

SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS
MONTHLY REPORT
SEPT., 1936.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK
SERVICE

10-23a

SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

SEPTEMBER 1936, REPORT.

INDEX

CONDENSED GENERAL REPORT

Administrative -----	164	Other Agencies -----	165
Maintenance -----	164	Use of Facilities by the Public	161
Other Agencies -----	165		

REPORTS FROM THE MEN IN THE FIELD

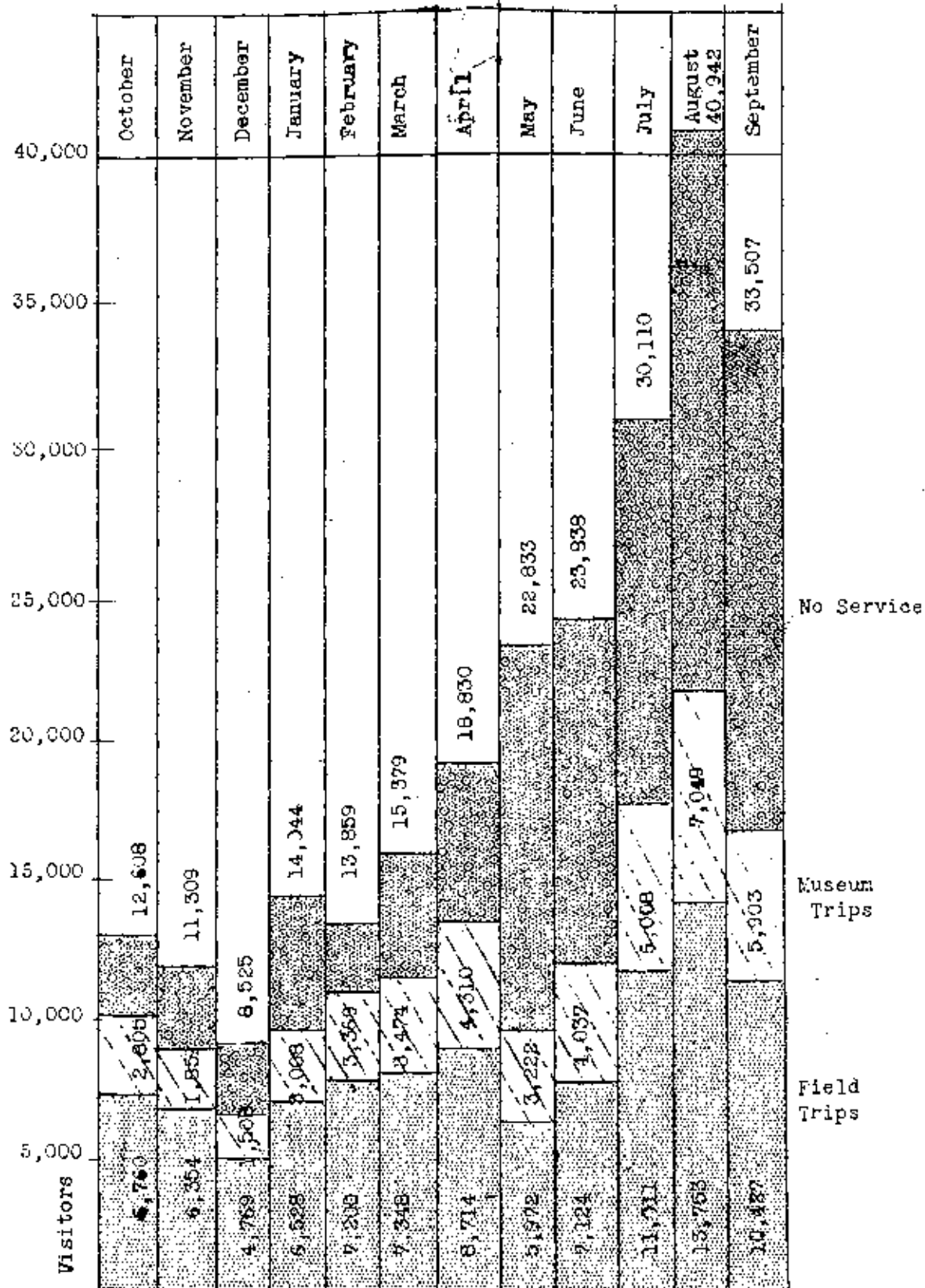
Aztec -----	183	Montezuma Castle -----	181
Bandelier -----	184	Natural Bridges -----	188
Bandelier ECW -----	186	Navajo -----	189
Canyon de Chelly -----	167	Pipe Spring -----	193
Capulin Mountain -----	181	Sunset Crater -----	175
Casa Grande -----	190	Tonto -----	187
Chaco Canyon -----	191	Tumacacori -----	176
Chiricahua -----	171	Walnut Canyon -----	182
Chiricahua ECW -----	172	White Sands -----	170
El Morro -----	178	Wupatki -----	173
Gran Quivira -----	169	Closing -----	200

HEADQUARTERS STUFF

Branch of Education -----	194
Visitor Statistics -----	197
Month of the Boss -----	198

SUPPLEMENT

Tumacacori Museum Discussion, by Frank Pinkley -----	203
Texas Missions, by Erik Reed -----	208
Threatening Rock at Chaco Canyon, by Andrew E. Clark -----	209
Ruminations, by The Boss -----	210



SERVICE CHART 1936

SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS PERSONNEL

HEADQUARTERS, Southwestern Monuments, Coolidge, Arizona; Frank Pinkley, Superintendent; Hugh M. Miller, Assistant Superintendent; James Luther, Chief Clerk; J. E. Tovrea, Assistant Engineer; Robert H. Rose, Assistant Park Naturalist; Dale S. King, and Charlie R. Steen, Junior Park Naturalists; Millard Singerman, Clerk-Stenographer; Luis Gastelum and W. H. Sharpe, ECW Clerks.

FIELD STATIONS

1. Arches - Moab, Utah. J. K. Turnbow, Custodian.
 2. Aztec Ruins - Aztec, New Mexico. Johnwill Paris, Custodian; Oscar Tatman, Acting Ranger.
 3. Bandelier - Santa Fe, New Mexico. Jerome Hendron, Acting Custodian.
 4. Canyon de Chelly - Chinle, Arizona. Robert Budlong, Custodian.
 5. Capulin Mountain - Capulin, New Mexico. Homer J. Farr, Custodian.
 6. Casa Grande - Coolidge, Arizona. W. J. Winter, Custodian; J. D. Erskine, Ranger.
 7. Chaco Canyon - Crownpoint, New Mexico. Thomas C. Miller, Custodian.
 8. Chiricahua - Willcox, Arizona. Frank L. Fish, Custodian; Homer Bennett and Bronson Harris, CCC Guides.
 9. El Morro - E. Z. Vogt, Custodian. Ramah, New Mexico.
 10. Gila Cliff Dwellings - Cliff, New Mexico. No Custodian.
 11. Gran Quivira * Gran Quivira, New Mexico. George L. Boundey, Custodian.
 12. Hovenweep - Cortez, Colorado. No Custodian.
 13. Montezuma Castle - Camp Verde, Arizona. Martin L. Jackson, Custodian. Russell Farmer, Ranger.
 14. Natural Bridges - Blanding, Utah. Zeke Johnson, Custodian.
 15. Navajo - Kayenta, Arizona. John Wetherill, Custodian.
 16. Pipe Spring - Moccasin, Arizona. Leonard Heaton, Acting Custodian.
 17. Rainbow Bridge - Rainbow Lodge, Arizona. No Custodian.
 18. Saguaro - Tucson, Arizona. No Custodian.
 19. Sunset Crater - Flagstaff, Arizona. J. W. Brewer, In Charge.
 20. Tonto - Roosevelt, Arizona. Frank Horne, Acting Ranger; Frances Stevenson.
 21. Tumacacori - Box 2225, Tucson, Arizona. Louis R. Caywood, Custodian.
 22. Walnut Canyon - Flagstaff, Arizona. Paul Beaubien, Ranger.
 23. White Sands - Alamogordo, New Mexico. Tom Charles, Custodian.
 24. Wupatki - Flagstaff, Arizona. J. W. Brewer, Ranger.
 25. Yucca House - Cortez, Colorado. No Custodian.
-

VISITOR YEAR 1936

	FIELD TRIPS					MUSEUM TRIPS					EDUCATION		TOTAL TRAVEL
	Number	Attend	Time	Ave. Att.	Ave. Time	Number	Attend	Time	Ave. Att.	Ave. Time	CONTACTS	TOTAL	
October	1,045	6,760	52,074		49.8	369	2,805	7,780		20.0	9,565	12,608	
November	1,072	6,354	52,382		48.8	295	1,859	6,000		20.3	8,215	11,309	
December	926	4,769	46,277		49.9	284	1,508	5,680		20.0	6,277	8,525	
January	924	6,528	39,975		41.4	451	3,008	9,220		20.0	9,536	14,044	
February	1,141	7,200	46,955		41.1	474	3,369	9,680		20.4	10,569	13,859	
March	1,274	7,348	55,323		43.4	535	3,474	9,914		18.5	10,822	15,379	
April	1,486	8,714	64,809		43.6	642	4,310	12,411		19.3	13,024	18,830	
May	1,095	5,972	52,341		47.8	614	3,222	11,841		19.2	9,194	22,933	
June	1,555	7,124	72,399		46.5	784	4,037	15,405		19.6	11,161	23,838	
July	2,100	11,011	86,232		41.0	1,129	6,008	24,135		21.3	17,019	30,110	
August	2,410	13,735	94,286		39.1	1,178	7,049	24,504		20.8	20,784	40,942	
September	2,089	10,427	77,557		37.1	1,121	5,903	21,483		19.1	16,330	33,507	
TOTAL	17,157	95,942	740,610	5.6	43.1	7,906	46,552	156,053	5.8	19.8	142,494	245,784	

CONDENSED REPORT

Coolidge, Arizona
October 1, 1936

The Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director;

The Condensed Report on Southwestern Monuments activities for August;

TRAVEL

	<u>September, 1936</u>	<u>September, 1935</u>	<u>September, 1934</u>
Aztec Ruins	1,972	1,891	1,673
Bandelier	1,965	1,594	1,492
Capulin Mountain	4,500	5,000	2,500
Casa Grande	2,045	1,691	1,429
Chaco Canyon	1,041	876	670
Canyon de Chelly	217	153	102
Chiricahua	709	576	6,530
El Morro	423	240	300
Gran Quivira	503	545	328
Montezuma Castle	1,234	1,782	1,839
Natural Bridges	89	87	200
Navajo	46	---	131
Pipe Spring	518	472	284
Sunset Crater	808	665	---
Tonto	338	338	305
Tumacacori	1,093	937	788
Walnut Canyon	1,672	1,214	1,124
White Sands	14,005	3,644	---
Wupatki	329	250	194
Actual Reported			
Registration	33,507	21,954	19,889

The completion of major highways and the improvement of many secondary roads, plus an increasing general interest by the public seem to be the contributing factors in a steady increase in traffic to the Southwestern Monuments. Practically every monument shows a substantial gain in number of visitors over the figures submitted for Septembers of 1934 and 1935. A glance at the annual travel reports for the year 1934-1936, given on the next page, shows a corresponding gain. The Casa Grande and Tonto figures are exceptions. It may be significant that travel at Casa Grande has remained at practically the same level for three years. Does this mean that there is a saturation point of visitors? Casa Grande is the only monument in our system which has had direct contact with a through, improved highway for several years and is that with a given travel over a road, only a certain percentage will stop and drive a mile of spur road, no matter how good it is, to see or learn something of a prehistoric ruin. A similar situation exists at Tonto. The Apache Trail has been for several years

CONDENSED REPORT (CONT.)

an excellent gravelled road with many mountain grades and curves. Again, a constant percentage of tourists seem to leave the paved highways to take a road which is principally scenic in character, and of these another portion which seems to remain the same each year will leave the Trail to view the cliff-dwellings at close hand.

The suggestion left by the visitor figures from these two monuments is that as road programs in the Southwest are completed that in a few years we may be able to forecast the travel at some of our monuments and hit the visitor count within a hundred individuals.

This is gratifying news at Headquarters. We believe that travel in the monuments is too heavy when compared with the personnel at the various stations. If the travel is really leveling off and will remain constant for at least a few years, we will have a chance to build up the custodial force at monuments which are undermanned and fill some of the glaring holes at points which have little or no protection at present.

As has been stated in the Report on several occasions, the first duty of a custodian or ranger is towards the conservation of areas under our protection; ruins must be protected against vandalism and erosion, forests must be saved from destruction caused by careless campers and natural pests and even Tom Charles' Great White Sands, upon which the sun shines so beneficently, should be closely watched so that a patina of empty cans, bottles and papers will not grow over the gleaming surfaces of the dunes. A man who is being kept busy talking to visitors from six to ten hours a day has no time to carry on an effective program of protection for his monument.

This is the reason we are happy that there seems to be a leveling of the curve of visitor traffic in the offing. Practically every one of the Southwestern Monuments shows an almost pitiful need for conservation. We could put a large archeological and engineering crew in the field and keep them constantly busy for the next ten years stabilizing ruins. Any archeological or historical site which is badly in need of repairs must necessarily be damaged if several thousand people a year go tramping through the rooms, leaning against walls, and tearing floors with leather-soled shoes. We are glad to know that the public is interested in the education and recreation which we offer, but we do not intend to go out into the highways and attempt to persuade a large portion of the traveling public that it should see our ruins, at least until we are better equipped.

(CONDENSED REPORT, CONT.)

Annual Travel Report:

	<u>1936</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1934</u>
Arches	400*	300*	275*
Aztec Ruins	12,984	10,738	9,457
Bandelier	12,944	12,361	9,457
Canyon de Chelly	1,091	988	650*
Capulin Mountain	19,950	24,000*	22,000*
Casa Grande	27,744	27,345	26,776
Chaco Canyon	7,717	6,565	6,068
Chiricahua	6,015	6,420	15,331
El Morro	1,898	2,475	2,800*
Gila Cliff Dwellings	100*	100*	75*
Gran Quivira	3,974	4,649	4,342
Hovenweep	200*	200*	125*
Montezuma Castle	10,654	14,919	18,619
Natural Bridges	628	700	750
Navajo	363	446	675*
Pipe Spring	4,218	4,896	8,544
Rainbow Bridge	550*	430*	390*
Saguaro	15,000*	9,900*	2,500*
Sunset Crater	4,853	5,688	2,500*
Tonto	5,908	5,350	7,005*
Tumacacori	14,119	13,081	11,238
Walnut Canyon	10,962	11,328	10,000*
White Sands	89,833	33,912	33,900*
Wupatki	2,201	1,369	1,080*
Yucca House	400*	300*	150*
Total	254,706	198,480	195,392

* Estimated

020 GENERAL WEATHER CONDITIONS

Rains have been general throughout the Southwest during September and general range and water conditions are better than they have been for several years. Heavy rains on the 12th caused the largest flow of water in twelve years to flow down Rhyolite Canyon in Chiricahua National Monument. Water has been flowing from the mouth of Canyon de Chelly, rendering the canyon impassable to travel. Several bad floods have occurred at the Natural Bridges, one of which stranded the Custodian and a couple of visitors at different points in Armstrong Canyon for several hours.

