

The Ol' Pioneer

The Quarterly Magazine of the Grand Canyon Historical Society

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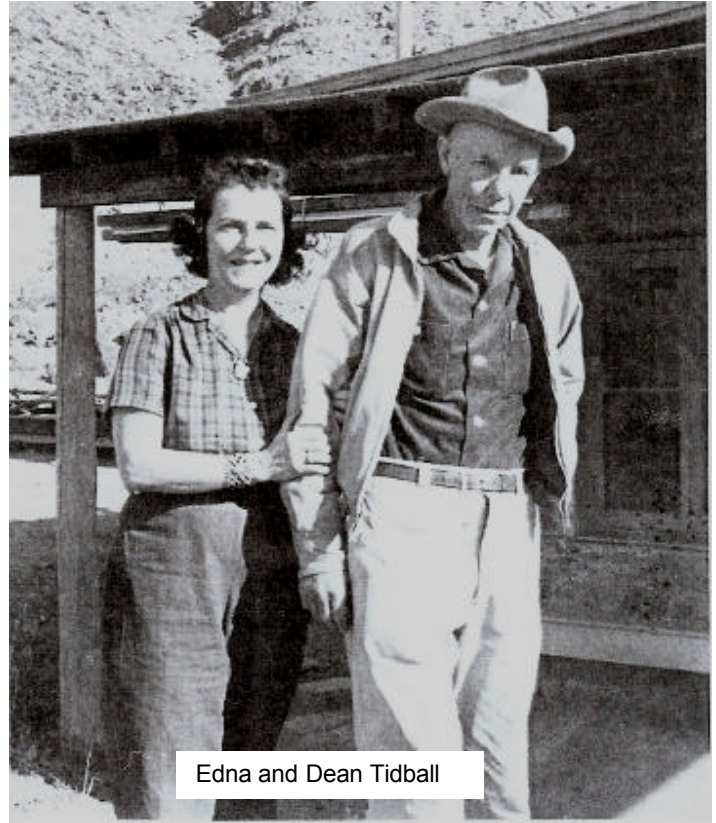
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Editor's Letter

Here is a little background on the history (as it relates to me) of the work of the editor of the GCHS's publications. After reading this, please consider volunteering to help the Society continue with preserving history through these publications.

In 2000, I volunteered to take over the duties of editor of the monthly newsletter, *The Bulletin*, from Tom Carmony who did a great job. I'm not sure who worked on it previously, but I can guess that Bill and Sybil Suran might have had something to do with it.

In October 2002, the GCHS Board approved the creation of the Society's own web pages at GrandCanyonHistory.org, which were previously hosted and managed by member Bob Ribokas in Massachusetts at Kaibab.org. Bob's web pages were created in 1994 and continue to be a great resource for Grand Canyon information and are known as the "Grand Canyon Explorer". I volunteered to create the Society's web pages, which have drawn many new members and today are hosting the information on the 2007 Grand Canyon History Symposium.

In 2004, I was asked to assume the duties of editor of the quarterly magazine, *The Ol'Pioneer*, from Bill Suran who is a long-standing member of the Society and performed many other duties along with Sybil.

The work involved in preparing the publications only takes a few hours a month of sitting in front of the computer, but my new job since moving to Prescott in 2002 also involves sitting in front of a computer all day. When you add the work I do for our book business, the results are too many hours sitting in front of the computer and, thus, secretary's knee and poor eyesight.

Since my passion for the Canyon is more for hiking it, looking for its wildlife and sleeping within its walls than for writing about it, I need to cut back on the computer work. I can't quit my paying job or the work for the book business, so I asked the Board in September to find a new editor. I'm hoping that a replacement can be found quickly, because it is my desire that this will be the last issue of these publications with my name as editor.

It really is fun work to be the first to read the letters to the editors and articles submitted by members. Please review the VOLUNTEERS WANTED article in the January issue of *The Bulletin* and consider being a part of history by putting your name next to "editor" in the monthly newsletter, *The Bulletin*, and in the quarterly magazine, *The Ol'Pioneer*.

Diane Cassidy

The Ol' Pioneer

The Quarterly Magazine of the
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EDITOR: Diane Cassidy

Submit photos, stories, and comments to
the editor of *The Ol' Pioneer* at:
Articles@GrandCanyonHistory.org.

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 and surrounding area.

The Ol' Pioneer is published quarterly by the GRAND CANYON HISTORICAL SOCIETY who also publishes *THE BULLETIN*, a monthly newspaper. 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. Dues should be mailed to PO Box 345, Flagstaff AZ 86002.

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Life At River Mile Zero

by Traci Wyrick – Killeen TX

On a clear day, Grand Canyon's first-time tourists can look across from both rims and see the canyon's great width. As the chasm excites their interest, they invariably ponder the canyon's length; and where this compelling natural wonder begins and ends. If Dean and Edna Tidball were alive today, they would provide a fast answer to where the Grand Canyon begins. At one time, it was right in their own backyard.

For seven years,(1954-1961), Dean, a hydrograher employed with the U.S. Geological Survey, worked and lived at the remote, historical settlement named Lee's Ferry--the official start of the Grand Canyon. Mile zero on the Colorado River begins there, and continues west for 277 miles to the Canyon's western end, the Grand Wash Cliffs. Beginning at Lee's Ferry, the colossal Grand Canyon literally rises out of the river, as one travels downstream.

Located approximately 110 miles north of Flagstaff, near the Utah state line, Lee's Ferry was the Tidball's second Grand Canyon home. They had previously lived 88 miles downstream near the Bright Angel gauging station, where Dean began his first assignment with the USGS.

A tall, lean, kindly man, Dean was born and raised in Whitehall, Montana--just south of Helena--where he owned and operated a creamery. There, he met and later married the just-over 5-foot, brown-eyed brunette, Edna Bolen, in 1929. Originally from Minot, North Dakota, Edna was a gifted and dedicated school teacher with a vibrant personality. In 1931, the couple had a daughter, Dawn, and five year's later they had identical twin girls named Jo and Gay. During the summer of 1950, the Tidballs took a vacation to Arizona and fell in love with the state. In 1951, Dean sold his creamery and moved the family to northwestern Arizona, where he and



Edna and Dean in front of their house at Lee's Ferry.

Edna worked at several Indian trading posts, including the famous Hubbell Trading Post in Ganado. In 1952, Dean was hired by the USGS, for what would become a fulfilling and successful career.

Living at Lee's Ferry placed the Tidballs among an intricate and vast succession of peoples who utilized and/or inhabited the far-off, rugged gorge. The oldest known humans were the ancient puebloans, the Anasazi. Today, their ruins remain in the cliffs above the Paria River's mouth, just west of Lee's Ferry. This ancient culture mysteriously vanished about 1300 A.D. In the centuries following, Indians repeatedly migrated through the cliff-break at Lee's Ferry.

In 1776, Spanish priests returning to Santa Fe, came upon Lee's Ferry from the northwest. Their efforts to cross the wild Colorado River were fruitless. They eventually made their crossing 30 miles upstream at their now namesake "Crossing of the Fathers", which today lies beneath Lake Powell.

The mid-1800s saw the Navajo Indians settling around Lee's Ferry, later followed by the Hopi tribe in northeastern Arizona. Edna, (whose daughters' concur "never knew a stranger") had many good friendships with the Indians. In 1952, her twin teenagers were the only white members of the then famous Hopi Indian marching band.

John Wesley Powell's boating party camped near the Paria River's mouth on its 1869 river odyssey. Unaware they were in Grand Canyon, (they believed they were at the Crossing of the Fathers, which was also an old Ute Indian crossing) Powell named the canyon "Marble". An interesting aside for the Tidballs was that Powell's four boats were called "Whitehalls"--although of no connection to the family's Montana hometown.

In 1872, Lee's Ferry's namesake, Mormon pioneer John D. Lee arrived and became the first white settler and operator of the famous ferry (which has a history all its own). The ferry provided the only crossing on the Colorado River for 850 miles--a distance from Needles, California to Moab, Utah. The ferry operated until 1928 when the Navajo Bridge was completed four miles downstream, making the ferry obsolete.

Nearing the 20th-century, prospectors flooded the gorge during the massive gold rush. One miner, Charles Spencer, added improvements to the existing Mormon structures and erected several others. In 1910, he developed a trail on the north side of the river up to the top of the Echo Cliffs. Dean, Edna and their visiting daughters would periodically climb it and absorb the magnificent panoramic view. The stunning red Echo Cliffs sprawled south towards the Painted Desert, while the brilliant Vermilion Cliff escarpment spanned

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Life At River Mile Zero *...continued from page 3*



Dean climbing up the recorder-well at Lee's Ferry.

westerly towards Jacob Lake. Navajo Mountain and Tower Butte stood high to the north while the San Francisco Peaks beamed on the southern horizon.

