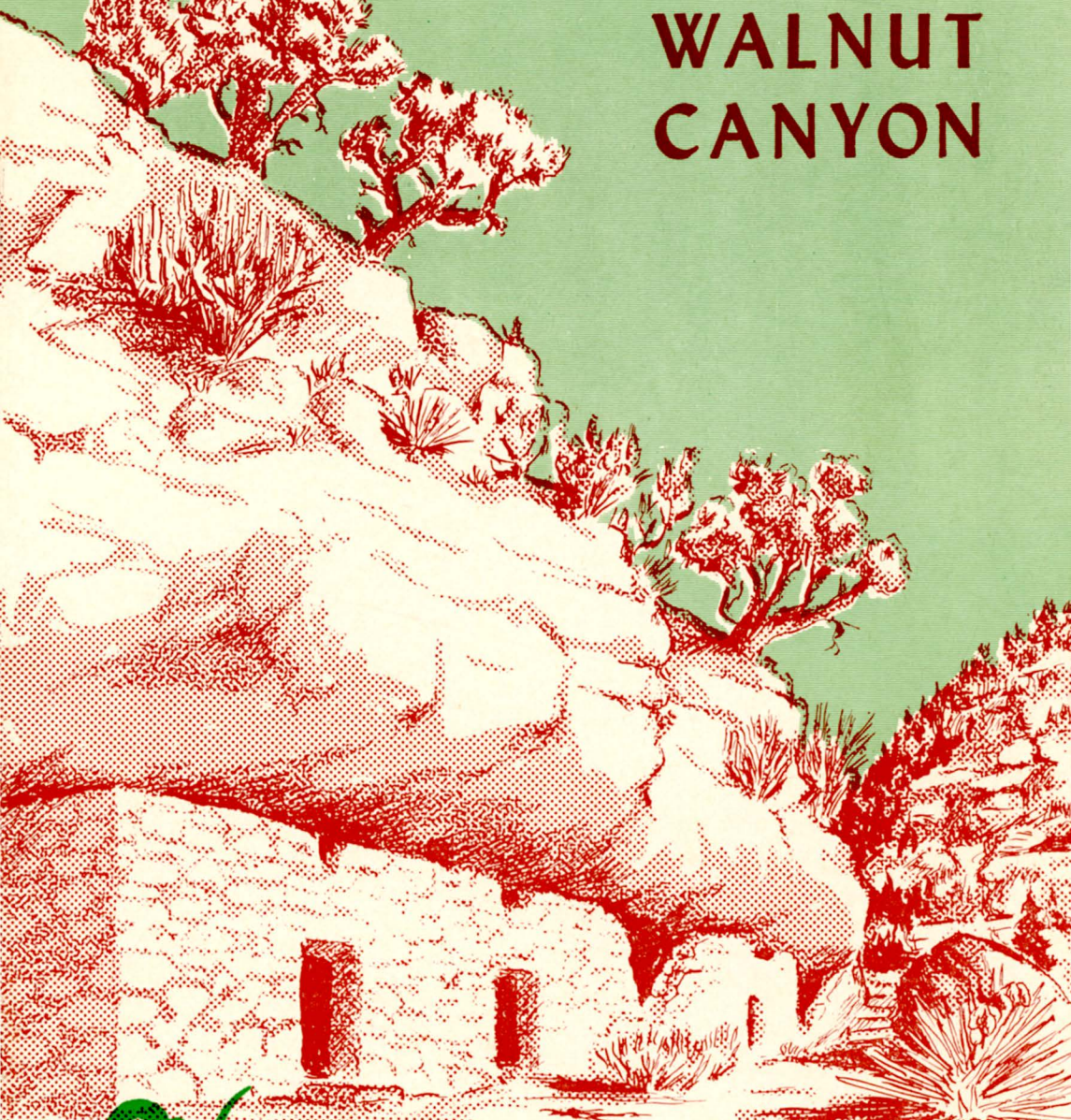


Island Trail at

WALNUT CANYON



Price 10 Cents
If You Take This
Booklet Home

or you may use it free of charge, returning
it to the register stand when you leave. . .

WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

11 MILES EAST OF FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA



Birdseye view of the "Island" Trail at Walnut Canyon National Monument

The National Park System, of which Walnut Canyon National Monument is a unit, is dedicated to the conservation of America's scenic, scientific, and historic heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CONRAD L. WIRTH, *Director*

