

SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

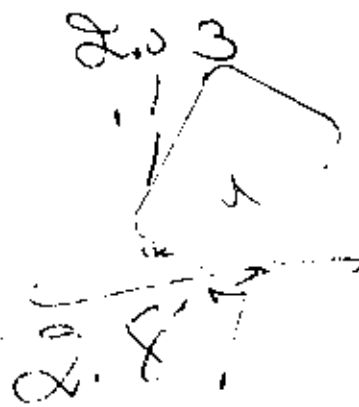
MONTHLY REPORT
APRIL 1934

CAPULIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT

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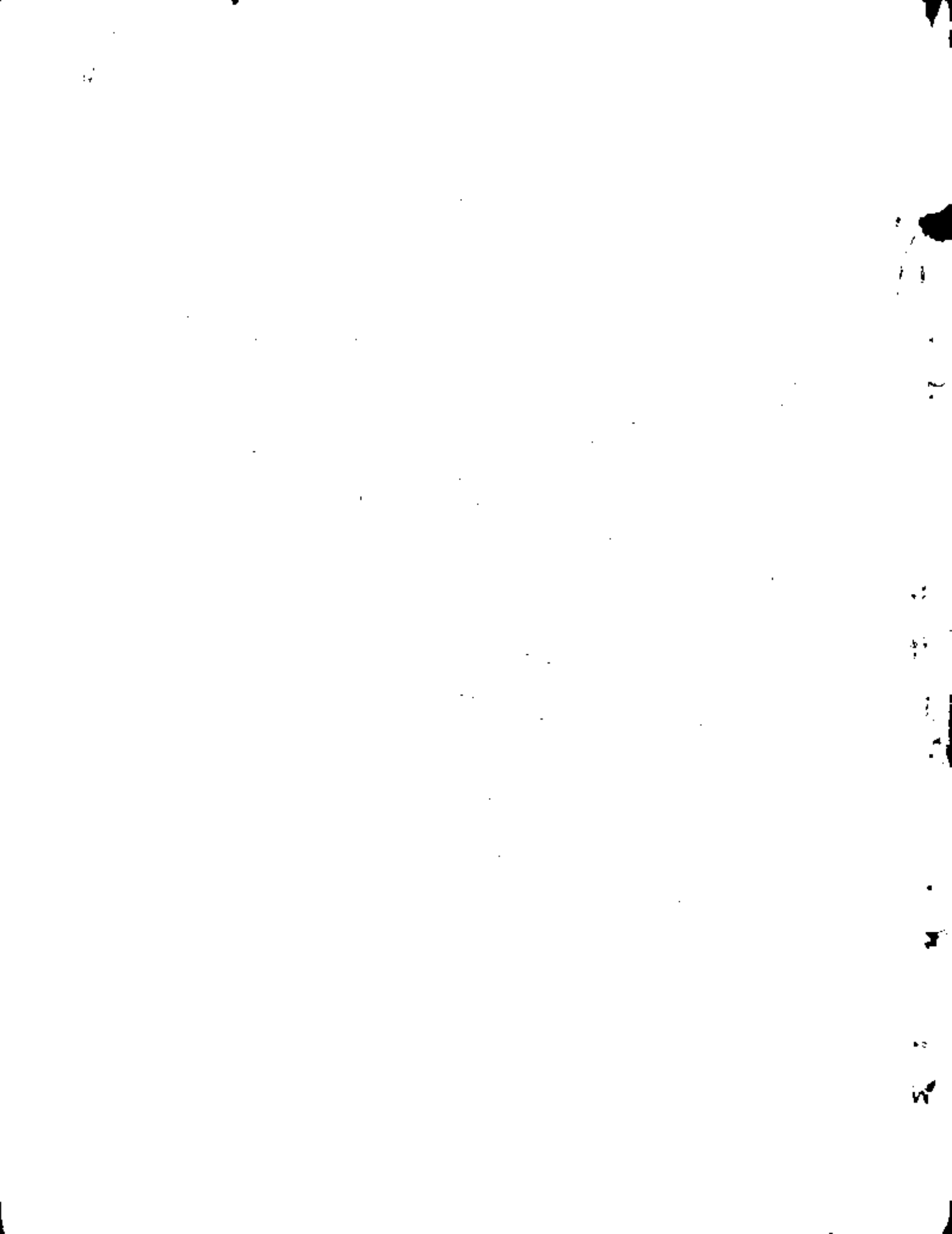
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CAPULIN MOUNTAIN

CAPULIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT

CHACO CENTER
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. Box 26176
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87125



SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

MONTHLY REPORT
MARCH, 1934

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

Coolidge Arizona, May 1, 1934.

The Director,
National Park Service,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

As the time has now come to report on our activities for the month of April, we feel in future years we will remember this month as the "End of the Civil Works" much in the same way as our Navajos who still refer to their slow march from Canyon de Chelly to Fort Sumner, or Bosque Redondo, New Mexico, in the early days, as "The Big Walk". It will require several weeks, however, for completing the important matters of final reports, cleaning up outstanding vouchers and obligations, and in other ways closing the books, and looking back in perspective at what has been accomplished.

Several of our monuments with Public Works allowances are already getting their work well under way. Accounts of progress in these projects will be found under the individual reports of Aztec Ruins, Chaco Canyon and Casa Grande.

The past winter has been remarkable in that the various Civil Works projects were held up very little because of inclement weather. Reports from the regions of New Mexico and northern Arizona give us encouragement as to general conditions on the range. How well these fine prospects for grass and range will hold out as Spring and Summer come on, remain to be seen. There has been a decided dearth of precipitation in the form of rain and snow during the winter. A few rains during the Spring and Summer, however, may tide us over until Fall better than we're expecting.

Summer travel will be making itself felt in our northern monuments during the coming month. With the let down of all of this rush of Civil Works, we want the boys at all of the monuments to meet this rising number of visitors with the same old brand of good service.

The reports from the field follow, beginning with some of the old time news from El Morro:

EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT:

E. Z. Vogt, Custodian.

"The past month has seen the closing of the C.W.A. Program at

El Morro. Up to the last minute there was the same hum of doing things which the men showed here from the very start.

"We had to make careful decisions on what we should do and what to drop. The great fill in front of the water cove is finished and planted; the 265 steps are carved up and over the great cliff with little left to be done; the fence and cattleguard are completed; the box canyon is cleaned of brush; the erosion control dams are done; a great quantity of building rock has been hauled and nicely stacked like cords of wood for future use; and the archeological party is winding up its study of the dead. Obviously, the loose ends were the clean-up at our entrance of concrete bags, brush used as camp protection by our workers, and odds and ends here and there. During the last three days I put three men and a team in the Box Canyon and they finished the Indian Well which was discovered during the program. It was dug deep, lined with galvanized iron culvert-end below and built up with stones, with steps leading down for those who want to drink. The whole well was drained against damage by flood.

"Travel has increased this month, now that danger of storms is over. But the greatest increase we had was on the day of the Ramah P. T. A., a complimentary picnic to the teachers of McKinley County. On this April 14, by 11:00 o'clock, people began arriving and by noon there were between 125 and 150 persons there, including teachers and their friends.

"On the day before the affair, the P.T.A. of Ramah turned over to me 20 lbs. of pinto beans, two pounds of "jamon salado", or salt pork, 20 pounds of fresh beef, a string of chili, 4 lbs. of coffee, flour, baking powder, lard, salt and sugar. From the Spanish American workers we had employed during the winter we selected two of the old-time sheep herders who had spent more time in sheep camps than they had with their families. They, being experienced camp cooks, built great fires in the center of a cleared circle 15 feet in diameter, to avoid grass fires, and put the beans to boil on the live coals which soon accumulated. After nightfall underground cooking holes 3 feet wide and 2 feet deep were lined with hot coals and the beans in 50 lb lard cans were carefully lowered into the holes and completely covered with the coals. Just before covering for the night, salt pork, nicely diced in cubes, was added so that the seasoning progressed as they cooked all night. The chili was made by hand-kneaded chili from the ristra and added to the fried meat. Coffee was made in two 50 gallon cans.

"We then arranged convenient plants raised table high for the cream, milk, cakes and for the eating utensils. At 12 o'clock,

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Eugene Lambson, President of the P. T. A., called the crowd together to see the beans dug out of their steaming hole. Many, though westerners for many years, had never seen how we cook while we sleep in sheep and cow camps of the Frontier. They were intensely interested, and became more so when the beans were uncovered and they smelled their fine aroma.

"In a few minutes all passed along, cafeteria style, and were served with generous helpings of beans, chili, potato salad, coffee and hot rolls which we kept warm on great stones 2 feet by 4 feet long under which we had placed live coals. These warming stones also kept the chili and coffee warm after they were taken off the fire.

"Two men were busy all the while turning out hot tortillas from their Dutch ovens. It was useless to try to keep up with the rate at which they ate the hot bread but both Andros Gurule and Esteban Chavez gave them all a chance to see how it was done and they were given many a chance to eat the hot bread which were preferred to the nice rolls from Ramah. It is surprising how many people do not know what a Dutch oven is. They think that they are either the out-door cooking ovens one sees in Spanish or Indian villages or they think they are the de-horned type of iron kettles without a flanged lid sold on the market

"After a hearty meal which was cooked and served at the foot of the saddle trail up the north face of El Morro in the Rincon de Encino (Oak Cove), a short program was held with School Principal Sainsbury in charge. Mrs. Reat, the County Superintendent of Schools, spoke; "Fair New Mexico" was sung by the crowd, and I was introduced for an historical line-up on the old story of El Morro. We then proceeded, the entire group meantime having been augmented by the teachers from the Indian Schools at Zuni, led by Superintendent Trotter, and some more teachers from Fort Wingate, up the trail to the ruins, then across and along the carved steps to the great south rim. The wind, meanwhile, had come up, and developed into the strongest gale I have ever faced. Many were alarmed; children of whom there were very few, had to cling to heavier persons to avoid being blown off the cliff. Going down the east face into the shelter of the caves was a great relief, however, all realized that they had taken part in an unusual adventure something of a thrill which comes to few lives in their ordinary course. I was impressed with the attention shown as I explained the old inscriptions and the absorbing interest they took in the monument. I feel that we made many friends that day of people who had been to El Morro but perhaps who had never been up over the cliff and had never been prepared by that journey for the Indian and Spanish story.

"That wind meant something for in the next three days we had almost incessant rain which practically filled our water reservoir

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and put more moisture in the ground than any rain I have ever seen at this time of year. Travel became all but impossible owing to deep mud.

"I have had time since the close of our program to pencil afresh that old inscription on the south face and give it a careful coating of Dri-wall. It is always somewhat alarming to paint those hallowed old inscriptions with paraffin paint for at first the inscription and the rock around it is so changed looking. But in a few hours the paraffin preservative sinks into the sandstone and dries off so that a natural appearance is given.

"While tracing the Don Juan Onate Inscription, the oldest one dated 1606, I thought of the discrepancy there in the date since Onate passed really in 1605, and want to change the 6 to a 5, but even though the line is very faint, perhaps, as you say, we should not tamper with any date which we know has stood as 1606 since Lieutenant Simpson first saw the Inscription in 1849 and so read and copied it in his book.

"Tommy Williamson who missed some of his time while working under the program has been making up his time at the Rock by concretizing the tops of a few weak steps, irrigating our transplanted trees in the Rincon, building some trail and helping out with the visitors. I am exceedingly glad to have him there, for despite the fact that we thought the agitation of homesteader farmers for the use of the water in the cove had stopped, I find there are several who threaten to trespass and get water anyway. We will not permit this at all since in getting the water they would drive over our planted fill and cause fresh erosion but someone must be there until this difficulty subsides. Under the FERA I have noted that farmers can develop water on their own places and pay for the work and expense with labor on their places. Being a close friend of Homer Powers who is heading the FERA up for the State, I am trying to bring about the development of waters on the very farms of these folks though they do not realize that this project is in mind for them. This will relieve the feeling that they should continue to be permitted to haul house and stock water from our Monument. They contend, but I think wrongly, that we will have more water than we can use in our reservoir and that it will run over and cause erosion in our fill. But, we are already irrigating our trees from the reservoir and plan to siphon more of it right along to insure the growth of what we have planted.

"The most startling thing I have to tell you is that we are actually and truly getting a road to El Morro from Gallup. As the

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result of the three days I spent with Mr. Glen Macey, State Highway Engineer, during which time we visited Crownpoint, Pueblo Bonito, Aztec, the new Aztec-Gobernador-Chama Road, then back through Farmington, Gallup, Ramah and El Morro, I have been asked to serve as Acting Engineer of one month's work which Mr. Macey is paying for through State funds. I have less than \$1,000 to spend for 38 miles of road but we are making the dirt fly with the borrowed Caterpillar-60 and grader from McKinley County equipment. After blading off the road from Gallup to Ramah we set new blades on the grader and now have the machinery already throwing up the grade over a straightened course which I staked out to the northwest corner of the Department of Commerce landing field 3 miles west of El Morro where we take up the course of the State Highway Survey made last winter.

"By liberal use of telephone and car I have been able to get \$500 worth of Navajo labor through Mr. S. F. Stacher, Indian Agent of Crownpoint who sent his engineer, Mr. Rust, over to set some Navajos to work with fresnos and teams to make fills, plow a few difficult places and place culverts. Mr. Baldowski, who has charge of the Beacon Lights and airports of the Department of Commerce, has agreed to furnish some cement and is wiring to get permission to pay for the \$175 worth of gas and oil which the tractor will eat in two weeks. If I can effect that saving I can get more done with the grader. Mr. Trotter of the Zuni Agency has promised to grade up, drain and fix the bridges on the Reservation and to maintain the road after this is done over that 20 miles of road. After we get the road built to El Morro we will transfer the machinery between the north line of the Reservation and Gallup where we will put in two weeks in grading up and placing the 20 culverts which have laid there beside the road for three years.

"This is the first experience I have had in engineering a road and I hope to give a good account and get the maximum done so that when Mr. Macey comes out to see the work that he may empower us to go on east of El Morro and finish the 12 miles of road to connect up with the finished Forest Service and CCC road which comes out 30 miles from Grants.

"The authorization to do this road work, a thing we have been working and praying for for many years, came over our newly installed telephone, the first phone ever erected south of Ramah and the first call over the new phone.

"I have been trying to decide what it was that so interested Mr. Macy and softened his heart. It was either the fine meal we had with

EL MORRO CONT'D

Custodian Julian at Pueblo Bonito or the meals that he had here at our house. At Pueblo Bonito Mr. J. B. Hamilton, Assistant Engineer, met us with Mr. Julian and we went over the course of the road through Chaco Canyon and was very willing to cooperate in building as Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Julian and Mr. Richey would like the road. The great ruins there were newly impressive and Chetro Ketl sent a spell up our spines which I never will forget. Leaving Chaco, we took the fine road Mr. Julian improved so effectively with his CWA group and at Aztec we made a visit long enough to see what Johnwill Paris had done and discovered. Very attractive changes have been made at Aztec and the finds are most interesting.