By the early teens, surveyors were arriving--map technicians, hydrologists and geologists--all converging to delineate canyon topographies and distances for determining potential dam sites. In 1921, Lee's Ferry was deemed a key location due to its unique accessibility and thus acquired its first manned gauging station. In 1922 the Colorado River Compact was created, and Lee's Ferry became the dividing point for water distribution between the upper and lower Colorado River Basin states. The concrete recorder-well on the south bank measures the river's velocity. The resident hydrograher's work was critical, for the information gathered determined if the water commitment was being met.

With the famous ferry gone, the 1930s and '40s were fairly quiet. Lonely Dell Ranch (just west of the Paria River, where John D. Lee had lived) remained in operation by ensuing owners. Small influxes of sportsmen took to the Colorado River. Boatman Norman Nevills was taking the first paying customers down the renowned river.

When the Tidballs arrived in '50s, life in and around Lee's Ferry was quite different from that of today. Lake Powell did not exist, nor did the town of Page, until late in that decade. There were no paved roads into the bewildering gorge. The Tidballs drove on a narrow, cow-track road which, after a storm, was often washed into gullies; completely isolating them until county road crews arrived with a bulldozer and road-grader. Once arriving at the Paria River, the couple had to either wade it or utilize the hand-driven USGS cable car, to get to their home site.

Lee's Ferry had no power lines. Electricity was provided from an old Kohler plant. Dean would hike out to the light-plant shed (which was far away, due to its noise level) and hand-crank the machine for electricity. The Kohler ran on gasoline which Dean hauled in from Flagstaff. Consequently, he and Edna avoided using it that often. The labor it took to heat their large house played a substantial part in their moving into a smaller, two-room house. Neither home had air-conditioning or a swamp cooler. Summertime was unforgivably hot. The surrounding red rock absorbed the sun's heat like a griddle, not relenting until the fall. Wintertime

was just as extreme, yet the low, somewhat warmer elevation at the river, prevented snowfall. From down below, the Tidballs would admire the white-powder caked atop the cliffs.

Non-potable water for household use flowed from a storage tank located on high ground. The tank's gauge marked when the water-level was low. A low tank meant Dean would have to hike to the well-house and fire-up another gasoline engine to pump the well-water to the tank. Drinking water came from a spring located upriver. Dean would load a water barrel into his International Harvester panel truck and haul it to the spring. Once home, he had to hustle the loaded barrel off the truck so Edna could utilize it. Hot water was attained from propane-fired heaters. Propane, gas and heating oil also had to be hauled in from Flagstaff. Lee's Ferry later acquired electricity in 1968.

A strong, resilient and seemingly tireless man, Dean's work was extensive. Along with keeping the infrastructure running, he took daily readings from gauges on both rivers. Via the cable cars he propelled by hand, he also collected water samples at predetermined stations. Dean would drop a fish-shaped instrument containing a pint-size milk bottle into the water and measure the water's depth first; then he would capture water samples from various depths. During high-water, his instrument was weighted to several hundred pounds so it would sink in the fast, turbulent water. His cable car had winches with variable gear ratios, enabling him to handle the heavy device.

Back at his lab, Dean would analyze the samples by baking them into mud pies. This process revealed the silt percentages from each site and depth that he tested. Interestingly, the Paria waters often contained more silt than the Colorado's. Dean was so

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2007 History Symposium

Below are abstracts submitted to present to the 2nd Grand Canyon History Symposium on January 25-28, 2007. If you want to know more about any of these topics and you are unable to attend the 2007 Grand Canyon History Symposium, watch for the monograph on these presentations which will be published by the Grand Canyon Association. For more information on the presenters and registering for the 2007 Grand Canyon History Symposium, visit our web pages at www.GrandCanyonHistory.org.

[Note: The 1st Grand Canyon History Symposium held in 2002 was published by the Grand Canyon Association in 2005 and is available at the Park book stores and on the web at www.GrandCanyon.org.]

LEGACY OF JOHN WESLEY POWELL

John Wesley Powell and the Popular Press by Marcia L. Thomas: When John Wesley Powell began his voyage down the Colorado River in May 1869, he knew that capturing public attention was critical in his bid to acquire public funding for a survey of the unmapped Colorado River Plateau. Major Powell and several members of his ten-man party maintained frequent correspondence with editors of the Chicago Tribune, Rocky Mountain News, and other prominent newspapers. The sensational but false news of his supposed drowning cemented public interest in Powell's great adventure. By the time the Major emerged from the Grand Canyon in August, he had achieved the status of national hero. America's fascination with the dramatic landscape and commercial promise of its western territories meshed perfectly with Powell's ambition to build a strong and prominent role for government science. His savvy employment of the flourishing popular media and his ability to cultivate political allies helped him secure simultaneous directorships of the Bureau of (American) Ethnology in 1879 and the U.S. Geological Survey in 1881. Powell held the BAE post until his death in 1902, but resigned from the USGS in 1894 after unsuccessfully pitting himself against powerful political and economic interests pushing for rapid settlement on public lands in the arid West. Clashes with Congress, his alignment with paleontologist Othniel Marsh in a very public battle with Edward Cope, and his declaration before the International Irrigation Congress in Los Angeles that there was "not enough water to irrigate all this arid region" played out unfavorably in the press. His vision that science would inform a progressive new land policy for western settlement never stood a chance with the people of an optimistic nation ready and eager to occupy the whole of its vast continent.

John Wesley Powell's Cartography of the Colorado River System by Richard D. Quartaroli: Beginning in the late 1860s, John Wesley Powell led exploring expeditions into the "Great Unknown" of the American west, mapping the last blank spots of the continental United States. His successful completion of the first intentional trip on the Green and Colorado Rivers, along their greater course and through the Grand Canyon, continued with both his successful mapping of the Colorado Plateau and a career in the scientific and government environs of Washington, D.C. Powell carried the latest available maps of the region, both overland and along the rivers, and accurately corrected and updated those rivers' course. The story of discovering his resources and methods for doing so is a complete and interesting story in itself. His plans for mapping the entire nation and the west on a grand scale are still being continued today. But Powell also thought that the land "beyond the hundredth meridian" did not have adequate resources needed to develop the land as in the east. His ideas for larger land allotments and irrigation districts on a smaller, regional scale would have dramatically altered reclamation in the west. If Powell's cartography of the "arid lands" had followed his irrigation concepts, what might the maps of the river drainages and irrigation districts looked like? Would that visual representation of place have better influenced the politicians and populace and led to more efficient use of our seemingly vast, but limited, western resources?

John Wesley Powell: A Dream Unrealized for the Colorado River by David L. Wegner: A great deal has been written about John Wesley Powell's explorations of the West and the Colorado River. Most writings explore his adventures and resultant activities in Washington, D.C. Powell had a vision and a dream for the West, a vision that he based on the concept of developing a Western agricultural society that had balance between available water and suitable land.

Powell's belief was that a sustainable relationship could be developed between Western expansion and the watershed. Instead of Major Powell's dream of a sustainable West, a plumbing system dependent on inaccurate water forecasts, dams, and economically inappropriate water distribution systems today define the Western landscape. As populations continue to grow, the constraints of limited water will lead to increasing conflicts between the new and the old West. John Wesley Powell's dream of a society living within its means has been shattered. Today, besides the traditional agricultural water users, cities, boaters, and fishermen, conservationists and Indian tribes are fighting over a diminishing supply of water. What would the West look like if Congress and the President had followed John Wesley Powell's recommendations? Would it be any better off? This presentation will address the atmosphere that existed in Washington and the country in the late 1800s and explore the resulting history of Western water development and conflict. An alternative scenario based on the Powell recommendations will be articulated and discussed as to whether Powell's dream has merit in today's world and perhaps offers a roadmap for the future.

Selected Prose of John Wesley Powell by Todd Weber as John Wesley Powell: John Wesley Powell: "Soldier, Explorer, Scientist"; "Pioneer Statesman of Federal Science"; Director, U.S. Geological Survey, 1881-1894; Director, U. S. Bureau of (American) Ethnology, 1879-1902.

Powell: Since my last writings and public appearances, many words have been penned, many works published, and several biographies made available, among them Lincoln, Darrah, Stegner, Terrell, and Worster (see: Marcia Thomas, *John Wesley Powell: An Annotated Bibliography*; and Earle E. Spamer, *Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River*). Though thousands of words have appeared on the pages and innumerable

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thoughts have crossed the minds, I have been particularly silent in response. I take this opportunity to join the discussion at the 2007 Grand Canyon History Symposium to reiterate my views of western reclamation and arid lands, and the implication of science in their implementation.

