

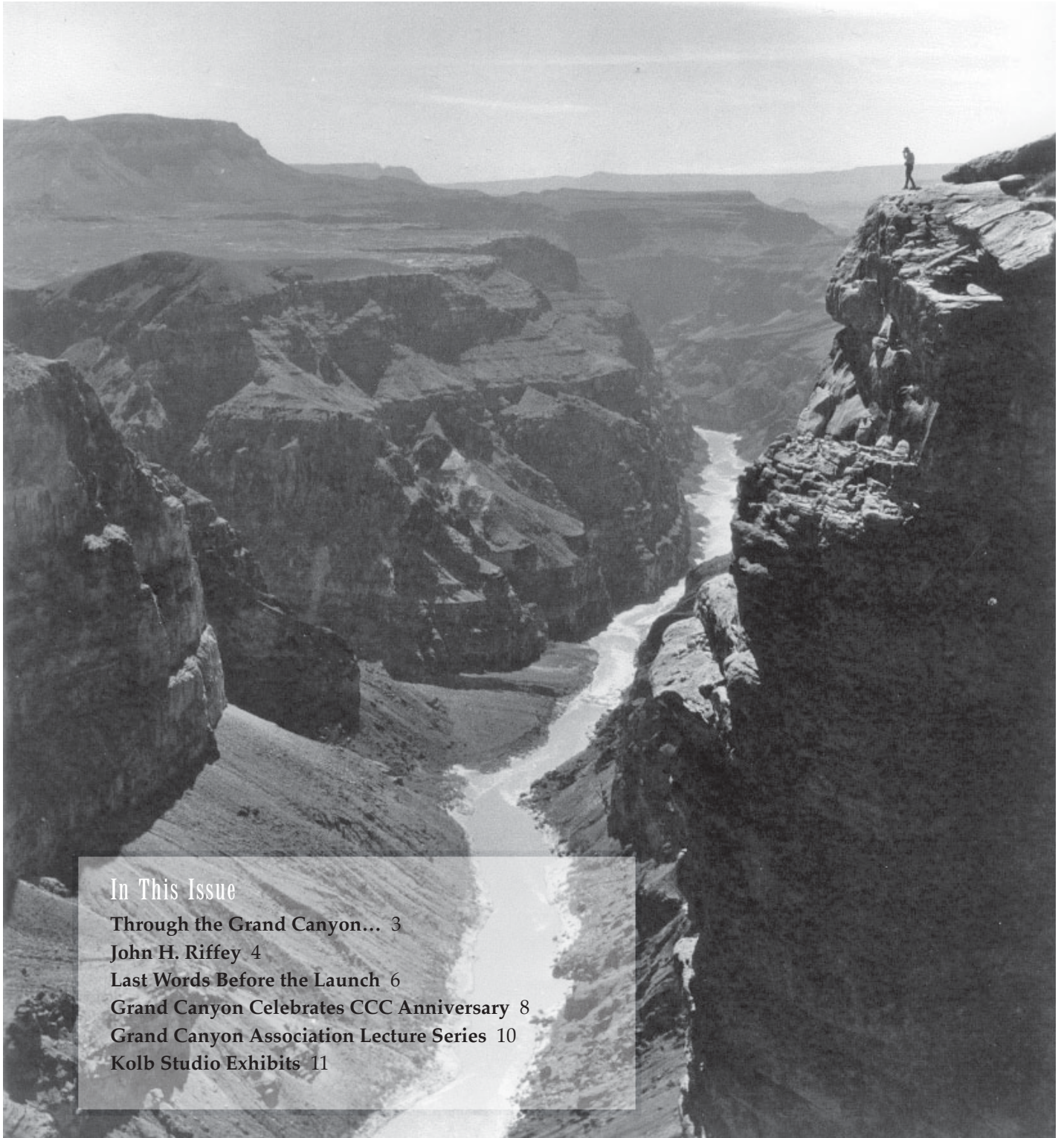
The Ol' Pioneer

The Biannual Magazine of the Grand Canyon Historical Society

Volume 19 : Number 1

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Spring 2008



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President's Letter

February 12, 2008

The Board has elected me President again. Henry Karpinski and Erik Berg will share the V. P. spot. They will take-on the daunting job of organizing this year's outings. My wife Nancy graciously agreed to be Secretary. Susan Billingsley agreed to continue the excellent job she has done as Treasurer.

So much energy was required for The Society to pull-off the 2007 History Symposium that there was no energy left to continue the day-to-day operations of Grand Canyon Historical Society. Luckily George Billingsley found the where-with-all to pull us all back together again. We all need to work to keep this organization vibrant.

Come to the outings! They are the "Meat and Potatoes"—the substance of this organization. At the Outings, you will learn the salient details of Grand Canyon history. The dates and places of the outings are not yet finalized; so look in *The Bulletin* for details. The Board has some very interesting ideas. They include Fred Swanson who authored the new book on David Rust, the Powell Museum in Page, Gaylord Staveley and a historic boat tour. A talk by the women who paddle-boarded down the river, and others. If you have any ideas on good subjects for outings, let us know a Pioneers@GrandCanyonHistory.org. We hope everybody will attend our annual Shoshone picnic this June.

I'm glad that the Symposium was last year and not this year. Grand Canyon has been having blizzards of more than a foot of snow during the last weekends of January. During the Symposium many Pioneers who had lived at Grand Canyon long ago commented on how little snow there was. Stories about bobsledding down Tonto St. seemed impossible. This year we are finally having the kind of winter you Pioneers remember. The pavement of some streets hasn't been seen since December. We've already had the average amount of snow for the whole season, and its only early February.

Grand Canyon history continues to be a hot topic. New books on the subject are being published faster than I can read them. The Grand Canyon Book Club discusses and reviews Grand Canyon books monthly. I will submit reviews of some of these books to the *Ol' Pioneer* for your consideration. Grand Canyon Association has published a new edition of Ellsworth Kolb's book *Through the Grand Canyon from Wyoming to Mexico*. In this issue you will find a review of this book. It can be ordered at grandcanyon.org.