"County CWA Inspector C. W. Garrett visited our monument and went over our projects in detail and was given a supply of pictures to illustrate his report. He said that his El Morro portion would be the most interesting in the entire county. Soon after he left, I had a wire from State CWA Engineer Howard asking for photographs such as he had seen in Miss Reeves' office so I am supplying him photos for the State report. I am now working on my combined report of the CWA work and hope to have it in your hands by the 1st.

"The carved El Morro signs made in oak plank with vermilion lettering following the Gov. Nieto style of letters carved on the cliff, were hung on April 12, both at Grants and at Gallup. Oak uprights 14 feet long, brought from the Zuni Mountains, with a cross bar support mortised in and braced by attractive structural iron work, support the signs which are about 4 by 3 in size. They are very attractive but unfortunately they cannot be read. The vermilion coloring in the letters carved on the dark oak does not show up at all. And so far as our work being successful in the way of a directional sign is concerned, it is a failure. This can be remedied however by employing more contrasting colors and I am hoping Mr. Richey will soon come and suggest the right thing to do to make our signs effective. The sign at Gallup was set in concrete but the one at Grants is set but temporarily and will be changed and set in concrete as soon as the road changes there are decided and finished.

"A fresh cowhide of a steer, stolen and butchered, was found just west of our monument in a rattle snake den which I often visit to study the snakes. It is a very little known place but some Navajos looked down in the lava hole about 10 feet deep and found the hide. The brand and ears were cut off to obliterate sign of ownership and the hide hidden there where it was unlikely to be found. I have been working with the Cattle Inspector on the quiet trying to locate the thieves who apparently took the beef to Grants and sold it. So far the owner of the beef has not been located.

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"On the 21st, five hours behind their schedule and after I had waited all afternoon at the Ice Cave for them, Chief Engineer Kittredge and Assistant Engineer Hamilton arrived at my home. I had given them up. They were delayed by bad luck and mountain roads. Mr. Hamilton showed Mr. Kittredge the Ice Cave as well as the inscriptions and erosion and fills at El Morro, and even took him over our carved trail. We were glad to see them but regretted that we did not contact them as planned and Mrs. Vogt was somewhat put out because they had to eat the left-overs of the supper when they arrived.

"That evening, we discussed further work at El Morro and we decided we would try to get further work under FERA set-up. A program is now being prepared for you which we hope you will agree with and be able to put through our State Administration. Mr. Hamilton, who is especially adept at figuring out costs of projects, is working out the details and will send them on in within a few days.

"Since the CWA crowd has gone I find birds and wild life increasing and becoming much more evident. Our fence is practically rabbit-proof but we have evidently enclosed some rabbits when we closed this fence, for I see quite a few.

"We hope when you come to give us a "vuelta" that you will be able to travel a new road and a good one, the building of which is now engrossing me in addition to my other work. With kind regards, Come siempre, E.Z. Vogt."

Thus endeth a report from "Easy" Vogt that is one that makes history. If you have glanced through "Easy's" account of cooking beans 'a la cow-camp' style, beginning page 2, next to last paragraph, turn back and re-read it. Here's an account of something reflecting the spirit of the Old West.

Hosteen John Wetherill, whose general report begins on page A of the Supplement to this report, also describes some episodes having to do with the Navajos and when John speaks on Navajos, it's worth the attentive ear of anybody seeking reliable, first-hand knowledge about Indians. John is the fellow who springs "Witchcraft" on us as the latest of a thousand problems in CWA that have faced us at one time or the other. I here make notice of Hosteen John's report together with Vogt's for John was down here at Headquarters a few days ago and may not get back in time to produce a report for this section.

GRAN QUIVIRA NATIONAL MONUMENT: W. H. Smith, Custodian.

"Dear Boss:-As report time has rolled around again, I'll see what has happened that might interest you. First of all, I am somewhat discouraged as to the visitor outlook. This month we show a decrease compared with the previous month and with the same month last year. I find I have registered only 207 visitors entering the monument in 47 cars, during the past month.

"Although the visitors were less in number than usual, I cannot say that they were less interested in the Monument, nor were they less easy to entertain. Our list shows several distinguished visitors among whom we find Mr. Edmund B. Rogers, Superintendent of Rocky Mountain National Park, under date of April 11; Mr. Lewis T. McKinney, formerly of the Carlsbad Caverns, registered April 14; and Mr. F. A. Kittredge, Chief Engineer and W. G. Attwell, Associate Engineer, April 18, both of whom were very much interested in the future development of our monument.

"We have had another month of beautiful weather here except for the past week which has been cloudy a great deal of the time and very threatening of rain. We failed to get the rain which is very badly needed here. The farmers haven't enough moisture for planting and enough rain to make the grass come out wouldn't be objected to by stockmen. This past week of cloudy weather is probably one of the factors responsible for the drop in visitors who feared to get off of the main thoroughfares.

"Our CWA program wound up here April 5 leaving us with some unfinished road and the parking area uncompleted. Although the parking area is incomplete, it will accommodate the public and will answer the greater part of our need until such time as it can be completed. Also the road is finished as to grading but the lower portion that had been left unsurfaced is rather bad and there is some minor work to be done all along such as the roll and shouldering it out. But in its present condition, it is much better than it was prior to this work and it would be but a small matter to finish it now. I am greatly elated over this as it will give the monument an appearance of a well kept institution as well as afford a needed accommodation for the public. Also, think of the many distressed people who were helped through all of this program! All in all, Boss, I feel that it has been a great thing. Sincerely yours, W. H. Smith." And here ends a short but good report from Mr. Smith. With a swivel chair and a stenographer to dictate to, W. H. might well have given us a few more pages.

CHACO CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT HURST R. JULIAN, Custodian.

"This report is being written at the Superintendent's Office at Coolidge, Arizona, and consequently without the aid of the notes

CHACO CANYON, CONTD.

which are taken throughout the month, the information from the register, and other necessary data, which go into the making of a monthly report. The number of visitors and the states represented must be left for the May report. However, a general summary of the events of the month will be given from memory.

"The C.W.A. Program is finished with the exception of the monthly report which is almost completed. The P.W.A. Boundary Fencing Project is in operation with four men working. Little fencing will be done, however, as there are but a few hundred dollars in this fund, and the most of it will be expended in all probability in the getting ready for the actual construction of the fence. The right-of-way for the fence is being cleared and the lines are marked so that as little difficulty as possible will be experienced by the construction crews.

"Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Hamilton were at the Chaco Sunday the 22nd and gave the C.W.A. projects their final inspection. They were both very much interested in the fencing plans and the results of the experiments on wall capping which were mentioned in the report for last month. Plans were considered for arresting the gradual movement of the four-story north wall of Pueblo Bonito which was also reported last month. No doubt, they will make recommendations on these important matters in the immediate future.

"While making plans for the fencing of the monument, a trip was made to the Mesa Fajada by Louie Kirk and myself. Like practically everyone who has seen the unusual butte, our curiosity was aroused to the extent that we paused to speculate upon the much discussed problem of exploring its summit. Many conflicting stories have been told, some to the effect that the ascent was possible while other seasoned and experienced climbers were positive that no person had ever been able to scale it. I have known of a number of unsuccessful attempts having been made to reach the top, and had planned my own assault upon several occasions but had never had the opportunity to make the attempt.

"Mr. Kirk and myself decided to do a bit of exploring for ourselves. We circled the mesa and after two attempts, managed to climb up through a crack on the west side and reach the lower bench. Here we found a broken piece of board which told us that we were not the first to get to the half-way point.

"Being unable to get higher, we explored this bench and discovered the ruins of a small Kiva. Working our way around the mesa from left to right we reached the east side where we discovered the ruins of a few houses, and the remaining portion of the board. Someone had carried the plank along with them and, placing it against the cliff, had evidently climbed the board. We were able to get to the

CHACC CONTD

next level without using the board, and by a route considered less dangerous.

"From this level we scrambled to the next and discovered the names of two Spanish-American shepherders. Finally, reaching the top we found another piece of board which seemed to have been broken from the one previously mentioned, but there was a name on it which was recognized by Mr. Kirk as being that of a cowboy who had been working for Richard Wetherill at the time Mr. Wetherill was killed by an Indian.

"In a sheltered spot we found three names carved in the stone; Richard Wetherill, A. Hrdlicka, and Matteson (if my memory serves me correctly);-the date, 1899. There was also a more recent undated name, that of a local person. Wetherill and Matteson were early explorers and Indian traders, and it is my opinion that the A. Hrdlicka was the great anthropologist with whom we are all familiar.

"The next day we made a water-proof box and put a small pad, with a pencil attached, in it. With the aid of a clothes-line we got the box to the top of the mesa. A few lines were written in the pad explaining the significance of the inscribed names and an appeal was made to future climbers to respect this spot and preserve its archeological and natural features for those who might have the temerity to follow in their footsteps.

"While inspecting the boundary survey and making plans for the proposed fencing, a small but excellently preserved cliff dwelling was discovered. Sheep herders had carved their names in several places on the ruins and a particularly attractive stone threshold had been carved and cut in several places. Perhaps before another month has passed we will have a box with a register in it for these ruins.

"Mr. Harold Harkness of Farmington, N.Mex., made a valuable contribution to our museum collection. He was doing the engineering work on a project near Shiprock, and happened upon an Indian workman tearing a human body from the earth. To the Indian, this body was just a "quantity" that must be removed, but to Mr. Harkness it was a museum specimen. Mr. Harkness relieved the workmen at this particular place but was unable to save the buckskin sack in which the body had been buried. However, nearby was another burial that seems to have had peculiar characteristics. The body was folded up and placed in a striped cloth container. The cloth was evidently of cotton. It seems as though the head had been removed, the abdomen opened, and the head placed in a cradle made from the skin of the abdominal cavity. If this observation is correct,

possibly there may be some scientific interest in the find."

The account about climbing to the top of this mesa reminds us of the many times stories come out about the "first to scale this, and that mountain". Mr. Julian points out Hrdlicka's name, believed to be that of the famous anthropologist, who reached the top in 1899. Many of our areas 'never seen by white man' have, in many instances, been quite thoroughly looked over by geologists of the United States Geological Survey. Makes us think the cry of adventurers of the future will be "Oh, for new mountains to scale for the first time, and new areas to discover!"

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT:

Leonard Heaton, Acting Custodian.

"Dear Boss: Another month has flown by and reports will be due your office in a few days from your many national monuments, so here comes my contribution for April.

"I plan to make two records of the travel this tourist season; one for the tourists who come to see the Fort on their Park to Park and Monument to Monument visits; the other will be just the count of the local travel without segregating as to states. This month showed a good increase in visitors out to see the monument.

Record No. 1
(Visitors to the Fort)
N. P. S.----- 4
Arizona-----37
Utah-----31
California-----11
Colorado----- 3
TOTAL-----87

Record No. 2
(Local Travel)
Total for month-----617

TOTAL RECORD NO. I----- 87
" " No. II-----617

MONTH TRAVEL TOTAL----704

"On April 2nd, Old Man Winter paid us a visit, staying until April 4th. With him he brought snow, hail, rain and frost enough to kill most of the fruit and the first of the leaves to come out. There was more snow on the ground on April 3rd than we have had at any one time during the past winter. The Weather Man repented of his doings on the 2nd and 3rd by giving us a very good rain on April 16th and 17th, and warm days that surely brought out the green leaves and early Spring flowers.

"About the question of water: I have been wondering whether anything is going to be done about it this year? Mr. Langley, Mr. Cowell and I agreed that the best place for the division box would be on the west end of the pools. This will give us a head so we can get the water to the upper end of the camp ground for irrigation of the trees and to any other place below the Fort.

PIPE SPRING CONTD

I have heard many times this winter and spring about the Indian Service buying three miles of 4-inch piping to carry off the Reservation the 1/3 of the water allotted to the cattlemen and that it would be only a week or so until it was here. The local Indian Agent says the pipe will be in by May 15th and that they will have an Engineer in at that time to install the division. It's none of my business, I suppose, but I can't help saying that a lot of needless money will be spent in getting a 4-inch pipe to carry the stockmen's 1/3 of the water when the whole 3/3 can get through a 2-inch pipe without cramping it in the least. I have tested it several times just to see if the water needed a larger pipe to carry it. I have placed the 2" pipe in the rock ditch just below the spring and hardly the top of the pipe was covered by the water backing up before it could all get through the pipe.

"The outlet from the pools is a 3" cast iron pipe which will carry the water to the bottom of the division box that is being designed by Engineer Cowell. I am still of the opinion that I will have some trouble in keeping the meadow watered with just 1/3 of the water running all of the time without using the flood system of irrigation. However, I shall do the very best I can.

"There has been a bit of excitement among the stockmen these past two months. It seems that a gang of cattle thieves that had been working in this section for the past few years got drunk sometime in February and began to accuse each other of cheating one-another. This lead one of their gang to squeal on the bunch to the officers. This in turn has lead to the arrest of 7 men with 3 to 6 charges against them. The officers reported that the remains of beef that had been stolen were found in several places and estimated that about 75 beef had been killed by these men. We hope justice can be given such men if they are in that kind of business.

"On April 9th, a nine pound boy arrived here to help with the monument work. Mrs. Heaton and the baby are getting along just fine.

"About all that is left to be added to this report is that on April 29th, I sent in the last CWA report that has been called for up to date; at least this is the last report I know of. My only hope is that there have been no great mistakes made in the administration of the C.W.A. at Pipe Spring National Monument. Sincerely yours, Leonard Heaton, Acting Custodian."

Well, reading that third paragraph above of Leonard's makes one admit "The West is still wild". Vogt around El Morro seems to have had some of the same kind of excitement.

On Sunday April 29th, Leonard's monument made the first page of the Arizona Republic in an article written by our good friend Harvey L. Mott. A fine article of more than a complete column composed by Mott on the occasion of the visit of the "Friendly Survey of Arizona" at Pipe Spring.

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT:

M. O. Evenstad, Acting Custodian

"Dear Boss:- Another month has somehow slipped by and report time is here again. The travel this month totaled 440. Our Sunday travel is fast increasing, a good deal of it coming from local sources, consisting mostly of people who know how to spend a Sunday to good advantage. There's always a fair sprinkling of out-of-state cars, however. Courier cars arrive almost daily, sometimes several in one day. The road certainly contributes to make a trip here more enjoyable on account of eliminating the need for the coming in on the wearisome foot trail.

