campsite here. There's Woolsey Butte, here's Sullivan Butte that somebody talked about yesterday. There's the brush ravine. We got the wrong ravine when we went to Sullivan. We knew the distance and the time and we made an eighth of a mile an hour contour in Gamble's oak and manzanita. Three engineers who keep track of numbers. But anyway, that's another story. Here's a bird's eye view of Hayden. The original route's kind of on that east side there. Nice view of Tuba City from up there. Oh, here's Hayden again. This is from the condor's belly cam. There's the original route, and then this face that we're gonna go up is on that vertical kind of northwest side there. This is from a much later trip. I climbed Hayden for the third time just a couple years ago with my friend Pat Conaghan and some other guys, but I threw these in just for nostalgia. (laughter) This is strictly against the rules. Don't anybody tell the Park Service that people actually carry clippers and removed the robinia by chopping the little branches off which, of course, just stimulates the damn things to grow faster. (laughter) There's a little yellow sheath that these criminals carry their little hedge clippers in.

So back to 1977. There's me and my old Kelty frame pack you've heard so much about. There's all that heavy crap we told you about and the Svea stove. Abe was prone to like bursts of enthusiasm. There's Joe Mulnix, the Crusher, who helped us carry our junk in and then went back to the rim. I'll talk about the funny thing he witnessed later. There's another shot of Abe. I think he was born and raised in Flagstaff, went on to get a PhD in biochemistry and works in the medical school in Shreveport, Louisiana. So we don't see him very often. Here's Mike Kuntzelman who helped me learn to climb. He was a Vietnam vet. He graduated from Flag High in 1968. Karlstrom...? Yeah, there's Karl. Karl's asking about this guy; they went to high school together. Mike went to NAU for a semester, decided it was boring, joined the Army, volunteered for Vietnam and was a medic. I met him when he came back to NAU as a physics student. Then he went to med school. Now he's a psychiatrist in Tucson.

I missed the pinnacle of my photographic career by being around the corner to the left looking for an easier way up through the beloved Hermit Shale you've heard so much about. I heard Joe shrieking and screaming at the top of his lungs. That's his butt there. He was hanging by his ankle from a tree with his head down here and making all kinds of shrieking and cursing noises. By the time I got back there he self-extricated. (laughter) Joe was leading this thing by pounding pitons into this lovely kitty litter like material that comes apart when you pound pitons into it. One of them popped and he ended up hanging there. But anyway, Joe recovered his composure. There he is up there getting ready to belay. There's Abe leading up the second pitch, I guess, making a little progress. Some of these photos are Joe's. He's sent them on a disk with no labels on them at all so you notice the different colors from different kinds of film.

There was a ranger on the North Rim who... We were so dumb in 1977, we thought we needed a permit from a climbing ranger. When we'd apply for a backcountry permit and tell them what we're doing, that was our first mistake, we told them what we were doing, they'd send us to the climbing ranger. The guy on the North Rim was a really nice fellow but he was giving us the third degree. Finally, this is at the North Rim Lodge the day before, he finally asked to see our climbing gear. We had a whole pickup full of all that heavy crap we carried around. He looked at that and went, "Oh, you guys are climbers." We went, "Yeah." He said "I had some guys up here last month with clothes line." So anyway (laughter) he was really nice. He was so nice when we came out to the rim...we didn't know this, but Crusher and Kuntzelman stayed on the rim cause they'd just helped us carry stuff. This guy had a spotting scope and was watching all our shenanigans, including some cigarettes that weren't tobacco and some other nonsense that happened (laughter). This is in the big chimney. We thought we had to nail up the roof up but it turns out there's... Oh, there we are in the summit already. There's kind of a wormhole exit in the back of the chimney and you just climb out and keep going.

We said this was a new route, we never found anyone who'd done it before, but as Steve just said it's definitely not the first ascent. The summit, if you cleaned some of the rubble off, could be like a roller skating rink. It's a spectacular summit to be on. For some reason everyone took their clothes off. (laughter) We mooned the North Rim and we mooned the South Rim while the ranger was watching through a spotting scope which had attracted a huge crowd of tourists that all wanted to look through the spotting scope. (laughter) They were all asking the ranger what we were doing. Well, our friends, of course, didn't let on that they knew who we were and they stood there listening. The ranger totally covered our butts. He said, "Oh, you know, those beer commercials they have on TV? If those guys find the thing they get the case of beer." (laughter) Anyway, time to get the hell out of there. There's Abe coming down. This is from a much later trip. These Banditos. I don't know if you guys can read that but somebody with the Banditos thinks that standing bad bolts on a perfectly good bolt is like... (laughter). I

don't know if that was there in '77 but when we went back years later we packed a comic and took a picture of that thing. Then, looks like the Crusher actually may have come in and helped us carry our junk back down from the base of the climb, too. There's a really strong base camp support crew we had there.

Got back to camp and, of course, these guys were... It was May, was kind of hot, they were really fond of taking their clothes off and dancing around. (laughter) Nobody is gonna believe this, and I wish I'd taken a photo of it, but you can see what that is. Now, there's no racial overtones here about black folks and watermelon, (laughter) but for some reason I thought it'd be really funny with a Kelty frame pack that carries the load really high on your back, cause I didn't have a good internal frame pack yet, something possessed me to put a watermelon in the god damn thing. (laughter) Then carried that all the way to the base of Mount Hayden where we stayed for two nights. This was when we got down from the climb, having some sacred soul brother watermelon (laughter). There is looking back up the route probably at sunset during the watermelon thing. The suns going down.