ENLARGING GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Tracing the Management Footprint in Grand Canyon National Park's Backcountry by *Kirstin Heins*:

Although the National Park Service has had a hand in developing and managing the park's backcountry areas since the park's creation, initial development was often driven by non-governmental commercial and resource interests. Several different recreation phases followed initial development in the early part of the 20th century, but broad, formal, visitor management-based backcountry planning efforts were not undertaken until 1974, when the National Park Service completed its first backcountry management plan, corralling the increasing recreational use occurring primarily on the early trails. The 1975 Grand Canyon Enlargement Act dramatically changed park boundaries and was a significant factor in the need for a new Backcountry Management Plan. A 1983 plan laid the ground work for the present plan, completed in 1988, as well as today's zone-based management system which has remained remarkably stable over the last 25 years. Concurrently, the park's management challenges and resource issues have remained interestingly similar. Specific management actions initiated during this planning era include designated campsites, use area boundaries, use limits, and trail and signage standards. This project chronicles the advent and creation of some of Grand Canyon's more significant backcountry regulations and management strategies, with particular emphasis on the post- National Environmental Policy Act era of National Park Service planning. It also will help provide a setting for the forthcoming backcountry planning effort.

From Courtyard to Conservation: The Grand Canyon Historic Boat Conservation Project by *Jan Balsom and Brynn Bender*: Abstract not on file with editor at this time.

A Participant's Look at the 1972-75 Legislative History, Its Foundations and Aftermath by *Jeff Ingram*: Ingram, one of the lobbyists working to enlarge the GCNP, will first sketch the preliminary maneuvers to stake out positions & goals for changing the Park/Monument boundaries. This will include actors such as the NPS, Sen. Goldwater & Case, Rep. Saylor, the Sierra Club, & the Havasupai in the years 1966-72.

The main presentation will focus on the effort to add significant areas to the Park from Nov 1972 through the Enlargement Act's signing in Jan 1975. This will be done through a combination of recorded personal experiences and other, documentary & secondary, sources. The events covered will be the preliminary Goldwater meetings to gain a unified view, the Goldwater bill, reaction to that bill & Senate hearings, Senate fight over deleting lands then in GCN Monument, the Udall initiative to make significant additions of north side lands, its success in the House Parks subcommittee, a summary of the successful Havasupai effort to enlarge their reservation, committee and floor action in the House, the conference committee and Presidential approval.

An analysis will summarize how the Act's provisions have, or have not, been carried out in the past 30 years.

The presentation will conclude with a survey of more recent & potential boundary changes.

THE HAVASUPAI OF GRAND CANYON

Natural Disasters within Transitional Societies: The Havasupai Indians at Supai, Arizona by *Michael F. Anderson, Ph.D.*: Researchers of natural hazards and disasters have been chastised for their attention to events within developed nations. Their critics identify a need to study the effects of natural disasters on Third World nations whose societies have been dramatically altered by intrusive policies of the First World. Nations such as the United States, through ambiguous desires to improve the quality of life in underdeveloped countries as well as exploit their natural resources and/or low cost labor, have superimposed the

capitalist world economy over traditional life ways, ostensibly expecting receiving nations to mimic the affluence of economic core nations. Contrary to expectations, traditional survival strategies in times of natural disaster often break down under new economic arrangements, leaving chronically underdeveloped countries socially as well as economically impoverished and ever more dependent on benefactor nations for disaster recovery.

Although American Indian reservations are not often viewed as "Third World nations," they have experienced a similar history of the modern world economy and attendant life ways superimposed by the U.S. Government on traditional societies contained therein. This essay considers socio-economic impacts of globalization (world capitalism) on one such tribe, the Havasupais of northeastern Arizona, within the illustrative lens of devastating floods at their village of Supai. Havasupais during the past 100 years have not only endured typical results of federal pressure on American Indians to join the market economy despite severely truncated land resource bases and altered life ways, but have also faced the certainty of devastating floods through the heart of their canyon-bottom reservation. The combination of imposed economy, restricted land base, and certain floods guarantees periodic disaster and endemic poverty.

A Canyon Homeland Becomes a Park by *Stephen Hirst*: For more than 800 years the Havasupai people lived along the south rim of the Grand Canyon. In 1893 President Harrison set aside much of their range as the Grand Canon Forest Preserve. The designation had little meaning to Havasupai people who continued their traditional winter hunting and gathering and summer agriculture there.

In 1908 the government re-designated the forest preserve as the Grand Canyon National Monument and Coconino National Forest and began efforts to interdict further Havasupai use and occupation of the area. It marked one of the few occasions where establishing federal park land directly impinged upon ongoing Native American life patterns in this way.

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While several Havasupai families continued farming Indian Garden even after formal establishment of Grand Canyon National Park in 1919, their last presence was seemingly ended when the National Park Service acquired the holdings of Ralph Cameron in 1928 and drove the Havasupai out of the canyon.

There is, however, another, lesser-known side of this story, for the fate of the Havasupai and Grand Canyon National Park continued an entwinement that continues even today. The Havasupai presence within the park has persisted and brought numerous contributions to the development of the park.

Most of the trails off the South Rim now used by the public follow trails originally laid down by Havasupais. A crew of 42 Havasupais provided the labor for laying the cross-canyon water line and served as the crew for constructing the Grand Canyon Village sewer line. Emory Kolb's projectionist for many years was a Havasupai. Havasupai trackers have served the Park Service on search-and-rescue missions and as park rangers.

COLORADO RIVER RUNNERS

'Than, the Man--The Life and Times of Nathaniel T. Galloway by Gaylord Staveley: At the time Major John Wesley Powell launched his 1869 expedition from Green river Wyoming, a 15 year old boy named Nataniel Galloway had just begun to hunt and trap the valleys and streams of the Uinta Mountains. By 1885, Nathaniel -- called 'Than by his family and friends -- had married and moved down to the river where he was soon earning a reputation as the man with a better way of running fast water. Early on, he tackled the rapids-filled gorges of Red Canyon, Lodore, and Split Mountain. In the mid-1890s, he began running father down river and in 1896 ran the Green and Colorado all the way through Grand Canyon to Needles, California, an expedition that established him, although he didn't realize it until a dozen years later.

Galloway built his own boats, usually on the bank of the river, often leaving one at the end of a run, and building a new one for the next run. In doing so, he developed an expedition boat that was light, stable, and used the power of the river rather than sapping

the energy of a boatman. Probably borrowing from years of observing how the bodies of waterfowl were shaped, and how they maneuvered in turbulent water, he paired his boat design with the idea of drifting down the river stern-first to be able to see and avoid danger.

We who run the river today are the beneficiaries of Galloway's design and technique. They were passed on to Julius Stone in 1909, the Kolb brothers in 1911, the U.S.G.S. river survey parties of 1921, 1922 and 1923, Buzz Holmstrom in 1937 and at about the same time to Normal Nevills, who liked to call stern-first drifting "facing your danger."

As one who inherited, learned, used, and taught the "Galloway way" for quite a few years, Staveley became interested in knowing more about Galloway than the sentence used by guides (flesh and blood guides, and printed guides) that: "Nathaniel T. Galloway developed (the) stern-first technique for running Grand Canyon rapids in 1897." Staveley's presentation will show some of his findings and conclusions about the life and times of 'Than Galloway.

Rock Hounds and River Rats:

The 1937 Carnegie-CalTech Colorado River Expedition by Erik Berg: The subject of the presentation is the 1937 river trip through the Grand Canyon conducted by CalTech geologists Ian Campbell and John Maxson under the direction and funding of John C. Merriam of the Carnegie Institution. The purpose of the trip was to conduct the first comprehensive study of the ancient rocks of the inner gorge as part of the Carnegie Institution's larger geologic program in the park. The group included two other geologists (Robert Sharp and Jack Stark) and three boatmen including noted Grand Canyon river runner Frank Dodge.

Aside from the group's scientific contributions, the trip is historically important because it represented the end of era. They were the last group to run the river before the famous Separation and Lava Cliff rapids were subdued by the rising Lake Mead and they were one of the last to make the trip before Norman Nevills initiated the era of regular tourist trips. In addition, the trip is noteworthy for meeting Buzz

Holmstrom on the river during his first solo run of the canyon.

