

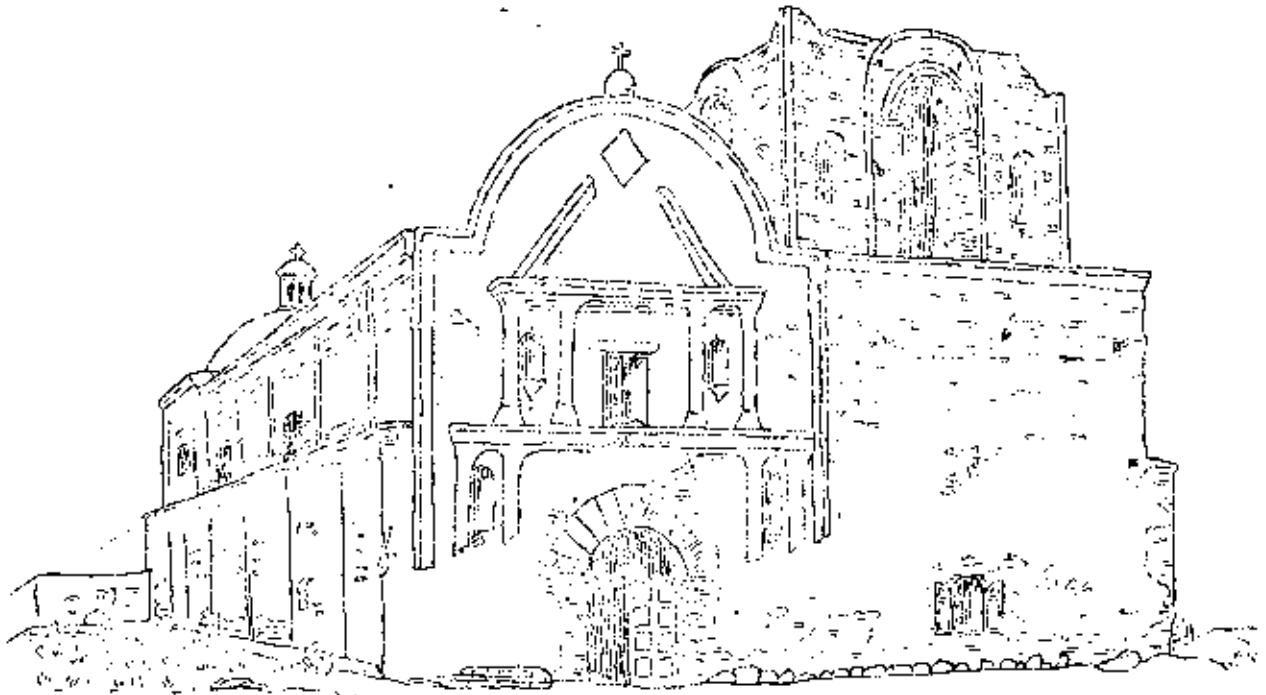
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# SOUTHWESTER MONUMENTS

MONTHLY REPORT  
APRIL - 1933

MAY 1933	
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Tumacacori National Monument

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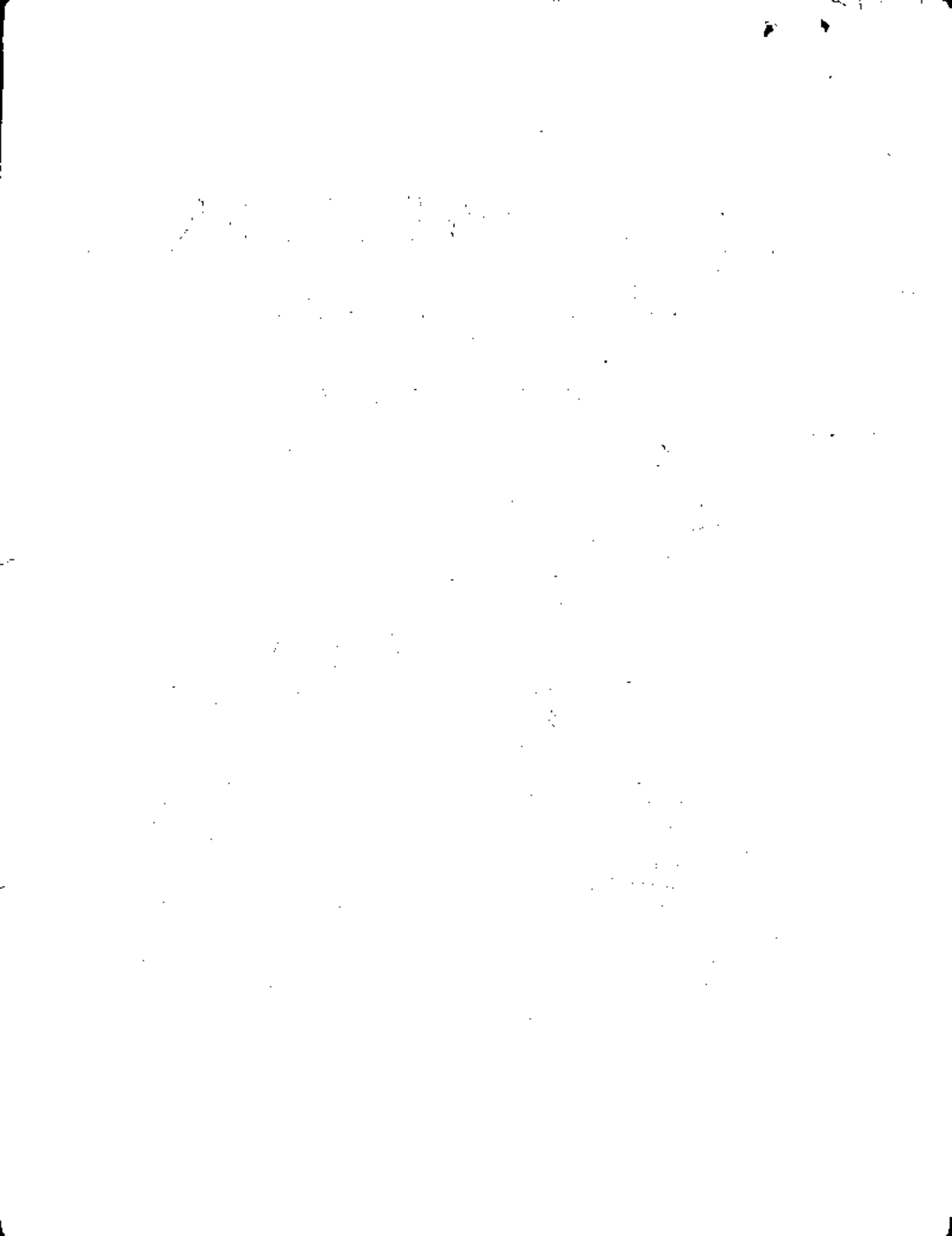


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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS  
COOLIDGE, ARIZONA.

