

L. R. Caywood

SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENT

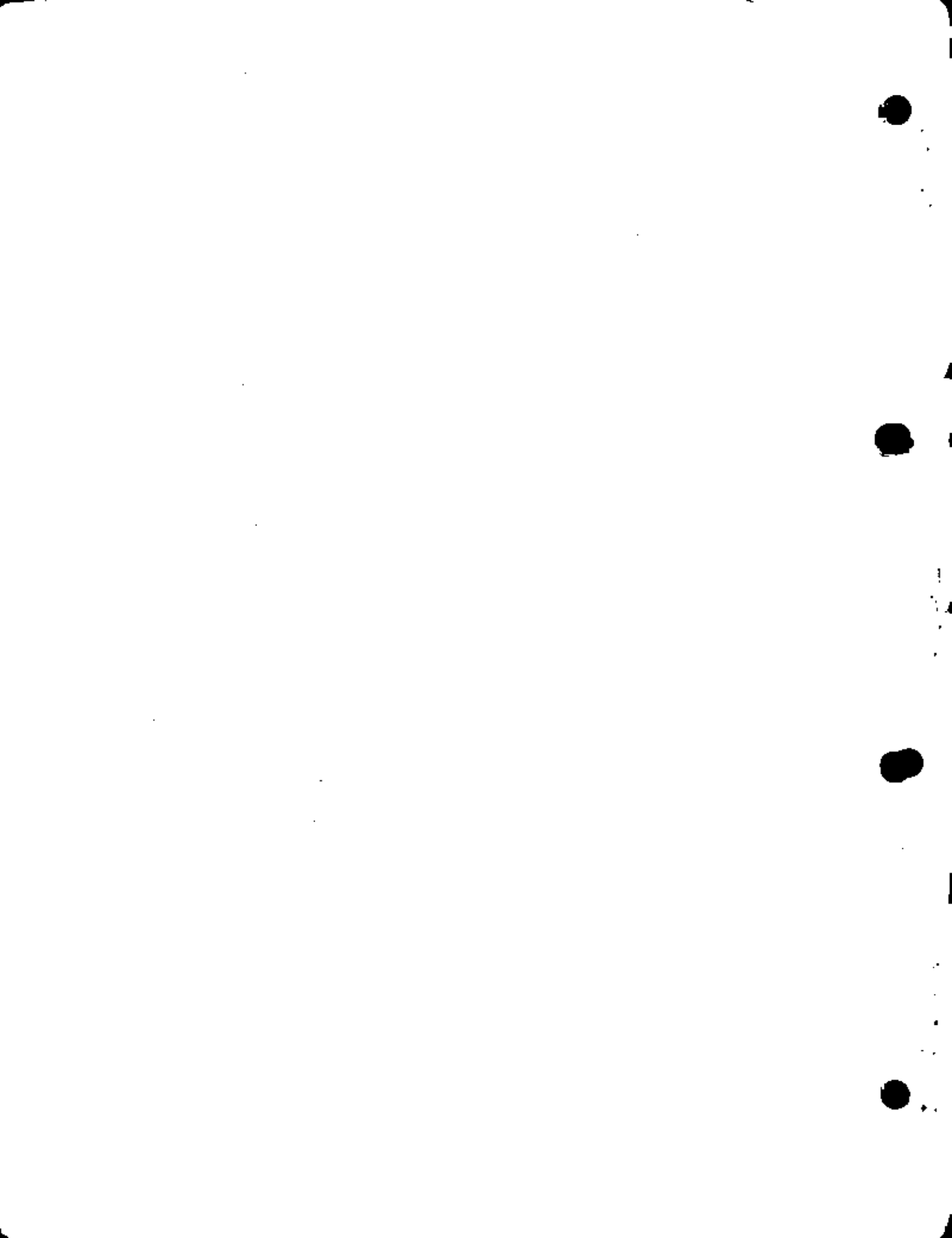
MONTHLY REPORT
MAY 1934



KEWIN BRIDGE

NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL MONUMENT

MAY 1934



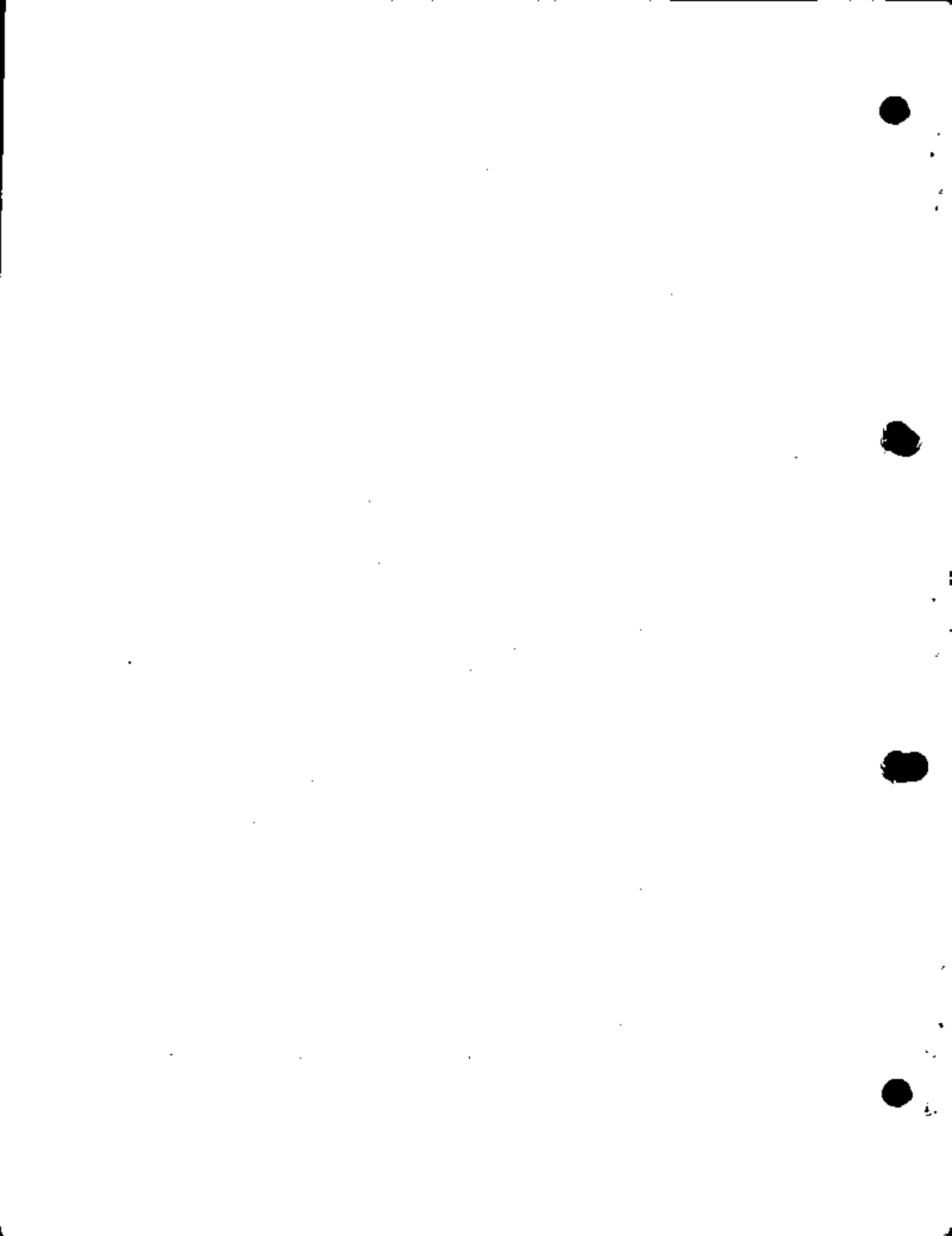
SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS
REPORT FOR MAY

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

Coolidge Arizona, June 1, 1934

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

Dear Mr. Director:

This report for the month of May will begin with an account of the general activities in the Southwestern district.

We are pleased to say that all final reports on the Civil Works Program have been received and forwarded on to Washington. It is good to see how well these activities have been reported upon. It is the clearness and conciseness of these reports that make them of value in the future administration of the Monuments. Field leaders are to be complimented upon the manner in which they organized their work and prepared their reports.

A C.C.C. Camp has been recently approved for Chiricahua National Monument. We will be able to get much useful work done which will result in adding to the enjoyment of people visiting that unique area. We have been somewhat disturbed about plans on foot in cities of that vicinity to stage a great Labor Day celebration at the Monument where it has been estimated 8,000 people would attend. Simple arithmetic tells us some 2,000 to 3,000 cars would have to be parked and space for the celebration prepared. When Nature prepared the topography of that locality she just didn't have this particular celebration in mind and just how sufficient parking and other space can be provided where little space due to topography exists, puzzles us. Engineer Attwell and Architect Langley are looking into these matters on the ground now (May 30) while Chief Engineer Kittredge was there about a month ago.

Mr. Attwell and Mr. Rose made a short trip to Tonto early in the month to note necessary preparations for a temporary ranger going there July 1.

The appointment of Mrs. Gay Rogers as Temporary Ranger at Aztec is effective June 1. Visitor interest in Aztec will be unusual during the summer for in addition to the absorbing story of the ruins and the museum there, the restoration of a great kiva is going on under the direction of Earl Morris.

During the last few days of May work has been progressing on the preparation of a new Six Year Program taking into account those projects recently recommended under the coming Public Works program. This Six Year Program is to reach Washington on or before June 5. The preparation of this program together with getting out month end reports has caused an accumulation of work. However, we believe we will come through with all office work current.

The Boss has made two short field trips during the month of about one week each. The first was for purposes of attending the meeting of Superintendents and Operators held at Grand Canyon during the last few days of April and early May. The other took him to Gallup and Canyon de Chelly on matters relating to Chase and the erosion control problem at de Chelly. A general plan of erosion control in de Chelly has been approved by the offices concerned and plans have been speedily put afoot for starting the work.

Recommendations for several temporary ranger appointments have gone forward and by July 1 we will have men on most of these new monuments recently transferred to us from the Department of Agriculture.

At the time the report for last month was being prepared, conditions on the range looked fairly good in the Southwestern district. During the first weeks of May, however, drought conditions were beginning to prevail. The enormous dust storms were not restricted to the Mississippi-Missouri-Ohio river valley regions. The storms were fairly general in the Southwest. However, during the last few days of May gentle rains have prevailed. Recent visitors from Billings, Montana, say rainfall has recently occurred from that state, down through Wyoming and Colorado. It will be seen also that most of the custodians report recent rains in their localities. This is encouraging for lack of snow and rains during the winter means these occasional summer rains will be much more badly needed than ordinarily is the case.

The reports from the various monuments follow. From them it will be seen that the tide of visitors is rising in most of the northern monuments.

CAPULIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT: Homer J. Farr, Custodian

"Dear Mr. Pinkley: - I have the following report to make for this month:

VISITORS:- We have had approximately 700 to see the Volcano this month, Many schools have visited us including the school of Felt,
SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

Oklahoma and several Boy Scout troops. 'Tis a good thing Capulin is made of rock for when a troop of Boy Scouts come they leave nothing unturned. But boys will be boys you know, and the best we can do in this matter is to wish we were boys again.

WEATHER CONDITIONS: Weather conditions here have been ideal but very dry. Local showers have appeared on almost all sides of this monument within a few miles, but it looks as if the Custodian and his good neighbors have not worn any holes in their knees, else we would have had our quota of rain. Raton (35 miles northeast) reports almost two and one-half inches last week, while one inch of rain fell about 40 miles east of here. Grass is extremely dry in this vicinity and cattlemen are suffering for the want of moisture.

GENERAL: I have very little news in this class to report this month. The road and trails continue in good condition. Mr. and Mrs. Pat Murphy, Superintendent of one of the leading schools in the southern end of this Sunshine State, were over-night visitors at Capulin Mountain one night last week and from their report were extremely well pleased with their trip to the volcano. The Custodian hopes that by the time for making the next monthly report he will be able to show this Monument all fenced. The fence is now on the ground and application has been made for a FERA Project to complete the work. We hope to get started the first of June. Very respectfully, Homer J. Farr, Custodian.

GRAN QUIVIRA NATIONAL MONUMENT

W. K. Smith, Custodian

We have the following optimistic report from Mr. Smith over Gran Quivira way:

"Dear Boss: Again I find it time to submit another report on the activities of the Monument for the past month. Travel has been somewhat slow with us. I have registered only 318 visitors, entering the Monument in 72 vehicles. Although we have not had the travel we had expected, we show an increase over last month and also over the same month of last year. Our register shows visitors from eleven states including our own.

Among our distinguished visitors we find Dr. Edger L. Hewett on May 20th. Dr. Hewett with a class of his university students, 42 in number, spent about three hours here. While here Dr. Hewett gathered his class, and all others present, in front of the Mission and delivered a very interesting talk on the early Spanish Missions of New Mexico. He then guided the party through the Mission and Monastery, making short talks on each room and its particular use. Then they gathered in our small Museum room and he spoke of the artifacts. After this, all accompanied him through the Indian Pueblo and enjoyed his talk on the ancient prehistoric Piro culture, as he followed it on down into the period of Spanish occupation.

GRAN QUIVIRA, CONTE.

"Well, we have had another month of dry weather which is causing a great deal of misgivings among the stockmen and farmers. And well it may, for in my seventeen years here I don't believe I have ever seen a winter so scarce of moisture. There isn't any underground moisture to bring the vegetation on. The grass is dry and hasn't any strength. The sheep men are saving only a small percentage of the lamb crop. The cattle-men are sharing the same fate. This dry weather is sure making the lower end of our approach road bad. This loose sand was graded up and there hasn't been enough rain to settle it and the constant travel keeps it worked up until it is in an awfully bad condition. I surely hope we will get a project under EPA funds to surface the remainder of this road.