Here are some of the latest stories received from Society members. I'm sure many of you have stories about your times at Grand Canyon that we haven't seen, yet. Please write them down and send them to Mary Williams, Editor, *Ol' Pioneer*.

Enjoy this issue and I'll see you at the Outings.

Keith Green

Cover photo: Colorado River as viewed from Toroweap Overlook.

The Ol' Pioneer submission deadlines are February 1, 2008 for Volume 19 #1 and September 1, 2008 for Volume 19 #2.

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The Biannual Magazine of the
Grand Canyon Historical Society

Volume 18 : Number 3
Fall 2007

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

The Ol' Pioneer is published bi-annually by the GRAND CANYON HISTORICAL SOCIETY in conjunction with *The Bulletin*, an informational paper. Both publications are a benefit of membership. Membership in the Society 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 \$20 are payable on the 1st of January each year, and mailed to the GCHS Treasurer, PO Box 345 Flagstaff, AZ 86002. *The Ol' Pioneer* magazine is copyrighted by the Grand Canyon Historical Society, Inc. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or used in any form without permission of the publisher.

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Submit photos and stories to the editor of *The Ol' Pioneer* at: mary@marywilliamsdesign.com or 4880 N Weatherford Road, Flagstaff, AZ 86001. (928) 779-3377. Please submit written articles and photos electronically on CD or via email if possible. You may mail photos or slides for scanning if needed.

Submissions to *The Bulletin* should be sent to Karen Greig, kgreig@yahoo.com

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Through the Grand Canyon...

Keith Green

The Grand Canyon Book Club met on January 28 to discuss the book *Through the Grand Canyon from Wyoming to Mexico* by Ellsworth Kolb.

Ellsworth Kolb and his brother Emery began their journey down the Colorado River from Green River, Wyoming, in September, 1911. The brothers reached Needles, California, in mid-January, 1912. Then in May, 1912, Ellsworth resumed the trip from Needles to the Gulf of California in Mexico. The book club discussion focused on two themes—the fearless, confidence of the Kolb brothers and the eloquent writing style of Ellsworth Kolb.

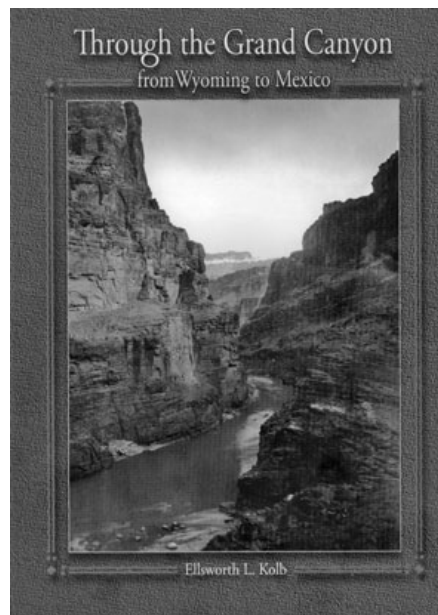
A new edition of the book has recently been released by the Grand Canyon Association and is in the same form as the original book released in 1914. It is illustrated with the Kolb's photographs, many reprinted from the original glass-plate or nitrate negatives.

The childhood of Ellsworth and Emery Kolb possibly foreshadowed their adventure. The two boys challenged a flooded creek in a home-built raft near their Pennsylvania home with almost disastrous results.

With this new journey they did a little more preparation. They took and wore lifejackets. They knew Powell's trip well and carried Dellenbaugh's book about the Colorado River with them. The brothers probably had explored more of the Grand Canyon from its rims than almost anyone. However, they were novice boatmen. They knew that the first days out of Green River, Wyoming, were on fairly calm water, and they confidently assumed that they would learn how to handle the boats before they reached the rapids in Cataract Canyon. Ellsworth wrote, "We wanted to make our own trip in our own way. If we failed, we would have no one but ourselves to blame; if we succeeded, we would

have all the satisfaction that comes from original, personal exploration."

The purpose of the Kolb expedition was to take the first motion pictures of a trip down the Colorado River. The brothers were undaunted by the fact that they had no experience with the motion picture camera and did not know if the camera could survive such a trip. Again, they assumed that they would learn as they went along and were confident they could fix anything that went wrong.



Ellsworth proved to be an excellent writer. He kept a journal during the trip and had a keen eye for the details that make his writing so vivid. Book Club members wondered about his education and possibly the amount of help he received from an editor. However, no editor at a desk could have written the detailed descriptions in Ellsworth's prose such as this:

"Jagged rocks, like the bared fangs of some dream-monster, appeared now and then in leaping, tumbling waves. Then down toward the turmoil—dwarfed to nothingness by the magnitude of the wall—sped the tiny shell-like boat, running smoothly like a racing machine! The oar-blades were tipped high to avoid loss in the

first comber; then the boat was buried in the foam, and staggered through on the other side. It was buffeted here and there, now covered with a ton of water, now topping a ten-foot wave. Like a skilled boxer—quick of eye, and ready to seize any temporary advantage—the oarsman shot in his oars for two quick strokes, to straighten the boat with the current or dodge a threatening boulder; then covered by lifting his oars and ducking his head as a brown flood rolled over him."

Ellsworth also wrote one of the most eloquent descriptions of an Arizona sunset, "A few fleecy clouds in the west partially obscured the sun until it neared the horizon, then a shaft of sunlight broke through once more, telegraphing its approach long before it reached us, the rays being visibly hurled through space like a javelin, or a lightning bolt, striking peak after peak so that one almost imagined they would hear the thunder roll. A yellow flame covered the western sky, to be succeeded in a few minutes by a crimson glow. The sharply defined colours of the different layers of rock had merged and softened, as the sun dropped from sight; purple shadows crept into the cavernous depths, while shafts of gold shot to the very tiptops of the peaks, or threw their shadows like silhouettes on the wall beyond."

