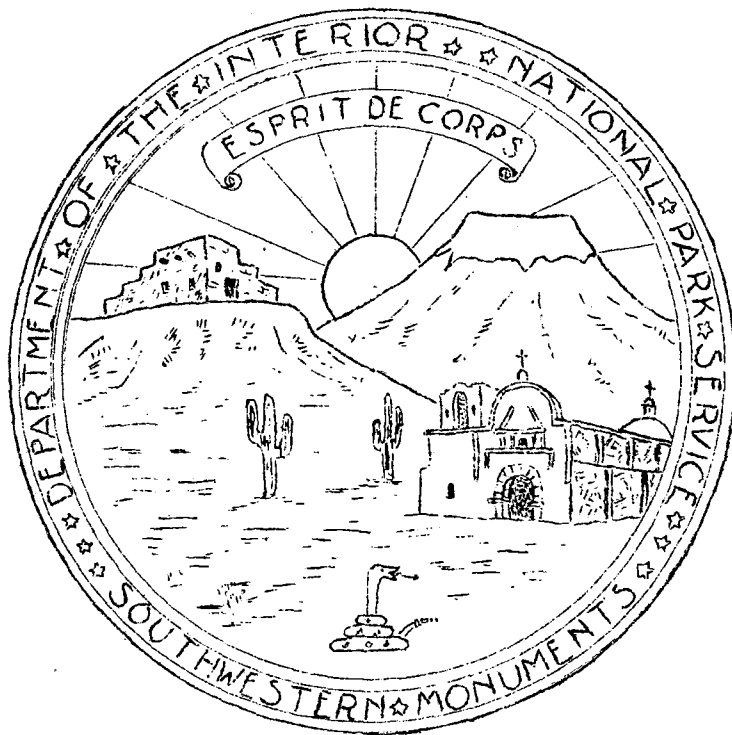


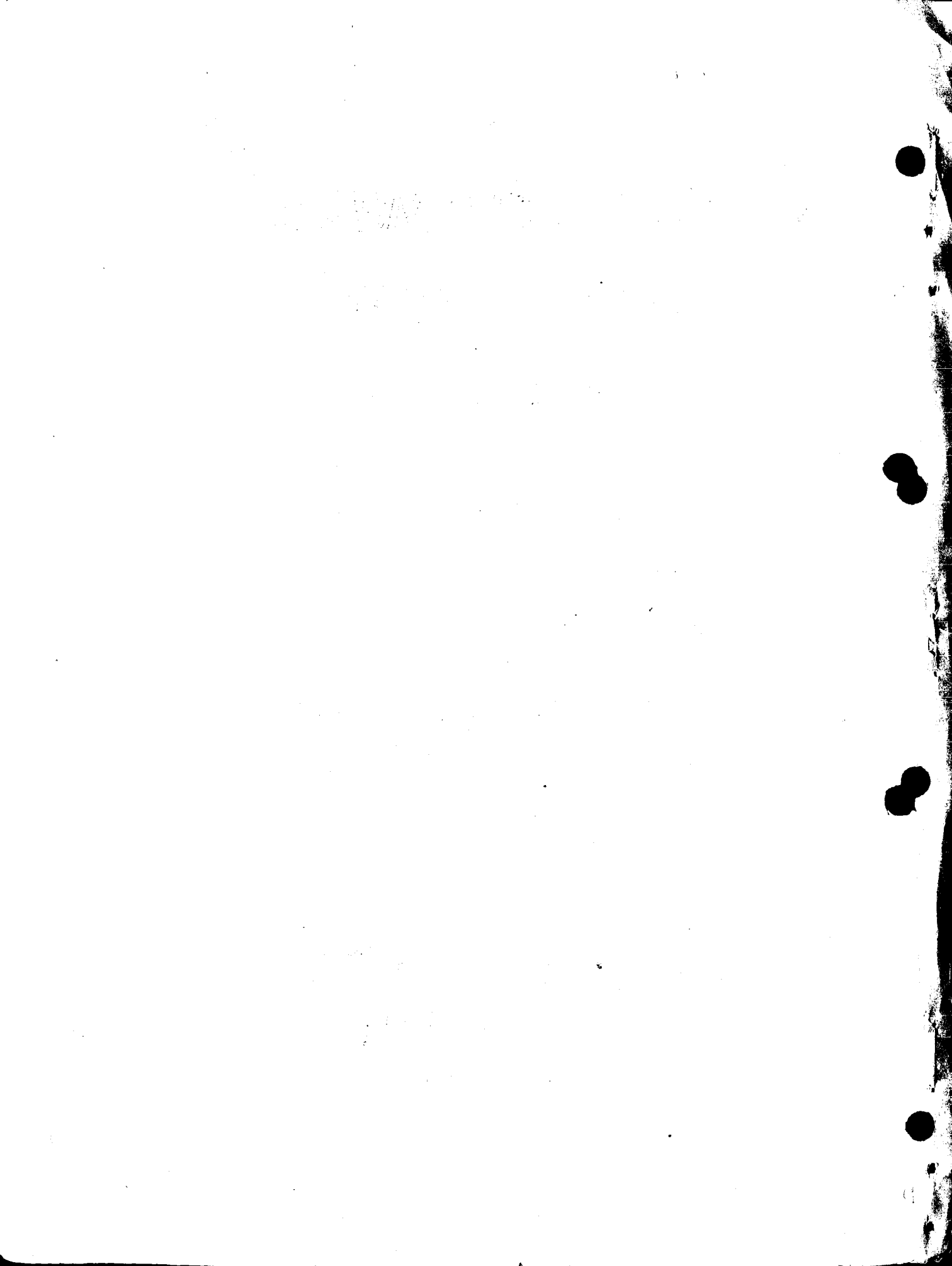
# SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS MONTHLY REPORT

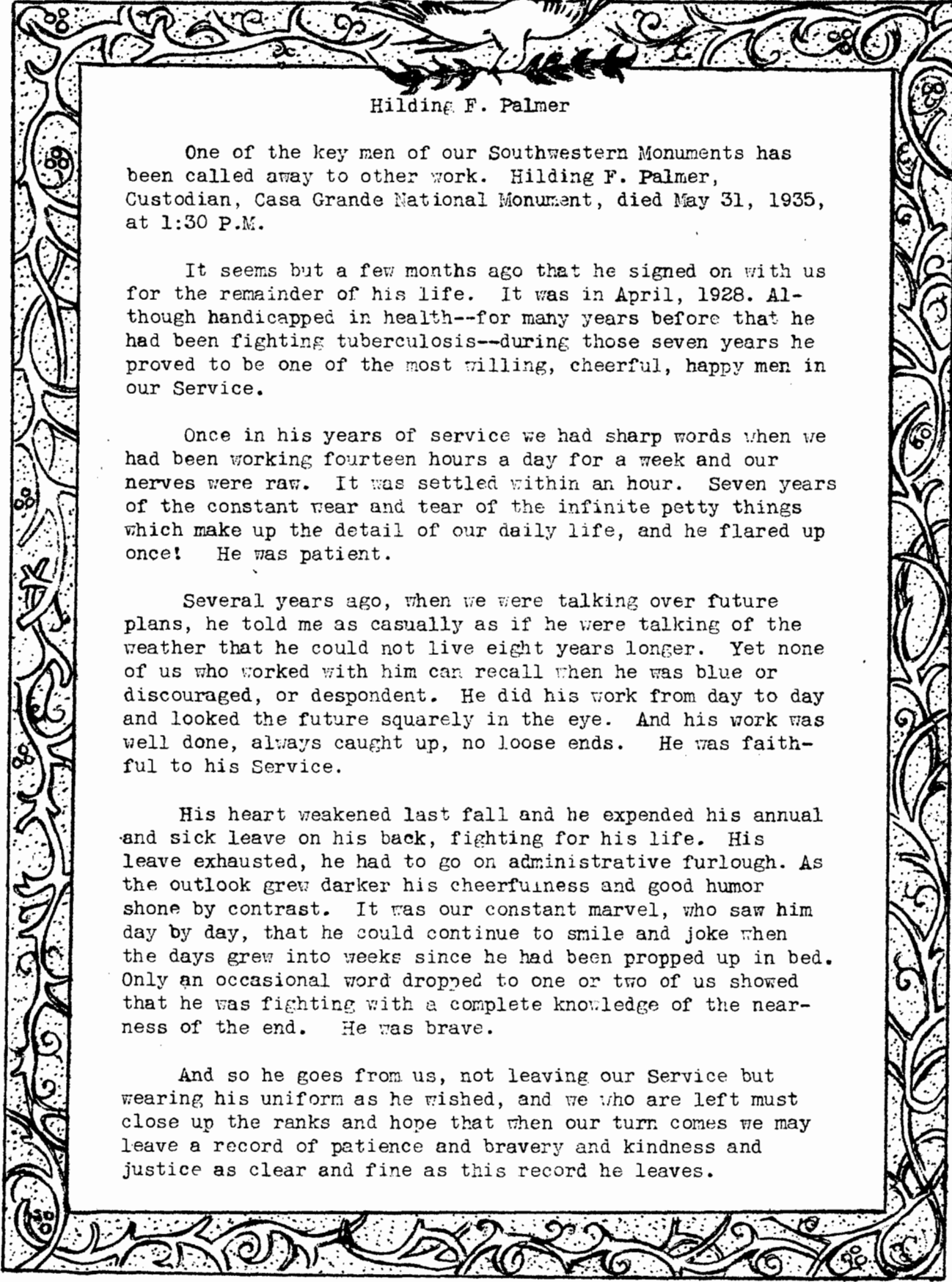
MAY 1935



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK  
SERVICE

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





Hilding F. Palmer

One of the key men of our Southwestern Monuments has been called away to other work. Hilding F. Palmer, Custodian, Casa Grande National Monument, died May 31, 1935, at 1:30 P.M.

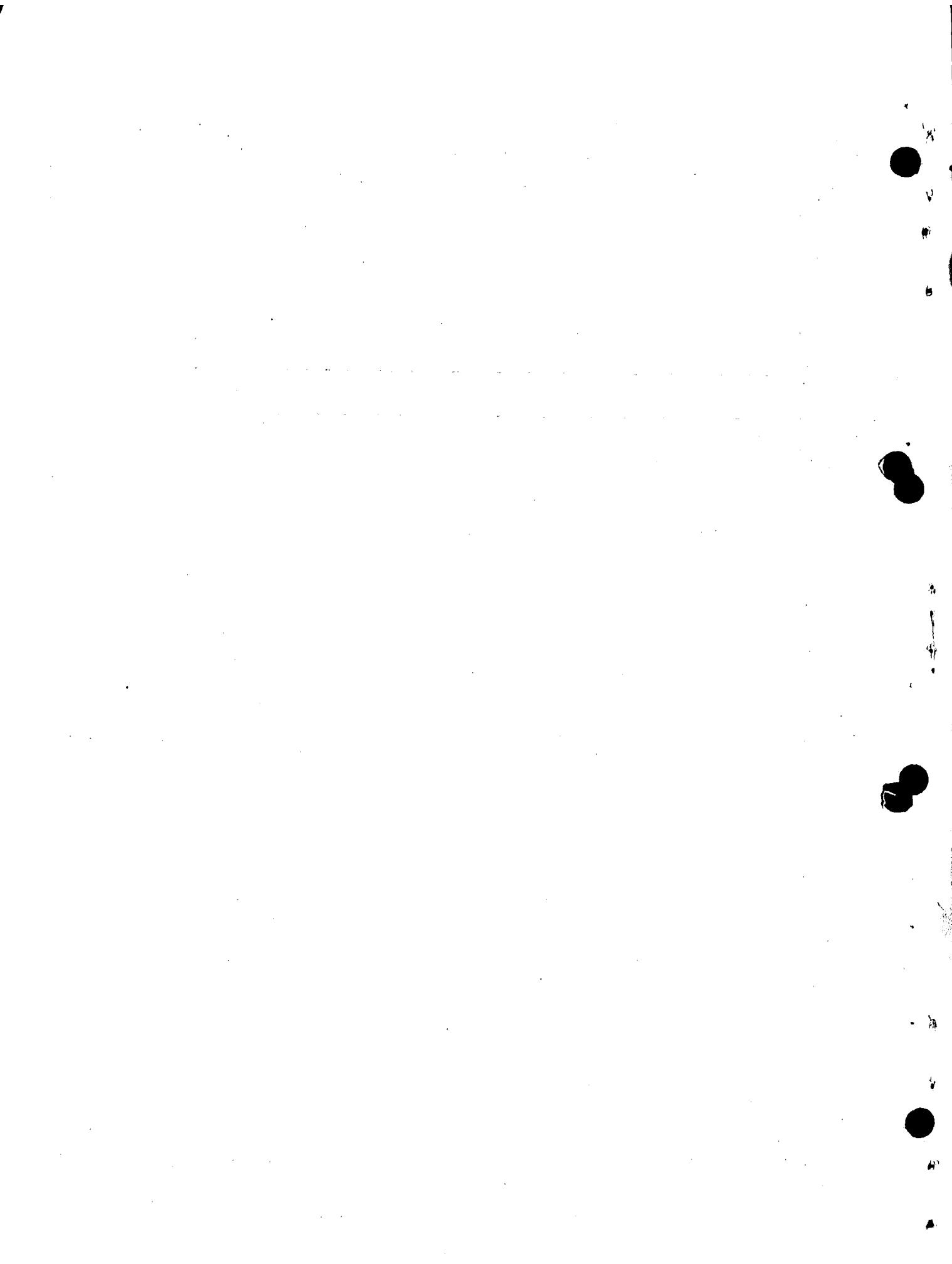
It seems but a few months ago that he signed on with us for the remainder of his life. It was in April, 1928. Although handicapped in health--for many years before that he had been fighting tuberculosis--during those seven years he proved to be one of the most willing, cheerful, happy men in our Service.