May 1, 1933.

Dear Mr. Director:

Our calendars tell us that all too soon another month has slipped into the past and thus we are reminded to oil our typewriters, limber up the fingers, and record once more what the members of our widely scattered personnel have to say about their activities during April.

Report of the Asst. Sup't.: (By Rob Rose). "Leaving Berkeley, Calif. on March 31st. late in the afternoon, I arrived at Casa Grande Nat'l. Monument on the evening of April 2nd. My section of the March report carried an account of the diorama style scenic models which were prepared in the Park Service laboratories at Field Educational Headquarters on the University of California Campus. Since returning to Coolidge, Mr. Hall has sent us some very fine photographs of the completed models.

"During my absence of more than a month on this work in Berkeley, a great deal of general correspondence along with papers and journals dealing with Southwestern subjects accumulated. As time has permitted, this correspondence and filing has been attended to.

"Two hundred copies of a mimeographed information circular on Montezuma Castle have been prepared and distributed. After carefully checking errors, omissions, and the general reaction of visitors to the circular, necessary corrections and revisions will be made preparatory to printing several thousands. One of these circulars is attached to this report. A similar sheet is being released for Fandelier National Monument. Ranger Edgar Rogers prepared the illustrations on both circulars and has given valuable assistance on the text material.

"Dr. C. F. Russell, Field Naturalist, arrived from Berkeley on April 17th. I have spent considerable time since his arrival on assembling information for charts and maps for the museum. Illustrative charts and maps on (1) Migration of the Salado People"; (2) Dates of Construction of Pueblos and Cliff Dwellings of the Southwest and Correlation of these with important dates in history; and (4) a map and chart showing present day pueblos and Indian Reservations with key to linguistic stocks, are the archeologic and ethnologic subjects chosen for the ~~main~~ main exhibit rooms. Interesting and instructive drawings and

labels on the Rattle Snake and the Gila Monster have been prepared by Dr. Russell as a part of our natural history exhibits. In response to our request for a little sketch showing poison gland anatomy and mechanism of Heloderma, Dr. L. M. Klauber of the San Diego Zoological Society very graciously responded by having prepared for our use photostat copies of some very important reference material on the subject. We greatly appreciate the interest and cooperation Dr. Klauber has extended to our organization on many occasions. He is interested in the ideals of educational work in the National Park Service and always renders valuable assistance and cooperation whenever called upon.

On April 25th I accompanied Dr. Russell to Tumacacori National Monument to review with him the possibilities of our museum development there. I returned to Casa Grande on the 27th in time to meet a local speaking engagement while Dr. Russell stayed over until the following day. Good opportunities for museum expansion exist at that monument since the old Padres' Quarters are used no more as residence for a ranger. After returning from Tumacacori I spent some time assembling all of our maps, charts and other material for framing.

"Graphic portrayal of information where brief, concise labels; vividly contrasting colors, and other visual methods are used, is very sound educational business, I believe. We have been observing these points in the material we have prepared.

"I have the following account of miscellaneous contacts to report for April: These include the Yosemite Valley groups which should have been added to last month's totals:

Illustrated talk at Ranger's Club("get-together")-----	100
" " Yosemite School-----	100
Talk without slides-Phoenix Ariz. Rotary Club-----	160
Illustrated Talk-Federal Employees Assn--Tucson, Ariz-----	100
Total-----	360

"Counting talks made by Custodian Hilding; F. Palmer, Engineer Attwell, and others of our permanent and temporary personnel, miscellaneous talks since Jan. 1st have reached more than 4500 people.

AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT. On May 1, I received a telegram from Dorothy saying that the visitors for the month totalled four hundred sixty-eight and that a Mormon Mutual Convention for that district had been held at the Ruins during the month. She then added that she had brought Johnwill to the Farmington Hospital the previous Thursday but that he was getting along nicely and she expected to return to Aztec Monday. I wired her at once to put Tommy Thompson on if she needed him and asked if there was anything we could do, but have heard nothing more and so conclude she has everything in her very capable hands and it is just another case of the "H.C.W.", being on deck and taking charge when the Custodian is knocked out. We all hope Johnwill will make a speedy recovery.

#### CAPULIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Mr. Farr reports as follows:

"Four hundred visitors this month. All surrounding roads are in good condition; have been open all winter and are in far better condition than usual. The road on the monument has been in fair condition all winter with the exception of some sloughing of lava or cinders, but this has been removed and the road kept passable at all times.

"The weather is mostly dry although there is a light rain today. We are having the usual windy weather for this time of the year.

"The Custodian and his family enjoyed a very delightful trip through the Carlsbad Cavern on the fifteenth of the month and met with a royal reception from Superintendent Boles and his Rangers. They are all certainly a splendid bunch of scouts. Although as busy as bees all the time, they were never too busy to extend every possible courtesy to us and to all others there. Undoubtedly the entire bunch at the Cavern are a loyal asset to the Park Service. Mr. Keck, Mr. Kendall and Mrs. Spencer, handling lunches, curios, etc, were just as good and helpful as they could be. I would advise every one of our Park Family to visit the Cavern when possible."

I might warn Colonel Boles that stuff like that takes space rates in our Monthly Report and he can set aside a nice sum to cover our bill at the end of the month.

#### CHACO CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Mr. Hurst R. Julian, Custodian, reports as follows under date of April 24.

"Dear Boss: This monthly report is almost a six weeks report. Since there was so little to report for the month of March, and since I did not arrive at the Chaco until nearly two thirds of the month had passed, I decided to include the last ten days of March with the April report.

"We have had 295 visitors from fourteen states, Washington, D.C., and from Ireland. Rather more than we had expected from conditions associated with opening the Monument to travel for the beginning of the season.

"Perhaps the reason, or one reason, was that as soon as I arrived the surrounding gateway towns were notified of our opening and

immediately started directing tourist traffic this way.

"The construction work has not really been started, but every thing is in readiness for the beginning as soon as we can get an engineer to take charge of the work. Most of the necessary preliminaries have been attended to.

"The progress of the proposed land exchanges gives us hope that some day we may eliminate much of the alienated land which is now within our boundaries.