A GUIDE TO
THE ISLAND TRAIL

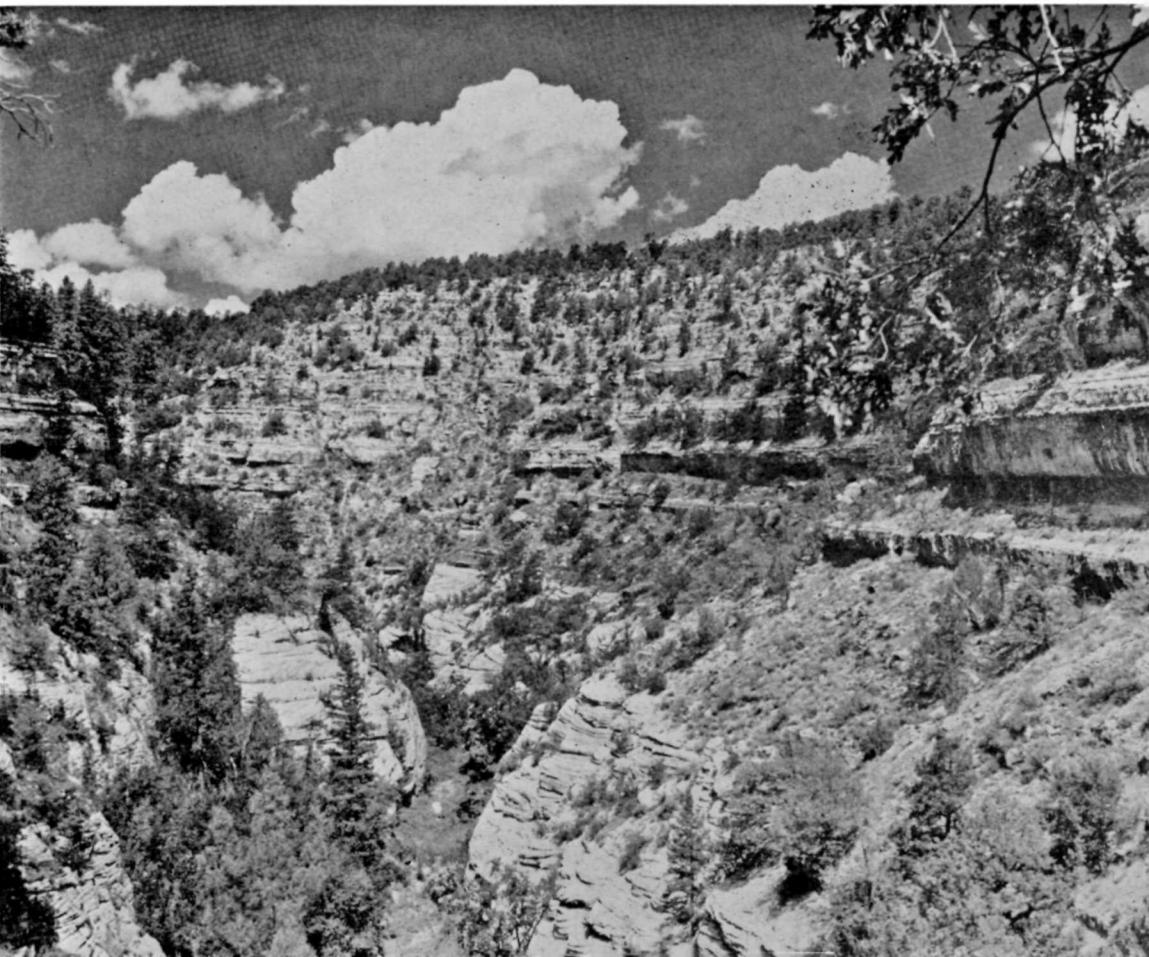
WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior

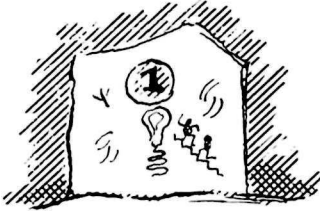
This self-guiding trail leaves the observation terrace and drops 185 feet by ramp and stairway to the "Saddle." From there the trail is comparatively flat, and completely encircles the "Island" at the level of the ruins. You will visit and see more than 100 of the 400 small cliff dwellings in Walnut Canyon.

Follow the numbered markers. The trail is five-eighths of a mile round trip and takes about 40 minutes.



To insure your safety and to preserve the unspoiled beauty of this National Monument, as well as protect its archeologic structures, the following rules and regulations must be observed:

- Picking flowers, throwing rocks, molesting wildlife, or collecting specimens of any kind is prohibited.
- All travel into the canyon is limited to the main trail, and visitors must not hike off the trail for any reason.
- If you smoke, be very careful on the trail. A carelessly dropped cigarette stub or match may start a bad fire.



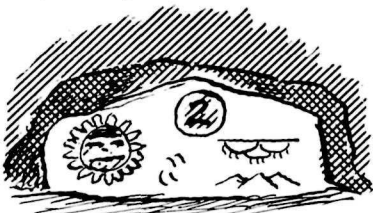
1. GENERAL VIEW. Here the canyon makes a large horseshoe bend. In this small section, and particularly around the Island in front of you, occur the heaviest concentration of prehistoric cliff-dwellings in the canyon.

Note the different types of vegetation on each side of the canyon. On the north side (or southern exposure) grow desert

plants typical of southern Arizona. On the other side are plants common at higher and colder elevations.

Walnut Creek, which formerly flowed along the bottom of the canyon, was dammed in 1904 to form Lake Mary, and is now Flagstaff's water supply; otherwise, there would be a running stream in the canyon today. The early Pueblo Indians no doubt picked the canyon for their homes because of its excellent water supply.

The trail now descends to marker No. 2, at the saddle. The trail is safe but it is steep and there are several flights of stone steps; be very careful in your descent.



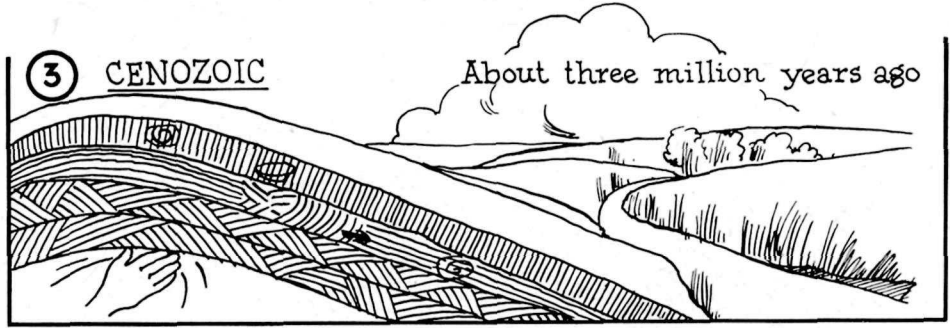
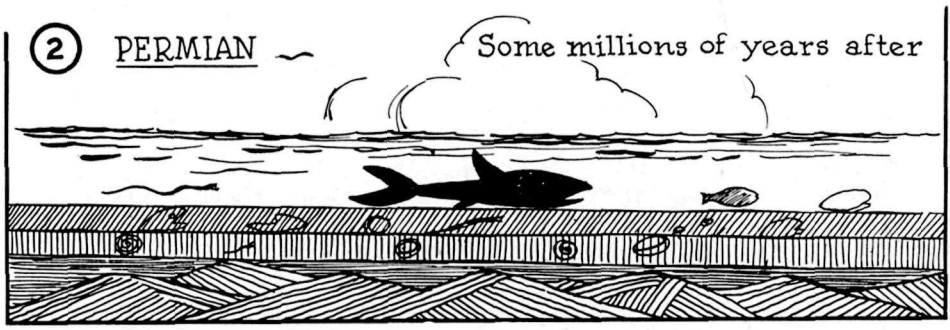
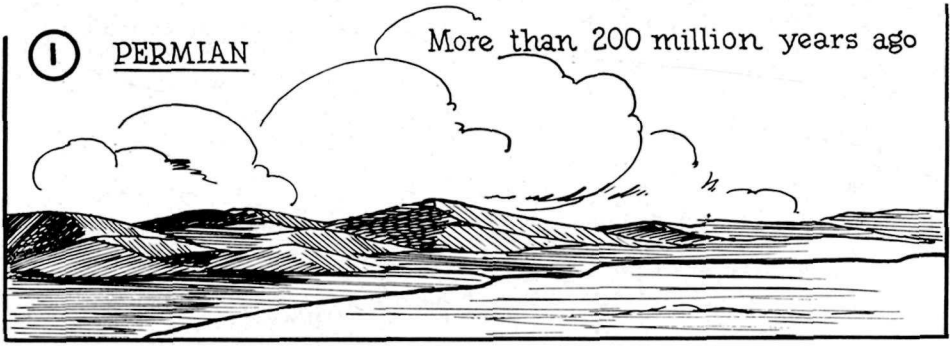
2. LOOKING DOWN CANYON (to your left) is a graphic view of the geological formations exposed in Walnut Canyon. On the opposite page are sketches showing how the canyon was formed.