Somebody either sent me this or I stole it off the internet or something, but anyway, here's the picture you saw at the start and notice again that the tree's still alive. When I went back with Pat in 2012, I think it was, the tree had succumbed to the ravages of time like we're all doing, kind of falling apart. The route still looks the same but up there on the summit Pat did a really smart thing. Those monkey cages that keep the tourists from falling off the rim, before we left town Pat printed up a piece of paper that said, "Here's my email address. We're climbing Mount Hayden today, if you get any good photos email them to me." We got some really fantastic images including two of our party of five up on top there, the other three are still coming up the last pitch on the back side. So that's another cool trick you can do if there's a monkey cage to witness your adventure. The buttons quit working so for the last hurrah, who's climbed Mount Hayden in the room? Wow! That's probably, with Grapevine and Zoroaster, rated as the number one plum rock climb cause you park on a paved thing and do as a day hike, so. Okay. Thanks for listening. (applause)

End George Bain presentation (1:59:18)

Steve Grossman introduces Paul Davidson (PD) presentation (1:59:58)

SG: The next presenter for history of the summit of Mount Hayden is a long-time friend of mine. Basically known Paul Davidson since grade school. He's a year older than I am. When we got into high school we were debate partners at one point in time. I had just gotten into climbing pretty early in 1970 as a 6th grader. I got an early start at it and I introduced Paul to climbing in high school. He was wrestling at the time and, you know, had a really powerful physique. We actually wrestled a little bit and he used to be able to pin me even though I'm a much bigger guy just cause his technique was good. One night it took me a while to figure out I just had to pick him up off the ground to stop that from happening. (laughter) Paul at his peak power was able to do multiple one-finger arm pull-ups. Was really strong. I would hear him talking about this finger crack out there in the middle of nowhere in the Grand Canyon. You know, as soon as he went out with Abe to look at this thing I would hear about it. He eventually went out and did it. His wife Peggy Spencer lived across the street from me so it's kind of been an old... We've been friends for an awfully long time, very, very close friends. So with that introduction please welcome to the stage Paul Davidson. (applause) [familiarizing with the remote]

Begin Paul Davidson (PD) presentation (2:01:43)

PD: Thank you, Steve. It's good to see so many people I have known before. As you can see, I still have quite a powerful physique, (laughter) if I were to fall on you. (laughter) I actually pulled a fast one on Steve. I'm not gonna talk about Hayden cause I don't have any photos of it. No, I will a little bit. But I thought by this point everyone would be really, really bored with Canyon shots. This actually is the route, I'll describe this real quick. I'm not exactly sure where we went. I thought I'd get up here and since I'm an IT whiz I would just master this thing. The first pitch, I'm not sure if we went here or somewhere in here. I actually thought the crux of the climb was the first pitch but I'll get back to that. The stunning thing is really this crack here and then this beautiful stuff up here. As George said, Hayden is a climb you want to go do and this is probably, in my mind, one of the best climbs in the Canyon.

But I thought you'd much rather see slides of Australia. (laughter) Cause everyone's seen so much Canyon stuff and everybody talking about rocks so I'll... And there's some really weird stuff there. This actually is the Malai. It's a really fun sea stack. I got to do that with my son so that was a very special day. But, since everyone keeps dropping this guy's name I thought you'd want to see him. ...in Tasmania... this is John Middendorfer Ducey who was living there and was kind enough to let us borrow his garage for a couple nights, including when his water tank flooded. Then it flooded the garage because of the rains. We could not get a picture of the entire family because his daughter would not sit still long enough, which probably comes as no surprise to anyone that knows John. I will talk about Hayden, but I want to talk... As I was going through my slides, I realized that there was this period of time from around '81 to '83, as I was looking at the dates on the slides, where I had this incredible time of adventures in the Canyon. It started with Ross Hardwick and Jim Haisley and I believe it was Tim Coats...and we went in...and this is after George had, or I guess it was Annerino that wrote the article in Arizona Highways.

PD: Yeah. Of doing the south face of Zoro, so we thought we had to go do that. It was a spectacular climb. As everyone knows, it's, I don't know, some people think it's not a bad hump in there. I thought it was. (laughter) Yeah. This is the first pitch we did. When I was going through these slides I was looking at this thinking where did this even come from? I didn't think Scott Baxter was with us on the climb and I thought, well, wait, that hat is my wife's hat, what was she doing leading this pitch? (laughter) Then I came to realize I think it's probably me. That's my stuff on Zoro. We had a great time on that climb and I guess that's only had a couple ascents...down the southwest face? And we did it. I think that's probably it, right? It really deserves a lot more. It's a very serious climb. George's lead and the twilight traverse is quite substantial. It's maybe only of 5.9, but if you fall off up there chances are you are not going to survive. I think I put in some RP's and, you know, in the Toroweap-Coconino contact zone.

The next thing I did was we did the North Rim tour. Karl Karlstrom, Alan Williams and Jim Haisley, and this was a blast. You might have heard these horror stories. It's like eight days to get to the rim. If you're a skier, this has to be on your bucket list if you're a canyoneer. It is such a stunning thing to do. It's so much fun. We hit it in blue klister conditions and we skated to the rim. We didn't go down this north Kaibab trail. (laughter) I think I... It was a little odd because you're walking down, you know, carrying the skis, and then you hit this icefall. I think we're probably the guys that the ranger George was talking about who had the clothesline for climbing. (laughter) You can see I'm back there, I don't know what I'm doing, trying to maybe get an anchor or something. You get there and there's this huge icefall. If anyone wants to do any ice climbing in Arizona, I suspect right here's the place because this is in the Redwall and it just dives for hundreds of feet. But then you go around the corner and there's a little thing like this totally blocking the trail. We were just laughing and joking, and we went around the corner and somebody was stuck. So Karl grabbed the ice axe and he starts cutting steps. I'm going "Oh, God, at least

someone knows how to do this stuff.” Then later on Karl tells me he never ice climbed before. So it was a pretty good adventure.

Next thing we did, this was winter of '82, I believe, we went in to do Buddha. I think this was myself and Jim Haisley and Tim and Larry Coats. Buddha, again, is quite a hump. We didn't go through Phantom Canyon. We got up on the Esplanade and traversed that way. We came down Phantom. But, we got up there, we carried this big rack in, and we thought, wow, let's not repeat that climb, let's do a new climb. So we started looking around, looking around. Bruce struck to give us some info. We ended up looking over on this corner and we thought, well, this looks like a pretty good climb. It turned out to be one move of kind of a tricky boulder mantling thing and then a pretty easy chimney, and then we just walked to the summit from there. So here we are with this huge freaking rack and I think I put in one piece on the first pitch. So I looked at this climb and I said “Let's do this.” Tim and Larry were like (sound effect), and they just walked around it and got to the summit (laughter) and I talked Jim into doing this. So we got one pitch of like 5.9 climbing in and some really fun times. Also, behind that is Manas, it's called?

Audience: Manu.