Once in his years of service we had sharp words when we had been working fourteen hours a day for a week and our nerves were raw. It was settled within an hour. Seven years of the constant wear and tear of the infinite petty things which make up the detail of our daily life, and he flared up once! He was patient.

Several years ago, when we were talking over future plans, he told me as casually as if he were talking of the weather that he could not live eight years longer. Yet none of us who worked with him can recall when he was blue or discouraged, or despondent. He did his work from day to day and looked the future squarely in the eye. And his work was well done, always caught up, no loose ends. He was faithful to his Service.

His heart weakened last fall and he expended his annual and sick leave on his back, fighting for his life. His leave exhausted, he had to go on administrative furlough. As the outlook grew darker his cheerfulness and good humor shone by contrast. It was our constant marvel, who saw him day by day, that he could continue to smile and joke when the days grew into weeks since he had been propped up in bed. Only an occasional word dropped to one or two of us showed that he was fighting with a complete knowledge of the nearness of the end. He was brave.

And so he goes from us, not leaving our Service but wearing his uniform as he wished, and we who are left must close up the ranks and hope that when our turn comes we may leave a record of patience and bravery and kindness and justice as clear and fine as this record he leaves.



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## SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS PERSONNEL

HEADQUARTERS Southwestern Monuments, Coolidge, Arizona: Frank Pinkley, Superintendent. Robert H. Rose, Acting Assistant Superintendent. Walter G. Attwell, Associate Engineer. Dale S. King, Junior Park Naturalist. Hugh M. Miller, Chief Clerk. Robert Cole, E.C.W. Clerk.

GENERAL FIELD MEN: Harry Langley, Assistant Landscape Architect. Charles A. Richey, Junior Landscape Architect. J.B. Hamilton, Associate Engineer. Gene H. Gordon, Assistant Engineer. Andrew Clark, Topographer, J.H. Tovrea, Chief Engineering Aide. Ray Hitson, A.B. Pinkley, Howard Williams, Walter Smith, C.E. London, C.D. Stewart, Rodmen.

### FIELD STATIONS

1. Arches---Moab, Utah. J.J. Turnbow, Custodian.
2. Aztec Ruins---Aztec, New Mexico. Johnwill Faris, Custodian.
3. Bandelier---Box 669, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Earl Jackson, Custodian.
4. Canyon de Chelly---Chin Lee, Arizona. Robert Budlong, Custodian.
5. Capulin Mountain---Capulin, New Mexico. Homer J. Farr, Custodian.
6. Casa Grande---Coolidge, Arizona. Hilding F. Palmer, Custodian.  
Louis R. Caywood, Park Ranger.
7. Chaco Canyon---Crownpoint, New Mexico. Thomas C. Miller, Custodian.
8. Chiricahua---No Custodian.
9. El Morro---Ramah, New Mexico. E.Z. Vogt, Custodian.
10. Gila Cliff Dwellings---Cliff, New Mexico. No Custodian.
11. Gran Quivira---Gran Quivira, New Mexico. W. H. Smith, Custodian.
12. Hovenweep---Cortez, Colorado. No Custodian.
13. Montezuma Castle---Camp Verde, Arizona. Martin L. Jackson, Custodian.  
Frank Fish, Park 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---No Custodian.
18. Saguaro---Rt. 2, Box 654, Tucson, Arizona. Charles Powell, Custodian.
19. Sunset Crater---Flagstaff, Arizona. J.W. Brewer, In Charge.
20. Tonto Cliff Ruins---Roosevelt, Arizona. Charles R. Steen, Custodian.
21. Tumacacori---Box 2225, Tucson, Arizona. George L. Boundey, Custodian.  
Martin Evanstad, Park Ranger.
22. Walnut Canyon---Flagstaff, Arizona. Paul Beaubien, In Charge.
23. White Sands---Alamogordo, New Mexico. Tom Charles, Custodian.
24. Wupatki---Flagstaff, Arizona. J.W. Brewer, In Charge.
25. Yucca House---Cortez, Colorado. No Custodian.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

Coolidge, Arizona, June 1, 1935.

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

Dear Mr. Director:

Activities for the month in Southwestern Monuments are detailed in the various reports that follow. The plan of leading off with a summary has been tried now for several months and seems to be proving a desirable feature of the whole report. Continuing the plan for this month the report will be divided into (1) Southwestern Monuments General; (2) Reports from the Men in the Field; and (3) The Supplement.

SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS GENERAL

WEATHER AND TRAVEL:

Characteristic spring weather has prevailed over the Southwestern Monuments district as a whole. Bandelier has experienced periods of several several days of real winter weather at a time with mild temperatures and showers as the rule. In the Wupatki and Flagstaff region weather has been ideal the entire month. About four good spring showers have fallen which have served to cover the plateau and mountain slopes with a mantle of green.

Rains and snow flurries in the mountains and on the plateau to the north have exercised a temperature control over southern Arizona keeping days and nights reasonably cool for this time of year. There have been but few days in May warm enough to make us realize summer is around the corner. For those who enjoy the beauty of the desert in bloom the months of April and May have been the finest in many years. Nearly all of the varieties of cacti have bloomed while wild flowers have staged a veritable parade of color. Tourists as well as residents of this part of the state have shown unusual appreciation of the natural beauty of the desert this year. Literally hundreds have driven the Apache Trail via Roosevelt Dam and the highways of the valleys in order to see and enjoy wild flowers at their best. As the season advances this parade of color invades the mountain slopes and the plateau levels giving all regions a best time as to spring beauty.

Travel over the entire district shows substantial gains over May, 1934. The observations of Custodian Earl Jackson of Bandelier are generally true for all of the monuments. He observes that visitors seem to be a jolly lot,

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in very good humor about conditions in general and with less political worries than usual. All seem to be having a very good time.

Many new cars are in evidence which is something of an index of better times and increased confidence. The higher prices of gold and silver have stimulated mining activity giving renewed life to such mining localities as famous old Tombstone. Significant is the fact that more and more private companies and individuals are taking great interest in the location and the development of mining properties.

#### FIELD TRIPS:

Junior Naturalist Dale S. King has continued through the month on special assignment on museum work at Field Division of Education laboratories in Berkeley. Engineer Attwell has been afield several times keeping close contact with work programs of various kinds. His activities are listed under the next section, under ECW and in his report which will be found by consulting the index. No other field trips have been made by headquarters personnel during the month of May.

Correspondence and instructions are being received relative to proposed new national monuments. As soon as work is in shape after the first of the month certain of these areas will be visited, inspected and reported upon.

#### ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES:

Engineering activities during the month include:

1. For Chiricahua and Bandelier, see ECW reports of Hammond and Chase, project superintendents, by consulting Index.
2. Post-construction work on road maintenance at White Sands has progressed during the month.
3. Topographic map of Tonto National Monument was completed and data have been prepared relative to extension of boundaries.
4. Topographic mapping at Walnut Canyon essential to future planning has been started.
5. Entrance road reconnaissance for an entrance road into the proposed Wupatki CCC Camp has been made.
6. Trail work under Milton Wetherill has progressed at Betatakin at Navajo National Monument.
7. The P.W.A. sewer construction project at Gran Quivira is 95% completed. On the well drilling project we are glad to report that water has been struck at 962 feet.
8. At Chaco a crew has been busy staking out the new fence location.

#### ECW ACTIVITIES:

The items listed in this ECW progress report have been taken from the reports of project superintendents Chase of Bandelier and Hammond of

Chiricahua. Consult the Index for complete reports on ECW work at these two monuments.

Bandelier:

1. Basement excavation for the office building is completed including the pouring of wall and floor concrete; masonry walls are 60% complete; window and door frames are in place; and lentils and vigas are on ground prepared for use.
2. About 250 feet of footing and 25 feet of rail are completed on the entrance road guard rail.
3. The campground extension project has progressed nicely with construction of campsites; placing of boulders; laying of water service line and construction of convenient hydrants.
4. Hotel parking area with surfacing and planting of boulders about limits was completed during the month.
5. Planting of small trees and shrubs was continued during the month practically marking the finish of this project.
6. Ten campground tables were completed except for tops and the timbers are prepared and delivered for the remaining ones.

Chiricahua:

1. About 1-mile of pipe has been laid and 50% of remaining pipe trench to the 10,000 gallon reservoir above headquarters area is completed.
2. Water development at the spring site is progressing though considerable heavy work is being involved.
3. About 1,000 feet of Echo Canyon horse trail is completed. The water basin above Echo Park is also finished.
4. Work is progressing steadily on Sugar Loaf Lookout House; roof is ready for shingles.
5. Sugar Loaf trail except for cleanup and dressing down, is completed.
6. Entrance road grading to Public Campground; erection of sign; piping for water; installation comfort stations, etc., are largely completed. Twenty tables have been constructed.
7. Headquarters comfort station excavation and masonry nearing completion while sewer development is under way.
8. Obliteration of old roads and borrow pits adjacent to Bonita Highway has proceeded.
9. Bonita Canyon road maintenance continues. Three concrete culverts have been replaced.

VISITING PARK SERVICE OFFICIALS:

Landscape Architect Harry Langley was a headquarters visitor on the 17th; Custodian Robert R. Budlong of Canyon de Chelly arrived for a welcome visit on the 9th and departed on the 10th; Custodian John Will Faris accompanied by Mrs. Faris dropped in for an all too short a stay on the 7th; Alfred Peterson passed through the evening of the 31st enroute to his summer post at El Morro.

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Cordially,  
FRANK PINKLEY, Sup't.

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## REPORTS FROM THE MEN IN THE FIELD

### WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Ton Charles, Custodian

This has been the banner month for visitors, having had 2275 registrations. Our observation is that only 50% of them register.

Among the distinguished visitors of the month were Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor and daughter, Miss Gloria, of Washington, D. C. Editor Grosvenor visited the White Sands in the interest of the National Geographic Society, took a number of pictures and indicated that he might give the monument favorable mention in his magazine a little later. While standing on one of the highest hills Mr. Grosvenor said, "It is remarkable that three of the greatest natural wonders in the world, Carlsbad Caverns, the Grand Canyon and now the White Sands are here almost together".

The outstanding event of the month was the visit of 3000 Otero County school children with about 500 parents and friends on April 28th. The children of this county chose, "The National Parks" for their study subject for the past year. They bombarded the custodian with requests for literature and information until we secured a supply of National Park literature for every school in Otero County. These pamphlets were used as sort of a circulating library and in that way the limited supply was stretched out a dozen fold or more. The teachers and children of the country schools are as proud of a National Park lithographed poster as they are of the state flag and the two usually occupy the honored positions in the school room.

Among our visitors this month was one man from Wales, one from Tokio, Japan; five from Washington, D. C.; a group of 40 from the Texas School of Mines; about as many from the New Mexico State A & M College; 44 of the graduating class of the El Paso High School; the class in Geology from the New Mexico Military Institute and a school of 35 Apache Indians from the Mescalero Indian Reservation were among the study groups for the month of May.

I have had word from Dr. Fred Emerson, botanist, who gave a paper on "The Unusual Plant Life at White Sands" before a group of scientists in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania during the past holidays. Dr. Emerson seeks out a suitable canyon in the White Sands, pitches his tent, digs his well and lives right there for a week or more at a time. He has found specimens of yucca which, in a struggle to keep above the shifting sand, have stretched their necks 35 or 40 feet. Other variations in plant life here are quite unusual.

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### BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT

Earl Jackson, Custodian

There follows the May monthly report for Bandelier National Monument:

Visitors: Visitors numbered 735, arriving in 185 motor vehicles. Two trucks brought fifty school children, and three busses brought fifty four school children. Visitors registered from 32 states and the District of Columbia. France, Canada, the Phillipine Islands, Germany and Africa

were represented. The six highest states in travel were: New Mexico, 473; Oklahoma, 41, Colorado, 38; Texas 34; California, 32 and Indiana, 20. Our travel figure compares with 380 for May 1934.

Weather and Roads: Precipitation for the month since April 25 was 1.79 inches. Most of the month has been partly cloudy, with frequent showers, and some week-long spells of real old winter weather. The heaviest snow storm of the year fell, but the snow melted almost as fast as it hit the ground.

There is plenty of snow on the higher mountains, and the streams are all running good. Most of the fruit is going to pull through, despite the cold weather accompanying the snow.