121 INSPECTIONS BY THE SUPERINTENDENT

The Superintendent visited the following monuments during September:
Walnut Canyon, Pipe Spring, Arches, Capulin, Bandelier, Gran Quivira,

CONDENSED REPORT (CONT.)

121 INSPECTIONS BY THE SUPERINTENDENT (CONT.)

White Sands. He also inspected Canyon de Chelly in company with Director Cammerer, Superintendent Smith, and Assistant Engineer Tovrea.

123 INSPECTIONS BY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Canyon de Chelly * Superintendent Pinkley, Director Cammerer, Sup't. Smith, J. H. Tovrea, J. W. Hamilton, Johnwill Faris, Richard Sias, Clinton Rose, Deric Nusbaum.

White Sands - Frank Pinkley, Adrey Borell, Jack Diehl, Luis Castellum.
Chiricahua - Jack Diehl, J. H. Tovrea, W. W. Yeager, Hugh Miller, Mr. Strieby, Auditor.

Wupatki - N. A. Butterfield.

El Morro - W. W. Yeager, W. H. Wirt, Assistant Director Bryant and Family.

Capulin - Superintendent Pinkley, Charles N. Gould, W. H. Vandiver, Charlie R. Steen.

Walnut Canyon - Superintendent Pinkley, Carl Schmidt, C. A. Rollins, W. W. Yeager, W. H. Wirt, H. C. Bryant, Adrey Borell, Charlie R. Steen, John H. Diehl, J. H. Tovrea, N. A. Butterfield, Dale King.

Aztec - W. H. Wirt, W. W. Yeager, Ansel Hall, J. W. Hamilton, Underhill.

Bandelier - Superintendent Pinkley, W. G. Carnes, Charles Richey, J. H. Tovrea, Art Woodward, George Collins, Cecil Doty, Milton Swatec, Lyle Bennet

Tonto - Charlie Steen

Casa Grande - W. W. Yeager, F. M. Strieby

Chaco Canyon - W. H. Wirt and W. W. Yeager; J. W. Hamilton

Pipe Spring - Superintendent Pinkley, Al Kuehl, Dr. Gregory, Vincent Vandiver, Isabel F. Story, George Parker, Charlie Steen, George Collins

125 OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Canyon de Chelly - Senator Carl Hayden

Wupatki - Senator Carl Hayden

200 MAINTENANCE, IMPROVEMENTS, NEW CONSTRUCTION

Canyon de Chelly - White House trail work was completed during the month and rim road repair work started. The latter is about 50% complete.

Concrete slab roof for the pump house poured and a frost proof box built over the valves.

Restroom in garage completed.

Wupatki - Road sign standards painted and entrance roads dragged during the month.

CONDENSED REPORT (CONT.)

200 MAINTENANCE, IMPROVEMENTS, NEW CONSTRUCTION (CONT.)

El Morro - A third coat of copperas on the cement steps has given them a color closely approximating that of the sandstone. An application of the weather proofing solution developed by Martius has been asked for in order that the old inscription on El Morro might be treated. Custodian Vogt claims that the inscriptions have faded noticeably during the past 25 years.

230 NEW CONSTRUCTION

Chiricahua ECW - 1800 yards of rock are being removed in order to repair the Bonita Canyon road after a rock slide which occurred during heavy rains on the 12th.

Echo Point - Rhyolite Canyon trail connection advanced 700 feet. Connection between Massai Point and Echo Point completed, start made on the connection to Sara Deming Trail.

Walls completed to full height on Headquarters Ranger Station, lintels, plates, beams, rafters and floor joists are in place. Foundations for equipment shed poured.

Work at the rock quarry continued during the month.

Wupatki - Parking area moved to prevent the constant repair work made necessary by washing after rains.

Handelier -

One exhibit case for the Museum has been completed and installed.

Quarters No. 2 completed.

Equipment Shed project complete.

One root cellar complete.

Geology and directional signs for Wupatki and Sunset Crater National Monuments completed and shipped; work now being carried on the Walnut Canyon and Aztec signs.

Rock quarry crew at work all month.

Large quantity of rock chiselled and shaped.

Wet weather has forced continuous road maintenance during the month.

320 COOPERATING GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Chaco Canyon - Soil Conservation Service resumed operations on flood control with thirteen men, one dump truck and three teams.

320 NON-GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Chaco Canyon - School of American Research is roofing Great Kiva at Casa Rinconada. The School is working with FWA funds and plans to continue operations all winter.

Chiricahua - Three rattlesnakes sent to the University of Michigan for identification. The custodian is conducting a class in Forestry at CCC camp NM-2-A.

Casa Grande - 5 snakes have been shipped to U. of Mich. for identification.

CONDENSED REPORT (CONT.)

320 COOPERATING GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Pipe Spring - The detail of CCC boys from the Grazing Division Camp at Pipe Spring worked on minor projects around the Monument until the 18th, the last day of the seventh period.

350 DONATIONS AND ACCESSIONS

Tumacacori - Mr. George Cann of Amado, Arizona, donated an old cannon ball, a prehistoric mortar and a Mexican or Papago bread board.

440 INSECT CONTROL

Casa Grande - The borer which is infesting the mesquite trees on the Monument has attacked practically every tree in the reservation according to W. W. Yeager. Yeager and Dr. DeLeon are to make a thorough survey of the situation during the first few days of October in order to plan a campaign against the infestation.

480 MISCELLANEOUS

Tumacacori - Custodian Caywood gave an illustrated talk to the Nogales Rotary Club; the subject was "Sonoran and Arizona Missions".

El Morro - The largest pinyon crop in the Southwest in several years is keeping a large part of the animal population (including the humans) out in the pinyon forests gathering a good winter supply of nuts.

MAIL COUNT

Incoming:		
Government	1,455	
Personal	693	
Total Incoming		2,148
Outgoing:		
Government only	1,716	1,716
Telegrams:		
Incoming	48	
Outgoing	38	
Total telegrams		86
Grand Total		3,950

Cordially,

Frank Pinkley,
Superintendent.

REPORTS FROM MEN IN THE FIELD

CANYON DE CHELLY

By Robert R. Sudlong, Custodian

Visitors for the month of September numbered 217. This quite upset the dope sheet, since the month of June was believed to be the peak month, as it was last year. This month, however, we not only exceeded June travel this year, but had more visitors to this Monument this month than in any other month since I have been stationed here.

Our 217 visitors took trips as follows:

TRIP:	NO. TRIPS:	NO. PERSONS:	TOTAL TIME	AVERAGE TIME PER TRIP:
Rim:	38	129	4,440 m.	117 m.
Trail:	1	13	180 m.	180 m.
Car in Canyon	25	65	5,325 m.	213 m.
Horseback:	2	5	1,080 m.	540 m.
Office:	5	15	585 m.	117 m.

Of the car trips within the canyons, 13 were made by the concessioner, carrying 30 persons; 12 were made by other cars, carrying 35 persons. Two of these last trips were made by the Government car stationed at this Monument.

Weather has been about normal for this time of year, though the canyons have been passable for cars equipped with standard tires for only a few days. At present water is flowing from the canyon mouth, and has been doing so for some days.

Temperatures are slowly dropping lower, and we have a fire in the fireplace every evening. Maximum for the month, 90 degrees, on the 8th; minimum, 39 degrees, on the 16th. Total rain/all, .41 inch. While we have had no heavy rains right at Chin Lee, there have been numerous heavy downpours in the nearby vicinity.

The Navajos have had a good crop of canyon peaches this year, and many wagons drove into the canyons, returning heavily loaded with peaches. The pinon nut crop promises to be exceptionally good.

The Indian School at Chin Lee opened for the season on the 8th, with attendance about the same as last year.

During the month some additional work was done on the White House trail, and work was started on the south rim road. At present the trail work is complete; the rim road approximately 50% complete. The concrete roof slab for the pump house was poured, and additional rock work done on

CANYON DE CHELLY (CONT.)

the walls, which have now been carried to roof level. A frost-proof (we hope) box was installed over the valves governing the filling, drain, and house supply pipes on the water system, and water meters will be completely installed within a few days.

The restroom built in the southeast corner of the garage, begun some time ago, was completed this month, with the exception of the pouring of the concrete floor. This will be done the coming week. All water connections and sewer connections have been made, and all ditches back-filled. This work has all been done under the supervision of Doc Gipe, and as you know, this means that the work has been mighty well done.

Noteworthy visitors were numerous this month. On the afternoon of the 2nd, the Boss and Tovrea arrived. We had a good visit and then celebrated in the evening by driving to the canyon rim and seeing the canyon by moonlight. The following afternoon Director Cammerer and White Mountain Smith arrived, and we all got together for an evening's session that lasted from 7:30 until midnight. The following morning they all left for Gallup and points east and west. We were mighty sorry to see them leave, but aside from the pleasure the visit brought us, we had the added pleasure of showing them once again a little of the finest Monument in the National Park Service.

Senator Carl Hayden, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Roca, visited here the afternoon of the 16th. We drove them into the canyons, and had an extremely pleasant visit with them for several hours. Richard Sias and Clinton Rose arrived the following day, and accompanied the custodian up Canyon del Muerto on a short trip.

Jim Hamilton paid us two visits during the month, being accompanied by Mrs. Hamilton on his second visit. Mr. Hodgeson of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey was here on the 14th, and we spent some time poring over maps of the region. Deric Nusbaum and Stillman Williams were here on the 26th. We regretted to hear that it was Deric's last trip of the season. Johnwill Faris dropped in on the 18th, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Kohl of Aztec, New Mexico. Johnwill looked quite crushed when he left. Though he saw but a very small portion of this Monument, I know how he felt as he contemplated returning to Aztec. It seemed to me that there was a covetous glint in his eye, but he wouldn't admit it.

Mr. Norman G. Wallace, of the Arizona State Highway Commission, and Mrs. Wallace paid us a visit on August 22. Mr. G. W. Harris, of Harris and Ewing, photographers in Washington, D. C., was here on the 13th, and promised to return and spend more time here at the very first opportunity.

And so we draw to the close of another, and most successful month, and to the end of this travel year. To date our total travel for the year has been 1,091 persons. Since this is only the 21st of the month, we must estimate another 45 persons before the end of September. This will bring

CANYON DE CHELLY (CONT.)

this year's travel to 1136 persons. Last year's travel was 958 persons. This is an increase of 178 persons, or 18 1/2 per cent this year over last year's travel.

GRAN QUIVIRA

By George L. Boundey, Custodian

Visitors for the month numbered 503.

Weather conditions for the month have been exceptionally good, some rain, and at present the corn and bean harvest is well under way. On August 28, we had our first snow flurries and light frost is reported in some low places.

Work has begun on two highways, one from the east and one from the south; this is giving much needed employment and should increase the number of visitors to this Monument considerably.

Have given quite a bit of time to the approach road to the Monument and have it in excellent shape. With some much needed work on our scraper and a systematic scraping of the road at least once a month we can keep the road in excellent shape and prevent further washing.

The National Geographic photographers were here on the 21st and took quite a number of pictures. The state travel bureau officials also gave us a call and are doing some really good advertising to this Monument in way of large signs and road markers.

The past month would have been a wonderful time for artists to paint in this country as the hills and forests are just filled with wild flowers. Patches of several acres in extent are covered with blue flowers; other patches are yellow and still others are red.

Our bird baths are proving almost too popular. At times the jays, hawks, roadrunners and more quarrelsome birds seem to monopolize the baths for hours at a time. The Mourning Doves come in flocks of 50 and 75 at a time. During the night the owls come, several species, but the Great Horned seems to be most plentiful. I know of few more beautiful sights than to see two or three Great Horned Owls perched on a cedar tree between you and a full moon. One bath is near the bedroom window and it was a little hard to sleep but now the absence of their hooting is more annoying.

Forty students from the Tularosa High School visited us on the 4th of the month. Am going to start a campaign among the different schools in the surrounding country the same as I did at Tumacacori. By arranging places for them to eat lunches, etc., and giving them a couple of hours of sight-seeing and attention, they are usually all anxious to come about twice during the school year and if satisfied they are always good advertisers.

GRAN QUIVIRA (CONT.)

We received the signs for parking place and rear entrance, from the CCC camp at Bandelier, and we are much pleased with them.

The copies of old records pertaining to this Monument which Robert Rose is sending us from Berkeley are very much appreciated. The binder prepared for them is very convenient to show to the especially interested visitors.

WHITE SANDS

By Tom Charles, Custodian

This matter of "Publicity Vs. Advertising" is bothering me. Just where does one end and the other begin?

A few weeks ago the assistant custodian, "W.O.P." visited a daughter in Omaha and on account of close affiliation with the State Federation of Woman's Clubs she got quite lengthy mention in the Omaha papers, which incidentally referred to her connection-by marriage-with the Great White Sands. The daily paper had barely reached the drought stricken section of Nebraska until a letter was headed my way, with the salutation; "I saw your ad in the Omaha paper." The writer seemed to be more or less of a promoter and wanted to bring a colony down to be in close proximity to this unusual attraction. What we thought was a purely social article was evidently an "ad".

Some weeks ago a woman in Maine wrote our Chamber of Commerce for samples of the White Sand. This week she reports that the White Sands helped to make her Natural History table a most interesting part of the County Flower Show at Turner, Maine; that those seeing it, "were surprised at its whiteness and sparkling beauty", and when she turned her back she found that they would run their fingers through the little dunes, to be convinced of its reality. We learn now that the lady got her interest from the White Sands article in the National Geographic Magazine last August for she says, "The pictures appealed to me as something new, out of the ordinary in interest and beauty." So here was a prospective commercial interest proven to be as pure as the Sands themselves.

The intended inspirational proved to be commercial and the sure shot commercial was purely inspirational. Just what is what and who is who in this publicity matter?

Traffic is off at the White Sands. Total registration for the month was 2,459 as against 2,785 last month; Texas lead with 841; New Mexico, 364; Oklahoma, 65; California, 46; Kansas, 32; New York and Pennsylvania, 17 each. All former records on foreign countries was broken, 9 of them were represented this month, also 40 states and Washington, D. C. On the basis of 14% registration, this gives us 14,000 for the month and 93,903 for the year.

WHITE SANDS (CONT.)