PD: Manu, Manu. Really fun, fun climb. Some huge agave pits in here, by the way, from roasting agaves. This is kind of like Set, it's a walk up, but it's a hidden walk up. You have to find the right slump blocks and things to get up there. And, again, we carried the big rack over there. But then coming down Phantom Creek is really fun and spectacular. I wanted to put this picture in cause someone had mentioned Tom Davison, and he... We're coming down. I'm looking up here and somewhere up in here, it's either this or this, there's some bolts and webbing. I talked to Tom later and he said “Yeah, we went in there to try to climb that thing and...” It's a really stunning looking wall.

So next thing I did was... I'd already spent about five years ski racing...this is Ken Walters...and trying to catch Ken. Is Ken here today? No?

SG: He will be this afternoon.

PD: Okay, then I can say what I want about him. (laughter) Say what you want about Ken, Ken's very direct. He's an excellent skier, though. He won the Arizona Cup year after year after year after year and we just could never catch him. This is kind of an historical photo. This is Dugald Bremner. This might be the year that Dugald actually beat Ken. Dugald was the only that had the capability to do it. He'd gone off to France for a year and skied and came back and was in really good shape. This is Jim Haisley, this is Larry Coats, this is Ken Walters. This is Alan Williams, who's living in New Mexico now, by the way. And this is Tim Coats. That's Art back there. I forget Art's last name. Chuck Gustafson, I believe. And I believe, I put this slide in really just because of this little face right back here, that's Dave Major. (laughter) If you don't know Dave, Dave Major is one of the legends of Arizona climbing.

Ken invited me to do a trip with them. You've probably seen some of these slides that Jim Haggert has shown you. We went in and we did Set and Horus and Osiris and Bird's Eye and Shiva, and then came out Crystal. It was the spring of '83. We were camped down on the survey trail there, I guess. This is Ken and Bob Packard looking out. It looks like, you know, it's right there, but you have to spend a good day walking all the way around the thing to get through this... Typical canyon stuff. But it is really interesting. I was very shocked to hear about Bruce Grubbs lighting off the flare (laughter) because he told me about these camps and put them on my map. He swore me to secrecy, not to touch anything, not to take anything, not to tell anybody about this, and now the cat's out of the bag. (laughter)

PD: Yeah. Interestingly, Bruce had also told us about the way to get across the river, go down and catch a back eddy. So Ken humped this little two-man boat. I think, how are we gonna do this? It's like 3, 4, 5 trips? And this was '83. This was the year when Glen Canyon Dam was just roaring. I said, "Ken, we're gonna carry that thing, there's no back eddy down there." We got down there and sure enough we walked...it was just flying. We managed to flag a boat down. The boatman really didn't want to take us across the river. He wasn't sure he could do the pull but fortunately his wife or girlfriend had pity on us and basically berated him into it until he did it. (laughter) We only waited about 10 minutes before we got that ride. It was incredibly good timing. You then do have to hump water. Yesterday Bob Packard mentioned humping four gallons of water up from the river, which, on top of your pack of climbing gear, is kind of a real pain. However, Ken just motored ahead and Bob and I were trudging along. It was hot and we were going up that Redwall break. We had probably a half hour or an hour left of walking and here comes Ken back with a pack. He took half of our water and humped it up there for us. Ever since then I thought Ken is a great guy. (laughter) No matter what anybody says. I'm not sure exactly where this is. Do you remember, Bob?

Bob Packard: No.

PD: This is Bob Packard following, and Ken had led this. I think, based on the order of the slides, this is going to do Osiris, which is really just a walk-up. But to get through that nasty stuff. Really, an incredibly fun trip. This is a summit register we found on Osiris. "Donald Davis, Mirana, California, 1966, arrived on the summit of Osiris about 2 p.m. Descended from Son of Phantom and Haunted Creek." Okay. You can probably read it better than me. "Camped something night at, under the base of Supai, dah, dah, dah, dah, Shiva, Shiva Temple, I believe this would be the first ascent as I did not see any previous cairns or any evidence to support R.B. Sutton's climb to his 1898 ascent." So, that was interesting. It's very fascinating when you find this historical stuff. I'm pretty sure was is on Osiris.

I'm a little bit twerked in my head sometimes, but I am eventually gonna get back to talking about Hayden. Going through these slides, though, I kind of thought whatever happened to this guy? He became this old guy, but yesterday, I think it was Tom mentioned what the Canyon is a lot about partners. To me climbing is a lot about that. Sport climbing has sort of broken that up in some ways. Don't get me wrong, I love to sport climb, but sport climb tends to be more about one person on a really difficult climb. That's not what this stuff is about. This is about who you're with and how you get there and what the journey is like. And so we came to do Hayden. That was Randy Metler who I do most of my Canyon exploits anymore with. When we're lucky we talk our sons into coming along. This is a Peter Norvels photo. By the way, I want to thank a number of people—Stacy Egan, Andy Frost, Peter Norvels. I actually, I meant to say all the good photos are mine and the lousy stuff... (laughter). I think I let the cat out of the bag on that one, too.

As everyone has said, I called Jim Hayden. Jim was supposed to be here. Unfortunately his mentor, he's a medical lawyer at the University of Utah at Salt Lake, his mentor passed away and this weekend is his service. So Jim had to stay for that. I told Jim, "Well, you realize what that means. You're a free name (laughter) and I can say what I want." I said "So, tell me, what do you remember about the climb, Jim?" He goes, "Well, I remember partying on the rim and I remember thrashing on this hike." The thing about Jim is he's real stoic and very solid belayer. (laughter) You notice he's not holding the rope. He did tie a figure 8 there. But there was snow that year. Now, I'm gonna jump the shark, as they say. I'm gonna go off on a little rant here. We came down this, this was before the fire, so we had a pretty decent descent, relatively speaking. In my mind this was really an easy Canyon thing. We talked my wife, Peggy, and her

good friend Penny, into coming with us. They didn't think it was quite so easy. But they got down to the camp with us, we all got down there. We didn't use any... I think we gave the ladies a belay in one section but there were no fixed lines. These days there's a fixed line there apparently. Apparently there's a fixed line on Zoroaster. If I were a young man I'd be screaming and yelling about it. As an old man I just go "Well, you know, I was raised..." Oh, actually I wanted to show you this because... I thought I took these out. (laughter) My point was 'woman up'! This stuff was done without ropes. But this is a woman who is able to take a deep dog bite, go in and sew herself up without Novocain or any shot. So its a little bit special. This is actually just why the climb is name Pegasus, for my wife of 35 years. But going back to my rant, in '72 this book came out, *The Chouinard Catalog*. It kind of changed a lot of our lives. There was a whole section on clean climbing written by Doug Robinson, the whole natural art of protection. "There's a word for it, and the word is clean. Clean because the rock is left unaltered by the passing climber, clean because nothing was hammered in," and so forth. That was the beginning of nuts and gear and so forth. But he talked a lot about his stuff and I'll just let you read it while I ramble a little. He talked about style and backing off, and taking the time to do things right. And, you know, a fixed line is not a big deal at all, but what we're doing here is just a game and how we play the game does sort of matter. So if we want to fix a line, let's fix a line and then let's pull it. Otherwise we're not leaving, we're not doing, we're not, this was before Leave No Trace. Anyway, that's the end of my rant.