Based on original research from diaries, newspaper accounts, and scientific reports, the presentation will use the expedition members own words, writings, and photographs to describe the often dangerous and sometime humorous events of their six-week adventure on the river including Dodge's near-accident at Upset Rapid, Stark's poem based on the trip, and the ongoing scientific debates among the geologists. In addition to the scientific and historic aspects of the trip, the presentation will describe the personal experiences of the expedition members and the interactions between the academic geologists and the more rough and tumble boatmen which--like the river--was sometimes smooth, sometimes rough, but never boring.

* This presentation is based on a paper presented by the author at the 2006 Arizona History Convention, which won the Donald Bufkin Award for best paper related to geography and/or territorial period Arizona.

The Mysterious Hum Woolley by

Brad Dimock: In 1951 researcher P. T. Reilly met a man named Arthur Sanger, who told him of his river trip through Grand Canyon in 1903. Until then, Sanger's voyage had gone unrecorded. Reilly researched extensively and began to piece together the expedition, headed by a 60-year old gentleman named Elias Benjamin "Hum" Woolley. Another historian, the renowned Otis "Dock" Marston joined the search, amassing large files on each of the three trip participants. Yet other than an article in a 1962 Desert Magazine, and ten short paragraphs in David Lavender's 1985 River Runners of Grand Canyon, Hum Woolley's exploits remain obscure and poorly understood. For this presentation, Dimock proposes to expand on a short talk he gave to Grand Canyon River guides in Spring 2006, synthesizing much more material than he had at that time, adding more detail on the trip participants, and including more context and analysis of their voyage. Dimock would also like to explore the possible influences that led to their trip, as well as any influence--or lack thereof--they may have had on posterity. In short, he plans to do the "Complete Hum Woolley."

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NATIVE AMERICANS AND GRAND CANYON

Native American Women at the Grand Canyon by Betty Leavngood: Leavngood will talk about Native American women associated with the Grand Canyon that she included in her book, *Grand Canyon Women*. The women are: Nampeyo, a Hopi potter, who was the first person to live and work at Hopi House; Geraldine Williamson of the Hualapai Tribe who lived and farmed in the Grand Canyon at Peach Springs Canyon and later worked as a Harvey Girl; Loretta Jackson, also a member of the Hualapai Tribe, who is the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and works to identify and protect sacred sites in the Grand Canyon; Phyllis Yoyetewa Kachinhongva, a Hopi/Apache woman who grew up with her grandparents at the Grand Canyon and is now an interpretative ranger on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon; Jean Mann, an outstanding Navajo weaver, who lived at the Grand Canyon and demonstrated weaving at the Visitor's Center for 10 years; a Havasupai women, Ethel Jack, who led the fight for her tribe to regain their tribal lands on the South Rim; and Ila Bullets who monitors 20 sacred sites in the Grand Canyon in her position as Acting Cultural Resource Program Director of the Kaibab Paiute Tribe.

Architectural documentation and preservation of historic period (A.D. 1800-1950) Native American wooden pole structures by Ian Hough:

In 2006, Grand Canyon National Park conducted an architectural documentation and preservation project with 10 historic period (A.D. 1800-1950) conical-shaped, wooden pole structures. These structures include a combination of Navajo and Havasupai sweat lodges, hogans and wikiups located on the South Rim between Grand Canyon Village and Desert View. Although focused on implementing preservation treatments to slow natural deterioration, this project also provided an opportunity to address a unique resource from an under-studied archaeological time/culture period. Currently in the southwestern United States, the majority of ruins preservation work is conducted on masonry architecture, with very little attention being given to wooden

structures built and used by Native Americans. This project provided a means for field testing new methods and materials for documenting and treating this type of fragile and highly threatened cultural resource. This project also gathered information useful for understanding the origins and timing of Navajo and Havasupai settlement in the Grand Canyon region, the development of Navajo and Havasupai-National Park Service political relationships, cultural patterns in historic period Navajo and Havasupai architecture, and the development of specific methods for treating wooden structures to prevent destruction from forest fires.

Öngtupqa: The Enduring Association of the Hopi People and the Grand Canyon by Leigh J. Kuwanwisiwa, T. J. Ferguson and Michael Yeatts: The Hopi people know the Grand Canyon as Öngtupqa (Salt Canyon). Öngtupqa is a sacred place – home to ancestors who resided there in the ancient past, locus of shrines still revered in the Hopi religion, destination of an important salt pilgrimage, and the abode for Hopi people after death. The cultural importance of Öngtupqa is supplemented with a long history of Hopis working in the park as craftsmen in the Hopi House, artists in the Desert View Watch Tower, and workers in the service industry. For the last fifteen years the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office has conducted a series of research projects in the Grand Canyon to identify Hopi traditional cultural properties, document ethnobotanical and ethnozoological resources, and monitor the condition of Pisisvayu, the Colorado River. Much of this work, supported by the Bureau of Reclamation, Grand Canyon Research and Monitoring Center, and the National Park Service, is related to the role of the Hopi Tribe as a member of the Adaptive Management Work Group implemented following the completion of the Glen Canyon Environmental Impact Statement in 1995. In this illustrated presentation, we use the Hopi Tribe's research to explain the enduring cultural and historical importance of the Grand Canyon for the Hopi people.

NATIONAL PARK PARTNERS

American Legion John Ivens Post No. 42 – Eighty-Four Years of Service to Community by Al Richmond: John Ivens, a resident of Grand Canyon, enlisted for service in World War I. Gassed in the Argonne Offensive in 1918, he died and was buried in France, later to be reburied in Arlington National Cemetery in Washington DC.

Not forgotten, Private Ivens lives on in the community spirit of the American Legion Post named in his honor. Founded in 1923 by illustrious Grand Canyon Village denizens such as Emery Kolb and Art Metzger, Post 42 has endured and created an enviable legacy of community service thanks to a membership of veterans that has included citizens from all walks of life. During their time in service, these veterans learned to organize and work together for a common goal. When they returned to the Canyon, they put these skills to work building community facilities usually with funds from their own pockets. Such buildings as the Community Building, Grand Canyon School, Shrine of the ages, and the sports fields all bear the stamp of their industry, drive and love of community. They have worked together with the CCC "boys" and the Park Service to improve this great national park.

Through wise investments, Post 42 is able to fund and promote scholarship, pride of country, patriotism, and community improvement. Their work continues to this day in many forms such as scholarships for Grand Canyon school children, and working with the Park Service to renovate the Pioneer Cemetery gate originally built by Legionnaires in 1928.

Seldom do we think of the people who formed this community many years before it was a national park and those who continue to live, work, and raise families here. Even less frequently do we think of the veterans who have helped to make this community a home through service to their fellow residents. And as long as there are veterans who come from or to Grand Canyon Village and become a part of John Ivens Post 42 after serving their country, there will be a continuing tradition of unparalleled community service.

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The History of the Grand Canyon Association by Todd Berger: In 1932, Grand Canyon National Park naturalist Eddie McKee formed the Grand Canyon Natural History Association (today's Grand Canyon Association), "to carry on the important work of permanently recording interesting natural history observations as well as the results of scientific investigations, and of making these data available to the public." There were additional reasons, but you get the idea. The first GCNHA board included Emery Kolb and Miner Tillotson, and McKee served as the association's first executive secretary. Over time, the association grew to become a bookseller and publisher, extensions of the association's mission as defined by McKee. Since 1932, GCA has expanded the original mission to include supporting the study of Grand Canyon human history. Over the years, GCA has provided more than \$24 million to the national park to fund educational and interpretive needs. In my presentation, I will discuss the formation of GCNHA and the personalities involved, provide an overview of the association in the years since 1932, and highlight the large role GCA has played in the history of Grand Canyon National Park. The year 2007 marks the association's 75th anniversary, making this an apt time to revisit GCA's roots.

A Mule's Eye View of the Grand Canyon--The Photograph Collection of Trail Guide Ray Tankersley by Mona McCroskey: Ray Tankersley was a trail guide at the Grand Canyon in the 1920s. It appears that he was there for some time before the Fred Harvey Company acquired the mule franchise in 1927; he stayed until about 1931.

Tankersley's photograph collection, donated to the Grand Canyon Archives by McCroskey upon the completion of her book, contains more than four hundred black and white images of the Grand Canyon, mules and mule trails, construction of the 1928 Kaibab Bridge and trails, Phantom Ranch, Hermit Camp, Havasu, the Colorado

River, the North Rim, Mary Colter Buildings, and scenes from the Colorado Plateau.

The presentation will be a showing of slides of a selection of the photographs. Details in these never-before-seen pictures are of interest to historians and, it is hoped, will be enjoyed for their unusual setting and sheer artistry. Of the millions of photographs taken of the Grand Canyon, relatively few are of mules, with the exception of those taken commercially by the Kolb Brothers at the Bright Angel Trailhead.