There have been many changes in place names since 1914. The rock layers had different names, O'Neill Point is now Yavapai Point, Cameron's Indian Garden Camp was planted with roses and chrysanthemums. However, Ellsworth's description of Grand Canyon made us picture our canyon now.

Ellsworth insisted on finishing the trip all the way to Mexico, even though Emery decided to stay home with his family. Many people told him he would never make it all the way or he would never make it back. However, Ellsworth was undaunted and his descriptions of the Colorado River describe the huge delta country.

John H. Riffey

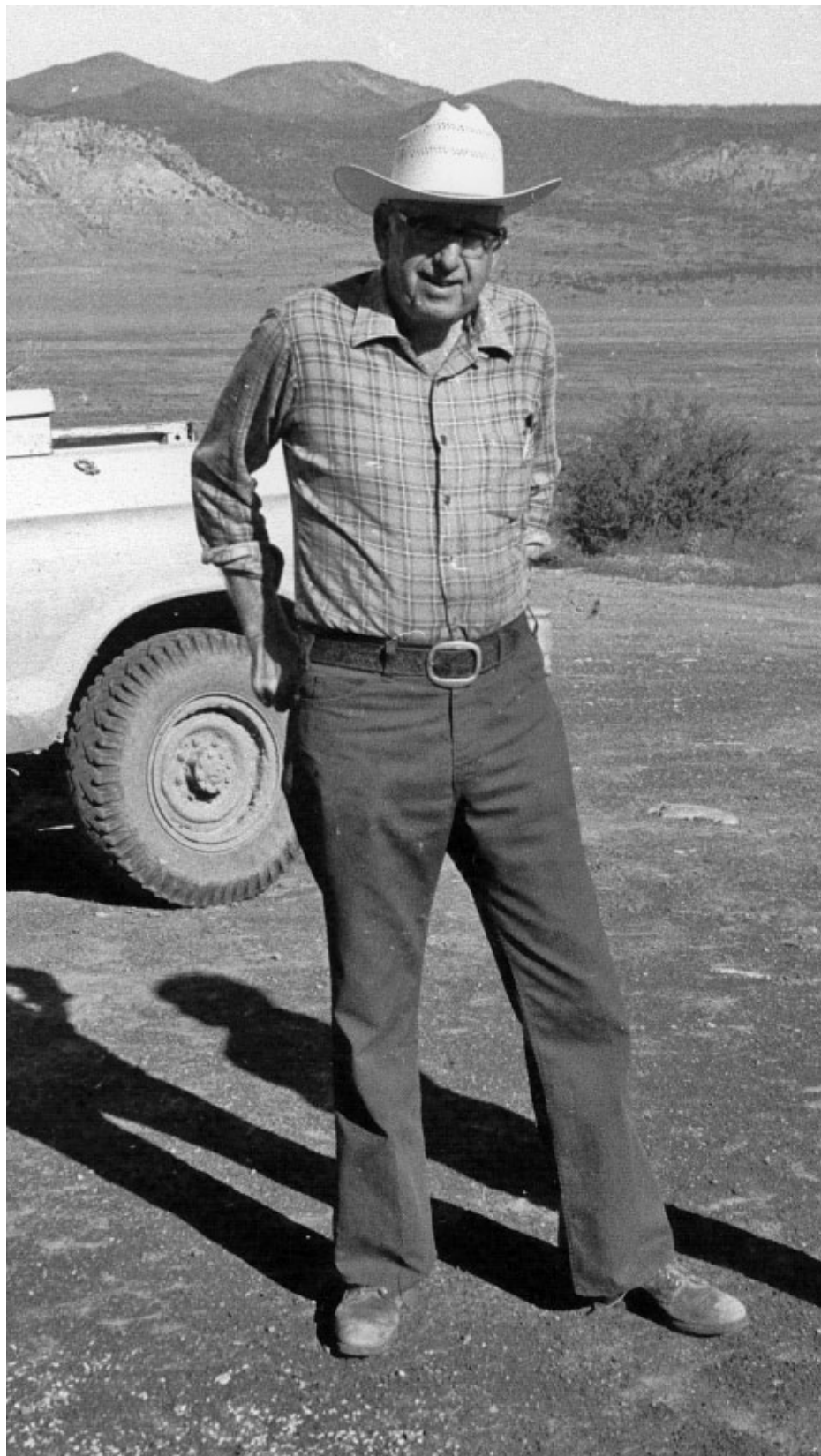
Jean Luttrell

When John Riffey arrived at the Tuweep Ranger Station on August 18, 1942, he found the answer to his dreams and a home for life. Some rangers might have thought this National Park outpost was the worst possible assignment, but it was exactly what Riffey wanted.

So where is Tuweep? Or is it Toroweap? Actually the original Paiute name for this valley is Toroweap. However, the early settlers, cowboys and sheepherders, incorrectly called it Tuweep. When the residents petitioned for a post office in 1929 they spelled the name the way it was pronounced locally and Tuweep became the official name of the community.

As to where it is: if you travel south from Fredonia, Arizona on a dirt road marked BLM Road #109, after 61 dusty miles (depending on the weather) you will come to the Tuweep Ranger Station. If you continue on past the ranger station six more miles over big boulders, through deep ditches and manage to avoid the high centers you will come to Toroweap Overlook—a place where it is possible to look straight down 3,000 feet and see the Colorado River. It is a magnificent view and one that John Riffey never grew tired of.

The Tuweep Ranger Station was Riffey's first and only assignment. When he was offered a position as National Park Ranger at Grand Canyon National Monument, Arizona, the appointment was for "the duration of the war and six months thereafter unless sooner terminated" and the salary was \$1,860 per year. Then a little more than a year after receiving this assignment he was drafted and spent a year and 5 months in the army serving as a medical technician on a hospital ship before returning to his position as the Tuweep Ranger.



John Riffey, Tuweep Ranger Station, May 17, 1980.

photo: NPS / Russell



John Riffey standing in front of Pogo, his personal airplane

Riffey was a young man—thirty-one years of age—when he became a ranger. The Park Service was also a relatively young organization—less than 100 years old. At that time, there were fewer rangers than there are now and they often served in remote places where they were expected to do everything that needed to be done.