For several days the road was almost impassable from here to Santa Fe, on account of very slick and wet mud. It dried quickly, however, and roads are now in good condition.

Special Visitors: April 26 - 35 Rotarians were out from the Convention City (Santa Fe) for the afternoon and seem to have enjoyed the trip thoroughly. May 2 - 75 members of the Southwestern Division, American Association for the Advancement of Science, had picnic lunches on the camp ground and spent the afternoon visiting the ruins. Among the members attending the party were:

Jesse L. Nusbaum, Director, Laboratory of Anthropology.  
Byron Cummings, Director, Arizona State Museum.  
Edgar L. Hewett, Head of the School of American Research.  
Kenneth M. Chapman, Curator, Laboratory of Anthropology.  
H. P. Mera, Laboratory of Anthropology.  
Donald Brand, Professor, University of New Mexico.  
Harold S. Colton, Director, Museum of Northern Arizona.  
Frank Andrews, Supervisor, Santa Fe National Forest.  
Elliot Barker, State Game Warden.  
J. H. Province, Professor of Anthropology, University of Ariz.  
Syd Stallings, Dendrochronologist, Laboratory of Anthropology.  
Paul Franke, Park Naturalist, Mesa Verde National Park.

May 6 - A. J. Gordon, of the Soil Erosion Service, and T. F. Peebles, of Indian Land research, were visitors. May 8 - Walter Attwell, Associate Engineer, arrived for a two day business trip of inspection.  
May 10 - Charles E. Doll and family, of Santa Fe, were interested visitors. Mr. Doll is one of the better known pioneering souls of the southwest, and gave me some very interesting history.  
May 14 - Mr. L. F. Cook, of the Forestry Division, was in for a short inspection.  
May 16 - Chuck Richey was in for a three day inspection trip of E. J. W. work.  
May 19 - Edward A. Nickel, Assistant Chief Architect, Western Division, was in for a short visit to familiarize himself with problems here.  
May 24 - 75 school children spent the day picknicking and visiting the ruins, 50 of these were Mexican children from the nearby villages of El Rancho and Pokoaque, and the others were boys from the St. Michael's School in Santa Fe.

Nature Notes: I notice in cottonwood and choke cherry trees a few nests of the tent caterpillar have carried over with healthy worms from last year's activity; these pests are very vigorous and anxious to get in their nefarious work again this season. Fortunately, we will meet them with lead arsenate or something of equal merit, and can perhaps hold them to a minimum of damage. The trees are by now so well leafed out that I doubt if any deaths would result, even if complete defoliation occurred.

The State Fish and Game department has generously given us a good number of native trout for Frijoles Creek. 15,000 natives from 4 to 6 inches long were planted, and 1,00 from 6 to 10 inches were planted. The fish were all of the type that should be in these streams, the native or spotted trout, and were in an unusually healthy and vigorous condition, despite the fact they were hauled from the Parkview Hatchery on the Chama, over fifty miles away.

General: The month of May has proven highly satisfactory from the standpoint of interested visitors. We've had a good bunch coming in, everybody seems to be in a good humor about conditions in general, nobody's talking political worries, and travelers are having a good time.

The custodian went and got himself some education attending the meetings of the A.A.A.S. in Santa Fe the first of this month. For the three days of the session he attended the social sciences section, and, in company with Louis Caywood, from Casa Grande Ruins, represented Southwestern Monuments there.

On the fourth day of the meeting the day was given over to excursions; 75 of the members came out to Frijoles Canyon for the day, and after a picnic lunch on the camp ground we set out to see the ruins. (Incidentally, the new camp area of which we are so proud was well filled up by the parties.)

In front of the great community house ruin of Tyuonyi several brief talks were given. Dr. Edgar L. Hewett (who will be remembered as the man who was in charge of the excavations here 25 years ago) gave a talk on the archaeology of the region. Dr. H. P. Mera gave a talk on the ceramics of the region. Syd Stallings gave a tree ring discussion. Elliot Barker, State Game Warden, gave a talk on wild life of the region. Frank Andrews, Supervisor Santa Fe National Forest, gave a talk on forestry. A paper written by Stewart A. Northrup upon the geology of the region was read. Then I gave a brief talk upon the story of the National Park Service and Bandelier National Monument.

Following the talks and comments, a jointly conducted tour through the ruins was led by Dr. Hewett and myself. We spent the whole afternoon at it, and I believe everyone had a good time and learned something. Meetings of this nature, by scientific minded people, cannot fail to be productive of much interest in archaeology, and of much effort to see scientific procedures carried out in future archaeological work.

The Indian Service has secured control of the 35,000 acre tract immediately adjoining Bandelier National Monument to the north, the Ramon Vigil Grant. It is expected soon that the San Ildefonso Indian Reservation will have use of the land. I was gratified to have the visit of two men who are making a special study for the Indian Service of the Ramon Vigil Grant; these men, Mr. A.J. Gordon, of the Soil Erosion Service, and Mr. T.F. Peebles, Indian Land Research, assured me of every intention

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on the part of the Indian Service to administer that land in a manner compatible with the conservation aims of the Park Service and the Forest Service. It is comforting to know that the Indian Service is also definitely conservation conscious.

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GRAN QUIVIRA NATIONAL MONUMENT

W. H. Smith, Custodian

Travel has been somewhat slow for the last few days due to so much rain in this vicinity--it has kept the roads in a pretty bad shape. The first half of the month was a pretty good run and that has helped hold our number up, till I can still report a better run than last month and a slight increase over the same month last year. I have registered 396 visitors entering the monument in 87 vehicles. This number registered from 8 states including our own.

The work on the sewer line has progressed nicely, all the tile is in and the man holes are finished and we are expecting to get the trench covers sometime this week. The completion of the ceptic tank is drawing near as they have practically all of the concrete poured.

The well drilling is a little bit discouraging as the driller has gone below the general water level in the community, counting the extra elevation of the hill. The formation has changed from the yellow sandstone to a red sandstone and we generally get water here in the yellow sandstone formation. The experienced well drillers of this country say that if this red sandstone goes into the red clay without water, it is likely to be much deeper yet to water.

On date of May 8, Associate Engineer Mr. Walter G. Attwell came by and spent the day. While here he looked the sewer line work over and he and the well-driller discussed the well problem here. Mr. Attwell seems to think that if the present formation holds out in the well that it will not be necessary to case it.

The rains that we have been getting have sure brought on vegetation in a hurry this spring. The monument is almost as green at present as it got last year at any time. The wild flowers are blooming and I notice that the tree cactus are budding for bloom and look as if they will be in full bloom soon--this is much earlier than usual for them here. This moisture coming has put the farmers in this district busy planting their crops. There is an extra good moisture in the ground here and the present outlook for crops is fine.

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EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Evan Z. Vogt, Custodian

From El Morro we have the following report by Evan Jr.:

In the absence of the custodian, I have been asked to write the monthly report. I am unaccustomed to writing reports, but I shall attempt to tell you of the major happenings around El Morro for the past month.

Roads: Traveling the approach roads to El Morro is still an arduous task. It takes one fully two hours to go from Gallup to Ramah and upon arrival at Ramah one feels as if he has been through a paper mill. It certainly pounds

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and bumps one to pulp. From Ramah to El Morro travel goes on the old road which is shorter, sandier, and much smoother. I am going to change signs so as to direct tourists over old road until new one is graded.

It has been rumored that F.E.R.A. and Indian Service engineers are going to build a nickel-plated highway from Gallup to Zuni and Ramah. We hope that the rumor will soon become fact, for that would provide an excellent approach from the North, at least, to El Morro. An F.E.R.A. engineer is already surveying the course of the highway.

Superintendent Trotter of the Zuni Agency has been transferred to the New Navajo Capitol as assistant superintendent. Let us hope that the new superintendent will do as much for the roads as Mr. Trotter did.

Weather: Our weather continues to be freakish. In January it rained and was as balmy as southern Italy. Now it is still raining but is as cold as northern Alaska. When we dash forth in the mornings, the wind goes through us as if we were screen doors. As yet no visitors have cared to look at the inscriptions on the north face of the Rock. I don't blame them for when a cold wind howls around the north side of El Morro, it is one of the coldest spots in Valencia County. Although the continued moisture has played havoc with the roads, it has filled all reservoirs, including the one at the monument, and has made without doubt this winter and spring the wettest the country has ever seen.

Flora and Fauna: The clover and clumps of gramma grass on the reclaimed area at the Rock are very green and are growing fast. At the upper end of the area where the clover has been protected from frost by the dry clumps of Russian thistle, it is fully a foot high. The clover we planted in the bare spots earlier in the spring is up already. The lower end of the area looks rather barren and a colony of pocket gophers have set up housekeeping there. These gophers are probably the cause of it looking so barren. They may have to be poisoned later on.

All the oaks on the south side of the monument have been leafed out for fully two weeks, while the oaks on the north side and in the adjacent country have shown no signs of life as yet.

Arriving at the monument on the 12th and finding that no visitors had arrived, I drove on around to the Nine-Pines' Cove to find that a six-inch limb about twenty-five feet long had broken off the tallest pine tree and fallen fifty feet to the ground. A few minutes work with an axe enabled me to carry the large part of the limb to the woodpile where it will be of future use as firewood. The brushy part of the limb was used to fill a yawning hole in an erosion control dam near the camping ground.

Two flocks of pinon jays and numerous mourning doves are foraging on the monument grounds. The cottontail rabbits are as tame as jersey cows this spring, letting one approach within a few feet of them.

General: The rock steps on the south trail are still washing badly with each additional rain storm. Each week I find the first flight of steps filled with masses of loose rock. The upper flights of steps are washing to such an extent that in places the stairway has become absolutely smooth.

Visitors have been rather scarce. But with the weather warming up and the monument becoming more accessible, the number is increasing. Each Sunday brings more parties.

Weather: If I were asked to design better weather than we have been having I simply could not do it. Four showers (.87 inch, total precipitation). The highest temperature recorded was 96 on the twenty-fifth, the lowest 37 on the third. Cumulus clouds collecting almost daily at noon have kept the thermometer from soaring. The high wind of last month has subsided and a gentle breeze has taken its place.

Travel: Wupatki Pueblo, 71 visitors; Nalakihi, 66 visitors. Guests who registered on both books totaled 12, leaving total of 125 visitors to the Monument for the month of May. (May, 1934, 9 visitors)

New highway 89 has a recently completed section extending 12 miles north of the Coconino National Forest boundary. Adjoining this and extending 10 miles north is another section now under construction. This leaves a gap of only about 12 miles of unfinished highway between the Grand Canyon National Park and Wupatki entrance road.

Newsworthy Visitors: The first name on the register is that of Evon Z. Vogt which recalls our pleasant trip to Winslow with Mr. Vogt and our wait-over to see him safely aloft in a new T.W.A. transport plane.

Cliff London brought Ray Hitson back to Wupatki and stayed just long enough to see Wukoki and Wupatki Pueblos.

On the evening of May 8th Sallie got together a swell turkey dinner for a grand party. The turkey was put from sight by Mr. and Mrs. Gene Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. George Hopper, Messrs. Walt Attwell, E.H. Williams, Howard Leslie, and Ray Hitson.

Mr. L.F. Brady (Mesa Ranch School), Curator of Geology, Museum of Northern Arizona registered on the 18th.

R. Van Valkenburg and J. Straus, with Jerry, their Navajo interpreter; all of Soil Erosion Service, were over-night guests--a high center and a punctured oil pan kept them a second night. Mr. Tripp, S.E.S. garage mechanic, repaired the damage.

Mr. and Mrs. C.A. Pierce of Carlsbad were visitors, and with Mrs. C.W. Brewer and Miss B. Cotter of Chicago account for one of the finest outings Sallie and I have ever had. (A brief summary of the trip follows under caption, Betatakin)

Paul Wilkerson's name appears on the Citadel register, without a date; and Mr. H. Langley, Landscape Architect from Grand Canyon, was here with two army men.

Wildlife: The flora collection is reaching a surprising volume.

The reptile collection is now reposed in 3 jars and is a mighty colorful assortment. One collared lizard has a fine "second-growth" tail.

A letter from Chief Ansel F. Hall's office states that "Dr. T. Eaton's complete and competent check-list of his Reptilia collected in 1933 has just been printed." This collection was made in connection with Rainbow Bridge-Monument Valley Expedition, of which I was a member who now welcomes the opportunity to buy this check-list.

Sallie reports seeing a single antelope on two occasions, both on the Wupatki-Sunset Crater road. Van Valkenburg reported seeing a herd of five antelope in Antelope Wash.

A check-list of birds, visitant and resident, has been supplied to me by Mr. L.L. Hargrave, Field Director and Curator of Ornithology of N.M.A. All records are from specimens actually taken in the field and total 83 species and sub-specimens.

Application blank for my bird banding permit has been filled out and submitted to the Biological Survey.

E.C.W.: Equipment continues to provoke howls from the freight agent and consume great quantities of space in our warehouse. Four 1-1/2 ton dump trucks and one 3-ton dump truck, all a handsome N.P.S. green, are utilizing 3/5ths of the floor space. Unpacking and counting is requiring considerable time.