"The ground plans of the Mission that were prepared to be placed in public places are being sent out right along. We placed one in the Gran Quivira, which is the Harvey Hotel at Clovis, New Mexico, and one in the Clovis Hotel, Clovis, New Mexico. One has been sent to Albuquerque to be placed in the High School museum room. One has also been placed in the Weaver Hotel, Mountainair. Thanks to Mr. Attwell for this suggestion. I believe it is going to be a good way to get the Monument before the public.

"On date of May 3 and 4, the sewer tile, pipe, ground joint unions, L's, and gate valves were delivered to the Monument in good shape. This looks mighty promising for the future development of the Monument. It looks as if we will have an adequate water supply for the Monument and pipe enough to put the water on the camp ground.

"Mr. Cheney of the Forest Service, Albuquerque Office, was with us a few days ago. Mr. Cheney seems to think that the road under construction back in the Manzano Mountains will eventually contact our Monument and possibly be built on south to Carrizozo, thus getting a connection with a good highway here to the White Sands Monument and the Carlsbad Cavern National Park. This bit of information surely sounds good, for if this materializes we can expect our Monument to really come to the front. Respectfully yours, W. H. Smith, Custodian.

Gran Quivira is one of those few interesting places in the Southwest where Pueblo and early Mission history overlap. As the Monument is made more accessible through improvement of roads in the locality, this two-fold nature of Gran Quivira is sure to attract visitors in great numbers.

It is very pleasant to be travelling through central New Mexico and see the standard Park Service signs at the important road intersections directing people to Gran Quivira National Monument. These signs, together with maps and information telling people just what Gran Quivira is, should help travel figures as the season progresses.

"Dear Boss: Report time is here again and I am going to try to give a little outline of the past month's activities at Bandelier. For some reason, the number of visitors shows a drop this month. The total runs to 380. There was a noticeable drop in the number of Courier-cars, probably due to the opening of other areas, making possible longer trips. The fishing season for the state opened on the 20th, and as our fishing season does not open until June 1st, we no doubt lost a considerable percentage for the last two Sundays of the month.

"The actual construction work on the Frijoles Canyon Road was completed early in the month, but a crew is still working on the landscaping of the slopes and ditches, and another crew is busy on the stone guard rail running along the bank of the curve from Stations 85 to 90. This stone guard rail will, when completed, be about the best looking guard rail that is possible to build and will be equal, if not superior, in strength to the customary type. Another crew, divided into several sections, is busy rebuilding the trail to the Falls and the Rio Grande. This trail is in very poor condition and has several bad rock slides, but the boys are really putting out a first-class job on the rebuilding. There is a real problem in trail building involved on this trail, but I believe the gang is attacking it in the right way.

"The renovation of the ranger cabin and the re-building of the old stable into suitable sleeping rooms is progressing rather slowly. This type of work is quite different from ordinary construction work, as every phase of the work taxes one's ingenuity. Men skilled in such work are rather hard to find among the CCC personnel, but the work is progressing now to a point where we are beginning to see the beginning of the end. It is hoped that the end of the fiscal year will also see the completion of this dual project.

"A small crew started on the eradication of the tent caterpillar a few days ago. So far this work has consisted of the pruning of small branches that can be reached with pruning saws and hooks from the ground. Later on we will have to build ladders in order to reach the higher nests.

"On the 7th we planted 3000 black spotted trout in the Rit de los Frijoles. This species is an old native in this and adjacent streams. These trout were donated to us by the New Mexico State Fish and Game Commission and were brought in a truck from their hatchery at Pecos. The conditions were ideal for the transplanting, there being only a variation of two degrees in the water in the tanks and that of the Rito. Some of the fish went over the lower falls and were killed on the rocks below, and we may have the proposition on our hands of building a suitable obstruction above the falls to prevent this, if it continues.

BANDELIER, COMTD.

"Mr. Lyle E. Bennett, who has been the Landscape Architect on the construction here since the inauguration of the Emergency Conservation program, was transferred to Mesa Verde National Park during the month. Prior to this time, his time was divided between Mesa Verde and Bandelier. The summer program at that Park, however, is of such proportions that it became necessary for him to give it his undivided time. I was sorry to see Mr. Bennett leave, as he is a very capable man in the landscaping line. His place is being filled at this Monument by Jared Morse, who comes from Denver. Mr. Morse is a man with experience in National Park Service work. 'Chuck' Richey made a short visit here at the time of the transfer.

"The weather has continued exceptionally fine throughout the month. However, the dry weather is beginning to be felt in this locality, especially by the local ranchers who need plenty of rain in order to insure good crops and good grazing for the stock. The precipitation, so far, has consisted only of small sprinkling showers, too small to hinder or stop any of the construction work. Almost every day looks as if rain was in the offing, but so far we have had practically only clouds.

"Some of the CCC boys, who have pugilistic leanings, have arranged for an evening of boxing bouts with men from other CCC camps in the area, to be held at Santa Fe on the night of June 2nd. There are five bouts scheduled, each of which will have a participant from the Bandelier Camp. They are to be opposed by picked men from several of the other camps according to the divisions of weight available. This camp seems to run a rather high percentage of men skilled in the manly art.

"The tennis courts - one a clay court and the other an asphalt court - have been built by the boys for evening recreation. Also several horseshoe courts are in process of construction. These courts are never idle from the time supper is over until dark. The baseball diamond is getting hardened down after repeated waterings, but there seems to be a lull in these activities at the present. However, a series of games is being worked up with other camps and local town teams and there will, no doubt, be considerable activity in this sport shortly.

"Text day: After complaining about lack of rain in a previous paragraph, I went home intending to finish this report in the morning. Last night the heavens finally let loose and a total of 1.67 inches of rain fell during the night. It rained steadily for several hours, with little or no wind, but with an abundance of lightning and thunder. How general the rain is, I am unable at this time to ascertain, but I believe that it took in a considerable territory. The ranger station roof sprung two leaks and it was a case of getting up and setting out drip pans. I think the rain will help our roadway considerably, as it needed packing and wetting quite badly. Sincerely yours, M. O. Evenstad, Acting Custodian.

BANDELIER CONTD.

During former travel seasons the floor of the Frijoles Canyon could be reached only after a walk down a trail one-half mile long. Even under these conditions some 3,000 visitors yearly visited the ruins of Bandelier. Now that there is a road to the floor of the Canyon and people know they can ride by car clear to their destination what is this going to do to travel there? We can be sure of one thing, and that is that travel will greatly increase. Just how much that will be is an unknown quantity. An increase from 5,000 to 12,000 is not too much to expect in view of the proximity of Bandelier to Santa Fe, a tourist center.

TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT:

George L. Boundey, Custodian

"Dear Mr. Pinkley: We have had a total of 1035 visitors for the month. Each year when the schools are closing the teachers bring their pupils to the mission for a half day of lunches and sight seeing. This accounts for a goodly number of the visitors this month.

"This country is experiencing a very severe drought, the cattle are dying by the hundreds as many of the dependable springs are drying up. The Indian neighbors have been holding the spring ceremonies in the fields for the past several weeks but the utter lack of rain has kept them from planting. About the only real activity in this country is among the treasure hunters, the hills are filled with them and the cattlemen say they are using that little water there is left in the springs and are trying to drive them out.

"Another project to give local labor a chance to earn food will start here the first of June; it will be a real blessing to the people in this vicinity.

"The cactus bloomed early this year and the hills are being searched from end to end for the fruit. It is surprising how many things growing on the desert are suitable for food. We tried the new growth on the prickly pear and it makes one of the finest salads we ever ate.

"Mr. Frank Kittredge, Chief Engineer of the National Park Service, and Engineer Attwell paid us a short visit the middle of the month. A crew of Park Service surveyors also stopped at the Mission on their way to one of the southern Monuments, I was away at the time. Am sorry to have missed them. Robert Rose, Assistant Superintendent, Southwestern Monuments, with Engineer Attwell, visited the Monument one day last week. As ever, George L. Boundey, Custodian.

TUMACACORI CONTD.

George fails to mention that he and his family have had some rather tough luck lately. Mrs. Boundey was in the hospital at Tucson. George, Mother Boundey and the two small boys were enroute to Tucson to see Mrs. Boundey when a car driven by a man in somewhat more of a festive mood than automobile drivers should be, collided with their car. Mother Boundey escaped with some cuts and scars from which she is recovering; the boys were scratched and shaken up considerably, while George suffered rib and knee injuries which for a time forced him to have his leg in a cast and get about with the aid of crutches. The car was badly damaged in the wreck. The Boundeys are optimistic in all of this misfortune. They are cheerful, thankful for escaping with no more serious injuries than they received, and are recovering from the experience in a fine way.

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AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT:

John Will Paris, Custodian

"Dear Boss: The fact that "time marches on" is firmly impressed upon us by a glance at the calendar and realization that May 26th means another monthly report. It hardly seems possible that we are embarking on the tourist season with the other problems at hand. A check of the visitors for last May shows 398 compared to 669 for May, 1934, or an increase of 271 over the corresponding month of last year. It is hard for me to realize this change since I have taken very few parties through this year, but with this matter in the hands of Mrs. Gey Rogers I have little worry as to the treatment accorded each visitor. Mrs. Rogers reported for duty May 11th and has been in the harness ever since.

"Our activities, of course, are centering on ruins repair, with our main effort being concentrated on our north wall and the drain ditch. Both of these items are nearing completion and it is only a matter of a few weeks until the great kiva will be the center of attraction. In clearing away debris from our north wall we were very much surprised to find the condition of the wall in a most deplorable state. We had anticipated (with the experience of the American Museum excavations as a precedent) very little repair work necessary on these high walls. However, just opposite proved true and we have reconstructed almost our entire north museum wall with cement. This was done by digging down to solid foundation and setting up our wall in cement on the original wall foundation. As you are aware, this is still some six to eight feet above actual floor level of the first floor rooms. Dr. A. V. Kidder, Earl H. Morris, and Jesse L. Nusbaum, in surveying our ruins repair, were very pronounced in their desire to see this wall cleared to the actual floor level. Of course, such procedure is impossible at the present time and no plans are made with the present set up to even attempt such. If an additional sum is allotted this will be one of the first features to be developed and will add greatly to the spectacular effect, since to add six or eight feet to the present wall would make its general impression quite pronounced.

AZTEC COMED.

"Wall restoration is now in progress along the northwest portion of our ruin and this area too we find in a disgraceful state of repair. A condition most trying along this wall is a very irregular layer of green stone which, to reproduce, is most tedious and trying. Taking the entire situation as a whole, however, we are very much impressed and encouraged with our ruins repair program. It is distressing to realize the limitations placed on us by our ruins repair allotment. Had we been able to anticipate some of the difficulties mentioned, we would have probably doubled this sum in our original request and would then be lacking for adequate money.

"With Chief Engineer Kittredge on the ground this problem of the areas surrounding kivas was discussed and we settled upon a plan whereby a capping can be given these areas, yet the tremendous debris will not be present and under such capping as we propose a circulative system will be carried out whereby any moisture that may penetrate or collect by the various means will be more or less taken care of by air currents and evaporation. I have great hope that this will save money in ruins repair since much damage can be traced directly to the presence of debris beneath the capping. In the northwest portion of our ruin several kivas are being treated in this manner and it is hoped before long to have them in working order and available for study and research as to the feasibility of this type of repair.

"In protecting our museum against flooding it was decided to remove the cause rather than try to correct the existing conditions. To have placed a drain carrying off such water as might be centered in our museum entrance would have been expensive and in a few years obsolete. After study and consideration of all angles it was decided to clear out the debris forming the area of drainage and at the same time repair these walls to where any possible danger of collapse would be eliminated. We are working on this at the present time and besides removing this unsightly mass of debris, which was not in its entirety original refuse, we are creating a much more impressive entrance and laying the way for continuing our museum rooms farther east, should such ever be advisable.

"The final approved plans have been received for our roofed kiva and materials have been ordered for this structure. By the middle of June we hope to have this completed.

"The Great Kiva has been placed in shape for further repairs and is now in such condition that we will start on actual laying of the walls by the last of the week. The great problem on the kiva restoration will be in the roof itself. Under date of May 24th, Andrew Hutton, Forest Supervisor of the San Juan National Forest in Colorado, issued us a permit, free of charge, wherein we are allowed seasoned timbers. Granting this permit was certainly most gracious of him and is greatly appreciated by our Service. Even with this advantage it is quite a problem to get

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seasoned timbers, "snake" them out to loading facilities, and get them into place without high cost. Of course every precaution will be used to safe-guard expenditures but this particular item is certainly one on which we are incapable of estimating costs.

"We are particularly fortunate in having on the grounds and surveying our repair, both Dr. A. V. Kidder and Jesse L. Nusbaum. These men, with their wide experience, gave us many suggestions that are of high value in this work. Mr. Morris of course, in his genial manner, makes the work most pleasant and we certainly appreciate his supervision in our problem.

"Speaking of problems, we have always been more or less at a loss as to the proper accounting for the large number of kivas present in the Aztec Ruins. The work of the past winter and spring has added to this to the extent of eleven kivas. At present we have knowledge of fifty one kivas in the Aztec Ruins and the number yet to be disclosed will probably raise this figure several percent.

"The installation of our water softener is being completed and for all of our kiva repair we will use this softened water, in an endeavor to note the advantage it has over our hard water of the past. It is certain this water is quite objectionable and naturally to improve upon it gives just that much advantage. Then too, through a period of years, the effect of the hard water on our plumbing fixtures will more than offset the expenditure for the softener.