But after World War II the Park Service was forced to grow and change to meet a staggering increase in visitation and crime. The Service more than doubled in size and the do-it-all generalists were replaced by specialists: resource managers, law enforcement rangers, interpreters and maintenance personnel. The Park Service became a bureaucracy.

However, the rules and regulation, which were necessary to meet the complex problems of growth, did not apply to Riffey's isolated area. In 1942 Toroweap Overlook had less than 20 visitors in an entire year and even with the tremendous growth of the post war years Riffey never saw more than a thousand visitors in a year. This is a small number when compared to the more than 2 million tourists

crowding the more popular areas of the North and South Rims each year. As the only Park Service employee at Grand Canyon National Monument, Riffey did everything that needed to be done. He protected the park, greeted visitors, maintained roads and equipment, flew fire patrols in Pogo (his personal plane) and when necessary he fought wild fires.

Riffey was aware of the changes elsewhere in the Park Service, but saw no need for change in his remote area, and because he liked his assignment he steadfastly refused promotions and transfers. During the 1950s he was pressured to conform to the new ways and for a while it seemed he would either have to comply or resign. Still he resisted.

In the end he was not forced to quit because his superiors came to realize that Riffey with his old-time values and procedures was a treasure—a living tie to a simpler time. Being a ranger was not his job—it was his life style. He didn't go to work, he lived his work, and his park and its visitors were well cared for and protected.

In recognition of his service the Forest Service and Park Service

jointly presented him with a Superior Performance Award in 1965 and in 1970 he received the Department of Interior's second highest award—the Meritorious Service Award. However, these prestigious awards were eclipsed by an even greater honor. In a highly unusual move the Park Service allowed Riffey to be buried in Tuweep Valley near the ranger station where he had lived and worked.

For thirty-eight years Riffey remained in the same position, doing the same things in the same way. He died on the job on July 9, 1980.

He was "the Last Old-Time Ranger."

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Jean Luttrell's, sixth book, *John H. Riffey The Last Old-Time Ranger*, was published by Vishnu Temple Press of Flagstaff, Arizona in December 2007.

Last Words Before the Launch

Don Lago

William H. Dunn has remained the most unknown of John Wesley Powell's boatmen. While most of the other boatmen left journals, letters, and memoirs about the expedition, no word from Dunn has ever been found. Yet finally, Bill Dunn has spoken. It turns out that the day before the Powell expedition launched, Dunn wrote a letter to a friend, James Oliver of Black Hawk, Colorado. Oliver had formerly been the newspaper publisher in Fair Play, Colorado, and he would later publish a newspaper in Black Hawk, so he was a likely man to recognize the newsworthiness of Dunn's letter. Oliver contacted the newspaper in nearby Central City about Dunn's letter, and they published a brief account of it. Unfortunately they didn't publish the text of the letter, so we receive only a glimpse of Dunn, but this is an improvement over total silence.

From the *Central City Daily Register*, May 28, 1869:

Last evening Col. J. R. Oliver received a letter from W. H. Dunn of the Powell Expedition, dated at Green River City, May 23rd, in which he says that the party was to embark the next day on their perilous voyage down the Colorado River. They have 20-foot boats, calculated to carry 4000 pounds burden each on lakes, and they load them with 1800 pounds each. Their next stopping place will be at Fort Mojave, on the Colorado, below the mouth of the Green. He does not state how many persons are now connected with the expedition, how many and what kind of boats they have, nor whether Mrs. Powell is still with the party.

Not much of Dunn's personality comes through here, except perhaps for a very vague sense of geography;

Dunn would soon receive a thorough education in just how far Fort Mojave was from the mouth of the Green River.

Dunn may have gotten to know James Oliver at Hot Sulphur Springs in Middle Park in the Colorado Rockies, which was the home base for the trapping activities of Dunn and Jack Sumner. Hot Sulphur Springs was owned by William Byers, Sumner's brother-in-law and the editor of Denver's *Rocky Mountain News*. From a brief mention in the *News*, we know that Oliver spent the winter of 1868-69 at Hot Sulphur Springs. The previous winter, Sumner and Bill Dunn had wintered there, looking after Byers' property, but this winter Sumner and Dunn were camped with Powell further west, so it's possible that Oliver was replacing them as a caretaker. Like Byers and Sumner, Oliver grew up in southeastern Iowa, and emigrated to Colorado around 1860 (Sumner would return to Iowa to enlist in the Union Army, and return to Colorado after the Civil War). Oliver may have been working for Byers in the spring of 1864, for it is recorded that when Cherry Creek flooded and swept away the foolishly-located offices of the *Rocky Mountain News*, Oliver was one of several men who barely escaped. Oliver had a further reason for thinking that the *Central City Daily Register* would be interested in a report from the Powell expedition. Oramel Howland, another of Powell's boatmen, had worked as a printer for the *Daily Register*. So had Ned Farrell, who in 1868 had climbed Long's Peak with Powell and Sumner. That same summer, Powell had stopped in Central City and met with the editors of the *Daily Register*. Oliver wasn't the only person who thought that the *Register* would be interested in the Powell expedition, for it appears that on the same day Dunn was writing to Oliver, Oramel Howland wrote a letter to the *Daily Register*. Unfortunately, the one and

only mention of this letter is one sentence in the July 8 *Daily Register*: "We have before us a letter from O. G. Howland dated the 23rd of May, the day before they were to start down the river." Yet one has to wonder if this Howland letter might have been sent to some other party and later passed along to the *Daily Register*. It would be a bit odd for the *Daily Register* to report on Dunn's letter to Oliver and not mention a Howland letter to themselves, and odder that a week later, on June 3, the *Daily Register* reprinted a *Rocky Mountain News* article about the start of the Powell expedition, but still made no mention of a Howland letter.

