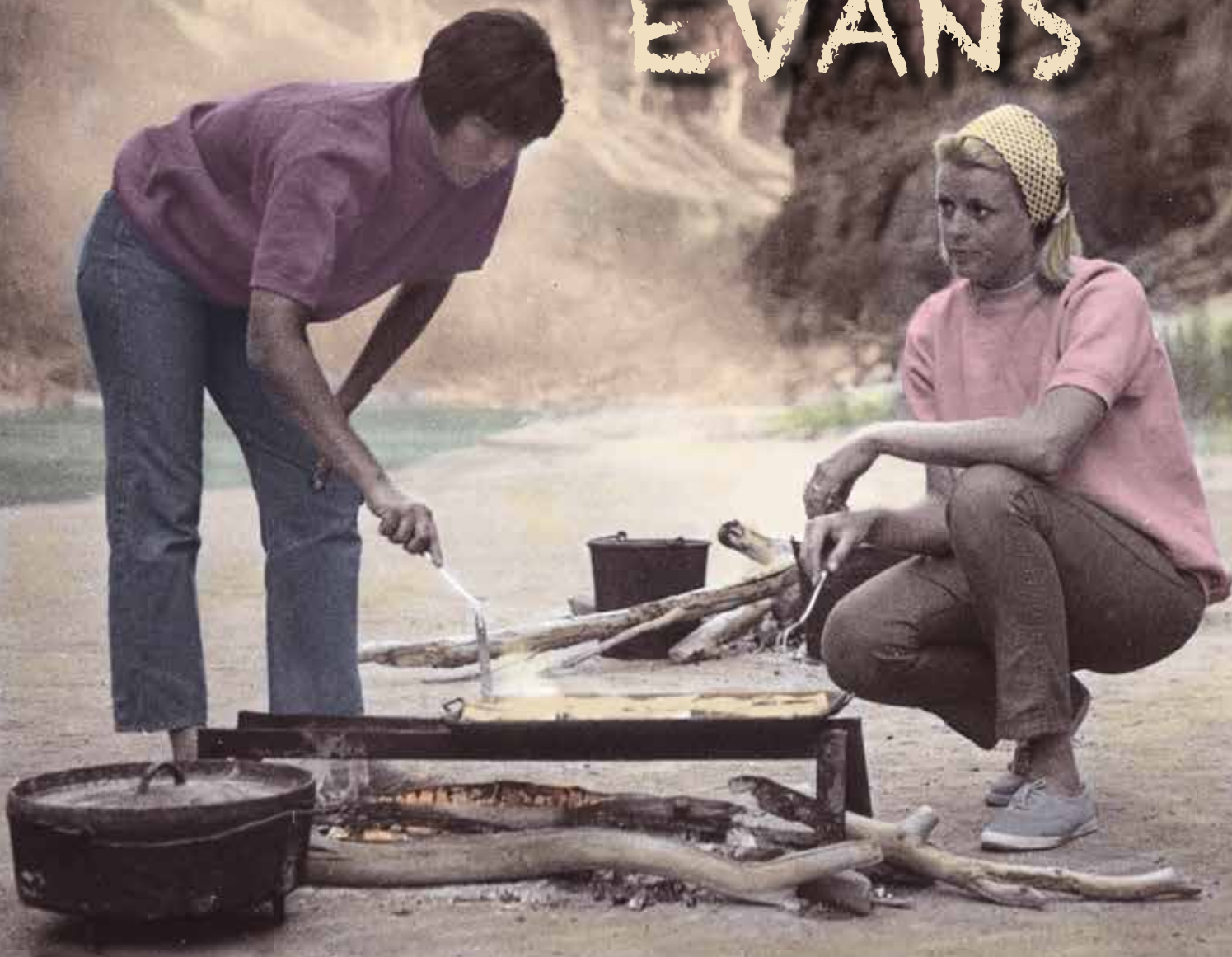


boatman's quarterly review

LOIE BELKNAP EVANS



Dear Eddy • Prez Blurb • Changing of the Guard • Farewell • Mystery Skeleton
Difficult Decisions • Back of the Boat • LTEMP • River Heritage Museum
Granite • Deer Creek • LCR • National • Book Review • Financials

boatman's quarterly review

...is published more or less quarterly
by and for GRAND CANYON RIVER GUIDES.

GRAND CANYON RIVER GUIDES
is a nonprofit organization dedicated to

Protecting Grand Canyon
Setting the highest standards for the river profession
Celebrating the unique spirit of the river community
Providing the best possible river experience

General Meetings are held each Spring and Fall. Our Board of Directors Meetings are generally held the first wednesday of each month. All innocent bystanders are urged to attend. Call for details.

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Our editorial policy, such as it is: provide an open forum. We need articles, poetry, stories, drawings, photos, opinions, suggestions, gripes, comics, etc. Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of Grand Canyon River Guides, Inc.

Written submissions should be less than 1500 words and, if possible, be sent on a CD or emailed to GCRG. Microsoft Word files are best but we can translate most programs. Include postpaid return envelope if you want your disk or submission returned.

Deadlines for submissions are the 1ST of February, May, August and November. Thanks!
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Whitneyisms

SMALL OF STATURE, Tim Whitney had a larger-than-life capacity for beer—and a thirst for knowledge. Combine the two and you have the makings of an important, on-river hypothesis and testing. On a recent commercial river trip of mine, as a swamper for Bear and Spike, the passengers quoted a “truism” that the orientation person had told them prior to the trip: that a beer placed in a drag bag will achieve river temperature in seven minutes. Of course, variables such as original beer temperature (ambient air temperature), river temperature, depth of drag bag, maybe even type of drag bag and brand/flavor of beer, may affect the outcome. Seven minutes, or even six or eight, is close enough, considering most folks won’t have a thermometer in hand to double-check and probably wouldn’t care anyway.

But how did this river factoid originate? Figure in the aforementioned boatman/scientist. In research done entirely without government funding, decades ago Whitney and another boatman (Pablo Hinshaw?), or maybe two, unselfishly conducted a seminal study to determine the time lapse for decreasing the temperature of beer in a can from that of ambience to river cold, done with much quality, and quantity control, using only a watch, a thermometer, and a capacity for knowledge—and beer.

In addition, the Whitney Rule of Alcohol Consumption, possibly learned from an uncle or grandfather, states that any and all beverages made from grain must be consumed before those beverages made from grape—once you start with, or go to, grape, do not go to, or back to, grain—in summary, “Grape before Grain” or “Don’t Mix the Grape and the Grain”—words to live by, if hard to adhere to.

C. V. Abyssus

On the cover:

In 1966 Loie Belknap, 22, and Sheila Smith grilled pork chops on a Grand Canyon Expeditions trip. Ron Smith's photo along with Bill Belknap's classic quip "Girls grill golden brown pork chops where Powell party stretched meager rations" became a part of river history in Belknap's original Grand Canyon River Guide.

Dear Eddy

IN RESPONSE TO AN *Arizona Republic* ARTICLE, "INTERIOR DEPARTMENT PLANS CONTROLLED FLOODS AT GLEN CANYON DAM."

I FIRST WENT DOWN THE RIVER when I was 38 or 39 years old with my second trip just a few years after that. That was over 20 years ago. That first trip, the boatmen were talking about the humpback chub and how research was starting to be done about how to preserve them. The boatmen were also talking about how the dam had curtailed the big flows so that beaches were eroding, rapids were changing, etc. and that big flows were needed to build the river beaches back up. Reading about this now is to realize that the boatmen, the "boots on the ground" folks, were literally decades ahead of the process that's finally being put in place to rehab the canyon. It's also a testament to the Grand Canyon River Guides Association and its members in maintaining the focus on what is needed to be done to help fix the river... *Congratulations* to all of you!

Donell Kelly

IN RESPONSE TO A BOOK REVIEW WRITTEN BY ROB ELLIOTT, IN THE SUMMER 2012 BQR, VOLUME 25:2

IN THE SUMMER 2012 edition of the BQR, I read a book review by Rob Elliott stating that there is no silver bullet to solve the problem of climate change. This claim is totally false. We know the cause of climate change and we know exactly what actions need to be taken to solve this problem.

Scientific research clearly indicates that, over the last decades, the measured rise in temperature of the planet was caused by emissions of greenhouse gases from the burning of fossil fuels. The U.S. bears a large responsibility for this. We are number one in per capita emissions of carbon dioxide; 24 tons of carbon dioxide emitted per person per year. We have put 300 billion tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere over the period 1824–2004. The U.S. is the worst greenhouse gas polluter in history.

We currently use about 10,000 watts of power per person in the United States. Eighty percent of this energy is generated by fossil fuels. Switzerland which has a higher standard of living than the United States uses 5000 watts of energy per person and is aiming for 2000

watts per person by 2050. One percent of Switzerland's electricity is generated from fossil fuels versus seventy five percent for the USA. If a minor European country like Switzerland got there without a silver bullet why can't we?

The climate models tell us that we have to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80 percent by 2050 to avoid a catastrophic two degree centigrade rise in the temperature of the planet. Is this achievable? The answer is yes.

Over the next four decades we need to switch energy generation from fossil fuels to renewable energies. We can do this with proven technologies that have been demonstrated to work on large scales. The so-called silver bullet isn't required because its already in our hands. Our only obstacle is the myth that Mr. Elliott and other apologists for the oil companies are spreading, namely that the situation is hopeless. Solving the climate problem will indeed cost money. For the U.S., estimates are 14 trillion dollars. This is a large number, but no larger than the amount we spent designing and maintaining a huge stockpile of nuclear weapons since the end of World War II.

We currently face two big problems in this country; climate change, and an economic depression; a generation of young people are facing the prospect of long-term unemployment. Large government investment in renewable energy can put an end to both the economic depression and help reverse climate change.

River runners are dependent on fossil fuels to transport their clients to and from the canyon, so I can see how a conflict of interest could arise. Nevertheless, the guiding community has a responsibility to be honest and truthful with the public. It is not helpful to publish demonstrably false statements to the effect that the situation is hopeless, that there are no easy solutions to climate change, and, that conserving resources is not worthwhile because it fuels growth. We have the technology to solve the climate problem and we can print the money we need to end this depression just like we did in WWII. The difference is that the stakes are far higher this time.

George Rhee
BOULDER CITY, NEVADA

Prez Blurb

YÁ'Á'T'ÉÉH FELLOW BOATERS, new and old friends. It is already that time of the year when some of us are getting our children or siblings ready for school; some of us are getting ready ourselves to learn or teach; and some of you are still going strong in the tail strands of an amazing river season. Even though we have a little time until the official end of the calendar's summer season, the river season has brought many more memories to our personal calendar and memory bank. For many of us commercial and private boatmen/women, we have shared our knowledge and passion for the canyon, river and our fellow comrades with people who come from all over the country and the world to experience a place named one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World. We pass onto our new and old friends a love and respect for the Grand Canyon and Colorado River that we all consider majestic in the grand sense of spirit and beauty. For the 11 affiliated tribes, the canyon and river is part of their spiritual and physical home, which is how most, if not all, boaters, hikers and enthusiasts feel, too. Sometimes it is hard to believe that it is constantly in jeopardy due to developers, miners and some politicians.

So as I write my last official Prez Blurb, I urge YOU to never lose this sense of urgency when "our home" is in danger, and it always will be. We will win some battles but there is always another one on the horizon. Perhaps the current battle that looms ever so darkly on the horizon (and one that hits close to home) is the proposed development of a tramway and resort on the east rim of the Grand Canyon, which is on Diné Nation and near the Little Colorado and Colorado River confluence. The Grand Canyon Escalade development is being shamelessly promoted by the developers, Confluence Partners, LLC as a tourism-based economic opportunity that will bring prosperity to the Diné who live in and around the east rim. They are not just proposing but also practically shoving this so-called economic opportunity in the faces of the Diné residents of the east rim and Bodaway/Gap Chapter, who I consider the real and most relevant "confluence partners." It takes only one visit to the LCR and the confluence to appreciate how important it is to keep this area untouched by preposterous developments that do nothing to protect the environment itself, but only fattens the wallets of the developers and investors. As a Diné woman, I do not support this proposal and believe that it is a short term, unsustainable and disrespectful solution for the Diné. Please read my article, Tółchí'íkoooh: Little Colorado River in this newsletter

to learn more.

Another issue that hits close to home for not just river runners but for hikers, canyoneers and passengers is the recent decision by the Park Service to close access to the lower Deer Creek Narrows. The upper area of Deer Creek including the patio will still be accessible to visitors, but yet this has brought out the opponents and supporters of this decision. Personally, I have never hiked into the lower narrows because even before my first visit I knew this was an important place for the Paiute Tribe who considers this a place where their loved ones go when they pass on; therefore I support the decision. To me, this means respecting an area where many songs were sung, prayers prayed, tears shed and happiness was heard, and this was before Mr. Powell and all subsequent boaters and hikers. In contrast, to many of my dear friends and cohorts who have expressed their concern and opposition to this closure, this place has the same emotional and spiritual connection. It is a difficult and somewhat uncomfortable situation but the Park has made their decision. At the end of the day, we are part of an industry and organization that will agree and disagree on many issues, and it is important to maintain an open and respectful dialogue, which we have been doing thus far. At GCRG and on or off the river, we must maintain that process if we are to be successful in advocating for the canyon, river and ourselves as the stewards.

There are so many more things to write about, but to keep informed stay tuned to your upcoming BQRS, GCRG website (www.gcrg.org), electronic newsletters and email blasts from Lynn. So I will end with this: As a Diné woman, I am a humble servant of whichever organization I choose or am chosen to be a part of, because I so believe that we can and are making a difference each time we write letters of concern about Grand Canyon issues; each time we testify on behalf of a place so beautiful and spiritual. I encourage you to read your emails from Lynn, read your BQR and submit your own writings, attend spring and fall GTS, and make your voice and opinion heard because they really do matter.

My name is Nikki Cooley and I am of the Towering House Clan, born for the Reed People Clan, maternal grandparents are of the Manygoats Clan, and paternal grandparents are of the Water That Flows Together Clan (fitting isn't it?). I am of the Diné Nation, and I am a mother of a 2-year-old daughter, married to Craig Ahrens, and boat for AZRA. It has been an honor to have been elected by my fellow GCRG members and



boaters to be, what I believe, is the first Diné woman to be on the GCRG board of directors and President. I have never taken my role as board member and President lightly; especially since the timing is fitting that the issues of the LCR develop-

ment and other issues have come about. I challenge YOU to do the same! Be informed and be active! I know I will!

I have enjoyed every minute of what I jokingly refer to as my reign and I confidently pass the torch onto Latimer Smith (Western River Expeditions and Colorado River and Trails) who will make a great President as he is well-informed about issues related to the river and canyon, and is a kind, enthusiastic and approachable boatman. One of the best I know! Happy Boating!

With Respect and Happiness...

Nikki Cooley
DINÉ

Changing of the Guard

AS I WRITE THIS ARTICLE, the GCRG elections are still ongoing, yet by the time the BQR is printed you'll see new names listed on the masthead. Nikki Cooley's term as president of GCRG is ending, and we sincerely thank her for her outstanding commitment, strong leadership, and deep passion for protecting Grand Canyon and the Colorado River. She is one of the hardest working people I know and a model for anyone to follow in terms of giving back to your community and the place you love. It was an honor to have the first Diné female river guide intimately involved with GCRG, and the river gods must have blessed us because her tenure corresponded with one of the biggest threats to Grand Canyon – the proposed development at the Little Colorado Confluence. You can be sure that we will continue to work closely with Nikki to oppose this development. The developers are no match for her!

We also extend our sincere appreciation to outgo-

ing board members, Beep Jenkins, Ariel Neill and Greg Woodall. It was an honor to have a member of the Hopi tribe on our board – Beep is one of those super active and engaging people who is always working hard for his people and for Grand Canyon, always involved in cool projects, and always ready to help. Ariel is an incredibly thoughtful, smart river guide who embodies the stewardship ethic, and we really look forward to a couple more years of working with her as vice president/president-elect. And Greg was involved with GCRG for years before serving on the board – participating in our Adopt-a-Beach program, speaking on GTS river trips, and stopping by to talk about Grand Canyon issues. His commitment is so strong that he even asked to be on the ballot again (thanks Greg!), but regardless of the results, you can be sure that he'll stay involved.

Truly, it is people such as these who make GCRG what it is. They carry on that tradition of active stewardship that has been our hallmark since our organization was created by river guides almost 25 years ago. Complacency and inaction is not an option for these folks. It's rather like guiding – you can't just sit around – you have to plunge in and DO it. They are a shining example for all of us to follow.

Lastly, we extend our thanks to all of the excellent board nominees for throwing their hats in the ring. We are truly honored. The newly elected board members and the new vice president will take office on September 1st. They join Latimer Smith as GCRG's new president, Fred Thevenin as Treasurer, and sitting board members Kim Fawcett, Kelly Wagner, and Roger Patterson. I look forward to working with all of you! Our tasks will be daunting (shoot, when are they not!) – the LTEMP the LCR proposed development, the Backcountry Management Plan and I'm sure a myriad of other things. But these guides are used to navigating in challenging waters. As a group, I have absolutely no doubt that we'll be up to the task at hand.

Lynn Hamilton
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Fall Rendezvous

GCRG FALL RENDEZVOUS. Mark your calendar for the weekend of October 27TH. Details forthcoming.

Farewell

EMERY CARL “SONNY” LEHNERT
AUGUST 15, 1928–JUNE 7, 2012

THE MAKING OF Grand Canyon National Park in 1919 was not without some unfortunate casualties. Early entrepreneurs arrived here in the late 1890s to establish business ventures and became ardently opposed to government actions that might negate or regulate their free-market pursuits. Emery Kolb, one of these early pioneers, lived through a transition from the Canyon’s unconstrained developmental period to its modern status as one of the “Seven Wonders of the World.” At Grand Canyon, Kolb raised a family who learned of the struggles to maintain a family business in opposition to the growing need to protect the canyon for a much larger slice of humanity. Emery’s only child, Edith, raised her only child, Emery Carl Lehnert, who spent many of his youthful summers in his grandfather’s self-built home or with him on expeditions into remote corners of the inner canyon. “Sonny” as he was called, grew up at the Grand Canyon with the strange blend of perspectives given to him by his entrepreneurial grandfather and his park ranger father, Carl Lehnert.

When Emery Kolb passed away in his sleep in December 1976, an agreement made previously between Emery Kolb and the National Park Service meant that the iconic home on the lip of the canyon would revert to NPS ownership. Daughter Edith, her son Emery Carl, and his daughter Jennifer had six months to remove and dispose of the family’s belongings in the home. And then, the Kolb family left Grand Canyon unceremoniously. The many years that Emery Kolb had fought with the Park Service over his rim-side business had left some deep scars that would not soon heal. The house sat completely empty on the rim of the canyon for fourteen years as the Park Service was undecided what to do with a structure that had caused them so much angst, but represented a living, tangible link to the Canyon’s pioneer past.

That is until the Grand Canyon Association approached the Park Service in 1990 with an idea to refurbish the house as a visitor contact point. They proposed to use proceeds from a bookstore that would be operated in the home. GCA first repaired the curio shop portion of the house and opened the bookstore. Then the theater opened later as an art and exhibit

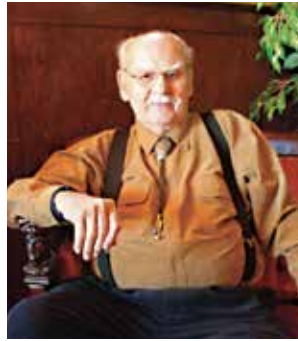


photo: Wayne Ranney

venue. Finally, GCA established the Grand Canyon Field Institute in 1993 and used the lower portion of the home as its official office and classroom. Unbeknownst to anyone at the time, this was the beginning of a healing process between the various estranged personalities involved in the drama.