"We are next Monday opening bids on team and truck hire and hope that this procedure will not affect the efficiency of our work. I can see disadvantages to truck hire on bids since it is only on rare occasions and for few hours at a time that our work demands trucks and it would easily be possible on the date or for the several hours that we need a truck, that the low bidder would be in Albuquerque, Santa Fe or some other port trucking fruits and vegetables. In this case we are at a loss as to the proper method of hire since oftentimes a delay would result in more damage than the output for truck hire. I Hugh can give this matter his attention we would appreciate information as to the procedure in just such cases.

"The team hire will be, of course, more or less regular and will not present the above type of problem to any extent.

"Your office is in receipt of my letter asking for additional funds and I trust it has received favorable consideration. If it were possible to have a Public Works board present so we could present the

AZTEC CONTD.

situation, not only as we think it may exist, but as research and excavations prove it does exist, I feel certain the matter would receive their consideration and the amount asked for would be given. I did not make any detailed statement as to the expenditures in my letter since Earl H. Morris gave that consideration in his letter of May 24th to the Director.

"It is indeed gratifying to witness the manner in which some of our more advanced craftsmen look on our work. Dr. Kidder and Jesse Nusbaum and Earl Morris have been most obliging in their comments and in their suggestions for future repairs. This, added to the cooperation and assistance we are receiving from the Departments within our own organization, is forming a foundation which should give us results of the highest type. We were particularly glad to have Associate Director Demaray and his party visit us and we only regret it was not possible for you to accompany the party. We hope they were satisfied with the results of our Civil Works and the progress of our Public Works and trust that the desire to see the final picture will bring them back for another visit.

"With our best wishes to the force there from all of us here, I am Cordially, John Will Faris, Custodian.

That increase in the number of visitors by 70% over last year at Aztec doesn't surprise us. The Civil Works and Public Works projects have done wonders in beautifying the Aztec Pueblo and its setting. There is always great interest in the community in the activities of the Monument. Some archeological finds that have turned up in the normal course of operations have also played a part.

Arrangements for contracting the new museum and administration building are almost completed.

CHACO CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT:

Hurst R. Julian, Custodian

"Dear Boss: Continuing the report for April; there were 217 for that month while 14 states were represented. An imposing list of distinguished visitors are seen on the records.

"On April 11 Mr. G. D. Macy, State Highway Engineer, was at the Chaco with Mr. Vogt of El Morro, and Engineer Hamilton. Mr. Kittredge was here April 22. Earl Morris on April 27, and on April 30 Mr. Morris returned with Dr. Kidder and Mr. Gladwin. The narrative report from Chaco

CHACO CONTD.

for April was included in the regular April Report of Southwestern Monuments to the Director.

"For the month of May there were 235 visitors. Fifteen states, Washington, D. C. and England are represented on the register. The distinguished visitors include the party which was with Mr. Denaray.

"The wire and fence posts which were sent to us have been hauled to the Canyon, and there is a small crew at work doing the fencing. In all probability we will be able to put up all the fence that we have on hand and have several hundred dollars left over from our labor fund. However, we are not particularly worried about this state of affairs as we can drill holes along the fence line where the posts will be eventually set in the solid rock.

"Considerable comment has been made on the matter of the unusual burial which we have in the museum. It seems that the practice of removing the head and placing it in the abdominal cavity was not generally followed in the southwest.

The newly created Soil Erosion Service has been flatteringly interested in our erosion control work in the Chaco, and have requested copies of our plans for the future. Several parties of Soil Erosion Engineers have been in the Chaco during the past month. Their interest included the archeological evidence of the importance of watershed protection.

Dr. Hewett was in the Canyon last week making preparations for the summer school. The plans are for the continuation of the excavation at Chetro Kettle.

Possibly there will be no "Fourth of July Celebration" at the Canyon this year, as Gallup has planned a radio for that date. Our Indians will probably be in town for the radio, and there will be no healing ceremony at the Chaco. Last year there were something over six hundred people in the Canyon for the ceremonies, and they brought their beds, their food, and their drinking water in some cases. In the future, however, there will be an abundance of water as we have completed our new well.

"This being a rather uneventful month, I fear that I shall be compelled to resort to comment upon the state of the weather in order that I may have a full length report. The weather has been excellent, but there is a need for moisture. The roads are so dry and hard that they can not be worked, and the high winds have pitted the dirt surfaces to the extent that it is unpleasant to travel the east and west sections of the road.

Sincerely, Hurst R. Julian, Custodian.

CHACO CONTD.

Chaco with the ground water too far below the surface of the ground and de Chelly with its ground water at or near the surface present two of the greatest problems in erosion in the monuments.

This calls to mind an interesting experiment being carried out at the Boyce Thompson Arboretum near Superior about 45 miles from Casa Grande National Monument. Here a Fly Camp from a Forest Service CCC Camp is carrying out experiments on native and foreign grasses. Some very sturdy African grasses are among those that thrive luxuriantly under average moisture conditions. The purpose is to discover and develop hardy grasses which will make excellent grass cover. Restoration of the grassy and browse vegetation is one of the great problems of erosion control in the Southwest.

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT:

Leonard Heaton, Acting Custodian

"Dear Boss: Again we prepare our Southwestern Monument report to let you and the Service men at Washington know what the men in the field are doing and have done this past month. So I add what little there is from this Monument.

"Weather has been hot and dry with a few cloudy days, which looked stormy but the wind always came up and the clouds were blown away. Everything is suffering for the need of water. Reports came in that the watering holes are getting almost too dry for stock to get a drink. I don't doubt it by the way the cattle are coming in to Pipe Springs for water. I would say that there are close to 2000 head here now and probably more will be driven in if rain does not come soon.

"The travel record shows the following figures:

<u>Record No. 1</u>		<u>Record No. 2</u>	
N. P. S	2	Local travel	
Arizona	26	team and wagons	12
California	19	Horseback riders	63
Utah	63	In cars	438
Washington, D. C.	4	No. 2, Local travel	513
Nevada	5	No. 1,	119
Total, other than		Total for month	632
local visitors	119		

An increase of 287 over last month which is due to the fact that the Schools of nearby towns had class field trips this spring and Pipe Springs was included in some of these trips, bringing our visitors up to a high mark.

PIPE SPRING CONTD.

"The following is a brief report of the water division problems that have been under consideration during the past month:

"On May 5, Park Engineer L. E. Cowell, Mr. M. E. Hall and Dr. E. A. Farrow arrived here about three-thirty PM. The afternoon was spent in discussing ways and means of making dividing devices and of measuring the water. It was agreed that Cowell would make, or have made, two small weirs of sheet iron and come back May 7 and the water would be measured and that Mr. Hall would do what surveying of the division box that is necessary. The Indian Service is to get the sand and gravel, and bring three of their CCC men to help with the installation of the box. The Park Service is to furnish the cement.

"On the 7th, Cowell and Hall put in the measuring weirs and got the following: At about three PM the reading of the Tunnel Spring was taken. The weir was 2 inches wide and the depth .12, giving a flow of 10.094 gallons per minute, which is an increase of 2.394 gallons per minute over Rose's measurement last September.

"We then stopped up the water that comes through the Fort and waited for 30 minutes or so before taking the reading of the Big Spring. This weir was 3 inches wide. It gave a flow of 37.296 gallons per minute. This reading was at four twenty-five PM. This is an increase of 3.656 gallons per minute more than Rose had measured. A total of 47.39 gallons per minute as against 41.14 gallons per minute, or an increase of 6.25 gallons per minute.

"On the 8th, men were started on the excavation and preparation of the ground for the forms and at eleven AM, May 10th, the cement was started into the forms and by four PM it was all finished. The Indian Service relaid their pipe line connecting to the division box with 2 inch galvanized pipe on May 18th. At that same time I had the Park Service outlet attached to the 2 inch cast iron pipe to carry the water to the upper end of the camp grounds and other places where needed. May 22nd I turned the water into the Division Box to test out our pipe line and found that we were not going to get very much water up to the camp ground trees through the line. The other outlets are all right.

"Practically all the trees that were set out last spring are growing even though the cattle did get in and eat them off a time or two. Another problem that I am working on is the milkweed that is in the meadow. I am having them pulled up every week or so to see if we cannot get them killed out before they kill the grass. I expect it to be a long fight, but here's hoping we win.

"I am making a new arrangement for my museum and I hope to have it completed and the material labeled in the next two weeks. Sincerely yours,
Leonard Horton, Acting Custodian.

PIPE SPRING CONTD.

"In measuring the water at Pipe Spring last Fall, Bob Rose took a measurement for the Tunnel Spring at the outlet of the Upper Meadow Pool into which the water flows. He listed a number of losses and estimated them at about 30%. These were:

1. Evaporation
2. Growth of vegetation.
3. Seepage

He stated that his 7.7 gallons per minute where he had to measure it at that time, would be close to 11 gallons per minute after the Tunnel Spring opening was cleaned up and improved. Leonard states the recent weir measurement of the water gave 10.094 gallons per minute, a close check indeed on the estimate and the amount of loss assumed.

On Bob's estimate that the 7.7 would be about 11 gallons per minute after this cleanup and improvement that have been done this winter, he stated the total useable water output of the Monument would be about 44.44 gallons per minute. Weir measurements reported by Mr. Heaton give 47.39 as the actual measurement of water, or 2.95 gallons per minute more than Bob got last Fall with his rectangular box, stop watch, tube, buckets and other quickly assembled equipment he used to get a close approximation on how much water was actually under discussion.

The division of this water by three way simultaneous flow, 1/3 going to Indians, 1/3 to Park Service and 1/3 to cattlemen, gives rise to new problems on how actually to accomplish the use of the water in irrigating the trees and grass on the Monument.

WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT:

Tom Charles, Custodian

We have the following report which shows some of the trials and tribulations of a dollar a month man in Southwestern Monuments. Too, we don't want to forget that recently his 85 cents a month was raised to 90 cents. White Sands is somewhat of an adopted child of Tom Charles'. Somehow it takes a few of these dollar a month and dollar a year jobs to show that there's still a mighty lot of fine work done by men in our Service for the love of it. Tom's report follows:

"Dear Mr. Pinkley: This has been a hard month on the "baby". "Milk" was cut off on April 26th, and as the cow-men express it, when they wear the calf, "It looks a little drawn".

WHITE SANDS CONTD.

"There has not been enough money on this White Sands Monument since April 26th to pick up the broken bottles, Mrs. Charles and I have tried to keep track of the biggest "parties" and follow them within a day or so to gather up the broken glass, tin cans and such articles as might cut bare feet. Within a few days the broken glass would be covered up with the creeping sand and as many of the young people go barefoot in the sand, this broken glass is very dangerous.

"We had only a partial count this month. There were eight school picnics, ranging in number from 150 children of the Wood School, 50 miles away, to 12 of the Hope school graduates, 110 miles away. In one party, 30 couples had an all night picnic with midnight supper on the Sands. I do not think it was a church affair for one of the men told me next morning that they tried to pick up all the bottles so they would not get broken.

"The special parties that we know of had a total of 432 visitors. We counted one Sunday, May 6th, from 10:30 A M to 6 P M and had 298 people. Our last road count showed 86 cars through the Monument daily in daylight, or something over 10,000 monthly visitors.

"Despite the "peening" process this "baby" has gone through in the past month, it was one of the best months ever experienced. It was in the last days of April that we had the big "Coming Out" party with 776 cars, 4,642 visitors. (Bill Robinson, head of the state liquor control, says his man got a count of 5,210 people on that day).

"It seems to me that the number of people was not the big feature of that party. The big thing to me was the fact that 5,000 people could gather in a new monument for 6 to 10 hours with no accident, no disturbance, no inconvenience, no complaint. In fact with only words of praise and enthusiasm. It speaks well for all the communities surrounding these Sands and it speaks even more for that remarkable organization, the Alamogordo Chamber of Commerce which sponsored the party.

"Albert B. Fall was the principal speaker of the occasion. It was a sad sight for Judge Fall's friends to see him helped from the car by two men and supported on each side when he started to speak, and finally compelled to sit down while he finished his address. The Great White Sands has always had Judge Fall as one of its most ardent supporters and it was probably that friendship for this national attraction which prompted the Judge to come to the party. His friends gathered from four or five states and from all surrounding towns for the occasion. One family came from Tulsa, Oklahoma, one from Raton, New Mexico. Governor R. C. Dillon, Judge E. L. Medler and several others came from Albuquerque and Former Governor George Curry and a party of friends came from Hot Springs. These hardened pioneers who had worked in the mines or on the cattle ranges or

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served in the ranks of the Rough Riders with Judge Fall, crowded around his car, tears streaming down their faces as they shook his hand or reached past other old timers to pat him on the shoulder. The Judge said he feared this would be the last time that he would be at such a gathering, because of his physical condition. He was certainly among friends and both he and Mrs. Fall were extremely happy and wrote back to the Chamber of Commerce, thanking that organization for the opportunity to meet their old friends.

"Judge and Mrs. Fall have lived in this county since 1882. He was known as the 'poor man's lawyer and friend' and for that reason was for years a political power.

"Following the big picnic, the Wead school came in a body in some ten trucks and cars, bringing the teachers, the Board of Directors and parents. The village of Wead is in a rural neighborhood of the Lincoln National Forest and many of the school children had never been out of that vicinity and but few of them had ever seen the White Sands. The Alamogordo Chamber of Commerce provided fifty gallons of ice cold lemonade and the Mayor of Alamogordo sent a man and the town truck out with barrels, lemons, sugar etc., and a man to help serve. It was one swell party for those children from the heart of the forest.

"Our next event of interest was a farewell banquet for O. Fred Arthur, Supervisor of the Lincoln National Forest here for 16 years, who is being promoted to a position in the Regional Office at Albuquerque. The party was for Chamber of Commerce members and the Forest Service group. It was rather unusual that every chair was occupied. The principal speakers held up the forest and the White Sands Monument, side by side, as Alamogordo's outstanding attractions and leading industries. It looked to me like the White Sands was "horning in" on the party. The Lincoln Forest has been established for nearly 25 years and the expenditures there were over a half million dollars the first six months of the year. The "baby's" nurse certainly shrank from the comparison.