Betatakin Travel-Log: Leaving Wupatki the morning of the 21st our party of six (mentioned under newsworthy visitors) started on a grand sight-seeing tour. Luncheon at Tuba City, arrival at Kayenta at 4:00 P.M. After greeting and being greeted by the Wetherills and Mr. Colville we rushed off to get a view of Monument Valley and return to Wetherills for dinner. After dinner Mrs. Wetherill entertained us with her wonderful Ethno-Botany collection. We looked around at all the old familiar sights about Kayenta and got the road directions from Hosteen John, and departed for Betatakin.

Arriving at Betatakin, we were met by Milton who rushed up a pot of coffee and we all had a snack. Then to the ruin--but more impressive than the ruin itself is the spectacular recess in which it has been built. I can't describe it justifiably so am not going to try. I have just one suggestion to make: next time Milton takes someone around the narrow ledge in his "ant-like" way that he put fly-paper on their feet! My heart was in my mouth because there wasn't a thing to hang on to.

Leaving Betatakin around 4 P.M. we arrived at the Grand Canyon shortly after dark. Dinner and early to bed. Sunrise on the Canyon, the Museum at Yavapai Point, and back to Wupatki for luncheon.

Pectoglyphs : When you were here on the Tolson trip I showed you some reproductions of Wupatki pectoglyphs and you expressed a desire to have them in the supplement. The last said about them was that you would send me some stencil papers and I would cut the design. Anytime you want the stencils cut just send them along.

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#### SUNSET CRATER NATIONAL MONUMENT

J.W. Brewer, InCharge

248 visitors are registered at Sunset Crater. 26 states, Hawaii, China, Switzerland, Italy, and Holland are represented.

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#### CHACO CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

T.C. Miller, Custodian

H.E. Williams in charge in Mr. Miller's absence sends the following report from Chaco Canyon:

As you will see by reading further in this report Mr. T. C. Miller,

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the Custodian is away for a few days on account of serious illness in Mrs. Miller's family.

He asked me to take charge in his absence and to prepare a report. This I am doing to the best of my ability under the circumstances.

Doubtless mistakes will be made for which Mr. Miller can in no way be held responsible.

The report follows:

During the month beginning April 25th. the activities in Chaco Canyon were as follows.

General: Approach roads, while passable, have been badly rutted by cars and trucks during wet weather. They have been slippery a part of the time but very rough during the entire month.

Weather: This appears to be a rather late spring. No unusually severe storms but many cold and cloudy days for this season of the year and quite a good deal of wind. We are glad to see the bright and sunny weather of the last few days. The maximum for the month was 77 degrees on the 10 and 23. The minimum was 27 degrees on the 2nd. Precipitation .54 inches of rain and melted snow was recorded for the month.

Travel: During the month ending May 24th. 340 visitors arrived in 120 cars, busses, and school trucks coming from the following states: Ariz. Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Oklahoma, New Mexico, New York, Texas and Washington D.C.

Ruins Stabilization: As stated in our April Report the work of ruins stabilization was temporarily discontinued when Mr. Howard Leslie and party were transferred to some urgent work in Wupatki National Monument.

The completion of the survey of floor plans, side wall elevations and contour of Chetro Ketl and Pueblo Bonito is highly important at this time in as much as there are many places in the walls now leaning, some places crumbling and falling down. These places require immediate attention in order that the present condition of these ruins may be maintained.

We sincerely hope that this survey may be completed at an early date and that, at least such walls as are now leaning and in great danger of falling may have much needed engineering stabilization.

Fencing: Under date of May 10th we had notice that on or about May 20th. Engineer Andrew Clark and party would be here to begin a survey of the Monument lines. To set line stakes every 100 feet and to establish and mark permanent corners preparatory to letting contract for constructing the fence for which Secretary Ickes had recently allotted \$30,000.

The party has not yet arrived on May 24th. when this report must be typed. We sincerely hope, however, there will be no delay in this construction.

The present practice of over-grazing on lands set apart for this Monument has caused great damage to vegetation, thus bringing about a condition where erosion is speedy and terrible in its results.

The construction of 40 miles of more of fence is quite a contract

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and we hope it can be completed in time to give at least some measure of relief during the present grazing season.

Soil Erosion Service: According to previous arrangements, on April 26th. the Soil Erosion Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture began planting trees in the Chaco Wash which leads through the Monument.

These trees, consisting of Tamarisk, Willow, Cotton-wood and Wild Plum are all native of the Chaco Country and were planted for the purpose of, so far as possible, preventing further erosion in the Chaco Wash. Let us hope that the planting of these trees may be successful, not only in preventing further erosion but in gradually building up the bed of the wash and stabilizing the banks. If successful there are many places throughout the Monument where this work should be continued.

This work was begun on April 26th and completed on May 7th. It gave much needed employment to 20 Navajo Indians and 2 whites. In all 93,770 trees were planted. We sincerely appreciate the work of the Soil Erosion Service.

Special Visitors: In the first paragraph of the April Report under the heading "Special Visitors" a mistake was evidently made in the typing.

The paragraph should read:

The Monument was inspected on March 27th. by Mr. Hillory A. Tolson, Assistant Director; Mr. Frank Pinkley, Superintendent Southwestern Monuments; Mr. F. A. Kittridge, Chief Engineer; Mr. T.C. Vint, Chief Landscape Architect; Mr. Ritchie, Associate Landscape Architect; and Mr. Dale King, Naturalist of Southwestern Monuments.

On Sunday, April 28th. Mr. G. L. Butler, owner and publisher of the Farmington Times Hustler brought his family and visited the Monument. Mr. Butler is always willing to give us all the advertising he can through the medium of his progressive and well edited paper.

Mr. Dick Allison and family were visitors to the Monument on May 12

Some days ago Mr. Arthur J. Mayes and his wife and son John, who own and live on a ranch near Carlsbad, New Mexico came to Chaco Canyon for a visit with the Millers. Mr. and Mrs. Mayes are the parents of Mrs. Miller, wife of the Custodian.

On April 25th. Mr. D.G. Craig, Assistant Agronomist Soil Erosion Service and his assistant, Mr. S. A. Groat, completed arrangements for the work of preventing soil erosion. The work is referred to under another heading in this report.

Mr. Nichols, Chief Building Construction Architect from the San Francisco Office was here on May 17th.

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YUCCA HOUSE NATIONAL MONUMENT

T.C. Miller on Inspection trip.

On Friday, May 17th. Mr. T.C. Miller, Custodian of Chaco Canyon National Monument made an inspection trip to Yucca House National Monument. This report was prepared by H.E. Williams in Mr. Miller's absence.

The roads were in fair condition.

Mr. Miller spent several hours at Yucca House, found ruins in a

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Fair condition with no indications of recent vandal work.

There was evidence of considerable travel.

Mr. Ray Ismay reports about 25 visitors for the month of May.

Spring has come. There were numerous prairie dogs and birds about the place. Especially the magpie gave abundant evidence of his presence and good health. One rattle snake was seen in the ruins but if you keep your proper distance you need not be afraid of him.

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CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Robert R. Budlong, Custodian

Visitors to this Monument totalled twenty-three for the month of May. All of them drove to the south rim, overlooking White House, and fifteen of them descended the trail.

Water has been flowing in the canyons for months, and it has been impossible for cars to enter them. The high water continues, we have had showers almost every day for a long time, the roads leading to this Monument are very rough, and we blame this combination for the low visitor attendance this month.

The afternoon of May 7th, the Honorary Custodian Without Pay and this custodian reached a sudden decision: for some time we had been discussing the advisability of a trip to Headquarters, before the school holidays started and visitor traffic increased, and we decided that the time for such visit could not be better, visitors were very few, and I would leave the following day. Accordingly, at noon the following day after receiving the morning's mail, I left this Monument and drove to Prescott, reaching Headquarters the following afternoon. The Honorary Custodian Without Pay remained to see that the Monument was properly taken care of during my absence. I talked steadily from the time of my arrival until my departure, with time out only for meals and sleep, and left Headquarters the morning of the 11th, reaching this Monument the next afternoon. Upon my return, much to my dismay, I found that the Monument had not suffered because of my absence, that visitors had a fine time being shown around by the H.C.W.P., and that everything was going smoothly. This came as quite a shock. I had fondly imagined that this Monument could not survive without my constant presence.

That visit I regard as one of the finest investments I ever have made. Half an hour's discussion of a problem will accomplish what months of correspondence never can accomplish to one's entire satisfaction. I strongly favor such a trip to headquarters about twice a year, if the personnel there can stand the strain. Perhaps one is prone to consider the cost of such a trip excessive; but I think that in the final analysis it will be found that the actual necessary cost is low, and that most of the expense incurred is due to one's inability to pass up the excellent opportunities to do wholesale shopping when in the larger cities. At any rate, I found it so. And I strongly favor these occasional personal contacts with headquarters. They accomplish many things of value that can be accomplished in no other way.

The Soil Erosion Service has been at work for some time, planing young trees--mostly cottonwoods--in the canyons at this Monument. I understand that in spite of considerable snow, rain, hail and high water,

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many of them have survived, and quite a number are already in leaf. The flowing water, however, has damaged the fencing to a considerable extent.

If the rains will cease, the canyons become dry once more, and the roads become smoother, we can expect a decided increase in visitor attendance in the near future.

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#### TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT

George L. Boundey, Custodian

Visitors for May total 1281. Owing to the cool weather our visitors are still mostly tourists travelling the southern route. Travel into Mexico is also on the increase. Many of our tourists are Mexico-bound and often stop both on their way into Mexico and on their return. On the return trip they are much more interested than on their way in as they are not able to obtain much information in Mexico on the Missions.

I find that people are taking much more interest in historical points of local interest. So many of them visit Tubac and Arivaca, Forts Buchanan and Crittenden and especially the old Missions of Calabasas and Guevavi. Some friends of ours purchased a ranch joining the old Guevavi Mission and partly thru their interest in Tumacacori they have now purchased the property on which Guevavi Mission stands. They are forbidding any further excavation there by treasure hunters and intend to preserve the portions still standing and to clean up the area as a park for visitors.

There is not an hour of the day that the natives are not hunting in the vicinity of the Mission and altho we have but ten acres in the Monument the birds and rabbits especially the Sonora pigeons and the Turtle doves know that they are safe on the Mission grounds and they flock here by the dozens. Nesting birds are unusually plentiful this year.

Mr. Vogt, Custodian of El Morro, paid us a nice visit on Sunday the 19th. We enjoyed his visit very much and hope he will come again.

The past two weeks has been the annual visiting time of the public schools in this vicinity. Each year the different rooms stage a tour and picnic at the Mission and it has become quite a custom.

We have had an unusually large number of foreign countries registered this month. I noticed in one day Cairo, Egypt, Czechoslovakia and London, England.

The last vacation our family has had (not in hospitals) was in 1931. I believe every man should take his vacation each year, otherwise he can not give his best to the job. We take our vacation next month and I believe it is for the good of the Service.

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#### WALNUT CANYON

Paul Beaubien, Ranger in Charge

There were 600 registrations this month. Last fall the total count ended in round figures three times in succession. I changed them twice so you wouldn't think I could only count by tens. Shall let 600 go this time but hope it doesn't happen again.

Johnwill Faris, Custodian of Aztec National Monument registered

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early in the month and I regret very much not meeting him.

Several engineers that were about Flagstaff the first of the month had departed. Howard Leslie went to Grand Canyon National Park. Geo. F. Hopper to Glacier National Park, and Gene Gordon and crew to Mesa Verde.

I shall certainly rejoice if and when work starts on the trail to the Cliff dwellings. Instead of enticing visitors to take the trail, I now have to warn them of the crumbling steps. More than half the visitors will not try the trail because of the danger and hardship. With steps in their present condition, about seven thousand visitors a year will reach the Canyon Rim without actually visiting the dwellings. And seven thousand would be a lot at any Monument.

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PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

Leonard Heaton, Acting Custodian

I will have to get busy with this report and get it on the shortest mail route to get it to you on time. This month has gone by so fast that I nearly forgot it was report time.

Our weather has been rather cold for May with snow in the mountains each time there was a storm and we have had several. With all the moisture and the warm weather that we are getting, the wild flowers and grasses are certainly putting forth their blossoms. All plant life has become to me something that is meant for us to enjoy and to see the people pick hands full of the flowers just to throw them away before they get far, makes me feel that they don't think of the other person that might pass that way and who would like to see those same flowers and enjoy their beauty.

I am making a collection of all flowers, grasses, shrubs and trees that grow on the monument, and I find that there is but a small percent that I know and can give the common name to. So I will have some work for Dale to do when he gets up here--if it is not too long.

Our travel has been about the same as last month, both visitors and local travel. There have been people from the following States: Calif., Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Illinois, Texas, Nebraska. Total of 146, with local travel of 268, making a grand total travel for May of 414. Now that the road to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon is opened I think there will be more visitors.

There is one thing that is needed badly up at this place. That is a sign to be placed at Fredonia and I think the Park Service should have one there to direct the travel this way to read something like this (with the regular Park heading and the following: "Pipe Spring National Monument 15 Miles. An old stone Fort, erected in 1870 by early Mormon Pioneers") Now that I have asked for the sign I would rather have it come out of the next year's allotment as there is some work that I would like to get finished up in June and I think it will take most of the money that is still to this monument's credit to get it done.

