



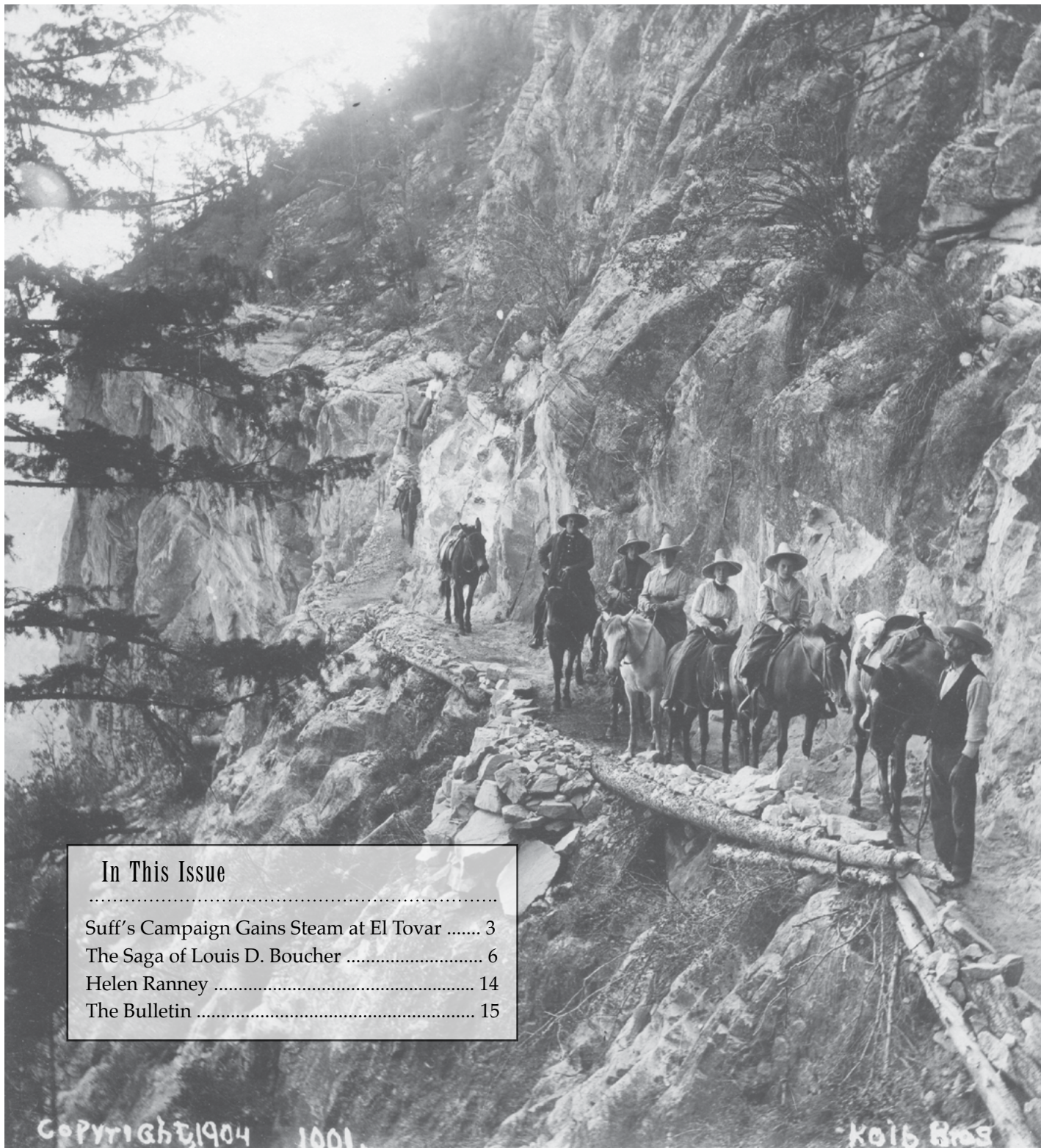
The Ol' Pioneer

The Magazine of the Grand Canyon Historical Society

Volume 31 : Number 4

www.GrandCanyonHistory.org

Fall 2020



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President's Letter

This will be my final letter to our members, as my term as President ceases at the end of 2020. Since this is my second three-year term on the Board of Directors, I will be terming off the Board. Our by-laws ensure there is an orderly transition within the Board of Directors. By January 2021, you our members will have selected five new or reelected people, and they will begin to serve their first or second three-year terms. Keep watch for an election email in November; we do not plan to mail paper ballots.

Six years ago when I attended my first Board meeting, as I learned about all the great GCHS programs and projects, I quickly realized the importance of my new role. At that meeting, the call went out for volunteers to co-chair the 2016 Grand Canyon History Symposium. Helen Ranney had already volunteered and I was aware of Helen's great management and organizational talents from when I presented at the 2012 History Symposium. Now that I was on the Board, it was time to get to work so I volunteered and was approved by the Board to co-chair with Helen. Having done a lot of event management in my career, I appreciated the opportunity to use my skills to help coordinate that upcoming gathering of historians and people who love the Grand Canyon.

The 2016 History Symposium was a great success and we filled the Shrine of the Ages to capacity, primarily with GCHS members. The Board-approved new policy allowing early registration for GCHS members worked wonderfully and helped increase membership. More than seventy people volunteered to help plan and run the symposium, tours and related events. Almost all the volunteers were members! The gathering began with a first night social gathering where presenters, volunteers and attendees could meet and greet. Our registration Chair Amy Horn and volunteers produced name tags that identified each person as a presenter, Board member and/or volunteer. I remember running around doing last minute items when Amy came up and pinned on my name tag. She did this for Helen as well. After a number of strange comments from people about "the Big Cheese", I finally looked at my name tag that had my name plus three different ribbons: GCHS Board Member, Volunteer and "Big Cheese." Both Helen and I were honored to have the new title!

Over the last six years I've seen our Grand Canyon Historical Society's growth in membership, programs and activities. The award programs and scholarships are continuing and the oral history program has greatly expanded. One of the most exciting projects has been our digitization efforts which are making our amazing collection easily available online. This was a Board priority and we allocated appropriate funds; in addition this effort was greatly assisted by a large Arizona Humanities grant. The success of this program was due to several Board members and volunteers, working closely with NAU's Cline Library staff who made the project succeed.

The "can do" attitude of this great volunteer organization was best demonstrated by our 2019 Grand Canyon History Symposium, kicking off a year celebrating Grand Canyon National Park's 100th year. In January, the fate of the Symposium was uncertain due to an unexpected Federal Government shutdown, so the organization developed contingency plans; but the shutdown ended just in time. We knew it might snow a bit in February, but the night of our opening reception all roads to the South Rim were closed due

Cover : Boucher leading the William Jennings Bryan party down the Bright Angel Trail below Cape Horn in September 1904. Kolb Bros photo. GRCA 05431.

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

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

Editor: Mary Williams, Karen Greig
Submission deadlines: January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1. Submit photos and stories to the editors of *The Ol' Pioneer* at: articles@grandcanyonhistory.org Contact for mailing address (928) 606-9932. Please submit written articles and photos electronically by email if possible. Submissions to *The Bulletin* should be sent to thebulletin@grandcanyonhistory.org

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to a huge snowstorm! Fortunately, most of our many volunteers, presenters and registered attendees arrived just ahead of the storm and we watched the canyon turn into a winter wonderland from inside the reception hall. At the Symposium closing I discarded my prepared remarks and simply told the full

Shrine of the Ages Auditorium “We did it! This is what our great organization does!”

I’ve been honored to be on the Board and a member. Our growth and success is due to a great team effort with the strong volunteer and financial support of our membership. I will continue to be a volunteer. For

all the great people I have met at our gatherings, please excuse my future name tag should it have an added ribbon, “Little Cheese”!