It's likely that Oramel Howland wrote another letter on the day before the launch. In the first weeks of the trip Howland wrote two letters to the *Rocky Mountain News*, which were mailed out at the Unita Indian Agency, and he began the first letter with the phrase: "As I wrote you, we started the twenty-fourth ultimo from Green River City...". This previous letter has never been found, but it was the most likely source for the unattributed report that the *Rocky Mountain News* published on May 29, which is the article the *Daily Register* would reprint a few days later. This article has never appeared in the Powell literature:

The Powell party were all ready for starting, and doubtless got off from Green River city on the twenty-fifth instant. The boats they take are built of wood, twenty feet long, with sharp keel, drawing nine inches of water, and are loaded with from 1800 to 2000 pounds. Two men are assigned to the management of each. The party numbers about ten. Mrs. Powell is in the States. A lot of their stock is on the way back through the White River Valley and Middle Park.

It is worth noting that both this article and the Dunn letter state that Powell's boats are 20 feet long. In his book Powell stated that the boats were 21 feet long. Either Dunn and Howland were being imprecise, or Powell was exaggerating—again.

We have to censure the editors of both newspapers for not having enough sense of history to publish the full texts of the Dunn letter and these two Howland letters. Yet the article that the *Daily Register* published on July 8 makes it clear that this newspaper did not expect Powell to make history. Rather, they thought that the Powell expedition was doomed from the start. This July 8 article was published in response to the widely publicized hoax report by John Risdon that the Powell expedition had perished. The *Daily Register* was so ready to believe the Risdon hoax that instead of using the date on the Howland letter to disprove it, they assumed that the date reported by Risdon must be in error: "We are inclined to believe this report, provided they attempted the descent. We have before us a letter from O. G. Howland dated the 23rd of May, the day before they were to start down the river. The telegram announced the disaster of the 8th of May, but we are inclined to believe they should have read June. We base our conclusions on our belief that it is impossible for anyone to pass down the river alive, and we so stated to Maj. Powell when here a year ago."

This grim warning arose from an episode of Colorado River running history that has been missed by the history books. (It should be noted that since the *Daily Register* article is using an editorial "we", it is difficult to know exactly who is speaking here, but for the record, the editors and publishers were Frank Hall, D. C. Collier, and J. Alden Smith). The article continues:

We have some experience in this matter. In 1860, we attempted to navigate the Grand forty or fifty miles, as nearly as we could estimate it, above its junction

with the Green. Our party was some eighteen strong. Among the number were N. H. Rice of Denver, Charley Pierson, who had a ranch below Denver, John Hughes, and several others. We had built a boat, using our whip saws to cut the lumber, with which to ferry our baggage and provisions across the river; we estimated its capacity to be sufficient for five persons. We found it impossible to cross where we launched our boat, and so Rice, Pierson, and Hunt, excellent watermen, volunteered to run the boat down seven miles, to a point where the current was less rapid. Mr. Hughes and ourself attempted to run a race with them to camp, but in less than ten minutes they were two or three miles in advance of us, and a minute or two later the boat was hurled end over end, stove up, and it was with great difficulty that they saved their lives. This occurred where the river runs through an open valley, several miles in width. We should not have attempted to navigate the canyon above or below, as it was voted an impossibility by our entire party. The Green river must necessarily descend as rapidly as the Grand where we attempted to navigate it, and it has the reputation of flowing even more rapidly. If the party has not already been lost, we shall expect it will be if it attempts to navigate either the Green or Colorado rivers.

This story tosses a new element into the history of the Powell expedition. Powell was originally planning to start down the Grand River, but then he switched to the Green River. It has been supposed that Powell switched plans because he recognized that the Green was the main source of the Colorado, and because the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad through the town of Green River, Wyoming, meant that Powell could easily ship his boats to the Green River. This is a plausible explanation, and it

may be sufficient in itself. But since Powell could find very few sources of personal experience with either river, this disaster on the Grand must have made an impression on him, and we have to wonder if it influenced Powell's plans.

On September 23rd, the Central City newspaper admitted that they were wrong. Reporting that Powell had made it, they added: "...accomplishing what we believed never could be done." In noting the deaths of Bill Dunn and the Howland brothers, the paper was just as brief and inadequate to history as they were when they failed to print the Dunn and Howland letters, saying only: "The men reported killed were Coloradans, and good citizens. O. G. Howland, at one time worked in this office as job printer."

Grand Canyon Celebrates CCC Anniversary

Bob Audretsch

On March 31, 1933, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed legislation creating the Civilian Conservation Corps. The first CCC boys arrived at the Grand Canyon on May 29. The Grand Canyon Association and Grand Canyon National Park will mark this seventy-fifth anniversary with an exhibit and a symposium titled "Saving the Park and Saving the Boys, the CCC at Grand Canyon, 1933-1942." The free exhibit, which runs from May 31 through October 31, takes place in Kolb Studio on the South Rim. A formal opening reception occurs the evening of May 30. The exhibit will start with a symposium featuring scholars,

a panel of CCC enrollees, and history walks & hikes, May 30, 31 and June 1. Registration for the symposium begins January 31. Participants may register for the symposium by going to the link on the park's website: <http://www.nps.gov/grca/history/culture/ccc.htm>.

Exhibit goers will learn about the despair of the Great Depression, the fear of a possible 'lost generation' of young men, and the feeling of hope that the CCC brought to poor unemployed young men and their families. Historic photographs and artifacts, never before viewed by the public, will be on display. Attendees will learn about the many things the CCC accomplished at Grand Canyon and the positive changes it brought to