Among our Park Service visitors this month were Adrey Borell, Jack Diehl, A. E. Underhill, and Luis Gastelum. Another distinguished visitor was Richard Stewart, staff photographer for the National Geographic Magazine who was taking colored pictures of the Sands. We got close enough to Hollywood that Warner Brothers wrote for pictures and information about the Sands, wanting to know about the possibility of making movies there. And the entomology department of Cornell wants me to send them a "male spider" of the Sands variety. Do you have any one in the force who can tell me just how to pick that kind of spider?

CHIRICAHUA

By Frank L. Fich, Custodian

Weather

A heavy rain occurred on the 12th drenching the entire southern part of the state. Rhyolite Canyon ran a good stream, the heaviest in 12 years according to Ed. Riggs.

This storm benefited the ranges to a great extent, making it possible for some stockmen to hold their herds through the winter instead of selling.

Roads

A heavy slide blocked the Monument road about a mile below Massai Point during the storm of the 12th. It is fortunate the CCC Camp is stationed here because if the slide had occurred at a time after their removal our road system should have been blocked for a long period.

It is hoped enough money can be set up this coming period for Mr. Stevenson to complete the back sloping of the Bonita Canyon road.

Surfacing has been completed on the ten-mile stretch of State Highway 81 this side of El Frisco. Relocation of some sections of State Highway 181 is planned for the near future.

Visitors

Travel showed the usual September slackening due to schools reopening. There were 709 visitors, arriving in 178 cars. 146 or 20% were from out of the state. 29 states and Mexico show on the register.

At this Monument there is a decided representation from the southern states more so than any other Monument where I have been stationed.

Park Service Officials

Clinton and Mrs. Rose were here on the 4th. Mr. Rose inspected our

CHIRICAHUA (CONT.)

future sign program and drinking fountain development at the camp ground and parking area sites. I was pleased to take Mr. and Mrs. Rose on a horseback tour of areas they had not seen before.

J. H. Tovrea and Jack Diehl were inspecting the 11th. Heavy showers welcomed Jack on his arrival. It leads me to believe one of the above if not both must be acquainted with the Rain Gods up Budlong's way.

W. Ward Yaeger arrived the 23rd. He is busy at the present time investigating the bark beetles. Mr. Yaeger intends to aid me in classifying some of the many plants of the Monument. His efforts will certainly be appreciated as there are things growing down here I never "seen" before. Mrs. Yaeger is along but so far I have been unable to meet her due to this monthly nightmare I have to turn out by the deadline.

Hugh Miller and Mr. Strieby are due here today. Hugh doesn't know what he is getting into. I have about a thousand questions to ask.

Newsorthy Visitors

John Curry, Editor of the Douglas Dispatch was an interested visitor during the month. Mr. Curry promises to issue a special on the Monument soon.

Equipment

A new Ford V-8 pickup was received this month.

A power saw has been ordered and is in Willcox at the present time.

Cooperation with Other Agencies

Three rock rattlers were shipped to Dr. Blanchard of the University of Michigan. Pictures and literature on the rattlers of this region have been received in return.

The custodian is conducting a class in Forestry Tuesday and Thursday evenings at the CCC Camp.

Sunday, September 16, a combined Army and Douglas Climate Club program is to be held at the Monument. The Army is having the enrollees and guests to a barbecue and the Climate Club is presenting a hammered copper register book to the Monument.

CHIRICAHUA ECW By Wm. Stevenson, Project Superintendent

Heavy rains during the month caused a rock slide of approximately 1000 yards on the Bonita Highway near the Sugar Leaf turn off. It is

CHIRICAHUA ECW (CONT.)

estimated that an additional 800 yards will have to be removed to provide a stable cut bank as the slip left some overhanging ledges. At present two shifts are being used in an effort to expedite clearing the road as it is necessary to block automobile travel at this point during the week.

The Echo Point-Rhyolite trail connection advanced 700 feet making a total of 1,500 feet to date. In the early part of next month it will be possible for horse back parties to make use of this connection by combining it with a portion of the old trail.

The connection between Massai Point and Echo Point is finished, and a start was made on the 5-mile connection to Sara Deming via Inspiration Point and Balanced Rock.

Due to the heavy rains, it will be necessary to maintain several sections of the trail system during the month of October.

Walls are completed to full height on the Headquarters Ranger Station. Lintels, plates, beams, rafters, and floor joists are in place.

Foundations were poured for the equipment shed and forms for the walls are 80% complete. Masons will start work on this project by October 1.

Operation of the stone quarry has continued throughout the month.

WUPATKI

By James W. Brewer, Ranger-in-Charge

500 USE OF MONUMENT FACILITIES BY THE PUBLIC

187 guests registered at Wupatki; 250 at the Citadel group; 54 names are duplicated, leaving a total of 329 visitors to this Monument in September, 1936. 1935, 250; 1934, 194.

One party camped overnight and enjoyed a campfire talk about Navajos by Mrs. Brewer.

Another party picnicked on the exhibition grounds.

530 NEWSWORTHY VISITORS

Dr. H. S. Colton and Miss Bartlett collecting rain-gauges on the 31st.

Dale S. King overnight, taking a breather from Citadel report compiling.

WUPATKI (CONT.)

Dr. Frederica de Laguna and Mrs. De Laguna, her mother, on the 7th to see "all" of Wupatki.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Keuhl of Grand Canyon, unofficially.

Hauling Sunset Crater geology sign on the 14th, I missed Senator Carl Hayden.

100 ADMINISTRATION

123 Inspections by NPS Officers

Mr. Neal A. Butterfield from the Washington Office on the 18th to look over the territory included in the proposed extension.

Last October while in headquarters we talked about the difficulty that might arise trying to put a road into Crack-in-Rock on an unsurveyed 500-foot right-of-way.

Mr. Butterfield had a newly proposed outline showing a mile wide strip to include Crack-in-Rock. After driving across the Basin he was of the opinion that a road survey should be made before the connecting sections could be determined.

021 WEATHER

Has been generally unsettled, with showers and sunny days about evenly mixed. The range is in excellent shape and the cinder roads are all passable. Tanks are full to capacity.

Days partly cloudy	- - - - -	7
Days cloudy	- - - - -	8
Days sunny	- - - - -	13
Maximum temperature	- - - - -	88 on Sept. 15
Minimum temperature	- - - - -	48 on Sept. 7 and 16
Precipitation	- - - - -	1.03 inches
Anemometer reading	- - - - -	5293.5 miles total for month
Maximum 24-hour reading	- - -	239.9 on Sept. 12
Minimum 24-hour reading	- - -	83.2 on Sept. 18

200 MAINTENANCE

The 20th and 21st were spent painting all Wupatki road sign standard Park Service green and digging the rocks out of the entrance road. The roads close to the Pueblo have all been dragged. Several washouts have been repaired.

WUPATKI (CONT.)

230 NEW CONSTRUCTION

Because the trail from the parking area uphill to the Pueblo repeatedly washed out longitudinally, I have moved the parking area and eliminated the trail.

The parking area is now located at the site laid out for it in the new plan.

The "Foot Trail" signs made at Bandelier are installed on the Pueblo trails.

OR SOMETHING

Clyde says "Moon coming round I guess numbered birds come back to Wupatki." (Banded birds)

Clyde also knows his ethnology and evidently subscribes to the Bering Strait--Proto-Mongoloid origin of the Indian. We asked him to name the Indians he knew. He did: "Kopi, Havasupai, Yavapai, Chinamen -----"

SUNSET CRATER

By James W. Brewer, In Charge

803 visitors registered at Sunset Crater in September, 1936; 1935, 665.

They came from 30 states, the District of Columbia, Ireland, China, South Africa, and two parties from London, England.

On the 14th a shipment of handsome carved wood signs arrived from Bandelier BCW camp, complete with posts, each numbered for a certain sign. There are seven signs describing the interesting geological features and two "laying down the law".

I placed one of the "do not pick flowers or carry away anything" at the boundary line and the other close to the registration stand.

Six of the geological signs are placed at each corresponding feature as follows: Sunset Crater and trail indicator; Fumarole or Spatter Cone; Ice Cave; Yaponsha Crater, Sink Hole, Bonita Lava Flow, Anosma.

This leaves the larges of all still to be installed. It is "The Rim of Sunset Crater", seven feet long, and, I guess, between 90 and 100 pounds in weight. The loose nature of the trail surface combined with the steepness prohibits the use of a four footed pack animal. I am going to devise a pack-board and straps and with Clyde's help carry it up.

SUNSET CRATER (CONT.)

With the exception of Yaponcha Crater and the Anosma all the signs are set in concrete. These two are safely up but not set in concrete because I believe they might be more observably placed; I will try to locate them accordingly.

A very few minor changes in sentence construction might clarify the message on some of the signs, in event they ever need replacing.

A key to the location of each of these features would aid the visitor.

TUMACACORI

By Louis R. Caywood, Custodian

This month brings on the first cool days of autumn, the beginning of school and the beginning of an increase in visitor attendance. With the opening of the University of Arizona at Tucson there is a decided change in the number of visitors over week-ends. The past week-end brought a number of fond fathers and mothers from far and wide and with them part of the new crop of Freshman who hope to comprise the class of 1941. Many of them have paid their first visit to Tumacacori this year. In all this month there were a total of 1,020 contacted visitors and 73 who drove into the parking area and looked without stepping from their cars or who looked while using the facilities, making a grand total of 1,093.

This brings up a point or two which is very old but has not been mentioned for a long time. If the ranger or custodian is observing enough to see these "drive-in-only" visitors and puts them in the visitor count, he then is liable for showing a poor number of contacts, say 80%, and in the eyes of the powers above he has made a poor record that month. If he misses them or does not count them, although they did stop and look, then he has made a perfect contact record and is rated accordingly. Tumacacori is probably subject to more of the "drive-in-only" visitors than any other Southwestern Monument because it is so adjacent to the main highway. Occasionally, too, some of our alien population in this valley desire to see the Mission but the sight of a uniform (which to them means an Immigration Officer) puts them to flight. However, if properly approached they enjoy their trip through the Mission and spend considerable time here.

The weather the last week has been grand, cool enough to make life interesting. We have been most fortunate in having some very good rains which have done the surrounding country lots of good. Guess it won't be long now until we will have to start chopping wood to feed the fires.

The following noteworthy visitors were Mission visitors this month: Don and Marie Lrskine from Casa Grande brought Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Kelly from Michigan down on August 26 and spent several hours with us. We

TUMACACORI (CONT.)

enjoyed their visit very much also the grand rainstorm they brought. Father Victor Stoner made his monthly visit early in the month.

Rexford G. Tugwell, national head of the Rural Rehabilitation Projects, with Jonathan Garst, regional director of the work, with headquarters in San Francisco, California, and party were visitors to the Monument on September 15.

Father Stoner, on his visit, expressed a desire to locate the early site of Tumacacori known as San Cayetano de Tumacacori. I took Father Stoner to a site across the river that I had previously discovered and which may be the earlier site. Nothing remains but a low mound which may have been the visita. The entire site is located on the river terrace east of the Santa Cruz River and shows evidence of a small Indian village having been in use at one time.

On September 4 the Custodian gave an illustrated lantern slide lecture before the Nogales Rotary International on the "Sonora and Arizona Missions". The slides were those belonging to the Park Service and made up under the direction of Naturalist Robert Rose after the last Sonora Expedition by Miller, DeLong, Grant, Woodward, Tovrea, and Rose. A few additional slides were made especially for this talk by Mr. Lohn, photographer, of Nogales from negatives made by the Custodian. About 35 attended the lecture.

A drainage ditch has finally been placed west of the Mission to keep water from seeping into the foundation of the Mission. Two men were employed two days on this work. During the digging of the ditch a copper scraper and a white arrow point were uncovered.

The cemetery has been thoroughly weeded and cleaned. The entrance gates to the parking area and the restroom doors were given a coat of linseed oil which freshened them up considerably. Two picnic tables similar to those in use at Chiricahua National Monument have been made at the N.Y.A. woodworking shops in Nogales, but have not yet been stained.

The mountings for the gasoline engine used for pumping water were replaced and the engine properly aligned with the well jack and pump. Electric floor plugs were installed in the living room of the Custodian's residence.

Mr. George Gann of Azado, Arizona, was so kind as to donate a cannon ball, a prehistoric mortar and a Papago or Mexican broad board which was washed down the Santa Cruz River during a bad flood in 1935. These accessions were gratefully received and will be given their place when the new museum has been constructed.

In the last monthly report I failed to mention that the Custodian and H.C.W.P. had paid a flying visit to Chiricahua National Monument and

TUMACACORI (CONT.)

were most hospitably received by Custodian and Corabeth Fish and the Engineering Crew. We enjoyed a trip down the trails and Winnie especially was very enthusiastic as it was her first visit. How about the Fishes and "Minnows" paying us a visit?

EL MORRO

By E. Z. Vogt., Jr., In Charge

When this ranger dusts off his portable typewriter and gets out a stack of paper, an awful racket can be heard within the ranger's cabin. But the ultimate result is the September monthly report which follows:

Weather and Roads

With the exception of a rainy day now and then the weather has been generally fair all month. The usual autumn weather has not yet come, but colder nights seem to herald the approach of the first frost. This morning a heavy fog lay in the valley floor below El Morro. The fog soon lifted and moved away leaving a bright clear September day.

There has been more activity along the roads this month than I have seen in many a moon. The Forest Service is working the road up Zuni Canyon, which is on the approach from Grants, and the Sernalillo Mercantile Company lumber camp is grading up the road on this side of the mountain. A McKinley County grader chugged through Ramah last week and smoothed up the road out to the county line two miles south of town. But nobody seems to be the least bit interested in the road from the McKinley County line on to El Morro. It is in a rough condition at the present time, and there are no prospects that it will be scraped this year at all.

Travel

At the beginning of the month visitors came in droves. Then travel slowed down gradually, and now El Morro is lucky to have ten visitors a day.

Visitors totaled 423, so the month proved to be the best September for travel for many a year.

El Morro's newsworthy visitors for the month included:

H. B. Griffen, from the Arizona Republican, and family. Mr. Griffen drifted in about nine o'clock one night, and I had the pleasure of showing them El Morro by moonlight and flashlight. This was my first nocturnal field trip, and I really enjoyed it more than any other field trip I've ever guided.

EL MORRO (CONT.)

Mrs. Philip Bancroft from Walnut Creek, California, and Mrs. Griffing Bancroft from San Diego. Mesdames Bancroft are daughters-in-law of the late Hubert Howe Bancroft the famous historian.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brewer, Jr., otherwise known as Jimmie and Sallie Brewer and as Ranger and Honorary Ranger Without Pay of Wupatki National Monument. Jimmie and Sallie were the first of the Southwestern Monuments family to visit El Morro this season, and I enjoyed their visit very much. They saw all the inscriptions and had time to climb on top the rock to the ruins.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cosgrove of the Peabody Museum of Harvard.

