

THE SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS.  
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Frank Pinkley, Superintendent, Blackwater, Ariz.

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We have had a prosperous year among the southwestern monuments so far as number of visitors is concerned, but we have been under the usual handicap of a totally inadequate force of men to receive the visitors and explain the hundreds of interesting points which we have at each of our monuments. Seventeen of the southwestern monuments had more visitors in the grand total this year than either Yellowstone or Yosemite national parks had last year, yet we were expected to furnish protection to the monuments and information to nearly two hundred thousand visitors with four full-paid and a dozen part-pay and temporary men. Think of trying to run the Yellowstone National Park on that basis!

Aliso Ruiz National Monument, in northwestern New Mexico, under the charge of Mr. Earl Morris had 8,323 visitors. We were able to spend some money in repairing walls and protecting this most interesting ruin during the year.

Capulin Mountain National Monument, in northeastern New Mexico, under Custodian Homer J. Farr, had a large number of visitors who enjoyed the drive to the top of this one of the most recently extinct volcanoes in the United States, over the new road which was constructed last year.

Carlsbad Cave National Monument, in southeastern New Mexico, is one of the newer monuments and the public is just learning to appreciate it. An easy trail has been constructed into the cavern and a seven hour trip was given visitors during the year.

Casa Grande National Monument, in south central Arizona, has been my headquarters during the year and two of us have received 16,543 visitors showing them around the ruins and through our museum. The prehistoric ruins which cover this reservation are notable as being the last standing ruins of their type in the United States. We were able to do some protection and repair work on the walls during the year.

Chaco Canyon National Monument, in northwestern New Mexico, is under the charge of Custodian C. A. Griffin.

As examples of prehistoric architectural skill, the Chaco Canyon ruins are without equal in the whole United States. The ruin of Pueblo Bonito alone, and it is but one of twenty major ruins within the boundaries of the monument, had between 700 and 1,000 rooms and has walls standing at present to a height of nearly 40 feet.

The National Geographic Society Pueblo Bonito Expedition has completed its sixth season of work at Pueblo Bonito Ruin under the leadership of Dr. Hall M. Judd. The Society has now expended about \$100,000.00 in the excavation and study of the ruins of Pueblo Bonito and Pueblo del Arroyo on this monument. We have spent about \$1,000 for protection from the elements, but have so far been able to get only a nominal salary to keep a man in charge.

El Morro National Monument lies 22 miles southeast of Gallup, New Mexico, and is under the charge of Custodian E. J. Vogt, of Hatch, New Mexico.

On the smooth face of the sandstone cliff of El Morro are the inscriptions of five of the early Spanish governors of New Mexico, as well as of many intrepid padres and soldiers who were among the first few Europeans to visit this part of the new world.

A good supply of clean water was developed at El Morro this year.

Gran Quivira National monument, under charge of Custodian W. H. Smith, in central New Mexico, is of especial interest because its ruins leap from the prehistoric down into the historic period. The pueblo ruins now on this monument were inhabited long before the coming of the Spaniards and the two missions were erected, one in 1628-1630 and the other between 1640 and 1650. The place was abandoned before the uprising of 1680.

Again during the last year excavation and repair work was carried on in cooperation with the American School of Archaeology, of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Hovenweep National Monument, in western Colorado and eastern Utah, is out of the general path of travel and the ruins reserved on this monument are not known or visited as much as they deserve. Future road construction will make them readily available and they will then come into their own.

Hovenweep Castle National Monument, lying in central Arizona under charge of Custodian Martin L. Jackson, of Camp Verde, is the most easily accessible cliff dwelling in a good state of preservation in the Southwest. We had hoped before this to put Mr. Jackson on a full salary and the 12,000 visitors who went through the Castle this year did more or less damage because we had no one in direct charge. We have thus far been unable to get the funds and must look forward to about 14,000 more visitors next year who will tear down, scratch names and hunt souvenirs in the finest cliff dwelling in the United States.

Natural Bridges National Monument is in southern Utah under the charge of Custodian Iona Johnson. This monument is reached by trail only. No money was expended at the monument during the past year but we plan trail improvements next year.

Havasji National Monument, in northern Arizona, is under the charge of Custodian John Katherill and the three fine cliff dwellings on the monument form a most interesting exhibit. Thus far visitors have not been numerous enough to this monument to demand a resident custodian.

Panago Square National Monument, located in southern Arizona, is under charge of Custodian J.E. McQuinn who receives a nominal salary. Here we have reserved a typical section of desert scenery which forms a wonderful contrast with the waving alfalfa fields and beautiful orange groves of the reclaimed desert which surrounds it under the Roosevelt Irrigation Project.

Petrified Forest National Monument, in northern Arizona, is under the charge of Custodian Wm. Carl Buehler, who joined our Service last April. Mr. Buehler had three temporary rangers assisting him during the summer months and they did the best they could to give service to the 81,000 visitors and protect the monument from vandalism. The greatest need at the Petrified Forest is for one permanent ranger and three more temporary rangers during the season of heavy traffic.

Pipe Spring National Monument, in northwestern Arizona, has no custodian, due to a lack of funds. Repair work here is going on at the rate of about \$200 per year and we have already made a great improvement in the locks of the place.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument, in southern Utah, the largest natural bridge in the world, has no custodian, and none is really necessary yet. It is reached only by trail and no money has yet been expended upon the monument.

Susquehanna National Monument, in southern Arizona, again touches the mission period in the history of the southwest. This mission was first visited by Padre Kino in 1691, and the present walls were erected about 1800. It is one of the most charming and interesting of the ruined missions in the United States. Some repair work was carried on during the past year.

Havasupai National Monument, under charge of Custodian J. C. Clarke, of Flagstaff, Arizona, had its usual number of visitors during the year. Havasupai contains some very interesting ruins belonging to a little known phase of the prehistoric culture of northern Arizona.

Tucson House National Monument, in southwestern Colorado, is one of our little known and little visited monuments. The ruins on this monument will have to be excavated before they can be appreciated by the visitors. When that is done, Tucson House will be one of our most interesting monuments.

The number of visitors at the various southwestern monuments during the past season has been as follows:

(Report by wire, night of Sept 20)