Fast-forward another twenty years to 2011 and the 100TH anniversary of the Kolb brother’s famous river trip from Green River, Wyoming to Needles, California. A small group of people including NPS, volunteers, GCA, and NAU Cline Library staff conceived and created an exhibit that featured modern members of the Kolb family to commemorate the historic event. As these individuals reached out to the family for input, they discovered that the family had been inadvertently estranged from their history. However, on January 5, 2012, GCA hosted an exhibit reception at Kolb Studio and brought Emery Carl Lehnert back to the park for the first time since his grandfather’s death. The reception turned into a Kolb family reunion of sorts; Steve Kolb (grandson of Kolb brother Ernest) and his wife Susana met his cousin for the first time. Emery Carl’s wife (Ruth), daughter (Jennifer) and a granddaughter (Kirsten) joined the festivities experiencing the warm welcoming from the entire Grand Canyon community. A photo was taken with members of Carl Lehnert’s family and a host of NPS interpreters in Kolb Studio.

The move to full healing was completed, thanks in large part to GCA and the NPS. Grand Canyon National Park Superintendent Dave Ubeuraga, Deputy Superintendent Barclay Trimble and GCA Executive Director Susan Schroeder were among the audience welcoming the Kolb family back to Kolb Studio. You needn’t be a historian to realize the “historic” significance of that day; the anger and conflict seemed to dissipate right before everyone’s eyes as the Kolb family descendants were treated like real Grand Canyon royalty. More than a century of conflict was healed in a matter of a few hours.

Sadly, on June 7, 2012, at 83, Emery Carl “Sonny” Lehnert died in Billings, Montana, following a brief illness. How fortunate that this important rapprochement occurred less than six months before his unexpected death.

Wayne Ranney

Mystery Skeleton

ON THE BACK COVER of the last BQR, Summer 2012, Volume 25:2, we printed some images “From the Katie Lee Archives—1956” of a mystery skeleton and queried about its location and any information regarding it. The photos generated quite a bit of discussion as to whether or not there were one or two skeletons (still not sure), and the following responses.

FROM AN EMAIL FROM KATIE LEE HERSELF...

You should have asked me! I thought Ricardo told you about where it was. From my journal of the 1956 Mex. Hat Expedition Cataract Grand Canyon run:

“...Just above Vasey’s Paradise, Right bank, Mi 31, Marble Canyon Gorge about 125 feet above the river. Nobody knows whether he was Indian or white... or exactly when his death occurred...probably fell and broke a leg in the canyon somewhere...he had a charred left wrist bone.”

When Jim Rigg took our powerboat passengers up to the skeleton in July of ’53, the skull was still there.

Katie Lee

FROM A LETTER FROM ROBERT L. WILSON...

You may be surprised to hear from me again—I’m only 93 this time. Some of my comments on happenings during USBR’s [United States Bureau of Reclamation] dam site investigations in Glen and Marble Canyons (1947–1952) were published in the Fall, 2010 issue of the *Boatman’s Quarterly Review*.

In the Spring, 2012 volume of the *Review*, Katie Lee is shown inspecting an ancient skeleton. This article asks for the photo’s location. Enclosed is a 1950 photo of a skeleton with bones undisturbed except for the missing skull. If my ancient memory is correct, the site was a short distance upstream from Vasey’s Paradise, about 30 miles downstream from Lees Ferry, about 100 feet above river level, and above a 15 or 20 feet vertical face on the west canyon wall. Access from the river would have been difficult for a person with a broken leg. I will be interested to know if Katie and I were both looking at the same skeleton. (A black and white print enclosed).

As a side-light, the skeleton subject became a camp joke. One of the USBR surveyors found our skeleton during regular work time and took a picture of it. The rest of the crew considered it part of the landscape.



On the surveyor’s next trip home to Phoenix, the film was dropped off in Flagstaff for processing. Three days later he stopped at the photo shop. The clerk stalled for several minutes until a lawman appeared to escort our bewildered surveyor to jail. He was informed that he was being charged for not reporting the discovery of human remains.

We all had considered the skeleton, due to its ancient condition, to be an archaeological find. Our crew had been instructed not to touch the bones. Also, notices were to be sent to some expert scientists.

Back to the story—after a long conversation, our man was released and continued on his way to the Marble Canyon camp. That night’s camp dinner was filled with crazy talk—like, “I knew you would get in trouble carrying that big stadia board around all the time. You are always trying to hit somebody with it! Now the law is after you.” The next day the law did arrive and made a thorough investigation. Our surveyor was not punished, except by his camp mates.

I will be interested to know if our USBR skeleton is the same as Katie’s find.

I have enjoyed reading the *Review* and congratulate you for all your high quality work. Sharing river experiences with such adventurous people like you is still fun.

Robert L. Wilson

Difficult Decisions

IN JULY OF 2012, Grand Canyon National Park cultural resource staff made the difficult decision to remove an intact pot located along the river near 60-Mile rapid. As the pictures and information included here attest, over the years the artifact has received increased attention and handling, including the recent relocation of the pot, which took it out of its original archeological context. These activities threatened the integrity of the vessel.

The site is a Class III location and was first documented by archaeologists in 1990. It has been monitored routinely since that time and remained relatively undisturbed until 2008. Notes from 2008 archaeological monitoring activities state that the pot had “clearly been removed from its hiding place, handled, and replaced,” and that a “faint social trail” was leading to the site. By February 2012, a well-defined trail was clear evidence that the site had become well-known. A February monitoring report states “the site is regularly visited with a well-defined social trail leading to the pot.” Pictures from monitoring sessions show the pot in various positions as a result of being handled.

While conducting a recent resource patrol, River Rangers discovered that the pot had been moved to a new, and more vulnerable, location. The Rangers then carefully returned it to its original spot.

The escalation in site visitation, continued handling of the pot, and its movement to a new location were clear signs that the pot was in danger of being irreversibly damaged or lost. Recent examination of the pot showed that the cracks on the bottom of the vessel were weakening from years of handling. In light of this in-

formation, we made the decision to remove the pot and secure it in the park’s museum collections facility.

We did not make this decision lightly. The National Park Service (NPS) mandate is to preserve sites and artifacts in place (in situ) as much as possible. In situ artifacts have value to science and American Indians. Unfortunately, preservation in place was no longer a viable option for the 60-Mile pot.

Each of us has a part to play in the protection of park resources. Teach others about proper site etiquette. Resist the temptation to touch, collect, or move artifacts, and follow the site disclosure policy.

HOW WELL DO YOU UNDERSTAND NPS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE STEWARDSHIP?

Federal law and NPS management policies extend the authority to government programs to withhold sensitive information about cultural resources when disclosure could result in harm, theft, or destruction of such places. In 1995, then Superintendent Rob Arnberger, signed the “*Cultural Site Information Standard Operating Procedure for Grand Canyon National Park*.” Through this Standard Operating Procedure (policy) the site classification system was developed and implemented, and the laws and regulations underpinning the policy were identified. The policy was established for the benefit of the resource and the public. The policy helps us direct visitors to the resources that can withstand visitation and to minimize impacts to those that cannot.

In 2008, the policy was added to the regulatory requirements for commercial guiding companies. This was necessary to protect fragile archaeological sites from



Figure 1. Showing the pot when it was first documented as part of an archaeological site. The photographic card reads “A complete pot cached in a rock crack.” The card notes “little, if any, visitation to the area.” (NPS photograph, 9/3/1990)



Figure 2. Showing the pot during a monitoring session in July, 2004. At that time, the site was still not receiving much visitation as noted in the monitoring report for the site which stated, “Site is in good condition. Site shows no evidence of recent visitation.” (NPS photograph, 7/22/2004)

impacts caused by too much visitation. The Commercial Operating Requirements (CORS), which are part of the river concessioners' contracts, state:

Archaeological sites along the river and in tributary canyons can be damaged by people walking on fragile cultural deposits, by piling artifacts into collection piles, stealing artifacts, digging in ruins, rearranging wall fall or building up walls, and from other activities such as graffiti and vandalism. These activities are prohibited and punishable under federal laws. Guides must inform their clients about the federal laws prohibiting disturbance of archaeological remains on federal lands. The Concessioner must comply with the Grand Canyon National Park Cultural Site Information Standard Operating Procedures.

An integral part of the site disclosure policy is the site classification system. The classification system is closely tied to the ability of a site to withstand impacts resulting from visitation. Class I sites can be regularly visited because they receive the "greatest direct physical protection to minimize visitor impacts." Class I sites are regularly stabilized through the park's ruins preservation program and trails, guiding foot traffic around sensitive areas, are maintained. The Unkar Delta sites along the self-guided tour are examples of Class I sites. They have been excavated, stabilized, and interpreted. There is a trail to guide visitors while avoiding sensitive areas.

Class II sites are also well-known and can withstand fairly high levels of visitation. However, they receive less

maintenance than Class I sites and are more susceptible to damage. Visitors should always be taught site etiquette practices before visiting any site, but it is particularly important that such information be given when visiting Class II sites. The "back eddy" site below Deer Creek is an example of a Class II site. The site is not regularly stabilized and the rock walls are vulnerable to damage. Trails to the site are not formal so care must be taken to avoid impacts to archaeological materials when walking around the site.

Class III sites are the most vulnerable and fragile sites in the park. Such sites are not maintained. They are generally not well-known, not well-studied, and contain fragile soils, artifact types, and archaeological features. Damage resulting from high levels of visitation could destroy archaeological deposits and other site elements. Most sites in the park fall into this Class. These sites are not closed, but they cannot withstand visitation from large groups of people. Because of this, commercial guiding services are restricted from taking visitors to Class III sites.

Class IV sites are officially closed to all visitation. These four sites; Hopi Salt Mines, Anasazi Bridge, Bass Asbestos Mine, and Furnace Flats, represent some of the most culturally sensitive and fragile sites in the park. No visitation is allowed.

One area within the Deer Creek narrows is restricted due to the sensitive and fragile nature of the area. The rest of the Deer Creek area remains open (the 2012 Superintendent's Compendium, signed April 17, 2012 can be found at http://www.nps.gov/grca/parkmgmt/upload/2012_grca_compendium.pdf).

We want the public to learn to appreciate the human history of the Grand Canyon and to develop a sense of stewardship for protecting the cultural resources of the



Figure 3. Showing the pot during a monitoring session in September, 2008. By this time, it became clear to NPS archaeologists that the pot was becoming well known and was being handled. Monitoring notes report "The pot remains intact and in place, though it has clearly been removed and handled, perhaps multiple times." (NPS photograph, 9/10/2008)



Figure 4. Showing the pot during a monitoring session in February, 2012. Monitoring notes state "The site is regularly visited with a well-defined social trail." The photograph clearly shows that the pot continued to be handled.



Figure 5. Sometime between February and May, of 2012, the pot was removed from its archaeological site context and placed in this location by an unknown person. (NPS photograph 7/2012)



Figure 6. Showing the original site location of the pot (1) and the location where the pot was recently moved to (2) by an unknown person.

park. River guides have the unique opportunity to share first-hand knowledge and experiences with passengers. Your role is critical to helping us preserve sites for future generations.

Ellen Brennan
 CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM MANAGER
 GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL SITE DISCLOSURE INFORMATION FOR CONCESSIONERS	
Grand Canyon National Park	
Archaeological Site Classifications	
As of 03-2012	
<p>As of 3-2012, no other archaeological sites are authorized for guided tours or site disclosure. This list will be updated and forwarded to you if changes are made.</p>	
<p>Everyone should follow proper site etiquette when visiting these archaeological sites. Please convey this information to your passengers and staff: Leave all artifacts and other archaeological materials where they are found. Do not camp in or otherwise disturb sites. Never touch rock art. Do not make collection piles. Follow Leave No Trace practices.</p>	
<p>Site Disclosure Class: Class I sites: Locations can be readily disclosed to the public. Please be sure to convey site etiquette practices to those wanting to visit Class I archaeological sites.</p>	<p>Site Disclosure Class: Class II sites: Class II sites are more fragile and vulnerable to visitor impacts than Class I sites, but they are also well-known to visitors. Please be sure to convey site etiquette practices to those wanting to visit Class II archaeological sites.</p>
<p>Ross Wheeler (RM 107.6 L) Bass' Camp, South Bass Trailhead Parkin's Inscription (RM 107.8 R) Bright Angel Ruin (RM 87.5 R) Mallery's Grotto, BA Trail Transept Trail Ruin (North Rim) South Canyon (RM 31.5 R) FM Brown Inscription (RM 12 L) USGS rock hammer (RM 12 L) Nankoweap Granaries (RM52.3 R) Graves at President Harding rapid (43.6 L) Willie Taylor's Grave (RM 44.8 L) Bert Loper's boat (RM 41.5 R) Unkar Delta Ruins (RM 72.5 R-sites on the self-guided walk) Hilltop Ruin (Cardenas) (RM 71 L) Beamer's Cabin (RM 60.5 L) Cliff Spring Ruin (Cape Royal Rd, North Rim) Walhalla Ruin (Cape Royal Rd, North Rim) C:13:0082, Horseshoe Mesa Historic District (Grandview, South Rim) Cave of the Domes (Grandview, South Rim) Tusayan Ruin (South Rim) Plaque at Separation Canyon (RM 239.6 R)</p>	<p>Whitmore Rock Art Panel (RM 187.6 R) Backeddy (RM 137.4 L) Across from Deer Creek Falls (RM 136.3 L) Deer Creek pictographs (west side through narrows only) Site above Shinumo Camp (RM 108.3 R) Bass' Shinumo Camp (Shinumo Creek) Clear Creek Ruin (Clear Creek Trail) Boucher's Cabin (Boucher Creek) Uncle Jim's Cave (North Rim) Historic Hermit Camp (Hermit Trail) Garden Creek site (Garden Creek) Nankoweap Ruin on Delta (RM 53.2 R) Marble Canyon Damsite (above the Redwall) Masonry site across from Tanner (RM 68.3 R-first masonry pueblo above the rock art site) Tanner-McCormick Mine site RM 65.5 L) Rock Art across from Tanner Delta (RM 68.3 R) Indian Canyon (RM 206.6 R)</p>

Back of the Boat— The Whale Foundation News Bulletin

KENTON GRUA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

THE WHALE FOUNDATION is proud to announce that Craig Ahrens, Adam Bringham, and Kristin Huisinga are this year's scholarship recipients. Craig is finishing up his Nursing degree, Adam is in his last year of an Engineering degree and Kristin is continuing her Master Herbalist certification program. Congratulations to the recipients.

Support from the community has allowed the Foundation to award up to three \$2000 scholarships annually. We encourage all guides with at least five years experience in the Grand Canyon to apply. Applicants do not need to be currently working as a guide. Grants are awarded to guides with traditional and non-traditional educational paths.



THE 2013 WHALE FOUNDATION CALENDAR

The new calendar is here! This year we asked boatmen to submit their favorite landscape photos. Choosing

was a very difficult process with almost one hundred photos submitted. Amy Martin's incredible photo of Back Eddy graces the cover. Contributors also include: Joe Bennion, Bronze Black, Chris Brown, Brad Dimock, Rob Elliott, Allen Gilberg, Charley Heavenrich, Ariel Neill, Kelly McGrath, Wayne Ranney, and Renny Russell.

Check out our Facebook page to see more of the amazing images you will find inside the calendar.

Calendars are \$12/each and \$3/each shipping. Order now through the website, mail, or email at: whale@whalefoundation.org. There are discounts for orders over ten. You can also pick one up at our office at 515 W. Birch or retail stores in Flagstaff that carry it (a list of these will be provided on our Facebook page as well.) Special thanks to Laura Fallon and all the contributing artists.

11TH ANNUAL WING DING

Mark your calendars! We will hold our 11th Annual Wing Ding on Saturday, February 23, 2013.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

We would like to welcome Connie Tibbits to the board. It is a privilege to have her; she brings with her a wealth of experiences as a well known member of the boating community.

VOLUNTEERING

If you are interested in volunteering for the board or in other capacities, please get in touch. Contact us through our website, Facebook or email me directly at bigdan-hall@gmail.com.

Dan Hall

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LTEMP is Coming—Eventually...

THE GLEN CANYON DAM Long Term Experimental and Management Plan (LTEMP) Draft EIS is in progress. The joint lead agencies preparing this EIS, the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service, are currently developing alternatives and reviewing alternatives submitted by the public in early July. A meeting originally scheduled for August 22-23 in Flagstaff, intended to present the alternatives and the science related to the alternatives, has been postponed until the alternatives for the EIS are better developed, in order to be able to better inform the public on the details of each alternative and clearly

communicate the scientific basis for the different alternatives. Once the revised date for the public meeting is scheduled, it will be posted on the official LTEMP website, <http://ltempis.anl.gov>, and those who have registered at that website will receive an email.

The draft EIS is expected to be published in approximately March 2013, and Reclamation and NPS will keep the public informed as to any needs to revise the schedule given the desire to publish a high quality draft EIS. Once the draft EIS is published, there will be a 60 day review and comment period.

Tolio Update

TO DATE, WE HAVE COLLECTED ten samples that will be analyzed by TGen for all known fungi and bacteria. However, we need as many samples as possible so we get closer to knowing what the causative agent or agents are. The more we know about this condition known as Tolio the better equipped we'll be in finding ways to treat and prevent it. This may be the last season that TGen will be able to offer this service. If you get Tolio, please contact us as soon as you get off the river so we may come to you to collect a sample. Contact Marlene Gaither at 928-679-8761 or Matt Maurer at 928-679-8751.

Ballot Comments 2012

INQUIRING MINDS WANT TO KNOW how guides responded to the questions on the GCRG ballot! Due to BQR space considerations, we are posting the ballot comments in their entirety on the GCRG website, www.gcrg.org. Thanks to those of you who took the time to write. It pleases us to no end that it looks as if we're basically on track and doing a good job. We can't be all things to all people, but we do work really hard to educate and advocate for canyon and river protection. We'll keep your suggestions in mind as we move forward. And lastly, thanks for all the kind words!! They sure keep us motivated.

Lost & Found

LOST

A commercial guest left his Rx sunglasses above Lava at Red Slide hanging from a bush near the river on the night of July 29. They had gold frames w/plastic nose piece and were connected to black chums—brand name is Mosley Tribe. He says they were about 125 yards from where the kitchen was set up in some bushes that lined the river. If found, they belong to: Robert Fine, 750 North Atlantic Ave, Apt 906, Cocoa Beach, FL 32931; 321-543-1464; finebobby@aol.com.

LOST

On June 18–23 a camera was left at either a hiking or lunch stop. It was a blue/gray/chrome Digital Waterproof Camera. If it has been turned in it should be sent to: Deanna Caringella, 430 E 1220 N, Pleasant Grove, UT 84062; 801-785-3394; dcaringella@alpine.k12.ut.us

LOST

Conquest brand black bag at the camp at mile 215. The bag contained a pump, patch kit, and a pressure gauge for a stand up paddle board. If found contact AZRA.

FOUND

A camera card in Blacktail (in the slot) on March 28. Contact Laura Howe at: kos-howe@qwestoffice.net

FOUND

A musical instrument at Travertine Falls in mid-May. If you can identify it, I would be glad to return it to you. Contact Rich Phillips, richp47@gmail.com.

FOUND

At 193 mile, one large green river bag with a spray skirt and other miscellanea inside. Contact Lees Ferry Ranger.

Grand Canyon River Heritage Museum— Where We Are Today...