W. W. Yeager from the NPS office in Santa Fe and W. H. Wirt of the Oklahoma City office were in on the 3rd. I did not get to see them, because I had gone to Gallup for supplies and did not return until after they had left.

Assistant Director and Mrs. H. C. Bryant and four children were in on the 6th. The Bryants ate lunch in the Nine Pines Cove, later climbed over the rock past the Indian ruins and down by the inscriptions. I was not previously acquainted with Dr. Bryant and was certainly pleased to meet our Assistant Director and his fine family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Harrington and Dr. Fred Eggen from the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago were here on the 14th.

Frederick Simpick, assistant editor of the National Geographic Magazine, visited El Morro on the 19th. The National Geographic is going to run an article on New Mexico about next May, and Mr. Simpick was here to take photographs and get information on El Morro which will be included in the article.

Flora and Fauna

The largest piñon crop since 1931 is beginning to be harvested. Rug weaving and pottery making are being neglected as Navajo and Zuni Indians move into the hills with covered wagons full of blankets, screens, and little Indians. Numbers of Spanish-American people pass El Morro daily in old cars and trucks bound for the piñon areas. Indian traders are beginning to scamper about in an effort to trade for more piñons than the next trader and are already sweating about the prices. Navajo kids are picking in the woods and hiding out from Indian Service employees who are trying to round them up for school. House wives sigh wearily as they find piñon shells strewn from basement to attic.

The present price of piñons in this region is 8¢ a pound cash and a few cents more in trade. It will probably go up later on after the nuts dry out and weigh less.

EL MORRO (CONT.)

Also being harvested in this region is a fair-sized pinto bean and corn crop. The beans have already been cut and are drying in small piles in the fields.

As far as I can determine the immediate vicinity of El Morro has the only grass in western Valencia County which can be considered good winter feed. To the south many cowmen will sell their entire herds rather than try to winter them on short grass.

The following birds were observed at El Morro during September:

- White-throated Swift
- Woodhouse Jay
- Golden Eagle
- Pinon Jay
- Piggy Nuthatch
- Arizona Woodpecker
- Red-shafted Flicker
- Cooper's Yarn
- Western Meadowlark
- Chestnut-backed Bluebird
- Desert Sparrow Hawk
- Cooper Hawk
- Western Mourning Dove

The bird list has suffered a considerable decrease, because most of the summer birds have migrated. By far the most numerous birds on the monument are the pinon jays which are fattening themselves on the pinons. A close second in number are the white-throated swifts which dart swiftly about the rock.

Carlsbad Cavern doesn't have much on El Morro in the way of bats. After sundown thousands of them can be seen pouring out of every crevice and flying away into the deepening twilight in search of nocturnal insects.

MONUMENT IMPROVEMENTS

I am glad to report that a third coat of copperas on the concrete steps finally gave them all quite a desirable color. They now seem to be about as near the natural color as it is possible to make them with the copperas.

A number of large selected piñon nuts were planted in the reclaimed area with hopes for small trees in several years. You will remember that under CWA a number of small piñon trees were planted in this area, but only one survived.

Enough has really been said about the change of the entrance gate,

EL MORRO (CONT.)

but I should like to make one more comment. If you refer to my report of January, 1936, you will see where I mention snowdrifts blocking the entrance road on the north side of the cliff. When the future permanent custodian tries to drive his car through that entrance gate and buck his way through the drifts around to the cabin about the 15th of next January, he will have my heart-felt sympathies!

When Custodian Vogt was out for a visit last week, he remarked that the inscriptions had noticeably dimmed since he first saw them about 25 years ago. He thinks that all the important inscriptions should have this new colorless preservative on them. I believe the preservative was invented by Prof. Martius of Stanford and is sprayed on with a spray gun. If we could purchase a few gallons of this preservative, I could borrow a spray gun in Gallup and put it on right away. Please let me know what you think about this.

CAPULIN MOUNTAIN

By Homer J. Farr, Custodian

September has been a very lovely month with several light rains and extremely pleasant weather all around. The thermometer has stood from 45 low to 70 high all this month with very little variation.

Travel has held up well for the month and we have had approximately 4,500 visitors. On the 28th of last month, but not included in the last report, we were visited by Dr. Chas. W. Gould, Regional Geologist, from Oklahoma City Office. He is a fine old gentleman and a scholar; he certainly knows his rocks.. Today again we were honored by a visit from another fine old gentleman and daughter Margaret; also Charlie Steen's and my Boss's visits are all too like a whirlwind. He has come and gone before I have time to even think of some of the things, let alone say them, that I have been hording up in the back of my head since his last visit.

Road conditions in the vicinity have been pretty fair all near this Monument this month and the road leading to and on the Monument is in splendid condition, although today I notice some sloughing of rock from the slope into the road.

MONTEZUMA CASTLE

By Martin L. Jackson, Custodian

Have had 1,234 visitors for the month, 568 climbing up to the Castle. This is quite a drop from last year. Highway 79, being torn up throughout the season, no doubt has had to do with the drop in number.

We have had a goodly run of out-of-state visitors, as well as 3 parties from Germany, 2 from Canada, 2 from Mexico, and 1 from New Zealand.

Ranger Curtis Cox, who has been with us since the latter part of

MONTEZUMA CASTLE (CONT.)

June, left us on the 21st of the month. Mr. Cox is a teacher, and got a position with the Clarkdale school. He is a good ranger and we regretted very much to see him go, and wish him every success in his new position.

Earl and Betty Jackson "who still talk about Bandelier being home" have been stopping with us for the past six weeks. They left about the middle of the month for Phoenix. And from all reports they are quite comfortably settled.

It seems that nothing very exciting has happened this month. The weather has cooled off considerably and we are not having so many complaints. Had one near argument with a lady who positively refused to register when I rather insisted that she should. She immediately requested me to go to a place made famous by Dante'. I had no argument on that, so I simply told her to wait a little while.

Have had several stormy days during the month. The old-timers are predicting an early and severe winter. Personally, I have been here too long to make any predictions concerning the weather.

WALNUT CANYON

By Paul Beaubien, Ranger-in-Charge

During September there were 1,872 visitors to Walnut Canyon, of which 1,424 were contacted by the ranger. Estimating the travel for the remaining days of this month as being equal to the number arriving the same days last year, there were 10,962 visitors this travel year.

It is interesting to compare the number of visitors reaching Walnut Canyon with the number of cars that pass along Highway 66. During the summer, the Arizona State Highway Department, under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads, maintained a checking station just east of our west entrance road. I have been informed that there has been an average of 1,130 vehicles per day since May, and that approximately 50% bear out of state license plates. It would seem that 10,962 visitors are too few. However, with no respectable roads or trails, no water supply, no buildings on monument, and with only one part-time ranger, I can't guess what would happen if many more visitors chose to come.

Park Service visitors for the month included Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Rollins, W. W. Yeager, W. H. Wirt, H. C. Bryant and family, Mr. and Mrs. Adrey Borell, Frank Pinkley and Nancy Margaret, Charlie Steen, John H. Diehl, ~~Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Towson~~, Neal A. Butterfield, and Dale King.

Dale spent his vacation here working on his report of the excavation of Nakikihu ruin at Wupatki National Monumen.

WALNUT CANYON (CONT.)

The summer rainy season did not end September 1 as it did the past two years, so few birds came to the water trap. Only 5 Chestnut-backed Bluebirds, 4 Cross-bills, and 1 Rocky Mountain Nuthatch were banded. There were two "returns:" a Cross-bill and a Chestnut-backed Bluebird.

AZTEC RUINS

By Johnwill Paris, Custodian

Well here goes for the last report in this visitor year and it just lacks a wee bit of being a banner year for the Monument during the time of my term as Custodian. Visitors for the month of September total 1,972 which is the largest like month in the history of the Monument since 1929 and I have not looked up any records prior to that date. Total visitors for the year 1935-36 number 12,907 which is exceeded in my time by the travel year 1929-30 and that totaled 13,110, so you see, Boss, we are nigh up to par.

It has been a decided pleasure to have served these visitors and I feel that I should express my appreciation for all the help I have had in this service. Many compliments have been received and I pass these off to the boys that did most of the guide work.

Aside from the visitor angle this month has not been especially exciting. The Custodian made one official trip off the Monument and that to the Central Navajo Agency and while my mission at the Agency was not especially fruitful I did so enjoy a detour via Chin Lee and that Monument Budlong administers, I forget the name of it; I knew once but one hears so little about it that the name has slipped my mind entirely. Anyway the folks there did show me a wonderful time and we appreciate it very much. I was sorry not to be able to get up in the canyons but Bud knew his canyon and my disappointment was soon forgotten in the view from the rim and of the trail. We looked over the house and congratulate Bud on having such a nice place. Betty and Doug were swell and the entire Park Service at Bud's dump is invited to make us a visit. This even includes Gipe and Clark Spencer. I had a nice talk with your construction crew and even got a picture of two of the pump house. I did not get a picture of Gipe cranking the motor but I certainly would like to see it sometime. All in all Bud has a wonderful thing there and we other custodians are going to battle hard to keep our Monument on a plane with the possibilities that exist with Bud. But, Boss, one can only appreciate Aztec Ruins by seeing some of these other places.

Heavy rains have caused considerable damage to ruins walls the roofed Kiva and the court in general. A report is still to be given on the exact damage. Both Underhill and Hamilton were in and looked over this damage but we have several things remain to be tested before we are ready to make a definite report on the cause. Especially is this true of the water in the roofed Kiva.

AZTEC (CONT.)

Official visitors for the month have not numbered so many, Mr. Wirt and Yeager were in for a few minutes on the 9th; Ansel Hall for a few minutes on the 6th; and Jim Hamilton and his wife yesterday. Underhill doesn't count. We had hoped to be honored with a visit from yourself and the Director but as yet neither of you has shown up and I guess we will be given the go by this year.

So, Boss, another travel year and my seventh year at Aztec ends. In the seven years it has been my pleasure to have witnessed many changes, and I trust and hope that in the next seven, whether I be here or whether you see fit to move me before they end, that I will see as many changes for the better as I have here.

BANDELIER

By Jerome W. Hendron, Acting Custodian

Visitors

Visitors numbered 1,965, arriving in 440 cars from 31 states and District of Columbia.

The six highest states in order by visitor count were: New Mexico, 488; Texas, 218; Oklahoma, 131; Illinois, 89; Kansas, 83; and Missouri, 57.

Our attendance dropped slightly this month but not as badly as was expected, the number decreasing 1,215 or 47%, but the total for this month showed an increase of 371 over September, 1935.

Six people from foreign countries visited us this month, being from England, Canal Zone, Central America, Italy, Germany, and Colombia, S.A.

Our return visitors for this month numbered 127 showing an increase of 3 over last month.

Weather and Roads

Days partly cloudy-----:	21
Days cloudy -----:	4
Maximum temperature----:	88 August 25
Minimum temperature----:	48 September 23
Mean Maximum-----:	78.5
Mean Minimum-----:	55.6
Precipitation-----:	2.30 against .40 for September, 1935
Rain and sleet -----:	Aug. 23, 27, 29, 30, Sept. 2, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
Dust storms-----:	None

BANDELIER (CONT.)

It appears that fall is with us and that the winter is almost upon us, the leaves on the trees are turning and almost all of the flowers are gone. We have had a considerable amount of rain during the month and on several occasions a slight mist of snow.

From a general standpoint the roads have been a little rough in spots and we have had several complaints about this. The washes at Pojoaque have been running again but not as much as they did last month.

Visitor Trip Chart:

One hundred forty-five parties took guided trips through the ruins, or were given short lectures, numbering 912 people. The average time per party was 69 minutes including the short lectures. One hundred thirty-four parties took complete ruins trips, making a total of 831 people; six parties or 11 people were given short talks averaging 29 minutes per party. Our largest single party numbered 51 on September 21.

Special Visitors:

Reginald G. Fisher, Assistant Director of the School of American Research in Santa Fe, was in with a party on September 4.

September 4 - W. G. Carnes, Deputy Chief Architect from the Washington Office, spent a few hours in the canyon on an inspection tour with Chuck Richey.

September 5 - The Boss dropped in late in the afternoon with J. H. Tovrea and Art Woodward and remained until the next day. We had been waiting for him a long time and I think everyone straightened out all of their difficulties.

September 6 - George Collins, Assistant Regional Officer from the Santa Fe office, was in for a short stay.

September 12 - Cecil J. Doty, Associate Architect, and Milton Swatek, Jr. Architect, were out for a trip around the ruins. They are from the Oklahoma City office and are now working in Santa Fe.

September 18 - Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett, Director of the School of American Research in Santa Fe paid us a short visit. Dr. Hewett did the excavation work here a number of years ago. Chuck Richey, J. H. Tovrea, and Lyle Bennett dropped in late in the evening for a short stay.

General

We are actually seeing light in our museum work now, having two new additions to the staff. One of these gentlemen is a sculptor and we feel

BANDELIER (CONT.)

rather proud of him and are looking forward to some good work. He studied in Europe and is here to model physical types. At the present time we are working on a miniature reconstruction of the Community House which we hope will be the last word when it is completed and I think it will be. The other gentleman is a painter, or a specialist in pastels. He is doing all of the modern Pueblos that we can get into without creating too much disturbance. He should produce some nice paintings for us since he is well known in his field. We also have a relief model of the Monument and surrounding country to paint and put in shape and I can truly say that I am glad these fellows are here because they can help out in many ways. Our CCC enrollees who work in the office are helping out considerably. Since the visitor traffic has slowed down they are putting in time on the museum so we have quite a force now and should be getting things done.

Hub Chase has put out a wonderful job on these new quarters for employees. We have two completed and another in the process of painting and in a short time a fourth house will be taking shape, so I think everyone down here in Bean Gulch is pretty well satisfied.

As I close for this month I am expecting the Boss in most any time now and we'll surely be glad to see him again and shower him with questions as usual.

BANDELIER ECW

By H. B. Chase, Project Superintendent

One exhibit case, including the wiring, has been completed and ready for the installation of the exhibits in the museum. This case construction is being done under the furniture project for this camp.

All interior decoration and final finishing work was completed early this month on quarters No. 2 and it is now being occupied by the acting custodian.

The equipment shed project, which includes two rangers' quarters, is now complete with reference to any building construction. It has this date been turned to the painting and decorating crew for the final finishing work. It should be ready for occupancy by October 10.

One root cellar of our project of three root cellars has been completed this month together with the small retaining wall constructed with this building. Work has started on the other two cellars and will be carried through to completion during this following month.

Geology and directional signs for Wupatki and Sunset Crater National Monuments were completed and shipped this month. Signs for Walnut Canyon and Aztec Ruins National Monuments are now in the making and should go

BANDELIER ECW (CONT.)

forward within the next three weeks.

The rock quarry crew has been in progress all month quarrying and delivering building rocks for the proposed construction quarters No. 3.