COLORADO RIVER CONTROVERSIES

New Documents Shed New Light on Origins and Disintegration of Powell Expedition by Don Lago: John Wesley Powell was noted for not giving credit to those who helped him but it seems that he owed much larger debts than have ever been recognized. He owed a large debt to the Howland family, one of whom was a prominent citizen of Bloomington, Illinois, and who in 1860 led a group of Bloomington men on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains, an example that Powell would repeat 7 years later. It seems that this Howland family member put Powell in touch with Oramel Howland in Colorado, Oramel Howland then put Powell in touch with his employer, newspaper editor William Byers, and with the circle of men who would form the core of Powell's crew on the Colorado River expedition. Byers' diaries reveal that Byers was Powell's largest financial backer for 1867. A letter written by Byers reveals that he was planning to go down the Colorado with Powell. If this had happened, it is very unlikely that Powell would have been the expedition leader as Byers had far more wilderness experience and a far stronger bond with the crew. But Byers dropped out, leaving his friends taking orders from Powell, whom they may have considered a usurper and thus resented. The main reason why Powell included these men in his crew as to get money from Byers, but when Byers cut Powell off financially, Powell was left resenting Byers' friends on the crew. This

mutual resentment set up the group dynamic that led the Howland brothers and William Dunn to quit the expedition. Oramel Howland knew that the expedition never would have happened if not for him, yet Powell showed him no respect.

This presentation is based mainly on documents found at Iowa State University, at the McLean County Historical Society in Bloomington, Illinois, and at the Western Manuscript Collection in the Denver Public Library.

Why James White's 1867 Raft Trip Doesn't Float (James White through Grand Canyon) by Tom Myers: James White's possible first descent of the Colorado River in Grand Canyon on a log raft in 1867 is without question one of the Canyon's greatest legends. A debate as to the possibility of such a traverse has raged for decades. Did he, in fact, traverse the entire length of Grand Canyon two years prior to John Wesley Powell? Much of the controversy has and remains centered on the logistics of where he actually entered the River, what observations he made en route, accuracies/consistencies of statements he made and possible errors/omissions, intentional or otherwise, in their transcription. Myers is proposing a new look at the James White argument. His presentation will be about the physiologic possibilities of James White—or anyone—making such a rafting trip under such harsh, physically-demanding conditions. Is it even humanly possible? What are the odds? In Myers' opinion, infinitesimally small. He also believes history supports this. Accounts from fatal or near-fatal outcomes by other would-be rafters in Grand Canyon reflect the virtual impossibility of such a feat. Myers will present this evidence along with the physiologic improbability.

James White Did Float Through Grand Canyon in 1867 by Brad Dimock: Dimock will present a counterpoint argument to Tom Myers' presentation supporting the likelihood of James White making a successful traverse.

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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SCIENTIFIC HISTORY

The History and Future of Biological Inventory and Research in the Grand Canyon Region by Larry Stevens: Scientific inventory of the biota of the Grand Canyon region began in the late nineteenth century, and intensive biological and ecosystem studies have been conducted since the late 1920s. Biological information exists in the diaries and photographs of early Grand Canyon explorers, particularly those of Edgar Mearns (1884) and Robert Stanton (1889-1890), and through the regional elevation studies of C. Hart Merriam (1889). Early Park naturalists, such as Eddie McKee, began compiling biological inventory data and reporting new taxa in the decades following declaration of the Park. Although several biologists reached the Colorado River between 1889 and 1938, pre-dam Colorado River corridor vegetation was not qualitatively described until Clover and Jotter (1944). Post-dam vegetation was described by the Museum of Northern Arizona (1974-1977) and subsequently by Northern Arizona University (1990-present). Grand Canyon's flora has been summarized periodically, and relatively few new species are likely to be added to the inventory. A lichen inventory of the Grand Canyon region has been completed. Several vegetation maps of the region have been prepared; however, the distribution and ecological function of most plant species remain poorly synthesized.

The region's faunal inventory is reasonably complete for some taxa, but limited for most invertebrate taxa, and individual species distributions and habitats are poorly known. Relatively complete invertebrate inventories (but not distribution data) exist for landsnails (Spamer and Bogan 1994) and butterflies and skippers (Garth 1950). Recently updated distributional inventories exist for aquatic Heteroptera (Stevens and Polhemus in press), tiger beetles (Cicindelidae – Stevens and Huber 2004), and chironomid midges (Sublette et al. 1998). These invertebrate studies have revealed many new range extensions, the presence of unsuspected high levels of endemism among some taxa, and taxa

new to science. However, many invertebrate groups and the fungi remain poorly known. The vertebrate inventory is fairly complete (Minckley 1973, Miller et al. 1982, Hoffmeister 1986, Brown et al. 1987, and Brennan and Holycross 2006).

Grand Canyon has initiated an All-Taxa Biological Inventory (ATBI). ATBI data are of increasing importance in the region, as human-induced habitat fragmentation and environmental change isolates this World Heritage landscape park from the surrounding, developing terrain, and as species are extirpated in and around the Park. At least 20 species (mostly vertebrates) have been functionally or entirely extirpated from the Park since its establishment in 1919, including most of the large carnivores. Recent inventories have begun to fill some information gaps, but additional ATBI, research, and conservation actions remain outstanding, particularly for species that are rare, cryptic, occupy rare habitats, and the many lesser-known invertebrate taxa. Such information will help the Park fulfill its mandate and provide much new scientific information. In this talk I relate the history of Grand Canyon's biological studies to the newly established ATBI.

John Muir's Historic Visit to the Grand Canyon by Richard F. Fleck and J. Donald Hughes: John Muir (1836-1914), the renowned naturalist and conservationist and founder of the Sierra Club, first visited the Grand Canyon with Gifford Pinchot in 1896. He had never seen anything quite like it before and remained under its spell even though he did not write about it. In 1898 he was urged by fellow conservationists C.S. Sargent, Robert Underwood Johnson and Walter Hines Page to compose a descriptive essay on the Grand Canyon in order to encourage the government to preserve this natural wonder. Muir obliged his friends in 1902 by writing a truly significant essay on the Canyon for the influential Century Magazine. His written piece stirred the passions of his readers by calling attention to the marvels of the Grand Canyon. Within a few years John Muir felt compelled to write to his friend President Theodore Roosevelt advising him to protect the Grand Canyon from commercial exploitation. As we know,

President Roosevelt declared the Grand Canyon as a National Monument by presidential proclamation in JAN, 1908. This paper will examine the unique features of Muir's essay "The Grand Canyon" in light of its environmental importance.

NORTH RIM COUNTRY

Al Wetherill on the Brink (Wetherill/Prudden Trip through Escalante Grand Stair Case 1897) by Marietta Eaton and Fred Blackburn:

In 1897 Al Wetherill served as a guide and companion to T. Mitchell Prudden on a trip to the Arizona Strip and Southern Utah. Al Wetherill kept a journal of this trip which documents a journey that we are reconstructing based on his documentation. This presentation follows the route of this expedition including one dramatic leg to Toroweap. This presentation will document the route of this expedition shared through the words of Al Wetherill.

Stories Among the Aspen: Running Cattle on the North Rim by Amy Horn:

Today's visitors don't often consider that the North Rim's history includes thousands of cattle grazing on summer pasture. But before tourists discovered the magnificent views from Grand Canyon's North Rim, cowboys found the North Kaibab's lush pastures. Over the past decade, Grand Canyon National Park archeologists have discovered numerous archeological sites from the ranching history of Grand Canyon's North Rim. With the creation of the Grand Canyon Game Preserve and Grand Canyon National Park, grazing was rapidly phased out. But aspen dendroglyphs dating to the 1890s and early 1900s trace the use by early Arizona Strip settlers. Fragments of fences show us how the Kaibab Plateau was first divided into two big ranges and how, as tourists reached the North Rim, buffalo were proposed for the Walhalla Plateau. Water was managed through spring improvements and fences around sinkholes and "lakes". The archeological record substantiates, enhances, occasionally contradicts, but always brings to life the written record of ranching on the North Rim.

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Grand Canyon Winter Cowboy Camps of the Esplanade by Dave Mortenson: They came to the western part of the north rim side of Grand Canyon to graze their sheep, cattle and horses. Like the prehistoric peoples before them they moved in and out of the canyons with the seasons. They were not explorers but they got to know their part of the canyon better than anyone since the prehistorics. They were not tourists but they saw the Grand Canyon as none has seen it seen since. They were working cowboys who spent there winters in the first half of the last century making shelters, building trails and finding water while caring for there herds.