"As yet, we are not organized to handle travel properly. Up to this time, the Acting Custodian's time has been pretty well taken up with procurement and other duties in connection with the two programs we have had, namely, E.C.W. and C.W.A. However, the termination of the E.C.W. program with the prospect of getting a man for the E.C.W. procurement, it is hoped that we soon can give the public some attention.

"I have a plan, which, if approved, would give us some control of the traffic as soon as cars enter the Canyon floor. On account of having the camp here, I have made an arrangement to have a man of the C.C.C. personnel always on duty at the office for the purpose of answering fire calls, over the phone. This man will be on the job all through the fire season. I desire to have a temporary office building located some little distance below the C.C.C. camp, where all traffic entering the Canyon must pass. At present, our office is located on one of the public utility operator's cabins near the hotel. This temporary office building will serve as office, telephone central, and checking station combined. The C.C.C. man referred to would be able to take care of registering visitors, handing out publicity pamphlets, keeping the grounds clean, and attending to other duties which would allow me to give more time to actual educational contacts to the public in the way of field trips. This arrangement would give us an accurate count of visitors and would enable us to keep traffic under better control. If I judge correctly, the coming season will be the biggest in travel that the monument has ever had.

"As you already know, the C.C.C. Camp will be continued here during the coming summer. The third enrollment period commenced April 1st, the second period having automatically terminated on March 31st. This might be a good time to briefly summarize some of the more important accomplishments since Camp N.M.-1 came into existence last fall: We had a number of projects on the program, some of them small and some of them rather large. By far the largest project was the building of a road leading into the Frijoles Canyon from the end of the road up on the mesa. This road is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, built to standard width of 22 feet, and from a point where the road begins to drop off into the Canyon, the roadway runs almost solidly through the commonly called tufa rock. The original E.C.W. Program

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contemplated a 12 foot wide truck trail; with the inauguration of the C.W.A. Program we were able to get the roadway widened to standard 22 foot ~~width~~ width. The road is now practically completed so far as the actual construction is concerned, with about half its distance landscaped on shoulders and slopes. The widening of the road from the 12 foot truck trail standard to the 22 foot width must be credited entirely to the C.W.A. Program and makes the road a real highway. As a safety factor the wider road is very important, especially along the cliff side where the road drops off into the Canyon. A 12 foot road there would have been far from safe, especially for people not familiar with the road. The maximum grade is along this part and is only 8%. We are rather proud of this road both from its appearance and its utility and the fact that it gives the public a way of getting into the Canyon without resorting to the wearisome walk up and down the foot trail.

"Another project completed was a 6,500 foot pipe line, for furnishing the various utilities in the Canyon with a handy and plentiful supply of water. The line is of 2-inch pipe, bought with E.C.W. funds; the labor was practically all done by C.W.A. workers. This was accomplished in a comparatively short period of time, and insured the C.C.C. Camp, hotel and ranger station with a good supply of water free from any chance of contamination.

"About 1 mile of trail was reconstructed leading to the Upper and Lower Falls of El Rito de los Frijoles. About one half mile of new trail was built above the Ceremonial Cave. Renovation of the ranger cabin was started and is still under way at this time.

"Although there were certain drawbacks in the working out of the C.W.A. Program, mostly due to the lack of time in preparing for it, the fact remains that the inauguration of this emergency program enabled us to accomplish much. Projects were completed that would have taken years to bring about in the ordinary manner, and at the same time giving people a means of a living throughout the winter. The Chairman of the C.W.A. Committee for this county told me, about a month after we had started our C.W.A. work here, that our program at Bandelier had absorbed practically all of their relief cases; that this work had solved a real problem of relief for their county. I only hope that these people will be able to pick up necessary work from other sources. Our program officially ended on April 19. With very few exceptions, the men proved to be good and willing workers and seemed happy of the thought of working for a living and not having to resort to asking for relief. I think we got a return of 100 cents on every dollar that we spent for C.W.A. labor at this monument this winter.

"Many of the projects that we had programmed were not even begun and these and others have been made a part of our summer program. The most important of these are trail-building, ruins repair and

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and fencing certain areas of the Monument. The end of the enrollment period on March 31st reduced the camp personnel through automatic expiration of enrollments, to a little more than one-half of the normal strength. Re-enrollments during the month has brought the company strength up into the neighborhood of 190 men.

"Several improvements have been made lately for the recreation of the men. An educational director is now a part of the camp's personnel. An old field, near the camp, was converted into a baseball diamond, leveling it off with grader drawn by a tractor. The boys built up a good ball team, and there will probably be several teams organized in the camp. Several good games have been played with teams from neighboring ~~camp~~ towns. Two tennis courts are being built on the camp's grounds, one to be a clay court, the other to be coated with asphalt. The New Mexico State Highway Department donated the cilled material for the latter.

"The weather has continued quite dry throughout the month. No time was lost on account of weather. Several little showers came up, but nothing that looked like a good rain, which is something which the country badly needs. However, there have been local showers reported in several places, which were badly needed, especially on grazing lands. Several showers have fallen in Santa Fe and immediate vicinity, but a general rain is what we are still looking for.

"Several Park Service officials have visited the Monument since the last report was sent in. Ben H. Thompson of the Wild Life Division visited here on March 27 and 28. In company with Lyle Bennett of the Landscape Division, we spent the entire day of March 28th on an exploration hike up the mesa with a view of getting some glimpses of some wild life. Three deer were seen, as well as several signs of turkeys. We found where Alamo Canyon was a place for the nesting of a species of duck hawk, or falcon. There were numerous tracks of domestic stock, and I was still more impressed with the necessity of having some of the monument boundaries fenced. I discussed with Mr. Thompson several phases of the Wild Life situation, including the question of the re-introduction of beaver. This question has also been informally discussed with the State Game Commission.

"Mr. Kittredge, Chief Engineer with Associate Engineer Attwell spent a part of two days here last week, making certain inspections of some of the projects under way or completed. They left for Capulin after which Mr. Attwell returned for a stay of several days, leaving yesterday.

"While Paul Reiter, archeologist at the monument this winter

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under C.W.A., and the acting custodian were away making a study of Tsankawi Ruins on the detached portion of Bandelier, we found where Mr. Edmund B. Rogers, Superintendent of Rocky Mountain National Park had made the monument a short visit during our absence. I am sorry to have missed meeting him on his visit here.

"We have lined up a pretty large program for the coming season and we hope to accomplish many things that we were unable to, during the short 4 1/2 months constituting the first camp period at this monument. Sincerely yours, M.O. Evenstad, Acting Custodian."

"P.S. I was certainly glad to find out that we were back in the National Park Service again. This ~~ONPHER~~ did not have the right sound somehow, and made you feel that you had lost something when they took out the "National Park Service". Anyway, as Miss Story said, we will not have to change our "NPS" uniform insignias."

Bandelier has suddenly become of age in problems of administration with the completion of the new road bringing people to the floor of the Canyon. Formerly, people found it necessary to leave their cars on the Canyon rim and walk down the 1/2 mile trail, a thing that automatically prevented about 1/2 to 3/5 from getting into the Canyon. Too, people could be not at the one point at the foot of the trail and taken, or directed, to the various ruins. With this road, a whole set of new problems have come up for this summer including (1) automobile traffic; (2) thousands more visitors than ever before; (3) longer times visitors can spend in the Canyon which will mean a tendency for them to scatter more generally over trails in all directions; (4) increased fire dangers; (5) greater problems in camp site, parking area and utility cleanups; (6) greater problem of vandalism to ruins, and many others. Bandelier could, from the start this summer, keep a personnel of from three to four or five as busy as any three or more people anywhere in the parks and monuments of the Service.

TUBACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT: George L. Boundey, Custodian.

"Visitors for the month total 899. Because of winter visitors returning to their homes, our numbers have dropped considerably. Regular summer weather seems to be coming and the winter wheat is beginning to turn yellow, ready for threshing.

"I think the work started here under C.W.A. will be completed under FERA. The county officials in Nogales say that they will furnish the men if we can handle the supplies necessary in carrying out the project. I think we have everything necessary on hand except some straw for adobes and team hire for hauling of sand and gravel, and etc.

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"We have had the usual number of artists painting at the Mission this Spring and Winter and some very good canvasses have been turned out. New York parties are going to put in a number of sightseeing busses for use on the Border and running into Mexico. They say it will be possible to take in the Kino Chain of Missions during a single trip out of Tucson.

"Chief Clerk Miller and wife of the Headquarters at Casa Grande National Monument paid us a short visit one Sunday. Mr. Kittredge, Chief Engineer, and Engineer Attwell, both of the San Francisco Office, paid us a short visit last Saturday Afternoon. It was my day off, and I'm sorry I did not see them.

"Neighbors in the vicinity are very anxious to have a power line come down the highway in front of the Mission. They seem to think that if we were to go after it, they would surely get it. I told the power line officials how much we would like their power, and then sicked them onto the Boss; I hope he doesn't hold any grudge against me.

"The Sonora Pigeons are here in force but for the first time since I have been on the Border they have not paired and gone to nesting. They still hold in large flocks and the mating calls are not heard. Sincerely, George."

WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT

Dr. H. S. Colton, Custodian.

"The C.W.A. Projects at the Citadel and Wupatki ended with a bang on April 12. The two camps were dismantled and the ruins abandoned to the Navajos and to the tourists. How much of the good work will remain in a few months is a subject for speculation. At Wupatki, the building built by the Museum of Northern Arizona for a Mess Hall and kitchen was left and locked. It it was stored lumber and cement left over from the Projects; we pray daily for a ranger before it is too late ;

"The day before the work at Wupatki ended a tragedy occurred. One of the boys antiquing the beams burned the roof off Room No. 44. This room had been restored last summer by the Museum of Northern Arizona. Mr. J. W. Brewer, Jr., and Jim Kiwanwytewa of the Museum, after the C.W.A. Project ended, spent three days putting on a new roof. In using a sledge the fire should be in a perforated can, or better, the roof should be antiqued before assembled.

"Mr. Dale S. King, Mr. J.C. Fisher Motz, and Mr. J.W. Brewer, Jr., spent from the 12th to the 21st, at their own expense, working

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on their reports. The Museum has employed Mr. Milton Snow, who was photographer on the C.W.A. Project, to prepare the photographs for the Kiet Siel, Nalakihi (Citadel) and Wupatki reports. Mr. J. W. Brewer, Jr., will assemble the material for the reports for both the Wupatki Monument Projects. It is almost as hard work to get out the reports as to do the work and no provision has been made to handle the costs on Monuments without an appropriation.

"Now that the C.W.A. has ended we can look back at a lot of good work accomplished; not as much, however, as we expected. The restoration and preservation of the sites took much more time than we anticipated that it would. The supervisory staff was inexperienced in this work and the laborers employed on this job had to be trained. Much was learned by the method of trial and error. A few Hopis could have done the work in half the time and made even a better job. In fact they usually make so good a job that it is impossible to tell the reconstructed from the original. Notwithstanding all the work accomplished there is still room for more research at Wupatki, and the excavation at Nalakihi proves that the excavation of the Citadel, Tewalanki, will bring rich rewards.

"The day before the work stopped at Wupatki and Nalakihi the sites were visited by Chief Engineer Kittredge, and Mr. Attwell. We were glad of this visit as the ruins were cleaned up, paths built, and everything was in shape to be abandoned the next day by the work crews.

"Please, Boss, get us a Ranger quick! --Harold S. Colton."

A great amount of fine work has been done at Wupatki which not only makes the ruins there more interesting and accessible to visitors but which will preserve them. Everything now has such fine appearance in that there is little or no evidence of vandalism. Under present conditions, free from vandalism, these ruins are worth immeasurably more than they'll be if they lay unprotected for any length of time. We are striving to get one of the temporary positions established for Wupatki beginning this summer. With the ruins in their present fine shape for showing to visitors, protection should begin at once.

In a great many places in the Southwest, vandalism has run riot to such an extent we would not want to set these places aside after they have been so scarred and marred.

WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT:

Tom Charles, Custodian.

"Of all the times in the world, this is the poorest for a report. We are just closing down a 104 man C.W.A. Project on which all the

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tools were borrowed. There is a brace and bit to be returned here, a cross-cut saw there and a frosgo on top of the mountain. Bill Smith has failed to sign a voucher for \$1.01 and has now moved out of the country, and one of the workmen has not returned the shovel that he used out on the project. It is queer that no one seems to be interested in these minor details as I; guess that is because I am the one who has to face Walt Attwoll if these things do not check out right.

"I can at least say that the job is over. The eight miles of road into the heart of the sands has been "roughed in". Hundreds of automobiles drive in to the turn around every Sunday and it is with no little delight that we are able to report that these visitors come back with expressions of amazement at the splendor of the Sands.

"It was our good fortune this month to have three distinguished visitors. Our own Mr. Frank Kittredge of San Francisco; Frank C. Pooler, Regional Forester for New Mexico and Arizona and Edwin Minter, Editor of the World's News, a daily newspaper in El Paso. The unqualified approval of this new monument as of major importance by all three of these men, means a great deal to us. We have almost daily evidence that we were not wrong in our recent development. The old settlers who have lived here for years are now driving out into the heart of the big alabaster sand dunes and saying; "Well, I've known these sands for 60 years but have never seen them before."

"On Easter Sunday we had 750 visitors; the next Sunday 300; the next 350. On April 29 we expect our record-breaking day. The Alamogordo Chamber of Commerce is putting on a Coming Out Party for this young lady in white. They are featuring an Old Settlers Picnic. Judge A. B. Fall is to be one of the principal speakers. Judge Fall has always been friendly to the White Sands National Monument and his many old time friends and neighbors are delighted that he has consented to speak to them on this occasion. The Falls have been residents of this section ever since 1882. George Gee, the last remaining buddy of Billy the Kid will tell of his friendship for that well-known character of the early Southwest. Several other prominent men of this section will speak and two bands will furnish music for the Moonlight picnic. This "blushing blonde" is due for a real party at her debut.

"The new road is not a model from the engineer's viewpoint. Our dump foreman was drawn from the relief roll and instead of being on the payroll at \$8.00 for six hours, as he should have been, he drew \$6.00 a week. After working his allotted 15 hours we had to get another foreman from the charity crew. We tried to draw the most likely. Poor fellows; they had only four men and a team of mules to spread over 400 yards of clay in six hours. Is it any wonder that

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the Chief (Kittredge) could still detect where the five yard trucks dumped by the swell on the road and where the little ones dumped by the low places ?

"However, from Mr. Harry Hopkins's viewpoint this project worked to perfection. If an old man was physically unable to load his ten yards of clay a day, his big husky buddy made up the deficiency. There was no labor trouble, no dissatisfaction, and not an accident in over 20,000 hours of work.