1. Two hundred million years ago this area was a vast flood plain near sea level, where shifting sands

formed extensive dunes. These sands now make up the Toroweap Formation, which is the oldest rock layer exposed in the canyon—the twisted, cross-bedded sandstone rises from the canyon floor.

2. Later this floodplain was submerged, and for countless centuries was the floor of a large, shallow body of water called the Permian Sea. The calcium carbonate deposited on the floor of that sea now makes up the Kaibab Formation, or upper half of Walnut Canyon. It contains many marine fossils.

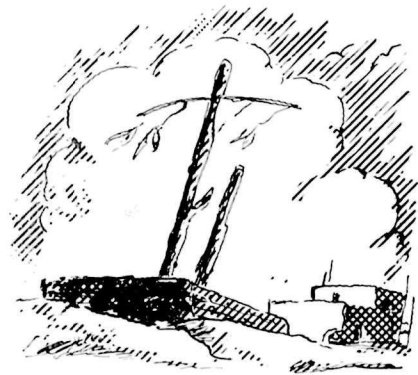
3. Ages later, this entire plateau was gradually lifted from sea level to its present elevation. Streams draining the land began cutting channels to the sea. The uplift, coupled with stream-cutting action, formed many canyons such as this. Erosion carried away overlying deposits and began to widen the canyons. Softer strata (eroding more rapidly than the harder ones) formed caves and overhangs like those occupied by prehistoric Indians here in Walnut Canyon.



How the Canyon Was Formed

4. The San Francisco Mountain volcanic field became active, spreading lava flows in all directions. The latest eruption was that at Sunset Crater, which occurred around 1054-1067 A. D.

There are practically no records of poisonous snakes at Walnut Canyon. In summer the Coral King Snake with colorful black, white, and orange-red bands may be seen. It is harmless, however, and must not be disturbed.



3. ALTHOUGH NOT THE BEST PRESERVED of the ruins you will visit, this once was an extensive string of rooms. Tree-ring studies have established dates of occupancy at about 1120 A. D. The cliff dwellings in Walnut Canyon were abandoned between 1200 and 1300 A. D.

Near the center of the room is what remains of an ancient fireplace—almost obliterated, so please do not walk on it. From here numerous rooms may be seen on this side of the canyon and directly across.

4. PONDEROSA or WESTERN YELLOW PINE. (*Pinus ponderosa*). The needles occur in groups of three and are 5 to 11 inches long. These trees may live up to 500 years and are considered the most important forest tree in the Rocky Mountain region. Modern Pueblo Indians use Ponderosa Pine for their kiva or ceremonial ladders. Hopi Indians attach the needles to prayer plumes to bring cold. The needles are also smoked ceremonially.



5. DOUGLAS-FIR (*Pseudotsuga menziesi*). This tree requires more moisture than is found on the south slopes of the canyon. The wood is harder, stronger, and more durable than Pine. Douglas-Firs are conspicuous on the cool slopes facing north, while Pinyon and Juniper are dominant on those facing south.

The boughs of this tree are used by Pueblo Indians today in ceremonies and dances, particularly by the Hopi who travel long distances to collect Fir branches for their Kachina dances. They believe that the color of the needles in early spring will foretell growing conditions for the coming year. It probably had similar uses among the cliff dwellers.



6. **THIS OVERHANGING LEDGE** furnished an ideal house site, although apparently it was never used as such. Perhaps the women gathered here in the shade on hot days to chat and grind their corn or make pottery. Undoubtedly Indian children have played in its cool protection.

These ledges were used by prehistoric Indians because they afforded good watertight roofs for their homes. The recesses were formed by differential weathering and exfoliation. Moisture seeps into the cracks behind the surface

of the softer layers of limestone, then freezes, expands, and cracks off thin layers of rock.

7. **ELDERBERRY** (*Sambucus coerulea*). The blue-black berries of this plant are eagerly consumed by birds and small animals and no doubt were eaten by early Indians. Nowadays the berries are used in making jams, jellies and pies.