"It appears that we will also soon be rid of the sheep which have done so much damage in the past. The arrangement with the State Institutions gives us practically complete control of the situation. The assistance of the Indian Service representatives was pledged also. They are preparing to move the Indians who have large bands of sheep, back on the reservation.

"Among the distinguished visitors to this Monument was Mr. S. F. Stacher, Superintendent of the Eastern Navajo Agency, who visited us twice during the month. On March 26 and on April 6, he brought parties of friends with him.

"Several parties of Indian Service people have spent the day here with us. We are glad they feel inclined to make this their place of recreation. Their cooperation and excellent will is appreciated.

"April 9 was an interesting day, largely due to the party which the Paris family brought with them from Aztec. Johnwill is helping boost our attendance.

"April 10 was another busy and profitable day. We had a party of University of New Mexico Visitors which included Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Fisher and Paul Walter Jr. Also a party of U.S.G.S. men who staid well into the next day. In this party was Mr. Herman Stabler, Chief of the Conservation Division. Mr. Stabler offered several profitable suggestions upon the matter of erosion control and is going to send further information at an early date. His interest is gratifying.

"Mr. Edward Lawler, of the International News Service, was a visitor on the 11th and 12th of April. He apparently is commissioned to find points of interest which can be featured in a program of, "Buy American, see America and sell American", or some such slogan which, I believe, is sponsored by the Hearst newspapers. He seemed much impressed with the Chaco and it may mean that we will be featured by that bunch of newspapers."

#### CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Mr. Palmer comes up smiling like the cat that swallowed the canary. He reports as follows:

"April has been a satisfactory month from every angle. First on the list of pleasing things is that our attendance increased from 2284 for April, 1932 to 2927 for this month, making April the high month to date for this travel year by several hundred. This gain of 643, or over 28% is very gratifying and may be an indication that we have at least turned that much talked of corner around which prosperity has been lurking and that things are on the up-turn.

"These visitors came from 38 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and three foreign countries. 1,018, or 34% were from out of state, of which California furnished 177 or 50%; Illinois was second with 60 visitors; Texas third with 53 and Colorado fourth with 41. 835 cars carried the total visitors, an average of 3 1/2 visitors per car.

"These visitors were all personally contacted on 301 trips through the ruins of Compound A and the Casa Grande, and 255 museum lectures.

"Another high light of the month is the favorable publicity the Monument has had through local agencies. On the 18th, Major M. A. Strange, who conducts a regular travelogue four times weekly over Phoenix radio station KPHO, took as his subject, the Casa Grande. The Arizona Automobile Association devoted a page in its monthly magazine to a description of the wonders to be viewed at this Monument; the Arizona Republic is running a series of articles by Prof. John Murdock, Historian of Tempe State Teachers' College, in which the Casa Grande has been mentioned several times. All of these articles and talks have done much good in inducing folk to visit the Monument, in convincing them that the Monument is an asset to the State of Arizona, and that the National Park Service is doing a great work in preserving these landmarks for future generations.

"The Custodian delivered two addresses during the month on the Casa Grande National Monument as an asset to this community and the State; one to the Coolidge Chamber of Commerce and one to the Parent Teacher's District Convention held at Coolidge.

"On Easter Sunday, April 16th, the local churches of Coolidge, Florence and Casa Grande, held a sun-rise service on Compound B at the Monument. The personnel went on duty at 5.00 a.m. to park cars and direct visitors; 88 cars brought 326 visitors to the service. This was the second such service held and was much more successful than the first one at which only 125 were present. It will be made an annual event hereafter.

"The University of Arizona Archaeological class made their yearly visit to the Monument on the 7th. There were 48 in the class this year.

"25 members of the Sierra Club of California visited the Monument on the 16th.

"L.E. Peterson, of the Truscon Co., of Los Angeles, was here on the 20th. to apply a test of Truscon's weatherproofing material, Penetex. It had rained the previous day and the walls were not in condition for applying the material so the test has been postponed to a later date. Laboratory tests on small samples seem to be satisfactory, but we have several other materials that afterward failed when applied to the walls themselves.

"The weather has been unusually cool for April. The maximum temperature for the month was 93; mean maximum, 81.7; the minimum, 31; mean minimum 41.85; Mean temperature 61.78. There was .59 inch of precipitation; 24 days were clear; 3 part cloudy; and 3 cloudy.

"Ranger Ed Rogers, who has been temporarily stationed here, left on the 18th for Tumacacori National Monument, from where he will

leave May 2nd or 3rd for Bandelier National Monument. We will miss Ed exceedingly."

#### EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT.

A little past the middle of the month I had the following good report from Mr. Vogt:

"Dear Pink:

"Driving winds, day after day, and sometimes all night as well, have whipped us into a state of indecision and sadness.

"We had hoped that at least some moisture would come from such incessant punishment. We read of the snow on the White Mountains south of us, the heavy fall in the La Plattes to the north, and of that in the San Francisco Peaks near Flagstaff. All we get here is the bitter cold lashing of the dust laden wind.

"All this has a great deal to do with Park Service travel. Where usually in April we have daily visitors with heavier attendance on Sundays, especially Easter; now no one ventures out.

"The closing of the First National Bank at Gallup and now the appointment of a conservator of the First National Bank of Albuquerque, heretofore considered as the Gibraltar bank of the state, has thrown a gloom over the whole State, a sort of pinch of financial hunger which discourages travel to trips of greatest need.

"Early in the month I had out one party of some thirty pupils of the Ramah School 7th and 8th grades for a day at the Monument. Notes were taken by many and themes were written afterward on what they heard and saw. Some seven of the boys, including my own, climbed the prehistoric hand and foot trail up the sheer cliff near the rincon, -- a dangerous climb which made us all uneasy.

"The copies of President Hoover's and Secretary Wilbur's letters were duly received, read, appreciated, and forwarded to Mr. Julian at Chaco Canyon.

"The book on Wild Flowers at Rocky Mountain National Park, is a treasured volume.

"A change in State Highway Engineers from Mr. Eccles to Mr. Glen Macey will help our road chances, we believe.

"Gallup has organized a Chamber of Commerce. Through this new organization, which apparently combines all Clubs, parties, and factions, we are expecting more results in road matters. I think Custodian Julian's hot-chile talks and letters have helped greatly to make Gallup business men realize the importance of unified action on roads leading to points of world unique interest.

"Coyotes are right now at their meanest period, killing pregnant ewes to carry away unborn lambs to their dens of puppies.

"An unusual number of Badgers and Porcupines have been seen and on our big lake at Atarque are 88 white pelicans, numerous herons and hundreds of ducks and small water fowl.