This presentation by Mortenson will show the camps, trails, inscriptions, supplies and junk they left behind. In exploring and hiking the remote western half of the Grand Canyon for forty-five years Dave has rediscovered the Cowboy campsites, hiked their trails and photographed much of what they left behind. Life was tough but they made the most of it by building shelters and packing in what they could to make life better. They liked canned milk but hated creamed corn. They had to work long hours but had long cold nights. To fill time, they left their marks on the Supai Sandstone walls. The story of the hard life these Grand Canyon cowboys spent wintering below the rim will be shown through the unique presentation.

THE PERSONAL CANYON

Medical Care, Chapels & Challenges by Paul Schnur: My discussion will include the role of the Grand Canyon Hospital and the challenges facing medical care during the years 1948 to 1955 when my father, Dr Leo Schnur, was the medical director. He was one of the founders of the Shrine of the Ages Chapel Corporation and the first president of the board. He became President Emeritus when he left the Grand Canyon and became Sedona's first full time medical doctor. Board members of the Corporation and the challenges they faced will be included.

I will review my life as a young boy in the unusual community of the Grand Canyon Village in the late 1940s and the 1950s. I will discuss my newspaper route and the school system. Also, I will describe my summer employment at the Fred Harvey Laundry, gas station, Look Out Studio, Bright Angel Lodge and as manager of the Katchina Lodge that was on the west rim. I will tell of the interesting people that I met including President Eisenhower, the Shah of Iran, Daggett Harvey and others.

The Miller Family at the Grand Canyon – A Personal History by Douglas Miller:

Miller's presentation will recount their family history at the Canyon and will be illustrated with a number of family photographs and other memorabilia of their years at the Canyon.

Doug's father, Harold Kirby Miller, was born on November 9, 1912, to Lillie Jane Woodrome and Rollie Miller. Doug's grandfather was the first station agent for the Santa Fe Railway at the Grand Canyon. His grandmother was the ticket agent. His grandparents lived in the upper story of the 2-story railway station, just down the hill from the El Tovar Hotel. The story of his family is that his grandmother chose the design of the upstairs living quarters of the railway station. His brother remembers his grandmother telling us that she and Rollie lived in a tent for some 6 to 9 months before the station was finished.

Doug's mother tells him that, just before his father was born, his grandfather put his grandmother on the train to Missouri, where her mother lived, so the baby could be born there. His father's birthplace is listed as Clinton, Missouri, but mom says he was also regarded as having been born in Arizona. Doug's family maintains that his father was the first white child "born" at the Grand Canyon.

For as long as he can remember, Doug's family has told this story; his grandmother telling it to him when he was very young. He has pictures of his paternal grandfather sitting on a railroad trestle near Ask Fork, of the newly built 2-story train station at the

Grand Cañon (as it was then called), of his grandmother on a mule trip into the Canyon, and of his grandparents standing near the Canyon rim. The picture of the mule trip is dated June 29, 1909, the one of the train station dated July 3, 1910. Doug's mother says that Rollie was the Santa Fe agent at Ash Fork for awhile, and that his grandmother worked there as a Harvey Girl. They may have met there, and they were married shortly thereafter on March 4, 1908. They apparently moved to the Grand Canyon after they were married, in 1908 or 1909.

Encounters with Grand Canyon, 1940-2006 (...Not a Pioneer...I came on the Train!) by Elisabeth Ruffner:

After arriving in Arizona on the Santa Fe Chief in August 1940, Ruffner was married on August 10 in Prescott to Lester Ward "Budge" Ruffner, a native of the town. They drove to the Canyon where Budge had spent many boyhood and young manhood sojourns, and the two of them spent the better part of a week in a cabin at Bright Angel, rode mules, hiked trails and partook of superb meals at El Tovar. In the years following, Ruffner has visited many times, has been a guest of park service employees in the Village; received the Governor's Award for Historic Preservation during an annual meeting of the Arizona Preservation Foundation, and attended many meetings in the park buildings; stayed numerous times in the same Bright Angel cabin as her 1940 sojourn thanks to the information gleaned from the architect for the renovation, James Garrison (who is now Arizona Historic Preservation Officer); booked numerous visitors to various accommodations as a travel agent; attended Arizona Town Hall as a delegate; attended the dedication of the Greenway Trail system with First Lady Hillary Clinton; and enjoyed various other events and adventures in and around the canyon. This is a social history of selected personal encounters and experiences over the years.

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EARLY GRAND CANYON

The Elusive Louis Boucher by Dick Brown: Louis D. Boucher left very few clues about his time at the Canyon, and even less about his life before and after the Canyon. His trail through life, with teasing twists and shadowy switchbacks, is as difficult to follow as his canyon trails. This quiet, reclusive trail-builder and prospector came to be known as the Hermit.

While his story remains incomplete, there are interesting fragments of history that may help us piece together the life and times of Boucher. There is a record of a Louis Boucher residing in Sherbrooke, Quebec in 1875. The first record of Boucher at the Canyon dates back to July 1891 when he was employed by John Hance as a trail guide. An August 1892 edition of Scientific American refers to a French-Canadian trail guide – "Louis de Bouchere, intelligent, obliging, and not too talkative..."

Perhaps Boucher's trail from Sherbrooke to the Grand Canyon passed through Sioux Country. A Winchester carbine is inscribed "To Chief Spotted Tail from Louis Boucher" and Boucher's "Crazy Horse" mining claim carried the name of the uncle of this famous Sioux chief. It is rumored that a trader named Louis Boucher, married to Spotted Tail's daughter, smuggled guns to the Sioux. Boucher does not appear in the census reports of 1890, 1900 or 1910. Was the Hermit a fugitive, hiding from the past?

Boucher left the Canyon in 1909. His trail winds through New Mexico and Colorado and fades into coal-mining country of central Utah. We have but one last glimpse of Boucher in 1912 when he returns to the South Rim, signing the Grandview Hotel register as "Louis Boucher, Mohrland, Utah." There is no further record of this elusive Canyon Pioneer. He died in obscurity, unmourned and unheralded, yet no man stands more nobly in the memory of canyon pioneers.

The Opening of Deer Creek and the History of the Thunder River Trail by Peter Huntoon: The famed Thunder River Trail off the western side of the Kaibab Plateau, which winds through Tapeats Amphitheater, owes its origin, of all things, to a gold

rush that took place in 1872. At the end of 1871, while reconnoitering a route to move supplies down Kanab Canyon in order to possibly finish their river trip the following spring, members of the second Powell expedition discovered flour gold in the sand bars along the Colorado River at the mouth of Kanab Canyon. Word went out over the just completed telegraph line between Fredonia and St. George. Miners, adventurers, but mostly destitute men, numbering upwards of several hundred converged on Kanab Canyon, and began fighting their way up and down the banks of the Colorado River in their quest for gold bearing sands. The access route they had to take down Kanab Canyon was simply awful. E. O. Beamen, the photographer on the Powell expedition, severed his ties with Powell at the beginning of 1872, and set off on his own exploits. One of the first things he did was to follow the miners into the gold fields in order to photograph their activities. This led him and a companion in an arduous trek up the Colorado River from the mouth of Kanab Canyon to Buckskin Falls (Deer Creek Falls), where they climbed into Deer Canyon. There they discovered a verdant spring-fed tributary valley with a most unusual flat bottom. Miners followed in short order, occupied the place, and discovered abandoned Indian trails that led out through the more favorable terrain of what we now call Surprise Valley, and on up to the north rim of Tapeats Amphitheater west of Crazy Jug Point. The miners constructed a network of rudimentary trails along this route to serve their needs. They blasted through formidable ledges where necessary, making the route barely passable for a horse, but created in their wake rudimentary trails down Deer and Tapeats canyons to their workings along the river. The next visitor who left documentation was Clarence Dutton, the legendary geologic explorer, who mounted a pack trip into Deer Canyon in 1880, his only descent to the bottom of the Grand Canyon. The miners were long starved out, their trail in ruins and marginally passable. Dutton did not find Thunder Spring, although the miners had. But the route into Deer and Tapeats canyons was established, to be

followed with significant reroutes over the decades by successive generations of Mormon ranchers, packers, fishermen, park personnel and cave explorers, each of whom placed their imprimatur on the trail and canyon lore.

GRAND CANYON ADVENTURES

The 1891 Nordenskiöld Expedition to the Grand Canyon by Harvey Leake: In November 1891, three young men left southwestern Colorado on a daring excursion to the Hopi villages and the bottom of the Grand Canyon. The sponsor of the expedition was 23 year old Swedish scientist Gustaf Nordenskiöld who had recently completed his investigations of the cliff dwellings in Mesa Verde. His chief guide was Benjamin Alfred (Al) Wetherill, who, at 30 years old, was already a seasoned explorer. The other participant was Roe Ethridge who was "hardly twenty."