George Bain: Hey, Paul?

PD: Yes?

George Bain: You can avoid the spot that needs the fixed line if you traverse further into the thorn forest and then traverse thorns all the way back.

PD: Yes. And that's how we got down, it wasn't thorny. You just keep going. It used to be the outhouse...the trip. Go to the outhouse and keep going left and you just... You get in these other gullies and, like I said, I think there's one spot where we just belayed the ladies down. The famous quote from this "relax your mind, relax your mind, you've got to relax your mind." I don't know how many climbers probably have said that to themselves when they're up there rattling. So anyway, that's the end of my rant. Now I actually will talk about the climb. Obviously this is one of mine and not someone's photo that I stole. It's a beautiful, beautiful climb. We did the same thing George did. We humped packs down, camped the night, went out... The ladies weren't interested, Jim and I that evening ran out some route here. Is this, Woolsey here, Woolsey Butte?

George Bain: Woolsey's the little red one.

PD: This is Woolsey here?

George Bain: Yeah, then further out is Bert Point.

PD: Okay. Has anyone done that?

George Bain: From below.

PD: From below?

George Bain: Yeah, the traverse is not as easy as it looks.

PD: Yeah, we got out there and thought, hey, we could run over there, and it looked really substantial. But we did find a weird little cairn. Donald Davis, 1970-something, in stone. Oh, four stones together, summit, no cairn. Well, you know, it's interesting this guy was down there. I'm kind of curious how he got there, but it's just a walk to the top of this thing. This is getting to the crux of the matter. Like I said, I'm not sure exactly where we went. It was somewhere here or here. I know we ended up going up this ramp here. I thought what I had climbed in here was the crux. It was a little thin finger-crack that led up and it died out. It was a couple of moves across gritty, sandy Coconino. So we got up there and I talked Jim into me dragging the rope over to this tree area. I got over there and I was staring up at this thing, and I'm thinking... When I was getting images ready for this I thought, well, gee, we didn't have a camera on this climb. So I was digging around on Mountain Project and I found this photo. I said, "God, that looks like Jim." I looked at it and it says Jim Haisley starting the second pitch, posted by Paul Davidson. (laughter) So I guess we had a camera. In my mind I remember at camp that morning we said, "You know, this looks like it's gonna be kind of hard, let's leave the camera." Anyway, so I'm over there and I'm staring up at this thing and I'm just thinking, oh, God, wide, loose, rotten. Jim comes over and I said, "Well, you know, Jim, I know you don't really like doing wide cracks and I tend to do them but really it's your turn to lead." (laughter) He, "Oh, that don't look like my thing." (sound effects) I said, "Oh, you know, come on. I mean, look at those big nuts and all that up there." I think we actually had a number of...one No. 4 friend even though I just see hexes and stuff there.

So Jim got up this thing and thrashed away and knocked a few loose things off. It turned out that the rock was actually quite a bit better than it looks. It really looks bad, but it's got lots of footholds and stuff. He got up there somewhere around in here, and the rock started getting real steep and he's like, "I can't do this. I don't want to do this." He started saying that down here. (laughter) "Oh, come on Jim, you can do it. Just get one more nut, one more nut." Actually back in the day this is the way we did a lot of stuff. You would cajole the other guy into getting the high nut and then they'd come down and then you'd steal the lead. (laughter) This is a borrowed image. It's a beautiful shot really. It's a good shot of this pitch. The other climber in the previous picture is actually right up in here, kind of foreshortened. What happens then is this climb in through here is kind of off-widthy and it starts steepening and steepening. Right up in here somewhere it goes to what for me it was just walk or hands, and then it bulges out. This is what I'd been climbing, of course, and doing a lot of hand cracks. It just felt really easy. These days if someone wants to drag me up it I might be interested in that, but I would not lead it again. But it's well protected, it's an incredible rock climb. Relative to the stuff we do in the Canyon it's a stunning rock climb. This is more like the stuff you find in Sedona. (laughter) George also stole my thunder with the story of... This actually is not me, this is I believe Stacy Eagan's shot. She had done the same thing, put a notice that they would be climbing it. It is just a spectacular summit up there. I mean, it's flat, the views are incredible, it's 360. It's a bucket list kind of summit no matter what climb you do. Actually what I'm curious about, who did do the first ascent, who put the standard route? Do you know Steve?

SG: Can't list the name offhand.

PD: Cause at one point you had mentioned to me you had heard that Merle Mueller had 3rd classed it.

SG: No. It turns out that was Vishnu.

PD: Okay. Okay. That makes more sense.

George Bain: It was in the 60s. Catrio somebody? I've got it written down.

[Audience comments, can't hear]

PD: This is probably the most popular summit in the Canyon, I would imagine, especially from a rock climbing perspective/ Most popular rock climbing summit.

Tom Martin: What do you have, Jim?

JH: October 1966. A guy named Chuck Spigler and Catrio.

Tom Martin: But you guys have the same list. (laughter)

PD: This is actually looking down Pegasus. We actually were at the climb. At some point there were anchors up here and you could spin the bolt around and put a runner out and wrap down this one rope to the tree and a rope to the ground. I think it's three wraps off the normal climb. I'm gonna take a little detour here. That's the end of my climbing stuff. This is some really fascinating history and one of those things... My wife's grandfather was living in Santa Fe, he was in his 90s, and his daughter, my mother-in-law, was going through his yearbook from the American School in Shanghai. She noticed this name Harvey Butchart, and she said to her father, "Did you know Harvey Butchart?" He said, "Oh, Harvey and I went to school together." This is one of Harvey's, he was in grade three. They didn't make the honor roll but they made honorable mention. Harvey and his brother, Harry Price is my wife's grandfather. So some really interesting history. This is a picture of Harvey, I believe this is him right here in third grade. And this is Harry Price and his brother Julian and some other names that he couldn't remember. Somewhere in this picture is Harvey also. I think it might be in here. So anyway, that's the end of that. That's on the left, I'm not sure. I think he's tucking his shirt in to go to...