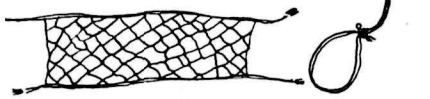
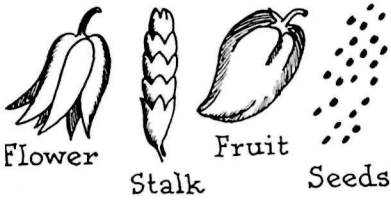
8. **THIS SITE** once contained five rooms, of which only a few walls are left. Notice that the vegetation here is different. You are on the west side of the Island, which receives little sun, is colder and has plants found in the great forests of the northern United States. In just a few more steps you will emerge into a desert climatic zone.

9. **THESE ARE THE BEST PRESERVED RUINS** on the trail. Some restoration has been done around the doorways, using a dark mud to distinguish it from the original. The black soot deposit on the ceilings is the result of using Pitch Pine for firewood. If you look closely at the inside walls of this room you will see the handprints of the women who plastered it—prints placed there long before Columbus landed in America. Do not touch the walls, for the handprints are delicate and might crumble easily.

Note the smoke-blackened rocks in the wall. They show that the stones were re-used from an earlier dwelling, probably constructed on this same site. Fifteen feet down the trail from this marker you will see a T-shaped doorway, which gave access to the room, and was easily covered during cold weather with a skin or mat. Note the small opening above the door. The fireplace was built near the center of the room and smoke escaped through this hole. Each room probably housed a family of four or five, and may seem small, but most of their day must have been spent outside.



FOOD

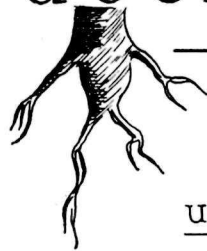


Nets and Snares
for catching Birds
and Animals
for Food

CEREMONIAL
OBJECTS



YUCCA



→ SOAP

CLOTHING



Sandals



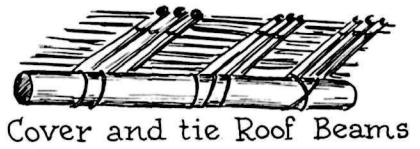
Robes made of
Yucca fiber and
wrapped with
rabbit fur or feathers



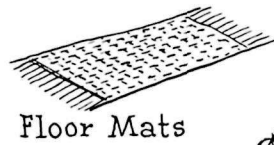
Loincloths



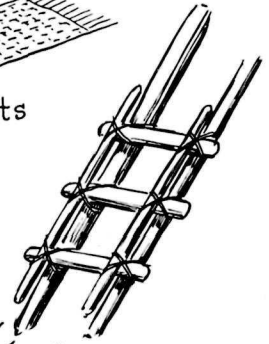
SHELTER



Cover and tie Roof Beams

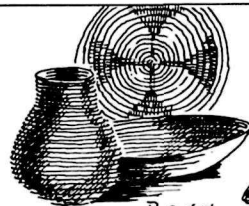


Floor Mats



Tie Rungs in
Ladders

UTILITARIAN OBJECTS



Baskets, Bags



Quivers



Burden
Baskets



Tump Strap

10. **YUCCA** (*Yucca baccata*), also known as Soapweed and Spanish Bayonet. This plant was most important in the economy of the early cliff dwellers. It furnished them food, shelter, and clothing. Yucca is pollinated by a small moth whose larvae feed on the seeds. Indians prized the fruit, buds, flowers, and stalks for food, and used its fiber for baskets, mats, cloth, rope and sandals. Leaves were sometimes laid across rafters or vigas in buildings and covered with mud for roofs. The root makes good soap. (See page 6).



11. **IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES** women did much of the work, including plastering and possibly the laying of stones in mortar. Men helped with the heavier "hod-carrying" duties.

Women also took care of the household, made pottery, and helped with the farming. The men hunted, weaved, farmed and managed religious ceremonies. As with their descendants, the present-day Pueblo Indians, they were probably matrilineal, i. e., the children followed the mother's clan.

The hollowed-out stone against the wall is a metate (may-tah-tay) or grinding stone.

12. **MORMON TEA** (*Ephedra viridis*). This shrub is able to withstand great drought and grows in many dry places throughout the Southwest. A pleasant, though bitter, tea may be brewed with the leaves, which contain tannin. Mormon Tea is used medicinally by practically all Southwestern Indians.

13. **LITTLE REMAINS OF THESE ROOMS** but piles of rubble. Most of the damage was done by vandals. Portions of only two walls are standing, but directly across the canyon from this point you may see a dwelling in an excellent state of preservation. Originally the walls were covered with plaster so that none of the masonry was visible. Apparently the balanced rock on the rim above this room did not frighten the Indian builders. Rooms built on two separate levels of the cave to the left of this site gave it the appearance of a two-story dwelling.



Barberry

14. **JUNIPER** (*Juniperus scopulorum*), sometimes erroneously



Arizona Walnut

excellent arrow shafts, spindles and battens, while the yellow inner wood makes a splendid dye. Barberry is a good winter browse for deer.

16. ARIZONA WALNUT (*Juglans major*). The tree after which the Canyon was named. The small thick-shelled nuts are eaten by Indians of New Mexico and Arizona. A fairly rare tree in the Southwest. This tree is directly below you and identified by the cloth tied to a branch. Many of the trees along the bottom of the canyon are Walnut.

17. MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY (*Cercocarpus betuloides*). The wood of this plant was utilized for various implements such as combs and battens for weaving. Its dry wood makes a very hot fire with little smoke. A decoction of the roots when mixed with Juniper ashes and powdered bark of Alder makes a red dye commonly used for dyeing leather.

18. YOU ARE NOW about to begin your ascent back to the museum, a climb of 185 feet. We suggest you stop occasionally to rest, enjoy the scenery and read the paragraphs that follow. At the museum a Park Ranger is on duty the year round to protect this area for you, to explain outstanding features, answer questions, and direct you to other Indian ruins and scenic areas of the Southwest. He will consider it a privilege to answer your questions.



Mountain Mahogany

This booklet is not included in your admission fee but is loaned for your use while in Walnut Canyon as a public service by the Southwestern Monuments Association. We hope you have enjoyed it. Please drop in the collection box when you leave or you may purchase it for 10 cents if you wish to take it home.