(Pause--for about 3 hours--just long enough to miss the mail.)

Reasons: Unbeknowns to me there was called a meeting of some of the Stock-men and citizens of the Arizona Strip, by the grazing control

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men, Capt. Joseph W. Loef of Grande Canyon and Mr. J.E. Weston of Salt Lake City. The purpose was to get the attitude of the people regarding the establishment of a C.C.C. Camp or two in this country, for the making of reservoirs and doing soil erosion work here.

The question of camp sites came up and Pipe was suggested as a camp location, so these two men came out here to look the place over and three possible camp sites were selected; the exact place of the camp to be selected later. The places were: one at Moccasin; another on the Southeast corner of the Monument, and a third two and a fourth miles south of the monument where the stockmen water is now piped to.

You will probably have word from these men before you get this letter as I referred them to you about the use of the Monument for one of their camps.

I have remodeled the snake cage and am waiting for the legless creatures to come out and make use of it. I shall also make a cage for the lizards as there are some fine looking fellows that would interest some of my visitors.

This seems to cover all for May and I will have to make a 30 mile drive this evening to get the report on the Fredonia-Flagstaff mail that goes out Sunday, otherwise you wont get it until Friday at the earliest.

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SAGUARO NATIONAL MONUMENT

C.E. Powell, Park Ranger

In last month's report, mention was made of a Cactus Museum, and you spoke of elaborating upon the scheme, and of sketches. Since then, I have been working out a word picture of the idea, and I now submit it for your consideration.

Because of cattle grazing and cactus collecting, many of our cacti are conspicuous for their scarcity, or absence. This explains the need of a restored area, near the Ranger station, where the more rare varieties of cacti may be replanted and studied.

In planning such an area, I would begin by fencing about ten acres around the location for the main gate to the monument. This fence should be substantial. Within this fence, and parallel to it, I would plant a hedge of Ocotillos, by moving complete plants, thus avoiding the half dead appearance usually seen in ocotillo hedges, which are usually made from cuttings, some of which fail to grow.

After these plants are set, I would arrange to water the area enough to approximate the rainfall at its maximum, thus making every year a good season until the ground cover is completely restored. The area would then be ready for my cactus colony.

The first cactus I would plant would be a reinforcement of my Ocotillo hedge, and would consist of a row of Versicolors, parallel to the Ocotillos, and planted on the inside of the area thus enclosed. The barbed wire would then be removed.

When the area had been enclosed in this manner, and restored to the possible condition by nature and our assistance, we could then plant our exhibits, utilizing all cacti which nature had planted in the area.

I would arrange trails or paths along the natural contours of the

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area in the form of a tree, and along these trails I would plant specimens of our native cacti until at least one of each variety were included.

After this were accomplished, the matter of a rock garden for exotic plants could be considered, thus completing our exhibition.

The reason for the tree shaped trails is that a diagram of the cactus family shapes itself in that manner.

The family itself, called Cactaceae, is represented by the trunk of the tree.

The first branch, Opuntieae, forks into two arms representing the subgenera *Cylindropuntia*, and *Platyopuntia*.

At the end of the arm *Cylindropuntia*, we find eight twigs called *Ramosissimae*, *Leptocaulae*, *Thurberianae*, *Echinocarpae*, *Bigelovianae*, *Imbricatae*, *Fulgidae*, and *Clayatae*.

These twigs again branch into the smaller groups, until we find each and all of our cacti have proper places in the diagram.

The other arm of the Opuntieae branch, called *Platyopuntia*, in turn is divided into five twigs called *Basilares*, *Tortispinae*, *Phaecanthae*, *Dillenianae* and *Polycanthae*. These twigs also branch to form places for the individuals.

Now we go back to the main trunk and look at the branch called *Cereaeae*. This branch has four arms, *Cereanae*, *Echinocereanae*, *Echinocactana*, and *Corypanthanae*. These arms also divide themselves into twigs.

By superimposing the tree-shaped diagram of the Cactus family upon the plat of my enclosed and restored ten acres, I have arrived at the plan for my Cactus garden museum, which Dr. Thornber says cannot be improved upon. (Dr. Thornber will use this diagram in his next book on the cactus family.)

The trails which I have been trying to describe will fit into the terrain, and by utilizing the ground cover as is, the whole may be blended into the landscape, which has been described as "the finest of its kind".

I hope that this plan is flexible enough to be utilized in connection with any plans which our landscape architects may have in mind, and since I have discussed the matter with Dr. Thornber, I am sure it will be approved by the University.

I hope Dick Sias will be asked to see what he can do with this idea, Dick was out Sunday, with two students of wild life who forgot to register. Showed them what I could, and they promised to come back and spend more time with me.

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Have you a visitor from Delaware to spare? Except for Delaware, Saguaro has been visited by tourists from every State, and from five provinces of Canada, and nine other foreign countries. Two thousand seven hundred have registered, and at least fifteen hundred passed thru who did not register, since March first.

In the event that one main gate is used as the sole entrance an accurate check would be obtained, but I believe that the foregoing figures will be about what we will have in a like period next year.

Speaking of wild life, I have met two deer, a coyote, a covey of young quail, and a Gila monster, all within a few yards of the station. We also have seven birds nests in places where they can be seen without disturbing the mother birds. And I suppose our Saguaro bee-tree should

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be mentioned as wild life, too, although the bees are quite domesticated.  
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MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Martin L. Jackson, Custodian

The month of May has arrived and gone and report time is here. Ordinarily we are not so keen about a May report because it is usually a little slow with us between seasons. It is a little late for eastern people and a bit early for southern visitors. But even so we have had a very enjoyable month and have had 1400 visitors compared with 984 last May. And we feel that we have delivered the brand of service that you have always insisted the visitor was entitled to. But please do not get all puffed up about the service during the past month because our books prove that during the next three months we will have quite a lot more visitors and the service will not be as good. Two men can give very good service to 14 or 15 hundred visitors during a month's time but cannot give the same service to 2000 or more under the same conditions. Which backs me up in my contention for several years past that we need another ranger during the summer months at this monument.

Ranger Fish's wife and two little daughters are visiting friends and relatives in New Mexico this month.

A young matron from Florida told us during the past month that since she was married that she had seen only two things that she really wanted. One was the Maximilian Diamond at the fair in Chicago, worth three-quarters of a million dollars. The other thing her heart desired was Montezuma Castle for a home. We think this is an excellent tribute to the Castle and, to say the least, a unique comparison.

During the past month we have heard some talk of a better co-operation between the superintendent's office and the men in the field. Which brings to my mind something that occurred here years ago which no doubt you have quite forgotten, but is still very clear to me. That on walking down the present road to the Castle and that on rounding the curve in the road we were in a position to see that a very attractive woman had climbed half way up the trail leading to the ladders at the base of the cliff. And that she had stopped for a moment to get her breath and that a second car drove up and that two elderly men got out of the car and walked up to where we were standing. And that one of them asked the usual question as to how old we thought it was. And that you said 700 years while I guessed 17 years. Which goes to show that a man will look right over a pretty woman's head and see a cliff dwelling must have his heart in his work and that we can well afford to get behind you in any of your attempts for a better service. Even in the above you were no doubt nearer right than I was, as I afterwards learned accidentally the lady in question was forty instead of seventeen.

I still wonder why you fellows in the office insist on saying mean things about my quarter of a century old typewriter. In the last report some one wondered how I could write Latin on it. Will say that I have not written any Latin words on it nor have I even attempted to. But

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where you are confused is that if one writes government reports on a privately owned machine for a long time it will get to where it looks like Latin.

We have had quite a number of visitors during the month that were sent here by Charley Steen of the Tonto National Monument. They all speak well of the Tonto and the service they received there. It is beginning to look like we are going to have to sit up and take notice of this Steen and the Tonto Outfit.

Bird Notes For Past Month:

May 2. Lark Bunting, *Calamospiza Melanocorys*. Two males observed in extreme southern portion of monument. This is the first record of this bird in the valley as far as I know.

May 2 Arizona Hooded Oriole, *Icterus cucullatus nelsoni*. Both males and females in great numbers in the Sycamore trees in all parts of the monument. They will be nesting this month probably.

May 3 Cactus Woodpecker, *Dryobates scalaris cactophilus*. A few seen in the mesquite bushes near museum building. Common later during the summer.

May 4 Gila Woodpecker, *Centrurus urophgialis*. Three observed during month in Sycamores near Castle.

May 5 Vermillion Flycatcher, *Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*. Male of specie observed in bush near Ranger's residence.

May 13 Say Phoebe, *Sayornis Sayus*. One observed in lower part of Castle cliff. Pair nesting also, in eave of Ranger's residence.

May 13 White Wing dove, *Melopelia asiatica trudeaui*. Several males come down to the museum morning and evening to eat with the quail and morning doves.

May 16 Cliff Swallows, *Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*. Several observed by Ranger Fish in cliff above Castle.

May 17 Phainopepla, *Phainopepla nitens*. Male and female of specie observed in branch of dead ash tree  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile east of Castle.

May 17 Black Phoebe, *Sayornis*. One male observed almost always near parking area on Beaver Creek.

May 17 Bald Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*. Male observed high above Castle cliff.

May 17 The Gambel quail are beginning to pair off now. It wont be long before the little ones will be coming down to the museum to feed along with the parent birds.

May proved itself one of the best months in the history of the Monument. Visitors show a total for the month of 960 which is outstanding for May. This number is especially unusual in that stormy and unsettled weather has been experienced almost throughout the entire month. The increase is in part due to local people. This I feel may be attributed directly to our recent developments. Any number of school tours have been handled.

Two large busses from the Santa Fe Indian School brought us most interesting visitors, and it was a pleasure to show modern Indians our Pueblo of several generations ago. We hope the various Indian Schools will continue to make a practice of allowing their students to make us a visit each year. Fort Lewis, a Junior College, sent a couple of busses with a well-behaved group of students. Several Senior sneaky days were passed at our Monument and with the cry of the coming generation being unruly, disrespectful, etc. we are sincerely pleased to report almost 100% in deportment and proper respect shown. One could not hope for better behaved groups.

Our Monument has had several Park Service visitors this month and we are always glad to have our boys visit with us. We have at Aztec one of the finest units within the Service and we realize that many of our colleagues have made this possible. It is indeed with pleasure and pride that we show the boys the results of our combined efforts.

Paul Wilkerson was in and took several motion pictures of the Ruins; Edward Nickel passed through; Jim Hamilton, Chuck Richey, and several from Mesa Verde and Chaco were our guests. We are always glad to have these people in to see us and hope that they will stop off at every opportunity.

Regular Monumental problems are about as usual. Weeds this time of the year present quite a problem and you will notice my purchase of another hoe to combat the enemy. A little trouble was experienced with our pump, necessitating pulling the rods and making some minor adjustments. A short circuit in our lighting system caused us some worry for a short time, but all in all this is just part of the game. I mention these, knowing that you are perfectly aware of the hundreds of little things that come up each month and to which we pay no attention, but to some that might feel that our only duty is to await the arrival of a visitor, the visitor is just the most important one of the duties that we must keep up within the scope of Custodian or Ranger. I only hope that some of the others are as fortunate in having such efficient help as I do.

The preliminary sketch for the residence was received and I am of the same opinion expressed by you when we looked over the print. If the door can be changed to the alcove from the coat room and placed in the living room, I think the plan very good, and am very much pleased with the entire plan. It is a great help in the future planning for the

Monument.

I want to thank the Educational Division for two contributions especially this month. These being the miniature models of various features of our Ruin, and also the map of the Prehistoric peoples of the Southwest. Both of these aids are appreciated and are a great help in our work.

One of the most pleasant happenings of the month occurred when Mrs. Faris and myself were able to make a trip to headquarters. We were just one week on the road and enjoyed so much visiting the various Monuments, noting the improvements and visiting with other Custodians and Rangers on their own ground. Probably the greatest change was noted at Casa Grande where I had the pleasure of working upon first entering the Service. The construction and improvements are certainly a credit to the Custodian and Headquarters group, as well as an inspiration to us field men. The entire trip was most pleasant because of the service each monument rendered and we are passing on that service many-fold in hopes of making our visitors enjoy their trips as we enjoyed ours.

We leave May and pass on to June with some regret since May has been so full, and our associations so pleasant, yet time marches on, and we are anticipating that June will be a great month in the history of our Monument. I made the statement some time ago that this summer should enable us to give a service superior to any given in the past, and now I am awaiting the opportunity to prove my prediction. With all good wishes to all the boys.

P.S. Got a big boost for Charlie Steen at Tonto. Hope our service is as good.

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TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Charlie Steen, In Charge

This has been a peculiar month. The weather has been very unsettled, with clear days alternating with cool, stormy ones. The temperatures have ranged from very cool to very hot. On May 3rd snow fell for about ten minutes, and yesterday, the 24th, the mercury climbed above 100 degrees for the first time this year.