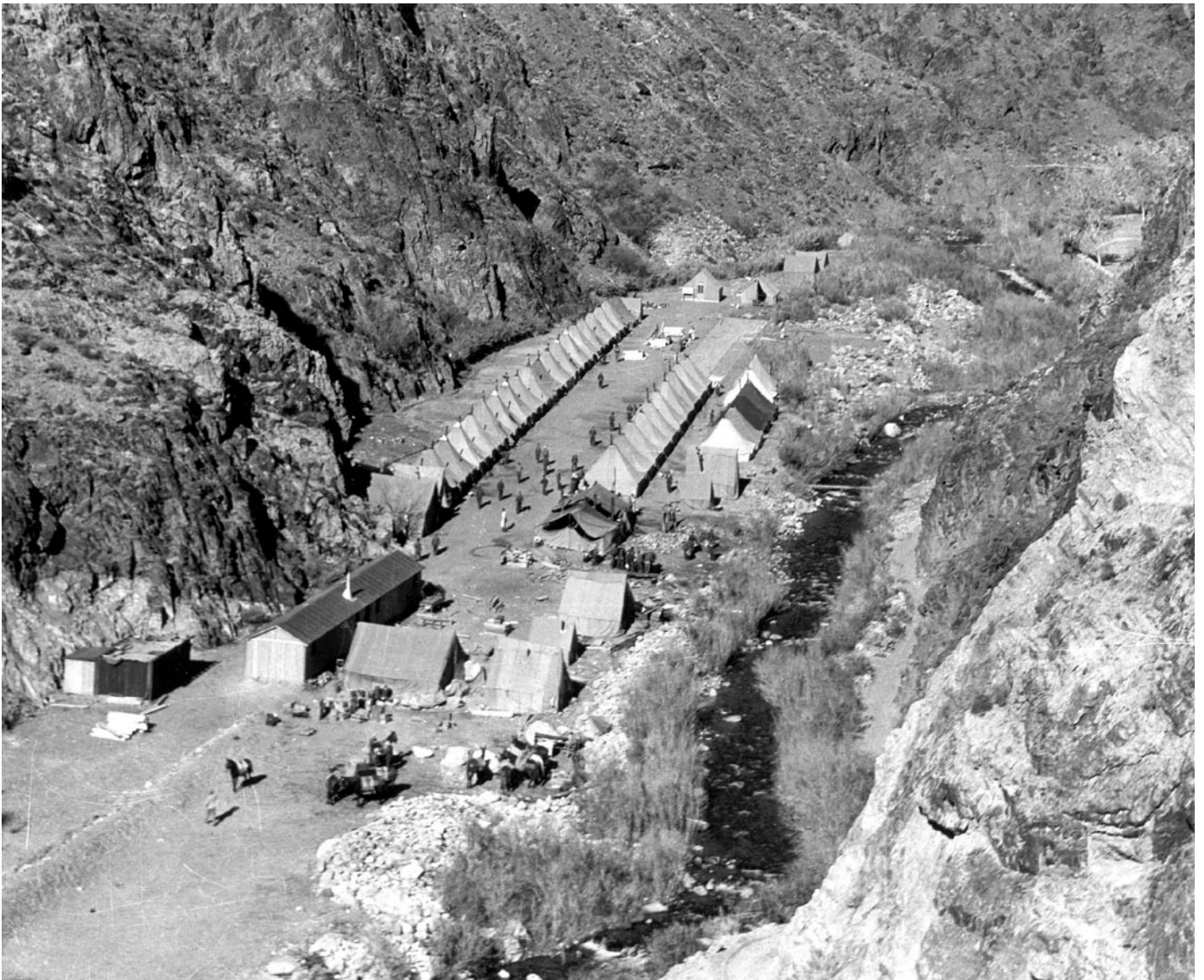
CCC boys and their families.

Donations from the Grand Canyon Association funded the project. Exhibit team members include Bob Audretsch, James Schenck, Pam Frazier, Pam Cox, and Michael Anderson. For more information contact Bob Audretsch at bob_audretsch@nps.gov or 928-638-7834.

National Park Service historian John Paige stated that the CCC advanced park development by 10-20 years during the program's first 2-3 years. Some have called the 1930s the 'golden years' of the National Park Service in large part due to the almost unlimited labor pool provided by the CCC. Grand Canyon National Park had as many as four 200-man companies working simultaneously.



Construction of River Trail by CCC enrollees. Enrollees working on ledge. Blasting area. Circa 1935. NPS.



Overview of CCC tent camp 818 at Phantom Ranch. Bright Angel creek on right. Circa 1935. NPS.

Ultimately seven different companies worked at Grand Canyon: 818, 819, 847, 2543, 2833, 3318 and 4814. The most significant CCC accomplishments at Grand Canyon include trail building, the South Rim Community Building, the beautiful stone wall in the Village, the trans-canyon telephone line, and trail shelters.

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Questions? bob_audretsch@nps.gov
928-638-7834

Grand Canyon Association Lecture Series Calendar

Wednesday, April 2, 2008

The Long Walk of the Navajo People, 1864–1868

Evangeline Parsons-Yazzie
NAU Cline Library, Flagstaff, 7:00 p.m.

In 1864 the Navajo people were forced to walk over 450 miles to Fort Sumner in eastern New Mexico, an experience the Navajo know as Hweeldi and English speakers know as the Long Walk. The Navajo understanding of this unfortunate event has for the most part remained as oral history. In this presentation the audience will hear the Navajo elders' version of Hweeldi as it appears in the children's story *Little Woman Warrior Who Came Home: A Story of the Navajo Long Walk*.

Dr. Evangeline Parsons-Yazzie is an Associate Professor of Navajo at Northern Arizona University.

Thursday, April 17, 2008

'Ain't It Purty': Tourist Impressions of the Grand Canyon

Paul Hirt
Foothills Branch of Glendale Library
Glendale, 7:00 p.m.

Over the years, the Grand Canyon was publicized to tourists and the general public through popular images: from penny postcards to magazines like *Arizona Highways* and then film. These visual depictions of America's grandest spectacle affected the placement of visitor facilities, the development of park policies, and the evolving cultural meaning of the Grand Canyon itself as seen through the eyes of tourists.

Join Arizona State University Professor of History, Paul Hirt as he explores how visual images of the canyon helped make the Grand Canyon a monumental national playground and iconic American landscape

Sunday, April 20, 2008

Park Ranger: A Life in the National Park Service

Nancy Muleady-Mecham
Sharlot Hall Museum, Prescott, 1:00 p.m.*

The real-life world of a modern-day National Park Service ranger is nothing like you've ever imagined. Nancy Muleady-Mecham, a veteran NPS ranger and adjunct professor of biology at Northern Arizona University, takes you on a wild, revealing and sometimes shocking journey into the realities of life as a ranger.