The building crew has chiseled and shaped a large quantity of building stone on the proposed site of quarters No. 3 in preparation to construction immediately upon receipt of approved plans.

Considerable wet weather has forced continuous road maintenance of the entrance road during the past month.

TONTO

By. F. B. Horne, In Charge

There were 203 visitors at Tonto this month. This was a decrease of 121 compared with 324 for last month and 135 less than the 338 people who came in September, 1935. The drop may be due to the threatening weather which has prevailed, thunder showers being almost daily occurrences in the vicinity. On two days, September 12 and 24, no visitors came.

The register showed visitors from 25 states and one foreign country. Arizona led with 30%; California came close second with 25%.

A compilation of data from visitor guide charts follows:

Total visitors field trip	148
Total time . . . field trip	2,945 min.
Visitors museum	183
Time museum	1,002 min.

Averages:

	<u>Time Field</u>	<u>Museum</u>
Spires	66 min.	17.5 min.
Horne	52 min.	19 min.

As reported, scattered thunder showers have been frequent. 1.75 inches of rain fell this month compared with 1.49 inches for September, 1935. High for the month was 103 degrees and the low as 63 degrees. (This through the courtesy of Ben Reynolds of S.R.V.W.U. Ass'n)

Charlie came up Saturday, September 12, to help me with some much needed information. Mr. and Mrs. W. Ward Yeager and youngster, en route to Casa Grande, stopped briefly on the 20th. Mr. J. H. Woodaide, formerly a "G-Man", now transferred to the Treasury Department where he is a "revenooer", as he jokingly said, came from Denver on the 15th.

TONTO (CONT.)

I had been down under the hill "digging" in the storeroom and was quite dusty. When he flashed his badge it nearly scared me to death. I don't know why I should have such a damned guilty conscience.

A very elderly gentleman from England, who saw the ruin four years ago during a visit to this country, brought his granddaughter this trip. He had hired a car after making a special trip to Phoenix in order that he might show the young lady the "cliff house" which seemingly had been the subject of much discussion. He asked if I were "the person who was here four years previous." I told him I believed the S.P. Indian guide was here at that time. (Or was it Charlie with his green handkerchief around his brow and stripped to the waist a-la volleyball night? Ugh, ugh!)

Woody must have killed all the rattlers as only one has been seen to date. He got away. The fourteen Woody bagged a year ago must have discouraged them and caused another "southern migration". A small herd of deer crossed the canyon above the spring the other evening. Nancy is not the only one who feeds squirrels. The "rats" have been stealing bread by the loaf from my table by the kitchen window.

The road condition remains the same, darn good if you still have an old model T puddle jumper, but I felt sorry for the dude who "gunned" his big Studebaker, with disastrous results, while the rear wheel was on a sharp rock.

Word has been received that Mr. Stevenson, the new ranger for Tonto, is en route to take over the duties of "the old man of the mountain". Good luck to him.

NATURAL BRIDGES

By Zeke Johnson, Custodian

This has been a glorious month so far as rain and bad roads are concerned. Very few people will tackle the road for the Bridges during wet weather and as we have had good rains every few days for eight or nine weeks the number of visitors is pretty slim.

I have never seen so much water in the canyons here as during the last few weeks. There have been floods every few days. Just last Monday I chored around camp all forenoon and about 1 p.m. decided to go down Armstrong Canyon and work on the trails. Just as I was ready to leave two men drove in and desired to see all the Bridges and ruins above Augusta. I told them how to go and also that they had very little time to spare and then we separated. Just as I approached the caroline Bridge rain began to fall; it was not one of these drizzle-drozzle affairs but a gully washer and a frog strangler, I ran for a ledge about three hundred yards away but before I reached it I was soaked. I found a dry spot

NATURAL BRIDGES (CONT.)

of about ten feet square on the ledge and within a few moments water was running in streams over the ledge and in twenty minutes the flood came down the canyon, a flood six to eight feet deep. I concluded that I would be there all night. I had only two matches, not much wood, not much room, flood still coming up, first match failed (movie thriller) and I began to think of a cold night's lodging. I took a few more precautions and got a fire with the second match, gathered all the wood I could find, just a big armfull, and began to wish I were home. After two long hours the rain let up but the flood below didn't. The sun came out and the water quit pouring over the ledge in front of me so that I could see what was happening. I soon discovered that I could hook my shovel over a small tree on a ledge about eight feet above my head and pull myself up. Up I went and then found that by crawling on hands and knees for one hundred yards I could climb out on top of the canyon on the south side. By traveling about six miles around the heads of several small canyons I reached home a little after dark. Then what worried me was 'What had happened to the two men I had sent out on the hike?' The storm was only local and covered just about six square miles so a few hours after it stopped raining the flood went down and those two fellows had to wade the stream 20 times or more as the storm had caught them two miles above the Caroline Bridge. They arrived back in camp about eight p.m. just thrilled over their experience. I had a hot fire in the stove and a good warm supper ready for them, they changed clothes and were happy once more.

Two weeks ago a heavy truck slid off the road on Grand Flats, about 8 miles from Edwin Bridge and stayed there for 36 hours. It looks as though the driver had to tunnel out. The weather seems to be clearing and a state road crew is repairing the damage to the road.

I am OK and still going strong.

NAVAJO

By Milton Wetherill

September has been a very good month so far in spite of the rain and bad roads. There have been several heavy rains this month. We also have had several light frosts so far, and the Box Elders, Water Birch and Aspen are turning from green to yellow, in a short time this part of the canyon will be a mass of color. A large number of late flowers are in bloom which adds to the color of things.

Two parties of note this month, Mrs. Grace A. de Laguna and Frederica de Laguna; also Dr. Harold Colton Museum of Northern Arizona and Major L. T. Brady, Flagstaff, Arizona.

Two overnight parties were in the early part of the month, one party staying overnight, the other party two nights.

By John Wetherill, Custodian

We have had 363 visitors up to now for the year. It does not seem to you like a large number. We will improve as time goes on. The road between here and Tuba has been greatly improved in the last year. The rains have hold up a good many people the past six weeks.

Betatakin is beautiful now. The yellow of the Aspen, the deep green of the Douglas Fir, the red of the Box Elder, Oak, Willow and Water Berch, added to the high cliffs, makes a glorious sight that is hard to describe. You should have come here while you were so close. You do not know what you have missed.

CASA GRANDE

By W. J. Winter, Custodian

This custodian and the H.C.W.P. reported back on the job September 16 after three months absence, about three weeks of which might be called vacation. We were right glad to get back, for both Virginia and I had missed our friends and our home here. That we have good friends here has been demonstrated many times and this was no exception, for when we arrived we were delighted to find that our house had been cleaned by Christine Miller and Marie Erskine, Hugh had connected up the refrigerator and Teddy Baehr had cleaned off the car, which had been accumulating dust in the garage all summer. So, instead of having to dive into several days of hard work we just dropped back into our normal manner of living, grateful beyond words.

Ranger Don Erskine and his temporary assistants seem to have attended to the monument business quite capably. Reports and records are up to date.

For the past month the visitor count was 2,045, coming from 34 states, the District of Columbia, England, Ireland and Mexico. Only one special group is recorded, 30 school teachers from Casa Grande, September 24. These had supper in the picnic grounds and so arrived here rather late. I took them through the ruins between 6 and 7 p.m. which is the hour in which the numerous bats are flying in and out of the Casa Grande. These seemed to worry the hatless ladies somewhat but caused more amusement than we usually see on ruins trips.

Fred Gibson, Director of the Thompson Arboretum at Superior came in to see us on the 18th. He of course had been here before, but brought guests this time.

The Monument can claim but two NPS visitors this month: Fred M. Strioby, ECW Auditor from Oklahoma City office, and W. W. Yeager, Assistant Forester from Santa Fe.

CASA GRANDE (CONT.)

Mr. Yeager inspected the mesquite infestation and told us that it needed considerable attention. It will need additional funds to cope with the situation, the urgency of which I cannot overemphasize. The infestation is spreading rapidly and will result in the loss of all of our mesquite trees if remedial measures are not taken very soon. Mr. Yeager will return with another expert on the 29th and we can then determine just how much money will be needed. I hope that you can make the Great White Father see the necessity for immediate action.

The weather cooled a bit this month. Day temperatures ran from 87 on the 19th to 107 on the 7th. Night temperatures were from 54 on the 16th to 75 on the 1st. Precipitation was .71.

Sunday, September 20, Ranger Russell Farmer came on temporary duty for the week. He is en route to Montezuma Castle where he will be permanent ranger. We were glad to meet Russ and to have his help for the past six days. Being a long tall boy he was especially helpful when we repaired the ramada roof over the picnic ground. He could get under the thing and hoist where the rest of us couldn't reach it.

The ramada in question was breaking down in two places but we put in new logs and it is now in good condition.

Nature notes are scanty this month. Gambel Quail seem to have increased considerably on the Monument. They come daily to the Custodian's residence to be fed, in flocks, like chickens. The Casa Grande has more bats living in it right now than any of us have ever seen before. At sunset they pour from the ruin by the thousand, reminding us somewhat of the evening bat flight at Carlsbad Caverns, though Colonel Boles might not like it if we made too close a comparison.

CHACO CANYON

By Thomas C. Miller, Custodian

General

September has been a good month in the way of visitors to this Monument. The approach roads remained in good shape most of the month. However, the last few days we have had several calls from visitors to and from the Monument to come pull them out of the ditches. The last one was a Harvey bus that slipped into the ditch twelve miles north of the Monument after spending part of two days visiting this Monument. The bus made the ditch at 2 P.M. on the 20th and we succeeded in getting them out at 11:30 A.M. on the 21st. We received the S.O.S. call shortly after dark on the 20th. We reached the scene in about two hours in the dump truck, but knowing how foolish it was to work all night trying to get this big bus out of the ditch while it was still raining, we brought the ladies back to Chaco to spend the balance of the night. The driver and another

CHACO CANYON (CONT.)

man remained in the bus and were still there on the job when we returned the next morning and got them out after several hours of hard labor.

Travel

1,041 people arrived in 344 automobiles coming from 28 states, the District of Columbia, England, Poland, and Scotland.

Weather

General weather conditions were normal during the month with moderate temperatures. A table of weather statistics follows: Maximum temperature, 91 on the 8th; minimum temperature, 40 on the 15th and 16th; precipitation 1.15 inches was recorded for the month. The greatest amount in 24 hours, was .30 inch on the 21st.

Special Visitors

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Walker and Gertrude Halladay Leonard, of the Southwest Museum, were Monument visitors August 25. Mr. Carlett Dano, and Mr. Allen F. Brown, U.S.G.S. visited the Monument August 27.

Dr. Albert G. Jenner, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, arrived September 2. He was preparing to leave on the afternoon of the 4th when we received a phone call that a plane had crashed near Lake Valley, 17 miles west of headquarters. Dr. Jenner succeeded in following the Government pick-up to the scene of the crash by being towed and dug out of several high centers. He reached the scene of the accident and found that it was Mr. and Mrs. Ben O. Howard, Bendix air racers. Due to the difficult roads that we had to travel the doctors at Crownpoint arrived at the scene ahead of us. Dr. Jenner continued on to Crownpoint and aided in rendering assistance to the injured fliers. At this time Mrs. Howard is out of danger and Mr. Howard still has a fighting chance for his life.

Regional Forester and Mrs. Frank Pooler, U.S.D.A., Albuquerque, New Mexico, arrived on the 5th and departed on the 6th. Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Oaks, California Institute of Technology, were interested visitors on the 9th. Engineer and Mrs. Fred C. Hill, Bureau of Public Roads, Mesa Verde National Park, arrived on the 9th and departed on the 10th. Superintendent E. R. Fryer, Central Agency, Window Rock, Arizona, W. G. McGinnis, Regional Director, Soil Conservation Service, and party were Monument visitors on the 19th.

National Park Service Officers

Regional Forester W. H. Wirt, Oklahoma City, and his Assistant W. W. Yeager, Santa Fe, New Mexico, arrived and departed September 9. Associate Engineer and Mrs. Jim Hamilton were here on business on the 21st.

CHACO CANYON (CONT.)

Activities of Other Agencies

The Soil Conservation Service resumed operations September 1 with 13 men, one dump truck and 3 teams. To date much of the damage has been repaired on the diversion dikes that were built on the canyon floor. These dikes were badly damaged by flood waters during the month of August.

Mr. Gordon Vivian, School of American Research, arrived with a crew of 18 Mexicans from Albuquerque on the evening of the 21st. Mr. Vivian will finish the roofing and the repair work on the Great Kiva at Casa Rinconada. Mr. Paul Reiter will be in charge of excavations at Chetro Ketl with another crew of men that will arrive in the next few days. Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, Director, School of American Research, arrived on the 22nd, to spend some time getting the project started. This Institution is working on a FWA project that will probably run all winter.

Nature Notes

The flowers, grasses, shrubs, and even the weeds have shown an unusual amount of growth during the month. Wild four o'clocks and asters are helping to brighten the landscape. Along the north entrance road there is a clump of Jimson weed whose large white flowers have attracted considerable attention. Thirty-two specimens of plants have been collected and pressed and we know of several others that are yet to be had. We had just about gained control of the Russian thistles when the purslane began making a very rank growth around Pueblo Bonito. It has been necessary to do considerable work to keep the trails clean. A white dodder is attacking nearly all the plants and making the hoeing of weeds more difficult.

PIPE SPRING

By Leonard Heaton, Acting Custodian

I am sorry that this monthly report did not get off before now. The only excuse that I can offer is that I have been away from the Monument on leave and did not get at it.

The travel for the month of September, 1936, is 109 for visitors, 327 for local travel, and 72 estimated for the last six days, making a total of 518.

Mr. L. J. Brown, who is taking care of the Monument during my leave, has guided 40 visitors through the Fort, indicating that he is doing some good work at the place.

The fall weather is here, nights are getting cold, leaves are changing colors, and birds are on their way south. It feels as though we will have an early fall; frost has been reported in the higher mountains, and it is not long after that when we get frost.

PIPE SPRING (CONT.)

Our ECW work has progressed fairly well this month on filling up of the wash and a few minor jobs. September 18 was the last day the CCCs worked on the monument for the seventh period. The boys went home on the 22nd, and the camp will not be refilled until some time after the first of October. Will report the ECW activities after the close of the month.

The following Park Officials have been in to visit the Monument this month:

Al Kuehl, on the 2nd for two hours or more. Dr. Gregory and Vandiver were here September 15 and stayed for three days studying the rock formations.

The Boss (Superintendent Pinkley), Miss Story, Charlie Steen, Mr. Barker of Zion were here on the 15th for about an hour. They were accompanied by Miss Pinkley, daughter of the Boss.

Al Kuehl and George Collins were in on the 25th for about half a day going over the projects for the seventh and eighth periods, if the CCC Camp stays here. Several new projects were set up, which in time will get into your office.