I did want to give a shout here to Steve. As he mentioned, Steve and I go way back. I guess we speak about the virus. Steve gave me the virus big time. It was Memorial Day the year I graduated and I came up to Flagstaff having climbed Hitchcock Temple, that was it, and I was sold on it. My first pair of climbing shoes, I took my old wrestling shoes and I bought some rubber at some store and I glued them on. We went down to the monkey cage, Jim Haisley and I, and we ran into Ken Spence and we started climbing. That's Grossman doing the second free ascent of Twilight Zone at Mount Elden. Steve deserves a lot of credit, not only for putting this stuff on, and no offense to Stan and some of the other stunning climbers in this room. In my mind Steve's probably the best climber to come out of Arizona. Nobody else has put up a solo route on El Cap. Nobody else has four or five first ascents. Four or five, how many Steve?

SG: Yeah, four or five is probably right.

PD: Yeah, about right. First ascents on El Cap. That's some pretty stunning, different level of climbing than the rest of really. And Steve is a master of footwork. He taught me that well so I say we give a huge shout to Steve for putting this stuff together. (applause and shouts) This is the fourth one. If you missed any of the other ones they are as good as this. They're all totally different, totally unique. Steve has hosted it. This is the last one he'll be doing of Arizona for quite a while because he has a lot more things to show. However, you need to talk to Steve and whisper in his ear Sedona. (laughter) I can understand Tucson, Flag and all the little things but Sedona. (laughter) Okay. That's the end of that. (applause)

Begin Marylee Harrer (MH) presentation (2:31:39)

MH: We're gonna try to pull up some pictures of Mount Hayden.

PD: Oh, good. Come up here, Marylee. Let me introduce to you to Arizona's, I don't know, what do they call you? First Woman of Climbing. Marylee started climbing in Phoenix in the 70s, 60s?

MH: '76, yeah.

PD: Yeah. Has climbed a lot with Chauncey and Peter Nobles. Came to Flag and climbed a lot together. Jim Haisley. '78 you went with Susan?

MH: 1978, yeah.

PD: And climbed Mount Hayden. '78, that was quite a while ago. It was an early and first...

MH: Just the other day. (laughter)

PD: The first female ascent. If they can't find the photos then you have to pull a Bob Packard and extemporaneously speak.

[learning the remote]

MH: Oh, well, you know what Mount Hayden looks like. I was trying to remember how I got the bug for Mount Hayden. Bruce Grubbs actually reminded me the other day, yesterday, while I was speaking with him. I went on a climbing trip with Bruce and Larry Treiber and Frank Hill and we went up to the Winds and then up to the Tetons and climbed granite. On our way back we stopped at Point Imperial, which I frankly don't remember. Kind of jogging my memory a little bit. Larry and Frank, is that right Bruce?

Bruce Grubbs: Yeah.

MH: Larry and Frank went down and climbed something, I don't know what. We stayed on the rim and watched. I actually kind of remember that. So I got the bug, and I was climbing with Susan Moran, who's actually a very good friend of Glenn Rink's. I was like "Let's go, let's go climb Mount Hayden." So we did. She was living on the South Rim working for the Park Service, so we got a helicopter ride across the canyon (laughter) which was really, really fun. All I remember about the descent is we like fell from tree to tree until we got down to the saddle. I don't remember fixed lines, I don't remember 3rd classing anything, I just remember grabbing and being all covered in sap by the time we got down there. We had no idea what we were gonna climb. There weren't any topos, I didn't have any route information, I knew nothing about it. So, we got to this northwest face. We looked up at it and we're like, whoa, that looks a little hard. So we traversed around the left side. I'm like, well, I think that's the descent route. So we kept going around the back side of the southwest face and we got on something. It was kind of an off-width bulge and we're like, well, that's too hard. So we came down and we kept traversing and we found kind of a path of least resistance that was probably the standard route that we were on. I don't really know. We got on it and I thought it was the tops. There is something about being naked on the top (laughter), which we were, and I actually have a picture of Susie. The picture of me, I don't know what happened to it. An old boyfriend probably stole it. (laughter) So we did get up to the top and hung out without our clothes on. I remember showing pictures of the summit to my mom and the one thing

that she said is like, "Oh, my God, you could roller skate up there." So whoever brought up the roller skating thing is like, yeah, more than one person has thought about that. We ran out of water, of course. The descent route, we had I think two ropes. Yeah, we did, cause we tied together with a grapevine and, of course, got caught in that little crack at the top. Susie had just finished a search and rescue course and she's like, "Well, I know how to prusik." I was like, "Really, what's that?" She's like, "Well, it's just this thing I can do to get back up there." I'm like, "Okay, go for it." (laughs) So she went up and freed the rope and rappelled back down and we did the descent. A couple rappels to the bottom.

Then it was late, getting dark, we're out of water, we were hungry. We stayed in that little saddle at our camp. Really, really, really thirsty. I swear, all night I could see a storm moving in. Of course there wasn't. In my delirious sleep, I could remember dreaming about the water at the bottom of the tinaja's on the rim. I mean, we were so thirsty. We got back up to the top of the rim. I barely...I remember it. It was heinous cause we had to go up what we fell down to get there. Nobody was in the parking lot except for one tourist German couple that didn't speak English. We staggered up to their car, my mouth was just like encrusted shut. I mean, I don't know what my mouth looked like. I know what Susie's mouth looked like (laughs). She was like, "Well, you don't look any better" (laughter). So anyway, we approached these people just like kind of gnarly, they probably thought we came out of the Black Lagoon or somewhere, like the Tin Man. Oh, water, we needed water. So they got in their trunk and handed us a jug of water. I was so thirsty I couldn't even swallow the first gulp. Susie's like, "Drink it slowly, drink it slow." So we had the full-on, thirsty epic on Mount Hayden and it was very memorable. Then we caught a helicopter right back over to the South Rim. (laughter and applause)

I do want to thank Chauncey because in 1976 I was a competitive gymnast. I blew out my shoulder and he and Peter Nobles... Oh, I was coaching then in a tumbling class, that's right. They're like "Well, you should try climbing." So Chauncey took me climbing. The three of us were kind of inseparable and then at some point in time the three of us decided that I should be with Peter and not Chauncey. I think it was a group decision (laughs). Then Peter and I spent many years together climbing and whatever. I'm so blessed that Chauncey and I are still great friends. That's one person I haven't lost contact with. I'm very grateful. Thanks, Chaunce. (applause)

End Marylee Harrer (MH) presentation (2:38:53)

SG: Okay. The Museum in Northern Arizona folks have let us know that getting into this event doesn't mean access to the exhibits and everything else. If you want to do that come back another time or...