The winter tourist season ended with April and for several weeks things were very dull, but with the closing of the schools, visitors are more numerous--especially the kids. During the past month 398 individuals visited Tonto and of these, 254 walked up to the lower ruin and 6 to the upper.

Each monument seems to have some form of animal life which is of special attraction to the visitor. I am continually hearing reports of the owls at Casa Grande; at Montezuma Castle there are the quail which are feed in front of the museum. Paul Beaubien has deer in his front yard and the Brewers are blessed with antelope. Being stationed at a monument with such gentle creatures must be very pleasant. My pets are

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hybrid honey bees who have a number of combs in the cliff above the lower ruin. Since warm weather began the bees have become blood-thirsty. I have been stung so often that I hardly bat an eye when some playful brute feels the urge to fill me full of formic acid. Fortunately no women have been stung yet, and only a few men. The bees seem to recognize me. The combs, for the most part, are too high to be smoked and I am still figuring on ways and means to get rid of the ugly beggars. If any of you men at headquarters think that a wild honey been doesn't pack a wallop, come on up and I'll convince you to the contrary.

The state road crew at Roosevelt hauled fifteen yards of gravel for my entrance road the first of the month. This was placed where it would do the most good, about a third of it on the sharp curve just above the bridge, the foreman told me. There is enough clay in that gravel to prevent it from washing away during a rain. That was very fine, I thanked him kindly. Two days later we had a good shower, and after it was over I went down the road and found nearly all of that nice gravel washed away! I will give Mr. Dana the benefit of the doubt, however to say that if rain hadn't fallen so soon after the gravel was placed on the road, that traffic would have packed it and prevented wash. As it is, however, I still have my rats.

A family of Canyon wrens was hatched just above the lower ruin this month, and for three days the mother had her four youngsters hopping all over the walls. They were too young to be fearful of humans and altho the mother bird would sit on a wall and anxiously call to her brood, one could get within a very few feet of the little fellows before they would hop away. In a few days I will send you a list of the birds which are breeding here. One big saguaro is acting as foster mother to two families a red shafted Flicker and a Gila woodpecker have both built nests in it. Yesterday I heard a commotion in Apache Lodge, the adobe shack in which the Indian lived, and on investigating found a rock squirrel getting ready to raise a litter in an old cabinet.

There is an error in the list of cacti I sent in two weeks ago. I stated that all of the cacti here bloomed in May. I overlooked the barrel, *F. lecontei* and *F. wislezni*, which have shown no buds yet. The flower season of the saguaro will extend well into June.

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CAPULIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT

Homer J. Farr, Custodian

Reporting for May 1935 will say, Capulin Mountain has enjoyed a fair travel this month....approximately fifteen hundred (1500) visitors and no small number have expressed delight at the condition of the Roads and Trails and scenery. The Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains 120 miles away and Pikes Peak, Colorado 200 miles distant have been beautifully covered with a large blanket of snow all spring and still are, both within view on clear days from the top of Mount Capulin.

May 1935 will go down in history as having the most moisture of any

May for over fifty years for this part of the country. Rain and snow most of the month until now we have bountiful moisture for all trees and crops. The Custodian has been quite busy lately getting the Road and Trails in good condition for the summer and the moisture has aided materially in this work.

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NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT

John Wetherill, Custodian

Since your last visit we have been having all kinds of weather except summer weather. Today has been the only bright day we have had. We have had more wind this spring than we have had in the past twenty-nine years. For the past week it has been raining. Two or three days the wind was so bad that the man who is in charge of the erosion control project said that the prairie dogs in uncovering their holes dug several feet in the air before they knew they were out of their holes. He may have been joking.

I am sending in Milton's report from the ruins. From it you can gather about what he has been doing. I am also sending a letter from two of the boys who were with a party of 51 from Pasadena, California. Milton walked in from the ruins yesterday to get food. He is taking back a saddle horse and pack mule to have for his trip to Keet Zeel. We expect the largest number of visitors this summer that we have ever had.

BETATAKIN RUIN

Milton Wetherill, Ranger in Charge

My report for April to date is as follows:  
Trail Work: 573 ft. of rebuilt trail; 165 ft. of new; total 1038 ft. with a drop of 160 ft. from top to sandhill. I used 75# of powder, 100 ft. of fuse and 2/3 box of caps. The trail is from 30" to 48" wide.

Visitors: 70 at Betatakin, 64 at Keet Zeel.

General: I have collected about 200 insects with about 40 different kinds, also have around 50 flowering plants, and 9 mice of the White foot specie. Would like to have King up as soon as possible while it is more or less slack season.

I am working on fence--figure wire on south, rock on north. Southside cedar post with iron post between. Hope this is O.K.

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NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL MONUMENT

Zeke Johnson, Custodian

I am sorry that my report will reach you later than you wished, but you know I have been where I could not get my mail. I am glad to be back on the job for the summer's work, everything is lovely at the Bridges; any amount of fresh water in the canyons; grass and flowers never looked prettier; roads are in as good a condition as could be

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expected, and the State road commission have assured me, as soon as Uncle Sam turns some money loose they will be repair them in good shape.

Many people are visiting the Bridges--several fine groups have already been out and three carloads are out today. Wish you were here to join us. As soon as you let me know how much trail money there is available I'll get busy immediately and repair the trails. The \$4.50 credit I still have, I am enclosing a bill for--for the tools that I needed.

I am surely happy to be back home, so to speak, for you know what the Bridges mean to me. I am preparing to stretch some tents for myself and to accomodate visitors. Kind regards to the whole southwestern bunch, and to you.

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CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Louis R. Caywood, Acting Custodian

Travel: Travel for May, in spite of a decided drop off from April because of the beginning of warm weather and the normal reduction in winter tourist travel, gave a total of 2443 visitors. The only previous May which exceeded this was in 1930 when there were 2520 visitors. These came in 1127 cars from 41 states, Washington, D.C., Canada, Holland, Hongkong and Japan. The states not represented this month were Arkansas, Maine, Nevada, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Arizona visitors numbered 1117, California 315 and Illinois 66. The 2443 visitors were personally conducted through the ruins on 249 trips, and through the museum on 236 trips. Besides these personally contacted visitors there were 444 who used the picnic grounds or other facilities offered by the Monument.

Visitors: Park Service visitors included the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Johnwill Faris from Aztec Ruins National Monument.

Mr. Robert Budlong from Chaco Canyon National Monument.

Mr. Harry Langley, Landscape Architect from Zion National Park,

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Smith from Petrified Forest and John Wetherill from Navajo.

Madam L. L. van Hausmade With, of the Netherlands Legation at Washington, D. C. and L. van der Broek d'Obreman from The Hague.

Weather: The weather was not as hot as might be expected for this month. The maximum was 95 on the 23rd. and 24th. while the minimum was 41 on the first. The mean maximum was 86 and the mean minimum was 47. Precipitation for the month amounted to only .11 of an inch.

Educational Activities: The acting custodian gave two talks during the month. He gave an illustrated slide talk before the American Legion Luncheon Club in Tucson on May 20 on "The National Monuments of Southern Arizona". He also spoke at the Dedication of the new Smoki Museum at Prescott, Arizona on the aims and ideals of the National Park Service and on the excavation of "Tuzigoot Ruins at Clarkdale, Arizona".

A new cremation burial model showing an ash pit burial found near

Sacaton, Arizona by Carl A. Moosberg was delivered by the Berkeley office.

General: Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Martius returned to their home at Palo Alto, California. Mr. Martius was here on wall preservation work.

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ECW ACTIVITIES

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT

H.B. Chase, Project Superintendent

Basement excavation for the office building was started during closing days of last month and to date the basement has been completed including the pouring of walls and floor. The stone masonry walls of the building proper are now 60% constructed; all window and door frames are in place; all vigas and lintels have been cut, peeled, trimmed, and delivered to building site ready for placement.

The stone guard rail along the entrance road was started this month with now 250 feet of footing in place and approximately 25 feet of rail completed.

The camp ground extension project has carried on through this month with considerable study and care with construction of camp sites, placing of boulders and general layout details. The water service line has been extended into this new area with installation of four hydrants for the convenience of campers.

The hotel parking area, a portion of the truck trail project, was completed this month. This parking area was constructed in an irregular shape and surfaced with local tufa gravel, boulders were planted as a boundary and outline of this area leaving a very satisfactory and pleasing appearance.

Tree and shrub planting has been confined to small plants this month. The majority of the planting being done around the hotel parking area and along the road in the floor of the canyon. This planting probably finishes any planting for this season.

Ten of the camp ground tables have been completed to table top and all logs for the remaining tables have been cut and delivered to the proposed table sites in the camp ground extension area.

Recent approval of the utility area site and wall projects will greatly assist progress on that portion of our program. Upon receipt of approved wall plan this construction should progress rapidly as considerable rock has been delivered and sized ready for placement in the wall.

Side camp location has been approved by the Army recently and upon arrival of materials the fence project will start immediately.

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## CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT ECW WORK

During the month of May a total of 15 work projects were under way at Chiricahua, and in various stages of progress. With one light fall of snow the early part of the month and some rain in the mid portion, the weather has been very favorable for work activities. An increasing number of visitors have entered the Monument, mostly during the week-ends.

Construction of the water system to supply the new Camp Grounds in Bonita Canyon and the Headquarters Area at the mouth of Rhyolite Canyon has received major attention and progress has been rapid. About one mile of pipe has already been laid and 50% of the remaining pipe trench completed to the 10,000 gallon storage reservoir above Headquarters Area.

Development of water supply at the spring site is proving to be heavy work on account of boulders encountered, however about five feet of depth has been gained on the excavation for a submerged dam at the collecting basin, and a long drainage ditch dug to lower the water table. Excavation has started at the storage reservoir site and much of the construction material hauled in by pack animals. It is our plan to have water available through the new pipe line all the way to the reservoir site by the time we are ready to pour the concrete.

A large trail crew is now working on the Echo Canyon horse trail and they have already advanced around 1000 feet. The compressor crew are encountering much solid rock. The water storage basin above Echo Park has been completed after some difficult work in getting the materials down through the steep canyon walls. The Sugar Loaf Trail is essentially completed except for some dressing down and cleanup work.

At the Public Camp Grounds, the entrance way has been cut in and graded and a rock-masonry sign marker erected. Grading and filling of the roadways has continued, a portion of the water lines and hydrants installed, sewer line laid, manholes put in and sewer trench filled in. Work has also started on the laying out and construction of the camp sites, and considerable landscaping, cleanup and rock re-arrangement done. The plumbing fixtures for the Comfort Station are ready and their installation, together with the remainder of the carpentry work on this structure will be well along the early part of June. Twenty tables have been constructed.

Work on the Sugar Loaf Lookout House has proceeded steadily. The framing, floor and windows are in place and the roof is ready for the shingles.

At the Headquarters Area, the Comfort Station excavation and masonry footings have been completed and the forms built and set for carrying up the rock masonry walls. Digging of the sewer trench is under way, excavation for septic tank is completed and forms for the concrete work are being built. The filter trench is dug. Surveys are

proceeding for the Ranger Station and Service Road to connect the various proposed structures on this area.

Obliteration of old roads and borrow pits adjacent to the Bonita Canyon Highway has proceeded during the month and the gravel pit has furnished much material for this purpose.

Two wooden pit toilets have been built, painted and installed at Sugar Loaf Lookout.

Highway maintenance has continued on the Bonita Highway and three corrugated culverts replaced.

We were visited between May 16th and 22nd by Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Langley from NPS San Francisco Headquarters, who looked over present and future work projects and gave us much helpful advice and assistance bearing on the development of Chiricahua.

Mr. E. L. Keeling, Assistant Landscape Architect, arrived May 15th, having been assigned to work at this Monument.

Mr. George D. Russell of the Forest Service gave the camp a moving picture show on the 14th which was heartily enjoyed by all who attended.

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#### ENGINEERING REPORT

Asso. Engineer, Walter Attwell

The month was started enroute from Chiricahua ECW camp where I had been arranging construction work for the C.C.C.Camp. The following day I visited the U.S. Transient Division arranging a schedule for a fly relief camp among the Southwestern Monuments.

On May 6th I visited Gran Quivira National Monument where we were digging a well on contract and constructing a sewer and water system by day labor under Foreman Brown. Minor construction items were re-arranged. Water was struck at 962 feet the last of the month.

At Bandelier, programs were re-arranged and construction is progressing in fine manner. I made arrangements with the U.S. Cadastral Engineer to survey the west and south boundaries of the monument so they could be fenced by ECW.

I was at Wupatki on the 10th and 11th arranging for the new ECW camp and for the storage of equipment.

Asst. Engineer Hopper returned to Glacier National Park May 13. The topographic work at Walnut Canyon was just well started and it is hoped will be completed next fall after the Glacier National Park season is over. Mr. Hopper's crew went to San Francisco.

Asst. Engineer Clark completed all of the field work on the Bandelier Topographic Survey. He and his crew are now surveying the  
SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS 241 MONTHLY REPORT FOR MAY, 1935

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forty miles of fencing at Chaco Canyon National Monument. The material is being purchased and the fencing will soon be under way.