Thank you,
Dave Mortenson
President@grandcanyonhistory.org

Suff’s Campaign Gains Steam at El Tovar

by Cindy Stafford

“WE...APPEAL TO THE FOUR MILLION ENFRANCHISED WOMEN OF THE WEST URGING THEM TO DO ALL IN THEIR POWER TO PRESS FOR THE IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.”

The Williams News, April 20, 1916

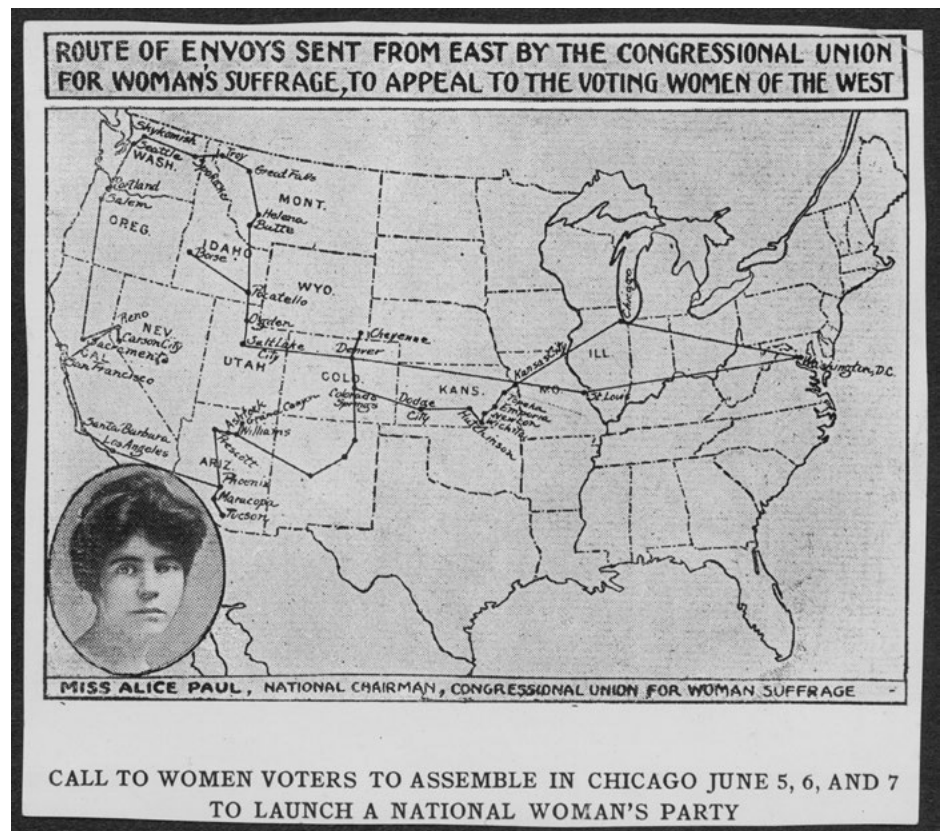
Suffragists in 1916 called the 12 western states “the free states,” in contrast to the eastern states that denied women the vote. President Woodrow Wilson ran for re-election that year with the soon to be ironic slogan, “He Kept Us Out of War.” Though having served as president of Princeton University and governor of New Jersey and generally supportive of women’s rights, President Wilson sprang from deep Southern roots and favored states deciding this, not a constitutional amendment. As leader of the Democratic party, these activists held President Wilson responsible for not pressing this issue with Congress. The House committee had twice voted to postpone consideration of a suffrage amendment indefinitely. Leaders did not want any embarrassing, negative impacts on upcoming re-election campaigns in November. To the suffragists, this meant “war to the end.”¹

The meaning of “suffrage” as the right to vote comes from the Latin *suffragium*, a ballot from Roman Empire times, and later the pressure

that could be exerted on one’s behalf, (and not related to the word “suffer”). “Suffragist,” a gender-neutral term for all supporters of voting rights, was preferred by American leaders over “suffragette,” originally derogative, but especially embraced by British women.²

Led by the indomitable Alice Paul, organizers planned a five-week cross country train campaign in advance of forming the National Woman’s Party with one plank only: to ensure passage of the Susan B. Anthony

amendment guaranteeing equal suffrage.² Their strategy involved pressuring whichever party held power, not to win the election as an independent party, with the battle cry “Vote Against Wilson; He Kept Us Out of Suffrage.” “As we could not change the President’s mind, we decided to change presidents.”³ These women aimed to gain some of the western states’ 91 electoral votes through speeches, luncheons, mass meetings and distribution of pamphlets.



Library of Congress, National Woman’s Party Records.⁵

On Tuesday, April 18th 1916, the Suffrage Special train scheduled a stop in Williams, Arizona and their private Pullman car switched to the Grand Canyon tracks. During the planned one-hour layover, leaders of the suffrage movement with near-celebrity status addressed the crowd. Before proceeding on to the Grand Canyon, they urged voter support for nationwide suffrage regardless of political affiliation.⁴

Later at Grand Canyon, the music room at El Tovar Hotel served as the location for the suffrage meeting. The women expected competition from the Hopi dancers and the nightly lecture on the canyon. In spite of this, they were the main attraction that evening. "A crowd of people from every part of the country made up their audience."⁶ No references to local community members have been found; it seems likely many attended or at least knew about this event. The women displayed their amendment banner and after speeches and appeals, the audience unanimously passed a resolution for Congress to report the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the states for immediate ratification. A generous collection of money and cheers sent the envoys on their way. "The train pulled out with the purple, white and gold decorations fluttering from the windows, having carried the message of unfranchised women of the east to the very rim of the canyon, a mile below [sic] sea level."⁶

The Suffrage Special journeyed on to scheduled meetings in Tucson, Phoenix, and Prescott over the next several days drawing big crowds, publicity, and drumming up support. At the conclusion of the cross-country trip, hundreds of supporters held a "spectacular parade and demonstration" in Washington, D.C. before the train envoys with great pageantry presented their petitions to Congress.⁷

President Wilson ultimately won a close re-election in November, though it took a few days to correct erroneous headlines and determine the seesawing predictions and

final result. Less than 4,000 votes in California helped decide the race against Republican Charles Evans Hughes, a Supreme Court Justice supported by Theodore Roosevelt.⁸ Democrats lost more than 70 seats in the House of Representatives and only maintained a majority by forming a coalition with Progressives, a Prohibitionist, and a Socialist.⁹ Alice Paul declared that politicians of all stripes had received the western women voters' message of resolve to have action on the suffrage amendment.¹⁰

The United States entered the war in Europe within five months and just one month after President Wilson's second inauguration, in spite of his campaign slogan. While many women turned their efforts to the war effort, the National Woman's Party literally turned up the heat, with Silent Sentinel protestors carrying banners in front of the White

women over the next several months for "obstruction of traffic," leading to charges, fines, and even jail time. Mary Dean Powell, the only child of Major John Wesley Powell and his wife Emma, went to jail for her Silent Sentinel participation and later held offices in the National Woman's Party.¹² When leaders demanded to be treated as political prisoners and staged hunger strikes, they were subjected to brutal forced feedings. The subsequent publicity of these horrors worked in their favor, however, and eventually the President and Congress supported the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, with three-quarters of the states ratifying it in 1920.² Many scheduled commemorative centennial events this year occur through video and online websites due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a flashback to the 1918 pandemic these suffragists survived.