I left the Monument on the 15th to take 30 days leave, and today I decided that I had several reports to get out to the Boss so I came down to the Monument to get this work out. Incidentally Al and George came in on their way to Torowcep. Was glad that I was here to talk over the Monument projects with them.

HEADQUARTERS STUFF

By Charles R. Steen, Jr. Park Naturalist

The naturalist staff was scattered far and wide during the month of September. Park Naturalist Rose was stationed at Berkeley for the entire thirty days continuing his researches into the records of the early Spanish missions of Sonora and Arizona. Junior Naturalist King was on annual leave until the fifteenth and at that time started a period of nine months' administrative leave during which time he will attend Yale University with the National Park Service Fellowship. Two weeks at Headquarters and a two weeks' field trip to some of the Utah and New Mexico monuments in company with Superintendent Pinkley and Miss Story of the Washington Office constituted the principal activities of Junior Naturalist Steen. Monuments visited were Walnut Canyon, Pipe Spring, Arches, Capulin, Bandelier, Grand Quivira, and White Sands. Several Park Service units outside of ours were also included in the itinerary; these were Grand Canyon National Park, Zion

NATURALIST DIVISION (CONT.)

National Park, Colorado National Monument, Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, and Great Sand Dunes National Monument. On the seventh of the month ECW Student Technician Clarence Cole's appointment expired. Cole resumed his studies at the University of Arizona.

Gifts and Accessions

Several books and pamphlets have been received by the Headquarters library during the past few days, but due to a two weeks accumulation of routine work it has been impossible to catalogue these. They will be listed in the October Report.

A Pima Boy from Blackwater brought in a bow which was made and used by his grandfather a number of years ago. The bow was placed in the Casa Grande museum.

A shipment of bird traps was received from Berkeley. Types of traps included in the batch were Government sparrow; warbler and woodpecker traps.

Two consignments of lantern slides which have been tinted by the Berkeley laboratories arrived during September.

Bird Banding

Bird banding operations were still very slow, but with cooler weather and less natural feed during October our stations should get under way in earnest during the next few weeks. Banded birds reported during the past month are as follows:

Walnut Canyon

- 5 Chestnut Backed Bluebirds
- 4 Crossbills
- 1 Rocky Mountain Nuthatch

Casa Grande:

- 1 Say Phoebe
- 1 Cactus Wren
- 2 Inca Doves

STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON EDUCATIONAL CONTACTS FOR AUGUST, 1956

Southwestern National Monuments

MONUMENTS	No. Employ Per.	Guided Trips			Museum Lectures			Museum		Outside Lecture No.	Total Contact	Total Travel	Percent of Contacts				
		No.	Att.	Time	Av. Att. Time	No.	Av. Att. Time	Unattend. No.	Att. No.								
Arches																	
Aztec	2	314	1893	9780	6.0	31.1	280	1867	4326	6.7	15.4	18	83	3780	1972		
Bandelier	1	149	916	9925	6.1	66.6	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	916	1965		
De Chelly	1	71		4530	6.0	63.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217		
Capulin	1	3	20	160	6.6	53.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	4500		
Casa Grande	2	326	2045	9117	6.2	27.8	305	1815	6164	5.9	20.0	-	-	3860	2045		
Chaco Canyon	1	61	350	5553	4.5	58.3	51	218	957	4.2	18.7	-	-	563	1041		
Chiricahua	1	19	104	2795	5.4	147.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	709		
El Morro	1	84	396	6143	4.7	73.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	398	423		
Gran Quivira	1	92	503	5135	5.4	55.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	503	503		
Gila Cliff-D.	-																
Hovenweep	-																
Montezuma	2	173	763	6757	4.4	59.0	222	1014	4315	4.5	19.4	-	-	1777	1234		
Natural Bridge	1	20	89	565	4.4	28.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	89		
Navajo	-																
Pipe Spring	1	15	46	1935	5.0	129.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46		
Rainbow	1	30	108	960	5.6	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	518		
Saguaro	-																
Sunset Crater	-																
Tonto	1	50	148	2945	2.9	58.9	55	183	1002	3.3	18.2	-	-	331	338		
Tumacacori	2	217	1020	6576	4.7	30.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1055	1093		
Walnut Canyon	1	157	613	3080	3.9	19.6	208	786	4720	3.7	22.6	-	-	1392	1672		
White Sands	P	253	1120	196	4.2	7.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1120	1400		
Wupatki	1	25	74	1405	2.9	56.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	329		
Yucca House	-																
Headquarters	-																
Total-this mo.		2089	10427	77557	4.9	37.1	1121	5903	21483	5.2	19.1	18	83	1	35	16365	33507
Total-last mo.		2410	13735	94286	6.7	59.1	1178	7045	51504	5.9	20.8				20996	40942	

Note: Bandelier and Chiricahua have 2 CCC men each, included in No. of temporaries.

TRAVEL STATISTICS

In September we passed the crest of the travel year and began to go downward in our attendance figures. We had 33,507 visitors in September as against 40,942 in August. We are glad to see the curve go over the crest and will be pleased to see it go lower next month because we are undermanned for giving good service to anything like thirty thousand visitors per month.

We gave 2,088 guided field trips last month, serving 10,427 visitors. In other words we were able to serve a little less than a third of our visitors with field trips. If you reply that probably the rest of them did not want field trips, I can say that I know better; at least another ten thousand of them would have welcomed the explanations given by a guide. Our monument problem as a whole is quite different from the park problem as a whole and a very much larger percentage of monument visitors must have guided service in order to get the largest returns from their visit.

Again I want to call your attention to the quality of the service given. The parties averaged a trifle under five persons and they were with the guide in the field for 39 minutes. This means a high degree of personal service; the talk is not a lecture in the strict sense of that term, it is a real personal talk adapted to the individual visitors and all their questions can be answered.

We gave 1,121 museum talks to 5,903 visitors, the average time spent in the museum being twenty minutes. Here again the average party was a trifle over five, so real personal service could be given. Having only six museums in the 18 monuments reporting in this table accounts for the fact that we handled only half as many visitors through museums as through field trips. Note that the batting average for the museum at the individual monument is high. Aztec has 1,972 visitors during the month; 1,893 going through the ruins and 1,887 going through the museum, all under guidance. Montezuma Castle and Tonto put more people through the museum than through the ruins, due to the fact that elderly persons and cripples cannot make the ruins trip, being handicapped by ladders, etc., but can get into the museums. The museum figures in this table show us conclusively that we need seven more museums right now among the Southwestern Monuments.

The table as a whole tells us that we are not giving proper service at several monuments and again, as last month, Capulin and White Sands stand out as the strongest arguments.

MONTH OF THE BOSS

It has been a rather hectic month from the standpoint of the Superintendent, very pleasant on the whole but with heavy strains thrown on our organization, which, we are glad to report, it is standing in a satisfactory manner.

On September 1, with Mr. J. H. Tovrea, ECW Engineer, I left Headquarters on a field trip and we drove that day to Gallup, New Mexico, some four hundred and seventy miles, arriving there about midnight. We expected the Director to arrive there the next morning but he was delayed one day and, after finding that out by telephoning the Grand Canyon, we went on out to Canyon de Chelly National Monument to await his arrival on the following day. We arrived there about four o'clock and found Bud and Betty very pleasantly situated in the new Custodian's residence. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hopkins, of New York City, had just arrived an hour before us to see the Canyon. There being a young moon in the sky that night, we all made the journey up to the cliffs opposite the White House and enjoyed the wonderful view of the Canyon in the moonlight for two or three hours.

September 3 we spent at Canyon de Chelly, the Director coming in that afternoon, being piloted by White Mountain Smith and we spent the remainder of the day and part of the morning of the next reviewing the various angles of the present and future development of that Monument.

On the morning of the fourth we left the Canyon and drove to Ganado where Dr. Salisbury persuaded us to stop as his guests for lunch and showed us over the wonderful plant he is operating there for the benefit of the Navajo Indians. After lunch we parted from Mr. Smith who went south to his Petrified Forest while we went east into Gallup, stopping on the way at Window Rock, Arizona, to pay our respects to Mr. Fryer and Mr. Tom Dodge. Pausing in Gallup long enough to pass the time of day with Mr. Woodward, of the Chamber of Commerce, and get in touch with mail and wires, the Director, Mr. Tovrea and myself proceeded to Albuquerque, arriving there for a late dinner. Here we parted from the Director, as he had to take a train for the south and east and we had to go on up to Santa Fe. We arrived in Santa Fe about 11:30 that night.

We spent the fifth in Santa Fe in consultation with Mr. Carnes and Mr. Woodward from Washington, Mr. Hall from Berkeley, and the District men of Santa Fe over the Tumacacori Museum and Administration Building plans. The final compromise on this plan is not so very satisfactory to us although we signed the preliminary sketch rather than stand out any longer.

On the afternoon of the sixth we drove out to Bandelier and spent the night there. We found the work of the ECW camp coming along fine under the supervision of Camp Superintendent Hub Chase, and the work of

THE MONTH OF THE BOSS (CONT.)

the Monument was being efficiently performed by Acting Custodian Jerome Hendron with the aid of his CCC helpers.

Leaving Bandelier National Monument at noon on the seventh and spent that night in Gallup. On the eighth we reached Headquarters about ten o'clock at night.

The weather was good and the trip was a pleasant one.

I remained at Headquarters until the thirteenth when I started a field trip which was to include the outer loop of our district. Charlie Steen, of the Naturalist Division, accompanied me on this trip as he had not yet visited some of these more remote monuments. We went to Cameron, Arizona, on the thirteenth, stopping a little while with Paul Beaubien Walnut Canyon National Monument.

On the fourteenth we went across the Colorado River over the bridge below Lee's Ferry and up through House Rock Valley to the north rim of the Grand Canyon where we spent the night. It had been several years since I had been on the north rim and I was certainly glad to get this chance to see the many improvements that have been made there. We also enjoyed a guided trip and an evening lecture with our good friend, Louis Schellbach. We made the east trip in the afternoon and the west trip the next morning, again with Louis as our guide, and left the Park about eleven o'clock, driving to Pipe Spring National Monument where we were welcomed by Leonard Heaton and shown over the place. At the Grand Canyon we had met Miss Story, of the Washington Office, who was being escorted on the triangle trip of the parks by Tom Parker, the efficient Assistant Superintendent. After looking over Pipe Spring we proceeded to Zion National Park for the night. Leaving Zion afternoon the next day we drove through to Price, Utah, arriving there about midnight.

On the seventeenth we visited Arches National Monument and went on to Grand Junction for the night. A fairly rough type of desert road has been broken through to a point near the Jug Handle and Double Arches and with a walk of a mile or so a visitor can now see some six or eight arches in that part of the Monument. The local people are very alive to the development of the Monument and are anxious to help us in every way they can.

On the eighteenth we visited the Colorado and Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monuments and spent the night at Montrose, Colorado. This was an intensely interesting day and we all fell quite in love with the Black Canyon of the Gunnison. It is not of monument status of course; it is either a park or nothing. We arrived there late in the afternoon, so the light was at its best, and at that elevation the early frosts had fallen and the aspens had turned; it was altogether lovely.

On the nineteenth we drove to Monte Vista, Colorado, and on the

MONTH OF THE BOSS (CONT.)

twentieth visited the Great Sand Dunes and drove on to Pueblo. The twentieth being Sunday, we found six or eight parties picnicing at the Great Sand Dunes and passed many more cars headed that way as we came away in the afternoon.

On the twenty-first we arrived in Denver about four in the afternoon and visited a while in the Denver District Office before putting Miss Story on the train bound for Chicago.

On the twenty-second we transacted some business and left Denver, driving down to Raton, New Mexico.

The next day we went out to see Capulin Mountain National Monument and then drove into Santa Fe for the night.

The next day we were in Bandelier National Monument and returned to Santa Fe for the night.

On the 24th we left Santa Fe and drove to Alamogordo, passing the Gran Quivira National Monument and having a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Boundy.

On the 25th we visited White Sands National Monument and then drove the four hundred miles to Headquarters, arriving about nine o'clock that night.

The travel on the first trip amounted to 2,805 miles and on the second trip was 3,312 miles. The weather was in our favor all the way and the roads were dry but in some places very rough.

CLOSING

As you may have deduced, providing you have read this far in this report, Chief, we have had a good month. We are over the crest of the traffic for the calendar year and the flood of visitors will recede somewhat as fall and winter approaches. You are not, however, to assume that we are going to hibernate, for we will probably have fourteen or fifteen thousand visitors in October and will reach our low point of about ten thousand visitors in December when we will begin to climb again. We cannot find much difference between winter and summer in this office but seem to be carrying a peak load all the time. If you don't think so, notice that the mail count ran three thousand nine hundred and fifty pieces during the month. The actual number of pieces which were worked ran well over a hundred per day, Sundays, holidays and all and that is the proper way to figure them because the boys put in a lot of overtime.

CLOSING (CONT.)

The visitors statistics will show that the men in the field have had a busy month too. Several of them, as a matter of fact, have been crowded to the point where they could not deliver good service.

The Southwestern Monuments is one unit of the Service which is definitely not advertising and not wanting to increase its total number of visitors until it can get its house more in order and be better prepared to take care of them. We are not having much luck along this line, it is true, because we find the visitors themselves are advertising our places and sending people in to us and our annual attendance curve seems bound to rise. As is pointed out in another part of this report, the curve at a couple of our monuments seem to have flattered out and no one can be happier than we are about it because it means we have that point pretty well under control and can concentrate our energy on getting more men and more capital investment at some of the weakest spots along the line.

We have a couple of proclamations on new monuments up there somewhere which have not come through yet and we wish you would do what you can to expedite them. The proposed monuments happen to lie in the low country and we want to do some field work on them this winter when the weather is in our favor and when we have a shade more time than we do in the summer.

We have recently had a regional officer here at our headquarters with whom we had a talk about some other prospective national monuments within our district. Some place in the western country we ought to have as a national monument a town which is saturated with the history of the old West. We have two such towns in our district. We ought to perpetuate one or more of the old overland mail routes by making a national monument of one of the old stage stations. We have a couple or three such colorful sites in our district. We ought to reserve some point around which would swing the Indian and Army history of the southwest. We have half a dozen important forts of that period in our district and are ready to offer you a selection for study. Let us go forward with this work this winter and bring some of these things to a decision. Your office will probably be in a better position to send out field men to make decisions in the winter than in the summer and the sooner we get these things done the better.