THE CONCEPT OF A River Heritage Museum has been around for a while. In the Grand Canyon National Park (Park) General Management Plan completed in 1995, the River Museum Concept was developed around the idea of concentrating interpretive and visitor services in the powerhouse area of the historic district on the South Rim. This idea was revisited again in 2004 with the completion of the Village Interpretive Center Concept plan which articu-

lates the guiding vision for this area and a roadmap for a phased development. In this plan, the Laundry Building was identified as a place to display conserved river boats intermixed with interpretive exhibits that relate to, and compliment the boats and river related themes. In June of 2010, a comprehensive architectural feasibility study for the adaptive re-use of the Historic Laundry Building to a River Heritage Museum was completed through a collaborative stakeholder

process. At that time the estimated cost, to include operations, for this conversion was between \$10 million to \$12 million.

Since the completion of the 2004 Village Interpretive Center Concept, a number of changes have taken place within the Park that address some of the needs as outlined in this study. For example, a theater for the Grand Canyon film and a new park visitor center are completed and are located in the former transit center location. Many of you have suggested that we need to refresh this concept and re-visit the current need to explore additional ways to enhance the visitor experience through the adaptive re-use of the historic buildings. To that end, I have convened a Park team to begin developing the strategic roadmap to carry us forward. This effort will evolve into a larger, collaborative effort, and will involve many stakeholder groups and individuals that have an interest not only in the River Heritage Museum, but in Grand Canyon National Park as a whole. As our official Fundraising Friends Group, Grand Canyon Association (GCA) plays a vital role in this effort. The Grand Canyon River Heritage Coalition (GCRHC) must work hand in hand with the Park and GCA to achieve our shared vision. Somewhere along this path of moving forward rumors and misunderstandings have developed, leading to feelings of mistrust between GCA and GCRHC leadership. Therefore, I feel it is now necessary to share my perspective with all of you.

When I arrived at the Park last year, the focus of the Art Museum was primarily on Building One, or the old Superintendent's House. With no fully accessible space without major renovations, it was becoming rather apparent that this building was not going to work for such a public venue as an Art Museum. I asked GCA to put together a small scale architectural feasibility study that focused on a number of buildings within the Historic District and outside the District, which could possibly accommodate the Art Museum. This review would give us enough information for an educated discussion on how to move forward. During this process, a number of ideas were considered. I specifically directed the architectural firm to include all of the buildings, and to evaluate the idea that the Art and River Museums could be housed together. In addition, the Park was also discussing concepts for other functions aside from the museums, and thinking strategically into the future. One conclusion in the study pointed to the Powerhouse as a joint venue for both Art and River Museums, among other considerations. When the study concluded that the Laundry Building was

the best location for the Art Museum, some perceived this as pushing the River Museum aside. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It should not be read as anything other than the Park, not GCA, exploring all options. The potential Art and River Museum venues are only part of the plan that involves some of the most historically significant buildings in the National Park Service. There has never been an attempt to exclude or deceive anyone; we are simply trying to bring a fresh, outside professional perspective into a complicated decision making process.

The Park has always supported the idea of having a River Heritage Museum. The river plays a vital role in the history of Grand Canyon National Park. We believe, as all of you do, that the visiting public should have an opportunity to learn about its significance. We applaud and support the Grand Canyon River Heritage Coalition efforts to keep the momentum for this project alive, as it can only happen with the help of park partners and through private philanthropy. Before a formal fundraising campaign can begin and be approved by the Director of the National Park Service, there are numerous steps to be taken. This is where we need to focus our efforts. The next important step is to determine the fundraising feasibility for the River Museum project. Once we finish the feasibility study, the decision to initiate a formal Capital Campaign can be made. To date, I have asked GCRHC and GCA leaders to work together to agree on a work plan and formal agreement outlining the role of both parties. With GCA as the Park's official Fundraising Friends Group, they will work closely with GCRHC to raise the funds. GCA has always supported the idea of a River Heritage Museum and has been more than willing to work with the Park and GCRHC to make this happen. A \$10 to \$12 million dollar River Heritage Museum would be the largest fundraising effort in the Park's history; although we have the key players at GCA and GCRHC, neither organization has experience raising that amount of money.

We must put aside our differences and focus on how best to move forward in a constructive way that will lead us to our common goal: a River Heritage Museum. We must also trust one another enough to participate in an open and collaborative effort by all. I sincerely appreciate all the interest in keeping the River Heritage Museum concept alive, and I look forward to someday seeing all our dreams of the Grand Canyon River Heritage Museum come to fruition.

David V. Uberuaga
SUPERINTENDENT, GCNP

Granite Camp–Monument Creek Pilot Stewardship Project

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK is conducting a pilot stewardship project at Granite Camp. This popular river and backpacking campsite has been adversely impacted by the operations of Glen Canyon Dam, high recreational use, and the introduction of non-native plant species, particularly tamarisk. The goals of this pilot project are to rehabilitate the native riparian plant community and wildlife habitat, experiment with various alternatives for tamarisk removal and subsequent revegetation, recover data from and stabilize a threatened prehistoric archeological site, and enrich the overall visitor experience.

The first site assessment at Granite Camp was in September 2011 with several subsequent visits to install groundwater monitoring wells, collect soil samples and begin inventorying and collecting plants. By October 2012, staff will have a complete inventory of vegetation, soil composition and depth to groundwater. Work crews will be present intermittently at Granite Camp through spring 2013. Most work will take place during the off season, between October and February. All efforts will be made to minimize impacts to visitors during work sessions.

WHAT ARE THOSE METAL PIPES?

Five groundwater monitoring wells were installed in early June to collect data on the depth to groundwater, water temperature, fluctuations with river stage and water quality. The wells are sunk approximately eleven feet below the surface and have two foot risers above ground (the metal pipes). Inside the risers is a pressure transducer and data logger that records water level and temperature every fifteen minutes. An additional monitoring well in the river measures fluctuations in river flow while the others capture more specific information concerning the groundwater in the camp itself. Data from the monitoring wells will be used to determine appropriate planting locations for particular species. It is important to plant water-loving species like willows in areas where they will have access to groundwater. The wells are temporary and will be removed when staff have collected adequate data on groundwater levels.

WHAT IS THE PLAN FOR TAMARISK REMOVAL AND REPLANTING?

Staff members are currently working with Fred Phillips Consulting to develop a comprehensive rehabilitation design and implementation plan for the project area that incorporates lessons learned from similar projects

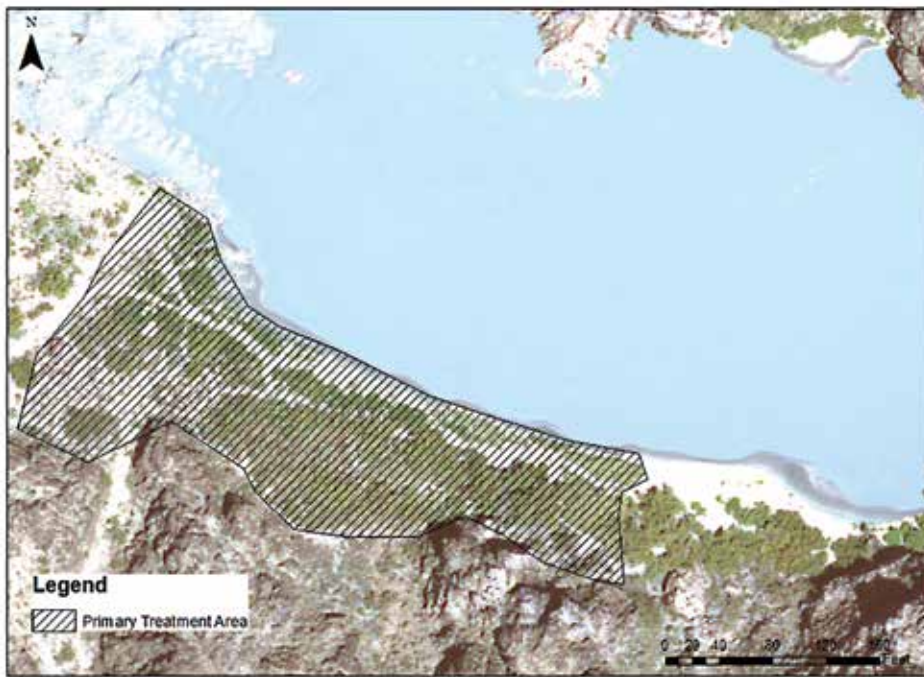
elsewhere along the Colorado River. The ultimate goals are to remove selected tamarisk using a variety of methods, replace those tamarisk with native species, and conduct long-term monitoring to continue to improve the understanding of riparian rehabilitation along the river.

The primary replanting area will be at the river camp, downriver from the boat pull-in and kitchen area, to the confluence with Monument Creek. The large mature tamarisk at the upriver portion of the site that provide shade and boat anchors will not be removed as part of this project. There may be selective and limited tamarisk removal at the upstream end of camp to promote growth of willows and baccharis currently along the river. Every effort will be made to maintain the functionality of the camp and improve the overall visitor experience at the site. The work will be implemented in phases using a relatively 'light touch' since mass tamarisk removal could jeopardize the structure and stability of the beach.

Working along the river corridor presents a series of new challenges and considerations beyond the tamarisk removal projects that park staff and others have been implementing for many years in side canyons. Beginning in October, selected tamarisk trees will be killed and/or removed using a variety of methods including girdling (trees remain standing but with a one inch deep cut around the circumference of the trunk to mimic trees killed by tamarisk leaf beetles), cut stump (removing trees to ground level by cutting), and complete excavation of trees. Minimal amounts of aquatic approved herbicide will be applied to girdled and cut stump trees to prevent resprouting. The wood and vegetative debris will be cut into smaller pieces and disposed of into the river. Impacts to boaters will be minimized during wood disposal in the river. If possible, the



Riser from a temporary groundwater monitoring well in Granite Camp. The wells will be removed when staff have collected adequate data on groundwater levels.



Tamarisk trees that are staying put!

stands near Deer Creek and Lava Falls that are almost completely dead. Researchers in Colorado and Utah have found that as tamarisk die from continued defoliation,

wood will be released into the river during a high flow event to increase dispersal downstream.

Park staff have been collecting seeds and cuttings of native plants to replant at Granite Camp. Plant material is currently being grown in the South Rim Nursery. To date, staff have collected over 22 different species including coyote willow, Goodding's willow, cottonwood, twining snapdragon, twining milkweed, Arizona grape, brittlebush, wolfberry, and Mormon tea. Once installed, the plants will require watering by hand or other previously tested watering methods in order to successfully establish. Wire cages will be installed around cottonwood and Goodding's willow to protect them from beaver damage. These native trees will provide replacement habitat and shade in the absence of tamarisk as it is removed during the project or lost to beetle defoliation.

HOW DOES THE TAMARISK BEETLE FIT INTO THE PICTURE?

The arrival of the tamarisk leaf beetle within the park in 2009 provided an impetus for developing a more integrated approach to resource stewardship along the river. The beetles have spread rapidly throughout the canyon and, as of August 2012 have been found from Glen Canyon Dam to the Little Colorado River (LCR) and again just below Horn Creek, continuing intermittently to Lake Mead. The gap between the LCR and Horn Creek will likely be closed within the next year.

The potential for widespread tamarisk mortality along the river has unknown impacts to the riparian ecosystem, as well as to visitor experience. Tamarisk trees currently provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species as well as shade and tie-off points for boaters. Actual rates of mortality due to the tamarisk beetle are still unknown. Park staff have observed some tamarisk

native vegetation like willows and acacias gradually fill the empty niche. There is a potential threat of exotic plants species replacing the dead tamarisk, but little information is available at this point. Results from this pilot project will help park staff to assess the feasibility of removing tamarisk and proactively planting native species at priority sites along the river corridor.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

An archeological excavation of a small site along Monument Creek occurred in early May 2012. The site consisted of multiple fire, or hearth, features visible in the drainage bank and a structure on the terrace top. Archeologists found three distinct occupations of the site: an early Basketmaker period (1000 BCE to 500 CE) one based on charcoal present in the fire features along the drainage bank, and two ancestral Puebloan ones. A Pueblo I (800–1000 CE) use was evident from the pottery found inside a small hearth, and Pueblo II (1000–1150 CE) occupation determined by the construction style of structure. As in so many other places along the river, Monument Creek has been utilized and occupied by people for thousands of years.

Prior to starting the excavation, the crew met on-site with vegetation staff to determine appropriate plants to remove and cache during the excavation and to identify re-seeding efforts. During excavation, 32 river users and 16 backpackers viewed the work. Upon completion of the excavation, the area was completely backfilled and the slope re-contoured to reduce the likelihood of additional erosion of the area. The site continues to be monitored to ensure successful rehabilitation.

Continued on page 43.

Deer Creek Revisited— Closure, Controversy, and Opinion

BACKGROUND: before the beginning of the 2012 river season, our new Grand Canyon Superintendent David Uberuaga attended the annual Guides Training Seminar organized by Grand Canyon River Guides, and hosted by Hatch River Expeditions at their Marble Canyon warehouse. Unlike previous Superintendents, he stayed for the whole show, rather than departing immediately after his introductory remarks on Saturday morning - the usual tradition.

Among other things, in his remarks he asked that people in the audience take the time to write him a letter telling him 1) What they thought the NPS was doing right; 2) What they thought the NPS was doing wrong; and 3) “If I was Superintendent, I would (fill in the blank...)”

I understand that he made a similar request in his initial meetings with other groups representing park constituents; in any event, he seemed sincere about this, and made a pretty positive impression - at that time.

However, only a couple weeks later - on April 17th - he signed the 2012 “Compendium of Designations, Closures, Use and Activity Restrictions, Permit Requirements and Other Regulations” which contained the following language:

Code of Federal Regulations Title 36

I. 36 CFR Section 1.5—CLOSURES AND PUBLIC USE LIMITS

(a)(1) The following public use limits are established for all or for the listed portions of the park, and the following closures are established for all or a portion of the park to all public use or to a certain use or activity:

And then on page 6, under the title “River District”:

Deer Creek Drainage, river mile 136.9, right bank of the Colorado River

Rappelling or ascending and descending on ropes, webbing, or other climbing and rappelling devices, whether natural or man-made, within Deer Creek is prohibited. This restriction extends from within the watercourse of the creek beginning at the Patio (northeastern-

most part of Deer Creek Narrows) and extending to the base of Deer Creek Falls. (This restriction is necessary for the protection of a significant cultural resource).

A few weeks later (May 11TH) this was sent to the outfitters association for distribution to the outfitters, who received it the following Monday (May 14TH), and the rangers at the Lees Ferry launch ramp began to inform boaters that the Deer Creek Narrows was closed.

Almost immediately, a number of organizations (including Grand Canyon River Guides, Grand Canyon River Outfitters Association, Grand Canyon Private Boaters Association, Grand Canyon River Runners Association, American Canyoneers, etc.) fired off letters to the NPS, protesting that this significant regulation change had been imposed without bothering to consult them, which—based on previous experiences—they had come to expect.

There was also speculation on the Internet that the Narrows wasn’t really closed, but rather that you just couldn’t use ropes or other climbing gear to go there... which was what the Compendium said. Eventually a clarification was issued, which reads as follows:

Deer Creek Drainage, river mile 136.9, right bank of the Colorado River

Climbing and/or rappelling (ascending or descending) in the creek narrows, with or without the use of ropes or other technical equipment, is prohibited. This restriction extends within the creek beginning at the southeast end of the rock ledges, known at [sic] the “Patio” to the base of Deer Creek. (This restriction is necessary for the protection of a significant cultural resource).

Now their meaning is clear: Deer Creek Narrows is “closed to public entry at all times.” [But why the mention of ropes and technical equipment? See below...]

There are, within at least some of these organizations, people who support this closure, others who disagree, and probably at least a few who never thought about it. I think it is fair to say that Native Americans support it wholeheartedly, while “Canyoneers” (i.e. “Technical Slot Canyon Canyoneers”—not the river

company) oppose it. Folks in other groups are frequently divided.

In any event, there was general agreement among a number of groups (but maybe not including the tribes) that the NPS had screwed up in the way they had gone about this, and it certainly caused more than a few people to wonder about Superintendent Uberuaga's appeal for feedback about what the NPS was doing that was right (or wrong), and what he should be doing next.

The object of this article is to shed some light on the ensuing controversy (and other related matters) for people who read the BQR but may not have followed, or even known about, this issue. I think some important questions have been raised that need further discussion and wider attention (and ultimately some sort of resolution), but I also realize we are not all going to see this from the same point of view.

Several weeks ago, I emailed some questions to an acquaintance at the NPS, hoping to clarify some of this issue. After three weeks, two staff meetings, and one meeting with the Superintendent to make sure the answers were correct, this is the (complete, unedited) response I received:

* * *

Drifter—we've read through your email regarding the restrictions at Deer Creek and offer the following responses:

1. *Is the "Narrows" closed, or is it still open to exploration without ropes, webbing, or climbing "devices, whether natural or man-made"? I've heard there will be a "clarification" but haven't seen it yet.*

The short answer is "No". The restriction is specific to climbing within the drainage, below the trail in the water course leading to the waterfalls.

The 2012 Superintendent's Compendium, signed April 17, 2012 (found at http://www.nps.gov/grca/park-mgmt/upload/2012_grca_compendium.pdf), included a new restriction at the Deer Creek Drainage. The restriction prohibits climbing and/or rappelling (ascending or descending) in the creek narrows, with or without the use of ropes or other technical equipment.

Visitors can go to the base of the falls from the river and can use the Deer Creek trail to the Patio and beyond into Deer Valley. They can access the creek in the area of the Patio and any place in the creek beyond the Patio and up to the springs. They cannot enter the narrows within the watercourse once it becomes a slot canyon and where climbing, with or without ropes, is necessary to get into the narrows. This location is just

below the first small waterfall downstream of the Patio as seen in the photograph below.



The closure starts at the fall in the foreground of this picture.

2. *The Outfitters, I understand, were given the impression by park staff that Deer Creek restrictions were under consideration, out of concern for Native American religious beliefs. But there was also an incident in which someone abandoned a rappel rope at Deer Creek Falls this spring, and it took more than a month to get it removed. So—is the restriction mentioned in the Compendium driven by Native American concerns, or was it driven by the rope incident—or perhaps both?*

The area was restricted following years of consultation with the Southern Paiute tribes and other traditionally associated American Indian tribes and was necessary to protect the archaeological resources and other cultural values adjacent to, and within, the creek. The Deer Creek area is a traditional cultural place/property (TCP). The incident with the rope had nothing to do with the decision.

Traditional cultural properties are historic properties that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places based upon the roles such places play in the ongoing traditional culture of a community and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. Such properties are most often significant for their association with important events or patterns of events in history, prehistory, or culture and/or for being known to contain, or being likely to contain, information important in history or prehistory. TCPs are sometimes eligible as sites (geographic areas), such as Red Butte south of the park or the San Francisco Peaks.

What distinguishes TCPs from other 'historic properties' is their relationship to an identified community.

A traditional cultural property can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices of a living community that are rooted in the community's history, and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (National Register Bulletin, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties, 1990, revised 1992; 1998). The 1966 National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979), among other laws, affords specific protections for historic properties.

Some of the elements of the Deer Creek TCP are readily apparent, such as the handprints along the narrows trail. These and other archaeological materials in the vicinity of the creek serve as the physical evidence of the long history tribes have with the area. Their interactions with the Canyon as a whole and in this case, Deer Creek in particular, help frame their identity as a people. Incidents of vandalism and other resource damage have been recorded within the Deer Creek area over the last nine years and Park managers determined it was in the best interests of the resource to restrict a certain activity from this small portion of Deer Creek.