The determination of the



Library of Congress, National Woman's Party Records.¹³

House that mocked the President's remarks about lack of democracy in Germany; they burned copies of his speeches and referred to him as "Kaiser Wilson."¹¹ These activities were controversial, especially during wartime, with onlookers often jeering, destroying banners, and even physically assaulting these women. Policemen stood by and watched, eventually arresting more than 500

National Woman's Party members accomplished what most thought impossible. Their legendary tactics inspired by Alice Paul's earlier experience with the British Women's Social and Political Union, have been utilized by social movements ever since. In spite of this laudable achievement, not all women gained the right to vote. Though the 15th Amendment of 1870 granted all



National Woman's Party Headquarters: Alva Belmont House.¹⁵

(male) citizens the right to vote regardless of race, more than 50 years passed before the Snyder Act of 1924 brought the reality of voting closer for Native Americans. More than another 40 years would pass before all states recognized this right; Arizona's state constitution prohibited voting by Native Americans until 1948. The Civil Rights Act of 1965 helped remove obstacles such as poll taxes, literacy tests, and fraud and intimidation that kept them and African Americans from fully exercising their rights.¹⁴

After ratification of the 19th Amendment one hundred years ago, Alice Paul admonished, "It is incredible to me that any woman should consider the fight for full equality won. It has just begun. There is hardly a field, economic or political, in which the natural and unaccustomed policy is not to ignore women. . ."¹⁶ Designated the Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument in 2016, the National Woman's Party headquarters in Washington, D.C. educates the public about their history and continues

working to win passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. Alice Paul and other workers including Mary Dean Powell lived there as well. The former mansion also serves as a museum and archive repository, where *The Suffragist* news item detailing the Suffrage Special stop at Grand Canyon can be found.⁶

ENDNOTES

1. <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/lessons/women-rights/yearbook.html> summarizes legislative history. See <http://www.crusadeforthevote.org/woman-suffrage-timeline-18401920> for general history of the women's suffrage movement. <https://www.loc.gov/collections/women-of-protest/articles-and-essays/historical-overview-of-the-national-womans-party/> provides an historical overview of Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party.
2. Murphy, Cullen. *Are We Rome? The Fall of an Empire and the Fate of America*, 2007 p 97.

3. Mrs. Harriette Stanton Blanch, Elizabeth Cady Stanton's daughter and part of the Suffrage Special envoy, made long distance telephone messages the day before the election to mass meetings in each state where women went to the polls; "Woman's Party Close Campaign with Meeting," *The Albuquerque Journal*, November 6, 1916.
4. *The Williams News*, April 13, 1916, Number 20 p 1.
5. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.160080>.
6. *The Suffragist*, April 29, 1916
7. *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "Suffragists Finish Trip of 10,000 Miles," p 3, May 17, 1916.
8. https://www.270towin.com/1916_Election/; Theodore Roosevelt declined to run again for the Progressive Party as he had in 1912, a factor in Wilson's first election win.
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11. <https://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/women-protest/history4.html>
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15. Library of Congress, National Woman's Party Records, <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.mss/mnwp.159047>
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The Saga of Louis D. Boucher

by Dick Brown

"MAY YOUR TRAILS BE CROOKED,
WINDING, LONESOME, DANGEROUS,
LEADING TO THE MOST AMAZING VIEW."

— Edward Abbey

This story begins in Canada but becomes anchored in the American West, notably in the Grand Canyon, where Louis D. Boucher touched all aspects of canyon pioneering: trail-building, prospecting, mining, exploring and guiding; he even touched river running. He was a man grief-stricken after the loss of his wife and daughter, a man full of pride and optimism, a man who shunned conflict and greed, a sentimental man who found peace and quiet in a canyon of dreams.

BOUCHER'S EARLY YEARS

Louis Boucher's father, Jean Louis, was a cultivateur (farmer).¹ At age 22, he married 20-year old Henriette Aurélie Martin on August 31, 1847 at Saint-Remi, Napierville, 20 miles south of Montreal, Québec. Their son, the first born of several siblings, Louis Désiré Boucher, came into this world at Napierville on October 30, 1847.²

Louis was raised as a farmer, but also worked as a painter and a joiner.³ At age 27, he proposed to Sophie Mélanise Bérard.⁴ She was the daughter of Eugene James Bérard and Emilie Deschenes Bérard. Although Mélanise was a minor, they gave their blessing of the marriage. Jean and Henriette also gave their blessing. The wedding took place on November 8, 1875 at St-Michel-de-Sherbrooke on the St. Francis River in southeastern Québec.

On July 9, 1876, Louis and Mélanise had a daughter, Marie Emilie, born in the Oxford District of Sherbrooke. She was named after her maternal grandmother. Unfortunately, Mélanise, age 25, passed away on March 23, 1880. Louis and Mélanise's

brother, Joseph Berard, witnessed the burial service. The 1881 Canadian census for Oxford shows Louis D. Boucher, age 33, as a widower and a farmer with one daughter, Emilie, age 4, living next-door to his parents.

On November 24, 1881, Louis married Elisabeth Caya at St-Michel-de-Sherbrooke where he had married his first wife. Elisabeth's father was Louis Caya and her mother was Angele Drowse. Louis Boucher's new bride was born on February 22, 1852. At the time of their marriage, Elisabeth was a factory worker residing in South Ward, Sherbrooke, with her mother, two younger sisters and a younger brother. Her mother was widowed and listed in the 1881 census as head of household.

During the years 1882-1887, Louis and Elisabeth had four sons, as well as Emilie from his previous marriage. Unfortunately, tragedy struck again in the life of Louis Boucher when his mother Aurélie, age 62, died on June 14, 1888 and, the following year, his daughter Emilie, age 13, died on September 1, 1889. These compound deaths must have taken quite a toll on Louis.

About a year after Emilie's passing, a notary document⁵ showed a farm property lease agreement negotiated for Elisabeth, married to Louis D. Boucher, of Saint-Elie d'Orford Township, west of Sherbrooke. The property included a large section of land with buildings and other improvements. This farm lease referenced Louis D. Boucher as "absent from this promise" and "separated by marriage contract." Clearly, Louis, now legally separated, gave up farming and family life, and moved on.

Death took his first wife and only daughter at young ages, and after a failed second marriage, Louis Boucher was ready for a change. At some point, Louis crossed the Canadian-American border. Sherbrooke is only about 35 miles north of the border.

On July 21, 1891, a wayward French Canadian registered as Louis D. Boucher of Sherbrooke, Québec at John Hance's tourist camp on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon. Of course, there is no mention of him in Canada's 1891 census, only Elisabeth Boucher, age 38, married, residing in South Ward, Sherbrooke.

BOUCHER'S CANYON YEARS

Boucher's trail from the Province of Québec to the Territory of Arizona has yet to be discovered but probably is replete with teasing twists and shadowy switchbacks like the trails he cut along canyon walls more than a century ago.

He lived in isolation at Dripping Springs, a recess in the sandstone wall at the western extremity of Hermit Basin, where cool spring water still trickles from an overhang into a shady pool. This quiet, reclusive trail-builder and prospector came to be known as the famous hermit of the Grand Canyon. But it can be argued that Boucher was not a hermit at all. He associated with other prospectors, trail-builders and canyon explorers, and freely shared his canyon knowledge with thousands of early tourists.

In 1891 Boucher was employed by John Hance as a trail guide. "My guide for the day was a Frenchman, Louis de Bouchère, intelligent, obliging, and not too talkative," wrote H. C. Hovey in an August 1892 edition of *Scientific American*.⁶ "Friends kindly warned me that the descent into this enormous gorge would overtax anyone except a mountaineer or a hardy geologist," wrote Hovey. "But, encouraged by Bouchère, I resolved to make the attempt; and by taking plenty of time for it, the task was by no means exhausting. Hiring a pair of sturdy burros, one for the pack and the other for the saddle wherever riding should be found practicable, we boldly crossed the rim. Bouchère took the lead; Johnny and

Jenny followed, and the writer brought up the rear.”⁷

In May 1892, when Pete Berry and Ralph Cameron descended the Hance Trail to access their lucky copper strike on Horseshoe Mesa, they encountered Louis Boucher and his party camped at a rock house near Hance Spring. After staying overnight, they borrowed a bay pack mare from Boucher and continued their journey to the Last Chance Mine⁸. Not far from Hance’s rock house, protected by an overhang of Tapeats Sandstone, are the inscriptions of a couple dozen turn-of-the-century canyon visitors, including the inscription “L. D. Boucher.”