Another matter we expect to bring up again in the near future and keep hammering on is an educational campaign on the need of ruins stabilization. I don't think there are a dozen people, outside the workers in the Southwest, who know the vast need for actual wall repair, drainage, and general protection which we lump under the term stabilization among the ruins under our charge. We ought to have a regular, continuing appropriation, precisely comparable to our Roads and Trails appropriation, for the repair and upkeep of these ruins. I am speaking not only of the ruins which have been excavated by field expeditions, of

CLOSING (CONT.)

which there are a large number greatly in need of work, but of that other large number which have many high standing walls which are gradually falling apart and being forever lost to future generations. There is considerable irony in the fact that we can make a large reservation to protect certain groups of ruins; we can spend forty thousand dollars fencing that reservation in order to keep the cattle and sheep off so the grass will get a new start and keep down soil erosion; we can spend sixty or seventy thousand dollars putting in dams, taps, and revetments to keep the soil from washing away and dropping our ruins into the arroyos; various institutions can spend a hundred and fifty thousand dollars opening one or two of these ruins and studying them; but we can only spend about two hundred and fifty dollars per year in keeping up and repairing the walls on that one reservation which, if gathered together, would cover more than four city blocks in Washington, D. C., and would probably cost three million dollars to reproduce under present day labor costs!

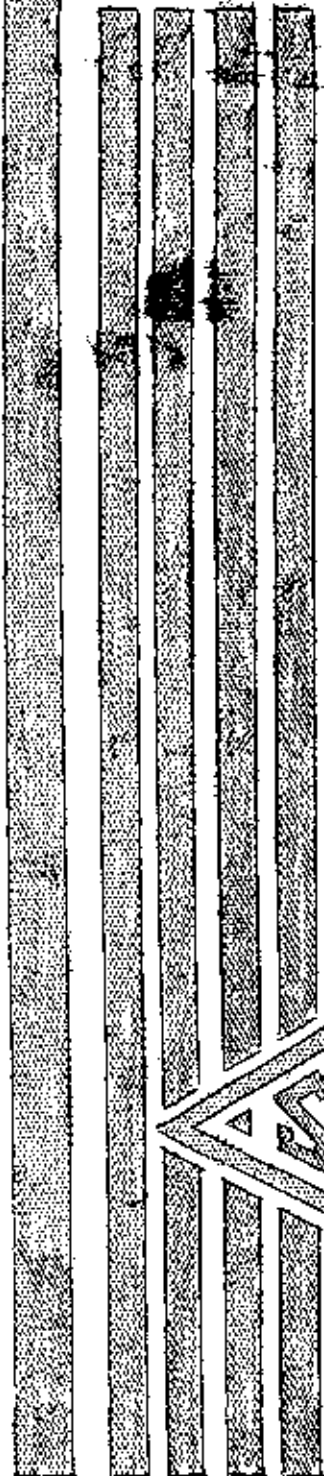
We have not yet determined what course this educational campaign should take, but we intend to settle down to a long distance effort and put a lot of energy into it. It is much more important and will take much more money to handle it properly than our roads and trails allotments during these next ten years. Your engineering reports will show the expenditure of more than four thousand dollars in the stabilization of one ruin in one of our parks, without completing the job and we have thirteen ruins larger than that in one of the monuments in our district and have several other monuments which run that one a close second for ruins repairs. Not many people understand that we deal in prehistoric ruins among the Southwestern Monuments not simply in single and odd lots but in wholesale quantities. Group them all in one site and they would cover the area of a fair-sized city, and twelve hundred dollars would not go far toward protection, drainage, repair and upkeep on the walls of a city which had been standing abandoned for from five hundred to a thousand years.

During the past month we have had, for lack of funds, to lay off the Roving Ranger, as we have called him, who had charge of Yucca House, Hovenweep and Arches National Monuments during the summer months. This is the second summer we have filled this position and there is no question about the value of this job. He is a power for good in that small portion of the archaeological area of the Southwest and the very fact that he is going through the country from monument to monument talking with local people and asking about pot-hunting and general vandalism has brought lines of worry to the faces of several of the local diggers. Give us three general Roving Rangers in this district and we can go a long way toward stopping the terrible vandalism which is going on in the hundreds of Government-owned ruins of the Southwest.

And so September passes and we enter October with plenty of work ahead.

Cordially, *Frank Pinkley, Supt*

THE Supplement



S-M MONTHLY REPORT



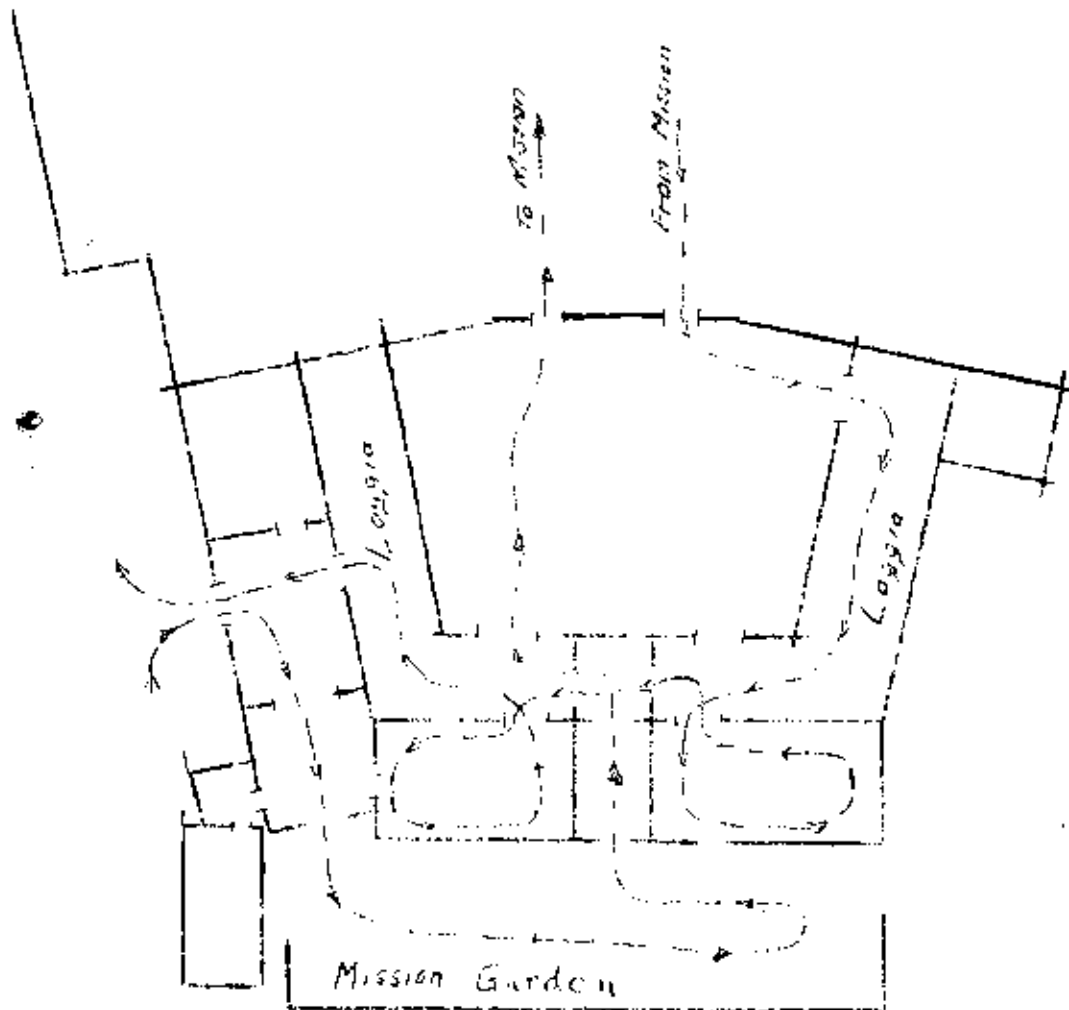
MUSEUM DISCUSSION By Frank Pinkley

Recently we had a tilt with some of our Educational Division men over the layout of the Tumacacori museum plan.

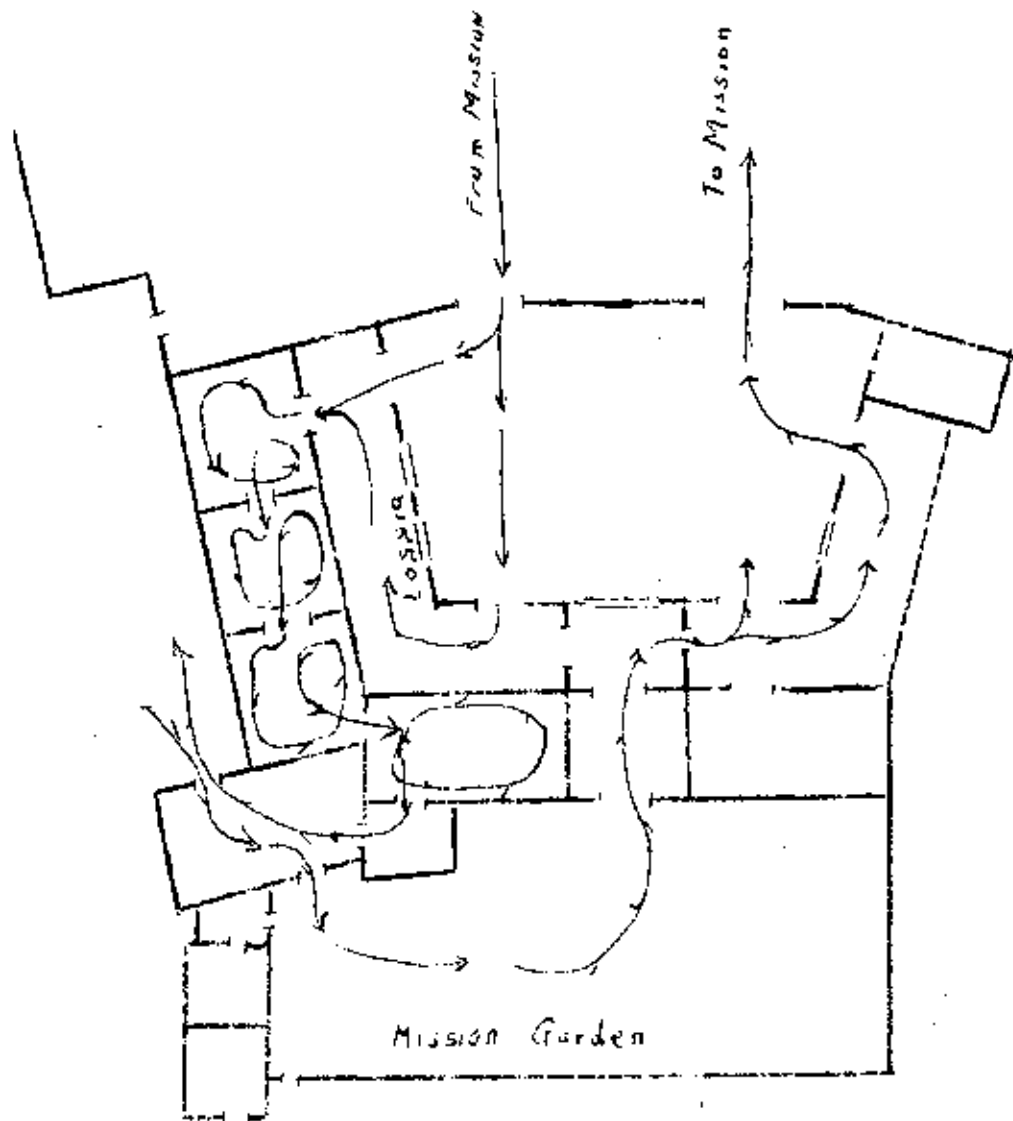
I was rather startled to learn that these men have never made any studies of visitors passing through our museums and did not seem to be acquainted with the reports of other museum men who had made studies of visitors in the big museums. It is almost axiomatic that foot traffic tends to move to the right upon entering a room. Business men know this and plan the lay-out of their stocks of merchandise on the fact. Museum studies have proven the matter in our large museums, yet when I protested against a clockwise lay-out these men said it didn't matter, that there was no difference and that we could make the traffic flow to the left. This led to quite a discussion about handling visitors in our small museums and I found that my ideas didn't get even to first base. I am here setting down some of my thoughts on handling visitors in our small museums in order to test them before a larger and perhaps more expert group of museum students, for this report goes to some of the best museum men in the United States.

In the first place, our Divisional men held that guiding in a museum was not necessary; that they could label the material and get as good results with the visitor. Our ideal for all Southwestern Monument museums is to give a guided service to all visitors and we believe, from many years of experience, that there can be no real comparison between the results of the two methods. We urged them to test the matter out with time studies and offered them the use of what time studies we have been able to make at Casa Grande on some fifty thousand visitors. They didn't seem interested. We were told that it would be impossible to guide our visitors through museums because of lack of personnel. We pointed out that we had actually guided ninety seven percent or more of our visitors at Aztec and Casa Grande the previous month. Casa Grande has about twenty-seven thousand visitors per year and two and a fraction men are supposed to take care of them. This does not make the cost of handling visitors through the museum, which is a small part of the total work of these men, excessive, so the objection that it would cost too much even if we could do it fell by the wayside. Big museums may not be able to afford good guides, but small museums can afford to do so and I imagine the big museum man considers it a "thing devoutly to be wished". I wish I could hear from some of them on that point.

It strikes us that a simple museum would be one room with a floor a ceiling and four walls. The material could be arranged around the walls in cases or not as might seem best. The visitor could enter the room, turn to the right and go around the room leaving through the same door by which he had entered. If accompanied by a guide the visitor would of course see the materials in the proper sequence; if for any reason the visitors could not be accompanied, about 85% of them would naturally turn to the right and see the materials in the proper sequence. This



CIRCULATION
PLAN #1



CIRCULATION
PLAN #2

TUMACACORI MUSEUM DISCUSSION (CONT.)

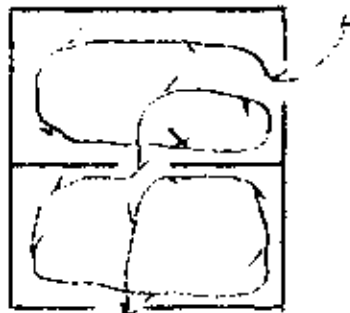
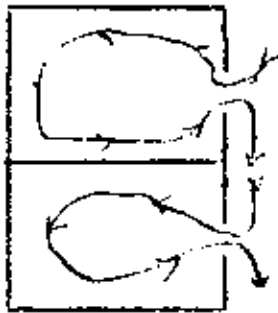
simple museum would be effective to a high degree; more effective with a guide than without.

When we have more material than will go in one room and have to add a second room, we come to any interesting problem. Our Educational Division men say to cut a door through into the second room, letting the visitor go through the first room into the second, through the second into a third, and so on. We had another circulation plan for the Tumacacori museum and were told we were wrong. We held that the method of stringing rooms together in the big museum is caused by other factors than the best manner of displaying materials and, while it may be necessary in handling crowds in big museums, we can get better service by keeping the rooms separate and entering each one from the loggia in the Tumacacori plan. We want to enter room 1, circle it to the right and come out; enter room 2, circle it to the right and come out, and so on. Thus the whole collection of materials will be seen in their proper sequence from beginning to end. If a guide accompanies the party this method will hold the party together and eliminate scattering into the next room; it will give the guide a smaller room in which to talk, preventing distractions caused by other parties, etc; and will provide a sharp break in moving from room to room which could be used in several ways to emphasize the various points to be made in the trip through the museum. Unguided parties will come to the rooms in their proper order, and, entering each room, will circle to the right and see the materials in the proper sequence, and will see all the exhibits in each room.