"These parties were hardly over until Governor Hockenfull asked me if I would accept the county chairmanship to raise the Otero County quota of \$300. for a New Mexico exhibit at the Chicago Exposition. Senator Coe Howard, who is State Chairman of the World's Fair Commission had already notified me that he wanted an extensive exhibit of White Sands at Chicago, so I felt this was no time for me to shirk so I went to work.

"The County was divided into the 16 voting precincts, the quota for each being based according to the vote at the last election. The Alamogordo quota was \$124.10. The Chamber of Commerce accepted the obligation and made arrangements for a street dance and carnival on May 23rd.

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"FOUR big dances were advertised, one for the Old Timers, the Anglos, the Spanish Americans and one for the colored population, We had to give up the Negro dance, however, when we found out that the colony had three churches and no dance halls, and that they had never held a dance in Alamoordo.

"Hog-calling, fortune telling, doll racks, shows, confetti stands, white elephant sales, raffling, games of chance and the 'Fan Dance' were the orders of the evening. The result was that the Chamber of Commerce made \$225.89 instead of their necessary \$124.10. Senator Howard writes that he will be here the last of the week with blue prints of the Chicago display and that we shall have an extensive White Sands exhibit.

"Today we have Mrs. Elizabeth Bowering and her son C.M.T. Bowering of London, England, visiting the Sands. They at least tickled our fancy by raving over them and declaring that the White Sands are one of America's leading attractions.

"So, milk or no milk, the baby seems well and active and a popular youngster, Yours truly, Tom Charles, Custodian."

Here's more about Tom Charles and his adopted child that came in today:

"The plot still thickens around the White Sands Monument. We didn't go out there Sunday, I spent the forenoon with Coe Howard, who has charge of the Chicago exhibits, planning our display at the Century of Progress show, I have been out Friday with the Assistant Sup't. of the Southern Pacific, trying to work out a 'Tours' system.

"Monday I was out there and learned that the night before there was one party of 24 young people over from the Hatch-Jornada country, that there were also some five or six other parties out there. So far I have no estimate of the day's business.

"Monday night Mrs. C. and I went out with a most remarkable group 34 4-H clubbers from beyond Childers, Texas. They had driven 505 miles to see the Great White Sands. They had one truck and three cars. They had planned the trip through our local County Agent. They camped there all night and two hours over the next morning. They voted, almost unanimously that the Sands was the greatest attraction they had seen. They had been to Carlsbad Caverns, Juarez, Old Mexico, El Paso and many other places. Walt Attwell wasn't in it with those boys when it came to driving over the hills, There were none too high or too steep for them. There are lots of

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parties out there these moonlight nights. I do not know who they are but they always leave some tracks, such as fires, bottles, orange peels, etc.

"I am quite thrilled over the White Sands exhibit at the Fair. I am enclosing a rough sketch. The New Mexico building is between the Airways landing and the Government Building. It has the Florida tropical Garden(\$250,000) clear across the rear of the building. The State's location is ideal and the Sands will have 1/3 of the big table at the right of the entrance.

"Why do we not get a report on our water samples, do you know? Tom Charles."

NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL MONUMENT

Zeke Johnson, Custodian

"It's always good to have a line from Zeke up in the Natural Bridges country. We're glad that he is on the rolls beginning June 1, to care for the travel there.

"Dear Frank: I am here in the Lake (Salt Lake City) today. I came up on the 24th after Mrs. Johnson. We will drive back to Blanding on the 30th and will be on the job at the Bridges June 1st.

"I have made several trips out there this month and have entertained, or helped entertain, 219 visitors -more than we used to have in a whole year. There were 120 in one party, the biggest crowd ever there at one time. One bunch of 38 got there one day ahead of me, and talk about rough necks! They were rolling rocks off the top of the Bridge and had cans and paper scattered all over the flats. Well, was I glad to help them get things cleaned up!

"Someone needed my coffee pot, big aluminum camp kettle, and frying pan more than I did for they disappeared during the winter; also three short steel drills went the same way. We had them cached under the lodge. Everything else was all OK.

"I surely hope that I can be put on the job May 1st next year, for I had to leave my road work several times to come out with the crowds that were coming out, and a good thing that I did. I have spent all the money allotted me for the road and never completed four miles. The State officials tell me that work will continue soon, but I don't know. But I am in hopes something will be done. It looks as if we will have plenty of visitors at the Monument this season and the road is in very poor shape part of the way. However, I will do the best that I can for all concerned. Yours very truly, Zeke."

"Dear Frank: I had decided to write my monthly report Sunday morning but noting quite a few cars going by to El Morro, I saddled up my Model A and went out to show the visitors around. Mrs. Vogt and the children joined me later with a chuck full of food and two interesting friends, ex-Army people from the Jemez Mountains. All visitors were contacted and shown over the Monument and I was awarded by satisfying steaks cooked on oak coals in a dutch oven, which seems to lend a tang to camp cooking which no other way of cooking gives. While we were eating the apple pie baptised lovingly with whipped cream, Jo Anne, aged 11, and Patty, aged 9, disappeared. Soon we heard them calling to us and directly over the stone fire place in the pine tree cove we saw them on a narrow rock ledge fully 50 feet above the ground.

"Their daring climb alarmed us but it lead to a discovery. Jo Anne noticed that on the very slanting ledge going up that there were several very old carved niches in the cliff, remains of an old Indian trail to the ledge. This made her wonder why the old Indian dwellers had taken the trouble to peck out steps to a stone landing which led no farther. Then she found a lichen-covered pictoglyph, something like a circular maze made of nine circles, with a smaller one to the upper right and connected and with a diamond design leading off to the upper right of the larger maze. The last stroke of each maze pointed towards the north in the general direction of the principal water hole in the cove. The larger maze is 15 inches across and may be what many call the water sign. These carvings, many centuries old, and so high above the ground, are plainly visible from below from certain places, but no one had even thought of looking that high. As far as I know, no one had ever climbed up there. After the pie I climbed up but found it gave me a 'once-is-enough' feeling as it is very dangerous coming down.

"During the month we have found traces of two other carved trails so very dim yet unmistakable, once one sees and studies their convenient placing for climbing. These trails led to dark crevices in the cliff, high above the head, holes some 30 feet above the ground, which have not been entered yet as some of the steps are entirely obliterated by the flowing rain water over them for centuries. I plan to build a tall ladder for reaching these places and to carry a field glass with me for scrutinizing the cliff walls more closely. The hidden and yet unfound records of the past, especially Indian and perhaps even Spanish, will keep leading us on for many years.

"We have had lots of surprises and compliments about the new road from Ramah to El Morro which we completed this month in 15 days intensive work. The McKinley County cat and grader well manned over a course quite straight but missing lava out-croppings, built up a good grade which is drained by culverts placed by Navajo and white labor. The actual money cost of this 14 mile road was \$1250 and it is the first road leading from Ramah to El Morro which has ever been built. One can

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now drive without changing gears and with fair comfort, tho of course it is not a surfaced or oiled road.

"After finishing this piece of road we managed to get the use of the grading outfit for work to the southwest and financing it through Indian Service help, private donations, and \$300 from Valencia County. We flat-bladed a road 25 miles southwest to Atarque on which culverts, hauled through the kindness of the Forest Service, are now being placed. It was a lot of fun staking out this road through the close timbered country to Atarque which was founded by the first Spanish settlers in 1892, but which never has had anything but two high centered, groan-producing ruts leading to it. The people at those Mexican ranches 20 and 25 miles from El Morro were almost alarmed at the great size and noise of the caterpillar as it dug into the dirt and made road as it went. At Pinitos where there is a 10 kid school, all Spanish, the teacher and all the children, boys and girls, followed along for several miles to watch the work and once when the tractor stopped to be cooled off by a drink of water they asked to ride. So we gave them all a chance to ride the vibrating monster. I offered to take them back in my car but they gladly walked to their poor little adobe school, greatly delighted with their wonderful experience.

"At Atarque the advent of the machinery was like a circus coming to town. Everything stopped. All four rooms of the schools dismissed. One man came on ahead horseback to tell us that the women of the town were getting up a fiesta dinner for us while the rest of the village waited at the foot of the hill to see how the machinery would push the rocks and dirt away. The meal those good women got up for my greasy crew of cat and blade men and three axe men who went ahead of us to help make clearing was an achievement which will live long in the crevices of my memory. Really those lapachadas, chili con carne (made from the hand kneaded chili pods) the huevos fritos, not to mention three cakes and four kinds of pudding almost wrecked the outfit. The Mexican women assembled and served this food at one house and stood by to see that we did our darndest. That night they gave us a dance and we swung the señoritas until midnight.

"From Atarque the road was continued 6 miles farther to our Lake which is a great sheep watering place, a fishing and swimming spot, and is on the course of a proposed road to Salt Lake in Catron County which would ultimately join up with Highway 60. Coming back from Atarque the road was bladed over to connect with Road 52 which comes from Quemado, Adams Diggings, and Tachado so that the stock men as well as the new settlers down there could come to El Morro and bring their friends. The work on these approach roads has greatly increased travel to our Monument and we believe will be the foundation of a surfaced road later on.

You have written us about the small amount still available in May and June for improvements. We intend to use this for maintenance of trail, improving trail, and for moving the rangers cabin around to our proposed Administration Building site. As you promise an early visit I would like to let the moving of the cabin go until you get here as I am sure your letter to the landscape men will meet with their approval. Then when you come we can actually select the site where the small building can be unobtrusively tucked away in the trees, Thus the ranger can contact all who enter the Monument as he can see them as their cars approach and be of more service than he can possibly be with his living quarters where they are now. The domestic water has been hauled from my home anyway for 2 years.

"I am glad to receive the appointment of Alfred Peterson as permanent ranger. I have written to him and he promised to be here from his studies at the University of Arizona not later than the first. It will give me a great feeling of relief to know that he is always there ready and smiling to meet all comers and to look after the valuable records entrusted to us at this Monument.

"Some of the trees we planted under the CWA program in the fill we made in front of the camp cove have died but there appears to be enough of the conifers living to add to the scenery. The oats and clover are growing nicely and will help the grama get started. The jack rabbits hold nightly fiesta there on that green area and slink in towards dusk to fill up their already aching bodies. Our restrictions about wild life leave me in a quandary as to how to proceed to save the oats from the jack rabbits.

"The Pedro Romero name appearing with the date of 1580 I think is one of the names of the men with Chamuscado who headed up the Rodriguez expedition about that time. I intend to write Dr. Bolton at Berkeley about this name and date and get the names of the others who made up the expedition. This name is just below and to the right of the Oate 1606 inscription, and it seems to me to be the very oldest on our cliff. During the month I have received Lansing Bloom and Prof. Donnelly's History of New Mexico which helps me in my history studies. Also Villagrans History of New Mexico, 1610, printed by the Quivira Society. No doubt all the members of the Monument force have received copies of the announcement of 'Traders to the Navajos', the story of the remarkable Wetherhills by Miss Gilmore. I am sure going to save up to buy this book which I have been hearing about for a long time.

"The very enjoyable visit of Major Toll of the Yellowstone and his party made up of Messrs. Cable, Montieth, Ahearn from Washington, the two Harveys of the Harvey system, Roe Emery and son of Denver, and Mr. Shirley of the Grand Canyon, came unexpectedly. We met them at Grants and

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showed the party the Ice Cave region and the possibilities, and then to El Morro after which all went to Gallup where we were guests of the Harveys at El Navajo for dinner. Major Follis' report of the Ice Cave is complete and well done. We are disappointed that it seems not possible to take that country into the Park Service tho we certainly fully realize that in doing so we would detract from our El Morro which is the only place of its kind in the world. The Major is right in all he says and he truly sets forth the best interests of the Service in his report to Director Cammerer, the copy of which you sent me. I do not think that the fight for preservation and protection of the ice and the woods should stop, but that the Park Service should head that up and shape it up if possible and see that the state or Forest Service protects this region from further damage. A letter from Mr. Musbaum tells me that there is a Park Service man in the state now working on such matters. I hope he will examine this place soon and get the place in safe hands.

"General conditions here are good for the live stock man, farmer, and Indian. It is true that wool buyers as always look at one with a deprecating expression and funeral look when approached on wool prices. They look at one with a disdain which as much as says 'why in the world didn't you stay back east driving a laundry wagon or selling peanuts where you belong, instead of coming out west to raise sheep'. The steer buyers may be a bit more cheerful but as far as those Boston wool buyers are concerned I've never seen a happy one yet. They try to discount the actual price by tear stuff. However, I believe that despite the fact that the market has somewhat settled that Navajos and Zunis will get 20¢, and that the better wools will bring 25¢ if not sold too soon. Steers are still standing around eating grass the cows ought to have, so cow men are not feeling so good tho they are thankful here in the foothills for better feed conditions than they have ever seen at this time, a unique condition it seems as other parts of the state are very dry. Lambing among the Navajos has been around 90 percent while the Zunis have saved them all, around 100 percent. Others with larger outfits of ewes have lambd around 80 to 90 percent. Farmers are watching their corn grow and are poisoning prairie dogs through the Biological Survey's help. Many new settlers from California, to the southeast of us 10 to 20 miles, are taking up mile square homesteads and setting out in true pioneer fashion to build themselves a home through force of axe and spade. The FERA is making a timely survey of conditions among the newcomers, many of whom are very poor.