?: Or they'll give a discount as best they can.

SG: ...or you can get a discounted admission.

?: Any closed door areas, please don't go in. Apparently people have done that and they're...

SG: They're not happy with us so let's not bother our hosts. Anyway, I'd like to say that Marylee comes by it honestly. Her last name is Harrer, as related to Heinrich Harrer of Eiger North Wall fame. Apparently your family skipped a generation or two and she got the climbing bug, with not too many other notable climbers in between.

Steve Grossman introduces George Bain (GB) and Glenn Rink (GR) presentation (2:39:46)

Last presentation before lunch here is a big climb, The Dome, and a not so big climb but a tough one, Excalibur. To come and talk about that I'd like to bring to the stage with a warm round of applause George Bain and Glenn Rink. (applause)

Begin George Bain (GB) and Glenn Rink (GR) presentation (2:40:13)

GB: Here we go again. Glenn.

GR: Hey, George.

GB: You want to start it out?

GR: Sure. That's a condor shot. (laugh) So George was a great inspiration for climbing in the Grand Canyon. I came along kind of late. George somehow or another manufactured or got a hold of a list of named summits of the Grand Canyon that were not yet climbed.

GB: We're gonna get to that.

GR: Oh. Well, here, why don't you blab. (laughter)

GB: In all fairness to Glenn, he didn't get to see these slides. He helped me scan them and then I messed with them after he left. So, yeah, there's Fern Glen Canyon, Tuckup Canyon, north side of the Colorado River, Havasu Canyon, Mount Sinyala, Mount Akaba, Great Thumb Mesa. You guys know the neighborhood. Through this end it's the only trip I ever did with Harvey. He was my calculus teacher in 1970 for Math 137. Harvey, I don't remember if he actually handed me this list or if he gave it to Bruce Grubbs and Bruce gave it to me. Harvey and I corresponded a lot, he may have mailed it to me. Probably not that cause then it would have like three folds instead of one in the middle. But anyway, this came from Harvey and he said, "This is a list of things in the Grand Canyon nobody's ever climbed before." We all went nuts. It was like a gold rush. So anyhow, here's a close up of The Dome. There's this really cool pigtail on the north ridge kind of like Buddha. There's a shot from a distance. I don't think I took this. Maybe you gave it to me or stole it from the internet or something, but there's that north ridge. This is the east side. We'll talk more about that. There's a shot from the approach hike. I thought I put a picture of the map in here somewhere. Maybe we'll get to that. I took my camera to the climb. For some reason I didn't take it to the top. The numbers on the slides are all kind of at the end of one roll and then there's no other roll after that, so it may have been poverty that I didn't buy another roll or it may have been spaciness. It may have been the fact that there was a good chance we'd destroy the expensive camera on the climb. John Burcham and Danny Giovale did the second ascent several decades later. These are John Burcham's shots mixed in with mine. Anything after we're off the ground is John Burcham's. So kudos to John. This is one of his. We didn't see this guy on the trip that Glenn and I did.

GR: I don't remember anything about this climb. (laughter) I think I made that pretty clear right from the start. It was really rotten chimney, I remember going up it. Much later somebody did do a climb on this eastern side and were able to get up. A lady climber.

GB: Azar, John Azar told us that.

GR: Yeah. Daughter of...

Audience: CeCe [Mortenson].

GR: Yeah, exactly.

GB: Well, this is getting closer to the thing. This is the east face still. The route Glenn and I did eventually we'll get to that, we went up the other side of this fin. The geology is, here's the Coconino sandstone here, which is, you know, everybody's favorite climbing rock in the Canyon. Here's this really rotten headwall out of probably a little bit of Toroweap, and the Kaibab limestone and we'll talk more about that, too. When Glenn and I first got there we walked... Well, this is a closeup. We walked a ways down the east side, saw what you just saw and went "Oh, my God." So we went around the other side. But our route basically, like I said, was up the other side of this Coconino fin for three pitches along the top, which was a really fun thing. Involved crossing this heinous gully that's hiding somewhere in here, maybe there. And then, what, three or four more pitches up this thing.

GR: I remember that upper part being like 5.3, and to look at that picture it doesn't look like there's gonna be a 5.3 route there.

GB: Yeah, it was like 5.3, double D, for dirty and dangerous. The last pitch, what we called the eighth pitch, we ended up somewhere up here and then you traversed across this rotten ledge. Then we had, in climbing shoes, we kicked steps in this dirt slope to get up like (laughter), I don't know, 40 feet. You know, with mountaineering boots and crampons and front points it'd be fine, but the old tight EB climbing shoes it was... If you have ingrown toenails it's agony, so take your crampons. Here's the map. I knew I put in somewhere. Glenn and I drove in and we got here in the dark. Glenn, if you've ever done trips with him, he's not the kind of guy to suffer fools gladly. He includes in that group people who, like engineers, putter around with their gear and can't decide which trinket to put in and which trinket not to put in. So with Glenn breathing fire on my back we get here in the dark, we throw all our crap in, we stagger down this trail to the Esplanade that neither of us had ever seen before. Camped somewhere out here. The next day we hiked out, went down the east side of The Dome and then went around the west side to the south end. Then the next day climbed the thing. So, again, here's Colorado River, Tuckup Canyon, Fern Glen Canyon, and there's The Dome. Finally on the west side, we're getting down to what we actually did instead of just yakking about it here. There's the Coconino Sandstone, here's the Hermit Shale, aka kitty litter. There's the Coconino, there's the buttress. We managed to get three pitches out of this. Oops. I don't know how that got in there. We first kind of hiked up as far as we could and then we crawled out here, which had some sort of heinous belly crawling moves and some pretty ugly exposure but there's nothing to anchor to so we didn't use rope. Then I think that was our chimney and the top of the first was up this Coconino ramp and the top of the second was up in here. There was this hidden chimney, kind of like being between skyscrapers in big cities, there's this big nice chimney back there that we made a third pitch. Then the fourth, and then up that. I don't know why I put this in. I think there was a quote I was fond of, something about...