GENERAL

Walnut Canyon National Monument was established by presidential proclamation November 30, 1915 to protect the ancient cliff dwellings of a vanished people. These remains are of great educational, ethnological, and scientific value and the National Park Service preserves them as near as possible in their original state.

The cliff dwellings were known to early pioneers in this area and in 1883 were visited by James Stevenson of the Smithsonian Institution. For many years the main road from Flagstaff to Winslow, now Highway 66, ran within a few yards of Walnut Canyon and brought numerous visitors, even in horse and buggy days. Careless digging in Indian ruins, "pot hunting," was then a popular pastime, and the ruins at Walnut Canyon were almost destroyed by thoughtless vandals seeking artifacts.

In 1921 Dr. Harold S. Colton, director of the Museum of Northern Arizona, made a survey of the cliff dwellings in Walnut Canyon and located 120 sites, which include more than 400 rooms. Perhaps not all the rooms were occupied at the same time but conservative estimates place the maximum prehistoric population at 500 to 600 people.

WHY DID THEY LIVE HERE?

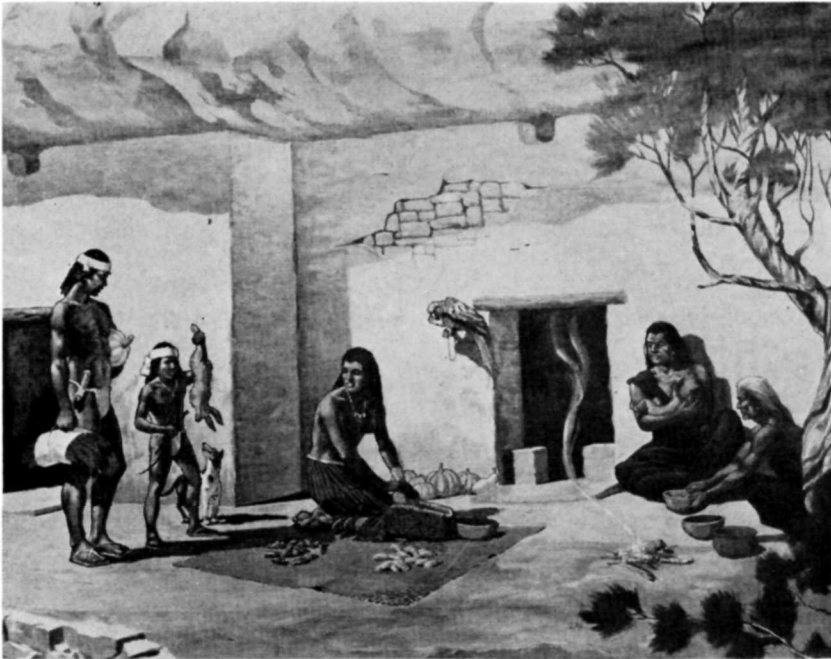
A permanent stream undoubtedly existed in Walnut Canyon when the Indians built their homes. The canyon is about 400 feet deep and the Indians lived half way down its walls. This required a lot of arduous climbing whenever they went for water, to gather firewood, to cultivate the fields, or to meet any of their daily needs.

It appears that the choice of homesites here was guided mainly by the existence of the natural caves, which might explain why the Indians selected this particular part of the canyon rather than some spot a few miles up- or downstream. Here, too, the main canyon could be entered from a side canyon leading in from the north and emerging practically on the level where most of the cliff dwellings are found.

Not only was there water and natural shelter in Walnut Canyon, but there was tillable land beyond the canyon rim where crops would mature



Don't Be A Litterbug!



Painting by Jay Datus in the Walnut Canyon Museum

without irrigation. The average annual precipitation is about 20 inches and the crops seen from Highways 66 and 89 depend upon rainfall. The cliff dwellers were farmers, as shown by the remains of beans and squash, and the corn cobs found in their homes. Several varieties of corn and beans were grown.

THE CLIFF DWELLERS AS FARMERS

Soil near the canyon rim is too shallow and rocky to produce good crops, but by traveling 2 or 3 miles to the north you may find soil deep enough to retain moisture. Here seeds could be planted with a sharp stick and tended with a stone hoe. No doubt the cliff dwellers had summer camps near these fields where dark-eyed watchers maintained constant vigil to keep away animals and enemies. What a struggle it must have been to raise crops without benefit of steel tools, fences, insecticides and other advantages now taken for granted!

The Indians farmed at the upper limit of elevations where corn, beans, and squash may be expected to mature in a growing season of 115 days. Since they had no weather bureau, they may have observed the vegetation, like eastern Indians who watched the oaks until their first leaves were as large as a red squirrel's foot. That was the time to plant. However, there must have been unseasonal frosts such as occurred on August 15, 1949, when present day farmers in this vicinity found their crops severely damaged. That is when the Indians needed a reserve supply of seed for next year's planting.

Sunflower seeds were also found in the dwellings, but whether these were cultivated or gathered from wild varieties still abundant in this vicinity is not known.

An understanding of the cliff dwellers' farming activities may be approached by studying the Hopi Indians who live on a reservation about 70 miles north of Winslow, Arizona. Most families have a farm or garden plot where corn, beans, and squash are still the principal crops. At Hotevilla, terraced gardens are built on a hillside, each with an embankment around it to retain moisture. This produces a waffle pattern when seen from above. Some Hopis walk 4 or 5 miles each day to cultivate their fields, then return home with the setting sun.

THE CLIFF DWELLERS AS GATHERERS

Wild fruits in this area include Grapes, Elderberry and Currant. Also a Wild Potato is sometimes found in the canyon bottom; the tubers are small, seldom as large as small Cherries. These may have been eaten with a seasoning of clay, as is the Hopi custom of today. This salty clay counteracts the acid which would otherwise make the foods inedible. Walnut Canyon produces several annual plants which can be boiled and eaten as greens. These include Bee Plant, Lambs Quarters, and several types of Mustard.