By stringing the rooms together we raise several objections. With the guided parties, there will be a tendency when the guide goes down the right side of the room and tries to cross his party over to come back on the left for some of them to break away and go through the open door into the next room. With the unguided parties, there will be a tendency for the party to go down the right side of the room, take a glance at the left side and duck through the door into the next room where the same thing will be repeated. Since the materials are displayed in sequence around the sides of room 1 to the right and the visitor will miss most of the material on the left side of the room when he goes through the door, the result will be that he will, in effect, read the right hand sides or pages of your story and skip the left. No one can get much satisfaction out of reading a story that way. Individual exhibits may stand out in his mind when he finishes the right sides of your string of rooms, but the general story will, in the nature of the case, be garbled. If you don't agree with me, go watch ten thousand visitors go through such a museum.

The Educational Division men have complained that my method of circling each room, coming out into the loggia and going on to the next room makes an entirely too complicated path of circulation.

DISCUSSION ON TUMACACORI MUSEUM (CONT.)



You will note that when the path is actually plotted out as it will be followed by the party, the room to room method appears about as complicated as the room to loggia method.

The Educational Division men complain that in going from one room to the other by way of the loggia the visitor will lose interest in the story. My own idea is that these breaks between rooms can be so used as to increase the interest in the trip than to diminish it. A steady repetition of material over an extended time is likely to tire the interest. Broken by a walk out into the loggia and into the next room, which will allow a reference to the mission and a moment's talk about its construction while the guide points out various details which can be studied from the loggia, will change the line of thought and your visitor will arrive in the next room much more able to absorb information than if he had simply stepped through a door.

I am, therefore, in favor of entering the exhibit rooms in the Tumacacori museum from the loggia only and not going from room to room. I am quite sure this is the best method, but, if the Educational Division should insist on connecting doorways between rooms, I have no objection to putting them in, trying out their method with five thousand visitors, then trying my method with five thousand visitors and locking the set of doors which are condemned by the test. I would like to hear from some museum students with their predictions on which doors will be locked.

There is one other point of difference between ourselves and the Educational Division men. We want to put a background in our visitor's mind with the museum; then take him over to the ruins; then complete the picture back in the museum. The E-D men say we are wrong; that we must give the visitor all the ruins first and then all the museum or visa versa. We are quite sure we know what we want at Tumacacori and they are quite sure they think they know what we want. The difference of opinion causes a difference in handling the visitor through the museum.

Museum Plans

We come now to the actual plans which have been considered for the Tumacacori museum. The drawings show Plan 1 and Plan 2 with the proposed circulation through each plan.

DISCUSSION OF TUMACACORI MUSEUM (CONT.)

Plan 1

This was the plan we had worked up at Headquarters as best fitting all the factors for handling visitors at Tumacacori. The general theory was to hold the building low so it would not interfere with the Mission, which is, of course, the focal point of the Monument. It must be on the parking area, where the visitor can reach it immediately after leaving his car. Its exterior must be pleasing but not too ornate. It must be large enough to provide for reasonable expansion in the future, and we wanted it, in general, to fit into the mission ideas of architecture.

Plan 1 has a fairly large lobby whose entrance door would naturally draw the visitor since it is about the center of the facade and its decoration would mark it as the important entrance to the structure.

The visitor would be received and registered here and given any instructions which might be deemed necessary. The party would start from here with the guide and go through the room to the south and through the alcove to the south doorway.

In this short distance we hoped to get the visitor to understand who founded the Tumacacori Mission and why the Government had charge of its ruins. The lobby itself was to be of the mission type with beamed ceiling, reproductions of doors, windows, floors, etc., from other missions of the Kino chain; there would be an arch between the lobby and the alcove, a reproduction of the lost choir loft arch of the Tumacacori mission; the beams of the alcove would be a little lower than those of the lobby which would lead to an explanation of similar conditions, not now visible in the Mission itself. The alcove, we had expected to devote to the Park Service connection with this Mission and the cause of its being a National Monument. We had planned this so it would not be an anachronism in the lobby and yet we could get it in at this point of the trip. Plan 2 allows an alcove which could be used for this purpose, but it falls at the end of the entire trip which is much too late for it to be effective. We therefore propose, if Plan 2 is accepted, to change the working drawings so we can take the visitor through the lobby into the alcove and then go out through a doorway where the window is now shown; this will allow us to put the material in this alcove in its proper sequence in the trip. The doorway opening to the south out of the lobby in Plan 2 would be changed to a window. Plan 2 does not allow for the reproduction of the choir loft arch and duplication of lost conditions in the Mission as does Plan 1 and we consider it the poorer plan because of this.

Upon emerging from the doorway to the south, we want the visitor to find himself in an orchard showing the various shrubs and fruit trees which have been introduced into this country by the early padres. This will give an excellent chance for an introduction of the life and work of Padre Kino. This feature can be incorporated in Plan 2 as well

DISCUSSION OF TUMACACORI MUSEUM (CONT.)

as in Plan 1.

Next we want to re-enter the building through the south entrance and give the visitor the view of the Mission through the picture window. His only view heretofore has been from the State Highway as he approached the Monument, for we have purposely obstructed his view with our building and its walls when he debarked from his car on the parking area, thus building up for this moment when we can show it to him from the best possible point. This is a knock-out view and the axis of the building was set for this particular purpose.

As soon as he has had his first view, the various stages of mission construction will be explained to him using the diaramas, photographs, drawings, etc., which will be shown in the cases on the sides of the room. This room will have a domed roof which will give the guide a good chance to explain the constructions of domes in the various churches. This picture window room and the cases in it will be the same in both plans so either would be satisfactory to us.

We are now ready to take the visitor over to the ruins, explaining the original construction on the way, recalling pictures and plans which the visitor has just seen in the picture room and allowing him to rebuild the entire quadrangle of buildings in his mind's eye as he approaches the ruin.

After we have gone through the ruins we are ready to return to the museum for further information, and here the two plans diverge rather sharply. Plan 1 proposes to take the party through two large museum rooms, entering each room and circling it anti-clockwise, and allows a second view through the picture window as a break between the rooms. After coming out of the second room we pass through the loggia and into the lobby, which really becomes the last exhibit room for it will have numerous pictures, drawings and some artifacts of the later mission times. We still think Plan 1 is much superior to Plan 2 in this method of circulation after the return from the ruins. Plan 2 proposes to take the visitor into the west wing of the building near the north end and pass him from room to room until he meets his out-bound route in the alcove and goes back over it into the lobby. We have already voiced our protest against this poorer method of circulation and if Plan 2 is adopted we will want to change the openings in the museum rooms so that we can enter each room separately. This minor change we can make without much trouble when the working drawings are made up, and I signed Plan 2 in its preliminary stage with the expectation of having the working drawings so arranged.

Plan 2 represents our compromise with the Educational Division; we still consider it the poorer plan of the two from both the administrative and architectural angles but agreed to its general scheme in order to keep peace in the family. As an instance, I have spoken of the beamed

DISCUSSION OF TUMACACORI MUSEUM (CONT.)

roof in the lobby and the domed roof over the picture window room. It was our scheme, in Plan 1, to have a barrel vault over the east museum room and a groin vault over the west museum room. As the visitor went through the building these various roofs or ceilings would be pointed out in their proper sequence from the simple to the most sophisticated and their uses in the mission architecture could be discussed. The beamed ceilings of the west wing allowed that wing to be kept low, which is what we wanted on that side, and the barrel and groin vaults raised the walls on the south wing, which was no objection.

In Plan 2 if we put the ceilings in their proper sequence we will have the barrel and groin vaults in the west wing which will raise the height of that wing, a thing the architects do not want. They then want to upset the sequence of the roofs and show them to the visitor in the wrong sequence in order to keep the proper appearance for the exterior of their building.

In Plan 1 the entrance doorway is located near the center of the facade where, with its normal decorations, it becomes a decorative motif in the west elevation. In Plan 2 the doorway is pulled down to the right too far to serve this purpose and so an artificial window, which will not be used to light anything, has to be introduced in order to balance the exterior appearance of the building.

Lest you think that Plan 1 is my own brain-child and that I am defending it on that account, I might interpolate the information that it was designed and drawn by Mr. Tovrea, who is both an architect and an engineer, and it fits our problems so well that I gave it up with the greatest reluctance, simply as a matter of playing ball with the Educational Division, and not because I believed for a moment that it was the poorer plan. To speed the plans I signed the preliminary of Plan 2 with the circulation plan as shown, but, in the working drawings, I want the openings changed in the west wing to provide what I consider the proper circulation for the problem which we face at this individual Monument.

By Erik K. Reed

Last time I saw you, you said that the notes on Texas missions in your June report were published partly to get some criticism. Here goes.

First of all, the final location of Espiritu Santo was not Victoria, but Goliad. Work on this mission has been one of the foremost SPECW projects in Texas for over a year, and the people in Washington really ought to know where it is. The Zacatcan mission of La Bahia del Espiritu Santo de Zuniga was moved from the Garcitas River (site of Ft. St. Louis) to near Victoria in 1726, from there to Goliad in 1749. From 1750 to

TEXAS MISSIONS (CONT.)

1840 or so, La Bahia (Goliad) and San Antonio were the key points of Texas.

Mission N. S. del Santisimo Rosario was also on the San Antonio River close to Goliad, about four miles from Espiritu Santo.

According to all references that I can remember, N. S. Del Refugio was established in 1791, not 1795.

The west Texas missions (At El Paso and at Presidio) were separate from those of east and south Texas, and really belong rather with the New Mexico chain, tying in especially with the Salinas missions; but I want to be sure that they are not forgotten - S. Francisco de las Sumas and others; founded between 1660 and 1690 and thus even older than the Texas missions proper.

There are some other points that I think are a little off, but my notes aren't immediately available. May I refer you to the extremely fine publications on the history of Spanish Texas by H. E. Bolton.

THREATENING ROCK

By Andrew E. Clark, Transitman

The following is a report on the Threatening Rock near Pueblo Bonito at Chaco Canyon.

On November 2, 1935, Mr. C. E. London and I set a steel bar and pipe in the cliff and the Threatening Rock respectively, both set in concrete in such a manner that the bar was allowed to slide freely on the inside of the pipe if any movement should occur. A mark was made on the bar at the end of the pipe with a hack-saw blade.

On September 21, Mr. Hamilton and I made an inspection of the gauge and a movement of one-half inch was indicated.

Mr. Hamilton is of the opinion that we did not fasten the rod into the solid cliff, but into a rock which might have moved some. It is my opinion that if this rock on the cliff side had moved, it would be much more probable that it would move outward and not back toward the cliff. In this case, the movement of the Threatening Rock would be even greater than the one-half inch as indicated by our gauge.

We plan on setting two additional gauges similar to the one already set, for a more accurate check on the Threatening Rock.

RUMINATIONS

I have recently discovered that there are still a few of the old style Southwestern roads left in this district. We got a sharp contrast recently when, after driving from Cameron to the Colorado River over that fine piece of road, and crossing the bridge, I asked Don Carlos to turn to the right and go up to the old Lee's Ferry Crossing over that six miles of old time road. It is a typical stretch of what dozens of miles of the old Lee's Ferry road used to be and gives one a great appreciation of the present road around to the north rim of the Grand Canyon. We tried to take some pictures of the 'dug-way' as the local folks call it, on the far side of the river where the shelf road ran up from the crossing to the top of the cliffs. The films are not yet developed and we don't know what success we had, but examined from where we stood, it gives you a great respect for these modern roads we are traveling. Then, when you are thanking your stars you don't have to go up that dugway with a Model T Ford, one of the natives will come along and tell you; "That sure was a great improvement when it was built. Now when the Mormons first crossed here they took their bull teams and wagons up that ridge over yonder and went out over the top back up there;" and he points up a twenty-five percent grade which is about as wide as the ridge pole of a house roof and which wanders off up to the tops of the cliffs, giving at least a hundred chances to pile your outfit up in that many canyons before you ever reached the plateau.

Last year, when we were parking at the little Lodge at Cameron, where Mr. and Mrs. Richardson make resting a fine art, and were expecting to go out to Lee's Ferry the next day, I made inquiries of a California driver who had just come through on the Lee's Ferry road as to its condition. He said it was in terrible bad condition, a lot of it was not yet surfaced and there was one stretch of ten miles that was not even graded! The next day we spun along at forty miles an hour over that terribly bad road and wondered how those old Mormons with their bull teams would have reported on it. After all, good roads are largely a matter of comparison.

Going down into Zion Canyon over those beautiful grades and through that magnificent tunnel, I was reminded of the time we slipped and skidded the old Model T down that steep slope into Rockville the second summer after it was built and, meeting Dave Dennett on a road drag near the bottom, stopped to compliment him on the quality of road he was maintaining. Dave said it was sure in good shape and he had lowered the grade since last year, too; there wasn't a bit of it over twenty-five percent now! The old Model T wouldn't feed gas to the carburetor going up that grade but we were set for emergencies like that in the way of a tire valve soldered into the gas tank allowing us to pump air into the gas tank and make the old girl get her gas up any hill she could navigate. There was another one of those steep grades, running about twenty-seven percent, going up the Carlsbad Cavern hill when we took it over. Yards didn't feed gas up that grade either.

RUMINATIONS (CONT.)

We found another piece of road which kept Don Carlos fairly busy for a couple of hours. It was that stretch between Richfield and Price where you go over the mountains. It is about as rough as it was twelve or fourteen years ago when I first went over it and as crooked as it well can be and a railroad track goes over through that same pass and it and the road swap sides about every quarter of a mile; and Don Carlos didn't find out, it being in the night, until we were nearly through the pass, that the blamed railroad had been abandoned four or five years ago and there wasn't any particular danger of a train running us down on one of those hairpin turns when we were crossing the tracks. We broke a front spring and a rear shock absorber arm on that stretch of road, so you know it wasn't any boulevard.

I like these old pieces of the roads of other days, but I don't want too many of them!!

On the other hand, it is interesting to wind over these easy grades on a paved surface going up some of these passes and look down on the twisting, winding, stair-case grade of other days, now abandoned and overgrown, and wonder how you ever coaxed a Model T up there.

After all, good roads are just a matter of comparison; if my Grand-dad, when he crossed the plains in '51 could have had a road as good as that one in which we broke our spring how happy he would have been!

Cordially,

The Boss -