The trio utilized Indian guides until they arrived at the home of Seth Tanner near Tuba City. Tanner led the party from there into the Canyon and showed them his mining operation near the base of what is now known as the Tanner Trail. There, the young men explored by foot and on a small raft they built.

From the written accounts of Nordenskiöld and Wetherill, Leake will discuss the highlights of the trip and the impressions that the Canyon made on the adventurers. The talk will be illustrated with photos from the expedition, some of which have never been published.

The Summits Within: Stories of Grand Canyon Climbing by

Mathieu Brown: Nearly fifty years ago, Dave Ganci and Rick Tidrick pioneered the first ascent of a remote and technical Grand Canyon Summit, Zoroaster Temple. Their accomplishment evolved into what is now considered the classic climb of Grand Canyon and also marked the beginning of an era in which individuals would come to interact with and interpret the Grand Canyon in new ways. While Grand Canyon lacked the obviously inviting stone of, Yosemite or Grand Teton, its subtly unique challenges of arduous complex approaches, loose and instable rock, intriguing route

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finding, and desert scenery were unmatched. These qualities drew the interest of a small group of climbers that pushed climbing in Grand Canyon to new cultural and physical boundaries. Those seeking summits in Grand Canyon experienced the landscape on new terms, seeing the Canyon as a series of towers amongst the abyss. Their pursuits led to the discovery of new access points, challenging routes in the Canyon's tributaries and, of course, countless stories and tales.

Saving the Army Fliers. The Story of the 1944 Parachutists by John S. Azar: In June of 1944, an Army Air Corps B-24 Bomber lifted off from the runway at the Army Air Strip near Tonopah, Nevada. The 5-man flight crew was on a training mission, scheduled to land at a southern Arizona airbase. Just after midnight above Prescott, Arizona, one of the engines stalled. After an attempt at reviving the engine, the pilot ordered 3 members of the crew to bail out. At an elevation of 12,000 feet above sea level, the flight engineer, navigator, and bombardier dropped into the moonless night. With high winds blowing them north, they were carried into a landing within Grand Canyon National Park. This presentation would chronicle the efforts made to rescue these men.

TAKING STOCK OF GRAND CANYON

In Search of Dam Sites: The U.S. Geological Survey in Grand Canyon, 1923 by Diane Boyer: In the 1920s, calls for regulation of the Colorado River were strident, coming from diverse interests who wanted dependable irrigation supplies or cheap hydroelectric power. The Fall-Davis report of 1922, submitted to Congress, called for construction of a single high dam in Boulder Canyon, but some interested parties wanted a more comprehensive plan for water development of the Colorado River basin. Funded by Southern California Edison and Utah Power and Light, the U.S. Geological Survey undertook studies of dam sites along the bedrock-canyon reaches of the Green, San Juan, and Colorado Rivers. The first surveys, in 1921 and 1922, were in the Upper Basin; in 1923, the U.S. Geological Survey

organized an expedition through Grand Canyon to investigate dam sites and to tie-together a survey of the longitudinal profile of the Colorado River from the Gulf of California to Colorado and Wyoming. The 1923 USGS expedition may well have been the last true expedition through Grand Canyon, and it garnered national attention in the print and transmitted media, particularly in the evolving medium of radio. Crew members bickered among themselves; at one point, head boatman Emery Kolb threatened to quit the expedition, only to be retained by trip leader Claude Birdseye. Lewis Freeman, along as a publicist, was severely criticized for his laziness and deficient boatman skills, but he redeemed himself with his extensive positive writings. Erstwhile fifth boatman Frank Dodge, whose canvas boat sank in Marble Canyon, became the trip hero, rescuing a dazed Kolb after a flip. Hydraulic engineer Eugene C. La Rue vocally opposed the Boulder Canyon damsite, to the extent of public advocacy of his alternative plan of a high dam upstream from Lee's Ferry. Ultimately, La Rue was forced to resign from the U.S. Geological Survey, prompting accusations that the Department of Interior "muzzled" one of its scientists.

A Conclave of Curmudgeons: Authorities, Collectors, and Historians of the Colorado River, 1869-1969 by Alfred E. Holland, Jr.: Holland's presentation is a historical biographical and biographical talk titled "A Conclave of Curmudgeons: Authorities, Collectors, and Historians of the Colorado River, 1869-1969." It examines the accomplishments, personalities, and influences on the history of the Colorado River's exploration and exploitation by historical figures ranging from Tí-yo, the Hopi lad who descended the river to the sea and returned with the Snake Dance to bring rain to his people's corn patches, to "PT" Reilly, the last of the first generation of boatmen turned historians. Notwithstanding Lewis R. Freeman's sage advice, "There is only one worse thing that a river-rat can do than turn turtle, and that is to turn historian," Clío's siren song has lured many river runners to practice the

historian's craft. This talk's analysis, based on their writings, their several, sometimes scattered collections, and on limited secondary sources, traces the personal histories of James White, John Wesley Powell, Robert Brewster Stanton, Frederick Samuel Dellenbaugh, Julius Frederick Stone, Clyde Eddy, Otis "Dock" Marston, and Plez Talmadge Reilly, emphasizing their lasting influences, for good and ill, on our understanding of river running history.

Archaeology of the GC: A Personal Look Back by Douglas W. Schwartz, Ph.D.: After being introduced to Grand Canyon region archaeology in 1949, Schwartz dedicated some nine field sessions over 20 years to surveys in Shinumo, Nankoweap, down the river from Nankoweap to Unkar Delta, and excavations on the South Rim, on Unkar Delta, at the Bright Angel Delta and on the Walhalla Plateau. After publishing the details results of this work, Schwartz published a popular synthesis in 1989 entitled *On the Edge of Splendor: Exploring Grand Canyon's Human Past*. Schwartz will present a review of his field and update his conclusions regarding the sequence and nature of Grand Canyon prehistory. He also has a 30-minute film produced with the National Geographic Society covering his major excavations that is available for viewing.

Life At River Mile Zero *...continued from page 4*

attuned to both rivers' sounds, he could often tell what the water levels were--just by listening. At a specific time he would cock his head and announce that high water had just peaked on the Colorado. The following day, in his 14-foot aluminum outboard boat, he would cross the river and confirm from the gauging station that the river had indeed topped at the time his ears had indicated.

The Tidballs had to buy their groceries in Flagstaff and retrieve their mail by driving to Marble Canyon. They had no television or telephone--the nearest phones were at Cameron and Jacob Lake. Communication with the USGS was via a two-way radio which networked them to Flagstaff, Grand Canyon and Albuquerque. The radio was for reporting purposes and only turned on at 8 a.m. MON-Friday. If there was an emergency, communication had to wait until 8 a.m. the next weekday morning. A portable AM battery-operated radio provided some entertainment. But clear-channel stations like KSL in Salt Lake, KOA in Denver and KFI in Los Angeles, would only boom-in after dark.

Edna stayed busy running the homestead and helping Dean whenever possible. She enjoyed visits with the Griffin family, who owned the Lonely Dell Ranch. Claude Delbridge was the ranch's caretaker. Edna's infectious personality and gift of gab had her fast acquainted with the river-runners of that decade. Georgie White, Harry Aleson, the Sanderson brothers, Doc Marston, the Hatch brothers and Art Green (who operated a craft motorized by a blaring airplane propeller) were all friends and acquaintances. Before

1956--when boating was prohibited through the Glen Canyon dam site--a number of outdoorsmen like Art Green, ran the Colorado River upstream. Edna was fortunate to join one expedition which took her upriver through Glen Canyon. She and her party then hiked the several miles from the river to view Rainbow Bridge. At that time, few white people had ever seen the monumental rock arch. Edna felt privileged to be included among those who had done so.

Dean was part of a long line of hydrographers--the last one leaving Lee's Ferry in 1976, when satellite telemetry took over most of the gauging responsibilities. The Glen Canyon Dam, completed in 1963, created calm waters and thus safe recreation there. Today, Lee's Ferry is the launching site for 27,000 river-runners a year. It is also home to one of the world's premier trout fisheries. Set among such spectacular geology, it is frequented by tourists and historians alike. Both Lee's Ferry and the Lonely Dell Ranch, are on the National Register of Historic Places. Two national parks, Grand Canyon and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, join there. While human use of Lee's Ferry is on the grandest scale it has ever seen, there are no longer any inhabitants. Yet Lee's Ferry continues to be shaped by the people passing through its striking assortment of cliffs.