Asst. Engineer Gordon has completed the road location at Wupatki National Monument and has been transferred to Mesa Verde with his crew to make truck trail locations for the ECW camp.

Several future Public Work plans and additional boundary plans have been submitted.

The construction and the engineering work are well under hand.  
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It seems to me, Chief, the reports this month are even a little better than usual. There is a feeling abroad down here in the Southwest that things are going to happen this summer and the boys seem ready to keep their end up when the rush comes.

With the end of the fiscal year only thirty days away, we will quite naturally be thinking more than usual for the next month along financial lines, closing up the year's business and seeing that no loose strings are left.

We will be lucky if things don't jam in the office for we are due to get the 1936 set-up and put it on the new books; get out the final estimates on fiscal year 1937; and start a brand new ECW camp 300 miles from our headquarters; all of which is to take place in the next couple of weeks in addition to the regular snow storm of paper work which settles on us with every mail.

One of the best pieces of news this month was the word that we had struck water at Gran Quivira. It is deep and will take a deep well rig to get it out, but it began to look like we wouldn't get any at all and so we are very thankful for it as it is. The proper care of visitors in the way of water and sewerage systems can now be worked out.

We still have a problem at White Sands in the handling of local and national visitors to the satisfaction of all concerned, but we are finding common ground for the various opinions.

We have another problem in the location of the headquarters area, or rather in the arrangement of the various units of the area at the Chaco Canyon National Monument and we hope to come to a general agreement on it in June.

Taking it by and large, we seem to have about a third more work than we can do so I would say we are running under about normal conditions.

Cordially,

*Frank Pinkley*  
Superintendent

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THE  
SOUTHWESTERN  
MONUMENTS  
SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
MONTHLY REPORT

BEING THE PAPER EQUIVALENT OF THE TAURIAN SESSIONS SO OFTEN HELD WHEN SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENT FOLK GET TOGETHER.

SHOP TALK, GOSSIP, AND OTHER INTERESTING THINGS ABOUT THIS AND THAT: THE WHOLE CONTAINING SOME INFORMATION AND NOT MUCH MISINFORMATION ABOUT WHAT GOES ON IN THE SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS.

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# THE A.A.A.S. MEETING

Coolidge, Arizona  
May 8, 1935

Dear Boss:

I surely want to thank you for letting me take part of my annual leave to attend the fifteenth annual meeting of the Southwestern Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held at Santa Fe, April 29 to May 2. According to some of the old timers such as Jesse L. Nusbaum and K. M. Chapman it was the most successful meeting that has ever been held. Well over 200 attended, many coming from quite a distance to renew old acquaintances and hear the reading of the extremely interesting scientific papers. Mr. Russel Hasting who did the CWA work at Casa Grande National Monument came all the way from Chicago where he is attending the University of Chicago.

I think the best way to make this trip as interesting to you as possible is to make a sort of a log out of it.

There was quite a bit of excitement at the Caywood mansion in old Compound A at Casa Grande Ruins about 6:00 P. M. Thursday April 25th. Mrs. Caywood (Winnie to the Park Service) and I were in a big argument about how many suits of clothes and dresses we should take according to the room we had for our baggage in the car. I was not much interested because I only have one suit and my uniform, but she wanted to take all her summer clothes and a couple of formal gowns. I said no because she probably wouldnt need them and besides she looked just as good in a sport dress. Winnie wanted to take a light coat (one of those you can see through) while I wanted her to take a winter coat because I thought that Santa Fe would be cold this time of the year. It all ended by her taking her summer clothes. And you will hear more of this later.

Dr. John H. Province and Mr. Harry T. Getty, both from the University of Arizona, came in late Thursday night to spend the night with us so that we might better get an early start the next morning.

Friday morning dawned bright and clear and by 7:00 A.M. we four were off in my Plymouth. We reached Gallup that evening by 7:00 A.M. In passing through Flagstaff we stopped a minute outside the Museum of Northern Arizona and were fortunate in seeing Mrs. Colton, Jimmie and Sally Brewer and Mr. E. Z. Vogt. Mr. Vogt was on his way to Winslow where he caught a plane for Pasadena. We were sorry we could not take him from Flagstaff to Winslow, but we were loaded down with baggage. After reaching Gallup we were indeed fortunate to have the opportunity of staying with Mr. and Mrs. David Jones whose son Dave is studying in

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in the Department of Archeology at the University of Arizona. A very dear friend of the Jones', Father Berrard, was asked over and we had a very enjoyable evening with dinner at El Navajo. Father Berrard is one of the foremost authorities on the Navajos and the Navajo language. He is working on the Navajo language at the present time revising the old Navajo Dictionary. He is also working out a written Navajo Language.

Leaving Gallup Saturday morning we went to Mesa Verde National Park visiting Yucca House National Monument on the way. At Mesa Verde Mr. Getty spent considerable time at Spruce Tree House checking a number of beams and other points relative to the building periods of that cliff-dwelling. His paper at the AAAS meeting dealt with all of the tree ring dates obtainable at Spruce Tree House to see if it were possible to correlate dates with periods of building. Such proved the case, as there seemed to be the building of certain groups of houses around kivas at certain times. As Dr. Province had not seen Mesa Verde we took in the regular trips seeing the larger and more accessible cliff dwellings. Mr. Paul R. Franke, Park Naturalist, and Mr. Don Watson, Ranger Historian, kindly showed us through the Museum. Especially were we interested in the model of Step House Cave showing the Basket Maker houses. I had a very enjoyable visit with Superintendent Leavitt and saw all of the old friends that Winnie and I had made while I was rangering there last summer.

We left Mesa Verde accompanied by Mr. Franke and Mr. Watson and arrived at Durango, Colorado where we spent the night. Leaving Durango early Sunday morning we went south to Aztec Ruins National Monument where the custodian, Mr. Johnwill Faris, was so kind as to show us through the ruins, the reconstructed kiva and the museum room which has just been completed. We are all anxious to return when he gets his museum laid out with the interesting exhibits from Berkeley. His museum room is one of the most unique I have ever seen.

Going south through New Mexico we passed by Chaco Canyon with deep regrets and misgivings at not having the time to stop in to see the Monument and the congenial custodian, Cal Miller. We did stop at the Indian pueblo of Sia for a short time but hurried on toward Santa Fe because of the threatening masses of clouds that hung over us and especially the Sandia and Sangre de Cristo mountains telling us that snow might fall at most any time.

Immediately upon our arrival in Santa Fe we began to see familiar faces and meet old friends. As we parked at La Fonda we noticed Dr and Mrs Colton and Miss Katherine Bartlett. Dr. Byron Cummings and a number of his graduate students came in that evening also. The lobby of La Fonda was crowded with scientists from many institutions.

The next few days in Santa Fe were days so filled with the meeting of people, listening to papers and even giving one myself on Tuzigoot that I have to look back on the program to see what happened. The regular meeting of the Social Sciences section led off with Mr. Earl Jackson, Custodian at Bandelier National Monument, giving his paper on "Recent

Archeological Discoveries at Montezuma Castle National Monument". Mr. Jackson gave a very good talk.

Several highlights might be mentioned. One was a visit to the Laboratory of Anthropology which proved very enjoyable. I was much impressed by the layout of the displays and clear manner by which each tells its story. Later I went into the basement and saw storerooms and workrooms that in square feet of floor space must equal the museum itself. This is a point that the architects who plan the museums for the Park Service might well heed in planning for future buildings. I know this holds true at Casa Grande and other museum buildings in the Southwestern system and I suggest THAT STOREROOMS AND WORKROOMS IN PROPOSED MUSEUM BUILDINGS BE LARGE ENOUGH FOR THE EXPANSION THAT COMES IN THE NATURAL COURSE OF EVENTS.

Another interesting highlight was the conducted tour of Pueblo Pindi by Messrs. W. S. Stallings, Jr. and Stanley A. Stubbs of the Laboratory of Anthropology staff. They seem to have done a fine job from what I could see between gusts of wind and clouds of sand that were blowing over the ruin. All the New Mexicans said it was very unusual weather. I think they borrowed that phrase from California.

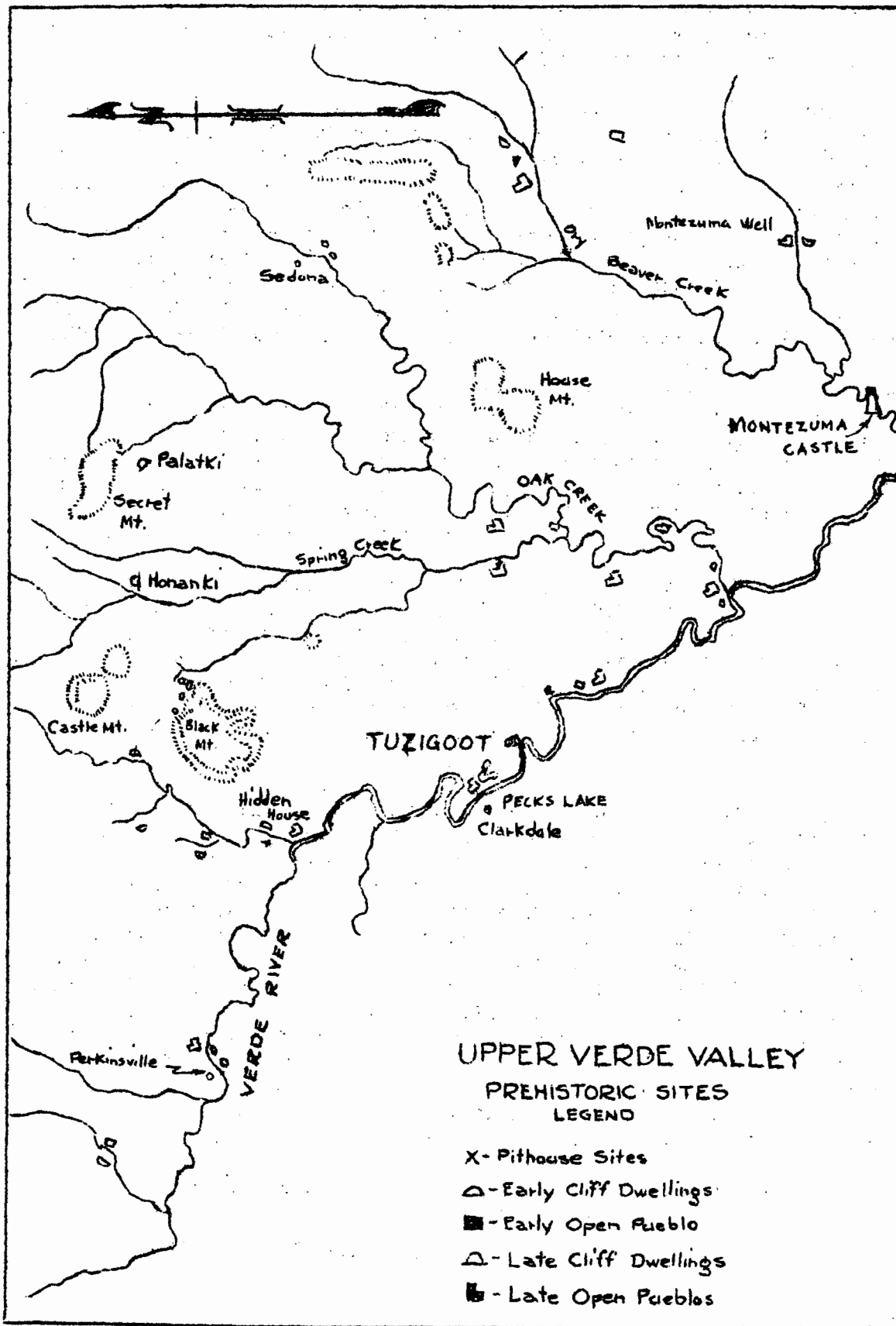
The final day, Thursday, May 2, was set aside for excursions. There was an all day trip which included the Pajarito Plateau, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso and Bandelier National Monument, with informal talks by representatives of the School of American Research, the Laboratory of Anthropology, the United States Forest Service, the University of New Mexico and the United States National Park Service. A very fine presentation of the country with its flora and fauna was given.

Now Back to the weather and the trip home. All the time we were in Santa Fe it was cloudy and cold and Winnie in her summer clothes went from one warm place to another. She and Miss Hayden, a student at the University of Arizona, made a trip to Taos and had rain and snow all the way. But the final blow came on the trip back to Casa Grande Ruins. After leaving Albuquerque it began to snow and before long the snow was almost a foot deep on the level ground. We stopped at all of the trading posts along the way to warm up. We had planned to go to Acoma, El Morro and Zuni, but were afraid of the mud. We came to a mud road leading south and guessed that it was the way to Acoma. After scraping about four inches of snow off the face of the sign we were able to spell out Acoma. So that was as close as we were able to get to the famed Sky City. However, we hope to be able to make the trip again and see some of the things we missed.

We took Dr. Province and Mr. Getty to Tucson and then returned to Casa Grande Ruins, glad to be home again.