"Just now the Chamber of Commerce wants to know if they may have an airplane to take up passengers at the White Sands at the Coming Out Party; Bill Robinson, Doan of the New Mexico Press, rushes in with the word that over 1,000 automobiles will be at the party and that we must have a liberal group of the State Motor Patrol here to handle the crowd. This is no time for a report !, Sincerely yours, Tom Charles."

CAPULIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT:

Homer Farr, Custodian.

Homer has a thing or two to say to Tom Charles in the last paragraph or two of this letter, so it is being placed just following the White Sands report. Also the fellow, Howard Stewart, Engineer, who swiped 1,000 feet of Homer's mountain sits right here in reaching distance in Headquarters Office as the report is being typed. We can give Homer a little consolation on what might have become of his thousand feet of Capulin's summit; Ask an Engineer to tell you the square root of 4; I've heard some will take a slide rule and say 1.98. Carrying this far enough, Stewart says he might possibly be able to give you back 100 feet of it .

"Dear Mr. Pinkley: I am happy to submit the following report for this Monument for the month of April. The weather has been mostly dry with some wind, and a few light showers strictly local in character.

"Approximately 500 visitors came to the monument this month. Several schools have held their picnics, annual affairs, on the Monument this month. Bulgaria was well represented with almost all of the population of Sofia as welcome visitors. By Sofia, here, I do not mean the Capital of Bulgaria; I mean to convey the fact that this is a small village in northeast New Mexico inhabited principally by Bulgarians and whose town is named after their native land capital.

"The 12th of this month marked the end of our C.W.A. Program for this monument and I will state that this work has worked wonders for

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our monument. We have built roads, trails, public out-of-door fireplaces, improved camp grounds, erected new signs, and accomplished many other things much needed for the monument. Our one strong prayer is for a game fence, more deer and elk, and a good water supply.

"Among special visitors, we have had Mr. and Mrs. Howard Stewart and their daughter Helen, who left us on the 20th but who probably will return soon. Howard has not finished the boundary survey as yet and we hope he gets to that before long. On the 20th we were honored by Chief Engineer F. A. Kittredge and his assistant, W.G. Attwell of the San Francisco Office. Mr. Kittredge pointed out that we needed this road wider on the Volcano and made notes of the desired furthering of the width and probably some good will be worked out by the San Francisco Office. Certainly a fine fellow, this Kittredge, no fun, all business but quite congenial.

"I wish that boy that took the thousand feet off the top of Mt. Capulin would return it. We could get along very well without that extra thousand feet but I am inclined to think that he took our view-finder with it. The latter might in some way help us to locate the former item in this paragraph. No Tom; I never did believe you got this! You are absolutely exasperated of it all; Miss Franzen told me about your birds.

"An effort will be made to interest some bone hunters since the cave has been discovered and a few items found in and near the cave. Recently the writer found a very large stone hatchet about two hundred yards just west of the cave.

"Game and Fence:- We have between five and seven deer on our Monument here all of the time and we have 680.37 acres area. With the new insistence of the National Park Service in Washington with reference to game in parks, we should make every effort to reintroduce into this monument at least a half dozen elk and about 25 deer. This could be done and this monument will support this amount nicely with a well and water tank and fence to keep out the cattle and sheep. The game should be kept inside; every acre of this Monument is natural habitat for both deer and elk. Homer Farr, Custodian."

From away up Natural Bridges we get one of those letters from Zeke that comes in once in a while:

NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL MONUMENT: Zeke Johnson, Custodian.

"Dear Frank: In answer to yours of April 19th I am glad to tell you that we are still working on the road. We have about \$3,000 left to

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work out. They stopped the work for 10 days during the change from C.W.A. to F.Z.R.A.. Slow progress is being made owing to the heavy construction where we are working, some rock cuts being 10 feet or more, and fills are as much as 12 feet. So we will complete but a few miles with the little amount given for the project. We hope for more when this money is gone.

"The U.S. Bureau has sent an engineer and crew to survey the road as far as the Bridges and it sounds like something is brewing toward the completion of the road although we have no assurance that is the case. I have put in every day on the road, but you know C.W.A. wages are very small so I have made but very little; very thankful though for what I have made and I am thrilled over the prospects of the completion of the road on to the Bridges. However, it may take a couple of years to complete it.

"In answer to your letter of 22nd, I will say, yes, you had better start me on June 1st as I don't think the road work will keep me after that date and already many cars are going out to the Bridges and the country looks lovely and green.

"I have put a man in my place for 12 days. I came to Salt Lake City today, and Saturday the 28th, I start out on a 10 day trip with Dr. Pack and his Geology Class of 16 students. We will arrive at the Bridges Sunday, stay two days, then go on to Monument Valley and to the South Rim of Grand Canyon. We will then go to North Rim from there and to Zion National Park and Bryce, and finally home. I expect to return to Blanding May 10th and continue my road work until June 1st.

"Now Frank, I am looking for some help and I was just a little surprised at your last letter. I thought sure I would have June for the month that was held back last October. I'm having a hard time living on such small amounts

"I just received a letter from Mr. A. E. Demaray asking me to report on what houses I have rented out to other employees and I am telling him that I haven't even a tent for myself. I used to make some money with saddle horses and pack mules, but nothing doing now for over three years. The trip I am making now with Dr. Pack makes very little for as you know, students now are not very flush with money.

"Will you please advise me of any changes that have, or will be made, in the general routine of business. Please send me some pay-slips and instructions on how to fill out, and some plain sheets to

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go with letter heads. Now, Frank, I want to do all in my power to interest people who come to the Bridges, but I still think I am entitled to a little more help on my trails, and a cabin to live in. All best wishes for you and yours, As Ever, Zeke Johnson."

This was only a letter and not a formal report of Zeke's. It came in this morning. We'll get out a reply to his several questions soon.

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MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT: M. L. Jackson, Custodian

"Dear Pink: We have had 1335 visitors for the past month, which, I am sorry to say, is 15% less than for the same month of last year. I cannot account for this falling off in numbers. Visitors are registered from 22 states and 5 foreign countries. The four highest states in order were: Arizona, California, Texas and New York. The states and countries represented were:

Arizona	Kansas	Oklahoma
Arkansas	Massachusetts	Texas
California	Michigan	Utah
Colorado	Minnesota	Wisconsin
Connecticut	Nevada	Washington, D.C.
Georgia	New Jersey	
Illinois	New Mexico	Canada
Indiana	New York	Mexico
Iowa	Ohio	England
		Japan

"Judging from the amount of correspondence I am getting from out of state people asking for information about the Castle and other points of interest, it would appear that the policy of the administration-"make 1934 a National Park Year" - is working out. Which reminds me that I have never seen nor heard anything else about the curly headed stenographer I mentioned to you some time back.

"Our long, dry spell was broken by a good rain about the middle of the month, thanks to a rain dance the Apaches held near Camp Verde, and was the cause of much rejoicing in the district. It was a well-behaved rain, hence there was little damage to roads.

"Chief Engineer Kittredge and Associate Engineer Walt Attwell were in to see us on the 12th. It was Mr. Kittredge's first visit to the monument since I have been here. Walt, of course, has been working with us for some time, and if he doesn't show up quite often we have to send for him to straighten us out on our engineering

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problems. By the way; in the event the revetment wall is put in we hope you send Walt in to do the job. I am still convinced that he can move more dirt than any other living human. Needless to say, we enjoyed Mr. Kittredge's visit, and since he has broken the ice, we hope he will come more often.

"One engineering problem we have here, and on which I would like to ask for a sitting of all available engineers, is this: How to show all the artifacts that were found here in the recent excavation in our 12 x 18 foot museum which is already full. We have some dandy new specimens, about which many visitors ask, so we are tackling a fourth dimensional problem of making two material objects occupy the same space at the same time.

"Since the C.W.A. Project has drawn to a close we feel that we can be ourselves once more and devote our time to the visitors. While we are grateful for what the C.W.A. did, we are glad it is finished, as our busy season is approaching and we will have plenty to do without any construction on hand.

"The busy season must be at hand, for all evidence points to the presence of Spring in the air. My wife has already located several dozen places where she would like to plant a flower or a cactus; our old friend, the Roadrunner, is back on the job fighting his reflection in the basement window glass and making his usual trips along the rock wall looking for lizards; a great many song birds are in evidence, and some are nesting in the sycamores directly in front of the museum; and last, but not least, I notice a great many young couples who come in are holding hands. It must be Spring!

Cordially yours, Jackson."

--

On a recent field trip through northern Arizona national monuments and Grand Canyon National Park, mention was made that visitors comment on the neatness and well kept appearance of parking area, rest rooms and other facilities at Montezuma Castle. It was again proof that the visiting public does take notice of, and appreciate, these conveniences the Government provides for them, and shows our efforts in maintaining them bring returns in friendliness for our service. We often at Casa Grande have people especially mention their appreciation for the facilities furnished and the fine condition in which they are kept. We would keep these things up in fine order without these responses, but it does give us incentive to work a little harder and polish the fixtures a little brighter when people take the trouble to compliment us on what we're doing. These items of neatness and orderliness of premises are good things for us all to take note of as the tide of travel begins to sharply rise in our northern monuments of our district.

AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT:

Johnwill Paris, Custodian.

"Dear Boss:-Visitors for the month total 579. More sections of the country are represented than one would expect at this time of year. Last Sunday at one time I observed cars on the parking ground from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, etc. However, Colorado and New Mexico still furnish the majority. Our week day visitors, while not many in number, just come at the right intervals to keep one man busy all of the time. Mr. Tatum has been supervising excavations encountered in our drain ditch and the clearing of debris for wall repair. At times he has been the only qualified man available for visitors and has given hours to this when he should be on hand at work points.

"Mr. Thompson is unable to show visitors through and I have found it difficult to give the required time to any party. We were forced to hire a young man whom we will use as general handyman and who will supervise and protect our museum collection. We want you to supply our summer guide at once so we can keep up the finest brand of service to our visitors and still not have to neglect our program of work.

"We bid a fond adieu to Civil Works on April 12th, and despite of annoyances we blame C.W.A. for, we hated to see it pass. Of course some disagreeable problems came up but in general the program was highly free from friction. We express our appreciation to both the Washington Office and the Secretaries for the allotments on Aztec Ruins which were badly needed by the community.

"The archeological reconnaissance party enabled us to restore all artifacts in our museum and this restoration has taken place in such manner that authorities on pottery repair say their visits to several museums have yet to reveal a standard of repair the equal of ours. Under this heading also comes our museum indexing, which due to a number of circumstances is authentic beyond all expectation. I should explain this situation; very few museums in indexing have at their command or ever can contact personally the archeologist who actually excavated probably 75% of the artifacts. Mr. Earl H. Morris, through the courtesy of the Carnegie Institution, has been loaned to the Park Service for ruins repair at both Aztec Ruins and Mesa Verde. Mr. Morris, having excavated the portion of Aztec Ruins so far unearthed, has graciously consented to check each card and with the aid of his field notes taken during actual excavation, give us the location and description of the pottery encountered. We are trying hard to make the very best of this fine opportunity and consequently our indexing may be somewhat slow, but we feel it is essential and of prime importance. This project has been most pleasant and agreeable. It has given the

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custodian a far broader understanding of our museum collection and many of the circumstances under which the materials were found would probably have not been called to my attention had it not been for this C.W.A. Work.

"All projects, in addition to this archeological work, have had a direct influence for the good on our Monument proper. The fence is very pleasant in appearance, but more important has been the removal of numerous cross fences which once dotted our unit. Our administrative area is surrounded by a two foot cement wall which is striking as one approaches our Monument and at the entrance a very inviting gateway has been designed by our landscape department. Second and third time visitors can hardly visualize the change which has taken place under C.W.A. and many pass remarks about how wonderfully the program has benefited the ruins.

"In addition to our C.W.A. programs we have carried some laborers under Public Works and are employing thirty-two individuals on our P.W.A. Program. The majority of our work has been centered on a drain ditch to eradicate seepage from our court yard and thus protect subterranean channels and kivas. Mr. Kittredge, his assistant Mr. Hamilton, Earl Morris and I, decided on the grounds to extend this drain to a length of approximately 350 feet longer and this work is continued to accomplish this end. While on the subject of drain ditch I might mention a near catastrophe which occurred on April 11th at which time one of our workmen was buried completely. Only the immediate action and good judgement of fellow workers enabled us to get the man out alive. We were probably an hour completely freeing him and with the exception of a few minor bruises and shattered nerves, he was not hurt at all. His glasses were broken and a pair of rubber boots cut up, but other than that, all was well. A report was sent in immediately to our injury clerk with the necessary papers accompanying it. The man is working daily and we are profiting by the experience as a result of this accident.

"I might mention that investigations were made to determine the cause. While I, as custodian, am probably responsible for not realizing possibility of an existing fault we are unanimously convinced that a team and scraper which were removing dirt from the surface as it was being shoveled from the trench, caused undue strain on a prehistoric subterranean wall which gave way, allowing the dirt to slide in and cover the man. The trench, as we passed through this section, did not disclose this wall but when the cave in occurred, very definite trace could be made of the wall at the point where the cave started. Realizing this possibility, we are now eliminating every possibility of future occurrence.

"On April 16th Earl K. Morris arrived from Boulder, Colorado and preparations were immediately started for our ruins repair. The

AZTEC CONTD.

Great Kiva is at the present time being cleaned out, unsafe walls torn down, and new walls being placed in their stead. Our major wall repair is being centered on our north wall along the museum rooms. It is quite surprising that this wall is in as bad condition as we found it. The accumulation of debris of centuries past, we felt, would give it protection and it would be in need of very minor repairs. This, however, was not true, and our north wall is probably the worst wall encountered. An old stone mason with years of experience in laying old ruins walls has been secured, and with the assistance of several other masons this work is progressing quite rapidly and efficiently. The reconstruction is most pleasing and we are setting all stone along this particular wall in cement to add to its durability since probably no other wall is more essential than that bordering our present museum rooms.

*Plans have been sent to our San Francisco Office regarding a kiva roof and the roofs over our museum rooms. As soon as approval is given these plans work along these lines will start. We are anxious regarding our Museum building work and are wondering what steps have been taken in this direction in your office. Since I have heard nothing during the past few days we assume San Francisco is dealing direct with your office regarding the letting of this contract.

"Perhaps with visions of our C.W.A. and P.W.A. experiences clearly before us we feel ourselves facing FERA. We are yet very hazy as to its workings and will need the past experiences to work out a program under it. Your Office has been supplied with a copy of our request for relief workers and it is hoped that it can be put into effect in the near future.