3. *I gather that some canyoneers who have been working on other changes that would benefit themselves (packrafting) not only arranged to get the abandoned rope removed, but also they claim to have tracked the culprits down to a particular non-commercial river trip, and turned the information over to the NPS for investigation and punishment. Is this true, and—if so—what, if anything, has resulted?*

Our staff did launch an investigation. It was completed and no charges were brought on any individuals.

4. *I gather that outfitters, private boaters, backpackers, and canyoneers all are upset that they were not consulted about the Deer Creek restriction (/closure?) It seems that many folks expected that at least the NPS would get some feedback before making what is perceived as a major change in the rules. [I do know that the Native American tribes have a programmatic agreement with the NPS under the CRMP that says they'll be consulted about management changes, but I don't know if they were consulted in this case]*
5. *Is it the case that the Deer Creek restrictions were imposed without consulting the concerned parties, and—if so—was this a change from what they may have expected, based on previous discussions with the NPS over rule changes?*

We have heard from some user groups that they are

concerned with the restriction; others have only asked for clarification. Park managers have an obligation and responsibility to manage parks and their resources for the many values they contain. This management must consider not only today's visitors but the condition of the resources into the future. The Superintendent's compendium is a written compilation of designations, closures, permit requirements and other restrictions imposed under that discretionary authority found in the Code of Federal Regulations. Specific designations are placed into the park's compendium, as follows: A Determination of Public Access or Restriction is prepared by NPS subject matter experts, including a complete justification and NEPA compliance requirements. Once a determination is submitted for inclusion, it is evaluated for legal sufficiency by NPS staff. Legally sufficient determinations are included in the Compendium and recommended to the Superintendent. The Superintendent may invoke authority to restrict or control a public use or activity. Park compendiums must be reviewed and updated annually and made available to the public.

The park tries to involve all our stakeholders in our management actions. The compendium is a regulatory process that does not afford the same type of public discourse. Federal agencies do have a specific legal responsibility to consult with federally recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis. While we often consult with stakeholders, tribes have a unique status as sovereign governments. A number of federal laws, policies and executive orders require federal agencies to consult with tribes generally, and in some cases, specifically on historic properties of significance to tribes. Consultations related to Deer Creek have taken place over many years both related and unrelated to the management of the Colorado River.

6. *If the rule change was provoked by the hanging rope incident:*
 - a) *aren't there already rules in place that prohibit backpackers and boaters from leaving stuff behind?*
 - b) *was there any consideration given to a simpler approach of just removing the bolts and hangers? Few—if any—folks would be prepared to set new bolts, and in any event I gather that is now prohibited in the developing regulations for canyoneering.*

Yes, there are regulations that prohibit the abandonment of property. 36 CFR 2.22 regulates the abandonment of property, or leaving property unattended.

Since the rope incident was not a consideration in the restriction, the removal of bolts and hangers was not considered as a method of resolution.

7. *I gather that "packrafting" is now allowed under a*

backpacking permit, with the restriction that packrafters are not allowed to travel more than five miles down the river. But the CRMP allowed for only two kinds of recreational river use—commercial and non-commercial—and set the existing launch restrictions (trip lengths, number of launches per day etc.) based upon the carrying capacity of the river corridor. A big feature of the CRMP was the limits set on the number of trips and people at one time on the river—for both the protection of the resource and protection of trip quality, by limiting contacts with other trips...

From what I read on their websites, some canyoneers have realized that river travel is an excellent way to access parts of the park that are otherwise a lot less accessible. Many river runners, of course, knew this decades ago (in my case, nearly four decades ago) and consequently use levels on the river have gone up considerably, and there is also the real problem of getting a launch permit (except in the dead of winter) with all the competition. Yet canyoneers expect to be allowed access to river travel just by mentioning it when they get their backpacking permit...

So my question: How do these “packrafting” trips fit into the whole scheme of limits on the numbers of people and trips on the river at one time? Or are they (like the NPS “administrative” trips) a (new) exception to the rules that affect everyone else that uses—or wants to use—the river corridor?

River-assisted backcountry travel (e.g. packrafting) is permitted through the Backcountry Permit system or the river permit system and is not considered an “administrative use.” When using a Backcountry permit, river crossings are incidental to the backcountry hiking permit and are allowed on a limited basis, for the purpose of accessing hiking terrain on the opposite shore of the river. When using a river permit for river assisted backcountry travel, visitors may travel on all or part of the Colorado River through Grand Canyon National Park, they must adhere to the non-commercial river regulations, and must obtain backcountry permits for overnight travel away from the river. The visitor capacity analysis for the 2006 Colorado River Management Plan (CRMP) included encounters with backpacking groups at campsites and attraction sites, but did not specifically look at river-assisted backcountry travel. The NPS is in the process of preparing an Environmental Impacts Statement (EIS) for updating the 1988 Backcountry Management Plan. The EIS will include an analysis of how packrafting affects river corridor capacity, and will include alternatives that address the types and levels of activities in the backcountry including packrafting.

More information on the Backcountry Manage-

ment Plan can be found at: www.parkplanning.nps.gov/grcabmp

We really appreciate your comments and concerns and hope the answers above address your questions. Please stay engaged in our Backcountry planning process. You have some good insights into the pack rafting discussion and that emerging issue will be included in our plan.

* * *

So there you have it, the official response. Now for a few remarks reflecting my personal thoughts and opinions (and not representing those of any outfitter, organization, or individual—although some *might* agree with some of what I have to say.)

The new “Backcountry Management Plan” will have some (as yet unknown) impact on river runners in the Grand Canyon. After the draft plan is issued (this fall or winter), individuals and organizations—to the extent that they are in agreement on the issues—need to make their views known; public hearings on the draft plan will happen in the Spring of 2013.

Grand Canyon river runners, hikers, and other non-Native Americans also have “Traditional Cultural Properties.” Doesn’t the Deer Creek Narrows qualify as a TCP for those of us who have made a point of going there, repeatedly, for the past several decades?

And what about “Canyoneers”? “Technical Slot Canyoneers” are arguably a culture, and Deer Creek Narrows is certainly one of their “traditional properties.” In the Grand Canyon, it’s at the top of their list...

In the case that two cultures disagree over the significance (and use) of a particular cultural property—What are the criteria for favoring the views of one group over those of another? Or do they deserve equal treatment?

The case of Devil’s Tower is frequently cited as a precedent: the NPS closed the Tower to climbing *on a voluntary basis* because different cultures have a tradition of using it differently. I think this case may be relevant to the situation at Deer Creek.

There is indisputable evidence of prehistoric Native American use of the Deer Creek area, including ruins and artifacts. But what about use of the creek bed in the narrows itself, which is now closed to visitation? It is flushed by flash floods on a regular basis.

Closing Deer Creek Narrows because it is a “Traditional Cultural Property”—especially without consulting others groups that may also claim it as a Traditional Cultural Property—is a serious mistake. I understand Native Americans have real concerns and have experienced rude behavior while visiting the

area—but closure is a poor solution and sets a very dangerous precedent.

What if a Native American group wants to *develop* a TCP, as some Navajos have proposed for the confluence? Economic development could be construed as a “cultural practice” of a living community, rooted in the community’s history (i.e. coal mines at Black Mesa, Antelope Marina on Lake Powell, and a new casino), and “important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.” [More jobs on the reservation would mean fewer Navajos leaving the reservation to find employment.]

If Native American cultural concerns automatically trump the concerns of the rest of us, we are all going to lose on this one. The scenery—and experience—of the Grand Canyon will be destroyed for profit.

The Hualapi Skywalk (on the rim) and related developments within the canyon (but above the historic high water line) are a case in point, clearly outside any NPS jurisdiction. But the closure of the Deer Creek Narrows—clearly within NPS jurisdiction—is another.

At what point do Traditional Cultural Properties trump NPS policy? And what are the future implications for Grand Canyon National Park?

Although I sympathize with the concerns of the tribes, I wonder whether the NPS hasn’t gone too far... the park, after all, belongs to everybody. All of us need to become more aware of, and respectful for, the beliefs of others while we visit the canyon. And most of us—regardless of our cultural affiliation—don’t want to see a massive development at the mouth of the Little Colorado River.

Another thing I wonder about is whether Superintendent Ueberuaga really cares about what we think, or were his remarks to that effect merely a public relations ploy. Members of his staff have observed that the usual custom of consulting concerned parties was not followed in the case of the Deer Creek closure. I’m inclined to think he was sincere, but in this case something went seriously awry—unless something I don’t understand is going on behind the scene.

One more thing, and I’ll be done spouting off. The NPS said: “*The Deer Creek area is a traditional cultural place/property (TCP). The incident with the rope had nothing to do with the decision.*”

I’m sorry, I can’t swallow that. If that really is the case, what’s all the stuff about ropes, webbing, and climbing gear about—especially in the original version, which didn’t even make it clear that closure is what they had in mind. [And why did it follow so closely the incident with the abandoned rope at Deer Creek Falls, after more than a decade of meetings with the tribes?]

Things are a little better in the clarified version, but the ropes etc. are still mentioned. Why didn’t the NPS just say “Closed to public entry at all times”?

I didn’t just make that phrase up; it is quoted from “Supplement G” of the “2012 final Commercial Operating Requirements”, the part about the “Superintendent’s Compendium...” where they mention other closed areas like Anasazi Bridge, Hopi Salt Mines, Furnace Flats, etc.

It wasn’t that long ago the NPS enlisted the aid of some canyoneers to a) remove a couple unnecessary bolts on the wall at the first drop downstream of the usual entry to Deer Creek Narrows, which was offensive to the (admitted small number of) river runners and hikers who explore the narrows that far; b) they relied on canyoneers again later to remove the offending rope someone left behind at the Falls. But of course that was before it was “necessary” to close the area to protect “a significant cultural resource.”

I think the NPS would do better if it continued to consult constituents when it comes to making significant changes in the regulations. Surely someone would have suggested that if they want to close Deer Creek Narrows, all they had to do was say that it was “Closed to entry at all times.”

Most of the folks I’ve met at GCNP who work for NPS have been fine, hard working, and dedicated people who do their best for the Park and the people who use it. But this time, someone screwed up—pretty seriously, I think.

And now they are in a pretty indefensible position—if they back down on the Deer Creek closure, the tribes will be extremely upset. If they don’t—to seek some sort of reasonable compromise—they will continue to alienate their most useful potential allies, the people and groups representing the folks who use the park (and who collectively own it, I might add.) And they have also created a dangerous precedent that will backfire if the Navajo Nation insists on a large development inside the canyon at the mouth of the Little Colorado River.

Drifter Smith

Tółchííkooh—Little Colorado River

IF YOU ARE READING THESE WORDS, chances are that you are one of the many lucky ones who have had the privileged opportunity to see the Little Colorado River (LCR) from the bottom of the Grand Canyon—you have been blessed with the stunning view of the blue skies, towering canyon walls, and welcoming warmth of the blue-green flowing waters of the LCR. Many of your fellow guides, family, friends, and even the passing knowledgeable stranger has probably told you about the cultural and environmental significance of the Little Colorado River corridor to the local Native American tribes, and to all the boaters, hikers, and enthusiasts who have been positively connected with the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River. For those of us who absolutely love the canyon and river, it is a shock to the system when we hear about preposterous ideas such as Confluence Partners, LLC's proposal to build a resort and gondola tramway down to the confluence of the LCR and Colorado River on the east rim of the Grand Canyon.

Unfortunately, this is not a bad dream or a pesky case of tolió that just won't go away. It is more like a bad case of norovirus on a 16-day oar trip. Well at least it feels that way to me because the developers are not backing down from attempting to push this through the Navajo Nation government. Even after the Navajo community of Bodaway-Gap overwhelmingly opposed the proposal not one, but three times, the developers continue to aggressively advertise in tribal newspapers, spinning stories about how this opportunity will bring gads of money and save the Navajo people. Even after the *people* of Bodaway-Gap said *no*, the developers continue to claim that this is a good opportunity; they have resorted to blaming community members who oppose the development of brainwashing others.

For the sake of your knowledge and education about this preposterous tramway/resort development:

the proposal is supported by Navajo Nation president, Ben Shelly and Confluence Partners, LLC, which is comprised of members of the Navajo Nation; Albert Hale (former President of Navajo Nation and current Arizona senate legislator), Ivan Gamble (writer and law school dropout), and Judge Michael Nelson

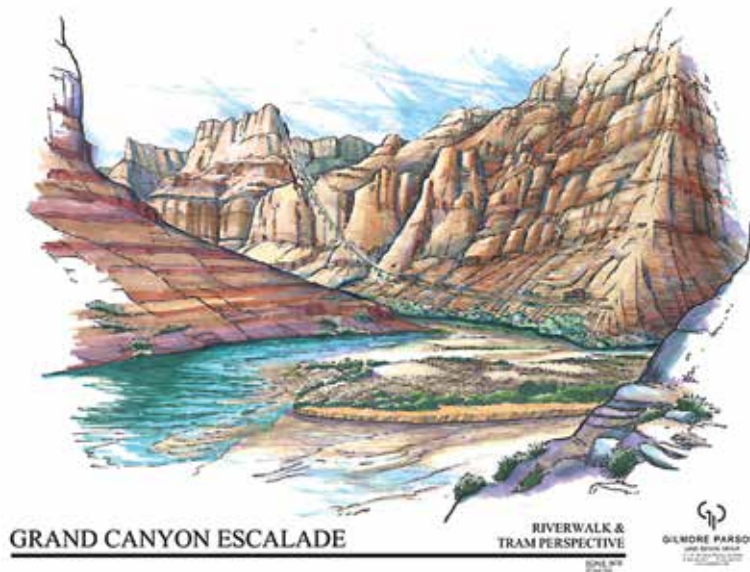
(former counsel to the Navajo tribe), Bernie Croops, Keith Lamparter, Jim McGuire, and Scottsdale developer, Lamar Whitmer (Fulcrum Group, LLC). The proposed structural development will be on approximately 420 acres of the east rim and another 3.5 acres down at river level. This includes a museum/cultural center, vendor area, artists in residence building, resort hotel, RV park, retail/com-

mmercial space, parking lots, tram building (includes eight-person gondolas), plus other necessary buildings for maintenance, housing for employees, etc. The development at the river level (practically within spitting distance of LCR/Colorado River confluence) will be an amphitheater with terraced seating, 1100-foot river walk, and a restaurant. The proposal also includes a small byline that states that river trips will be a part of the tramway ride.

WHY SHOULD YOU BE CONCERNED?

WHY SHOULD YOU VOICE YOUR CONCERNS?

Well, if the potential visual impact of a tramway snaking its way down the canyon walls and a restaurant at the bottom of Grand Canyon is not enough to concern you greatly, here are a few more reasons... The bottom line is: the very future of Grand Canyon is at stake. Grand Canyon is one of the seven natural wonders of the world and a World Heritage Site. The proposed development at the Confluence of the Little Colorado and Colorado Rivers raises serious questions about the impact of up to three million visitors a year to an area that is remote, ecologically sensitive, and sacred to numerous tribes. Those questions include irrevocable



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People enjoy a fair share of
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*Confluence Partners full-page ad in the Navajo-Hopi Observer,
July 4, 2012*

changes to the viewscape, water issues, sanitation questions, potential impacts to endangered species and the fragile ecosystem of the area, trash, light and noise pollution, and the list goes on...

People need to know the true facts about the proposed Grand Canyon Escalade development and not be charmed by the colorful ads and false promises of financial prosperity the developers are placing in tribal newspapers and at community meetings. People need to know the proposal was not carefully discussed with the Navajo and the long- and short-term environmental impacts were not adequately assessed. People need to know that the water for the development will be piped in from another southwestern Navajo community where drinking water is already drastically scarce. Additionally, the Hopi Tribe opposes this development on these lands that they consider sacred and of significant importance to the cosmology of the Hopi culture, traditions, and way of life. Most importantly, the majority of Navajo do not support this proposal and the few who do believe the false promises the developers are making are just seeing dollar signs. This Grand Canyon Escalade proposal is environmentally and economically unsustainable.

As a Diné woman and a commercial river guide, I am very much opposed to the developer's proposal. It is a fact that many of the developers have an enormous financial stake in the proposed Grand Canyon Escalade resort. It is the money that interests them, not the future of the Navajo people. It takes only one visit to the LCR and the confluence to appreciate how important it is to keep this area untouched by massive development that does nothing to protect the environment itself, but only fattens the wallets of the developers and investors. My people, the Diné, deserve viable and economically and environmentally sustainable job opportunities, but there has to be appropriate and respectful ways to go about it. The developers have already shown their true colors by going behind the community's back and signing an MOU with the Navajo Nation government without getting the approval of the community that will be directly affected by the development.

As river guides and boaters, we must stand with the Diné and oppose the proposed Grand Canyon Escalade.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Although this issue seems so outlandish that it couldn't possibly happen, we cannot ignore it or fail to speak out. This is not just a Navajo issue. This is a Grand Canyon protection issue we all should be concerned about and one that *needs* your voice of opposition.

Write an email *and* a letter to President Ben Shelly *and* also to *The Navajo Times*:

President Ben Shelly
Post Office Box 7440
Window Rock, Navajo Nation, AZ 86515
EMAIL: president.benshelly@navajo-nsn.gov

The Navajo Times
Highway 264 & Route 12
Window Rock, AZ 86515-0310
EMAIL: duane@navajotimes.com
editor@navajotimes.com

We also encourage you to write a letter voicing your concerns to the Superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park. We want him to know he has our support for preserving park values and resources for future generations to enjoy. He must stand firm.

Superintendent David Uberuaga
Grand Canyon National Park
PO Box 129
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023-0129

HOW CAN YOU LEARN MORE ABOUT THIS ISSUE?

Websites:

- <http://savetheconfluence.com>
- <https://www.facebook.com/SavetheConfluence>
- <http://grandcanyonescalade.com>


Ahe'hee!