GR: Exciting jumps down?

GB: Yeah, we didn't leap across that chasm but somewhere in here it says when you get to the base of that buttress that you're standing on the last actual rock you'll see until you get back to this spot you're standing.

Audience: The last actual rock you'll see until you rappel back to here.

GB: Yeah, that was it. So this is our hand-written scribble note. This again, this climb was Joe's idea but Joe got sick and couldn't go. He thought it was terminal; we just laughed at him. It was probably the flu or something. Anyway, here's a close-up of more of this heinous stuff. So we crawled on our bellies out here; all this nasty, sketchy kitty litter in the Hermit. Then first pitch, second pitch, third hidden in there somewhere, and there's the buttress. Glenn, I'm hogging the show. You gotta chime in here a little bit.

GR: You're doing great. (laughter)

GB: Okay. I was afraid of that. The rappel route, by the way, we rappelled around and then down to here direct, maybe one or two rappels to the ground. As I said, we didn't actually take my camera on the climb so this is about to go to Burcham's stuff. This is still when we're walking out to that south end. Forgot to say on the drive in in the dark, you know those cowboys, they build those Texas gates that's strands of barbed wire with a stick? Well, there was one we didn't quite see in time. We came to a really sudden stop (laughter). Glenn's Volkswagen only had one seat where the driver sat, then there's this plywood platform that had carpet on it that you're supposed to sleep on. We took along a base camp manager. The base camp manager, when we hit that gate, took a pretty good tumble. But anyway, didn't tear the car up too bad. Here's one of the splitter cracks on the west side, I think, that we didn't even try to throw any gear at. Oh, there's the base camp manager. (laughter) If there's any park rangers in the room, well, that was a crime but he's deceased so I don't think you can prosecute him. (laughter) He's a really good dog. He's a rez dog. His record for stay was on Lion Ledge on Baboquivari. The only guy I could get to go to Baboquivari with me didn't know how to climb so I had to teach him. It took us 13 hours to do the arête. We told the dog to stay and 13 hours later he was still sitting there on that ledge wagging his tail. (laughter)

Now we're going to the second ascent. Danny Giovale leading up one of the pitches, probably that ramp you could see in the Coconino area; is just making it look easy like Danny does. There's that chimney that's up in the top of the Coconino. There's John Burcham, our buddy who loaned us the slides. Now we're on top of the Coconino fin, well, I'm not, Danny and John are, looking over at that buttress. Here's a little more blather we wrote about pages 3 and 4 saying, yeah... There's the double D for dirty and dangerous there. Note the view of the buttress getting a little closer. I'll bet you if I can't remember where we went up that canyon, but if you read the fine print, Danny and John Burcham didn't seem to have any trouble.

GR: I remember these really wide chimneys with really large blocks in them that looked like they were gonna take off at any second.

Audience?: You go up there and you get into this little crack here and then behind that thing. Then there's a really rotten chimney. Then that crack up there gets you up to the top of a pillar and that pillar is just hanging in space. It's really scary. (laughter) If you guys had one bolt at the top of that pillar... we had two more. (laughter)

GB: I'm just surprised we had a bolt kit.

GR: I do remember doing some kind of drilling or placing a piton or something.

GB: I think we used a bolt in the Coconino chimney, too.

GR: I think so. Yeah.

GB: This is, again, Danny and John. This slide's kind of cool because way and the hell out there in the distance there's Mount Sinyala and the mouth of Havasu Canyon, SB Point on the North Rim, Tuckup Canyon, and the Colorado River. For you guys who are like really...if you got the Harvey Butchart grand obsession disease really bad, one of these little red smudges in here is The Cork. There's Danny leading out again somewhere up on that headwall. Danny's here today? Danny, you back there?

Danny: Yeah.

GB: Yo, Danny.

Danny: Yo.

GB: All righty. One more thanks to Kahtoola for getting us all here today. There's one of those bolts we were talking about. Danny, again, up on the limestone. Some of that actually looks like rock. The summit ridge is just spectacular. It's a walk in the sky. Danny, like Abe, is prone to bursts of enthusiasm on the top there. I forgot there was actually a couple hunks of rock-like material up there to make a cairn out of. I don't know. They must have hauled them up from below. They couldn't have... (laughter). Danny walking down the summit ridge. There's the two arms of Fern Glen Canyon, the main bed of Tuckup where Glenn and I came in on that. That trail we came in on is called the Schmutz Spring Trail. It's an old cowboy trail. There were actually cows grazing. On our way out we ran into a big herd of cows up here.

GR: They're not there anymore.

GB: No. This wasn't part of Grand Canyon National Park until 1975. Because when we were there it had just joined the National Park, there was a rancher, probably a Bundy, on the north side (laughter). There's a lot of Bundys up there. We wrote to the Park Service afterwards and said, "Hey, there's cows in your park." They wrote back and said, "Yeah, the guy has a grandfathered grazing lease. When he kicks the bucket his kids have to get those cows out of there." Here's Danny and John, we're coming down. You can tell this photo was taken on the way into The Dome because on the way out there were these barbed wire marks across (laughter) Glenn's hood. Here's some scribble notes. I sent the scribble notes to Jim Ohlman and he was gracious enough to turn it into a legible typewritten document there. So we do have kind of a written route description. The button clicker quit working, so how many folks have climbed The Dome?

GR: Wow, not too much.

GB: Danny back there.

Audience?: Maybe five now. (several talking at once)

GB: Well, you went with the Gortex brothers, didn't you?

Audience?: Yeah, with Newman and Stamps.

GB: Yeah. Craig Newman and Mike Stamps.

Audience?: Plus Cece Mortenson.

GR: Four times.

Bob Packard: You climbed it four times?

GB: No, there have been four ascents that we know of. There's a couple of false starts, too. A guy from Tucson, Bob Caratoni. He got partway up it and decided that he'd like above sight of the ground instead of pushing up daisies. We think four. Four that we know of. Anybody else? Questions, comments? Glenn, wrap it up.