"Dry land farmers are about done plowing and planting. Cattle men report many new calves and sheep men are getting ready for lambing.

"The range is drying out and unless moisture comes as a final benediction from these incessant winds, the lambing results

among the million and a half Navajo sheep, the thirty some thousand Zuni sheep, as well as in our own flocks, will not be as good as expected a month ago.

"I am employing about 30 Navajos and Zunis during May, the lambing month. A recent tour through the timbered recesses of the Navajo grazing areas near us shows considerable poverty in clothes, no route suffering but an alarm over water conditions for their sheep and horses; lakes mostly dried out, with some frantic and pretty crude water well digging going on in some of the Canyons where water may be developed and may not.

"There has been no damage at El Marro except what the wind does to those badly eroded places near the point of the cliff.

Don Salvos,

Even 2. Vogt.

"P.S. I have written this by hand in St. Mary's Hospital at Gallup where I am spending the day with Mrs. Vogt, who, during the night suddenly developed a badly infected finger from a slight needle cut. We left the ranch at 4:30 a.m., leaving our four children asleep and drove into Gallup, arriving here just as the sun was trying to light up the red cliffs to the east. A surgeon has opened the finger and we were stopped a fast travelling streptococcal \* infection which will keep her here for several days.

\* Sheepherder spelling"

In a letter which comes to hand as I write this, E.Z. speaks indirectly of Mrs. Vogt's being at the ranch, so we will sincerely hope that, however it may be spelled, her infection is very much better.

#### GRAN QUIVIRA NATIONAL MONUMENT.

I have the following report from Mr. Smith:

"Dear Boss:

For the month ending April 30, 1933, we have registered 246 visitors who entered the Monument in 68 cars. The weather conditions have been fair and travel has begun to mend.

"We began repairs to the Mission walls on April 6th but shortage of funds prevented us from working but a short while as we only had \$50 for this purpose and scaffolding to purchase out of this sum. The work we did greatly improved the appearance of the walls. We began on the south wall of the Mission in the refectory, building up a little above the places for the vigas which formed the roof of that room.

"As all who have seen the Mission will remember, there are two places in the south wall near the east end of the Mission which are much lower than the average height of the wall. In the one to the west we found what appeared to be a window. On one side of the wall it was plainly discernable and would be a few feet ahead of the choir loft and above it. Directly above the partition wall between the Refectory and the room we have roofed for a museum, there is another depression in the walls which appears to have been a window but as this portion of the wall is in a bad state it is impossible to

tell for certain whether this was caused by a window or not. The one we are sure of slopes from the outside of the wall toward the inside which would enable them to obtain more light with less space.

"If this wall could be brought up to a height sufficient to replace these windows and the vigas replaced over the refractory, it would give the visitor an impression of the grandeur that was once to be seen here.

"Mr. Huey hasn't begun drilling here yet. He has the hole dug to drive casing but hasn't spudded in yet.

"The treasure seekers have not yet returned to their diggings as they said they would when they left."

#### MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Mr. Jackson reports under date of April 26, as follows:

"Dear Pink:

"By actual count we had 1350 visitors for the month, while only about 464 names appeared on the register book, this being the second month that only about one third of the visitors to the Monument climbed up the ladders to the Castle.

"We had 32 members of the Sierra Club of Los Angeles with us during the month and they proved to be a very interesting bunch; we hope they see fit to pay us another visit. We told them of the wonders of the Casa Grande Ruins and I rather imagine that at least a part of them showed up there.

"Dr. Byron Cummings, Director of the State Museum and head of the School of Archaeology at the University of Arizona, paid a six day visit to the Verde Valley for the purpose of investigating the archaeology of this district, and made our station his base of operations. He visited a number of the large pre-historic pueblo ruins within a radius of 15 miles from the Castle, accompanied by Howard Wingfield, of Camp Verde, as guide, and my son, Earl Jackson who is studying under him. On examination of structures mostly from surface indications and study of pot sherds, Dr. Cummings made some very interesting and worth while conclusions. At a ruin near the mouth of Clear Creek, he believes he has found either a kiva or a sunken ceremonial chamber of like nature. This point is very significant as no kivas have yet been found south of the Mogollon rim. They seemed to have belonged to the northern cultures of the Little Colorado and the San Juan.

"On the Calkins ranch, south east of Camp Verde, Dr. Cummings found definite evidence of Pit House structure which makes a considerably earlier date of occupation of the Verde Valley than had previously been supposed; dating back to possibly the time of Christ. These structures present definite early cultural linkage with the aboriginal inhabitants of the Gila Valley to the South.

"Considerable pottery was found at various sites indicating early pueblo or Pueblo I period as well as Late Pueblo or Pueblo III sherds. Dr. Cummings believes in a probable indigenous source of one type of Black on White pottery. Excellent well fired pottery was made of native clays. There is also considerable northern trade pottery of late date and possible trade relations with Tonto Basin are evident. Needless to say that we enjoyed Dr. Cummings's visit

and that it was educational, - and I believe that you will agree that we could stand a lot of that.

"Engineer Attwell and his crew finished their work here and headed for the coast. We think Walt is a real engineer and that he carried out the instructions faithfully. On leaving he told us he would likely be back in July, so we will stand by, ready to make a Paul Revere ride in case he comes back with instructions to put a coat of green paint on the outer walls of the Castle."

Walt Attwell, by the way, has sent in a report of his work at the Castle, giving some interesting details. Here it is:

"Dear Mr. Pinkley:

The general plan for handling tourist traffic at Montezuma Castle National Monument contemplates giving the lecture at the foot of the cliff in order to reach more people and reduce the amount of traffic in the ruins. This traffic in the building was reaching such a volume that it had a detrimental value.

"By giving the lecture at the foot of the cliff, the amount of traffic in the ruins is greatly decreased. This necessitated the moving of the parking area so the cars could not reach the area adjacent to the foot of the cliff and at the same time accomplishes the Park Service principle of removing the 'modern' from the immediate vicinity of the ruins.