Nikki Cooley (DINÉ)
& Lynn Hamilton


A12 NAVAJO-HOPI Observer Volume 32, Issue 29 • Wednesday, July 18, 2012 Phone: (928) 226-8886 or toll-free (877) 627-3187 • www.dhammadownload.com COMMUNITY

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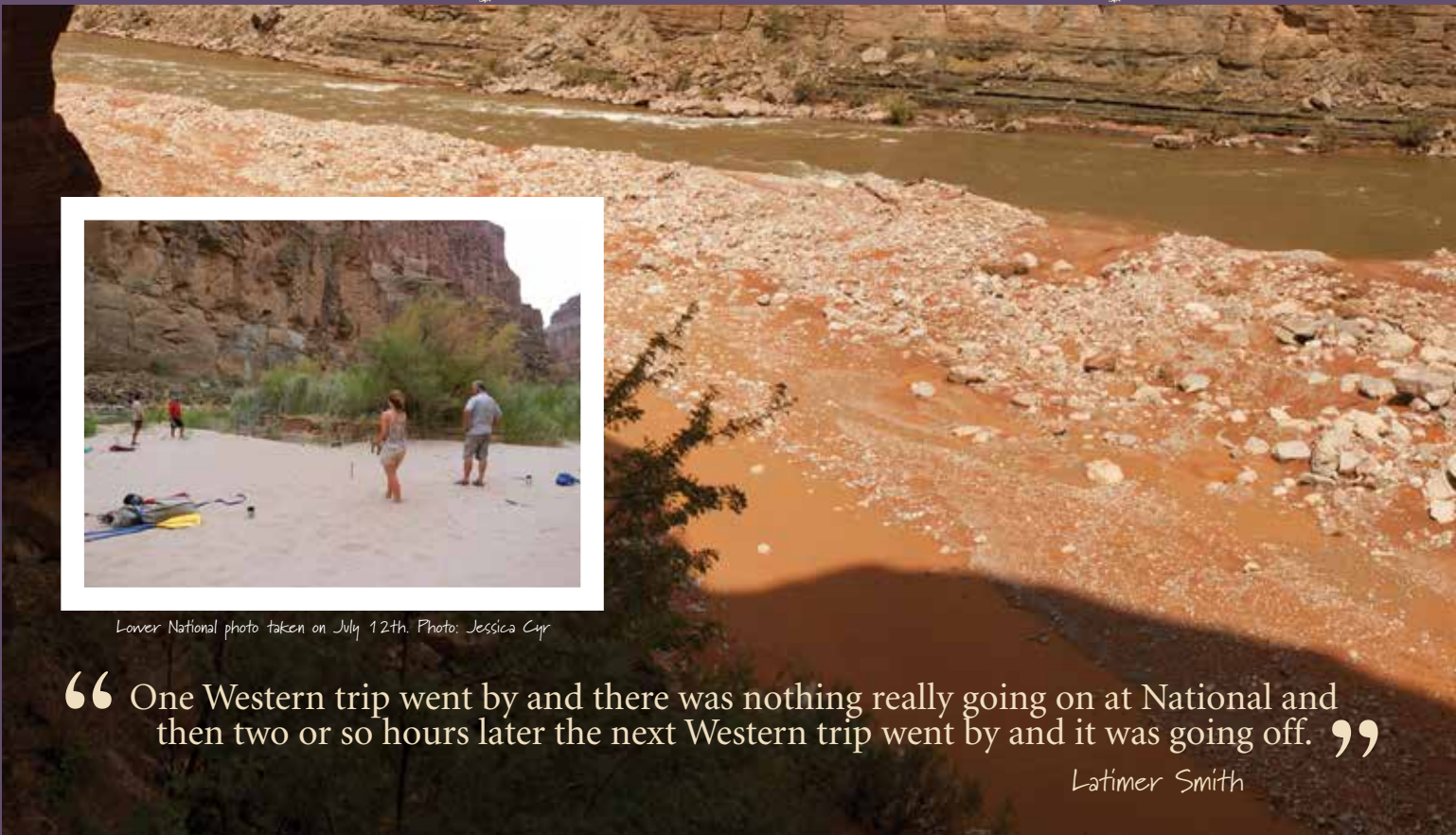
Confluence Partners full-page ad in the Navajo-Hopi Observer, July 18, 2012

National Canyon photos: Roger Dale



“ We watched Storm
our camp across
headed for Natio
there were no riv
because of rain,
headed down riv
something was v
t

National Canyon REDECORATED – July 14, 2012



Lower National photo taken on July 12th. Photo: Jessica Cyr

“ One Western trip went by and there was nothing really going on at National and then two or so hours later the next Western trip went by and it was going off. ”

Latimer Smith

the Creek flash on the 13th, then saw Deer Creek flash—from
s the river—on the eve of the 14th. At noon on the 15th we
onal. Havasu was flashing when we passed it at 3:00 p.m. and
ver trips there, so we decided to stop short at Second Chance
wind, and the dark skies down river. The next morning we
ver to hike at National. As we turned the corner we could see
very different. Just rocks, lots of rocks. We hiked around and
then left as the skies turned dark once again. ”

Roger Dale



Western trip passing National on July 14th. photos: Jeff Hammond



LOIE BELKNAP EVANS

Loie in sportyak on Fastwater Reunion trip in Desolation Canyon 2010. Photo: Barbie Roberts

LOIE BELKNAP EVANS: I led a lot of those early Sportyak trips. We had really good crews. I always loved how my dad was—“You can do this. You can do it.” I sure remember that first trip—being in charge and having to figure out where I was—especially in high water and all those Sportyaks and trying to figure things out. And making sure their skills were good. A few scary happenings. But it was fun. And it was interesting—interesting reaction from some of the boatmen and my crew and passengers—weren’t sure they wanted a girl to be leading the trip. They were a little surprised, thinking I was just the hostess at that evening meeting. “Oh! *You’re* taking us down the river?”

RICHARD QUARTAROLI: How did you handle that? Recently we interviewed four female boatmen, and they talked about some of those aspects of acceptance or non-acceptance.

EVANS: I never worried about it. I usually had people, some crew with me, “You know, she knows what she’s doing.” I didn’t have anything to prove, and I think it usually became fairly clear early on that everything was gonna be just fine, and I knew what I was doing, and people had a wonderful time. I guess I had plenty of confidence that everything was good, and I usually had good crew backup.

* * *

If they haven’t already, many attendees at the GTS in the past few years have probably met Loie Belknap Evans. She’s the effervescent woman with the big smile, donating sets of the Belknap’s four Westwater Books river guides: DINOSAUR; DESOLATION; CANYONLANDS; and GRAND CANYON. Since 1969, the Grand Canyon “Buzzmap” is now a classic. A lot of you may know that Loie carries on the Belknap river running tradition by overseeing the Westwater Books wholesale operation in Colorado, but few probably realize that she was a boatman in Desolation and Gray Canyons on the Green River, the San Juan River, and the Dolores River, leading Sportyak river trips and running Fastwater Expeditions. She doesn’t get as much river recognition as her brother, Buzz, 1950’s and 1960’s Grand Canyon boatman and originator of the first Belknap guide for Grand Canyon for the Powell Centennial in 1969.¹ But both are the children of renowned Southwest photographer Bill Belknap² and Grand Canyon’s Frances Spencer Belknap, river runners in their own right. As part of GCRG’s Adopt-a-Boatman project, Richard Quartaroli had the opportunity to interview Loie on April 5, 2009, at a Bright Angel Lodge cabin at Grand Canyon, where her mom spent many of her formative years.

* * *

EVANS: I was born in Washington, D.C., during the war, in 1945. Right toward the end of the war, my dad [Bill

Belknap] was in Potsdam [Germany] with Truman, as things were finishing. Shortly after that, we moved out to Boulder City, Nevada, where they had a home that my dad's mom had bought in the late-thirties. But my dad had spent some time out there before—the family had moved out before he and my mom [Frances Spencer Belknap] were married. He had his photo lab down in the basement of the Boulder Dam Hotel. It was quite a wonderful little place down there. We had lots of family adventures. We all learned to swim at a very early age, and my mom was quite a swimmer, since we spent a lot of time in Lake Mead. That's where everybody learned to swim in Boulder City—no pools at that time. A wonderful place to grow up, with all the activities and the hikes, and boat trips almost every weekend, especially in the summer, up on the lake with other families; either up on Sandy Point or in the lower part of the canyon. That was kind of our playground.

I do remember my dad was so involved, and Buzz was too early on, with river trips. At a really young age, if there was a trip that he had been on, we would often get on Jimmy Jordan's big ole' cruiser and go up in the lower end of the canyon, Emery Falls or wherever, and wait for those early river trips to come out of the canyon. Those are really ingrained memories.

I'm not sure how he knew that those guys were coming out of the canyon, and to go up there to get those Nevills pictures and those early ones. But the ones where I got to go, that was when he would be on a trip. 1950, I think, was maybe his first trip. But we'd all pile on the Jordans' cruiser and go up and meet

that trip. And usually we would have gone to Lees Ferry to see that trip off as well. In some of my dad's notes from those early trips he talks about a great story about Buzz rolling into the creek. We were camped, and Buzz woke up cold, and my dad put him in a warmer sleeping bag, but he rolled off, almost into Paria Creek. He was five years old. Those were great days, sitting around at Lees Ferry under the tamarisks, and swimming in the rivers, swimming Paria Riffle on an air mattress. We were pretty comfortable in the water in those early days.

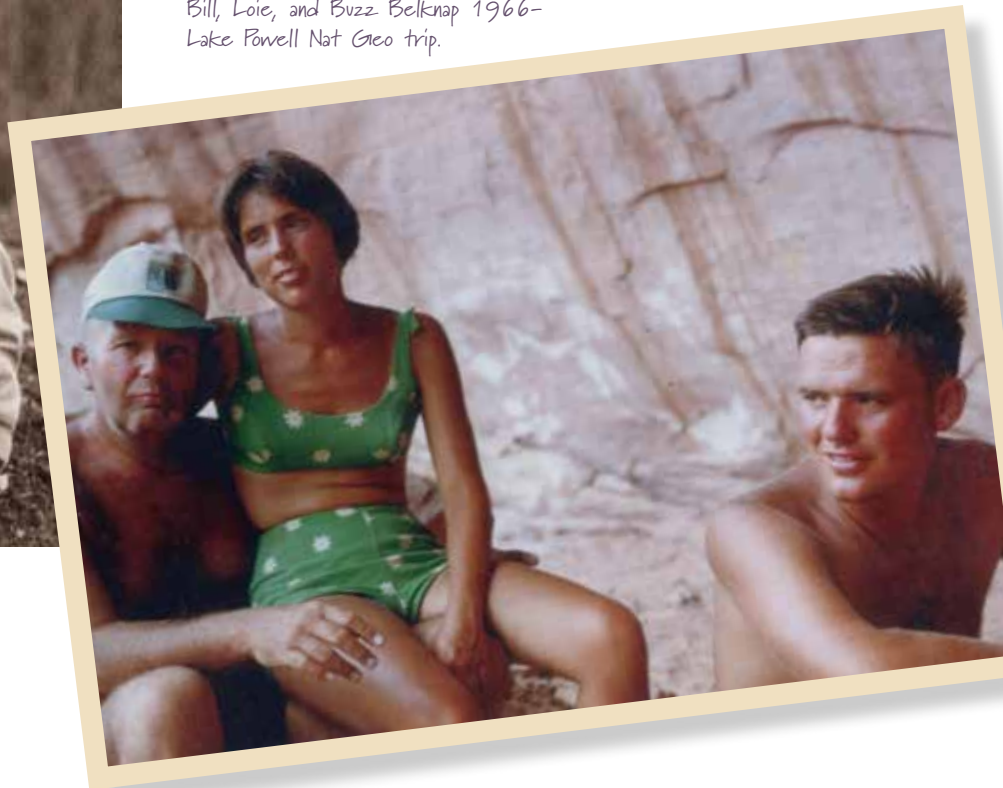
Through the years there were all those interesting river trips that Buzz and my dad were on. I guess my mom and I were the food packers and the rim runners and that kind of thing. It was always fun how many different people showed up at our house: Dock [Marston] and all of his friends. It was quite a hub in Boulder City—there was so much hospitality. There was always an interesting array of people that showed up there. Lots of stories in the living room at that house. The Jordan family lived down the street from us, and they had two kids, and we spent a lot of time with them out on the lake, so the Jordans were close friends. I guess I remember more, like, Willie Taylor—the different people from those early trips that Dock was on, and always seemed to hang out at our house, when I was probably five, six years old.

Later I can remember Jim Irvin just sort of showing up at our house out of the blue, and telling that amazing story about going up through the cliff. I'm not sure how he found my dad, but I can remember him sitting there and chatting and telling this whole amazing story. Then he and John, my husband—actually, it was



Loie—early family camping trip:
Bill Belknap photo circa 1946

Bill, Loie, and Buzz Belknap 1966-
Lake Powell Nat Geo trip.



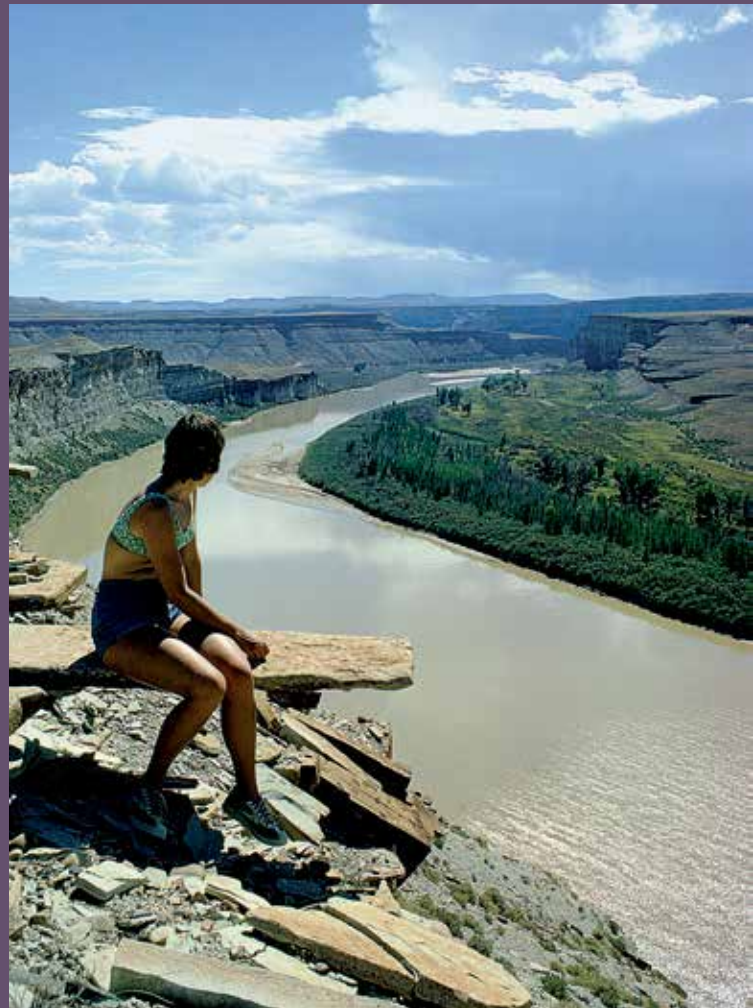
before we were married that my dad and John went up in the lower end of the canyon, and John thought he found the route out.

QUARTAROLI: This is the trip that Irvin and another guy working on Boulder Dam took, built a raft or took a boat... They were going to float down the river, back to work at the dam, and then they ended up hiking...

EVANS: The boat *Short Cut*. Nobody knows what happened to the friend. I think he drowned? Isn't that right? He died somehow. A little suspect, possibly. It was such an unlikely place, where he went up out of the canyon. My dad didn't make it all the way up—it was pretty steep—but John made it all the way up and out. I guess [they] probably found the right place, and it was very feasible. I can't remember who—somebody took them up the canyon, and I think they had Sportyaks, so they could then drift out of the canyon and get picked up again. I remember my mom and I flying up early in the morning with Earl Leseberg and spotting 'em and dropping 'em some ice cream. We did a lot of flying with Earl. Of course in those early days there were no rules about flying in the canyon. You know, those early days, it was people like Earl who bailed a lot of boaters out, because you could have an s.o.s. in the sand or something, and you knew that they needed help. We used to have air checks on some of our river trips. But even after the rules—and now Earl's gone—he just couldn't help himself, and he would say, "I think I see a signal mirror down there, I'd better go down." (chuckles) He was always a lot of fun. I think he drove a boat for Bureau of Reclamation. He was out on the lake a lot. I don't know when he actually got the operation out at the airport. I know Buzz took flying lessons from Earl when he was maybe sixteen. That's when we couldn't get Buzz back in a car. "Do you want to go?" "No, but I'll fly over you." Earl would take my dad up in a Super Cub and land on some of those silt bars up in the lower part of the canyon, drop my dad off for a couple of days to go look at mesquite pits, and come pick him up. We had some pretty exciting flights with Earl, droppin' right down and flyin' right up Lava Falls, get a little spray on the windshield. I think that must have been when it was legal.³ (chuckles)

QUARTAROLI: Well, at least it wasn't *illegal*.

EVANS: Cliff [Segerblom] was one of my dad's partners in the early days with the photo shop, when the lab was down in the Boulder Dam Hotel. My dad had Cliff and Mark Swain as partners with that original business. Cliff was a wonderful photographer, but then he got more into painting. Probably one of the best Nevada artists ever: watercolors, acrylics, all kinds of things. We boated a lot with them up in the lower



Top: "Diving Board" shot in Desolation 1974—Loie overlooking beginning of Desolation just below Sand Wash.
Bill Belknap photo

Bottom: John Evans, Loie, and Chomo—our Christmas card 1971—taken on spring 1971 Whitewater workshop trip in Desolation Canyon

end of the canyon. Then on the low-water Sportyak trip in '63, Cliff and [daughter] Robin and [son] Tick all went on that. They'd had enough at Phantom. It took so much longer and it was *rugged*—you know, that muddy water, *thick* muddy water. The Sportyaks going out on the mules. We did a lot of boating, and when we had our Sportyak business the kids, Tick and Robin, worked on some of those trips.

Then I guess the Sportyak business, that was a big part of our lives. That idea sort of hatched after that original low-water trip of my dad thinking that it would be wonderful to have a business where everybody got to row their own boat—kind of the idea of why should the guides have all the fun? He made some major changes to the Sportyaks, longer oars, and did a little prototype to make a little pack, and then had somebody make these little yak packs where you could stow your gear. For a short time he and my mom worked for Ron Smith, Grand Canyon Expeditions. They moved to Salt Lake in the late-sixties. That had always been a great long-time friendship. They did that for a while, and then it just seemed that it was better to move on.

QUARTAROLI: How did they meet Ron—from knowing him from doing river trips?

EVANS: I think so. Well, definitely we did some trips, the *Geographic*⁴ trips, Grand Canyon Expeditions. I'm not sure exactly how that friendship first started, but I did that trip where Sheila, Ron's wife, and I hiked in at Phantom and joined Ron in 1967. That was the trip that Ed Abbey was on, real low water trip, one-boat trip. It was October, very low water, one-boat trip. I think it was an end-of-the-season trip, and very small. Ed Abbey had been the ranger up at Lees Ferry, and Ron talked him into coming along.⁵ That was the trip where we did the famous "Girls Grill" picture. (chuckles) That trip was really my [first]—other than spending so much time in the lower end of the Grand Canyon, going up as far as Bridge Canyon. At the time—it was before *Desert Solitaire* [1968]—so I didn't know who Ed Abbey was, other than he was just a character on that trip. We had a lot of waiting for the water to come up, hopefully. Especially at Horn Creek, and built mud slides, and playing around. It



Fleet of Fastwater Sportyaks getting ready to launch. Bill Belknap photo

never did come up, and we ended up breaking a frame. I think we probably went all the way to Temple Bar, we motored all night across the lake. But I like that part of it. I like the lower canyon and the lake. That all seemed like part of the fun. Probably the next trip was in '68, the *Geographic*⁶ trip with Topy Edwards. Our whole family was on that trip. Grand Canyon Expeditions, Art Gallenson⁷ and Ron Smith. That was when Silver Grotto got its name. I think that was a first—beautiful, going up in there. I think there's a pretty spectacular picture in that article at Lava Falls. I feel like a bunch of us walked around Lava on that trip. I also remember rowing a Sportyak across the head of Lava Falls, my mom not being real happy. But it was fine. We had one, just to play. We'd been on a Lake Powell trip with Topy Edwards before that, so where we actually met John was on Lake Powell. But you know, growing up with my dad doing those kinds of articles with the *Geographic*, it was just kind of normal.

I don't think I did another Grand Canyon trip until—gosh, it was a long time after that when we revised the old blue river guide, which was in '89. I did do three dory trips as a cook in, must have been the mid-nineties, with Factor (Kenton Grua). He wanted his wife, Diane, to learn how to row a boat. She, at that point, hadn't gone on a lot of trips, and he wanted to do a Sportyak trip in Desolation. John and I and Kenton and Diane did a fun fall trip in Desolation. That was her introduction to rowing. After that, he started inviting me to come along and cook on his dory trips back when Dories was hiring cooks. I love camp cooking. Lynn, our daughter, came on one of those as my



Sometimes we slept in them—sometimes under them when it rained. Photo by Bill Belknap

assistant through the whole trip. I think John came on one of them. Those were kind of my latest Grand Canyon trips. Did some weed pulling for the Park Service a few years ago, too. (chuckles) Ravenna—that was my favorite, digging out the ravenna grass, cutting down Russian olives. That was a lot of fun.