GR: It's just been...it's amazing that it hasn't been climbed more often. It's not really a great climb but there's been a lot of good climbers go there and fail. Did you think it was a really hard climb, George?

GB: No, not really. I mean...

GR: No, not really.

GB: ...we thought it was gonna be worse than it was.

GR: It says so much about Grand Canyon climbing, is that the state of mind that you get to these places in, you know, change depending on how much water you've been drinking and all kinds of variables. I've been to the base of climbs that I was feeling good and just did them and didn't think anything of them and been to the same climbs later and I wasn't feeling that good, and they seemed absolutely impossible. I know everybody in this room has been in that situation.

GB: Well, the person running the computer, I guess, thinks that we're on for a whole 'nother story here. This one's a little shorter. That piece of paper I showed you that Harvey sent us, it also had this thing on it called Excalibur. So I had to call Harvey and say, "Well, how do you get off the rim to that?" The answer is you drive out to Galahad Point, I think, is the name of the point on the North Rim. You can't drive out there anymore because the Park Service gave up the chainsaw business about 15 years ago. Now you'd have to drive, you'd need a bulldozer to get out there now. There's hundreds of trees across that road. But we didn't know any better in 1981, I think this was. Our base camp manager here turned out to be someone I was so fond of and then she felt the same way that we've been together ever since. But more about that later. This is her car. She didn't know what she was getting into obviously (laughter). She later forgave us. We were trying not to put any more things like this on it. It's a two-wheel drive car. If you know the Kanabowitz Spring entrance to the park where you go to Swamp Point, and then we went to Point Sublime trail out. The car did really well, but the muffler didn't do so good. It kind of sounded like a World War II fighter airplane on the way home. Anyway this tree was across the road and you'd need a chainsaw and a winch on your truck, but we had a come-a-long and a Swiss army knife saw. We had to make a road up into the woods and it was like a quarter inch to spare here. Glenn's got some slicky prime right there. Oops. Darn, this thing is going backwards. There's the base camp manager in a different view a few years later. This thing's going nuts on me guys. Here we are, we liked each other so much we started a family about a year after this Excalibur climb. This guy here is 33 and 1/3 now. That's him on the left and our daughter in the middle. That's on her 23rd birthday, on July 23rd a few years ago. Yes she's wearing coconuts but that's just for the birthday party. (laughter) So, getting back to the topic, sorry, you guys, no more vacation photos, I promise. There's Excalibur, Harvey's idea. Then Guinevere and Arthur and out there in the distance, anybody? I think that might be Pollux Temple. Who's got an eye?

Audience: Huethawali.

GB: No, I think it's like we're... Shouldn't Huethawali be out to the right? Huethawali's fatter than that.

Audience: Huethawali.

GB: Is it? I don't know. Anyway, somebody could get out a map and figure that out later. Here's the condor belly cam again. I have a hard time orienting here, up looks like down. It must be upside down or something.

GR: Looks like the Grand Canyon.

GB: It sure does. Anyway, condors get around. Here's a little closer view. There's Glenn standing down there in the red shirt. Jane, my wife, was with us. She somehow managed to escape all the rest of the photos. I guess that's the west side of the thing. Glenn, do you remember, did we go up that?

GR: Maybe.

GB: Yeah. (laughter) Anyway, here's Glenn doing what he does best. We made two pitches out of it, you know, one kitty litter and one real sandstone. I think we ended up, and I think somehow Glenn led, was it one pitch or was it two?

GR: I couldn't tell you. (laughter)

GB: Good thing we kept good notes. At least I had a camera this time. There he is placing the cams in the kitty litter. There he is, I think that might have been an aid move or two up there. I'm wondering if anybody's freed it since.

GR: Oh, yeah, absolutely. Yeah.

GB: Tomasi's, I bet.

GR: Even before that.

GB: Oh, yeah?

GR: Yeah. It's just like four inch crack that goes through this roof. I was so pleased that No. 4 cam just fit so I could aid through this thing. Otherwise we'd have been sunk. But, yeah, I think probably the very next ascent party freed it and I think its probably been freed ever since.

GB: There's Glenn in profile up there. Here we got on top and this thing, it's really skinny. I thought my girlfriend, now wife, was... We had to move this one big block for rappel safety reasons and to this day we haven't figured out who's right. She thought we were trying to kill her; we thought (laughter) she was on the other side of the spire. But when we cut loose of the big block to enable our safe rappel off the thing, the whole spire wiggled back and forth (laughter). Glenn and I looked at each other with that unbelievable kind of bug-eyed look like, oh, I think the rappels not safe enough (laughter).

GR: It was for our safety. (laughter)

GB: I'm surprised that thing hasn't fallen over yet. I'm surprised it didn't fall over then. As I recall we got off in one rappel and went to the ground and that was that. Harvey started a gold rush with that list and I only managed to pick up three of the nuggets. Two with Glenn and Mount Akaba which I'm sure the natives climbed centuries before I got there.

GR: Then we started making up our own.

GB: (laughs) Making up our own what?

GR: Making up our own names on buttes. Put a name on it, then go climb it. (laughter)

GB: Oh, yeah. There's Siddhartha but that's another story. So the clicker quit working. I think we're done, Glenn.

GR: Yeah.

GB: We can go sit down. What's next? (applause)

End George Bain and Glenn Rink presentation (03:01:04)

Paul Davidson: Hey, I've got a little story about George I can tell you real quick.

Audience?: Use the mic.

Paul Davidson: This man has a bit of a morbid sense of humor. Just a quick one. His sons name is Wesley. When Wesley was quite young, he could hardly even hold up his head. George would balance Wesley on his hand like this and then would go "Ooh, aah," and then George would say, "Wait till the women start watching" ...and when they do, you do this. (laughter)

GB: I have no recollection of this. He's making it up. (laughter)

Paul Davidson: It was very impressive because you had an iron grip on Wesley but the first time you saw it was... (laughter).

SG: Well, we are all blessed to have friends, whether they're dangerous and ill-conceived or not. Well, it is now 1:05, folks. We're gonna go ahead and take a lunch break. Let's shoot for 45 minutes instead of an hour cause we've got a lot in the afternoon part of the program. So everybody, same thing. Bayou Bayou is out there, hopefully ready to go ahead and serve food. I'll be out there hustling like yesterday. So everybody get something to eat, rest up, and come on back. (applause)

End of morning program (03:02:40)