As a prospector, Boucher started filing copper mining claims in 1893, his first being the Bummer at the mouth of Long Canyon (known today as Boucher Canyon) on February 18th with Dan Hogan and Henry Ward. His second claim was the Crazy Horse on July 13th with Frank Hull.⁹ The Crazy Horse claim was located about five miles northwest of Rain Tanks¹⁰ and one mile east of the road leading to the Bright Angel trailhead.¹¹ On September 27, 1895, Boucher, grubstaked by John G. Verkamp, David W. Babbitt and Edward J. Babbitt, filed three mining claims—Green, Lady of the West and Copper Queen—eight miles south of the canyon rim. These promising claims helped attract the railroad to the South Rim.

The eccentric prospector was certain that the copper deposits of his canyon mines were a continuation of a copper ledge that William Bass had discovered in Copper Canyon and that Pete Berry had discovered in Horseshoe Mesa. Boucher filed another claim on Long Creek on January 10, 1902. This may have been his graphite mine that he believed would one day make him wealthy.

Sitting astride his mule, Boucher was the very image of a canyon prospector, outfitted with pick, pan, shovel, rope and rifle. Grand Canyon author Edwin Corle once described

him as a man with a “white beard and white mustache jogging along on a white mule. . . living in a white tent and telling only white lies to white strangers.”¹² Another Grand Canyon author, George Wharton James, in reference to Hermit Creek’s deep cuts in the Redwall, cited a white lie example: “Louis Boucher assures me that it is so narrow and deep that he has seen stars from its recesses at midday.”¹³

Boucher guided tourists on the Bright Angel Trail and tended the toll gate at the trailhead. With Niles Cameron, Ralph’s older brother, he helped manage Cameron Camp at Indian Garden.¹⁴ At one time he was employed by John Page to guide parties on the Grandview Trail.



Louis Boucher (foreground) packing out of the canyon. GRCA 30607A.

Boucher built several canyon trails, starting with the three-quarter-mile trail to Dripping Springs in the early 1890s.¹⁵ There, he outfitted his camp with overnight accommodations. It was primitive, with two white tents set end-to-end and a nearby corral for horses, burros and mules.¹⁶

He extended his Dripping Springs Trail to his mining claims in Long Canyon and named the extension the Silver Bell Trail after his favorite mule around whose neck he had fastened a bell.¹⁷ Boucher had another mule named Calamity Jane after the boisterous “Lady

of the West” who haunted the saloons of Deadwood, South Dakota. The Silver Bell Trail was officially recorded in 1902.¹⁸

The trail from the rim to Dripping Springs is straightforward, as is the first segment of the Silver Bell Trail winding below Yuma Point. It contours along the top of the Supai Group and offers some of the best panoramic vistas in the canyon, with Shiva Temple looming directly across Granite Gorge and glimpses of the river shimmering in the distance. To the east drops Hermit Creek with its lush green environs. Jutting out from the North Rim is Point Sublime and from deep in the gorge rises the roar of Hermit and Boucher rapids.

The trail descends the Supai to the head of Travertine Canyon below Cocopa Point. The steep Redwall descent, beginning in the saddle just west of Whites Butte, is challenging. Finally the path intersects with the Tonto Trail (first known as the River View Trail)¹⁹ in the Tapeats Sandstone and connects to the bedrock of Boucher Canyon at the junction of Topaz Canyon, the west arm of Boucher Creek.²⁰ Here, in a spectacular amphitheater, and just a short distance from the river, Boucher established his lower camp. He worked his Bummer copper mine and experimented with a vegetable garden. He built a rock cabin and pitched tents equipped with comfortable beds and other amenities to accommodate his tourists.

Boucher provided outfitting services to a French-speaking geologist, though not of French origin, named François Émile Matthes during the 1902-1903 mapping of the Grand Canyon. In April 1902, Matthes planned to ferry his team across the river for weeks of methodical topographic surveys using heliotropes and planetables for triangulation on Point Sublime. While traversing Hermit Basin, he encountered Boucher. After



Louis Boucher guiding his mule party down the upper portion of the Bright Angel Trail, circa 1904. Kolb Bros photo. GRCA 05558.



Guests at Boucher's Dripping Springs Camp. GRCA 15760.

discussing river crossing possibilities, they decided to use a scow owned by William Bass to cross the river rather than Ralph Cameron's canvas boat at Bright Angel Creek.²¹

Matthes arranged for the use of Boucher's burros and paid Bass six dollars for the use of his boat. After spending the night at Bass Camp,

Matthes and Boucher led their burros and horses down Bass Trail to the water's edge. They crossed successfully and climbed up to the forested Kaibab Plateau. Surprisingly, Matthes found Point Sublime rather disappointing, probably due to its difficult access rather than the stupendous views it offered.

Throughout August 1902, Boucher's support to the Matthes expedition included working as guide, deer-hunter and burro wrangler.²²

The following year, the Matthes expedition's field work shifted to Boucher's canyon domain. That summer, Boucher took time out to search for two men missing on the river. On July 27, 1903, Peter McGonigle and Charles McLean planned to cross the river in a waterlogged scow. When they failed to return the next day, Louis Boucher and Niles Cameron initiated a search. With no boat in sight at Bright Angel Creek, they searched the shoreline as far downstream as Horn Creek, but with no trace of McGonigle or McLean or the scow. They set off sticks of dynamite to attract the attention of the men, if they were still alive. Others joined the search, watching for bodies along the river but to no avail. Boucher and Cameron were the first to start the search and the last to end it.²³

As winter approached, Boucher



François Matthes (center) and Louis Boucher (with antlers) next to a tripod-mounted planetable. Lantern slide, donated by Mrs. Edith Matthes. GRCA 20879.

packed provisions down his trail for the survey crew at Boucher Camp. By Christmas, Matthes and his sidekick Richard Evans had completed the physically demanding work of surveying and could now devote their time to producing the Vishnu, Bright Angel, Shinumo and Supai topographic maps.²⁴

While attending a meeting of the Knights of Columbus in Flagstaff, Boucher, still a farmer at heart, boasted of growing grapes, watermelons, cantaloupes, beets, onions, tomatoes, chiles, carrots, cucumbers and parsnips, as well as having an orchard near his secluded lower camp.²⁵ He had planted 75 fruit trees in mesal pits south of his rock cabin; the rings served as retention basins to help with irrigation. He harvested oranges, nectarines, figs, apples, apricots, pomegranates, peaches and pears from his irrigated canyon orchard. About 100 yards northwest of his cabin, Boucher sunk a mine shaft into the black rock.²⁶

On December 13, 1907, Edwin Monett and Charles Russell set out from Lees Ferry in two boats, with the goal of reaching Needles, California where the Colorado River runs through the Mohave Valley. Monett hit a rock, capsized, and was carried downstream. Russell continued in his boat and rescued Monett. At Hermit Rapids they decided to empty their boat and let it down by lining. When they lost control, it scooted downstream without them. They climbed up Hermit Creek to the Tonto, followed the trail to where it intercepts Boucher's trail, then hiked down Boucher Creek to the river in hopes of spotting Russell's boat. Fortunately,

Boucher was in camp; he often used his rock cabin as winter quarters. Indeed, the boat was found swirling in an eddy at Boucher Rapids, heavily damaged. For the next four days, Boucher helped make repairs and loaned the men his canvas boat so they could row upstream to retrieve their supplies at Hermit. The two river runners then continued their journey, reaching Needles on February 8, 1908.²⁷

Boucher often volunteered to help his fellow canyon aficionados; witness the search for McGonigle and Mclean who drowned and his rescue of the bedraggled rivermen Monett and Russell. He was always friendly with the U.S. Forest Service and its precursor, the Division of Forestry, both of which regarded him as "a man of notable courtesy."²⁸ But he became disenchanted with the Forest Service in 1908 when it began favoring the Santa Fe Railway Company. He was

insulted when Ranger Pat Fenton offered him \$8 per month to maintain his own trail for Fred Harvey tourists.²⁹ He saw the proposition as an underhanded attempt to further the interests of the Santa Fe.