"I had the pleasure of meeting the new Superintendent of the Mesa Verde the very day I met Mr. Denaruy at Gallup, an accidental meeting all the more pleasurable. I tried to pry the party loose from their schedule to show them a Medicine Sing of more than 1000 Navajos I had run into about daylight while in search of a Navajo sheep herder, but they felt they couldn't leave their program. I also met Mr. Langley of the Landscape group at Winslow one day when I went over there to make contact with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. Mr. Wallace traveled so fast with his party I was

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never able to catch up with him tho I once saw his dust. I wanted to talk about that 160 acre tract adjoining us on the north which needs the help of the Submarginal Land Corporation so that it may be added to our Monument area.

"Don't forget to visit us this month. We are counting on it and we would like a wire if possible to let us know when you arrive so as not to miss you. With regards to all, E. Z. Vogt, Custodian."

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With all the road improvements E. Z. speaks about it will be interesting to find out the effect this will have on the travel to El Morro during the summer.

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TONTA NATIONAL MONUMENT:

(Recently transferred)

On May 14th Assistant Superintendent Rose and Associate Engineer Attwell visited the Monument and made a study of the Sutter's traffic problems.

On the 21st Engineer Attwell returned with an engineering crew. The stone monuments on the north boundary which were placed in 1881 by a Mr. White, were found. The highest one was 10 inches above the ground. This engineering crew will make a topographic map of the present headquarters area before they depart.

The tourists registering show that about 400 visit the ruins each month. A check last week showed that only 1 out of each 5 visitors who drive to the Monument actually leave the car, probably because they see no indication of a ranger post of the time to guide them on their trip to the cliff dwellings.

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CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT:

(Recently transferred)

Chiricahua is showing signs of real activities. Engineer Clark has had a crew continually on the Monument making topographic map of the area. Engineer Stewart last week completed a small topographic map of several areas that are under discussion for immediate improvement.

Superintendent Finkley accompanied by Engineer Attwell visited the Monument on the 11th, looking particularly over the Massai Point terminal of the new road.

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On Decoration Day Engineer Attwell, Assistant Landscape Architect Langley, and Landscape Inspector Dan Hill drove to Chiricahua to make development plans for the future.

The new ECN Camp, #12, is constructing their new Camp. They will build fire trails and do other important work.

So the wonderland of Rocks has come to life!

SUNSET CRATER NATIONAL MONUMENT:

(Recently transferred)

See the Supplement for an account of a visit to Sunset Crater by a party of high school pupils and their superintendent from Texas.

Sunset Crater is easily reached from Flagstaff over roads most of which are in excellent condition. A fine display of volcanic geology and of inspiring beauty make this Monument of unusual interest. Studies of small archeological sites both above and below loose volcanic cinders have made possible the approximate dating of an eruption of Sunset Crater.

WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT:

(Recently transferred)

During the last few weeks Walnut Canyon has received the attention of the Engineering Department and the Branch of Plans and Designs. When this Monument was transferred, we acquired a major problem of a Monument already having just a little less than 10,000 visitors annually.

SAGUARO NATIONAL MONUMENT:

(Recently transferred)

There is no formal report for Saguaro. Travel will be at its greatest during the winter months. It is going to be interesting during the coming winter months to study on the ground the travel, its daily distribution, and the general extent of peoples' interest in that remarkable area.

GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS:

(Recently transferred)

Gila Cliff Dwellings is in the Silver City region of Southern New Mexico, a locality popular as a summer vacation land. During the coming month we should be able to have some reports on this area.

MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT:

M. L. Jackson, Custodian

"Dear Pink: Our books show that we have had 984 visitors for the month against 823 for the same month last year. This is an increase of about 19 percent which looks better than our last month's report where we showed a 15 percent decrease. A big part of our visitors are out-of-state people as we have not had any campers and very few picnic parties.

"Among the notable visitors for the month were Charles Mayo of the famous Mayo Clinic, and associated doctors. The party was accompanied by several of the doctor's friends who drove here in two big Buick sedans. They all assured us that they enjoyed the Monument and would recommend it to their friends.

"Mr. B. M. Kinser, a retired contractor from Eustis, Florida, and Dr. H. A. Kelly, the only surviving member of the so called Big Four who made it possible to open the Johns Hopkins Hospital which later developed into the Medical School, were with us this month. Dr. Kelly concentrated his efforts in the fields of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He is also a recognized authority in several branches of surgery and well informed in all phases of natural history. But more than that he is a very lovable character. We enjoyed Dr. Kelly's and Mr. Kinser's visit immensely and hope to see more of them.

"Ranger Frank Fish, wife and daughter Shirley came up from the Casa Grande Ruins in the middle of the month. Mr. Fish has a temporary appointment here but ran into the work just like an old hand and from all reports is going over with a bang. Needless to say we like Mrs. Fish and are all in love with the baby, but so far she has turned down all our advances to get friendly.

"Robert Sudlong, the ranger at Casa Grande Ruins, came up with the Fish family. I was off at the time and did not get to see him, for which I am sorry, as I wanted the pleasure of showing him through a real cliff dwelling. Come again, Bud, and we will be here.

"It is well known that Montezuma, the Aztec Chief, had no connection with Montezuma Castle. Recently Edmond Naquatowa, affiliated with the Museum of Northern Arizona at Flagstaff, who has been working with Mrs. Colton on the origin of Hopi clans through legends, informed us that the Bear Clan of the Hopis, allegedly, were the builders of the Castle. The Indian name for the Montezuma Castle is Ventazoma. The similarity between the pronunciations of Ventazoma and Montezuma leads us to believe that the name Ventazoma could easily have been corrupted by the early settlers of the Verde Valley into Montezuma. Edmond is coming back in the near future and we hope to obtain more and accurate information concerning this legend. This was Edmond's second trip to the Castle. His first trip was made when enroute from the Phoenix Indian School, where he ran away in 1902, to Hopi country. Edmonds is obviously a self-educated Indian but nevertheless, very intellectual. Sincerely yours, M. L. Jackson, Custodian!"

CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT:

H. F. Palmer, Custodian

"Dear Mr. Pinkley: May is gone and we hasten to tell you what happened before 'Bob' Rose comes looking for us with a gun for holding up the monthly report.

"Our visitors report is rather disappointing because there were 664 less people visited the Monument this May than in May, 1933, the total being 1740 as compared to 2404 last year. These 1740 came in 462 cars. 1179 or 67% were from Arizona. 197 or 11% from California, 48 from Texas, and Illinois was fourth on the list with 34; the remaining 282 came from 34 states, D. C., Alaska and three foreign countries, Mexico, England and Switzerland. Our Educational Staff, consisting of one Ranger and a temporary helper with the occasional assistance of the Park Naturalist and Superintendent, personally conducted these 1740 visitors through the ruins of Compound A on 240 trips; they explained the Museum to the 1740 with 219 lectures.

"In addition to those 1740 who were actually contacted and given Educational Service, there were 468 people who drove in and used some of the facilities of the Monument, such as picnic grounds and comfort stations, but who were not given Educational Service, making the total visitors 2208.

"Our picnic area since its improvement under Public Works, grows more popular every day. We now have a delightful place with plenty of shade, tables and water and people are taking advantage of its conveniences. It is used by the public schools and by fraternal, civic and church societies for the holding of their annual picnics.

"The weather for the first half of the month was unseasonably hot but toward the month end it cooled off and there was slight precipitation. The year so far has been unusually dry and farmers are considerably worried over the shortage of water behind the Coolidge Dam.

"The average maximum temperature for the month was 98.9 degrees; the average minimum was 58.57 degrees, giving an average temperature for the month of 78.78 degrees. The maximum was reached on the 10th and 11th when the temperature reached 109 degrees; the minimum was 47 on the 3rd. The total precipitation for the month was only .13 inches; there were 26 clear, 2 partly cloudy and 3 cloudy days.

"A small crew of 5 men furnished by the County from FERA funds was used part of the month clearing and grading for a fence on the south and west sides of the Monument. The Indian Irrigation Service has built up a bank all along the south side and part of the west side with the clearing of the silt from the canal and has encroached upon from 8 to 30 feet of the Monument; the fence has been set in off of our line enough to clear the toe of this bank at the widest point but boundary posts have been set on this bank on the actual boundary every 400 feet. This will establish the exact boundary in spite of the fence being set in. These boundary posts are 6 feet long, 2 feet above ground and 4 feet below ground, set in cement.

CASA GRANDE CONTD.

The fence to be erected will be a 45 inch woven wire with 2 strands of barb wire on top, all on steel posts. It was purchased by the State from the balance of our CWA funds at the end of the CWA program with the intention of using FEPA labor to erect it. To date the line has been cleared, the corner and strain posts located and the grading completed. Everything is now in readiness to start erection of the fence. This fence will simplify protection problems immensely by cutting off all entrance to the Monument area except through the main entrance. The engineering for this project has been handled by Mr. Attwell and his crew and Field Headquarters have furnished us a rodman to supervise the erection.

"Considerable repair work has been done on the old residence in Compound A. It has been planned to remove this building for several years. It sets in Compound A amongst the prehistoric ruins and is entirely out of place and should be removed, but there are insufficient quarters on the Monument to house personnel now. Consequently, even though it detracts from the appearance of the Monument and mixes the modern with the ancient, it is impossible to get along without it. It has been neglected for several years because it was thought money should not be spent on it as long as it was eventually to be torn down, but as long as we are compelled to use it now and for some time to come, it has to be put in liveable condition. The roof was leaking badly and has been replaced; the walls had eroded badly at the base and there were places where there were holes clear through. These have been repaired; celotex will be put on the ceiling to protect the occupants from the intense summer heat as there is nothing over their heads now but a thin roof. Ceiling the rooms will provide a dead air space between roof and ceiling that will make the rooms much cooler.

"The new residence being constructed under PWA is progressing nicely. All the walls are up, the roof is on, the partitions all in and lathed, the metal reinforcing has been placed on the adobe walls and the plasterers are now applying the stucco and coating the interior walls. The building is to be completed by July 1st and the contractor is well up with his work and will no doubt complete on schedule.

"A model of two cremation burials, which was prepared by the Berkeley Staff, was received during the month and is now reposing in our Museum. A case with glass front and top will be constructed for this display. It will add considerably to the interest of our Museum and assist us in getting over this story of the ancient burial method to the visitor.

"As the days lengthen and get hotter we get many late visitors. Although most of these visitors are local people who could come during regular hours, we have arranged our work shifts so that a man is on duty until dark to give them service.

CASA GRANDE CONTD.

"Ranger Frank Fish was transferred to Montezuma Castle during the month and Ranger Robert Budlong is now stationed at Casa Grande. 'Bud' has absorbed a lot of archeology during the past several weeks and is now passing it on to our visitors. He says there is not much difference in meeting these people who visit our Monument and keeping them entertained and interested and pleased than there is in doing the same things for a Senator's constituents. Anyway 'Bud' is doing a fine job and sometimes it is hard to tell whether the visitor gets the biggest kick out of being conducted by 'Bud' or whether he gets a bigger kick than they out of conducting the visitor.

"Secretary of Agriculture Wallace stopped in unexpectedly on Decoration Day and stayed with us about 45 or 50 minutes. Not knowing until his name was on the register who he was he took just the same service as the regular run of visitors, but he seemed entirely satisfied.

"It has been a satisfactory month from every standpoint except number of visitors and we are looking forward confidently to a busy summer season. Cordially, H. F. Palmer, Custodian."

Just as this report is being closed we had a pleasant visit by Major Marshall Hopkin, Airways Inspector of the Department of Commerce, Washington. Major Hopkin stated that he had flown over the Casa Grande, had seen it in "two dimensions" many times and now was pleased to have a chance to see it from the ground in "three dimensions". Upon leaving he suggested that he would return soon and meanwhile we would study up on Einstein and present it to him next time in "four dimensions".

ENGINEERING REPORT:

Walter Attwell, Assoc. Engineer

"Dear Boss: More of the month of May has been spent in the office than in the field. The closing out of CMA projects, new FERA and SERA with the Chiricahua ECA and the PER program has made a large volume of detail work.

"The final construction reports of the archeological and general work in the 15 different monuments had to be assembled. Some photos and maps were added and others were written here in their entirety.

"Local and State FERA officials were met and programs worked out where the monuments could secure crews. Only one FERA crew is working at this time. It is employed placing the south and west boundary fence at Casa Grande. Other projects are scheduled to start on June 1st.

ENGINEERING REPORT CONTD.

"The boundary at Casa Grande was surveyed by Engineer Stewart's crew. They were successful in finding every monumental stake, although most of them were buried.

"Topography has been taken and several maps made at Chiricahua, so ECW Camp 1342 will be able to prepare the Monument for the Labor Day Celebration. Superintendent Pinkley and I visited Chiricahua on May 11th, and climbed to Massai Point to look over the proposed road and amphitheatre.

"On May 17th, Assistant Superintendent Rose and I went to Tonto where Engineer Ray is running out the Monument boundaries and properly entering the roads, trails and improvements on the map.

"On May 30th, I returned to Chiricahua with Assistant Architect Langley and Inspector Dan Hall of State Parks, to lay a program for the CCC Camp 1342

"Howard Stewart who has been assisting with engineering for the past six months in the Southwest, has been promoted and is now located at Wind Cave National Park. Sincerely, Walter Attwell, Associate Engineer."

"P. S. Homer Farr reports at last. Now since Engineer Stewart was blamed for lowering the elevation of Capulin Mountain some one thousand feet, Homer feels he should not mention it. But it is an ill wind that doesn't do someone some good. Superintendent Froeland, as soon as he learned that Stewart lowered points a thousand feet at a crack, immediately wanted Stewart to work in his Cave. It is believed that Carlsbad Caverns may at last now have a competitor.

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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S REPORT (Bardelier): Jared S. Morse, Assistant
Landscape Architect

The report that follows was prepared for the Chief Architect of the Branch of Plans and Designs by Mr. Morse. Mr. Morse is the new Landscape Architect who has recently taken on the duties of Bardelier.