"We have enjoyed during the month, visits from Dr. and Mrs. Russell, Louis Shellbach III, Bob and Marie Rose, Engineer Kittredge, several State C.W.S. and F.E.R.A. officials, Custodian Vogt and Mr. Macy, State Highway Engineer, several from Mesa Verde, Chaco and other Park Service strongholds. We are always pleased to have these people make us a visit and trust that in so doing they have a clearer conception of the perfect unit that our culture in Aztec represents.

"We are anxiously awaiting Chuck Richey's return from San Francisco to review our landscaping. The planting of several hundred trees is certainly going to have its effect and even now one can glance across the five acres directly in front of our

AZTEC CONF.

ruin and see the small trees budding out and they present an especially pleasing appearance.

"In this last report covering Civil Works, I want to again express appreciation for the fine cooperation of State officials. We are looking forward to an exceptionally good year from the standpoint of visitors. We have given serious thought to the fact that 1934 has been designated by our Secretary of the Interior as National Park Year. We are wanting our summer guide problem settled just as soon as you can possibly do something for us. With every good wish to the Casa Grande force, both permanent and temporary, we are cordially yours, John Will Paris, Custodian."

CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT: H. F. Palmer, Custodian

"Dear Mr. Pinkley:-After reporting an increase in visitors for three months straight we have, for April, a slight decrease to report over the same month last year. There were 2747 visitors as against 2927 for April, 1933, a decrease of 180, or about 6%. We are still 1333 ahead for the travel year to date. These 2747 came in 753 cars from 39 states, Washington D.C., Canada and England. 61% came from Arizona,; California was second with 354; Texas third with 148 and Illinois fourth with 79. These 2747 people were served on 292 personally conducted tours through the ruins of Compound A and 260 lectures in the Museum. In addition to these 2747 visitors who received personal educational service, there were 469 people who drove in, took a glancing look, and went out, or who used our picnic area without visiting the ruins

"The most noteworthy event in regard to visitors was the visit of those who attended the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers which met in Tucson on April 16, 17, 18 and 19. The Southern Pacific Lines furnished them a special train from Tucson to Phoenix and return on the 19th, with a two and one half hour stop at Coolidge on the return trip. The Coolidge Chamber of Commerce met the train with school buses and private cars and transported them, 350 strong, to the Monument. Here the personnel escorted them as well as we were able, through the Ruins and the Museum explaining as well as it was possible to with such a crowd, the main features. To prove that we did a good job, turn to the Supplement and read the letter of appreciation from the Chairman of Arrangements Committee. The crowd was well over 400, counting local attendance. The Ladies Auxilliary of the local Methodist Church served a barbecue dinner to them after their trip through the ruins and they were entertained by a band composed of Pima Indians from the Reservation close by. Everyone had a good time and were highly pleased with their reception.

Casa Grande CONTD:

"C.W.A. was successfully closed during the month. Some of our projects are incompleted but everything that has been done is just that much gained for all of them were of such a nature that they could be stopped at any point, to be picked up again at any future time when funds permit. Much useful work was accomplished and many things done that would have had to wait years to have accomplished under the regular program. We have one P.W.A. project going under contract. It is a 4-room residence and work is progressing very satisfactorily. The walls are all window-sill high and part of them lextill high; the still window frames are all set and partitions are being placed.

"Some repairs to buildings and other maintenance work has been done under regular appropriation.

"All C.W.A. vouchers and reports have been submitted and all other office work is up to date with the exception of the final report of Public Works force account projects which are prepared but waiting for pictures before being transmitted.

"Assistant Architect Langley made his regular inspection trip during the month; Engineer Attwell has been in and out several times. Chief Engineer Kittredge has been here during the month and inspected our accomplishments under C.W.A. and other improvements since his last visit. We have had several other Park Service visitors including John Wetherill and wife, Custodian of Navajo National Monument; Custodian Jackson from Montezuma Castle; Custodian and Mrs. Julian of Chaco; Earl Jackson on several occasions from Montezuma Castle; and Dr. and Mrs. Colton, Custodian of Wupatki and Director of the Museum of Northern Arizona. Sup't. Tillotson of Grand Canyon stopped in one day.

"The weather has been hot and dry. There was precipitation on only one day when .06 inch of rain fell. The mean Maximum for the month was 89.4; the mean Minimum, 50.7 and the mean temperature, 70 degrees. The maximum was registered at 98 on the 21st and the minimum at 32 on the 4th. There were 25 clear, 3 partly cloudy and 2 cloudy days. The month has been entirely satisfactory from every angle. Sincerely, H.F. Palmer, Custodian."

CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT:- (Recently transferred from Forest Service)

Fred Winn, Superintendent of Coronado National Forest, reports to Engineer Attwell, that last year this new addition to our monument system had 28,150 visitors!

This summer, beginning with July 1st, we'll have one seasonal position there lasting about 3 months. I'm entering this monument here to get us all used to seeing it, and to show we have a life-size monument ~~needing a personnel of 100 to 200 men to maintain the~~ very great.

TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT:- (Recently transferred)

Tonto has a travel which has already reached several thousands annually. It has drawing power for visitors the year round. It is just off the Roosevelt-Globe Highway and its fame is already wide-spread. We're planning to start with a seasonal position there. Tonto is highly popular as it draws heavily from Southern Arizona's winter tourist travel while summer climate there is delightful. Any day our Service can provide a full time position there will not be too soon for there is already a life-size public contacts problem the year round at that monument.

WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT:-(Recently transferred)

Walnut Canyon lies just off Highway No. 66 through northern Arizona. Proximity to Flagstaff and to this transcontinental Highway makes Walnut Canyon popular. Last year it drew just 40 people less than 10,000! Once more, here we have a big problem in public contacts and protection. Our seasonal position recently prescribed for Walnut should be made year round as soon as possible.

SAGUARO NATIONAL MONUMENT:-(Recently transferred)

Saguaro National Monument draws heavy travel through the year, and especially during the winter season. It is some 20 miles from Tucson and benefits in travel from people who come there to live during the winter. Saguaro will be referred to from time to time in our reports and we want our personnel to become familiar with another of the new Park Service monuments.

SUNSET CRATER NATIONAL MONUMENT:-(Recently transferred)

Sunset Crater National Monument is in the famous San Francisco Peaks region near Flagstaff. Geologically, the area is famous being described in connection with a U.S. Geological Survey report on The San Francisco Volcanic Field. As a general region where plant and animal life exemplifies the Life Zones, this region is classic. From time to time Sunset Crater and vicinity are mentioned in reports and we want to make our force better acquainted with this area noteworthy along several lines of natural history, and of fine scenery.

GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS: - (Recently transferred)

Through the recent transfers of monuments, New Mexico's Southwestern Monuments were increased by one. Its location is in southwestern New Mexico. Reference to roads, trails and other improvements will bring in Gila Cliff Dwellings from time to time. Five monuments of those recently transferred are in Arizona and one in New Mexico.

NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT: - John Wetherill, Custodian, Kayenta, Ariz.

During the course of preparation of this report, Hosteen John drops in and hands us a report from Navajo for April. For additional news from Navajo, see his account beginning page A in the Supplement.

"Dear Natany: - To begin with, we have put Keet Zeel in the best shape possible with the material and time that we had at hand. I think though, that we should have been able to do as much on it as a bunch of "ignorant" cliff dwellers as they had the same material and lots of time. All we lacked was the time. We had the best of them on tools.

"Since sanding in the last report we have found two more interesting skeletons near where we found that last two mentioned in the last report. All four were within a space of five feet. The last were at a depth less than the first. One of these was headless and had a small piece of finger nail pottery with it. The headless body had been buried sitting down. Its head would have been between its knees if it had had a head. The hands were under the pelvis bones with the arms down by the sides. The other body was laying on its left side and in a straight position. The Cliff Dwellers bury with the knees doubled up to the chin and the arms crossed. The head had no artificial flattening like the Cliff Dwellers but was a longhead very much like the head of the Basket Maker we found in the Grand Gulch, Utah. One room under the oaks I have covered with a roof of the same as the Cliff Dwellers used. The boys did a fine job. As I returned to camp from Kayenta I found about two miles of the trail strewn with camp equipment. Jimmy, the white mule did not like his pack and started down through the bunch and had them all on the run. Ginger, Bill's favorite, took a header off the bank into the creek. While Bill was getting out the rest of the bunch were going on down the trail leaving a pack here and there. When Bill got to them there were about two of the packs left out of six. He gathered them up as best he could and went on to camp at Marsh Pass." Yours truly, John Wetherill."

ENGINEERING REPORT: - Walter Attwell.

"Dear Boss:-The month of April found me in the field the entire month. Chief Engineer Kittredge and I covered the Southwestern Monuments to look over recently completed work and future engineering problems.

"Leaving the San Francisco Office the first part of the month, we visited Sunset Crater with Dr. Colton, looked over road matters, trails, water and sanitation. We then visited Wupatki and Citadel. The problems there were also roads but the problem of especial importance was repairing rains from further deterioration.

ENGINEERING CONTD.

"On April 11th, we drove to Walnut Canyon and made a study of several engineering problems. The present grade crossing and road location were studied. We covered the various trails among the ruins. Four possible sources of water were investigated.

"The following day we drove down Oak Creek Canyon to Montezuma Castle where the C.W.A. Project was being closed. There, with Custodian Jackson, we reviewed the Basket Dam Protection, Sewer System, Garage and Equipment Shed, trails to Castle and Ruins, Water Supply, Road and Parking Areas, and Fencing and Irrigation for the Camp Grounds. I have been instructed to make surveys and to prepare the necessary data.

"On April 13, we drove to Casa Grande and looked over problems on the ground with Custodian Palmer. On the 14th we left Coolidge visiting the Sahuaro near Tucson where the Grazing and land situation were studied with representatives of the Forest Service. Leaving there at 3:00 P.M., we drove on to Tumacacori and inspected all of the work accomplished by the C.W.A. Upon arrival at Douglas at 2:30 A.M. we read in the midnight edition of the paper where we were "not there at all". That was worse than being accused of being only half there.

"The following day we horsebacked over Chiricahua studying with the local Chamber of Commerce their expected 8,000 visitors for Labor Day and facilities that would have to be provided. A new road is nearly completed which will need post-construction and maintenance. No trails have been built and the fire hazard is a real menace. We reviewed all of these problems.

"We left Chiricahua on April 15 driving to White Sands. After inspecting the new entrance road under C.W.A. construction we had lunch on the Sands in Tom Charles' style. The following day we covered Gran Quivira with its C.W.A. road. Other engineering problems coming up there were water, sewer, fencing, parking area and restoration of ruins. That night we drove to Santa Fe.

"We spent the entire day of the 18th on the entrance road into Bandelier. This was the major project there as both C.W.A. and C.C.C work were used on it. The following day we inspected the water system just completed, the ranger's quarters being remodeled, trails, sewer, parking, and fencing yet to be constructed. That night we drove to Raton.

ENGINEERING CONTD.

"Capulin Mountain was visited the following day. Some recommendations were made on the C.W.A. road project while studies were made on the road widening, bank protection, parking, fencing and trails. That evening we drove to Santa Fe and at 11:00 P.M. Mr. Kittredge left with Engineer Hamilton for El Morro, Aztec, Chaco and Mesa Verde.

"I returned to Bandelier for four days and again joined the crew at Canyon de Chelly. We studied erosion control there and at Navajo. On the 28th we left the Navajo Country arriving at White Sands the following day for the Opening Event referred to elsewhere in this Southwestern report. The night of the 29th found me again at Southwestern Headquarters completing 15 C.W.A. Projects Reports and trying to work up some new proposed F.E.R.A. ones. Sincerely, Walter G. Attwell."

The following supplementary report from Tom Charles at White Sands was delivered by Walt Attwell personally, and deals with the Sunday Celebration on April 29th:

"Dear Boss: The "Coming Out Party" is over. The weather was perfect, the sunset glorious, and the crowd most orderly. Former Secretary Fall was our principal attraction; hundreds of prominent citizens of New Mexico drove from the far parts of the state to hear him. The count showed 772 cars, 8,842 visitors. There were two bands; the State College Band of 26 pieces and the Alamogordo band of 24 pieces. The Alamogordo Chamber of Commerce handled the parking perfectly with the Fire Department boys and 12 other picked young men. Cars were parked in double rows with 60 foot streets and there was not an accident or delay that occurred in traffic. Four uniformed motor police furnished by the State handled the traffic on the open highway. Nine of the most prominent citizens of New Mexico and Texas spoke from the shelter of a brush ramada to over 3,000 people sitting on the natural amphitheater of alabaster sand dunes. It was an inspiring sight. It was just one GOOD party.

"This meeting has impressed upon me the need of a few things:
1st:-there is a most sad need for more rest room facilities. This need was certainly most evident on this day.

2nd:-Basket-lunchers need a convenient place to burn their trash; it gives me the jitters to see hundreds of dirty papers go tumbling over these alabaster sand dunes on the evening breezes from the San Andreas.

3rd:-A place at the sands so that a guest who comes hundred~~s~~ of miles to see them may rest in comfortable shade and enjoy it.

4th:-I wish I could quit watching every thunderhead for fear the Service will have several hundred cars of people stuck in a clay road when it rains.

5th:- It would be nice if we could have more than one water barrel and three rippers to water 4,642 visitors.

6th:- I want one of these valleys planted to the native Cottonwood.

"I must go now and earn \$0.85. I noted last night that both of the 36 foot tables were broken down by people crowding upon them for shelter. Trash heaps were piled upon the sands. I fear if they are not cleaned up, the claim that this Monument is without flies may be exploded. Wish you could come over and help work out our problems. Yours very truly, Tom Charles."

Regarding this Celebration at White Sands, Walt Attwell comes in with more to say. It is well to add his remarks here following those of Tom Charles:

"Dear Boss:- Enroute to the Office Sunday after a month in the field, I joined the crowd and turned into the White Sands with 4,642 other enthusiastic guests. While there I heard the following expressions from such men as Ex-Sec. of the Interior Fall, Ex-Governors Dick Dillon, Geo. Curry and Fronger, Judges Edwin Mehan, E.L. Medler, and Judge McCientic of the Texas Highway Commission, and C.M. Harvey, Owner of the El Paso National Bank:

"The entrance road was well designed and constructed thus making a perfectly plated boulevard out of what appeared to be an impassable sand barrier. All signs of anxious drivers were absent and instead of stern faced drivers, all were greatly thrilled."

"From the local traffic officers: "The ~~twelve~~ lines of parked cars situated on six-60 foot lanes so each and every car could come and go at any time, with every car being driven carefully-without one single minor mishap, showed that Tom Charles was using his best planning ability."

"Say, did you notice the perfect cooperation between every community and not the slightest indication of selfishness; did you see that every business in Abiquoordo had men working for the success of this great picnic."