"The construction of this parking area was commenced on Feb. 21 and completed April 17 at a cost of \$4,855, or 9% of the allotment. The cost is broken up into - Labor \$3,256.27 and material, \$1,598.73. The labor is further segregated as:

Camp Verde, 40 laborers, come with teams, averaging	\$32.96
Cottonwood, Cornville, 56 laborers	" 19.54
Clemenceau, 2 laborers	" 16.50
Rim Rock, 1 laborer	" 26.12
Prescott, 1 tractor operator	" 190.63
Park Service personnel, foreman, masons, etc	" 137.57
or 103 men averaging \$31.01 each	
Camp Verde crew included 2 Indians averaging	24.67

"The material was purchased locally with the exception of culvert pipe. The nearest pipe market was Phoenix, 125 miles. A summary of material purchased by towns is:

Camp Verde	\$304.55
Cottonwood	632.62
Clarkdale	170.58
Phoenix	490.98

"This project has placed nearly \$6,000 in circulation in the immediate vicinity of Montezuma Castle within 50 days. It should have greatly relieved the tension of the depression there.

"This parking area has been greatly needed for several years. It not only adds much in orderly parking and convenience but in neatness of appearance. It gives a 'Government owned' appearance to the place. Much favorable comment from local persons and tourists proves that the new location is being favorably accepted."

I might say, incidentally, that in a later letter from Mr. Burney, one phrase about this parking ground runs as follows: "This area shows up well and no doubt will be the syzygy of the general development plan." In a footnote, however, he disclaims the scrambled letters and says Walt Attwell did it, which, we take it, shows what kind of 3,2 they put on the market over in San Francisco. The word is in the dictionary all right but we still doubt if we ought to use it in mixed company.

#### NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT.

I have a report from Mr. Wetherill under date of the 15th, which runs as follows:

"Dear Frank: I am writing this from Kitsil ruins where we are at work on the trail. We find the trail in bad shape after the winter storms. I think we can greatly improve it in the time we have to work. I have only two Navajos with me just now, but will have Dr. Enock's boys with me later. I got supplies for our work from Keith Warren and told him to send the bill in to you. I also got an axe and two shovels. I had all the rest of the tools and equipment.

"I would like very much to have you come in while I am here. Mr. Jack Belmer, the Superintendent from Tuba, may be here to visit the Ruins. Mr. Belmer is our new Agent and appears to be a fine man. We can get cooperation from him that we have never had before. He is very much interested in the Navajo National Monument and in the Navajo Indians. He will do what he can to help our prospective National Park along.

"Hoping to see you here, or if you cannot come, send in one of your men, with best regards, I am

Yours truly,  
John Wetherill."

#### PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The following is the report of Superintendent Smith to you which will be of interest to all the Southwestern Monument folks and is here reproduced on that account.

"Dear Mr. Director:

Following is the narrative report for the monthly period including April 27, 1933.

"Conditions are fair in the Petrified Forest National Monument, although the travel is not what is expected according to last year's travel and considering the fact that we now have an excellent road connection with U.S. Highway 66 and of course, the fine bridge over the Puerco River. Much of this decrease is probably due to bad weather and high winds which deter people from leaving Highway 66. Also a great deal of the travel at this time of the year is east bound and we have no way of contacting this east bound travel before it gets to the Painted Desert Section of the Monument.

"The weather for the month has been variable, nice warm days for a short period, shifting to several days of wintery character and very high winds. An inch of snow was on the ground on the morning of April 19th. Highest temperature recorded was 76 on the 3rd and the lowest was 20 on the 6th. 22 clear days, 5 part cloudy and 4 cloudy.

"All work, including administrative, has been kept up to date and the road has been well maintained and is in first class condition. The monument has been periodically inspected by the Superintendent and no field representatives of the National Park Service have visited the Monument. However, Mr. Dunn, of the Field Headquarters, in San Francisco and Mrs. Dunn, with their baby, stopped in for a few hours on the 26th, on their way from Rocky Mountain National Park.

"During the month a publicity bulletin was gotten out, entitled: 'Two Hours in the Petrified Forest National Monument.' This was in the nature of a mimeographed pamphlet with several illustrations showing points of interest along the Monument highway and contains a log of the road. Two issues of these were made, one reading north and the other south. As it is evident that we shall not be able to give any specialized field attention to the tourist, it is felt that if one of these can be handed to each car entering the Monument, either east or west bound, it will enable the traveler to get a great deal more out of the trip for himself than he otherwise would. These pamphlets have been enthusiastically received by the tourists and on checking out, the occupants of the cars many times have asked the ranger if they can keep them, saying that they wanted to take them home as a souvenir of the trip, and for the other members of their family to read.

"Construction of a sewage disposal plant was completed April 10. This was constructed in accordance with approved plans furnished by Mr. H. B. Hannon of the U.S. Public Health Service. However, these plans were revised somewhat in order to more nearly come within our funds with the approval of Mr. Hannon. For one thing, the catchment tank was constructed of redwood planks instead of reinforced concrete as originally planned. Chas. S. Fisk was designated foreman of construction.

"A small band of Antelope has been seen several times a short distance south of the Checking Station on U.S. 260.

"As stated, there was a slight decrease in the travel through the Monument, but the registration at the Painted Desert Section was highly satisfactory. A tabulation of the travel follows:

"For the month, Petrified Forest Section, cars,	1620	People	4610
Previously reported - - - - -	5484		15681
Total to date - - - - -	7104		20261
"For the month, Painted Desert Section cars,	3112	"	9294
Previously reported - - - - -	5930		19679
Total to date - - - - -	9042		28973
"Grand Total for April- - - - -	4732		13904
Grand Total to date - - - - -	16146		49234
Last year, same date - - - - -			5868

"The State organization of the Lions Club held a convention in Winslow, Arizona, commencing on the 21st, and about 45 came to the Petrified Forest on that date. After lunch they listened to a lecture by the Superintendent and were conducted through the Monument.

"Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Fenton were in the Monument on the 22nd and 23rd. Carrol Lane Fenton, Ph.D., of West Liberty, Iowa, is associate editor of the West American Midland Naturalist, published by the University of Notre Dame. Dr. Fenton has been lecturing at the University of California at Berkeley. He was very much interested in the Petrified Forest National Monument and said that, instead of two days here, he would rather have had two weeks. He also stated that he was going to come again as soon as possible. Among other visitors were Dr. C. H. Mayo, surgeon, of Rochester, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bellamy, movie stars; Mr. George I. Collins, Grand Canyon, and Miss Gertrude Harvey, of Washington, D. C.

"I wish to report the death, in a shocking airplane accident, of a very good friend of the National Park Service, Mr. Carrel Giragi, co-publisher of the Winslow Mail, which was, up until a few months ago, the Winslow Daily Mail. Mr. Giragi started for Phoenix on the morning of the 17th, and apparently crashed within a short time of leaving Winslow. A State wide search was instituted but the plane was not found until Sunday, the 23rd. The plane apparently crashed burst into flames, and the bodies of Mr. Giragi and his pilot were largely consumed. Mr. Giragi was a very public spirited man and during our sojourn here at the Petrified Forest for nearly four years he had cooperated with the National Park Service to the fullest extent.