It was after [1968] that my mom and dad got more involved, moving to Salt Lake for a few years and working with them. Then they moved to Kanab, the whole operation. The Sportyak idea, and actually the first *Grand Canyon River Guide*, that came out when they were working for Ron, the whole Sportyak thing got started under Canyonlands Expeditions. That was before we had Fastwater [Expeditions], and those first early trips were with Canyonlands, which was Ron.

QUARTAROLI: Your parents were partners with Ron and Sheila Smith? And both Canyonlands and Grand Canyon Expeditions were kind of the same company.

EVANS: Right, same company. My dad was more involved with the Sportyaks and that was more part of Canyonlands. I *know* he did a few Cataract trips with Ron in the triple-rigs, that kind of thing. His real love was developing that Sportyak program. He got that whole thing organized with Canyonlands Expeditions. Desolation on the Green. Later, when Fastwater started, we did the San Juan and the Dolores. I worked on a lot of those real early trips, and that's when I got *my* start boating and learning to row. I led a number of trips for Canyonlands Expeditions, based out of Green River, working for A. C. Ecker. One of the fun things—and I wish I could remember the year, I think it probably was maybe '71—the idea was to have a big

whitewater workshop, invite interested prospective boatmen, to find some new boatmen for Canyonlands Expeditions. It was a spring trip, I was the only girl on the trip, and John, my husband, and our Husky dog were on the trip. I think we had about 21. It was freezing. We started at Ouray and there were a lot of interesting people on that trip. Our friend Don Roberts, who worked for us for years. Blake Hopkins—Fox—was on that trip. It was kind of funny, because everybody was buckin' for a job and tryin' to do their best, and they were just

learning to row Sportyaks. And A. C. Ecker was being A. C. Ecker, and he had his gun and he shot a deer and dressed it out. He was makin' biscuits in the flour sack. A. C. Ecker was on because he was already outfitting. He worked for Ron. He was running out of Green River. He was a cowboy, but he was running that boating operation. It was probably a ten-day trip. I think it warmed up about the tenth day. But watching all these guys, and then meeting afterwards to decide who was gonna get a job. A lot of guys, a lot of people, got their start rowin' a Sportyak.

I think it was '74 when we decided to do our own thing with the Sportyaks and broke off from Canyonlands Expeditions. It was an interesting time. Early on, all you had to do was tell the state you were going. Eventually you had to get your Utah boatman's license to do it, and had to answer all those great Coast Guard things that had nothing to do with anything that you were doing. The BLM was so tough to deal with in those early days. A lot of people wanted permits, and they decided to give passenger days. Of course our trips were long, so if you get a small permit, you use 'em all up pretty fast. The problem was that you needed to demonstrate some kind of history. Well, our problem was that *our* history was with another company, and we didn't have any of our *own* history, even though we had spent all that time down there. It was pretty arbitrary, and we got a very small permit in the beginning. I guess gradually we must have been able to get some more days to operate, because our trips tended to be ten days and sometimes fourteen days.

We'd do exploration specials down there. They all

started at Ouray early on, and fought the mosquitoes. It's a nice stretch of river, but it was wild, those high-water trips with the mosquitoes. It was a life-changing experience for a lot of people of all ages. My dad loved the river, and he loved sharing everything, and he did it in such a gentle way. It was so much instruction, getting people used to rowing—especially in Desolation, because it starts so gradually. You start with small rapids, and they get better and better. There are places where you skip a few grades. But for the most part being able to learn and be involved and that confidence in rowing their own boat, knowing how to read the river, it was fun to watch what would happen to people on those trips. We had cooking groups, everybody had to participate. To ride herd on more than fifteen Sportyaks was a lot. Fifteen and maybe four crew. But we occasionally would have twenty people and four or five crew. That's a lot of Sportyaks to watch. We were pretty good about having a lead boat and a tail boat. We did not like to get the group split up, and we were pretty good about keeping a nice space. Working with different people—this is a little stereotypical, but when you're instructing people, there were certain categories that were easier than others. Kids always did great, took instruction well. Women generally were wonderful, because they maybe didn't have the strength, but they had the finesse, and they wanted to do it right. Doctors, lawyers, and airline pilots were tough, didn't take instruction well. We took a couple groups of actors, and they were the best—they *have* to follow direction. It didn't matter, whatever, terrible conditions, wind, you tell 'em what to do, and they'd just do it. We introduced a lot of people to boating. You still hear people say that they haven't done much boating since, but they never look at running water the same again. They look at it and, "If I were in my boat, I know right where I'd go." It was pretty neat.

We did that, I guess until 1986, right when my dad passed on. I couldn't go on all the trips. Our kids were at such an age that it was just too much to keep it going. Outward Bound bought our boats and got our permit, and they kept it going for quite a while, actually, until they wore the boats out. I think they went with some other individual type boat. But that was a nice thing for us, because John did work for Outward Bound, and it was like keeping it in the family a little bit. We got to go on some of their trips. Lynn, our daughter, went on one of their trips, although she had to step in and do a little instructing. She didn't think Outward Bound was doing everything it should. (chuckles) She grew up with it and went on one of their multi-environment courses in the mountains and the desert, and then it was a week on the San

Juan. I actually think it may have been one of their last Sportyak trips. I think it'd been going for a while, and I think that careful instruction that we started out with and tried to pass along to Outward Bound, some of it was just gone. It wasn't the way she remembered it when she learned, and she could see that there were a few people who were not getting what they needed, and a little scared. I think she asked if she couldn't give a little advice, and she kind of took over and did some of that.

QUARTAROLI: Was it maybe a focus change for them? They were expecting people to exert a little more initiative, so they gave them more leeway.

EVANS: I do. I think, from what I know of Outward Bound, that is part of what they do. But I think when it's a safety issue, or somebody is scared, you can't just let the river do the teaching. You've got to have some basics to do it. Otherwise, you don't get *anything*. I love what they do, but I found that on just one of the trips that I went on, that there was a lot of sitting around waiting for the students to *hear* what the river was saying—but if you don't give some basics, enough to hear what it's saying—it was definitely a different approach than what we had. I guess we did coddle people a little, but it was very gentle, and it was wanting to give them enough so that they could really *get* it. Like the first few times of saying you're gonna get up and go for a sunrise hike, and maybe a few people go, and then it's so wonderful, and "Well, *I'm* going next time!" I think it's a different focus with Outward Bound, of wanting it to be a little motivational. Sometimes it works—I think it does work—but we definitely had a little different approach, wanting to make sure everybody got the message. We would do one of those exploratory trips a year, usually—exploration special, fourteen-day trip.

My dad loved Desolation Canyon. He'd have the topo maps, and he always had ideas, "Boy, wouldn't it be great to go check that out?" Or, "Let's maybe go up on Peter's Point," though he wasn't on *all* those trips. He would have this list of things—"go up the Golden Stairs." We also would hike up the Van Duesen Trail to the Wilcox Ranch, up to see Don and Jeannette. Budge Wilcox was still around at that time. It was like hiking out of the Grand Canyon—you know, Desolation's so deep. It was pretty amazing, getting some of those people up that old cattle trail.

That led to something near and dear to *my* heart. I'm a horse person, and I grew up with horses. I had always wanted to do a cattle drive, a life-long dream. Getting to know the Wilcoxes, they were still running cattle. They would winter some of the cattle up on the high plateau, up on the Tavaputs at 10,000 feet, lots



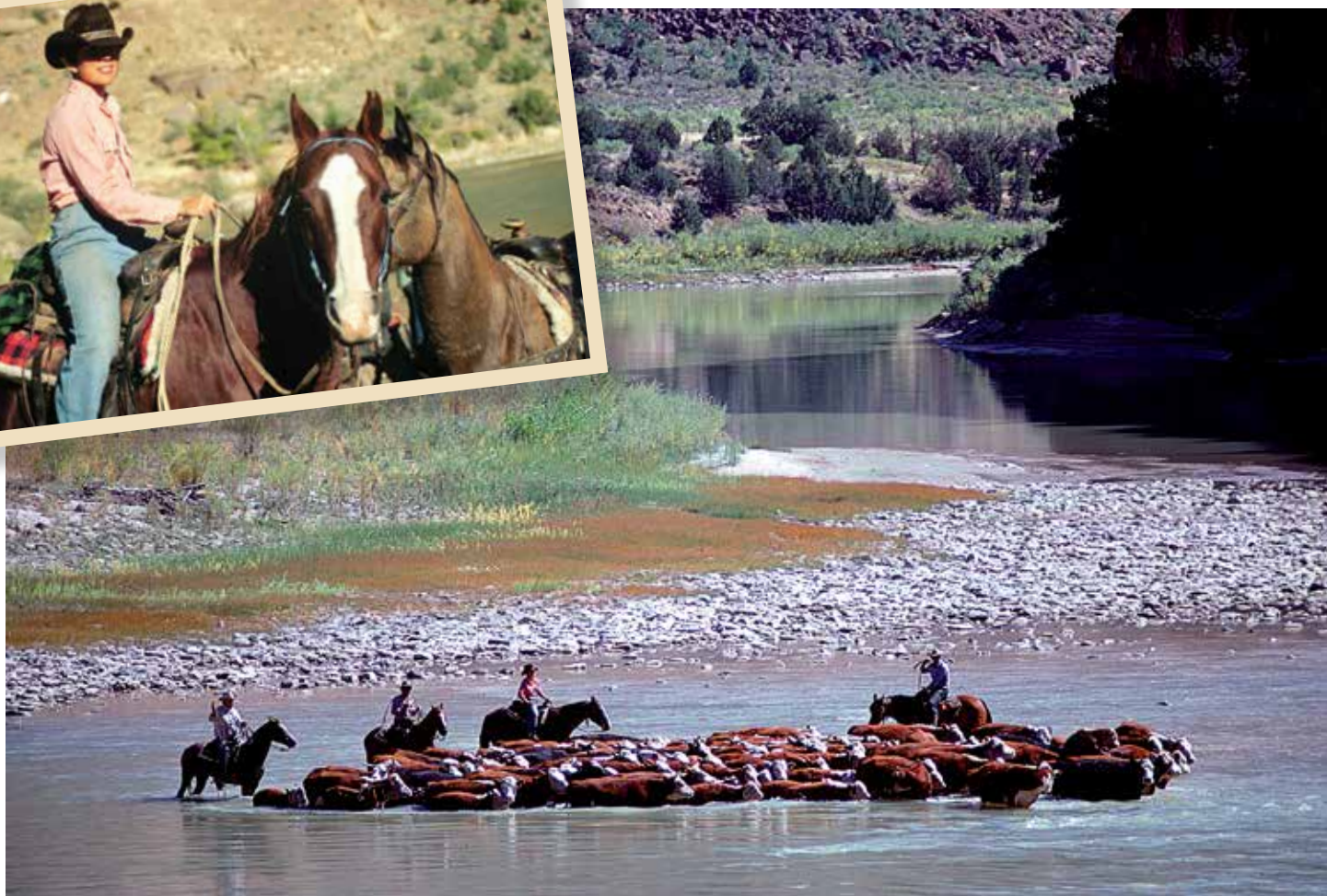
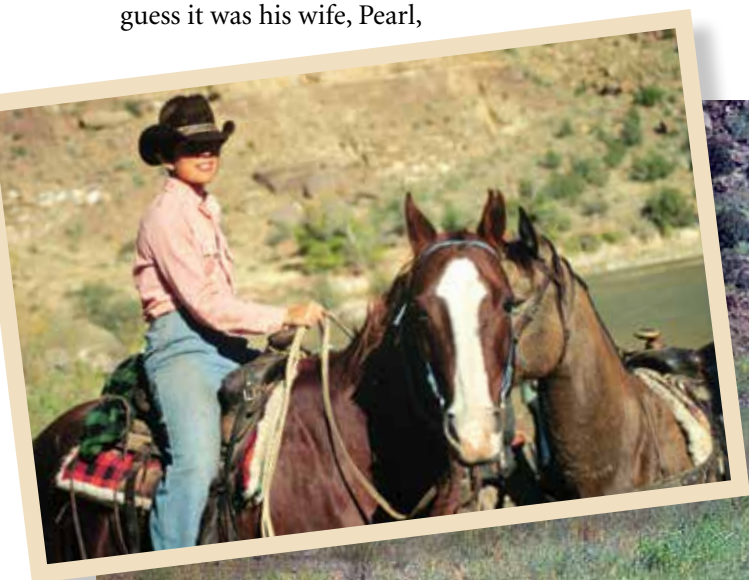
Top left: Bill Belknap always loved a good mud wallow. Fran obviously did not!
 Top right: Sportyak Frannie, Desolation Canyon 1971. Bill Belknap photo
 Left: Fastwater Expeditions Sportyak trip-1970s. Bill Belknap photo

of great grass. They would do a cattle drive down the Van Duesen with 800–900 head of cattle, and spend a few days right in front of the Rock Creek Ranch. I got to do this with them twice. It was in October, and we would cross some of the cattle up above Rock Creek. They'd get some on the other side. Some would go up Steer Ridge, around that old cattle trail. It's wonderful up on the ledges there. We'd swim most of them across, above Rock Creek, and then Bob Quist was the chuck boat, and he would have a side of beef that would hang in the tree every night. It was so great! We spent a few days sort of spreading the cattle out down there in Desolation Canyon. But to ride those wonderful old cattle trails from there all the way into Green River—with all that history of Butch Cassidy and the Florence Creek Ranch, where Budge grew up—or I guess it was his wife, Pearl,

that grew up there. It was pretty amazing. Rode all the way to Green River, mostly on the east side of the river. We crossed a time or two, but it was mostly the trail that just went down the east side of the river. You know how it goes along Coal Creek, Poverty, above Rattlesnake. A couple of the cowboys may have ridden back up to the ranch, but the two times I did it, I rode all the way out to Green River. Bob Quist would take a boat downstream. He would meet at different camps. Once in a while he'd catch catfish and we'd have fish for dinner. Every now and then he'd help with the boat. Horses don't like to cross the river much, so we'd use the boat to help tow the horses, keep their heads up and tow 'em across the river.

QUARTAROLI: Did Bob do any Fastwater Expeditions trips with you?

EVANS: Well, there's one memorable trip with Bob Quist. It was one of those high water years, maybe '83? It was a friends and family trip. The water had actually dropped, but I think it was still probably running



Above: Crossing cattle with Don Wilcox family early 1980s in Desolation Canyon. Loie 3rd from left. Bill Belknap photo
 Top: Loie on Banjo on Wilcox Cattle drive in Desolation Canyon. Bill Belknap photo

maybe 35,000—pretty big for Sportyaks. It was fine on the upper end, except we were movin' like a freight train down the river. I bet we had maybe fourteen people on that trip: my dad, a couple of rafts, but mostly Sportyaks. But it became pretty evident that it was just too big for the Sportyaks. My mom was on that trip. Rapids that usually are nothing, like up above Wild Horse, there were the darnedest white, *huge* waves, and she flipped. She was the first one to flip. She was undaunted. She just said, "Oh my gosh, I'm glad it was me, and not somebody else!" Shortly after that, we got down to Steer Ridge. We made people walk around, and let a few of us run the boats. We got down to Rock Creek, and we felt like it was so much stress, and trying to ride herd on all these people who were pretty scared. We had planned to go up to the Tavaputs Ranch. We had no idea it would take us longer than we thought to get down there, because of the high water, just because we walked a lot. We decided John and I could run up that trail to the ranch and get on the radio, call Bob Quist to see if by any chance he could bring a big boat down and pick everybody up. We took off about three o'clock in the afternoon, up Rock Creek, and we got up to the top of the Van Duesen, and usually they would leave a vehicle, because it's still another five miles to the ranch. We were late, they thought we weren't coming, so there was no vehicle. We hiked all the way up to the ranch, got up there about ten o'clock that night, and they were a little surprised to see us. We got a hold of Bob Quist on the radio and told him what was going on, and he said, "Well, I'm headin' up to put in a trip tomorrow. No problem, I'll bring a thirty-three down and pick you up." The next day he showed up at Rock Creek real early in the day, put all the Sportyaks on the boat, and all the people. I think we had one other small raft. We spent another night or two, just continued the trip. *Some* things were totally washed out, but some of them, like Joe Hutch Creek—the Upper Joe Hutch—usually you have that huge boulder field, and it was enormous. But it was fun, and even in that big raft it was fun.

We showed up another time in Green River, and we had a huge charter trip from Stanford that we were supposed to take down Deso—*big* trip. I remember driving across the river at Jensen and going, "Oh my! It's just too high!" Somehow we'd arrived a couple days early, and my dad was there, and another boatman, Billy Dale. My dad said, "I think there's time, why don't you and Billy go down to Sand Wash, and why don't you take a Sportyak." He had this foam boat, the *Snicklefritz*, it was a boat that one of our people, Hans Kraus, this old German guy, carved out of foam. It looked like a bath tub. It was sealed on the outside,

self-bailing. His original oars, he always thought that you should be able to face forward and pull, so he designed 'em with a gear in 'em, so that when you pushed, it pulled—or when you pulled, it pushed—because he thought if you're going downriver, you don't want to be pushing, you want your power stroke. I never tried it with those oars, but he thought that was the cat's meow. My dad loved that boat. I got in the *Snicklefritz* and Billy had a big Sportyak. We took off, and we camped one night at Steer Ridge, and he picked us up the next day down at Swayze's. It was *fun*, and we didn't stop for anything.

There are two sizes of Sportyaks: there's a seven-footer, and then there's an eight-footer, used for larger people. You could actually put a little ice chest in each end, and it acted like a splash shield; and eight-foot oars. My dad was big, but he always rowed the little tiny Sportyak, he liked that—'til he got the *Snicklefritz*, and then he loved that.

We decided there was no way we could put that whole group from Stanford on the river. We called the BLM, and they were very accommodating. We had time somehow to do this. We switched the whole trip to the San Juan. It was running 9,000 [CFS] which is *huge* down there, but it was a much safer thing. It was a little tough. You know how fast the San Juan goes. That first day, trying to get people in, when it was moving so fast and they're learning to row, that was a little challenging. We started at Sand Island. I think we probably made an eight-day trip out of it, a lot of hiking. It was moving so fast that we had to stop a lot and hike. We had a few complainers on that trip. Well, when we would do a charter trip, we couldn't really screen people like when my mom would screen when they would call for reservations, just to see. You know, "Now, do you really like water? Should you really be down here rowing your own boat?" We had a man who was probably in his '60s, and totally deaf. We didn't know, but he did come with a woman who could sign. *Wonderful*, wonderful man. Usually that would be something you might want to know ahead of time, because you're giving all this instruction in high water and how to row your boat. I've always said I think he heard more than anybody. He'd tuck in behind me, and he just *got* it.

There was a man who pretty much hardly had any use of his legs. He was on crutches. He was *extraordinary*. He'd do all the hikes, he went all the way up the Honaker Trail. I don't know if we'd known ahead of time if we would have said no. But he was so comfortable. It made some of the whiners on that trip have to stop whining, because what could you whine about?! Worked out great in the end.