"I hereby submit the monthly report from April 25th to May 25th, 1934, for Bardelier National Monument.

"Eight thousand, eight hundred feet of road, including back sloping and filling, is finished. The cuts and fills have been covered with top soil and are now ready for fall planting. Approximately twenty five miles of the entrance road is being maintained weekly.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S REPORT CONTD. (Bandelier)

"In the process of road construction a certain amount of damage was done to trees and the area adjoining the road. All trees, which in our judgment, were beyond repair, were removed and the rest given the treatment necessary to make them look as natural as possible. From station 83 to 88 the road was cut into the solid cap rock. A great deal of time was spent to remove all loose and raw faced rock in order to give a natural, vertical seen appearance. The present effect is pleasing and will be enhanced by planting.

"All detours and service roads as well as borrow pits have been obliterated.

"The guard rail wall is finished to the end of the retaining wall as originally planned. The last section of the wall seems more satisfactory although throughout the entire wall trouble occurred in cutting the stone. This was due to its extreme hardness and incoherence of the horizontal strata.

"More than a mile of tourists' trail, from the proposed Administration area to the Rio Grande River, has been completed, including drains, culverts and two stream crossings. The appearance and construction of the retaining walls are exceptional.

"Due to the presence of great numbers of tent-caterpillars which threaten to defoliate the deciduous trees in the canyon, an eradication program was started May 18th. Several men were equipped with long handled pruners to cut down and burn all tents within reach. This work will be finished in approximately ten days.

"Work on the guest house and rangers' quarters is progressing satisfactorily and will be complete by June 15th.

"Mr. Blinks and I have completed the camp ground area plan and we are now studying a proposed utility area and administration area plan. These plans should be in the rail before June 15th. Mr. Blinks is an extremely capable man and has offered his services freely. Sincerely,
Jarod B. Morse, Assistant Landscape Architect.

ENGINEERING REPORT:

J. B. Hamilton, Asst. Engineer

The following report from Jim Hamilton tells how things are progressing in his district. While there have been some storms and a little cold, wet weather, he states that work has not been interrupted.

Aztec Ruins National Monument:

"Ruins remain has occupied everyone's attention at Aztec this month. The drainage trench, restoration of falling and fallen walls and the restoration of the great kiva have been the most active projects in the field. The roofing of the original ceilings and the roofed kiva and the capping of the triangular spaces about the other kivas have received some attention, chiefly in the ordering of materials and in correspondence about plans.

"The drainage trench about the roofed kiva is about completed. Instead of circling the roofed kiva as planned, it was extended westerly from behind (or north of it) across the court. It is in wet ground all the way. Old kivas eight or ten feet down are encountered every once in a while.

"Hundreds of square feet of wall have been restored mostly along the north and west sides of the ruin. The foundation concrete on which to support the walls of the Great Kiva have been poured and masonry work has started. The concrete over the triangular spaces about the kivas among the rooms of the ruin has been removed and dirt excavated so the roofs with an air space beneath can be constructed. Reinforcing steel for these roofs and the roofs over the original ceiling, also the roof over the roofed kiva, has been ordered and should arrive soon. In excavating the room at the east end of the museum in the ruins much interesting archaeological material has been uncovered.

CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT:

In response to Mr. Kittredge's telegram to Mr. Carnerer telling of Mr. Collier's wish to put Indians to work in Canyon de Chelly, surveys and plans for erosion control and trail building were ordered, that work might be started with as little delay as possible.

"From the 7th to the 11th I was at the Monument making a reconnaissance of trails and erosion control. On the erosion control problem I was accompanied by Mr. Hugh M. Calkins, Regional Director and Mr. M. E. Musgrave, Chief of Research, both of the Soil Erosion Service. A report of the Erosion Control reconnaissance and the trail reconnaissance was mailed to San Francisco on the 11th from Gallup.

"I spent from the 18th to the 26th at the Monument staking trail and drawing plans for it, which were sent to San Francisco from Gallup on the 26th. Some lines for erosion control work were laid out on a map but

CANYON DE CHELLY CORRID.

not staked as it was feared a flood might take them out. Lists of tools, materials and supplies were made out and left with Indian Superintendent Hunter to order. He will circulate bids but not order until the money is authorized.

Three of the young men who worked on the mapping last winter under CWA were back part of the month to monument the triangulation points used. Two of them left for better jobs on the 24th and Mr. Kittredge sent two men from San Francisco to stake trails, erosion control, etc.

"I expect to return to the Monument the 1st of June to continue with plans for trail building and erosion control. It is hoped that work can start shortly thereafter. All necessary signatures should be collected by that time. J. B. Hamilton, Assistant Engineer.

Assistant Chief Accountant H. L. Wooten, accompanied by Mrs. Wooten, and Edward L. Cotter of the Accounting Division, were Headquarters visitors on the twenty-second and twenty-third of the month. On the morning of the twenty-third they proceeded to Grand Canyon National Park.

On the evening of June 1st, the Headquarters and Casa Grande National Monument personnel were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith of the Vah-ki Inn just around the corner from our entrance gate. This fine chicken dinner and the good things that went with it, was served in the attractive patio enclosed by the Main Building and the Guest Rooms.

Alfred Peterson stopped in on his way to El Morro for his summer duties as ranger there. Due to recent improvements in approach roads to El Morro and described in the report of Mr. Vogt, we might say that the attendance there will be hard to predict. We are looking forward to the effect these improved roads together with the fine trail over El Morro rock will have on travel and on the new problems that will have to be met there by the ranger. For interesting accounts of what the trail over the Rock has to offer in archeology, history and scenery, see reports of Mr. Vogt for this month and last.

Some of the office force with a leaning toward statistics, have found that the Six Year Program now being prepared for twenty-five Southwestern Monuments is running into 400 or more individual justifications. This will require for seven copies, some six or seven packages of thin Manifold paper. Just to run that much paper through a typewriter would be quite a task aside from having to write carefully organized and prepared material in the spaces provided.

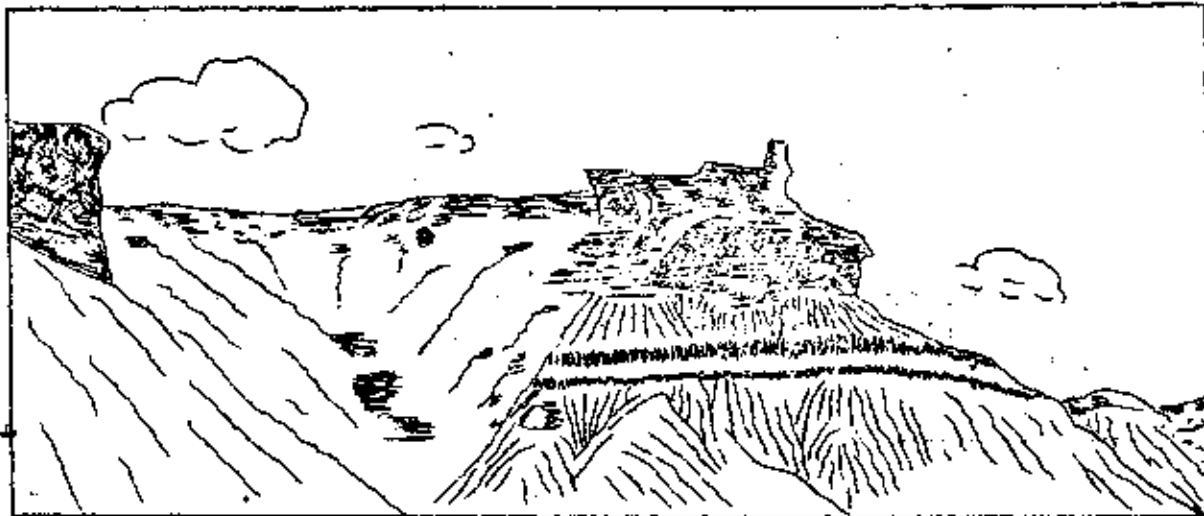
The reports from individual monuments, the Engineers and the Landscapers, and the Business Summary Notes with which this report begins and is concluded, will show that we have had a very busy and interesting time in Southwestern Monuments for the past month. With new national monuments to look after, and with travel to some of the old line monuments an unknown quantity due to construction of new roads and trails together with improvement of old ones, our problems are never quite the same from year to year. The travel season for northern monuments is now coming into full swing. With heavy travel during the summer in northern monuments and with the winter peak we always have in those of the southern part of our district, and with Civil Works and Public Works programs coming in here and there, we have a pretty good time, all in all, the year round.

Cordially,

(Signed)

FRANK PINKLEY,
Superintendent.

Asst. Supt.



Snow Lady - First Forest

PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT
Holbrook, Arizona

June 1, 1934.

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

Dear Mr. Director:

Again we send you our narrative report of activities in Petrified Forest National Monument, this time for the month of May, 1934.

GENERAL:

With the ending of the CWA projects late in April, the preparation of necessary reports, and other clerical work completed, we have been able to devote more time to the regular activities of this monument. We note that most of the automobiles passing through the monument take the drive through the First Forest over the newly completed road there which circles the Eagles' Nest Rock. This is fast coming to be one of the most popular exhibits.

Travel still shows a decided increase over last year, the increase now being 49%. An increasing number of these tourists are now traveling over U. S. 260.

WEATHER:

The weather has been variable during the month. The dry spell, together with high winds, had almost dried up the range in the Forest, so that the heavy rains the last three days of May were greatly welcomed. Statistics follow:

High temperature, 91 on the 12th.

Low temperature, 34 on the 2nd and 3rd.

Mean maximum, 83.4 degrees.

Mean minimum, 48.2 degrees.

Total precipitation for the month, 1.45 inches.

25 clear days, 4 partly cloudy, and 2 cloudy days were recorded.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Office work has been kept well up to date. The monument has been inspected regularly throughout the month. On May 5 I met Associate Director A. E. Demaray and party at Holbrook in the morning and they resumed their journey east on the train from Adamana at 1:30 P.M. that day. They saw a surprisingly large part of the monument during that brief time. With Mr. Demaray were Mr. Charles L. Gable and Mr. C. D. Monteith of the Washington Office and Mr. Howard Hayes, Operator in Sequoia and Glacier National Parks. Mr. Frank Pinkley, Superintendent of the Southwestern Monuments, spent the nights of the 18th and 22nd at the Forest on his way to and from Chaco Canyon National Monument in New Mexico.

PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS:

Under Public Works, work has continued on the test well at Headquarters as F. P. 129.14, Water and Sewer Development. Another attempt was made on the 5th to effect a shut-off of the apparently inexhaustible flow of highly mineralized water which has been our main difficulty all along. On cleaning out the hole it was evident that a complete shut-off had not been secured. However, I felt that a pumping test should be made so we borrowed 520 feet of 3½" pipe with the necessary pumping cylinder, sucker rods, et cetera, from the Indian Service, and these were placed in the well.

The pumping cylinder was set at a little more than 500 feet deep in the hole, somewhat less than 250 feet from the bottom of the casing. The water normally stands 130 feet below the top. After exhausting the 370 foot head, the pump was operated hourly through one full day and the volume carefully measured, which showed an inflow of only 70 gallons per hour. Previous to this the quantity of the undesirable water seemed to be unlimited, the head at 130 feet below the top hardly being altered with steady bailing of

approximately 240 gallons per hour. Therefore, it is apparent that a practical shut-off has been effected. It is my opinion that this water is migrating some distance through the sandstone and not coming under the casing, as the taste is not nearly so objectionable as formerly. If a strong flow of good water is encountered by further drilling it is thought that it will either force this small flow back or that it will do no damage.

The 3½" pipe and pumping cylinder were removed and drilling operations were started at noon, May 28, at a depth of 744 feet. At this time, May 31, the hole is at a depth of 808 feet. We propose to drill until potable water is encountered or the funds are exhausted.

LABOR SITUATION:

The labor situation remains about the same with many families on the local relief rolls.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS, PUBLIC WORKS:

The steel and concrete overpass at the Santa Fe Railroad near the Rio Puerco is complete and has been opened to traffic. The connecting road between this overpass and U. S. 66 is complete as to grading and draining and a mile is surfaced with one course of crushed gravel. The grading and betterment of 4 miles of U. S. 260 is completed and is being surfaced with crushed gravel. The surfacing of the monument highway with 7" of crushed gravel is about 75% complete.

E. C. W.:

Lieutenant E. F. David arrived the night of May 30 with a "fly camp" of fifteen men to establish the main CCC camp at the Rio Puerco. This camp is expected about June 11.

RANGER AND MUSEUM SERVICE:

Ranger Naturalist M. V. Walker is on duty in the museum daily and by staggering other shifts the museum is kept open from six o'clock in the morning to dark. No person has ever been denied admission to this museum during daylight hours, and frequently the ranger on late shift conducts parties through the museum by flashlight.

James B. Felton entered on duty as seasonal ranger on May 5. The number of people given personal museum service during the month was 5,263. The number of autos stopping overnight in the campground at Headquarters was 42, and at noon for luncheon under the ramadas, was 63. There has been

very little vandalism and very good service has been given to the public considering our small force of rangers.

NATURE NOTES by M. V. WALKER:

Nature Notes for May is made up largely of a preliminary check list of the birds of the Petrified Forest. All records are based on sight observations. For identification we have used Florence Merriam Bailey's book on "Birds of New Mexico", published by the New Mexico Game and Fish Department, 1928. This list will follow at the end of Nature Notes.

A mammal of interest is the Antelope ground squirrel, observed near Headquarters and along U. S. 260. They take their name from their habit of carrying their tail curled up over the back, when the white underside gives the animal the appearance of a white rump patch like that of the Pronghorn Antelope.