In May 1908, Arthur Ringland,³⁰ having just been appointed District Forester in Albuquerque, visited the Grand Canyon for two weeks where he conferred with officials of the Santa Fe Railway Company and the Fred Harvey Company regarding the construction of an eight-mile scenic road along the South Rim from El Tovar Hotel to Hermit Basin. Ringland approved plans for a new trail from the road terminus (Hermit's Rest), to Hermit Creek.³¹ The new nine-mile trail would be constructed down the east side of Hermit Basin and would be known as the Hermit Trail. It would follow Hermit Creek to the river.

As the government attempted management of national forests, it quickly found itself hampered by the filing of numerous mining claims. The integrity of national forest policy was threatened by the long-standing national mining laws. Performance of annual assessment work on mining claims had the effect of continuing an exclusive right of possession. At the Grand Canyon, men like Boucher claimed possession of the land through mining and homestead claims on and below the rim. These trail-blazing pioneers came to be regarded by some as trespassers upon the public domain, and the matter of fraudulent mining claims, or locations held for purposes other than those intended by the mining laws, was debated in courts for years.

Boucher, now in his 60s, was one of many canyon pioneers caught up in the struggle. In February 1909, Ranger Fenton asked Boucher to accompany him and other government officials to his Dripping Springs camp, to the site of a proposed tourist camp on Hermit Creek, and across to Indian Garden to review various mining claims.³² A few months later, after verbally protesting to local forest officials to no avail, Boucher resorted to writing letters to District Forester Ringland about his unfair treatment, accusing Fenton of acting as

an agent for the Santa Fe. Cameron, then newly elected to Congress, filed copies of these letters with the U.S. Forest Service in Washington.³³

Cameron, who had been waging his own fight with the U.S. Forest Service, had lodged his protests with Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot.³⁴ He opposed the Santa Fe-Fred Harvey monopoly, fought to hold his mining claims and endured years of legal wrangling. He supported his friend Pete Berry at Grandview who suffered the same treatment as Boucher. As for Boucher's grievances, Cameron received less than satisfactory responses from Associate Forester Overton Price, who defended Fenton, and who went so far as to suggest that Boucher may be "mentally unbalanced."³⁵ In fact, Price, in his letter to Cameron, concluded "This, no doubt, accounts for his thinking that the Forest officers are not treating him fairly and are favoring the Harveys."³⁶

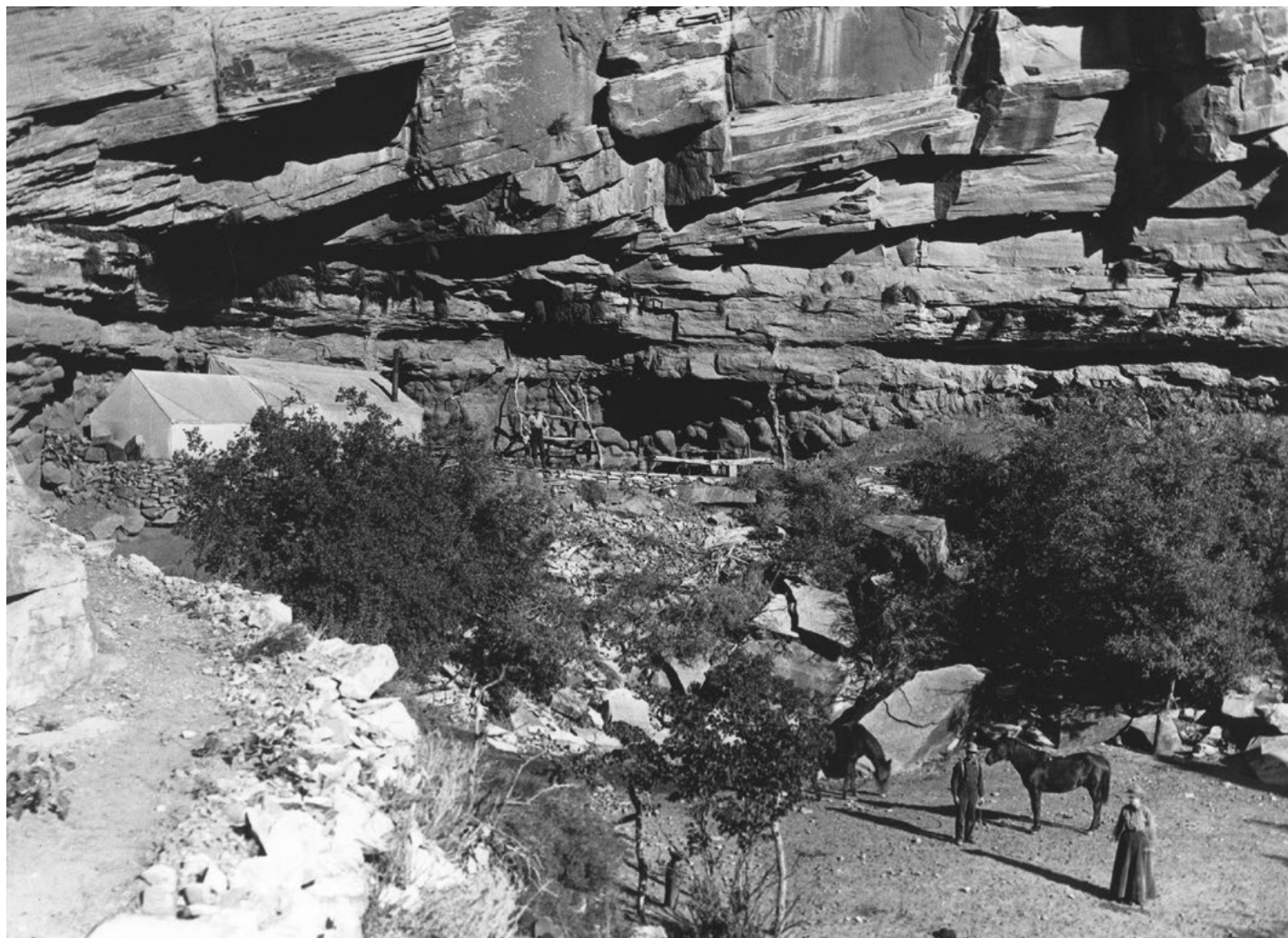
In a letter dated September 28, 1909 from District Forester Ringland to Congressman Cameron, Ringland gave his own version of Boucher's grievances to the Forest Service bureaucracy in Washington. He wrote: "I am not at all surprised at this letter (from Boucher, July 18th). I know Louis very well and while he is a mighty fine old man, yet like many guides who have lived very long in one country, somewhat peculiar. The fact that Ranger Fenton offered Louis employment to keep his trail in repair is perhaps due to my own suggestion when I was at the Canyon. I felt that Boucher's admirable work on trails should receive some recognition, and so I suggested to Fenton that if the opportunity offered, he should give Louis a chance to work on permanent improvements."³⁷

Unfortunately, Boucher had already left the canyon. He knew that the Santa Fe had planned to intrude into his private

canyon domain. In fact, by the time he left, late summer in 1909, contracts were being let for road improvements to Hermits Rest, for the reconstruction of the trail to Hermit Rapids, and for the establishment of a camp on Hermit Creek.