*Space at Sharlot Hall Museum is limited. Please call (928)445-3122 to inquire about seating. A second lecture at 3:00 p.m. may be added if attendance warrants.

Wednesday, May 14, 2008

Circling the Canyon's Rim: A Photographic Tour of Well-Known and Secret Canyon Viewpoints

Jack Dykinga
NAU Cline Library, Flagstaff, 7:00 p.m.

Jack Dykinga, a Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer, shares his experiences and intimate locations for photographing the majesty and wonder of the Grand Canyon. He has been photographing for *Arizona Highways* magazine for over 25 years, and in the process, he has discovered and photographed the amazing diversity of Arizona's landscapes. His new book: *Images: Jack Dykinga's Grand Canyon* celebrates one of his favorite locations in the world.

Thursday, May 15, 2008

Circling the Canyon's Rim: A Photographic Tour of Well-Known and Secret Canyon Viewpoints

Jack Dykinga
Foothills Branch of Glendale Library
Glendale, 7:00 p.m.

See description for May 14, 2008

Sunday, May 18, 2008

Circling the Canyon's Rim: A Photographic Tour of Well-Known and Secret Canyon Viewpoints

Jack Dykinga
Sharlot Hall Museum, Prescott, 1:00 p.m.*

*Space at Sharlot Hall Museum is limited. Please call (928)445-3122 to inquire about seating. A second lecture at 3:00 p.m. may be added if attendance warrants.

See description for May 14, 2008

Thursday, June 19, 2008

Sally Underwood
Foothills Branch of Glendale Library
Glendale, 7:00 p.m.

Join Grand Canyon Field Institute instructor Sally Underwood as she discusses the identification of many cacti, yuccas and agaves found in Grand Canyon, as well as their fascinating ethnobotanical stories, including an agave mystery that has only recently begun to be solved. After this presentation, you will never look at this group of prickly and pokey plants the same way again, and you will leave with a greater appreciation of our spiny friends.

Thursday, July 17, 2008

California Condors in Arizona!

Kathy Sullivan
Foothills Branch of Glendale Library
Glendale, 7:00 p.m.

How many condors do we have in Arizona? Where can you go to see them? What about the wild-hatched condor chicks' successes? Learn the obstacles that condors face in the wild and what you can do to help conserve these prehistoric giants.

Arizona Game and Fish Condor Biologist Kathy Sullivan will tell you all about these amazing birds brought back from the brink of extinction.

For updated information visit:
www.grandcanyon.org

Kolb Studio Exhibits

Arts for Our Park: The Face of Our World Grand Canyon School

Wednesday, March 5, through
Sunday, March 30, 2008

As residents of Grand Canyon National Park, local students from Kindergarten through high school celebrate National Youth Art Month by taking a fresh look at the very special world in which they are privileged to live.

Paint the Parks

Wednesday, April 9, 2008 through
Thursday, May 15, 2008

Opening Reception
Wednesday, April 9, 2008
7:00 - 9:00 p.m.

Refreshments catered by the El Tovar Hotel

Paint the Parks 100 is America's leading Paint the Parks is America's leading competition designed to illustrate the beauty and significance of America's national parks. Paintings depict the diverse treasures—both natural and cultural—that are preserved and protected by the National Park Service.

Paintings entered must depict one of our nation's 390 areas supervised by the National Park Service. The Paint the Parks winning paintings are chosen to go on to a national touring exhibit. With this honor comes national exposure, through an online and touring exhibition, professional national publicity and attention. The competition's overall winner claims a \$10,000 Grand Prize Purchase Award. Other artists in the Paint the Parks competition also have an excellent chance to receive additional purchase awards, cash awards and prizes.

The Grand Canyon Association selected *Morning on the Colorado River* by Flagstaff artist, Arline Tinus as its Grand Canyon Award Winner. This image is now part of the association's permanent art collection.

Entries are juried by a panel of nationally recognized arts professionals

and the top 100 paintings tour the nation for a year.

Paintings featured in the exhibit are for sale with some of the proceeds going to the Grand Canyon Association.

To view the art online:
<http://www.paintamerica.org/2007ptptop100/1ptptop100.html>

It Saved My Life: Civilian Conservation Corps at Grand Canyon, 1933-1942

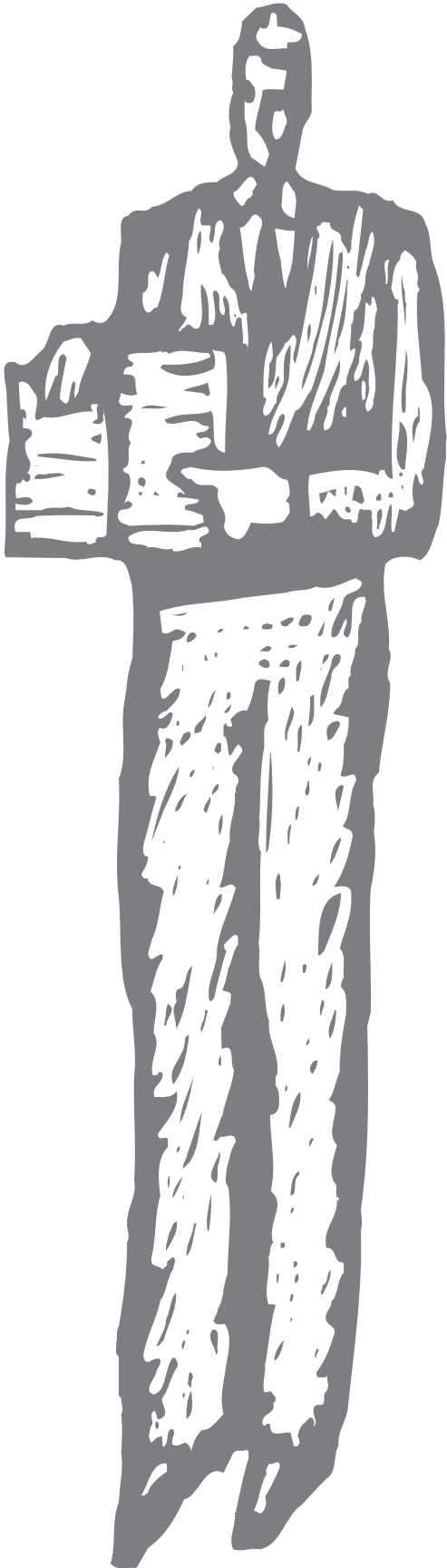
Friday, May 30, 2008 through
Sunday, October 19, 2008