A seldom seen snake was found over near the Painted Desert. It was one of the King snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* (sp?). Two lizards, *Cnemidophorus* and *Sceloporus*, visited the museum during the past month, and a common toad, *Bufo* sp?, was observed near Headquarters.

The great show of wild flowers that were blooming about the first of May are now all seeded, but in their place we now have coming on many of our "summer" flowers, such as Composites, Primroses, Ragweeds, and Amaranths.

Preliminary check lists of Flowers, Mammals, Reptiles, and Amphibians, are now under way, and will be reported from time to time.

Following is a list of the various birds seen in the monument, with the scientific name after the common name:

1. House Finch.....*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*
2. Horned Lark.....*Otocoris alpestris occidentalis*
3. Rock Wren.....*Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus*
4. Blackbird.....*Euphagus cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*
5. Cowbird.....*Colaptes ater ater*
6. Meadow Lark.....*Sturnella neglecta neglecta*
7. Sparrow Hawk.....*Falco sparverius phalaena*
8. King Bird.....*Tyrannus vociferans*
9. Marsh Hawk.....*Circus hudsonius*
10. Burrowing Owl.....*Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea*
11. Mocking Bird.....*Mimus polyglottis leucopterus*
12. Cliff Swallow.....*Petrochelidon albifrons albifrons*
13. Gambel's Sparrow....*Zonotrichia gambeli*
14. Green-tail Towhee..*Oberholseria chlorura*

15. Poor-Will.....Phalaenoptilus nuttalli nuttalli
16. Vulture.....Cathartes aura septentrionalis
17. Mourning Dove.....Zenaidura macroura marginata
18. Yellow Warbler.....Dendroica aestiva morcomi
19. Humming Bird.....Selasphorus platycercus
20. Red-tailed Hawk....Buteo borealis calurus

TRAVEL:

Travel through the monument during the month was slightly less than for the corresponding month of last year. Due to the heavy travel throughout the winter we still show an increase over last year. A table follows:

For May, Petrified Forest section, cars	2,617,	people	7,623
Previously reported.	" 13,136,	"	36,431
Total to date.	" 15,753,	"	44,054

For May, Painted Desert section. ,	" 3,665,	"	12,927
Previously reported.	" 12,594,	"	50,644
Total to date.	" 16,259,	"	63,571
Grand total for the month. . . . ,	" 6,282,	"	20,550
Grand total same month last year ,	" 7,622,	"	23,217
Grand total to date.	" 32,012,	"	107,625
Grand total same date last year. ,	" 23,768,	"	72,451

All states, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, the Phillipine Islands, and the foreign countries of Canada, China, Australia, India, Germany, Japan, Mexico, and Uruguay were represented.

SPECIAL VISITORS:

Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, Paul H. Appleby, Washington, D. C., Dr. L. I. Hewes, Deputy Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Public Roads, San Francisco, California, and Regional Forester H. W. Pooler of Albuquerque, New Mexico, were here on the 24th. Harry Langley, Assistant Landscape Architect, spent the 24th and 25th in the monument on official inspection and discussion of various projects. Chief Ranger Lenhart, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, was a visitor here on the 13th. Mr. Key of Rotary International, Hongkong, China, was conducted over the monument on the 26th. Dr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Camp, and party, went through on the 25th. Norman E. A. Hinds, University of California at Berkeley, passed through on his way to the Grand Canyon on the 20th. Dr. Julian Steward, connected with the research department of the Division of Education and Forestry, spent the morning of the 23rd with us.

Very truly yours, ,

Chas. J. Smith
Chas. J. Smith,
Superintendent.

SUPPLEMENT
REPORT FOR MAY
SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS, June 1, 1934

In the organization of this Supplement the first thing of genuine interest and value to Southwestern people we find among our material is this announcement of the Museum of Northern Arizona. Due to the interest and sympathy the National Park Service has in promoting Indian arts and crafts, this notice is published here:

"THE MUSEUM OF NORTHERN ARIZONA AND THE HOPI PEOPLE

cordially invite you to attend their Fifth Annual Exhibition

"THE HOPI CRAFTSMAN"

July second to July seventh, nineteen thirty-four
Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff

"The Museum of Northern Arizona believes that the Indian has an important contribution to make toward our mutual civilization - his art, unique and beautiful, purely American - is a direct link with the prehistoric past. He is a creator of design and a master of abstract form. We have welcomed the art and the folklore of all nations and they have enriched our culture, but the art of our own native American has remained unappreciated.

"Through neglect we have allowed his craftsmanship to degenerate until his art is almost lost to us. It is not too late to help, to offer encouragement that is reviving his pride of workmanship.

"With the approval of the Indian Bureau, the Museum commenced its work five years ago with the Hopi, an isolated pueblo group, with few opportunities and a wider range of arts than any other Indian group in the United States. These villages are located in the Painted Desert some 100 miles from Flagstaff.

"An exhibition is held once a year for one week, in July, Flagstaff's busiest summer season, in the Museum of Northern Arizona.

"It has a four-fold object:

- (1) To encourage the manufacture of objects of artistic and commercial value which have fallen into disuse and are becoming rare.
- (2) To stimulate better workmanship
- (3) To encourage the development of new forms of art of purely Indian design.

- (4) To create a wider market for Hopi goods of the finest type.

"A series of many prizes are offered for all types of articles judged to be of artistic value.

"The Hopi Craftsman" exhibition is a scientific experiment, not a commercial enterprise. Indian material is sold for the Indians without profit to the Museum. The exhibition is supported through private subscription from the public spirited individuals desiring to assist the work.

MARY-RUSSELL F. COLTON,
Curator of Art and Ethnology"

-- enough

Those of us who have been fortunate to visit this exhibition are enthusiastic about the good it accomplishes. People in our Service desiring excellent Indian goods at reasonable cost might assist this good cause by writing of your wants to the Museum. These Indian goods could be sent parcel post to your address. Better yet would be to arrange your trip through Flagstaff to correspond with the time of this exhibition and pay it a personal visit.

While we're still in the vicinity of Flagstaff, we will include the following item of interest, clipped from the Arizona Republic, clipping dated May 25, and which concerns two of our newest Southwestern Monuments:

"FLAGSTAFF, May 25. - Members of the junior and senior classes of Forsan High School in Howard County, Texas, passed through here today in their school bus on an annual outing trip over most of the Southwest, covering thousands of miles.

"The party of students, numbering 28 juniors and seniors, was being directed by L. L. Martin, superintendent of the school. From here they will go to the Grand Canyon, making a stopover there, and begin their homeward trek by way of Phoenix.

"Starting last Friday, the students have visited El Paso, Juarez, Mexico, Carlsbad Caverns, Elephant Butte, and while in this district saw Meteor Crater, the Ice caves at the base of Sunset Crater, and the ancient cliff dwellings in Walnut Canyon. Their trip lasts two weeks.

"Forsan was described as being about 20 miles south of Big Springs, Tex., and "so small" that few maps show it. But Superintendent Martin believes in having his students complete their high school education with a real education in travel, it was pointed out. The long tour at the end of the school year is an annual event, and next year's jaunt is tentatively scheduled to Mexico City."

The Civil Works Program now being a matter of history, the time of accounting is at hand. One little portion of a letter from Acting Director Tolson of the Washington Office should be made known to the Southwestern Field for it was only through this sincere cooperation of all of you that this program was successfully completed:

"We wish to commend you and all those who have assisted you for the fine way in which the Civil Works Program in the Southwestern Monuments has been carried on. H. A. Tolson, Acting Director"

We now turn to an item from Chaco Canyon National Monument in which "Mr. and Mrs. Hurst R. Julian announce the arrival of George Robert on May 25. His weight : $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs." This is the lightest and youngest member of our force.

Some time ago announcement of the receipt of the Moosberg Collection at Casa Grande National Monument was made. Those to whom this report is sent will be interested to know that practically every piece in this collection is on display at the museum on this Monument. The material is in excellent condition, is carefully catalogued by the donor, Mr. Moosberg, and it adds immensely to the value of the collection housed in the Museum. Excellent cremation burials, thick walled vessels, some rather tall, thin walled pottery, are more interesting features of the exhibit.

Mr. Moosberg has been very generous in conditions of acceptance of this collection. His excavations were carried on most systematically and the great detail would make publication of his material valuable.

During the month Ranger Frank Fish, Corabeth, and "the Minnow" changed their residence to Montezuma Castle. While we would all say Frank and Corabeth are missed around headquarters, we might also say we all miss "the Minnow", a youngster of one summer.

All Southwesterners will be glad to have excerpts from a recent circular from Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park St., Boston, announcing the appearance of a new book "TRADERS TO THE NAVAJOS"

"Dear Reader:

"The wetherills of Kayenta are known to everyone who is interested in the Navajos and in archeological and ethnological exploration of the Navajo country.

"John Wetherill carried on the first excavations of Cliff Palace and of many other Mesa Verde ruins. He discovered Betatakin. Wherever he has gone national parks have seemed to follow - for Mesa Verde is a national park, Betatakin and Kietsiel are national monuments, and so also is Rainbow Bridge.

"His wife, Louisa Wade Wetherill, is equally well known for her close and understanding relationships with the Navajos ever since the days when she and Hosteen John first settled on the reservation. Asthon Sosi, the Navajos call her, - Slim Woman; and sometimes she is known as the Little Mother of the Navajos.

"TRADERS TO THE NAVAJOS by Frances Gillmor and Louisa Wade Wetherill tells the story of the Wetherill family; how they came to the Southwest, made friends with the Indians and won their complete trust; of their amazing explorations and discoveries among the ancient ruins of the Cliff Dwellers; of the folk lore, myths, ceremonies and legends which were told them; and of the intimate life of the Navajos of today which they share.

"Into the final writings by Frances Gillmor went the tales told around the fireside at Kayenta by Hosteen John and the Slim Woman; went also the tales told around hogan fires by generations of Navajos, tales which have been collected and written down by Mrs. Wetherill.

"Twenty-one years ago, Theodore Roosevelt, after a visit to the Navajo country said: "If Mrs. Wetherill could be persuaded to write on the mythology of the Navajos and also on their present-day psychology, she would render an invaluable service. She not only knows their language; she knows their minds....They trust her so fully that they will speak to her without reserve about those intimate things of the soul which they will never even hint at if they suspect want of sympathy or fear ridicule."

"In TRADERS TO THE NAVAJOS she has done exactly this. The result is a book that will endure as the most fascinating that has yet been written on the Navajo Indians.....

"CONTENTS

"The Moving People--Hearthfires and Signal Fires-
Cliff Ruins in the Snow - To the Country of the People
- Facing the Wind - The Hogan Song - The Clan - Seeking
a Living Earth - Peace on Many Faces * The Old People and
The Rock Rainbow - The Smoke of a Burning Hogan * To the
Place Where Water Runs Like Fingers Out of a Hill - The
Little Mother of the Navajos - Asthon Sosi's Paiutes - The
Year of War and Death - "We'll Be On--" Dancing East of the
Sunset - The Pollen Blessing - Bibliography - Note on the
Bibliography."

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"A Tribal endorsement of 'Traders to the Navajos' together with a few of the thumb-print signatures and names of the signers:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Navajo tribe, have known Asthon Sosi, Louisa (Mrs. John) Wetherill, for a great many years. We believe that there is no other living white woman who has as complete knowledge of our people, their customs and traditions, as she, and we have full confidence that she will not say or publish anything about our people but what are facts and truth.

"Ushclishnie So -- Big Mud
Glee do Yohanie - Didn't see the horses
Kay Yoethnie -- Lost his shoe
Hatalia Detonie -- Thick Chanter
Bitsee Gal clichae Beyaz --Red Band around her hair's son
Bedaytean Beyaz -- Four horned sheep's son
Clizie do enanie -- The one who won't eat goat
Uskan etso --- ---Big Yucca Fruit
Nea declole -----Fuzzy Face
Ushclishnie -----Mud
Joh nez holonie ---The man who has mules
Bego eskish -----Gap between his teeth
Utenie -----Doer of deeds
Clizie detelthie --Kicked by a goat
Ushnie Kliesie ---- Little Salt
Dogie Begry ----- Moustache's son
Huskie ----- Angry one
Neskahis Yazzie ---- Little Fat
Aakie Yazzie ----- Little Gambler
Ha Coie Begry-----Where are you going's son
Dodetso Holonie ----Has Pouches
Kitsealie ----- Broken Pottery
Dogi sacod -----Scattered whiskers
Awalia ----- The man who went to jail
Toh Deschaone -----Bitter water
Senillie Begay -----Son of the man who looked like a bunch
of rags thrown down
Tse Nastnie -----Wild cat hair
Clissie Belogie -----Coat whiskers
Toh ba distaze ----- He slept by the water.

If we were to add The Boss to this list it would be made one more in number by "Notany". Dealing with Mrs. Wetherill and Hostean John, this is a little more than a notice of a book just out; it is news of our own Southwestern Monuments folks and news the others of our Service and of the Southwest will be interested in and read with pleasure and pride.

While we are still on these remarkable items on Navajo National Monument, let us read this interesting account which Hosteen John himself relates:

"THE NAVAJO STORY OF KEET ZEEL AND BETATAKIN

"The Navajos tell Mrs. Wetherill that our prehistoric people left Canyon de Chelly many generations ago and that they separated one band crossing the Lukachukai to the San Juan River and to the Mesa Verde. They then went down through the McKinnon Canyon to the Hovenweep and from there down the north side of the San Juan to the Grand Gulch and Clay section in Utah, and crossed back across the river to Navajo Mountain in Northern Arizona. From there they settled Tsegi Canyon. This group of people had the round kivas of the Mesa Verde type. (The supposition is that they began making their red pottery while they were in the Clay Hill district where they found the yellow ochre of which the most of the red pottery is made in this district.).