Respectfully submitted,  
Charles J. Smith,  
Superintendent."

#### PIPE SPRINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The following report is from Mr. Heaton under date of April 24:

"I will begin my report for the month of April with the account of turning the water over to the Indian Service.

"On April 4 Mr. Haniron, with eight Indians, came down and commenced the digging of a trench for the pipe line and the next day they got it in and told us they were ready for the water. I let the ponds fill up but no water would go through the pipe and they had to dig up about half of it to find the trouble. They found that they did not get the overflow pipe set over the hole in the main pipe line and that delayed them in getting the water. It was not till the 19th that the first water ran through the pipe and now there are several leaks that they don't seem to be able to stop. The water is beginning to seep through the reservoir banks and get the road muddy.

"Albert Frank and Ray Mose, two young Indians with their wives, have moved here and are making their home just south of the Monument. They are going to do some farming with the water that comes from the Pipe Spring.

"On March 26 the fly-catcher family returned from their winter home in the southern part of the State, and have been busy every day getting their old home in shape to raise their family this year. This is the seventh year that the flycatchers have used the old Fort for their nest and the rearing of their young.

"We have several families of English Sparrows nesting in the Fort and outer buildings this spring. Also we have a family of Bumble Bees in a rafter of the upper house.

"There has been all kinds of weather this month. The first part was warm and brought up the weeds; then it took a change for the colder and on the 19th we had two inches of snow and the next night nearly a quarter of an inch of ice. It has only been the last three days that have seemed like spring. It is reported that most of the fruit has been frozen or winter killed. The trees here at Pipe Spring are sure slow in leafing out. The poplars are just getting green; the Elm, Silver leaf Cottonwood, Plum and others look as if they would be two or three weeks yet before they were leafed out.

"Our travel this month amounts to about 160 coming from the nearby states and from Illinois, Kansas, Texas and Nebraska. In talking with a gentleman from Kansas about the settlement of the West and the Mormon people with their leader, Brigham Young, he said just before he got into his car: "Do you know that if we had a Brigham Young at the head of this Nation today, this depression would be history!" I answered him by saying: "Maybe we have, who can tell?"

"In reading the reports of the other Monuments and the sketches regarding construction and history, all of which I enjoy very much and I get to wishing that I could get away to see them for I know that they are interesting. But did you ever stop to think that Pipe Spring National Monument is the only Monument created in honor of the sturdy men and women who conquered our great Western America. All the rest of the Monuments deal with things beginning back hundreds of years ago, all of which have been preserved for us to study and enjoy; to let our minds wander back and try to picture just what took place and what caused these places to be to be which have been set aside as National Monuments. So I think it is no more than right that we have one or more Monuments created to the memory of the pioneers who gave their all that we might enjoy things they did not dream of."

#### TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT.

I have the following letter from Mr. Boundey, dated April 28:

"We had 1724 visitors for April.

"The month has been unusually cold and there has been lots of wind.

"Since last month's report, Engineer Goodwin has finished the parking place and it is a big addition to the Monument, creating a great deal of favorable comment.

"I spent ten days the latter part of the month on a trip to the coast. I did not get warm from the time I left until I returned and I traveled for half a day in the vicinity of Riverside in two inches of snow. California is a wonderful State -- viewed from Arizona.

"The deck on the tower supporting our water tank collapsed, causing considerable repair to the tank, but is now back in good repair again.

"I am very sorry to have missed Bob Rose and Dr. Russell on their visit to Tumacacori.

"Ranger Rogers and wife, who looked after the Monument during my absence leave tomorrow for Bandelier."

## WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Quite frankly, we are lifting bodily and article on Wupatki, the Tall House, from the current number of Museum Notes of the Museum of Northern Arizona. The article itself is so well worth while that we want to put it in our files in this manner for permanent reference, and the work that the Museum of Northern Arizona will do there this summer under its permit, will bring the monument into prominence among those under our charge in the Southwest.

"Wupatki is unique. For almost a hundred yards along a red sandstone outcrop extend the partially collapsed walls of dwellings. Behind rises a tall, black mesa with stunted junipers peeping over the rim. Before spreads the painted desert in soft reds and greens. Few sites in the Southwest have such a glorious setting. Wupatki is unique because, for a ruin in the open, exposed to the weather for over seven hundred years, it is remarkable well preserved. In its rooms and trash piles perishable material such as wooden beams, bits of textiles and wooden objects are nearly as well preserved as if they had been buried in a dry cave.

"Wupatki lies thirty-five miles northeast of Flagstaff in the red rock country called the Wupatki basin. It is a region of low mesas and shallow canyons carved out of red sandstones and shales of the Moencopi formation, and half buried in black volcanic sands. Several miles east the muddy Little Colorado River ripples over the surface of a lava flow which forms the Black Falls. To the west lies an escarpment formed of an outlying lava flow of the great San Francisco Mountain volcanic field. About 5000 feet above sea level, this region is treeless and almost bare of vegetation. Dunes of black volcanic sand support clumps of grayish-green Chihuise bushes. This sand was ejected some twelve hundred years ago from a volcano called Sunset Crater which lies about thirteen miles to the southwest. It was in this region of little rainfall that the ancient Wupatkians lived.

"Wupatki is unusually well preserved for a site in the open. Some walls are standing three stories high; they were once much higher. Archaeologists estimate that the building once contained from seventy-five to one hundred rooms. Only a small number of these are now visible above the surface. The fallen walls of red sandstone and other debris form a mound of considerable depth hiding the room outlines. Hidden under the fallen walls some of the history of northern Arizona await, the trowel and whisk of the trained archaeologist. The spade and pick of the pot hunter and relic seeker have destroyed much of the evidence out of which the early history of our State is being compiled. The evidence, once destroyed, can never be regained. It behoves those who are interested in our ancient history to finance the trained archaeologist and discourage the destructive pot hunters.

"A hundred yards north of Wupatki, on the valley floor, lies a large reservoir with masonry walls. Four other bowls, not so well preserved, are known in the region about Flagstaff. It is assumed that this is a rainfall catch basin, but it may have been a well such as the Hopis now build. The spade of the archaeologist will settle this point. West of the ruins, surrounded by tall weeds, lies the old Wupatki spring, which probably furnished the main water supply for the pueblo.