EVANS: Do you remember the old kapok life jackets? Well, we used those. We liked those kapok life jackets. I don't know if you ever got in situations where the river rangers, the overzealous river rangers, were squeezing the kapok. We had a trip leaving Sand Wash, and the river ranger pretty much popped all brand-new life jackets, and wouldn't let the trip go. Fortunately there was another outfitter that had extra jackets. Boy, did that get my dad riled up! Because kapok doesn't have to even be in plastic—it *is* flotation. They were in plastic bags inside the life jackets, but kapok is flotation all by itself, it does *not* have to be in plastic. But you could not convince those rangers of that, and my dad went to war. He did a lot of research on the kapok jackets, and a lot of testing. He would really soak 'em. A body has a lot of water in it, so he knew how much it would take to float even a saturated kapok jacket. He gathered all this information and then took it to one of those early Western River Guides Association (WRGA) meetings. He always had something that he showed up with. It's not like the river guides meetings now, where you have a pretty wonderful feeling with the agencies, and there's a lot of sharing, give and take, good stuff. In those early days it was the boaters on one side and the agencies on the other side often. The Coast Guard would always come. Those poor Coast Guard guys—boy, did they get it, from all sides! He had all this information and presented it, and had to make 'em back down on that whole thing. My dad struggled, especially with the BLM, because it was very arbitrary in some of the decisions they made. There was a point where all of the guides, the outfitters, got together and got a financial war chest. People would write a management plan that had nothing practical. I'm glad that it's definitely gotten much better. I think there's so much good with the sanitation things, some of that. But some of it goes overboard. And it's like, "There hasn't been a problem, but there *could* be a problem." Why do anything if there *hasn't* been a problem? But overall, I sure think it's a much better feeling.

It always seemed at that time, the only place that didn't have any problems was the Park Service in Canyonlands, and I think that was probably when Superintendent Bates Wilson was here. It didn't seem like there were any problems down there with the regulations, which was always sort of interesting. The whole thing in Desolation, with the BLM giving permits, and then taking them away. Some people who had *tons* of river history getting these *enormous* permits down there, and then immediately selling them for big money. WRGA was always held at some hotel. There

was usually a big room with vendors and rafts set up. A lot of the socializing would be people sitting around on the rafts and visiting. Sometimes there was a little entertainment. I remember Katie Lee coming to one of those. That was the first time she realized that my dad wrote "Kavitatin' Katie."

As I remember, I think Outward Bound, they got issued one and then they took it away. It was quite arbitrary. And it was hard going from just being able to tell the state you were going down there. I think it was hard for my dad because he was such a pioneer down there, and knew it and understood it better than a lot of people did. I think he always struggled with the fact that we initially got such a small allocation. It seemed unfair, the way they did it at the time. Somehow I think we were able to get a larger one, enough to operate on. But when it's done on passenger days and you do long trips—we were doing *much* longer trips than anybody down there—it's easy to spend a lot of time down there. Outward Bound used to spend a couple of weeks down there. They would climb and do all kinds of stuff down there.

QUARTAROLI: Why do you think Canyonlands is different? Was it because of Bates Wilson?

EVANS: I'm remembering that from my dad saying he felt it was run differently, and there was more of a spirit of cooperation. It wasn't the head-butting. It's still different down there today. It's much easier to get permits. There's no lottery. You just call in to see if you can get a permit. It was always run a little differently down there.

I went on a trip with Serena Supplee a few years ago, with Katie Lee and Serena, and it was real easy to get a permit to do that, and then of course come out on Lake Powell. When you're still up in the canyon, to see those fifty-foot mud banks, and to see the river reclaiming itself, she was *thrilled*. (chuckles) That was pretty fun, and fun to be with her for her to see that. Of course she would be thrilled.

QUARTAROLI: You mentioned Sportyaks on the Dolores, too.

EVANS: A lot of people would need to come back and do another Sportyak trip; and we did the San Juan; and then the Dolores was kind of our graduate trip. You had to go on another Sportyak trip before you could go on the Dolores trip, Slickrock to Bedrock. Beautiful stretch of river, maybe five, six days. The Dolores is a little harder to teach on. You start out, it's moving fast, and you've got stuff happening right away. That was always for people who wanted to come back and do another trip, and had a couple under their belt, and they already knew what they were doing. Probably more often just one Dolores trip when

the water was good. I usually timed it around late-May/early-June. Those were fun trips. Little tiny camping spots. Smaller groups. So different than the Green where you have huge sandbars, and you had these little cozy camps on the Dolores. Beautiful river, and clear. Those were fun trips.

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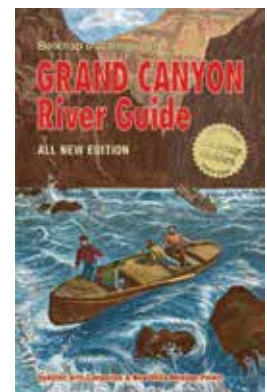
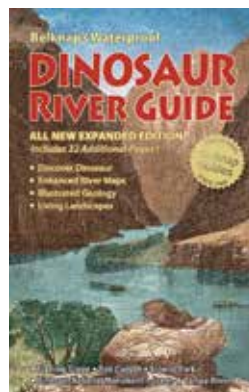
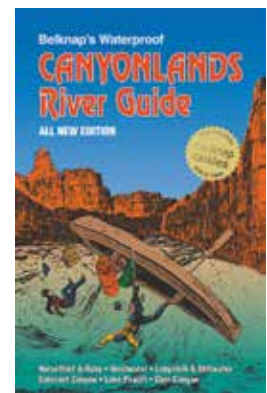
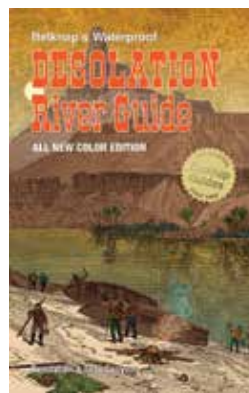
QUARTAROLI: Let's talk a little bit about the river guides. We did cover that with your brother, with Buzzy, about how he was playing around with Plan and Profile maps in '68, and the guide came out in '69 for the Powell Centennial, and that was Westwater Books.

EVANS: Started out as Canyonlands Press, and that's when my dad worked for Ron. And then it became Westwater Books. Printed down in Riverside, California, A to Z Printing, the binding was stitched by a tentmaker. Maybe '73 we started working on Dinosaur next, thinking we should do the whole system. I got involved in doing a lot of the researching and writing and going to the Denver Public Library, Western History Section, which was fine, I liked doing that. My dad said, "No question, I need you to do this." I made a lot of trips to Boulder City, and didn't have any kids at the time. Lynn came along in '74. I know my dad and

I did a lot of research in Vernal and Flaming Gorge. He did more of the Canyonlands initially. I did a lot of the work on Desolation, a lot of the writing and research. We had a lot of fun with the McPhersons and Jim McPherson was still alive at that time, and he was the youngest brother, youngest McPherson, and went down to Moab and went through all the scrapbooks. We went down with Budge and Pearl Wilcox. That's where we got all those wonderful things. I think dad and Buzz did more of the work on Canyonlands. But they worked well, good maps—best that you could get at the time. I know my mom, shortly before she passed [in September, 1988], she was the one who said, "You need to revise that Grand Canyon guide." Of course Larry Stevens had come out with his guide, so she was the big pusher for that revision. Buzz was getting into computers at the time. When you look at it now, it was pretty crude, just the little tiny Mac Plus, Pagemaker—Buzz learning by the seat of his pants. We put a lot of work into that '89 revision, and doing 32 pages of color, and lots better maps. All those color separations. It was a big deal, you couldn't do it digitally.

QUARTAROLI: That's when you went back down the river?

EVANS: Uh-huh, and that was another Grand Canyon Expeditions trip. I think Buzz had made a



Fran Belknap testing original Grand Canyon River Guide for "water proofness" 1969. Bill Belknap photo

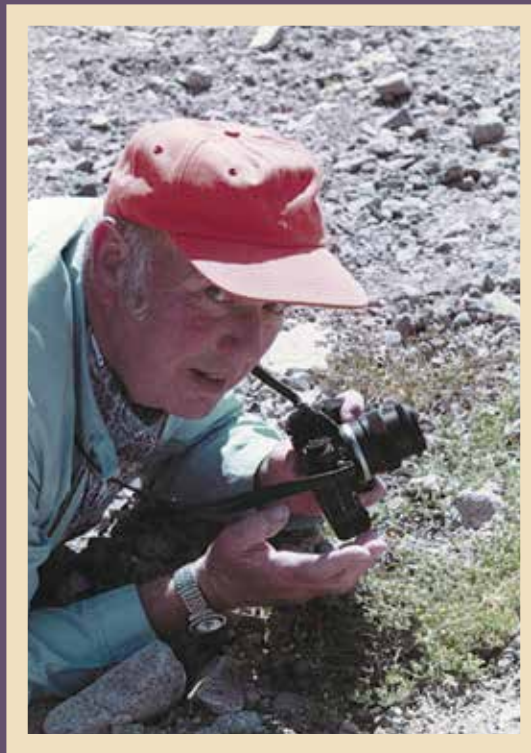
trip before that, too, and he hadn't been down for a long time, and took some of the pictures that are in the geology section. I went right after the book came out, so that was exciting to go and have the new book. Did some experimenting with paper—didn't work out too well. Our first printing we switched paper from the Texoprint [original waterproof paper] to Polyart [synthetic, plastic paper], but the glue wouldn't stick to it, so we switched back to the Texoprint. Then we started revising some of the others, gradually working on different sections, and did a lot of updating of geology and Canyonlands. R. J. Johnson did a great job on the geology. It was a few years ago when we decided we needed to totally overhaul the Grand Canyon guide again and get everything digital. Now we've revised it a couple times since then, adding the GCMRC miles and shaded relief, and now the campsites.

There's lots of resources on the website⁸—not only information about the guides, but if you want to know, to get a commercial permit, a private permit, for *all* the different areas, all the links to lake levels and river levels, real time, Native American stuff. Buzz is doing a lot of the website work with our son-in-law, Mark [Peesel]. You can click on the link that goes right to the campsites, so you can see if they've updated or changed it.

I do think a lot of people like to be fed that information. My dad always loved the idea of leaving something to the imagination of the river runner. That's why I think he initially didn't want to put campsites on there—that somehow you ought to know enough when you go down there, how to be able to find a good campsite. You can camp in really creative places. It's nice to know that you can do that. We try to have enough disclaimers in there to suggest to people, "If you find a good campsite, it's okay. If a little beach appears, it's probably okay to camp there."

QUARTAROLI: You mentioned about your dad, a little bit of his philosophy. He had quite a few things he tried to adhere to about taking photos.

EVANS: He did. First and foremost he was a photographer. But like everything else, he loved teaching, how to run rivers, about the canyon country, loved people, loved to help people take good photographs. He started this little photo workshop, and we of course have that in the back of the *Grand Canyon River Guide*. He had a lot of funny little principles about "it's not the camera, but it's the imagination of the person who uses it." "It's the little old lady with the Instamatic and the creative ideas who gets the best picture." How often you would hear, "Great photo! What camera did you use?" "It's not the camera." "The bad pictures you don't show can't be used against you." You probably know



Bill Belknap — Desolation Canyon

from the Cline, there were not a lot of bad pictures. He really weeded. You only want the good there. Leave people begging, pleading for more. He had funny things like "Pandemonium in the condominium," and "What to do with your slides after the trip." He had a lot of fun with everything. He had such a light touch, with making things fun for people, and inspiring them.

I didn't really get into photography, but I guess I always knew those principles. I did a couple photo projects. It was like it was all there, everything I needed—just had to learn the technicalities of the cameras. He never knew I did that. I think he would have been proud of me. I definitely think people remember him more as—really, not everything he did, just what a great person he was. I noticed that at the Cline when we had that celebration, and all these people showing up—many of whom who had never met each other—my dad had sort of touched in different ways. Many of them had no idea that he did all of these things. He never talked about it. The one common bond was how much they liked him.

Always giving pictures, never taking pictures, always giving pictures. I think you feel that. Sometimes you see a well-known photographer, the picture is just flat. It has a high price tag on it, but it doesn't do anything for you. He said pictures always had to evoke something, some kind of reaction: didn't always

necessarily have to be a good reaction. I think some of those old war pictures were pretty poignant, but they got a reaction. I think he would love that all of his pictures are at the Cline, and in such a place where they're so open to everybody to use, because that would be giving pictures.

QUARTAROLI: Your dad also wrote a column for the *Boulder City News*. He always put a photo hint in there of some sort, but he always had some great story about campin' out down on the lake. Burros comin' through your camp.

EVANS: He called 'em in. He could imitate a burro like nobody else, and actually got a whole herd of burros in Fortification [Hill, in Kingman Wash] one evening. It was called "The Boulder Camera." He did it for about five years. It was always a plug for the Photo Center. He would have a wonderful story about family trips, or sometimes my mom would be off on a trip and he'd be taking care of us, and humorous stories. There's a lot of great history in there—early trips up in the canyon, or with his Explorer post, or the flood in Supai. I think the column went '50 to '55, every week. Once in a while my cousin, Beaudy Battey, would fill in for him. A lot about the Hopis, wonderful trips out at Hopi. A pretty cute one about eating at Rod's Steak House. (chuckles) Beaudy was my dad's sister's son. In later years he went by Bo. His mom, Eleanor, my dad's half-sister, kind of raised my dad too. I know he was quite entertaining. He worked for my dad for a long time in Boulder City. He was a character. He did some photography, a little writing. I think Bo worked for the paper too, and he loved going out and photographing wrecks and stuff like that. (chuckles) Bo was a good soul.

QUARTAROLI: Your dad had a pretty good sense of humor, from those columns. You already mentioned about him writing "Kavitatin' Katie," for Katie Lee, which she didn't know about for a long time. How that story came out, how the song lyrics came out. Was it just your dad running into Katie on the river?

EVANS: I think so. She was always such a colorful character, and with Frank Wright and the boys. I think it was probably easy to come up with a pretty funny song about her. (laughs) She felt better after she knew who wrote it, I think. Clever song.

QUARTAROLI: We didn't talk much about [your husband] John [Evans], other than you said, "I met John on Lake Powell." We covered it in some of the previous interviews, but Buzz and John met in Antarctica.

EVANS: It was interesting, because John knew Phil Smith⁹ independently, from *his* earlier days in the Antarctic. When Buzz came down, they met and got to be quite good friends, traveling in and out of New

Zealand. Then my folks met John. They went down to visit Buzz when he came off the ice. I didn't meet him for another year. He came out and did that high-water Sportyak trip in 1965, where he sank numerous times. That was his introduction to boating, popping oar locks. Around 40,000 [cfs]. That was the first trip Buzz was in charge. Dock wasn't in charge. The tables were turned, and I think Dock wasn't so sure. They were concerned about Dock, because it was so cold in that high water, and he was 70 or whatever. Buzz built that quad-yak [tied four Sportyaks together], and it worked great. It was turbulent in those eddies—the "Evans suckies," they called 'em because John got totally sucked down in one, Sportyak and all. Dock wondered if you went down in one of those, what would happen. John emerged, every time. We met the next year, a *Geographic* thing on Lake Powell that Toppo Edwards was doing. He asked us to figure out the boats and the food and everything, and so Buzz invited John to come along and drive one of the jet boats. Of course John had never driven a jet boat. We spent a month driving around Lake Powell, exploring, and having a great time. We got married about a year later. John loves boating, loves the canyon, is good at all that.

Big climbing background, climbed all over the world. The river was a new dimension for him. He did lots of expedition climbing, a lot of the early climbing in Yosemite, some of the big walls, in the sixties. I know he did the nose on El Cap. He's been on two Everest expeditions: the international one in 1971, and then a medical one in 1981. Spent a lot of time high, never summited, but that's kind of the way it works. That was a whole team of doctors. There were climbers, there were climbing doctors, and there were some physicians. Dr. John West from San Diego was sort of the head physician. They had all of this research they wanted to do, the high-altitude physiology. They built a research hut, advanced base camp. I think it was maybe 22,000 feet. People would come down, they would hook 'em up to all this stuff and test. I think they put five people on the summit and got the record for the highest Frisbee toss, first Frisbee toss off the summit. Had a couple of epic, some interesting things where they weren't sure one guy was gonna get down, but he made it. But it was a very safe trip. John had been on a whole series of trips between '71 and '81 where they'd all had some pretty unhappy, unfortunate things happen, and poor leadership, and poor decisions, and fatalities. He was almost to the point where he was done. Then had an offer to go back and do this Everest trip and was able to be one of the three that helped put the team together.

The previous Everest expedition he'd been on in

'71 was an international expedition with climbers from thirteen countries. It was sponsored by BBC, and it was gonna be a demonstration of international brotherhood and good will. Guess what? (chuckles) The egos... It's all these top-notch climbers from all over the world. They had a sad fatality on that trip. But then, boy, the egos started coming out, and it fell apart. BBC filmed the whole thing. It's an *amazing* movie [*Surrender to Everest: The Story of the International Himalayan Expedition—1971*]. I think he'd been on others where the egos got involved. I think it was a nice opportunity for him to help put together a team where maybe it didn't take the rock stars, but you took good guys and team players, and the trip was extremely successful—make good decisions. The '81 one was a great trip. So many of those people remain great friends, and we still see a bunch of those people today.

He's climbed all over Russia and Nanda Devi. He was on the first ascent of the [highest] peaks in the Antarctic, the Vinson Massif [16,050 feet] and Mount Tyree [15,919 feet], which was much more technical. A couple of years ago he was invited to come back. They got pretty close to the Vinson— couple of 'em made it—John didn't. They were a few hundred feet, and they had to go back. It's a pretty amazing climbing career. Somebody probably should interview him! He gave a talk [at the Alpine Club] on that first ascent of the Vinson, and also Mount Tyree. And the route that he and Barry Corbett did on Mount Tyree has never been repeated. He'd definitely got some great mountaineering stories. He has *great* diaries. Oh my gosh, John has *very*, *very* detailed diaries from a lot of those trips.

* * *

EVANS: The family had a ranch out here on the east end near Desert View, near Grandview. My grandma, my dad's mom, who used to come to the canyon early on, and that's how my dad happened to meet my mom [whose parents ran the Hopi House at Grand Canyon Village]. This must have been in the '30s, purchased



John Evans/Loie Belknap in 1966—on National Geographic Lake Powell trip (where we met).
Bill Belknap photo

the Pete Berry Ranch, which is south of Grandview Point, off in the woods. It was about 135 acres. At the time she bought it, most of the buildings were still there, and there was an old car, maybe an old Packard. It was a cattle ranch, he had his mining operations—Pete Berry did—too, over at Grandview. Water's a problem. There was a big earthen dam, stock tank. You could see collectors on the roof for the water. A wonderful old root cellar. It's not that far from the Hull cabin. But we hardly ever went out there. I started going out there, I think after my parents were gone. I started getting a little attached to it. Really beautiful piece of property. It's mixed oak and ponderosa. Obviously there had been Indian camps out there, because you find pot shards and tips. The buildings were all torn down

during World War II. People were grabbing anything. They were pretty much disassembled, so there's nothing out there. I do have an outhouse seat, beautiful old wood seat, that my dad had brought home at one point, which Cliff Segerblom painted these wonderful flowers on it. I have that hanging in the bathroom at home. I guess probably 2000 or so, Buzz decided it was finally time, so we did sell it. It is private. We sold it to the Federal Land Exchange, and the whole intent was to get it traded back and have it become part of the forest. Everything else around there is forest, and the Arizona Trail goes right near there. That was at that time when that whole thing around Tusayan—you know that sort of village [Canyon Forest Village] that they were gonna do. We felt it was gonna go back to the forest, and then they didn't sell it, they sold it to an individual who lives in Phoenix. Awfully nice man. He knew nothing of the history. He does radio telescopes, he wanted to put some radio telescopes out there. All of a sudden you come to a place where it's open. Everything else is so treed, but you can tell it's a place where it's been cleared. A lot of sagebrush. I know at one point I thought it would be neat to do something out there. But it's a long ways for us, it's a long way to come over. It was kind of fun to have that little piece of history in the family—a little more candid canyon history.