"Tom Charles did a mighty grand thing when he had the city's tank w wagoes haul water for this nearly 5,000 person crowd but to run it into barrolls filled with ice was perfect. I wonder why the Park Service couldn't dig a well and get water in a more economical way. Anyway, the free ice water was a blessing and well worth standing in line for and Tom deserves his share of the praise for not overlooking any bets."

"Why in the world isn't something done about the problem of rest room facilities for crowds of even one-fourth this size?"

"Getting down to black and white, that colored baseball game was a thing of color."

"I can easily see one of America's most popular playgrounds right here. Five thousand children should be permitted to enjoy this area every day. Any direction you look right now you can see hundreds of people strolling over the snow white sands. Just look at those children! (here he pointed to 8 women buried in the sands with only their heads above the surface)."

"Tom himself put up this question:--"Without one cent for maintenance, what I want to know is who is going to pick up all of this litter left; there are nearly a thousands tobacco cans and cigarette wrappers; look at the remains of several hundred lunches on every dune where diners watched the Moon come up; look over where the Old Timers staged their dance; whose going to help keep tidy this 100,000 acre playground; I'll donate a month's salary (85 cents) but I can't do all of the housekeeping." These are a few of the million thoughts I heard expressed while there." W.G. Attwell, Assoc. Engineer.

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Just about the time this report was to be closed, Tom Charles telegraphs his travel record of \$,244 for his count on Sundays only, for April. This means, considering his 4,642 there on the special occasion April 29, between 300 and 500 are there on average run of Sundays.

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This completes the various letters and reports from Southwestern Monuments for April. New problems, or perhaps I should say more old ones of the same kind, will be facing us with the addition of six new monuments transferred to us from the Department of Agriculture. In about three or four of these monuments, full grown problems in public contacts already exist. Chiricahua with 28,150 last year and Walnut Canyon with 9,960, are problems from the start. We're glad the Interior Department Appropriation carried provision for seasonal positions in some of these new monuments. With but seasonal positions under our charge where formerly, in some of them the Forest Service provided rangers or laborers to protect against vandalism the year round, we must look toward establishing some custodian and permanent ranger positions in these new monuments of our Service just as quickly as we have a change to put them into the estimates.

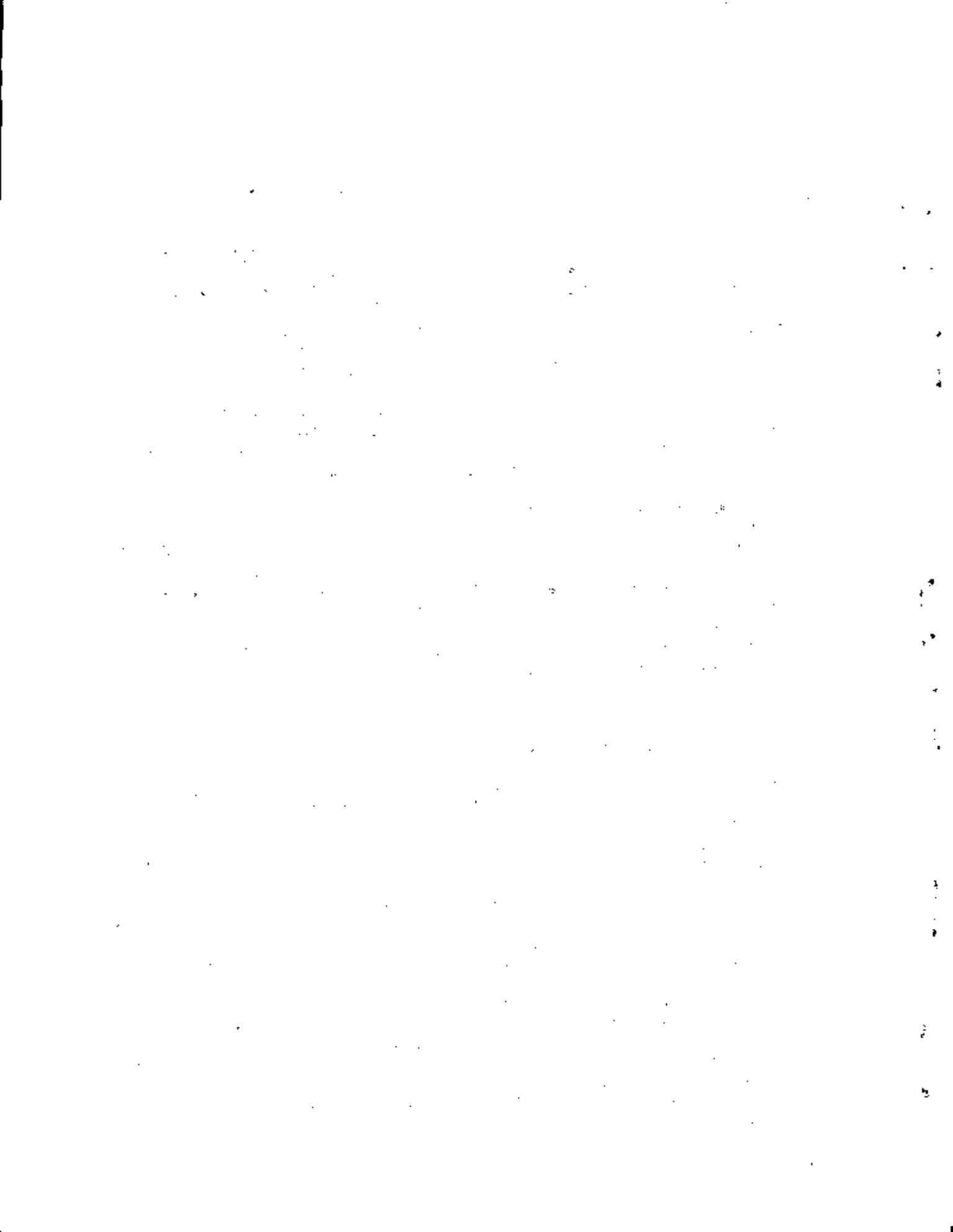
Office work generally is up to date. Final C.W.A. Reports are coming in from the monuments which means we'll have a busy week or more getting them all ready for your office.

(Signed)

Robert N. Rose
Ass't. Sup't.

Cordially,

FRANK EMBURY, SUPERINTENDENT.



SUPPLEMENT
REPORT FOR APRIL
SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

May 1, 1934

Rosteen John Wetherill from Navajo National Monument writes concerning spiritual matters among the Indians, the progress of the CWA work as of April 3, and other activities of interest there.

"Dear Natany: This is to let you know that our work is drawing slowly to a close. Though there will be much left undone, much has been accomplished. We could do a great deal in repair work on the upper part of the ruin, repairing many gaps in the walls, flooring and several roofs that need replastering. The work on the lower level has just been started good. Up to now, three rooms, one kiva and a tower have been uncovered. Many more rooms should show up when we get the rubbish removed.

"In our stratigraphic tests we went down about eleven feet at the base of the cliff and still found pottery and charcoal. In repairing the upper part, nothing was thrown over the cliff. All the trash was used for fills for the retaining walls. We used much brush brought up from below, to hold the rubbish and wall in place. We broke up all the large slabs of rock that had fallen from the cliff after the Cliff Dwellers had left here, and used them in repairing walls. We had to carry much of the rock that had fallen from the walls above, back up the cliff.

"We have a witch here. He comes to camp nearly every day. He has a camp about three miles down the Canyon where he lives with his niece and her husband and child. They have a bunch of goats, about 150 in number. He was born at Bosque Redondo (Fort Sumner) while the Navajos were held prisoners there from '63 to '67. His father was a Mexican, thus his name Nocki (Mexican) and Yazzi (little), or Nocki Yazzi, ("Little Mexican"). In 1908 he claimed to be a witch and threatened to bewitch seven people, among whom was his mother. They tried to capture him, and did, but made the mistake of taking him to the trader's store at Oljato where Mrs. Wetherill was and she worked with Nocki until he promised not to bewitch any more Indians. On the strength of the promise, the Indians turned him loose. He had been free only a couple of weeks when one of the seven he said he would not bewitch, died. The Navajos got after him, stronger than ever, but he stole a mule and rode to Keams Canyon in the night. Mrs. Wetherill had notified Mr. Murphy who was Superintendent at the Tuba City Agency. Mr. Valentine who was Commissioner of Indian Affairs, happened to be at Tuba at the time. They both came to Oljato to see about the case but it was too late, as he had been gone several days when they arrived.

APRIL 1934

SUPPLEMENT

They went on to Keams Canyon, picked him up, and sent him to the Insane Asylum for Indians in Dakota. He escaped from there about 1925 and returned to his old stamping ground. He was safe after his return as the Government had things in hand and the Navajos were afraid to act. Very soon after he left the Reservation, two of the squaws died and the Navajos tried to get the Government to send him back but their request was refused. Since his return he has been accumulating a herd of goats. He goes to a Navajo and tells him if he does not give him a goat or a sheep, he will bewitch him. They usually give him the worst they have. Three years ago he had about two hundred fifty head. To ride toward the bunch looked like riding into a bunch of horns, as fifty percent of his goats were very old. Most of the old goats are dead now on account of the two hard winters we have had. Now he has about one hundred fifty fairly good goats which he is herding, a part of the time, on the Navajo Monument.

"Old Nede Cloey (Fuzzy Face) who has been running cattle in Keet Zee Canyon, is afraid to run him out as he is afraid he will bewitch some of his family. He has tried to get the Agent at Tuba to act, but the Agent has made no move as yet. If we had fencing, we could fence the ruin but it would do no good unless we had a ranger to keep the fence up.

"Mr. Hargrave was out to see us last week. He was more impressed than ever with the importance of our ruins. In cleaning up the floors we brought to light many interesting features such as floor ties for looms, firepits, potholes for cooking, sipapu holes (uses unknown) cut in the solid rock, and many other interesting things. Sunday, Milton Wetherill crossed the Canyon to Turkey House to take notes on the Kiva that Dr. Kidder partially worked out in 1923. I think the Dr. made notes on what he found at that time. I will look up Kidder's report when I get a chance. Milton carefully cleaned the kiva and found much that had been overlooked by Dr. Kidder. The Kiva had been very large at one time with one banquette over the ventilator. It was afterward rebuilt, and made smaller, with no banquette cutting off the ventilator, and replacing it with a new one inside the old kiva. The most of the kiva was of solid rock with many floor ties, and round holes, some of which had been plastered over to the level of the rock. We also found the firepit of the old kiva, plastered solid with floor mud, dried hard, level with the floor of the kiva. While Milton was taking notes and measurements on the kiva, one of the other men started to clean out a room. He found many interesting things, a list of which I will enclose with this report. The work was not finished by noon, so they went back after dinner and completed the notes, and by five o'clock had the room cleaned. The room was about eight feet square, with three feet of rubbish and turkey droppings at the back wall, and about 16" at the front wall.

"An interesting thing occurred last week. We had two Indians in camp for supper. The one, Nede Cloey (Fuzzy Face) Bidony, and the other a school boy Eshan Cessie Begay. After supper we heard some unusual noises in Turkey Cave. The Navajos wanted to know what made the noises. Josh Allen, the cook, told them that we had been hearing the noise for three or four days. They seemed frightened and left camp yesterday. Nede Cloey returned and told us that he had brought Bedetso Holoney ("The Man who Raised Peaches"), a medicine man who could control evil spirits, and left him one-half mile below camp. He was supposed to be praying to the Gods to quell the evil spirit and protect our camp. They had ridden twenty miles to get Bedetso Holoney. He is supposed to be back two more times to get control. He thinks that there is an evil spirit among the men who is causing the trouble

"We chained out, mapped and took the notes and measurements on Kiva # 2 in Turkey Cave. It was of the Mesa Verde type of kiva. It had five pilasters with fine banquettes. One of the interesting features was a small boom back of the opening to the ventilator and under the banquette. The ventilator opening had a groove around the casing to fit in a stone door and close it tight. That was very unusual as they seldom closed the ventilators. The larger kiva in Turkey House was of this type. This kiva had been worked on enough to locate the firepit, but it was up to us to thoroughly clean the floor and find the Sipapu, and the loam floor ties. Milton took notes, photos and measurements of both this and #2 and #1. The #1 had not been cleaned though Dean Cummings had worked on it and had found the Sipapu, and the firepit, but had missed other points of interest.

"It began snowing forty-eight hours ago and let up at noon today. Looks as if it might begin again any minute. The boys found two skeletons about noon. One was stretched on his back, bent at the knees, with his knees about 12 inches above his head. It looked as if he had been pitched in the hole, head first. He was large for an average Cliff Dweller. The other small one seemed to have been dropped in the same hole, the body rested on the knees of the large one. Its knees were doubled up with the arms crossed on its breast. The head of the large one was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface. The smaller one was about 3 feet from the surface. There were no artifacts found with either one. We cleaned them and took photos of them as they lay.

"Mr. Kartchner and Mr. Allen uncovered another room at the lower end of the rubbish heap. They cleaned it to the floor. The bottom of the walls are slabs of rock standing on edge as Pueblo I would build. The rest of the wall is of the regular cliff house type. There is a firepit in the center of the room. The walls stand about six feet high. The room is nearly round and about 7 feet across. All the

artifacts found were the bones of a badger, some bones of a dog, fragment of a child's skull, and a bone awl. Yours truly,
John Wetherill."

Up until this letter from Hosteen John came in, we thought about every kind of thing one could think of had come up at one time or the other to disturb us in our CWA program. But, to vendor's certificate, bids, voucher preparation, and payrolls, and a thousand more problems, we find ourselves having to add a new one -Witchcraft !

From Turkey House and the fill of the room mentioned at bottom page 1, the following materials were recovered:

TURKEY HOUSE

695 NA 2521

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Miscellaneous sherds | 19. Bone tool, small, flat, like spatula |
| 2. Large coilware jar | 20. Heavy bone tool, end sliced and ground at angle, odd |
| 3. Fibre cord | 21. Loop of willow (?) tied. |
| 4. Burnt reed stabs bound with cord | 22. Piece of batten, showing thread marks. |
| 5. Long cord of braided human hair. | 23. 12" stick, flattened point, rounded end. |
| 6. Miscellaneous feathers, bronze color and one yellow (Parrot?) | 24. Roll of bark tied. |
| 7. Tuft of badger hair | 25. " " " " wrapped to for ring. |
| 8. Small, perfect sandal of yucca, twilled | 26. Stem and part of rind of pumpkin (?). |
| 9. Large sandal of fibre cord, woven round fibre warp | 27. Bundle of long slender twigs willow, (?) 32" long. |
| 10. Sandal do | 28. Long water birch stick with 1/2" loop in end like walking cane, 29" long. |
| 11. do, patched with similar stuff. | 29. Greasewood stick, long and slender. |
| 12. Piece of fur cord. | 30. Long water birch stick; 1/2" loop in end. |
| 13. Long strand of braided fiber cord | 31. Slender soft wood stick, rounded ends, 29" long. |
| 14. Scrap of coiled basket | 32. Long stick, used, 1" diam., 41" long. |
| 15. Fragment of a cradle | 33. Birch stick, 1/2" diam., 31" long |
| 16. Bone awl | 34. Long polished stick, forked end. |
| 17. " " | |
| 18. " " | |
| 35. Long, polished, very crooked stick, blade-like end, 37" long. | |
| 36. Heavy 2" diameter, digging stick, blade end, 34" long. | |

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From E. Z. Over at El Morro we have received a newspaper clipping sent to him by Professor and Mrs. W. M. Winton of Texas Christian University. Southwestern Monuments folks will remember the Wintons as our friends who stayed at El Morro with Ranger "Pete" for quite a while last summer.