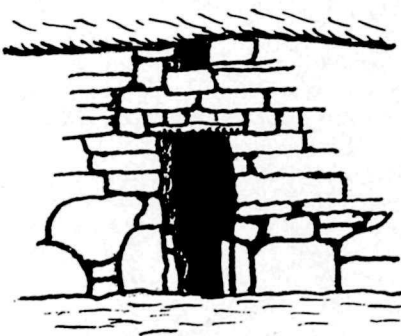
THE CLIFF DWELLERS AS HUNTERS

Among the trash heaps left by these ancient people, archeologists find bones of deer, pronghorn, turkey, rabbit, and various waterfowl. Present day visitors are often delighted to see deer or pronghorn along the approach roads to Walnut Canyon and occasionally turkeys are observed. These are native wild turkeys, which in some parts of Arizona are found in considerable numbers.

Animals found here and considered good food by living Indians include coyote, wolf, fox, dog, wildcat, porcupine, beaver, badger, squirrel, gopher, kangaroo rat and pack rat.

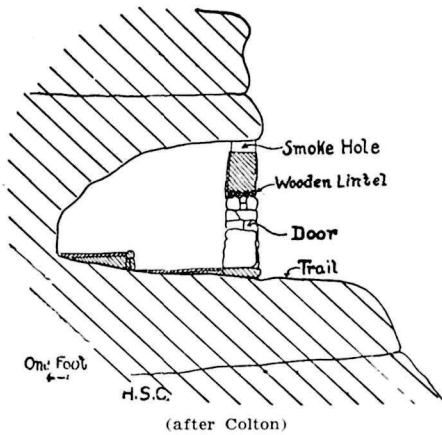
CONSTRUCTION OF A HOME

Once the family had selected a cave, they did very little to enlarge it. Most of the cliff cavities are shallow and extend back into the cliff no



*Door of a Cliff Dwelling
Showing Smoke Hole*

more than 10 to 12 feet. The cliff dwellers closed these cavities with masonry walls and partitioned off the rooms. Walls were constructed from chunks of limestone laid up to form a double wall with the straight faces turned to the outside and the center filled with rubble. They used mud for both mortar and plaster. Because of humus and foreign matter in the soil there is little suitable material on the canyon ledges. However, a layer of clay is found about 100 feet above the stream bed which, when pulverized and



Section of Cliff Dwelling

in thickness. The back floor was sometimes higher than the front, forming a slightly raised platform or bench.

Little wood was used in construction. There were pole lintels over the doors, and apparently a few pegs set into the walls for supporting garments or other paraphernalia.

Construction tools included stone axes, hammers, and picks. In those tools that were hafted, a groove was made three-fourths of the way around the stone to retain a stick bent in the shape of the letter J and lashed to form a handle.

COOKING

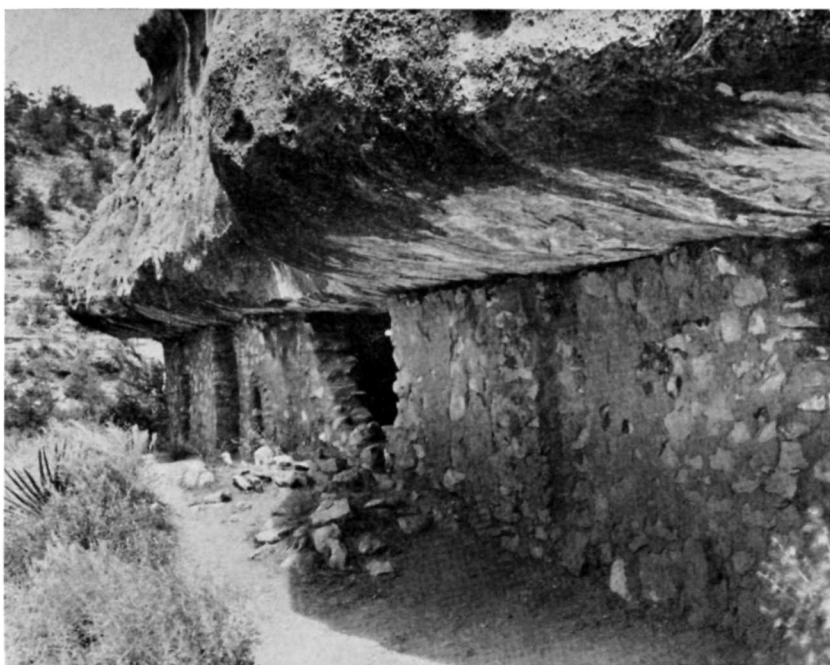
Firepits found in most of the dwellings were usually directly in front of the door 4 or 5 feet inside the room. Smoke vents were placed above the door at the top of the wall against the cave roof. Not all the smoke found its way out since the walls and roofs of many rooms are still heavily smoke-blackened. However, there seems to have been a definite attempt to develop circulation by air by adjusting the size of the smoke vent and the door opening.

Fires they kindled with a wooden spindle rotated on a hearthstick until friction ignited some tinder underneath. The spindle might be made from Algeria, the hearthstick from Yucca, and the tinder from shredded Juniper bark.

Walnut Canyon's early inhabitants used clay pots for cooking vessels. These were placed directly over the fire and were able to withstand considerable heat. Some cooking may have been done over a flat rock (or *comal*) used as a griddle, and other foods could be broiled over the coals.

They had very little seasoning. Salt was obtainable from the Verde Valley near Montezuma Castle, 65 miles to the south. Salt, likely an item of barter, was eagerly sought, and instead of being found in the daily diet it may have been used almost like a confection.





Prehistoric Indian Ruins in Walnut Canyon

For sweetening they might well have used Mescal (Century Plant), cactus fruits or dried squash.