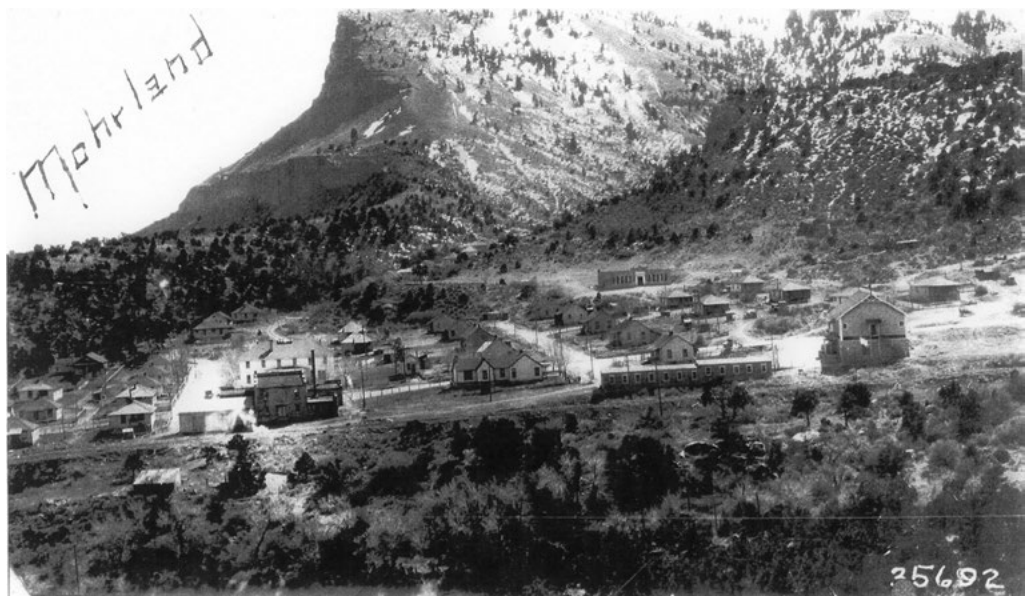
Ringland went on to say, "It seems extremely unfortunate that the very fact of my admiration for Boucher and his work, which led me to offer him through Fenton a chance to show the appreciation of the Government, should be construed by him as an attempt to further the interests of the Santa Fe Company." Ringland further explained, "I want the position of this office clearly understood. There has been absolutely no attempt to deprive Boucher of the advantages which have accrued to him in the construction of his trail to Dripping Springs."³⁸

On his way to a new life, Boucher visited Ringland in Albuquerque, and of



Dripping Springs Camp. GRCA 07735.

that meeting, the young forester said, "I am certain that whatever offense the old man feels is rather due to his fancy than to fact." To counter any hard feelings from this unfortunate incident, Boucher was given a letter of introduction to the forest officer at Glenwood Springs, Colorado, much further upstream on the Colorado River, requesting that, if possible, he be given work at White River National Forest.³⁹ With the rapid development of national forests, the Forest Service was trying to fill vacancies in its ranger force. There is no record of Boucher visiting the Glenwood Springs office.



Town of Mohrland in early 1900s. Courtesy of Emery County Archives.

BOUCHER'S LATER YEARS

From Albuquerque, Boucher traveled to the coal-mining town of Trinidad, Colorado, begrudgingly, but most likely, by the Santa Fe Railway with a dinner stop at East Las Vegas, New Mexico and over Raton Pass to Trinidad in time for supper. With some of the best coal deposits in Colorado, Boucher may have considered applying for work in Trinidad's neighboring mining camps.

In December 1910, Boucher, who still hailed from Trinidad, visited Salt Lake City, where he was interviewed by the *Deseret Evening News* about his plans for a North Rim railroad. More specifically, he proposed a 120-mile extension of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway from Marysvale, Utah to Point Sublime. With such railroad connections, Boucher believed tourists could visit the Grand Canyon, Salt Lake City and Yellowstone all on the same trip. Already, two surveys had been conducted and detailed planning had begun.⁴⁰

Boucher explained to the reporter that 30,000 tourists visited the Grand Canyon's South Rim in the past year but "it is only from the north side that the incomprehensible grandeur of the great gorge can be seen." Speaking from his own personal experience when he guided the Matthes survey party to the North Rim, he said, "From Point Sublime a picture is

presented to the eye, so bewildering in its magnitude and so variegated in its color and shapes that neither paint brush nor words can do it justice." This interview took place at Salt Lake City's Windsor Hotel on South Main Street, where Boucher had been absorbed in various planning documents in his room.⁴¹

He went on to say, "For 6,888 feet the cliff rises above the river bed, and from Point Sublime colossal gashes spur from the main cavern in such a way as to make the sight incomparable in its wild beauty. Unfortunately, this north side view is now only accessible to the sturdy mountaineer, who is willing to share hardship, and suffering, from starvation and thirst in order to see the most astounding sight in America today."⁴²

Boucher's solution was a railroad extension to Point Sublime. He added that there was another economic advantage to such a rail line—support for the mining industry as vast coal, iron and other mineral resources in northern Arizona and southern Utah only awaited "the advent of the steam horse."⁴³

At the end of the interview, Boucher exercised some bragging rights, "I was the first man to build a trail from the cliff down its almost perpendicular side to the river bottom. This trail, which takes a zig-zag course and in places is hewn out of solid rock is seven and a half miles long."⁴⁴ He was obviously talking about his Silver Bell Trail. While Boucher

thought construction of a railroad to Point Sublime was inevitable, the project never progressed past the planning stage. It is ironic that he promoted another railroad at the Grand Canyon, having been driven from the South Rim by the Santa Fe Railway. Perhaps his grandiose plan was just wishful thinking; it certainly would have had a measure of revenge against the Santa Fe had it come to pass.

As it turned out, Boucher did indeed get involved in a mining-railroad operation. He ended up in the mining town of Mohrland in Emery County, central Utah, site of a 1906 coal strike. Mohrland was established in 1907 as a company town, 14 miles south of Price, in Cedar Creek Canyon. The mine featured a 17-foot thick seam of high-grade coal, part of the vast Wasatch Plateau coalfield. The four leading organizers of the town were James Mays, Walter Orem, Moroni Heiner, and Windsor Rice—principal owners of the Castle Valley Coal Company; the town name was a combination of the first initials of their last names with "land" added to the end.⁴⁵ The company also built the Castle Valley Railroad from Mohrland through Hiawatha to Helper,⁴⁶ and by 1910 was shipping 600 tons of coal per day. Miners worked eight hours a day, earning \$3.25 an hour.⁴⁷

Boucher first went to work for the Ely Construction Company, established in 1906 to construct the railroads needed to open new coalfields in Nevada and Utah. In October 1908, the company was contracted to grade a roadbed for the Southern Utah Railway. It hired 150 men and 50 teams of mules and horses to draw scrapers, plows and wagons, with the goal of being ready to lay standard gauge rails in early 1909. The 1910 census shows Boucher, widowed and working as a house carpenter, so his job may not have been mining but instead using his carpentry skills to help build company housing.⁴⁸ At this time, there was some speculation that the railroad might rival the Santa Fe Railway on the South Rim to serve tourists on the North Rim (Boucher's idea) while reaching copper deposits on the Kaibab Plateau.⁴⁹ In June 1910, when Ely Construction completed its railbed project and moved its workforce and equipment to Pueblo, Colorado for a canal project, Boucher went to work for the Castle Valley Coal Company.⁵⁰

This company was incorporated on July 12, 1909. It owned 4,000 acres of valuable coal land, 1,200 acres of ranch land, and the Mohrland townsite. It also owned the Mohrland Mercantile Company and the Castle Valley Railroad which connected Mohrland to the Denver and Rio Grande mainline. It had two locomotives and rolling stock, and 150 employees, including 60 miners, who shared company housing (four-room cottages, cabins and dormitories).⁵¹ With a growing market for coal and ready east-west rail transport, Boucher must have seen his new employer as having a solid base for long-term success.

Boucher returned to the South Rim for a brief visit in 1912, signing the Grandview Hotel register as "Louis Boucher, Mohrland, Utah."⁵² His visit at Grandview appears to be the beginning of a business relationship with Pete Berry who traded with the Navajo for rugs and blankets. Upon his return to Mohrland, Boucher wrote to Pete that he was in good health, living "with the saints", and that he had sold the Navajo rugs he brought back from Grandview. He planned to order more, in fact, he wanted a large rug like the one he saw in the Grandview Hotel dining room.⁵³ Pete

responded but then heard nothing from Louis for six weeks.