"WINTONS SHOW FILM OF TRIP

"T. C. U. Professor and Wife hold Audience Spellbound."

"If you are wondering where to spend the next vacation, take a tip from Professor and Mrs. W. M. Winton of Texas Christian University and go West.

"In the T. C. U. Auditorium last night they showed movies of a region just west of Texas which held an audience spellbound. The pictures were taken by the couple on summer wanderings in New Mexico and Arizona.

"The Natural Bridge in Utah (Rainbow Bridge), the largest in the world and of recent discovery, was one of the pictures. Due to its inaccessibility, it has been seen by only a few hundred white persons. Many of the pictures were of the "Southwestern Indians, the nomadic Navajos and their horses, Hopis making pottery, and other tribes. The films also showed the cliff dwellings of ancient Indians, clinging precariously to towering cliffs, which were once the homes of a people who boasted a comparatively high civilization long before Columbus set out to discover the Western World.

"The big mule deer, eating out of Mrs. Winton's hand, white tailed squirrels, chipmunks and side-winder rattlesnake, who travels over the Southern Arizona desert's sands sideways, were among the animals shown in the film. Mrs. Winton explained the movies as Professor Winton showed them."....

Letters from the Winton's tell of their interest and love for the Southwest and they are going to try to have some time again for a long stay in and about El Morro.

Tunnels have a way of becoming famous in Southwestern Monuments. Scarcely less famous than the proposed Montezuma Castle Tunnel is the tunnel at Pipe Spring National Monument. I have had a thoroughgoing report on an examination made of this tunnel by Acting Custodian Heaton shortly after Bob Rose was up there last Fall. This report, in our files until lightening of Civil Works, is now brought to light because the Tunnel Spring is a part of the history of that monument.

Mr. Heaton writes: "I will try to give you the facts about the Tunnel Spring as I found them on December 28, 1933.

"Ever since Bob Rose was up here on the water survey I have wanted to know for sure just how long the tunnel really is. Since we have the CWA men working here and since the cleaning out of the tunnel is one of the projects to be done, I took this opportunity to go into the tunnel on the 28th. With the assistance of some Boy Scouts I secured the following measurements and figures:

"I had the mouth of the tunnel cleaned out, beginning at the Upper Meadow Pool, going back for 64 feet to the hill. There had at one time been timber placed at the mouth making a tunnel 188 feet to where the tunnel goes through red sandstone. The size of the tunnel measured 4 by 5 feet.

"There is still 4 feet of this timber in the mouth of the tunnel. The rock part of the tunnel is about 6 feet high, 4 feet at the bottom and 2 feet at the top. It makes a turn to the East as shown in the drawing. At a point where Bob and I thought was the end, there is a rock projecting out into the tunnel making it look like the end. This rock tunnel is 50 feet long. Then there begins at this point more timber making the tunnel 4 by 6 feet which continues for 91 feet, still bearing to the East. The timber back in the tunnel from about 90 feet is very weak in places and at the 110 foot mark one of the uprights has fallen into the tunnel leaving only a small opening by which I could go through.

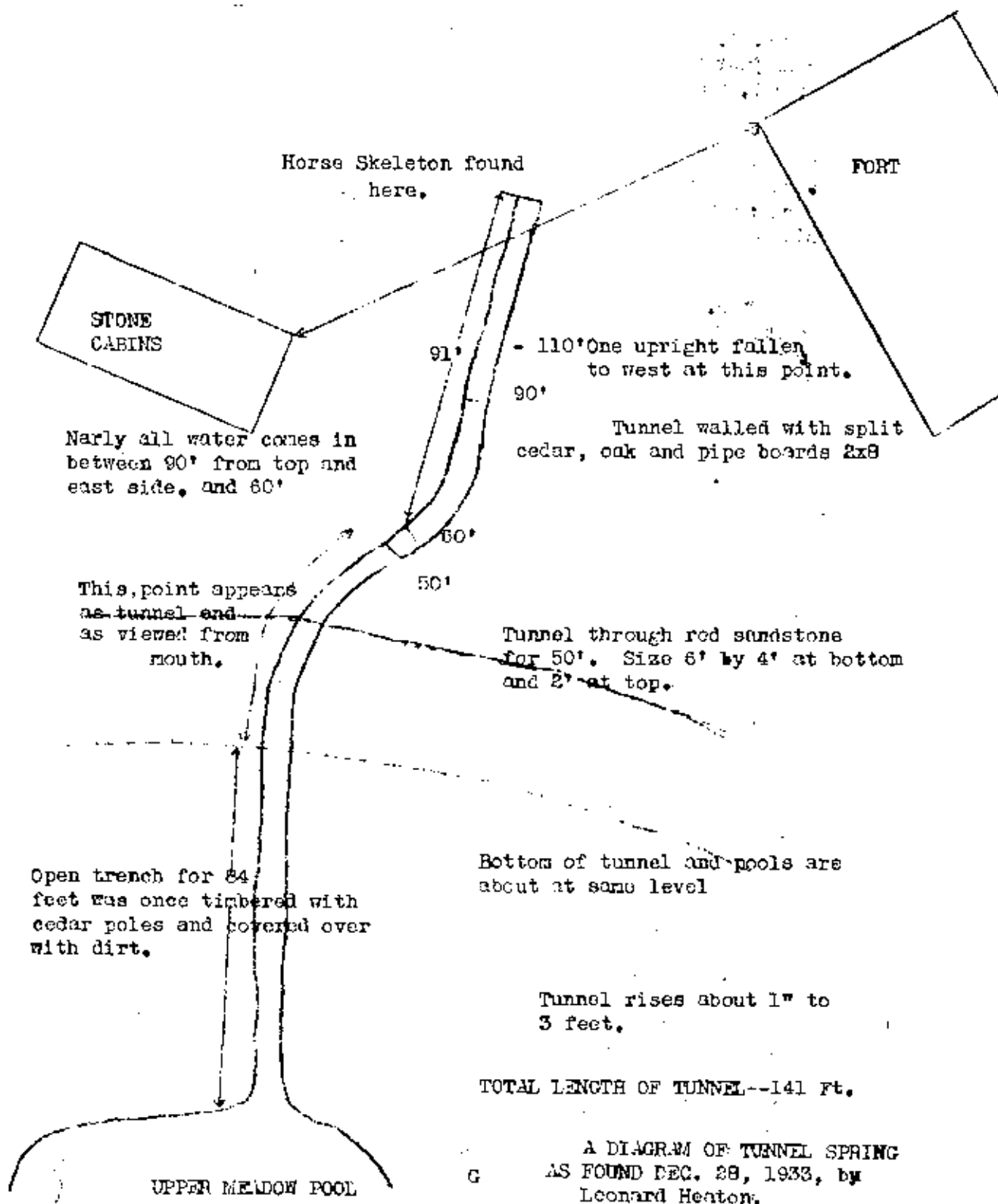
"There is a slope of about one inch to three feet. I got this by measuring the water at the mouth where it was backed up and then the distance it went back into the tunnel. At the mouth the water was 30" deep, backed into the tunnel 90 feet.

"The most interesting finding was that of the water and, to my surprise, it came from the top and east side beginning at about 60 feet and ended at a point about 90 feet, and the most of that was between 60 and 75 feet. There was scarcely any water coming in beyond 90 feet as the Cedar logs had white mildew on them, down to the mud that had collected on the bottom. The timbers in the tunnel where the water was coming in had no mildew on them. I don't know just how much water is coming in at the bottom for I have not been able as yet to get all of the water out of the tunnel. However, I hope to succeed in doing this in a week or so at which time I shall make a close check on the flow of water and where it comes into the tunnel.

"In the far end of the tunnel I found a skeleton of a horse about $1\frac{1}{2}$ years old, or possibly younger. This horse once belonged

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Horse Skeleton found here.

FORT

STONE CABINS

Narly all water comes in between 90' from top and east side, and 60'

- 110' One upright fallen to west at this point.

90'

Tunnel walled with split cedar, oak and pipe boards 2x8

This point appears as tunnel and as viewed from mouth.

Tunnel through red sandstone for 50'. Size 6' by 4' at bottom and 2' at top.

Open trench for 84 feet was once timbered with cedar poles and covered over with dirt.

Bottom of tunnel and pools are about at same level

Tunnel rises about 1" to 3 feet.

TOTAL LENGTH OF TUNNEL--141 Ft.

UPPER MEADOW POOL

A DIAGRAM OF TUNNEL SPRING AS FOUND DEC. 29, 1933, by Leonard Heaton, Acting Custodian.

to Mr. O. F. Colvin who lived here from about 1908 to 1914. He never knew just what became of this horse, as to how it got into the tunnel, we can only guess.

"Now the trouble that I am having is to decide just what to do with the tunnel, for the bottom is about on the level of the bottom of the Upper Meadow Pool. And if the water flow is changed much by cleaning it up, we may have to do away with the pool. The sides keep sloughing in and we are going to have to cut the banks on a slope of about 20% to keep them from caving in.

"Mr. Cowell suggested that we place a 3 or 4 inch pipe at the mouth of the tunnel, then cover up the open trench out to the pool. But I am in favor of rocking it up if possible as it would add to the beauty of the place. I will send you the measurement on the water flow as soon as I get it done. Let me know your idea on fixing it up.
Sincerely yours, Leonard Heaton, Acting Custodian".

Mr. Heaton's map of the tunnel is found on page G, this Supplement.

A field reaction on the problems of a Master Museum and duplication comes from Mr. Evenstad at Bandelier;

"If we had all the Southwestern Monuments and Mesa Verde assembled in one place, I believe the idea of a Master Museum at Mesa Verde would have some merits. Then the visitor would go into the main room of the museum and look things over. Then if he found something there that particularly interested him he could go down the hallway until he came to say, the Casa Grande, or Chaco Canyon, or Bandelier room and go in there and take a look. If he wanted more, he would have to go back to the main room (Mesa Verde) to get another clue and so proceed. The only trouble with this all in practice is that the rooms are too far apart; for instance the Bandelier room is 800 miles from the Tumacacori room, etc. He might run out of gas.

"As for tiring the visitor by possible duplications between some of the features of various monuments, I think if the practical end of the running of a monument were considered, it would be found that interest of the visitor intensifies by running into similar phases. There is **REALLY NO DUPLICATION: ONLY RELATIONSHIP IN INSTANCES.**

"We don't lose our interest in automobiles by seeing several makes and models on display. When I saw the first automobile in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington made in the early '90's, I was still much interested in seeing Ford Car Motor No. 98 in Santa Anna, California, the next year. Although all of our present day automobiles have multi-cylinder internal combustion engines, they all have certain interesting selling features of their own. And so it is with our monument, even limiting everything to those that are archeological. They have a pre-history, related in many instances, but all nevertheless different.
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"If this proposed Master Museum were located on some main highway such as U. S. No. 66 where the travel would be, say, 500,000 annually, it might be the means of some good advertising for our Southwestern Monuments and Mesa Verde. A building with just enough display to create an interest with specimens from various monuments might be good publicity, if properly located. But this museum should not furnish the complete educational needs of the public as to museums. A little more study, I feel, must be given to practical factors, like travel, location and other problems. Sincerely,
M. O. Ewenstad, Acting Custodian."

SOUTHWESTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD & ITS SPECIALIZED SUBDIVISIONS:

~~This museum problem has been a hard one to express in a mere~~ paragraph, yet the ideas are quite clearly in our minds. In the course of a year our field personnel of Southwestern Monuments travel the Southwest from end to end many times. Visiting these monuments each of which, in nearly every instance, exemplifies a different Culture Area, gives us intimate knowledge of the distinctive qualities of the culture area presented at one monument that set it apart from its neighbor. Too, no one realizes no more clearly than we do that the museum, lectures and guided trips at a monument representative of a particular culture area have as their primary function the telling of the story of prehistoric accomplishment in that area, and that the educational activities at the next monument are primarily for telling the story - a story with different distinctive quality - of that culture area, and so on.

How forcibly we realize this ! How real do these distinctive qualities of the various culture areas present themselves to us as problems of administration ! The story of the Ho-ho-kan of the Casa Grande region is almost as different from that of the Chaco or Mesa Verde as the story of farming in the Phillipines is from the story of farming in France. I need only to point out that our rangers trained only in Chaco or Aztec guide work find themselves, for a time, completely lost when transferred to Casa Grande or Montezuma Castle. Now just why is this ? ; It is because in one case we are dealing with a different people whose pottery, burials, house construction, masonry, agriculture, ornaments, ceremonial objects and other cultural materials have distinctive qualities developed differently, or not found, in the other culture area. Prehistoric Indians of the Southwest in the various culture areas were presented with about the same general problems of environment. They were about all confronted with the same limitations of (1) scarcity of water, (2) no metals, (3) no draft animals, (4) no written language bases on phonetic interpretation, etc. Culture areas come about because the immediate problems of environment in one area differed from the next and differences in cultural materials show up because of scores of factors.

Prehistoric Indians achieved about the same standards of culture in one area as in the other. Mesa Verde people practiced agriculture under great difficulties; so did the Casa Grande peoples, but how different were the problems confronting the Ho-ho-kam! All of these terms such as San Juan, Mimbres, Chihuahua Basin, Upper Gila and Rio Grande culture areas, and Basket Maker I, II, III, and Pueblo I-V, are adopted for purposes of classification. This classification is necessary in order to bring organization to an enormous mass of facts. Without such classification and organization, Southwestern Archeology would resemble a fruit orchard planted by a man unable to distinguish apple trees from peach, apricot, fig, prune and cherry, and who would plant them without regard to segregating the different types of fruit trees. Then, at fruiting time, suppose this man gathered the fruit of each tree as he came to it, putting all the different kinds of fruit in the same baskets. He would find himself in about the same predicament as we would be in if we weren't fully aware of the distinctive qualities of our various culture areas and didn't from the start recognize the necessity for classification into culture areas as to geography, and periods as to quality of specialization and time sequence.