"White men first saw Wupatki in 1851, when Lieutenant Sitgreaves, of the U.S. expedition to explore the Little Colorado Valley passed this way. A good picture of Wupatki appears in his report. Fortunately Wupatki lies in a region remote from travel. Great dunes of black volcanic sand make its approach difficult even with horse drawn vehicles, so until a few years ago the ruins was little visited. Then the U.S. Forest Service built a passable road to the ruins, which has made it accessible to motor travel.

"In the 1880's C.M.Schulz, a pioneer sheep man, is said to have cleared out a room or two in the ruin to provide shelter for his herders. It is said also, that he built, as a shelter for his sheep, the wall that joins the two ruins.

"Wupatki early felt the spade of the pot hunter. In the early 1890's the late Ben Doney, the veteran prospector, made a notable collection from the ruin. It is reported also that one of the large curio dealers employed some Mexicans one winter to collect material. In 1900, guided by Ben Doney, Dr. Fewkes visited the ruins, and described them briefly in three publications. The subject matter in all three are the same. In 1924, through the efforts of Mr. J. C. Clarke of Flagstaff, and the author, President Coolidge set aside the ruins as the Wupatki National Monument which is administered under the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior. For many years Mr. J. C. Clarke was Custodian of the National Monument. It was a dollar a year job but one in which he took a great interest up to the time of his death in 1932. Mr. Clarke placed the articles which he found in the ruins in the Museum of Northern Arizona at Flagstaff, of which he was a life member and trustee. There they can now be seen.

"In 1937 the Museum of Northern Arizona received a permit from the Secretary of the Interior to excavate and restore parts of the ruins. The work has been begun. Archaeology nowadays is a highly technical science. It does not consist, as many believe of digging for relics, and putting them in a museum. It is a study of history. Everything must be studied, remains of bones, pottery fragments, and even bits of wood and charcoal. The latter must be painstakingly preserved so that the tree rings can be studied. By the tree ring methods Dr. A. E. Douglass and his students have made the prehistory of the Southwest into history. We know that Wupatki was occupied in the eleven and twelve hundreds, A.D.

"In the Hopi legends of the Hopi Snake Clan at Walpi a site called Wukoki, or the Big House, plays a prominent part. It was the stopping place of the clan on their long trek from Tokonabá, near Navajo Mountain, to the Hopi mesas. Dr. Fewkes considered Wupatki to be the Wukoki of the legends. So that as it may, the Hopis have long called the ruin Wupakikuh which means Tall House Ruins. This has been corrupted into Wupatki and gives the name to the National Monument. Thus far the Museum of Northern Arizona has been unable to find a Hopi legend connected with this site, although a Hopi informant reported that it was the traditional stopping place of the Parrot Clan of the Zuni Indians on their way from the Grand Canyon to the Zuni Valley in New Mexico.

Mr. Fewkes, after his visit in 1900, states that he saw in Ben

Doney's house a large collection of objects that the prospector had recovered from Wupatki. Dr. Fewkes records: (22nd. An. Rept., B.A.E.)

'One of the most instructive objects is the dessicated body of an infant wrapped in coarse cotton cloth . . . This bundle was encased in three small cotton kilts which were later washed and found to be as good as new. At the foot of the infant was a dessicated parrot (?), some of the brilliant plumage of which is still to be seen. This bird has a prayer-stick tied to one leg, which would make reasonable the belief that it was a ceremonial object. Another interesting specimen in the Doney collection is the dried body of a dog which was found in one of the deep clefts of the rock near one of the ruins. This dog has a head similar to that found by the writer in the Chaves Pass ruin in 1896. There are also several fragments of beautiful cotton cloth and netting. Some of the specimens are embroidered others are painted with circles and other geometric designs. A heavy wooden club, several planting sticks, and other wooden objects, are to be seen in Mr. Doney's collection. There are also many cigarette canes, some with woven handles, as well as seeds of cotton, squash, gourd and corn, and many objects of shell, as tinklers, ornaments, rings and bracelets. One of the best Haliotis shells which I have ever seen from a ruin was found in one of the graves.

'There are also many large turquoise ornaments, some an inch or an inch and a half square. The many metates are made of lava, and are deeply worn as if from long use. The copper bell from a grave is a remarkable specimen. It has the same form as the bells from Arizona ruins which I have elsewhere described, but on one side are ridges indicating eyes, nose and mouth, apparantly made of strips of metal soldered or brazed to the surface. It is not believed that this bell was the product of the former occupants of these now-ruined structures; more probably it was obtained by them through barter.'

"The people of Wupatki were skilled in arts and crafts. In the Clarke collection in the Museum of Northern Arizona can be seen many objects taken from Wupatki. Yucca needles, a wooden cradle board, a wooden dipper, pottery, textiles and ornaments.

"You may ask, who were these Wupatkians? They were American Indians. Their heads were round and flattened behind because as babies they were strapped to a hard cradle board. They belong to a culture level which archaeologists have called Pueblo III. This means that the men were farmers, who grew corn, cotton, beans, squash; that they spun cotton to make excellent textiles; that the women made fine pottery; that they built communal masonry dwellings, associated with which was a kiva or ceremonial room. This was also used by the men as a club room or a lodge.

"The blood of the ancient Wupatkians probably flows in the veins of modern Hopis who inherited their culture. The ancestors of the Wupatkians dwelt in pit-earthlodges in the San Francisco Mountains. The site was probably abandoned because of various reasons -- one of which may have been due to the growing dessication of the country."

Harold S. Colton.

The following Bibliography is appended to Dr. Colton's report and should be made a part of the record here:

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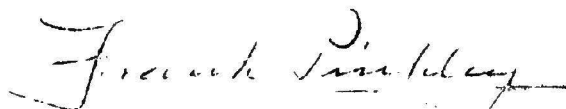
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This completes the report for the month of April on the conditions among the Southwestern Monuments.

IN GENERAL I believe the traffic is moving a little freer on the main lines and we may look for a general increase in the travel during the summer months at the easily accessible monuments; but I very much doubt if the people who will be on the road will have enough extra funds to make many side trips, so those Monuments which are off the through roads are not likely to show an increase over last year.

The weather, as shown by these reports, is from two to three weeks late pretty well all over the district.