When Boucher finally did respond, he reported that he had become deathly ill in April with La Grippe, the French name for the influenza virus. Boucher wrote, "For a few days I thought it was all off for the old man." He was infected well before the devastating Spanish Flu epidemic of 1918. After being bedridden for several weeks, he recovered and went back to work in the mine and at the powder house.⁵⁴

Boucher's letter also indicated that while he was sick, the Castle Valley Coal Company sold its mine and railroad to U.S. Mining, Smelting & Refining Company headquartered in Boston (still operating today). In 1912, the company was surveying for an 82-mile rail line to tap into the Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railroad. Despite being in his mid-60s, Boucher thought he would find plenty of work in the Mohrland railyard. In closing, Boucher wrote that he missed the Grand Canyon but "it is all off with me and Arizona, the Harveys and their click...they got what they wanted."⁵⁵

Long after Boucher left the canyon, a coffee grinder and an old saddle were found in his rock cabin in Long Canyon.⁵⁶ In August 1961, a park patrol reported finding several old bottles and shovels in Boucher's mine, likely the Bummer copper mine whose tunnel extended fifty feet into the rock wall. The patrol also recognized Boucher's rock cabin, roof long gone, hidden in the mesquite. All that remains now is a stone foundation.⁵⁷

There are very few additional records of this elusive, reticent canyon pioneer, but one is especially intriguing. In the Grand Canyon Museum Collection, there is a framed oil painting, a canyon landscape on canvas, presented to Boucher, that reads "Louis Akin - July 7, 1907 - To My Good Friend Louis Boucher."⁵⁸ This could have been a gift from the artist in appreciation for a trail ride with the old canyon guide. Louis cherished this memento, with its frame showing many years of considerable wear, but then late in life he gave it away. Pencil on the back of this painting is some rather awkward wording: "Presented as Property of

My Dear Mrs. G. Saffitts & Son O.J. Hanks by Louis D. Boucher Aug. 10, 1933." When Boucher signed the cardboard backing in 1933, he was going on 86 years old.

Also, in 1933, a mysterious snippet appeared in at least seven western newspapers. It stated "The Hermit Trail, that winds along the canyon's rim, was named for an old Frenchman, Louis Boucher, who lived down below the rim... looking for gold. He never found gold, so he died looking, and had a life worthwhile. His grave is the biggest and finest in the world, somewhere beside some canyon trail."⁵⁹

* * *

What an interesting story this man could have told if only a history-minded notetaker had been able to interview him before his voice was stilled. Yet no canyon pioneer stands more honored. His name is indelibly etched in the Grand Canyon—in the Hermit Shale, in Hermit Basin and Trail, at Hermits Rest, and at Hermit Rapids where Hermit Creek spills into the Colorado River — and downstream — at Boucher Rapids, Creek, and Canyon. The spirit of the hermit — Louis Désiré Boucher — lives on in the Grand Canyon.⁶⁰

Endnotes

1. Jean Louis Boucher (pronounced "Boo-Shay") was born on April 24, 1825 at Saint-Constant, Laprairie, Québec.
2. Canadian marriage register of St-Rémi-de-la-Salle M-18 and 1881 census.
3. Personal communication with Helene Liard, archivist, La Societe d'histoire de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Québec, on June 11, 1992.
4. Sophie Mélanise Bérard was born March 15, 1855 in Ascot Corner, Le Haut-Saint-François (The Upper St. Francis), just northeast of Sherbrooke.
5. Deed of Lease, dated August 9,

- 1890, Louis D. Boucher to Eli LeFehn.
6. Hovey, H.C., "On the Rim and In the Depths of the Grand Canyon," *Scientific American*, August 6, 1892, 87-89.
7. Hovey, "On the Rim."
8. Accession No. 1031, Berry Papers, Museum Collection, Grand Canyon National Park.
9. In Hance Canyon there is an inscription carved into a rock wall that reads "Col. Frank Hull 1884." Col. Hull also signed Hance's guest book on August 19, 1892 and again on September 13, 1892.
10. Rain Tanks, located near the present-day Grand Canyon Airport, was built by the Hull brothers, according to Daniel L. Hogan interview, February 3, 1939, History Files, Grand Canyon National Park.
11. Boucher located the Bummer Mining Claim on February 18, 1893 and the Crazy Horse Mining Claim on July 13, 1893.
12. Corle, Edwin, *Listen, Bright Angel*, (1946), 227.
13. James, George Wharton, *The Grand Canon of Arizona*, (1910 and 1912), 46.
14. *Coconino Sun*, August 8, 1903.
15. Edwin McKee, Park Naturalist, Memo, History Files, Grand Canyon National Park. McKee documented a 1933 meeting with Edward W. Murphy of New York City, who with two others, helped Boucher build the trail to Dripping Springs.
16. James, *The Grand Canon of Arizona*, 45.
17. Ibid.
18. Louis Boucher located the Silver Bell Trail on January 7, 1902. Promiscuous Record Book 1, p239, Coconino County, Arizona.
19. Ralph Cameron registered what was then known as the River View Toll Road on March 19, 1902. At the time, this long meandering trail ran nearly 62 miles along the top of Granite Gorge from Red Canyon to Slate Creek. Promiscuous Record Book 1, p254-255, Coconino County, Arizona.
20. On May 2, 1906, the U.S. Geographical Board fixed the names of many features of the Grand Canyon, including Boucher Trail, Cocopa Point, Dripping Springs, Hermit Basin, Hermit Creek, Point Sublime, Shiva Temple and Tonto Trail. *Coconino Sun*, August 25, 1906.
21. Francois Matthes field notebooks, January 1, 1902 – December 31, 1904, Bancroft Library, University of California – Berkeley.
22. Ibid
23. *Coconino Sun*, August 8, 1903.
24. Francois Matthes field notebooks.
25. *Coconino Sun*, July 10, 1908.
26. Ibid.
27. Russell, Charles, article published in February 16, 1908 Salt Lake Tribune.
28. Cameron Papers, AZ127, Box 4, Folder 6, University of Arizona Library, Tucson.
29. Ibid.
30. Arthur C. Ringland (1882-1981) was recruited by Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot and appointed the first Southwestern District Forester; Ringland served from 1908 to 1916.
31. *Coconino Sun*, May 28, 1909.
32. Cameron Papers, AZ127, Box 4, Folder 5, University of Arizona Library, Tucson.
33. Cameron Papers, AZ127, Box 4, Folder 6, University of Arizona Library, Tucson.
34. Pinchot descended from an immigrant family of French Huguenots and studied at the National Forestry Academy in France.
35. Cameron Papers, AZ127, Tucson.
36. Ibid.
37. Ibid.
38. Cameron Papers, AZ127, Tucson.
39. Ibid.
40. Deseret Evening News, December 20, 1910.
41. Ibid.
42. Ibid.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid.
45. Zehnder, Chuck, *A Guide to Carbon County Coal Camps and Ghost Towns*, 36.
46. UtahRails.net, accessed August 23, 2020.
47. With the boom-and-bust nature of the coal industry, Mohrland began its decline in the mid-1920s; by 1938 the mines were shut down and the town was abandoned.
48. At some point Boucher became a naturalized U.S. citizen as he was registered to vote in Arizona in 1910.
49. *Salt Lake Herald-Republican*, December 10, 1909.
50. *The Carbon County News*, Price, Utah, February 4, 1910.
51. Salt Lake Mining Review, June 30, 1911.
52. Louis Boucher registered at the Grandview Hotel on January 12, 1912, staying in room 28. Grandview Hotel Register, Kolb Manuscript 197, Special Collections Library, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff.
53. Letter, Louis Boucher to Pete Berry, dated March 8, 1912, History Files, Grand Canyon National Park.
54. Letter, Boucher to Berry, dated May 10, 1912, History Files, Grand Canyon National Park.
55. Ibid.
56. Letter from GCNP Superintendent Harold C. Bryant, PhD, to M. J. Clubb, dated Jan. 7, 1949, History Files, Grand Canyon National Park.
57. Letter from Park Naturalist John Stockert to Katherine Stoker, dated Feb. 15, 1965, History Files, Grand Canyon National Park.
58. Louis Benton Akin (1868-1913) lived in Flagstaff in 1907 where he had a studio in Babbitt Bros. store.
59. The Herald-Journal, Logan, Utah, February 27, 1933, and repeated in newspapers of Ogden, Tucson, Fort Worth, El Paso and others.
60. The author used many genealogical records, too many to list in these notes, including information from the following online sources: Genealogy of Canada, LDS Family Search website, and Ancestry.com. It is with considerable gratitude that he thanks Kim Besom for access to Park archives, Wally Book for French-to-English translations, and Kris Thacher for capturing many online documents.