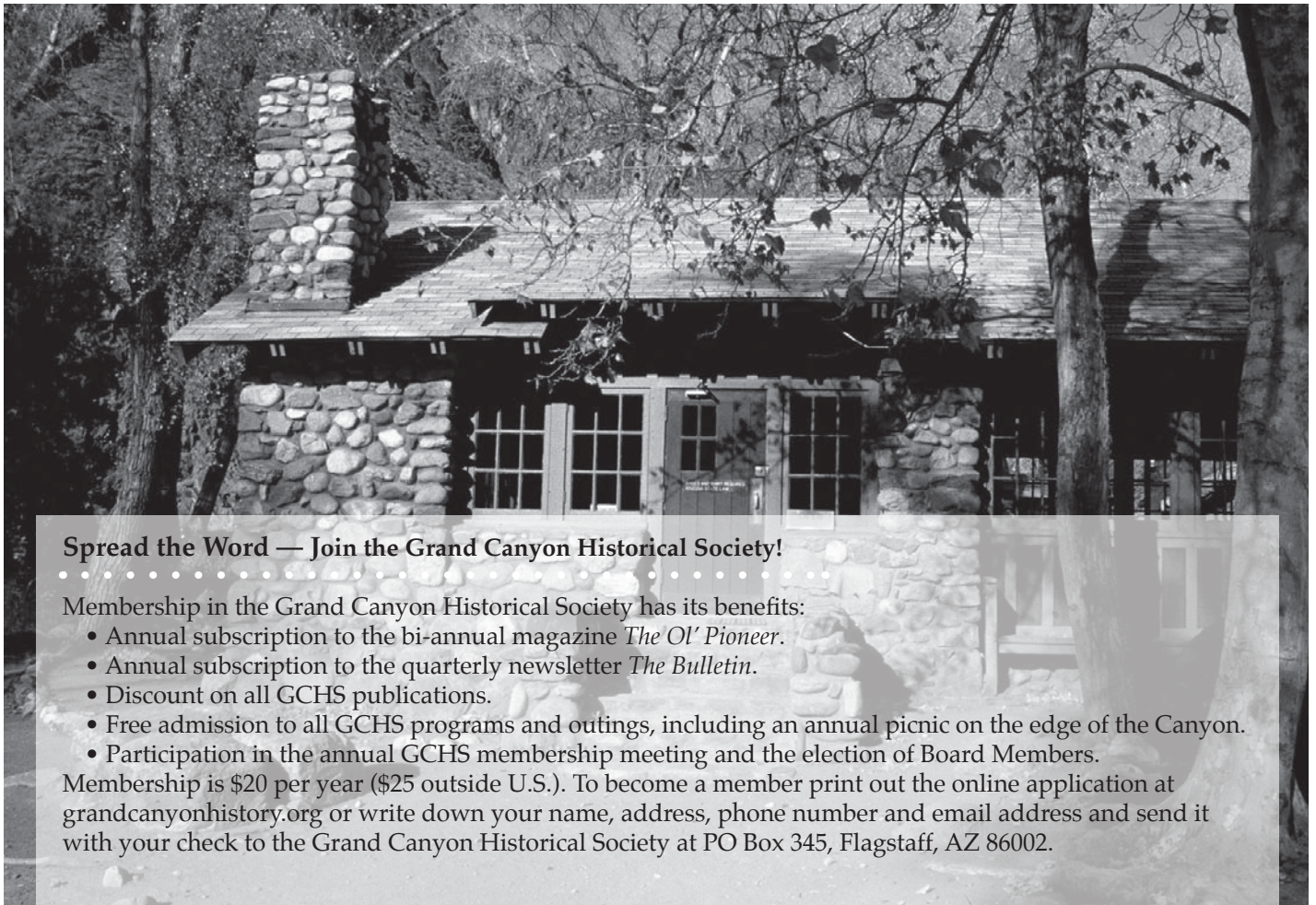
Opening Reception
Friday, May 30, 2008
7:00 - 9:00 p.m.

Grand Canyon National Park and the Grand Canyon Association will celebrate the Civilian Conservation Corps with an exhibit entitled "Saving the Park and Saving the Boys: The Legacy of the CCC, 1933-1942" at Kolb Studio, May 31 through October 19, 2008.

On May 30, 31 and June 1, 2008, the Grand Canyon Association and Grand Canyon National Park will host a CCC Symposium. Learn more about the rich history of the Civilian Conservation Corps through history walks and presentations by scholars.

*For updated information visit:
www.grandcanyon.org*





Spread the Word — Join the Grand Canyon Historical Society!

Membership in the Grand Canyon Historical Society has its benefits:

- Annual subscription to the bi-annual magazine *The Ol' Pioneer*.
- Annual subscription to the quarterly newsletter *The Bulletin*.
- Discount on all GCHS publications.
- Free admission to all GCHS programs and outings, including an annual picnic on the edge of the Canyon.
- Participation in the annual GCHS membership meeting and the election of Board Members.

Membership is \$20 per year (\$25 outside U.S.). To become a member print out the online application at grandcanyonhistory.org or write down your name, address, phone number and email address and send it with your check to the Grand Canyon Historical Society at PO Box 345, Flagstaff, AZ 86002.

Grand Canyon Historical Society

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