QUARTAROLI: Your dad's mom?

Top: Grand Canyon Boulder Dam Tour Map—
Grandma Belknap was part owner in this
tour company—around 1938

Lower left: Ford Tri-motor flew Canyon
Tours for GICBDT

Lower right: Luggage label from GICBDT

EVANS: Laura [Jane Laura Jackson
Starke Belknap]. That's where I got my
name.

QUARTAROLI: And Buzz couldn't
pronounce Laura.

EVANS: Came out Loie. Grandma
Belknap was married twice, and I
think had three kids from the previ-
ous marriage, and then my dad was
quite a bit younger when
she married Mr. Belknap,
and grew up in upstate
New York. She bought the
Berry Ranch, and then she
bought the house in Boul-
der City, and she was part
of that Boulder Dam Grand
Canyon Tours. I don't know
that much about the history.
Every now and then I come
across something else like that,
where things weren't going so
well with the company. It was a
little ahead of its time, I think.
They had the tour boats and the
airplanes, the tri-motors. Probably just the Depression,
the war. I never met her. She died before I was born.

* * *

“REGARDING DOCK”—DOCK MARSTON, BELKNAP FAMILY
FRIEND—AND—THE *Dock*, THE 1960 UPRUN JET BOAT:

EVANS: About Dock, most of my recollections were
young, and probably up to being a teenager, the time
of that jet boat trip. Most of my memories of Dock
were of his driving the big Cadillac up, and packing
food, and lots of talking around the living room, hold-
ing court. (chuckles) You know, for the most part, to
our family, very kind. I know he had problems later.
He did many remarkable things. I just hope his history
can be written and say the amazing things that he did,
without getting into some of the tough personal things
that you often hear about. He was remarkable. Any-
body who could gather that much history, and that
amount of correspondence. I remember all of the let-
ters that my dad would get—always “Cheerio! Dock.”



Remarkable, what he accomplished. Visiting him in
that big ole' house in Berkeley. He lived alone for a
long time. Margaret was gone pretty early on. After she
was gone, I think that was probably a tough thing for
him, and maybe part of the reason that he—you know,
it was hard to live alone, and maybe there were some
changes there. Sometimes your partner keeps you on
track. But I know my dad sure loved him. Of course
he never finished his book, but my dad said he would
never finish his book, because then what else would he
have to do?

EVANS: The Buehler Corporation did give us an-
other jet boat. When the *Dock* went into the museum
in Boulder City, they gave us another jet boat. And
the later boats didn't quite have that great rooster tail
that those early boats did—you know had those huge
rooster tails and you could knock a water skier off.
We had a lot of fun with the *Dock* down there on the
lake. That was fun, having a jet boat at our disposal.
That rooster tail would be 25-, 30 feet. It would be the
way you would turn the boat quickly. If you did it just
right, you could get your skier.

* * *

EVANS: You know, it is interesting, the whole Dale clan, they got their start—you know how many of them are involved in river running—but it was because of my dad that they all kind of got their start in river running. O. C. did Sportyak trips. A lot of good boatmen started in the Sportyak.

QUARTAROLI: Was R. J. Johnson one of 'em? Or he knew him from Boulder City?

EVANS: No, R. J. came on a river trip, maybe with his dad—went as a passenger on a Sportyak trip, and made himself pretty useful. Early on when we needed somebody to maybe stay on and help with a trip or something. He was good. He used to come up to Boulder City a lot. I think they had a trailer then at the lake. R. J. spent a lot of time up there, working more and more for my dad—even painting oars or whatever. He worked his way into guiding Sportyak trips. He definitely got his start in a Sportyak. He worked for us for a long time. Now he likes his dory. But his wife Terry still has a Sportyak. We have five—two big ones and three little ones.

QUARTAROLI: Maybe it's time to...

EVANS: Dust 'em off, yeah! Three of 'em are in a storage unit in Moab. We get 'em out and take 'em on the daily every now and then. It's like gettin' out your collector's car. (laughs) They are, they're classics! Well, you've gotta come do it. We have a couple yak packs. I think one of the boats doesn't have a yak pack, but you can just use river bags. And the two large boats. We would do unsupported Sportyak trips without a raft sometimes, because in those big yaks you could carry coolers in either end.

* * *

At the 2009 GTS, there were quite a few discussions about doing a Sportyak reunion trip of Fastwater Expeditions alumni. That September, about fifteen former boatmen and passengers ran a fun and fabulous nine-day trip through Desolation and Gray Canyons, with plenty of typical Belknap hikes. I, having no real Fastwater Expeditions connection, still managed to finagle a spot on the trip, rowing my first Sportyak. I hadn't been that close to the river since I gave up kayaking, and, despite being overloaded, managed to successfully complete the trip from Sand Wash to Swayze's, only flipping once, in Three Fords Rapid.

* * *

EVANS: I'll tell you one more story. This is pretty funny.



Top: Loie in sportyak, Fastwater Expeditions 2010 reunion trip. Allen Roberts photo

Fastwater Expeditions crew and friends scouting "Cow Swim": l to r: Richard Quartaroli, Dave Liggett, Robin Segerblom Liggett, Loie, RJ Johnson. Allen Roberts photo

Middle: Loie standing in sportyak at head of rapid—final scout! Allen Roberts photo

We were doing an unsupported fall trip, and O. C. Dale was on it. I think it was back even before he married Roberta or they might have just gotten married. It was one of those wacky trips. It was a Smithsonian trip where they did the screening for people. I'm sure we pushed off from Ouray. We had a lady who, it became evident really soon that she should not have been on that trip. She just decided she wasn't gonna row, and she just laid down in her Sportyak and that was it, she wasn't rowing. O. C. towed her down the river. We had no raft, we just had the big Sportyaks. It's a pain to tow someone through rapids, and it takes away from the safety aspect. We had this idea, Roberta was on a trip upstream, a private trip, and O. C. knew that she was not that far behind us. I can't remember exactly where we were in the canyon, not down too far. We left a huge tarp on the bank and in duct tape wrote, "Roberta," so there's no way she could miss it, and left a note saying—she had a raft—"Catch up with us as fast as you can." So she did. She rowed down, and we loaded the lady and the Sportyak on the raft, and everything was fine. She stayed with us—rowed the lady on out. Most of the time we never had a problem when we didn't have a raft, but that was one. I think after that we went, "Maybe we should do that." That was pretty funny. She had a wonderful time after that. She came to life and she really enjoyed the trip.

QUARTAROLI: She knew what her limit was.

EVANS: She did! She did. But that was a new one. She wasn't gonna even *try*. Maybe that's a good one to end on.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Buzz's interview was in the BQR 23:3 (Fall 2010); pgs. 16–31.
2. Northern Arizona University, Cline Library, Colorado Plateau Archives displays many of the Belknap Collection material (<http://archive.library.nau.edu/>), including an online exhibit: <http://library.nau.edu/speccoll/exhibits/belknap/index.html>. Many Belknap photos may be found in past issues of the BQR: search Early Spamer's online bibliography for citations, <http://grandcanyonbiblio.org/>.
3. A "Farewell" to Earl Leseberg may be found in the BQR <http://www.gcr.org/bqr/18-4/farewell.html>.
4. Joseph Judge and Walter Meayers Edwards, "Retracing John Wesley Powell's Historic Voyage Down the Grand Canyon," *National Geographic* 135 (May 1969); pgs. 668–713.
5. See "Ed Abbey: Seasonal Ranger Does a Ride-Along," BQR 12:3 (Summer 1999); pg. 2.
6. Walter Meayers Edwards, "Lake Powell: Waterway to Desert Wonders," *National Geographic* 132:1 (July 1967); pgs. 43–74.
7. Art Gallenson interview, BQR 25:2 (Summer 2012); pgs. 34–45. <http://www.westwaterbooks.com/>
8. An interview with Phil Smith may be found on the Cline Library's Colorado Plateau Archives: http://archive.library.nau.edu/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/cpa&CISOPT R=63409&CISOBX=1&REC=1.

Book Review

Carving Grand Canyon Evidence, Theories, and Mystery [Second Edition], by WAYNE RANNEY, GRAND CANYON ASSOCIATION, GRAND CANYON AZ, 2012, 208 PAGES, PAPERBACK, \$16.95

ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN 2005 (and reviewed in BQR volume 18, number 2, Summer 2005), this is a new and updated version of the best popular account of theories about the origin of the Grand Canyon. Author Wayne Ranney has taught geology at Yavapai and Coconino Community Colleges and NAU, worked as a river and hiking guide here in the Southwest, and has guided trips all over the world, visiting more than 80 countries and lecturing on all seven continents. He is also the author of *Sedona Through Time* and (with Ron Blakey) co-author of *Ancient Landscapes of the Colorado Plateau*, 2008.

Today there is no shortage of geologists who are intimately familiar with at least some aspects of the geology of the Grand Canyon and the history of ideas about its origin and evolution. Wayne is distinguished by his special—perhaps even unique—ability to explain this stuff in terms that ordinary people can understand and find interesting as well. No doubt a lifetime of experience guiding nature-oriented trips for varied audiences all over the world has enabled him to hone his interpretative skills.

Even if you have read the first edition of *Carving Grand Canyon*, you should find much of interest in this new, updated edition. Like the original version, it begins with a general discussion of the aspects of the river and canyon that puzzled early explorers and scientists, the physical setting of the Grand Canyon, and a discussion of how rivers carve canyons. But the real meat of the book is found in the chapter on the history of ideas about how the Grand Canyon formed, which makes up nearly half of the book.

Here Wayne traces the history and evolution of ideas about the formation of Grand Canyon and the evolution of the Colorado River in a series of sections about individual geologists and their theories, beginning with John S. Newberry and ending with current and ongoing research presented at a symposium at the U.S. Geological Survey in Flagstaff in 2010.

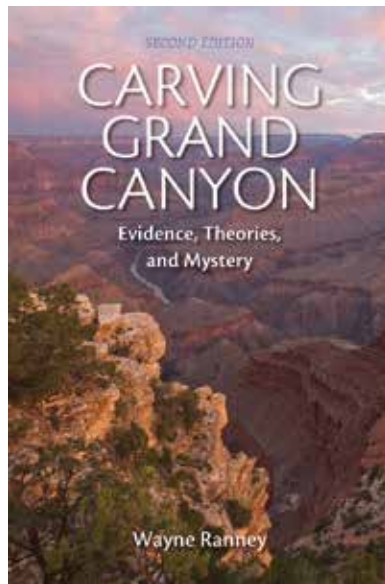
Newberry was the geologist who traveled with the Ives Expedition, and Wayne has thoughtfully reproduced Newberry's stratigraphic cross section from the Ives Report, which was published before Powell's trip in 1869. Too bad Powell must not have seen this before starting through the canyon, it would have greatly

improved his own geological observations. No doubt Powell was distracted by the Civil War, and missed it—the Ives Report was published in 1861.

This section is much as it was in the original edition, but it continues and expands the treatment of new ideas and research findings. For example, recent research has shed much light on when and how the Colorado River extended its lower reaches to the Sea of Cortez.

But many of the original mysteries remain. In the process of cutting canyons, rivers erase much of their own history, leaving researchers to infer as much as they can from indirect evidence which may have different interpretations, depending on who is looking at it and what ideas they are trying to advance. A number of older ideas are now finding new applications, and while much remains unclear, geologists generally agree that the Colorado River we see today has been cobbled together over time from other, pre-existing, river systems.

And most would agree that the configuration of the “old landscape”—when the regional tilt was more or less reversed, with the continental divide in California and the ocean somewhere near Four Corners—that ancient landscape must have played a role in what we see today. There must have been an earlier river (some call it the “California River”) that drained to the Northeast (rather than to the Southwest) and carved a canyon (now known to coincide



with the modern Grand Canyon in at least a couple places). But that earlier canyon was cut in rocks that are now altogether missing in the area occupied by the Grand Canyon, having been eroded away during the intervening time.

So while the general picture of what must have happened through time is now a bit more detailed than it was for Newberry, Powell, Dutton and others, much still remains unclear, and may never be completely understood.

I find this a fascinating story and one that will be of interest to many of you, as well. I suspect that some geologists, specialized in their own aspect of Colorado River and/or

Grand Canyon studies, will also find it a useful and concise review of the contributions of other scientists during the past century and a half.

Like other recent publications of the Grand Canyon Association, this is a beautiful book that shows a lot of effort went into it before it went off to the printers. Deserving special mention: numerous great photographs by the author and others; a host of diagrams by boatman Bronze Black that illustrate various ideas in the text; several sidebars that explain newer research tools, what they illuminate, and how they work; and a Foreword written Stephen Pyne. Missing, alas, are several illustrations by Bruce Aiken in the original edition.

Drifter Smith

Granite — continued from page 15.

WHAT TO EXPECT AND HOW YOU CAN BE INVOLVED

The final design of this project is still evolving; however, expect to see more concrete plans by the end of the fall. The start of the 2013 boating season should reveal positive changes at Granite Camp with the removal of some tamarisk and the addition of new native plants. Park staff will continue to provide updates on the project over the winter to the Grand Canyon River Guides and will present at the GTS next spring.

Please continue to be amazing stewards of the canyon and take time to visit the site and explore the project site, but be respectful of the monitoring wells, equipment, and new plantings. Continue to provide us with your candid opinions and ideas and consider joining us as a volunteer on one of our many trips over the

next year. Visit www.gcvolunteers for a list of upcoming backpacking trips to Granite Camp.

*Melissa McMaster, Todd Chaudhry,
Allyson Mathis, Jennifer Dierker & Steven Rice*

NOTE:

Melissa McMaster is an invasive plant biologist, Todd Chaudhry is the Watershed Stewardship Program Manager, Allyson Mathis is the Outreach Coordinator, Jennifer Dierker is an archeologist and Steven Rice is a hydrologist for the Division of Science and Resource Management, Grand Canyon National Park. Melissa may be reached at melissa_mcmaster@nps.gov.

For more information please visit <http://www.nps.gov/grca/naturescience/granite.htm>.

The project is funded via the Grand Canyon Association by a grant from the Nina Mason Pulliam Charitable Trust and by National Park Service Concession Franchise Fees.

Financials

GRAND CANYON RIVER GUIDES, INC.

DRAFT STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Fiscal year ending 6/30/12

Income

Foundation grants	\$	37,750.00
Membership income		30,106.66
General contributions		19,741.00
Circle of Friends		19,542.00
GTS income		18,672.61
Government grants		9,865.00
Sales (t-shirts, hats, etc...)		6,523.50
First aid income		3,717.00
Non-cash contributions		3,600.00
Memorial contributions		1,377.00
Fall Rendezvous income		480.00
Interest Income		294.60
Combined campaigns		277.00
Cost of goods sold		(3,432.95)

Total Income \$ **148,513.42**

Expenses

Payroll & benefits	\$	42,974.23
Contract labor		33,518.75
Printing		18,148.17
Rent		8,400.00
Postage		8,142.19
Food (GTS)		6,096.82
Outside services & outfitters		3,890.00
Insurance		3,423.11
Payroll taxes		3,107.21
Depreciation expense		2,391.00
Equipment rental		2,381.27
Travel & per diem		2,123.57
Office expenses & supplies		2,069.30
Telecommunications		1,746.25
Utilities		1,639.36
Honorarium		1,425.00
Professional fees		660.00
Meeting		550.52
Repairs & maintenance		503.92
Merchant fees		444.28
Other (bank charges, subscriptions)		284.08

Total Expenses \$ **143,919.03**

Net Income \$ **4,594.39**

GRAND CANYON RIVER GUIDES, INC.

DRAFT STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Fiscal year ending 6/30/12

Assets

Cash in checking/savings	\$	57,641
Postage & security deposits		1,930

Total Current Assets \$ **59,571**

Fixed Assets

Computer & office equipment	\$	42,111
Field equipment		6,001
Database		1,088
Website		4,863
Less depreciation		(45,005)

Net Fixed Assets \$ **9,058**

Liabilities & Equity \$ **351**

Accruals		867
Payroll liabilities		278
Restricted funds		67,133
Equity		

Total Liabilities & Equity \$ **68,629**

Major Contributors

July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012

GRAND CANYON RIVER GUIDES proudly presents the very long list of major contributors who supported our organization in numerous ways during this last fiscal year (*July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012*). Due to space considerations, this list does not reflect the five-year memberships or contributions under \$100 (including general contributions and Circle of Friends), of which there were many. Your support helps us to move forward and maintain a healthy and vital organization that is better equipped to protect and preserve the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River experience.

We apologize in advance to anyone we may have missed in the lists below. Please let us know. And thanks again, not only to those acknowledged here, but to each and every one of you who support our efforts and believe in GCRG. We appreciate that support more than we can express. Thanks to you all!

FOUNDATION, GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATE SUPPORT

Arizona Raft Adventures/Grand Canyon Discovery (general support, matching gifts)
 Camp Lotus (Circle of Friends)
 Ceres Foundation (general support)
 Chaco (general support)
 Colorado River and Trails (Circle of Friends)
 Cork N' Bottle (general support)
 Demaree Inflatable Boats (Circle of Friends)
 Grand Canyon Association (Guides Training Seminar)
 Grand Canyon Conservation Fund (Adopt-a-Beach, GTS, Adaptive Management Program)
 Hualapai Department of Cultural Resources (Circle of Friends)
 Inca Floats (Circle of Friends, general support)
 Jim and Patty Rouse Charitable Foundation (general support)
 John Blaustein Photography (Circle of Friends, general support)
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 U.S. Geological Survey (Adopt-a-Beach program cooperative agreement)
 Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program, advised by Mr. Guy M. Blynn (general support)

Walton Family Foundation (*Boatman's Quarterly Review*)
 Waterman Welding (Circle of Friends)
 Western River Expeditions (Circle of Friends)
 Westwater Books (general support)
 Whale Foundation (rent)

MEMORIAL & HONORARY CONTRIBUTIONS OR MEMBERSHIPS

In loving memory of Jim Lasich— From Betty Lasich, and Chris and Sam Dippold
In memory of Don Mason—From Joanne Nissen
In loving memory of Chet Kosinski who loved the river— From Irene Kosinski
In memory of Factor Grua—From David Breskin
To honor Troy Booker at the holidays—From Joanne Nissen
Thanks to Andy Hutchinson who helped out when the need arose—From Barry Morenz
In support of Latimer Smith who inspires us—From Joe & Danita Dunn

INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROGRAMS

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT—Richard Quartaroli
 GUIDES TRAINING SEMINAR—Anonymous

GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS (\$5,000 AND UP)

Martha Gaines & Russell Wehrle Memorial Foundation

GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS (\$1,000 TO \$4,999)

Arizona Raft Adventures/Grand Canyon Discovery
 Ceres Foundation
 Chaco
 Tides Foundation, on the recommendation of Mr. Drummond Pike
 Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program, advised by Mr. Guy M. Blynn
 Michael Wehrle
 Laurie Wilson (reduced rent for GCRG office)

GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS (\$500 TO \$999)

Steve Asadorian	Oscar Marx
John Gray	Gerald Powers
Mark Herring	Jim & Patty Rouse Charitable Foundation
Alex Klokke	

GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS (\$100 TO \$499)

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Greg Woodall

Attention Diamond Creek drivers: new Park Service rangers are patrolling the road—but they are friendly, and all ears if you have any questions!