The other party followed along the foot of the Lukachukai and Corizzo mountains building in the canyons of the head branches of the Chinle and following down the Chinle to the San Juan River and up the different branches to the South. They followed up the Kayenta Creek (named Laguna Creek by Kit Carson, but afterward changed to Kayenta, after all the lakes had been washed out) They had a great many settlements in the Kayenta district. They followed up the Kayenta into the Laguna Canyon (now known as the Tsegi) (They built both cliff dwellings and open sites. They built both of rock and turtle backs. Where they built of turtle backs there is now just a mound of earth with a few broken pieces of pottery scattered around.) This group had no round kivas. The square kivas they did have were not below the other rooms of the house as is the case of the round kivas. They were the same as the other rooms but had the fireplace and the ventilator shaft. The ventilator shaft was the door of the room with the deflector between the door and the fireplace. The people of both groups became so few in number through intermarriage; war with outside tribes and starvation that the few that were left of both groups joined together and moved on the top of the Black Mesa where they build another home that the Navajos call Keet Zeel on account of the amount of broken pottery. From there they moved to Oraibi and founded the oldest inhabited village in the United States.

"Some of you may not know what a turtle back is, so I shall try to explain; On an open site they first built a foundation of two or three layers of rock. The turtle back is a brick made by taking a long bunch of grass and rolling it in the mud made of the sand that is found everywhere. This is laid on the rock foundation and rounded

off on top while it is still wet. The first layer is allowed to become almost dry, then another layer is laid on. This is continued until the wall is of the desired height. The building is then finished up in the regular way. The turtle back is about five inches in width and from fourteen to eighteen inches in length, and from four to six inches in thickness. The best sample we have of the turtle back building is Inscription House in Netse Canyon, one of the upper branches of the Navajo Canyon."

The account just read makes history. While investigating earlier surveys made in the region, the following letters turned up. These letters are written back in 1909 by Wm. B. Douglass, Examiner of Surveys, to the Honorable Commissioner, General Land Office, Washington. These have an important bearing on the history of Navajo National Monument particularly.

Hon. Commissioner,
General Land Office,
Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C. March 3, 1909.

Sir:

I have the honor to report my attempt to make a segregating survey of certain prehistoric ruins and a natural bridge (reported by me in letter dated September 11, and October 7, 1908) in compliance with your instructions dated October 20 and November 18 and telegraphic instructions dated November 25, 1908. As a part of this report I transmit herewith a map showing the location of all ruins and natural bridges located by me in the San Juan Basin, Utah and Arizona.

"I left Bluff, Utah, on Dec. 2, 1908. My outfit consisted of three men, 4 saddle horses and 8 pack horses. There being no forage at this time of year it was necessary to pack grain for all horses. The first night out there was a heavy fall of snow. This so impeded our progress that I did not make Oljato, Utah until Noon Dec. 4.

"Here I found conditions very discouraging. Mr. John Wetherill, the sole resident of Oljato, on whom I was depending for a guide, was out of provisions and compelled to leave at once for supplies. I was also informed that the usual fall of snow made travel difficult and dangerous and results doubtful. Determined however to make the attempt, I engaged Sam Chief, a Navajo Indian as interpreter and guide. Sam was reputed to speak two languages. Later I found to my sorrow they were both Navajo.

"I left Oljato Dec. 5th, and reached the southern end of Ke-en-to Mesa, in Arizona on Dec. 6 where Sam pointed out a ruin

of little consequence. A search revealed another and smaller ruin. With some difficulty I made Sam understand the location of the ruins sought. He stated we could not reach them now. But on the morning of Dec. 7th I made the start.

"We met in the afternoon other Navajos who corroborated Sam's statement. Knowing now that a survey was impossible I decided to return my outfit to Bluff, remaining myself at Oljato to make another attempt to reach the ruins and bridge taking with me only a guide. I reached Oljato Dec. 8th. That night Mr. Colville, a partner of Mr. Wetherill arrived from the south, reporting all trails blocked by snow, and stating it would be impossible to reach either ruins or bridge before spring. I therefore came out with my party, advising you of my failure by wire on Dec. 14, 1908.

"On this trip I was able to collect data approximately locating both ruins and bridge. I am not certain that the bridge is the same one of which I was informed by the Paiute Indian 'Mike's Boy' as I was unable to get him as a guide, he having gone to his winter camp far west of Bluff. I believe however it is the same. It is located in the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona, on Navajo Creek, about 5 miles south of the Navajo Mountain.

"The ruins form 6 groups marked on the map by letters A to G, all in Arizona Navajo Indian Reservation. A and B, the most important ruins are in Canyons on the south side of Skeleton Mesa. A is a single building said to contain about 150 rooms and believed to be the largest ruin north of Mexico. It is in an unnamed canyon tributary to a branch of To-wan-an-cheo Creek. Ruins B, next in importance are 5 in number, located in the Do-quo-she Bo-Co (Checo Brush) Canyon, tributary to the same Creek. These ruins are said to contain about 40 rooms each.

"Smaller ruins, marked C, are located at To-ha-nish-u-sky (Bubbling) Spring at the head of To-wan-an-cheo Creek, and ruins D on the same Creek near pools where it seems to terminate in a wash known as Laguna Creek. These four groups which I shall call the Bubbling Spring Groups, are of principal importance.

"Group E at the head of Tsagy-at-sosa Canyon, group F at the head of Moonlight Canyon, just south of Monument Valley, and group G at the head of Navajo Creek are not thought to be worthy of segregation unless in connection with other objects of interest.

"As to the Natural bridge it might, perhaps, be best to obtain more definite information as to both its location and its character before reserving it.

"I particularly wish to call your attention to the desirability of an immediate withdrawal of the land embracing the Bubbling Spring groups of ruins for the reasons hereinafter stated.

"In this connection I quote from my report to the U. S. National Museum, dated Feb. 27, 1909 and addressed to Dr. Walter Hough, Curator of Anthropology as authorized by you Jan. 21, 1909.

"My information leads one to believe that ruins A and B will form an important contribution to the study of American Archeology and for this reason should be excavated under the immediate direction of the Smithsonian Institution. It will probably be the last opportunity to explore important ruins that have not been marred and robbed by the pottery hunter. But to assure the finding of a virgin field excavations should begin in the spring. I have reliable information of a pseudo-scientific expedition, planning to excavate here in the summer, which is principally concerned in securing a priceless archaeological collection. If these buildings are to be preserved, and I shall strongly urge it, what great additional value and interest will be theirs if the Government not only own the buildings themselves, but also every article that comes from them, with accurate data as to its exact location in the building and the conditions under which it was found'

"The Indian Agency with its force of Indian police, is too far removed to afford adequate protection to these ruins. But the withdrawal under proclamation of the President, with the assurance of prosecution of trespassers, would I think deter the most ardent pottery hunter from excavating here.

"It may not be amiss to briefly call your attention to the scientific value of these ruins.

"These pre-historic structures are on the border line between barbarism and civilization and show the dawn of architecture. These people without a radius, constructed circular towers; without plumbs they built vertical walls. In their many storied buildings they solved problems of stresses without knowledge of mechanical laws. With lintels they relieved the strain over windows and doors as does the builders of today in all buildings. Peculiar interest attaches to all this when we remember that anthropological maxim that the human race passes through all stages of development in its rise from the paleolithic age to one of highest culture, and that in the study of these lowly types we learn the history of us all.

"Prof. W. H. Holmes, chief of the Bureau of Ethnology in an address on 'Contribution of American Archeology to Human History' states that the American field is the study of 'aboriginal culture and the development of civilization'.

"The unsolved problems of this study is the establishment of a definite chronology and the determination of the origin of this aboriginal culture. The people most closely connected with the cliff dwellings is the Hopi Indian.

"Dr. Hough tells me they have traditions of great buildings of their ancestors to the north of their present location. You will note on the map their proximity to these ruins to the south.

"It is believed that a careful study of these ruins might result in a verification of this legend.

"For the forgoing reasons I respectfully recommend the immediate withdrawal of the land on which these ruins are located, and their segregation by a survey in the field as soon as the season opens.

"I will add that the land in question is uninhabited and is non-agricultural in character. It is covered with a dense growth of scrub timber of no value.

Very respectfully,

Wm. B. Douglass
Examiner of Surveys."

A second letter of Mr. Douglass' follows:

"Hon. Commissioner,
General Land Office.

Washington, March 8, 1909

Sir:

In compliance with your verbal request I have the honor to suggest the following as the description of the land necessary to be withdrawn for the protection of the Bubbling Spring groups of ruins reported on by me in my letter dated March 3rd, 1909.

"In the Navajo Indian Reservation, Territory of Arizona; latitude 36° 30' to 37° 00' N; longitude 110° 15' to 110° 45' W. of Greenwich, beginning at a point one (1) mile due west from a spring known in Navajo language as the 'To-ha-mish-u-shy and in English as the Bubbling Spring; thence north eight (8) miles; thence east ten (10) miles; thence south

sixteen (16) miles; thence west ten (10) miles; thence north eight (8) miles to the place of beginning.

This description embraces about twice as much land as it will be necessary to permanently withdraw after a survey has been made.

Very respectfully,

Wm. B. Douglass,
Examiner of Surveys.

A third interesting letter by Douglass on this subject follows:

Hon. Commissioner,
General Land Office.

March 22, 1909

Sir:

"In my letter dated March 3rd, 1909, recommending the withdrawal and segregation of certain important pre-historic ruins in the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona, I called attention to the inability of the Indian police to protect these ruins on account of their remoteness.

"In a conversation with the Chief Clerk I suggested the name of Mr. John Wetherill of Oljato, Utah, as a good custodian in case the recommended withdrawal was made.

"I wrote to Mr. Wetherill on the subject, and transmit herewith his reply, dated March 7, 1909, agreeing to act in that capacity without compensation.

"Mr. Wetherill conducts an Indian trading post known as Oljato, which is also a post office receiving a weekly mail from Bluff, Utah. This post is about one mile north of the Utah-Arizona state line, and is the only white habitation for miles, as well as the only point where supplies can be obtained. It is about 40 miles by trail from the ruins and an excavating party would be apt to use it as a base of supplies. Mr. Wetherill remains here throughout the year and his Indian trade keeps him in touch with the surrounding country. The two practical ways of reaching the ruins would be from Bluff, Utah or from Gallup, New Mexico. The Bluff route would require a stop at Oljato for water. At Gallup, Mr. Wetherill's business connection would enable him to learn of any party leaving there. For these reasons, he would, in my opinion, give the best protection to the ruins, and I respectfully recommend his appointment as custodian on the withdrawal of the land, which I am informed has been favorably considered.

"I also advised you in my former letter of a pseudo-scientific party with strong political backing, planning to excavate these ruins. They are chiefly concerned in getting a priceless collection of pottery. Working under an educational institution they use raw and untrained students. Their excavation in this field would be detrimental to the interest of science, and would cause a miscarriage of that most desirable feature of the Government preserving for scientific study in connection with these aboriginal buildings all articles taken from them.

"For this reason I respectfully recommend that all applications for permission to excavate be referred to the Smithsonian Institution for report before any favorable action is taken.

"I would also suggest that tourists be required, for the time being, to obtain permits before visiting, to guard against unauthorized excavation on a small scale.

Very respectfully,

Wm. B. Douglass,
Examiner of Surveys."

This completes some pretty interesting history on Navajo and Rainbow Bridge national monuments. We hope Hosten John will come out with more of this history which becomes more valuable as the years pass.

Because of the far-seeing thoughts of policy contained therein, we feel that excerpts from a recent letter from Neil M. Judd of the Smithsonian Institution to the Washington Office will be of keen interest to all concerned about the future of the Southwest's archaeological treasures. This will show us that a long distance viewpoint on antiquities preservation and utilization has not yet been completely established except for those areas already under the administration of the National Park Service. Parts of that letter follow:

" The suggestion meets with my earnest approval irrespective of the term by which the areas may be designated. As a matter of fact, I prefer to regard all National Park Service reservations as research areas - areas whose flora, fauna, geological or human history, protected from despoliation, can locally be studied to best advantage.

"But I infer from Mr. Pinkley's letter of the 10th instant that he has in mind primarily those lesser areas on which stand the ruins of prehistoric Pueblo villages. Sites of exceptional paleontological interest, as Dinosaur National Monument, would seem equally desirable as future research stations. "Future" I use intentionally.

"As a nation we are very prodigal of our prehistoric remains. Every other American republic and nearly every European country may exercise the right of eminent domain when objects of antiquity are found on private property. Our own antiquity law applies only to Federal lands. Except as they may be protected by the National Park Service, how shall we preserve any of our ancient Indian ruins for exploration by the more broadly trained students of fifty or a hundred years hence? The extent to which mere relic hunting, often under the guise of science, and commercial digging for curios is pursued throughout the United States today is well known in your office. Prehistoric remains are definitely limited; data such as the qualified archaeologist depends upon are definitely expendable. Hence my concern for the student of the future. . . ."

Sincerely yours,

NEIL M. JUDD,
Curator, Division of Archaeology,
Smithsonian Institution."

SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

M

MAY SUPPLEMENT

Stenographic work and mimeographing this report have been the work of all hands around the office. "Woody" who is doing ranger duty with us is now calling for this last page of the Supplement, so we must close it for this month.

Some custodians are waiting until the last moment to prepare their monthly reports and send them in. If you will make an effort to get your reports prepared and mailed to this office before the morning of the 28th, we will have all reports in by the 28th or 29th and can get the reports assembled, stenciled and mimeographed by the 3rd or 4th of the following month. So don't forget to jot down for June 25th on your calendars, "monthly report to be mailed to Southwestern Monuments, Coolidge".

Cordially,

(Signed)

R. H. R.
R. H. Rose.

THE BOSS