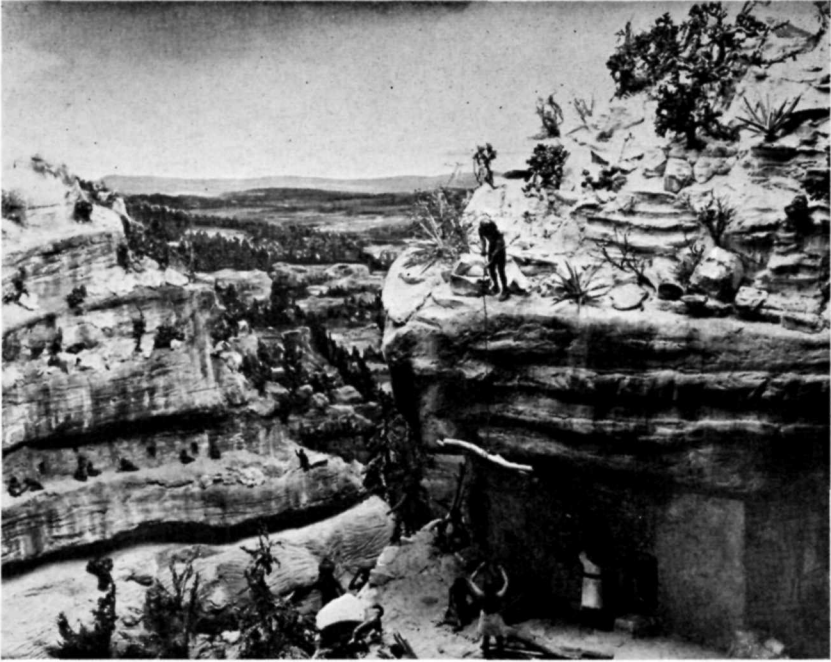
WHO WERE THE CLIFF DWELLERS?

Pueblo Indians are distinguished in the Southwest by a combination of three culture traits: the construction of communal houses, the practice of agriculture, and the making of pottery. All these were exhibited by the cliff dwellers in Walnut Canyon. Archeologists designate them as the Sinagua (see-NAH-wah), and place them in the period which marked the zenith of the prehistoric Pueblo culture. There are no kivas in Walnut Canyon. The masonry is usually not coursed, perhaps because of the rough building material available.

WHY DID THEY LEAVE?

Forces which may have worked to displace the cliff dwellers were drouth, enemy raids, and disease. One of the most probable causes of abandonment was drouth. The Sinagua may have found it necessary to augment their water supply by making earthen dams along the lower sides of natural pools (particularly downstream, where the canyon broadens). With only a slight decline in annual precipitation the stream would fail entirely in early summer and disrupt the entire community.

Tree rings reveal that 23 years of drouth prevailed in the Southwest from 1276 to 1299 A. D. It appears that the Walnut Canyon cliff dwellers



Diorama in the Walnut Canyon Museum

were gone before that time, and may have been displaced by an earlier drouth of less duration.

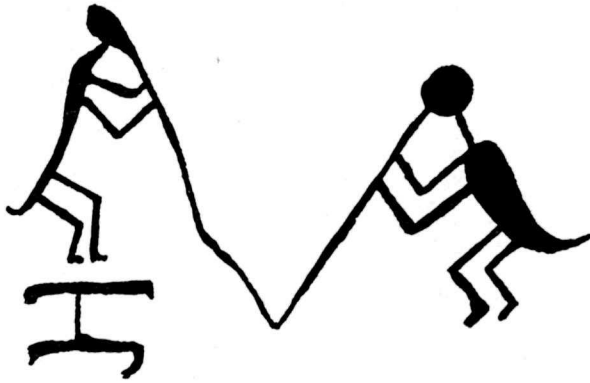
The cliff dwellers are not a vanished race. Their blood flows in the veins of living Pueblo Indians. The Hopi are said to have legends which indicate their ancestors once lived in cliff caves. Hopi Indian visitors sometimes comment on the cliff dwellings being the homes of their ancestors, and there is some evidence to support this. Hopi Indians are of the same basic type which inhabited Walnut Canyon. Studies made of the cliff dwellers' remains reveal that they were a short, stocky people much like the Hopi, whose average height is 5 feet 6 inches.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

In addition to pottery making, the Indians did some weaving and basket making. They were acquainted with cotton textiles, and since cotton would not mature at this elevation, they had to trade for raw cotton or the finished products. We do not know the full details of what style clothes these people wore, but we are sure they adorned themselves with shell beads, pendants, armlets, paint of several colors, and jet buttons.

Turquoise was possessed by some of them. The nearest known sources are many miles distant, where it was mined from solid rock with stone and wooden tools. Shells were imported from points as distant as the Gulf of Lower California over trade routes that have been well defined.

Petroglyphs are rare here, perhaps because of the absence of smooth stone on which to work. Rock pictures have been found at only one spot in the bottom of the canyon.



*Petroglyph cut on the walls of Walnut Canyon,
below the "Island"*

Some families may have possessed macaws, since such bones were found in other prehistoric dwellings not far away. Bones of various owls were uncovered in Nalakihiu, a ruin near the Citadel in Wupatki National Monument, but only hawk bones were found in the Winona ruins near Walnut Canyon.

WILDLIFE

Your visit to Walnut Canyon can give you only a hint of the vast amount of wildlife in this area. The Monument is forested primarily by Ponderosa Pine, Pinyon, and Juniper. A wealth of wildflowers grows along the trail: Paintbrush and Yucca in spring, Penstemon, Cliffrose and Fernbush in summer, Goldenrod and Snakeweed in the fall.