It's not so much a matter of "the story" of one culture area supplementing "the story" of the next as it is the fact that a quality of specialization is found in the cultural materials of one area that sets it apart from similar cultural materials in the others. And it is this specialization which differs more or less widely from monument to monument, so much in fact that we find our personnel in one monument needs intensive training in the specialized phases of the culture in the next monument exemplifying another culture area before they can do satisfactory lecture, field trip and museum preparation work in that new culture area!

It seems we're all pulling in the same direction in these rather lengthy discussions, but our ideas appear more widely divergent than they really are because of differences in the way we express our thoughts and offer illustrations. We'll all agree I think, that we have different culture areas because there's a specialization of culture in one area and a distinctive specialization in the next, and so on; also there's the necessity for organization and specialization as to geographic location, time sequence, quality, and etc. And finally, I think we'll all agree that it is the primary function of the museum, lectures and field trips in monuments and parks exemplifying particular culture areas, to emphasize the particular periods, time sequence, and specialized qualities of the culture each presents. We cannot escape the necessity of bringing in a limited amount of general maps, diagrams, charts and cultural materials, into the story at each place for comparison and for purposes of showing visitors just where the specialized culture we're explaining in full at a given monument or park fits in relation to the whole field. We don't have to tell the

complete story of each of the other 9 to 12 culture areas, nor could we find the time to do it if we wanted to. Thus, I would conclude that as long as there's the appreciation of the fact that nearly all of our monuments exemplify different culture areas differing in specialized qualities of the culture, and differing in some cases in time (Basketmaker-Pueblo, etc), we'll not be faced with the danger of having identical museums and educational programs in all of our archeological monuments.

R.H. Rose.

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Tom Charles' lakes have broken into print in many places over the country, the latest being the Pathfinder. I believe to quote this clipping will interest us all, and will show us that science still has interesting problems to solve in this old world yet:

"4/14/34 CURIOUS WATERS ARE COLORED.

"Scientists can explain why leaves turn red in the autumn or why chameleons and tree toads are able to disguise themselves but they admit defeat when asked why waters of certain lakes and springs in New Mexico turn red every fall. This colored water appears for a short while, changes to a milky white and finally regains its normal transparency again until the next year. Many visitors are attracted to the White Sands National Monument, a national park, to see this wonder which as yet has no explanation."

--

In our monuments service we're amused to see the "a national park" in the next to the last line of the clipping. It would be interesting as an experiment, to interview about 500 Americans representative of many walks of life, and ask them the question: "Just what comes first into your minds when I name several national monuments of the Southwest such as Aztec Ruins National Monument; Casa Grande National Monument; Sunset National Monument, and others?" It might help us explain why the article above contains "a national park" in apposition to "White Sands National Monument".

The periodic occurrence of this red, milky white and normal transparency of the waters each fall strongly suggests microscopic life of some sort as the cause for it rather than any change in concentration of mineral substances. White Sands National Monument presents unusual problems because of a most peculiar environment for its plant and animal life.

This matter of peculiar white mires, strangely different coloration of reptile life, and curious waters at White Sands, reminds me of a most interesting thought I heard expressed sometime ago about these dwarf trees and other vegetation in the Southwest that is making its last stand. The idea was expressed that many of these grasses, shrubs, and other vegetation are but the modified forms of what this same vegetation was when some of the very dry areas were supplied with moisture and farmed by prehistoric people. Changes in precipitation, over grazing, and other factors

HAVE made radical changes in some localities such as the canyons of northern New Mexico changing them from the the productive valleys they, some of them, once were, to areas with the most hardy grasses and other vegetation remaining. What did these hardy, dwarfed grasses and other types of vegetation look like 1,000 years ago when some of these valleys were supplied with vegetation and quite luxuriant ?

Several months ago we had occasion to write Dr. R. H. Forbes of the University of Arizona Experiment Station, asking for certain information. We wrote him as follows:

"Yesterday one of the workmen on a little brush clearing job here on Casa Grande National Monument brought in the small branch portion of Mesquite which you will find in this box. The branch shows a little incision clear around which completely girdles it.

"Wondering how prevalent this girdling occurs, I walked over a small circuit of about 100 yards near the Administration Building examining rather superficially some 10 different trees. I noted 4 girdled branches on different trees during this hasty examination. In one instance the girdling had been done long enough in the past that the branch portion from the girdle to the tip had withered completely.

"Mr. Pinkloy suggested that this branch portion showing one of the girdles be sent to the Experiment Station. I would be pleased to have you refer this to the proper person for diagnosis. We would especially like to know just what is injuring these trees and, if it is likely to spread, how would we go about combating it ? Sincerely yours, Rob't. H. Rose."

Dr. E. D. Ball, Economic Zoologist, replied a little later with the following interesting letter:

"Your letter to former Director Forbes has been referred to me for consideration. The branch you sent in is the work of what we speak of as a twig-girdler. This insect lays an egg in the branch beyond the place where this cut is made, then makes the cut so that the branch during the wet season will break off and fall to the ground; where it will rot and the egg will hatch and a worm develop in the rotting branch to produce a new twig-girdler for another year.

"This insect is not sufficiently numerous in most sections to more than prune the trees. Occasionally they transfer their attention to some more rapid growing cultivated shrub, and in that case they may be seriously injurious. Sincerely yours, E. D. Ball, Economic Zoologist."

We have received a copy of a letter sent to the Director by Department Consulting Archeologist Jesse L. Nusbaum, regarding a recent discovery made at Aztec Ruins National Monument during the course of Public Works there. Mr. Faris' April report at this moment has not arrived in our office but it will doubtless carry notice of this discovery. Following are excerpts from Mr. Nusbaum's letter:

"Mr. Earl Morris of Carnegie Institution of Washington, who has been loaned to the National Park Service for a period of three months by President John C. Merriam and Dr. A. V. Kidder, for the purpose of supervising the program of repairs, stabilization and perhaps minor restoration of the Aztec Ruins and those in need of attention at Mesa Verde National Park, has just called me long distance from Aztec to report that the drainage trench which they are cutting to care for the drainage of the great kiva, has disclosed a small kiva immediately to the east of the great kiva, which should be scientifically investigated before the trench - which extends from six to seven feet below the floor - is completed.

"Mr. Morris has asked permission to excavate this kiva as a part of this trenching operation, stating that the deepening of the trench will destroy approximately one third of the kiva and that he thinks this small kiva should be thoroughly investigated as a part of this trenching project, since otherwise valuable scientific features and data which are essential to the fuller knowledge of the Aztec Ruins will be destroyed. Hidden features of this character may become evident in the course of this drainage work, and it is my recommendation that Mr. Morris be permitted to test out such aboriginal hidden features as may be encountered in the ordinary progress of drainage and other operations which penetrate areas not previously investigated, in the excavation of this or other sites involved under the program."

The working out of such features as are found in the direct course of drainage and other operations in this case is especially important since, once the drainage tile is placed and the trench is refilled, it may be an age before investigations at such depth below the ground level can ever be attempted. It is fortunate that Mr. Morris is on the ground at Aztec while these major Public Works projects involving trenching and earth moving are being carried out.

In the landscaping, fencing, trenching and other operations that have been necessary at Aztec in the P.M.A. and C.W.A. work the encountering of artifacts and other things of archeological importance has been inevitable. Extreme care seems to have been

taken there in the work to thoroughly investigate what might be important before carrying on through. In one instance, a fine burial was found squarely in the course of the drainage-ditch. This burial was completely removed by digging under and around and slipping supports about in such manner that it was removed with no disturbance whatever. It is one of the finest from the standpoint of preservation that has ever been found, and when properly prepared, it will make an excellent burial exhibit for the new museum planned there.

It has not been our policy to carry out any extra digging there not necessary to the work projects under way. Several of the foremen had worked with archeological crews before which was of advantage in their knowing what to do as their digging operations began to reveal indications of archeological materials.

One of the proudest programs of pottery repair and museum cataloguing we've seen has just been completed at Aztec. Mr. Faris states that additional checking of his catalogue cards is being made by Mr. Morris. With the transfer of Johnson's museum materials to the new building, and the complete change in exhibit arrangement, this catalogue system will at once begin to prove up its high value. The importance of carefully recording the location from which miscellaneous pieces come from during daily operations of projects, and the entry of these data on catalogue cards, cannot be overemphasized.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS AND LADIES SOCIETY
ENTERTAINED ABOUT 400 STRONG: (Casa Grande Nat'l. Monument)

We have received the following letter from Mr. J.P.Morris who was in charge of all arrangements for the Brotherhood and the Ladies Society who visited the Monument on April 19th. A more complete account of this visit will be found in the Casa Grande Report but these "flowers" properly belong in the Supplement.

"PIONEER HOTEL, TUCSON, ARIZONA
April 28, 1934

"Dear Mr. Palmer:

"I am unable to find words to express my gratitude to you and all of your staff for the ROYAL manner we were received at the Casa Grande National Monument on April 19th, and the able manner in which our delegates were shown and told of these ancient people who dwelt there long ago.

"Nothing but praise was heard from every one who had the privilege to be there, and I am sure our delegates will long remember Coolidge, and they will never forget the Casa Grande. They expressed

their appreciation of how well they were shown and told of the Ruins in such a short-time. I am sure such a well trained force as you have is seldom found anywhere, and this our delegates were quick to realize.

"I wish to extend to you and all of your staff the sincere thanks of our committee and members, and we are proud to know that we have such officient men as yourself and staff in charge of the monuments within our State. With kind regards and best wishes, I am Sincerely yours, J.P. Morris, Chairman, Committee."

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From Custodian Newell Joyner of Devil's Tower National Monument, Wyoming, we have the following: doubtless gave him some thought as well as amusement.

"A visitor of the fairer sex, going onto elderly, accompanied by her daughter who lives near here came to see the Tower the other day. In conversation with her, the following was brought to light and I believe, needs a little airing; "I'm so interested in Devil's Tower, my late husband was in the monument business, too!"

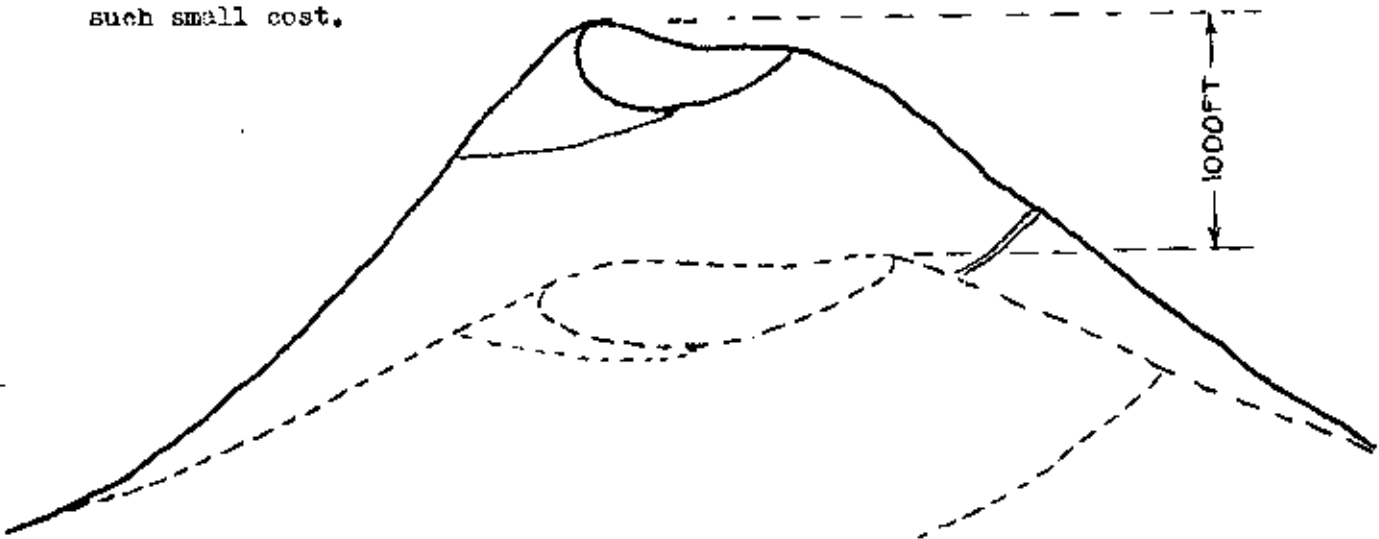
"Please give me the correct answer. Maybe, the answer ought to be left to the Director's Office, or would it be simpler to think of another more appropriate designation for these areas."


Packed into those remarks which at first amuse us, there is a lot of serious thought for all. There's something about the name that makes the average person not acquainted with the facts think of monuments as a stone marker or historical landmark of very small size. A person to whom the monuments are entirely new, doesn't feel that Petrified Forest or Canyon de Chelly national monuments could possibly have in them some 100 square miles or more. In these remarks many times we have pointed out the fact that there are national monuments which are larger than some of the larger national parks. Yet, how many intelligent people we have who visit our monuments and ask "Where's the monument?"

Names are like rules and regulations. Through trails, fences, barriers and the like we make the right thing to do seem like the natural thing to do, thereby making these rules and regulations as unobtrusive as possible. Thus it is in this problem of seeking a name which will come more nearly bringing the true picture of these historic, prehistoric and scientific features to the mind than does the word monument. Is it true that upon mentioning to people over the Nation generally, that the National Park Service has jurisdiction over several score national monuments, they immediately picture as many stone markers erected in commemoration of great events or notable characters in history? This is doubtless true to a large extent. Looks as if we'll have to conduct a contest of somekind to find a name perhaps more appropriate. Nothing better than the name monument seems to have been proposed as yet.

A story has gotten around this far from Devil's Tower to the effect that sometime last year Custodian Joyner received a letter from a paint company who stated that they were in a position to paint his monument; they were inquiring a little more as to conditions and asked Mr. Joyner for permission to submit prices !

A program of placing directional signs to the national monuments along the principal highways of the Southwest was carried out several months ago. These signs are doubtless a great help to tourists who plan to visit some of the national monuments and yet are not very familiar with roads in the Southwest. Without these signs, Montezuma Castle, for example, would be fairly hard to find for the average tourist. Now, however, the standard Park Service signs near Prescott and along the highway #66 in Flagstaff where roads lead South to Montezuma, give the tourists directions, distances, and consolation. This program has made a fine start and is one of the best things for direct public service we have done in a long time. It has only been through the fine cooperation given by the State Highway Departments of Arizona and New Mexico that so much has been done on this program with such small cost.



Solid Line Profile:- Capulin Mountain before 
Engineer Stewart arrived.

Dotted Line Profile:-*Capulin after Stewart left.
(See Capulin Report, page 20)