Cordially,



Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATUS OF PERSONNEL

Western Monuments

National Park for the Month of APR -- 1933

	This Month		This Month Last Year	
	Appointed	Non-Appointed	Appointed	Non-Appointed
Employees beginning of month	23	6	22	0
of additions	2	89	0	20
	25	95	22	20
of separations	2	94	0	20
of employees close of month	23	1	22	0
of promotions during month	0	0	0	0
te amount of annual leave taken	0	0	0	0
te amount of sick leave taken	50	0	0	0
te amount of leave without pay	0	0	0	0

MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

MONTEZUMA CASTLE, situated in a cliff recess about 80 feet above the banks of Beaver Creek, is the best preserved cliff dwelling in the Southwest. Its location in the face of an almost vertical cliff face makes it conform naturally to the popular conception of a dwelling of this kind. A great overhanging ledge of limestone provides shelter which has kept the Castle and its archeological materials in a fine state of preservation.

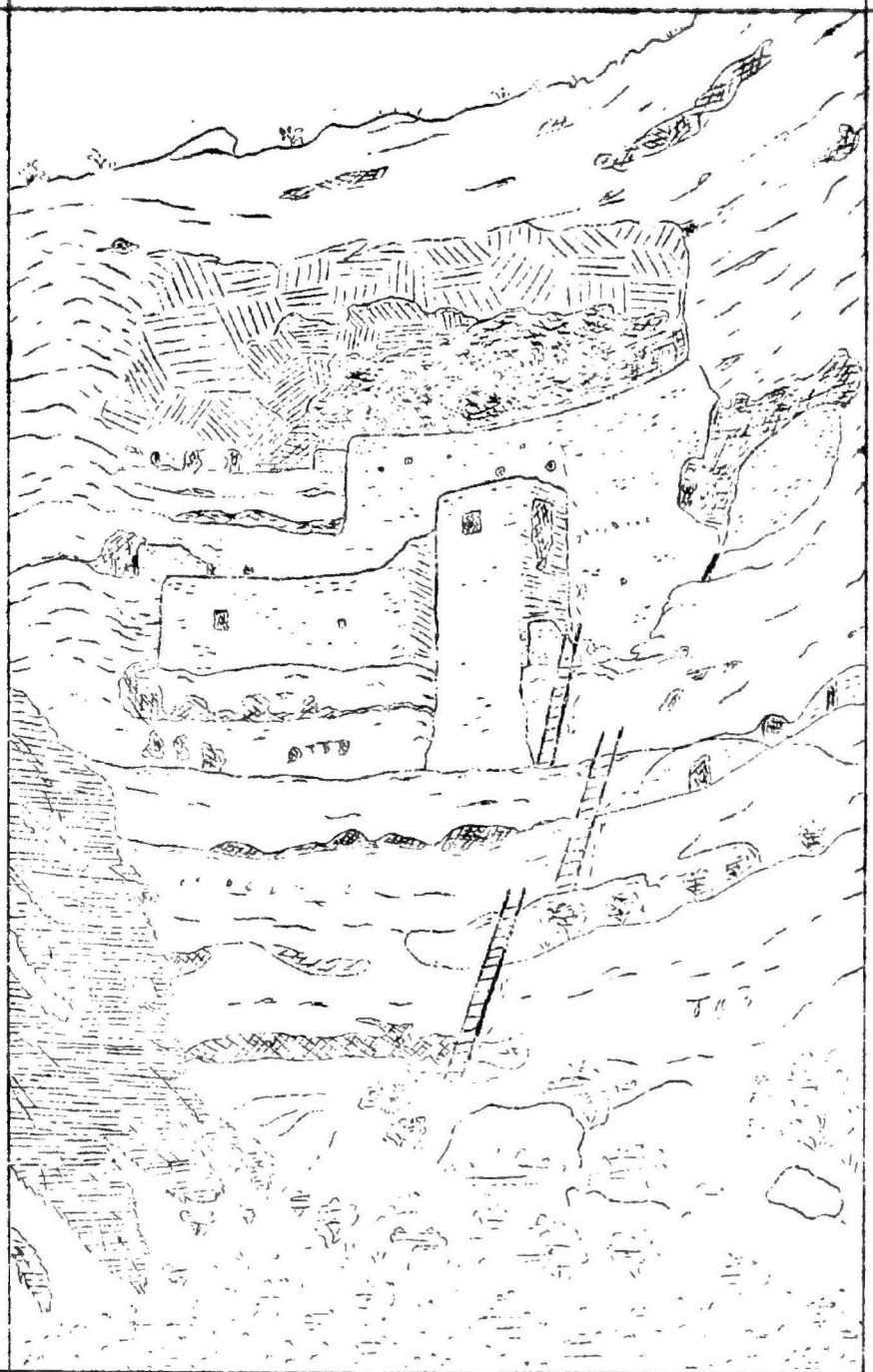
Centuries ago, some chieftan and his band must have rounded the bend in Beaver Creek, sighted this gloomy cliff recess, and here halted to build a dwelling in a place easily defended against the raids of fierce, nomadic enemies. Doubtless the limited patches of land along the meandering stream below were brought under cultivation with the use of wood and stone implements.

Excavations have resulted in finding shell, turquoise and bone objects including bracelets, pendants, awls, scrapers, daggers and other artifacts. Cotton cloth, seeds, sandals of hide and yucca fibre, stone implements and pottery, and even skulls and desiccated bodies have been found in the dry dirt and sand floors of the dwelling. Large timbers, most of them sycamore, were cut with stone axes, lugged up the steep cliff face and used as beams in the structure. The ceilings, some of them almost intact beams and walls were smoke blackened while in the various rooms are found places where fires were built. Certain small holes in the outside walls, particularly in the upper part of the upper part of the structure, seem to have been designed as loopholes since they are so located as to have made possible the training of arrows upon strategic points below and on the ledge above where enemies might have tried to reach during times of attack.

Based upon meagre correlations and comparisons between cultural materials found in Montezuma Castle and those found in other ruins the dates of which are known, the period of construction of the Castle is placed between 600 to 800 years ago and its abandonment from 450 to 550 years ago. At least three stages of construction are shown indicating that the dwelling was not all built at one time. Different methods of construction are even used in the various rooms as is shown in plastering, ceiling construction, wall and door types. The building was doubtless a communal dwelling in which each family or clan unit erecting its own rooms according to its own plan as on structural details.

Upon the advent of the white man the cliff dwelling had long since been abandoned. No traditions concerning its inhabitants exist among the tribes who lived nearby as they also did in prehistoric times. Frequent attacks by outside enemies probably drove these resourceful and industrious cliff dwellers to the northward. Similarities in artifacts, more especially pottery, indicate that the Montezuma Castle inhabitants built and occupied dwellings in the vicinity of Flagstaff, later migrating farther north where today their descendants are represented among the Hopis.

(R.H.R.).



MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