Dean's career took he and Edna on to Flagstaff and later to Boulder City, Nevada. He retired in November 1967 from the Arizona District of Blythe Field, headquartered in Blythe, California. The couple eventually settled in Orderville, Utah, about 80 miles northwest of Lee's



Dean and Edna riding the cable car
Note: Can see "fish" instrument at bottom of car.

Ferry. Dean died at age 81, in 1983, and Edna returned to Montana. She died in 1994 at age 85. The couple are survived by their three daughters, six grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. Having once lived at the beginning of the magnificent Grand Canyon, Dean and Edna now rest where it all began for them--Whitehall.

Traci is the proud granddaughter of Dean and Edna. She hikes in Grand Canyon with her husband Tim, twice a year.

Author's Note: With special thanks to my Aunt and Uncle, Buzz and Gay Cameron, without whose knowledge of the details of my Grandparent's daily life at Lee's Ferry, this article would not have been possible.

Grand Canyon Association Events

The Grand Canyon Association has produced *Canyon Country Community Lecture Series*, a series of lectures held in Flagstaff, Prescott, Phoenix, Glendale, Tempe, and Grand Canyon. If you have any questions about the events listed on this page, please write Grand Canyon Association at PO Box 399, Grand Canyon AZ 86023 or GCAssociation@GrandCanyon.org or call (800) 858-2808 or visit www.grandcanyon.org.

**Orphan Lode
Uranium Mine and National Security
by Michael Amundson
SUN, JAN 21**

Sharlot Hall Museum, Prescott @ 1 PM
Along the Grand Canyon National Park's Hermit Road sits the former Orphan Lode Uranium Mine. The mine was once one of the nation's richest uranium mines, operating on an inholding within the park. Northern Arizona University historian Michael Amundson will discuss the mine and the political battles that surrounded it.

**Harold Colton's Legacy of
Volcano Studies in Northern Arizona
by Wayne Ranney.
WED, JAN 24**

NAU Cline Library, Flagstaff @ 7 PM
Harold S. Colton, founder of the Museum of Northern Arizona, was a pioneer in the study of volcanoes found between Flagstaff and the Grand Canyon. Learn about this fascinating man and his groundbreaking research through a presentation by Wayne Ranney, Yavapai College geology professor and author of *Carving Grand Canyon* published by the Grand Canyon Association.

**Carving Grand Canyon:
Evidence, Theories and Mystery
by Wayne Ranney
TUES, JAN 30**

REI, 12634 N Paradise Village Parkway, Phoenix @ 6:30 PM

WED, JAN 31

REI, 1405 W Southern, Tempe @ 6:30 PM
Geologist Wayne Ranney, who has studied the Grand Canyon for over 30 years, tells the amazing story of the Colorado River, which may have originated from a precursor that flowed opposite its present direction! This story includes the evolving ideas of many well-known early geologists such as John Wesley Powell, Clarence Dutton and Eliot Blackwelder, who were pioneers in deciphering this mystery with very few clues. The story introduces a host of modern day geologists who use sophisticated techniques to glean information of the canyon's cryptic history.

**Park Ranger:
A Life in the National Park Service
by Nancy E. Muleady-Mecham
WED, FEB 07**

NAU Cline Library, Flagstaff @ 7 PM
A veteran National Park Service ranger and author of *Park Ranger*, Nancy Muleady-Mecham will discuss the history of the

National Park Service and the origin of park rangers, as well as her own career in the park service. Muleady-Mecham is an Adjunct Professor of Biology at Northern Arizona University. She works part time as a Registered Nurse, Board Certified in Emergency Medicine at Flagstaff Medical Center. She continues to work seasonally as a Park Ranger in America's National Parks. Nancy has been published in several professional journals.

**I Am the Grand Canyon:
The Story of the Havasupai People
by Stephen and Lois Hirst
TUES, FEB 13**

Riordan Mansion State Historic Park, Brown Bag Lecture, Flagstaff @ 12:15 PM
THURSDAY, MARCH 22
Prescott Public Library, In the Founders Suite, Prescott @ 7 PM

I Am the Grand Canyon is the story of the Havasupai people. From their origins among the first group of Indians to arrive in North America some 20,000 years ago to their epic struggle to regain traditional lands taken from them in the nineteenth century, the Havasupai have a long and colorful history. The story of this tiny tribe once confined to a too-small reservation depicts a people with deep cultural ties to the land, both on their former reservation below the rim of the Grand Canyon and on the surrounding plateaus. In the spring of 1971, the federal government proposed incorporating still more Havasupai land into Grand Canyon National Park. At hearings that spring, Havasupai Tribal Chairman Lee Marshall rose to speak. "I heard all you people talking about the Grand Canyon," he said. "Well, you're looking at it. I am the Grand Canyon!" Marshall made it clear that Havasupai and the surrounding plateau were critical to the survival of his people; his speech laid the foundation for the return of thousands of acres of Havasupai land in 1975. *I Am the Grand Canyon* is the story of a heroic people who refused to back down when facing overwhelming odds. They won, and today the Havasupai way of life quietly continues in the Grand Canyon and on the surrounding plateaus.

**The Sandstone Canyons of the Colorado Plateau: A Photographer's Perspective
by Richard Maack
SUN, FEB 18**

Sharlot Hall Museum, Prescott @ 1 PM
Seasonal flash floods cut into the Colorado Plateau to form narrow slot canyons, which provide a photogenic feast of swirling

shapes and dancing light. Join former *Arizona Highways* photography editor Richard Maack for a visual journey into northern Arizona's magnificent slot canyons.

**Bert Loper:
Grand Old Man of the Colorado
by Brad Dimock
WED, MARCH 07**

NAU Cline Library, Flagstaff @ 7 PM
MON, MARCH 12

Shrine of the Ages, GCNP @ 7:30 PM

THURSDAY, MARCH 15

Foothills Library, Glendale @ 7 PM

SUN, MARCH 18

Sharlot Hall Museum, Prescott @ 1 PM
Bert Loper's name is well known along the rapid stretches of the Colorado River as one of the great old-time boatmen. Yet little is known of him other than his spectacular demise: he died at his oars at the age of eighty while running one last rapid. Brad Dimock has spent five years researching the long life of Loper, from his orphaned childhood in Missouri, through his careers as a cow-milker, fence-builder, ditch-digger, mule-skinner, hard-rock-miner, coal miner and prospector, to his working peak as a head boatman for two surveys of the Colorado River system.

**Grand Obsession:
Harvey Butchart and the Exploration of
Grand Canyon's Backcountry
by Elias Butler and Tom Myers
MON, MAR 19**

Shrine of the Ages, GCNP @ 7:30 PM
The Grand Canyon comprised one of the last remaining unknowns in the mid-20th century West. Enter math professor John Harvey Butchart. He moved his family to Flagstaff to take a job at Arizona State College (now NAU) in 1945. Following a routine tour bus stop at the South Rim, Butchart found his life's great purpose: to plunge into the Canyon and decipher its mysteries, to rediscover the spider web of pre-Columbian Indian routes crisscrossing the gorge, to climb its peaks and buttes, and to record his findings for the rest of us. Obsessed and physically gifted, Butchart led the way by walking over more of Grand Canyon than anyone else has living or dead. *One Who Dared*, by Elias Butler and Tom Myers, is part biography and part modern adventure story. Listen to the authors as they piece together Butchart's feats, tragedies, and legacy while tracing his footsteps along the hairy routes he pioneered in the wilds of Grand Canyon.

Kolb Studio Exhibit

November 2 – February 18

Passionate Vision, Landscape Painting by Joella Jean Mahoney. Joella Jean Mahoney's large-scale paintings powerfully convey the essence of the Colorado Plateau. These dramatic works are selected from five decades of paintings, inspired by hiking and living in this matchless landscape. Mahoney's passionate expression and brilliant technique fuse geological, emotional and spiritual qualities into images of the *experience* of place. "Joella Jean Mahoney's work continues a great tradition of romantic landscape painting in the Southwest. Her style and commitment to her subject display a veracity and spiritual aspect equaled by few artists". Alan Peterson, guest curator of this exhibit, Chair of Fine Arts, Coconino Community College. This exhibit is sponsored by Grand Canyon Association and Grand Canyon National Park., original artwork by Joella Jean Mahoney.

February 28 – March 29

Arts for Our Park Legacies. The exhibit features artwork created by Grand Canyon National Park's schoolchildren. An opening reception will be held on Wednesday, February 28 from 6 - 7 PM.

Grand Canyon Historical Society

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