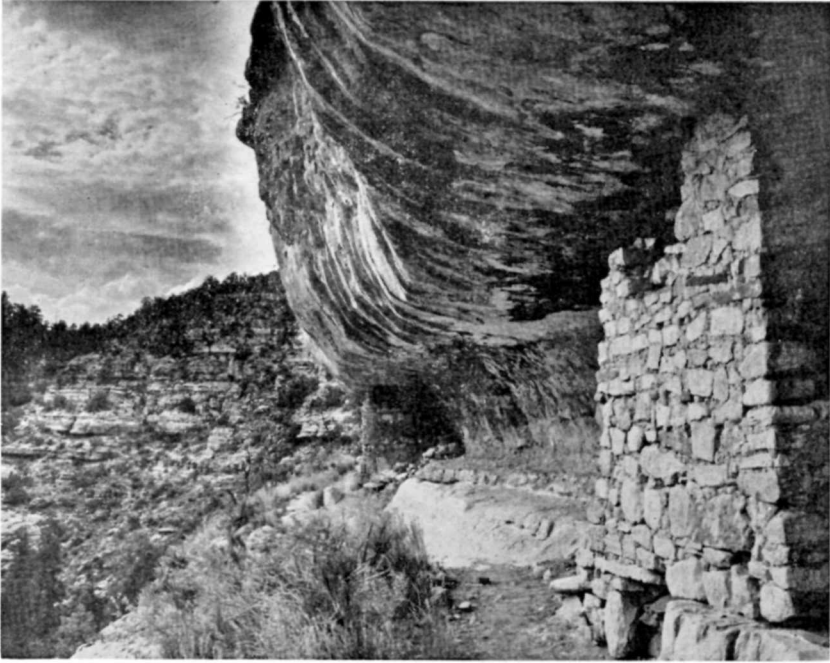
The birds you will see over the Canyon, especially during a summer visit, are turkey vulture, violet-green swallow, and raven. Back in the woods or along the trail lives a great variety of birds: jays, nuthatches, titmice, juncos, crossbills, goldfinches and sparrows. Lizards, all of them harmless, are often found in summer on the museum terrace or along the trail.

APPROACHES AND FACILITIES

Walnut Canyon is located on a dirt road which forms a loop off Highway 66. From the east the entrance gate is about 4 miles from the paved road, and from the west about 7.

Admission fee is 25c per person. There are no overnight accommodations or camping facilities on the Monument, but there is a picnic area. Flagstaff, Arizona, where meals and lodging may be had, is 12 miles from the Monument.

A superintendent and ranger are in residence on the Monument and it is open the year round. The season of most desirable weather, however, extends from April to November.



The northern Arizona plateau country has many interesting scenic and prehistoric features. Sunset Crater National Monument, 15 miles north on Highway 89, contains a weirdly beautiful volcanic landscape, with fumaroles, spatter cones, ice caves, and lava flows. Twenty miles farther north is Wupatki National Monument, a large area protecting many prehistoric Indian villages.

Navajo National Monument and Canyon de Chelly National Monument are both areas of inestimable scenic grandeur as well as of prehistoric interest. Both are located far from the beaten path and local inquiry should be made about trips to these and other areas in the Navaho and Hopi Indian Reservations.

CONSERVATION — CAN A LAYMAN HELP?

If you are interested in the work of the National Park Service, and in the cause of conservation in general, you can give active expression of this interest, and lend support by aligning yourself with one of the numerous conservation organizations which act as spokesman for those who wish our scenic and historic heritage to be kept unimpaired "for the enjoyment of future generations."

Names and addresses of conservation organizations may be obtained from the ranger.

The traveling public is becoming increasingly aware of the National Monuments, which have received less publicity than the great, well-known National Parks, yet which possess extremely interesting features.

Many of these are in the Southwest; we hope you will take the opportunity to visit one or more of them on your trip.

*Administered as a group by the General Superintendent,
Southwestern National Monuments, National Park Service, Box 1562,
Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona:*

- IN UTAH:** Arches National Monument, Moab
Natural Bridges National Monument (c/o Arches)
Rainbow Bridge National Monument (c/o Navajo)
- IN NEW MEXICO:** Aztec Ruins National Monument, Aztec
Chaco Canyon National Monument, Bloomfield
El Morro National Monument, El Morro
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument (c/o Gen'l. Supt.)
Gran Quivira National Monument, Gran Quivira
- IN ARIZONA:** Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Chinle
Casa Grande National Monument, Coolidge
Chiricahua National Monument, Dos Cabezas
Coronado National Memorial (c/o Tumacacori)
Montezuma Castle National Monument, Camp Verde
Navajo National Monument, Tonalea
Sunset Crater National Monument (c/o Wupatki)
Tonto National Monument, Roosevelt
Tumacacori National Monument, Tumacacori
Tuzigoot National Monument, Clarkdale
Walnut Canyon National Monument, Rt. 1, Box 790, Flagstaff
Wupatki National Monument, Tuba Star Route, Flagstaff

Other areas administered by the National Park Service in the Southwest follow:

- IN ARIZONA:** Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon
Grand Canyon National Monument, Grand Canyon
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Ajo
Petrified Forest National Monument, Holbrook
Pipe Spring National Monument, Moccasin
Saguaro National Monument, Rt. 8, Box 520, Tucson
- IN COLORADO:** Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument
(c/o Colorado National Monument)
Colorado National Monument, Fruita
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Box 96, Alamosa
Mesa Verde National Park
- IN NEVADA:** Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Boulder City
Lehman Caves National Monument, Baker
- IN NEW MEXICO:** Bandelier National Monument, Santa Fe
Capulin Mountain National Monument, Capulin
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, Carlsbad
White Sands National Monument, Box 231, Alamogordo
- IN OKLAHOMA:** Platt National Park, Sulphur
- IN TEXAS:** Big Bend National Park
- IN UTAH:** Bryce Canyon National Park, Springdale
Capitol Reef National Monument, Torrey
Cedar Breaks National Monument (c/o Zion)
Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Pleasant Grove
Zion National Monument (c/o Zion)
Zion National Park, Springdale
Capitol Reef National Monument (c/o Zion)

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SWMA SLIDES

S-107 Opposite wall of canyon with dwellings taken from "Island" Trail.
 S-108 Closeup of dwellings seen on "Island" Trail.

KELLY CHODA SLIDES

AR58v Walnut Canyon from Ranger Station
 AR59 Ruins under cliffs, Walnut Canyon National Monument

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