Introducing Board Member Helen Ranney

OP: When were you first introduced to the Grand Canyon?

HR: I grew up in an Army family and we moved around a lot, I think we moved every thirteen months. In the summer of 1967, my dad received orders for Ft. Derussy, in Honolulu, Hawaii. We were living in Ft. Belvoir, Virginia at that time. He always had the philosophy 'why fly when you can drive' so we drove across the country from Virginia down to Florida and eventually to Travis Air Force Base in northern California. Along the way I saw Monument Valley, Petrified Forest and the Grand Canyon. I remember the Desert View Watchtower very well (I was just about to turn five years old) and how my terrified mom held the back of my shirt as I looked down at the Colorado River. My dad refused to stop at Flintstones Village (I was a huge Flintstone fan!) but he did take us to Disneyland which was kind of fun.

OP: Did hiking and backpacking play a part in your growing interest in the Canyon?

HR: Yes! I was the Sales Manager at *Arizona Highways* Magazine from 1999-2004 and I got to know a lot of the contributing photographers. Gary Ladd became a very good friend after we worked on promoting/selling his book "*Grand Canyon: Time Below the Rim*" In 2001, he kindly took a few of us down to Bright Angel Campground for two nights. Yeah, I was hooked. A few months later Gary said I was ready for a real backpack. So...he took me down the Grandview Trail after 3 feet of snow had fallen. Yikes! I carried down borrowed gear and



way too much of it. Never again! After that, I kept coming back "for work" that always included big day hikes. We would hike to Phantom Ranch and back in one day. This was the only way I could get to the bottom as I still had a child at home who was at St. Mary's High School and it was better that I came home at night...

OP: How many backpack trips have you made in the Canyon?

HR: I haven't done as many as others because of my late start with my Grand Canyon life. But I think I've done around 20 multi-day backpacks and so many day hikes that I cannot give you a number (living there had its advantages as does living in Flagstaff) and am now even leading backpacks for the Grand Canyon Conservancy Field Institute and the Museum of Northern Arizona Ventures. I'm almost done with the Tonto Trail – just have to do that short section between Hermit and Boucher.

Some friends and I hiked Hermit to Tanner in 2017. Originally, we were going to go South Bass to Tanner but there was no water along the Gems. Honestly, I cannot get enough, and my favorite section of the Canyon so far is the Escalante Route from Grandview to Tanner. I do hope to get down the Nankowep Trail sooner rather than later.

OP: When did you get interested in Grand Canyon history?

HR: Again, it was Gary Ladd – who was attending the very first history symposium in 2002 that was being sponsored by the Grand Canyon Historical Society. We met him there for a hike the next day. He kept telling me how amazing and wonderful the symposium was. So I was happy to be a part of the 2007 symposium – I along with Michael Quinn, filmed half of the presentations. In 2012, I again was a volunteer with a great team of people including Amy Horn. At the 2016 Symposium, I was the Co-Chair with Dave Mortenson. I just love the stories we get to hear!

OP: Do any particular historical figures pique your interest?

HR: I think the Kolb brothers hold a strong interest for me since I have brought so many donors to the Park on tours through their studio and home. My husband (Wayne Ranney) actually met Emery in 1976 and he told me stories about how after Emery died, one of his boyhood friends from California (Mark Jeffers) had followed him out to the canyon and was hired as Emery's final caretaker. Mark was later asked by Edith Kolb (Emery's daughter) to caretake the

house. He got word that there was to be an estate sale for Emery's furniture and if any of his friends wanted to buy things before-hand they could. Then, by chance, on a San Juan river trip, I met one of Wayne's friends (Norm Henderson) who had bought Emery's kitchen hutch in 1976. He owned it for about 30 years but mentioned on the river trip that he had no more use for it. I arranged to have this piece of furniture brought back to the canyon in 2007 as a donation. It still has the original packaging tag stapled on the back – addressed from Indiana to the Kolb house!

OP: That's incredible! Anything else about the canyon you love?

HR: I LOVE day-hiking to Phantom Ranch for a glass of tea. Sounds crazy, I know but I still enjoy doing this even though I am a bit slower than before. I am also an inner-Canyon volunteer for the National Park Service. I hope

to volunteer more as time allows. It truly gives me a better appreciation for our hard-working backcountry rangers!

OP: What don't most people know about you?

HR: Well, I am a mother of three amazing people – Sarah, Valerie and Zach. And, thanks to them, I have seven (yes, that is seven!) grandchildren ages 17-3. If all goes well this summer and river trips are running again, I will take my oldest granddaughter, Micaela who is 14 and getting ready for high school this fall down the Colorado River with AzRA (I work for AzRA). We will even have one night at Phantom Ranch before hiking out together. I cannot wait to get those grandkiddos into the Canyon!

OP: Anything else we should know about you and the Grand Canyon?

HR: Yes, I am fortunate to have worked for Grand Canyon Conservancy (formerly Grand Canyon Association) for 10 ½ years. I actually lived at the South Rim for 3 ½ years! Not only did GCC introduce me to many generous people but it also allowed me to gain a deeper connection to Grand Canyon – this place that has brought me much peace (and Wayne Ranney!) since my friendship with Gary Ladd. Thanks Gary for taking a chance on a newbie for a three-day hike to the bottom of the Grand Canyon!

The BULLETIN

2020 GCHS Events

(Subject to change, so check our website)

OCTOBER

FALL BOARD MEETING

Wednesday October 21, 2020 7 p.m. Via Zoom, details to be emailed.

Information contact: secretary@grandcanyonhistory.org

JANUARY 2021

ANNUAL BOARD MEETING

Saturday January 23, 2021 (subject to change) Via Zoom, details TBA.

OCTOBER 2021

COLORADO RIVER BASIN HISTORY SYMPOSIUM
October 2021 Kanab, Utah

Annual Renewal Due 1/1/2021

Membership is on an annual calendar year basis with dues payable on the 1st of January. Renewal notices will go out by email in December, but if you want to beat the end of year crunch, please consider renewing now.

The easiest way to renew is via PayPal using the link at: www.grandcanyonhistory.org/membership.html. You do not need to have a PayPal account to renew online, the PayPal link will let you renew using a credit card.

New members who joined after July 1, 2020 are paid up through December 2021 and do not need to renew this year

Send membership questions to: membership@grandcanyonhistory.org

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

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New Electronic-Only Delivery Option for *Ol' Pioneer*

When you renew your membership at the end of December, you will see there's now an option to receive the *Ol' Pioneer* electronically only. On the membership renewal page you'll see a choice for "***Ol' Pioneer & Bulletin Delivery Preference***". If you no longer want a print copy sent by US Mail, select the "**email**" option. The choice to continue receiving print is called "**Postal Service.**" Every member that we have an email address for will still get an advance electronic copy before the print is mailed out. Send questions/ comments to membership@grandcanyonhistory.org