Louis B. Caywood

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UPPER VERDE VALLEY

PREHISTORIC SITES  
LEGEND

- X - Pithouse Sites
- △ - Early Cliff Dwellings
- - Early Open Pueblo
- ▤ - Late Cliff Dwellings
- ▥ - Late Open Pueblos

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Following is the paper read by Louis R. Caywood at the AAAS Meeting:

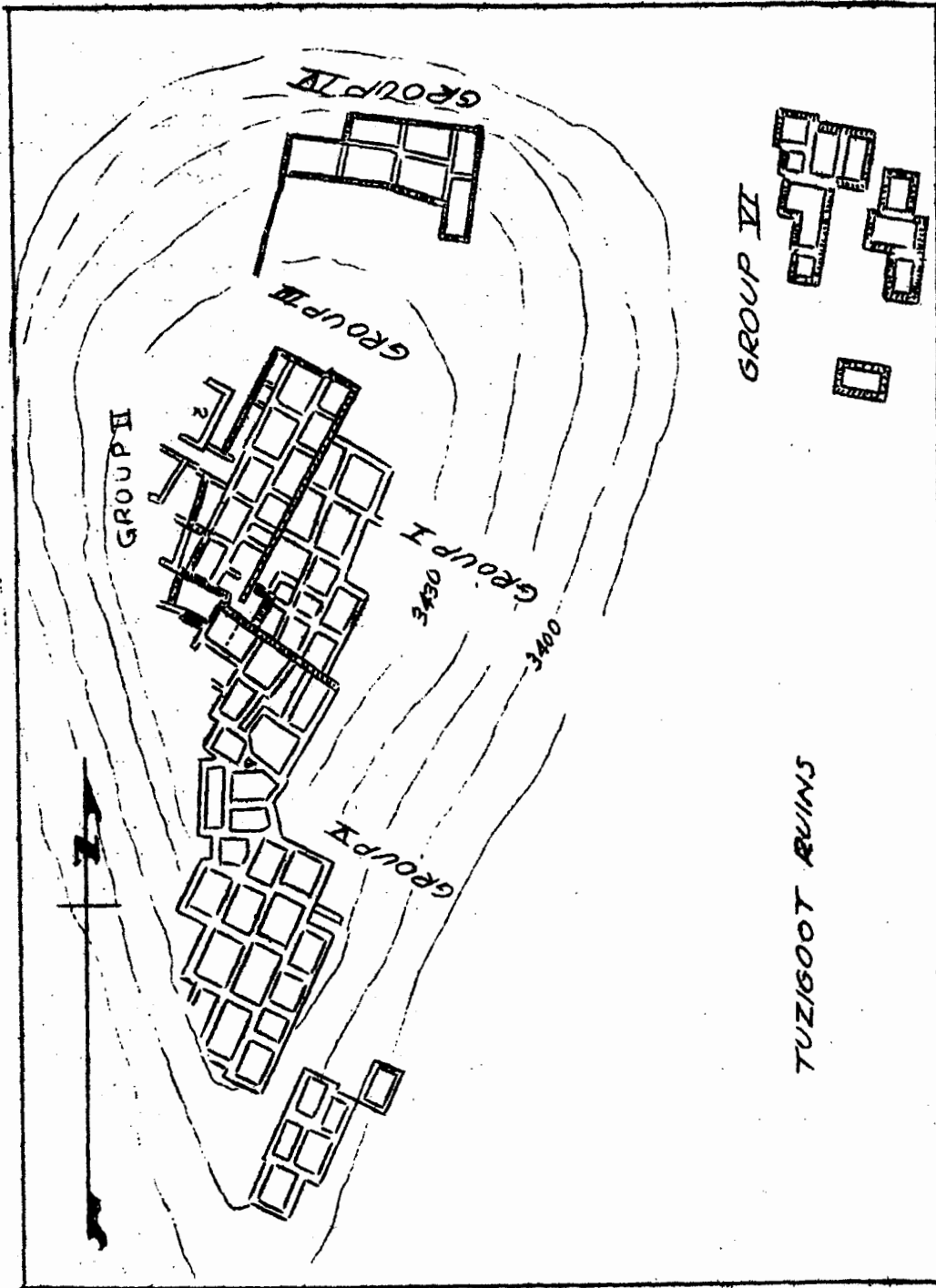
**TUZIGOOT - THE EXCAVATION AND REPAIR OF A RUIN ON THE VERDE  
RIVER NEAR CLARKDALE, ARIZONA.**

The excavation of Tuzigoot Ruin was the outgrowth of an effort to build up a small local museum and to utilize the resources of a single county in the collection and preservation of archeological material. In June, 1932, under the guidance of Dr. Byron Cummings of the University of Arizona, the Archeological Committee of the Yavapai County Chamber of Commerce at Prescott, Arizona, began a program of field work which was designed to provide material for the exposition of the pre-history of the county in the Smoki Museum at Prescott. The first field project, carried out during the summer of 1932, consisted of the excavation of King's Ruin, a Prescott Black-on-gray site on Chino Creek. This work was made possible by the donation of funds on the part of Dr. Cummings and the Arizona Archeological and Historical Society. It was personally directed by Dr. Cummings. In the following year, the field program was continued on funds provided by the Delphian Society of Prescott and by local individuals. The excavation in this year was under the absentee direction of Dr. Cummings and consisted of the partial uncovering of Fitzmaurice Ruin, another Prescott Black-on-gray site on Lynx Creek, a few miles east of Prescott, by Mr. E. H. Spicer and myself.

With the close of the summer field season at Fitzmaurice Ruin, the Archeological Committee delegated Mr. Spicer and myself to select a promising site for excavation in the Verde Valley. Several ruins were visited in the vicinity of Camp Verde and at the suggestion of Mr. Earl Jackson who was at that time at Montezuma Castle a valley pueblo across the river from Clarkdale, Arizona was inspected. The latter ruin, which was later given the name of Tuzigoot (Tonto Apache for Crooked Lake), was fixed as the most promising site for excavation. It was felt that its excavation would provide archeological information in regard to the Upper Verde drainage which has heretofore been entirely lacking, no systematic excavation ever having been carried out in the region.

Tuzigoot lies on the property of the United Verde Copper Company. Officials of the company granted permission for the representatives of the Archeological Committee to excavate the ruin, and at the suggestion of Mr. Charles Kuzell, General Superintendent, a crew of eight men, paid out of FERA funds, was placed under the direction of Mr. Spicer and myself. Approval of the project was given by Dr. Cummings, and work was begun on October 31st, 1933.

The excavation was continued with FERA labor until November 24th, 1933. At that time CWA came into being and a crew of 48 men was given as a working force for the complete excavation of the ruin, its partial restoration, the preservation of the floors and walls, and the repair and preparation for display of all artifacts recovered. This work was carried on until June 1st, 1934 under the direction of Mr. Spicer and myself. The burden of the work became so great with the



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combined supervision of excavation at the ruin and supervision of cleaning, repairing and cataloging the artifacts that Dr. Cummings gladly gave permission to two of his assistants at the Arizona State Museum, Mr. Harry T. Getty and Mr. Gordon C. Baldwin, to help us for several months beginning in December, 1933. By June 1st the excavation and restoration of the ruin and cleaning and repair of artifacts had been accomplished. In addition, display cases for the artifacts had been made and a large part of the work for the preservation of the walls of the ruin had been accomplished.

#### PLAN OF EXCAVATION:

For ease in supervision of work and classification of artifacts the ruin was arbitrarily divided into six parts (see page 250):

Group I was taken to include the burial ground in the refuse slope which extended along the whole length of the east side of the hill just below the pueblo, in addition to the series of rooms situated just below the crest of the hill on the east slope.

Group II includes the burial area in the refuse on the west slope and five rooms built below the crest of the ridge on the west slope.

Group III includes all of the rooms situated on the highest part, or cress, of the hill.

Group IV is made up of the isolated group of rooms to the north of the main part of the pueblo.

Group V includes all the 34 rooms covering the south slope of the ridge.

Group VI includes the isolated group of 10 rooms at the base of the east slope immediately below Group IV.

#### RESULTS OF EXCAVATION AND CONCLUSIONS:

Tuzigoot was a rambling pueblo not built or planned as a unit. Several centuries of life are represented in the debris, the burials and the rooms filled with trash and fallen walls.

In addition to the uncovering of 411 graves containing 429 skeletal remains including both those outside the confines of the pueblo and those within the rooms, the excavation of 86 rooms was carried out, and three blocks of refuse were marked out and carefully trowelled down for stratigraphic information.

Three distinct periods of occupation were traced in excavation. No remains of pithouse were found on top of the hill, but several pithouse villages were located in the valley within several miles of Tuzigoot. The beginning of occupation on the hill goes back to the time when Deadman's Black-on-red and Prescott Black-on-gray were the important types of

pottery being manufactured - or before 1000 AD. The early houses were built on the very summit of the ridge. How many there were or what the outline of the village was is lost forever. In fact, the seemingly very earliest room was built on an accumulation of debris. Four such rooms were found on the summit and four on the west slope. All but one were small with dimensions of about 7 x 9 feet. Small circular fireplaces lined with clay were characteristic of this early period. A large room on the west slope might have been used as a ceremonial room or gathering place.

Between 1000 and 1200 AD the rooms on the west slope were abandoned and gradually filled with debris. Some building took place on the east slope at this time.

Beginning about 1200 AD an increase in population brought about a new building program. This was the second period. New rooms were added on top of the ridge and built over the small older rooms. The west slope was completely abandoned and building was carried on down the south slope of the hill.

A third period began toward the end of the 13th century. Apparently whole new clans settled at the village and building was carried on in units on the north end of the hill and also on the east and south. These rooms were larger with the fireplaces rectangular and stone lined. At this time there were 77 ground floor rooms with possibly 15 second story rooms making about 92 rooms of which perhaps five were not used as living rooms. If there were 87 living rooms then we might estimate a final population of about 450 people.

Turning to ceramics we found that we could reconstruct the general outline of Tuzigoot's history on the evidence of pottery alone, and further, the historical reconstruction so achieved fitted in very well with the architectural reconstruction already attempted. Three stratigraphic blocks were carefully worked down. One of these was on the west slope in the center of the large room marked 2. The other two blocks were on the east slope in Group I. The block on the west slope in room 2 gave us the best results and these tied in very well with the sherds found on the floors of the various superimposed rooms. Basing our finds on the time sequence in use by the Museum of Northern Arizona, we found a time range from 1000 AD to after 1300 AD. Only two absolute dates were worked out from tree rings by Mr. Harry Getty. They came from timbers in the same room in Group III on top of the hill.

Beginning with the earliest decorated pottery when Tuzigoot was first occupied we found Deadman's Black-on-red, Deadman's Black-on-white and Deadman's Black-on-gray together with Prescott Black-on-gray.

1. Prescott Black-on-gray (Verde Black-on-white by Gladwin, The Western Range of the Red-on-buff Culture, p. 140, Globe, Arizona. Later changed to Verde Black-on-grey by Gladwin, An Archaeological Survey of Verde Valley, p. 176, 1930, Globe, Arizona) rather than Verde is considered the better name because according to reports by Gladwin (above) Prescott is the center of the region rather than the Verde River region.

However, of the total quantity of this early decorated pottery there were very few sherds except those of Prescott Black-on-gray showing one of three things, (1) that there was a short period of occupation, (2) a non-representative collection of pottery made, (3) or a small population during this early period. Probably the latter presumption is true. The architectural evidence points toward a very few inhabitants. After this first settlement of Tuzigoot there gradually began to appear new pottery types replacing entirely the earlier decorated pottery. These new types were Walnut Black-on-white, Tusayan Black-on-red and Tusayan Polychrome. These types were more plentiful than the earlier types.

During the second expansion period Flagstaff Black-on-white began to assume greater importance. Prescott Black-on-gray was made in abundance but still showed no improvement in quality. However, the local potters developed from it a slight improvement, Tuzigoot Black-on-gray, which continued to be made on into the final period of the pueblo.

It might seem that perhaps the potters at Tuzigoot traded for decorated pottery and made only Gray, Brown and Red Wares. This is further substantiated by the fact that only the average sized and small vessels from other regions were found with none of the larger foreign ollas. Curiously enough there seems to be a break at about 1300 AD when we find that the decorated types which assumed greater importance in Northern Arizona such as Kayenta Polychrome, Tusayan Black-on-white and Kayenta Black-on-white had little vogue at Tuzigoot. Instead we find a period when the potters began to make a great abundance of Tuzigoot Red Ware and at the same time pottery began to be imported from the north and east. Jeddito Black-on-Yellow, Bidahochi Polychrome, Bidahochi Black-on-white, Winslow Black-on-orange, Winslow Polychrome and other types from around the region of Winslow suddenly took the place of all decorated pottery that had been popular at the village with one exception and that was Prescott Black-on-gray. More sherds of Jeddito Black-on-yellow were found than any other decorated type.

Taken all in all the excavation proved to be highly successful in spite of the problem of such a number of unskilled workmen and the type of people who were applying for work at that time. However, it was not long before we found an amazing amount of skill and willingness in some of the workers and we gradually fitted them into the kind of work that they could do best. One worker, a rather large and seemingly lazy Mexican whose name was Solomon, could find more burials beneath the floors of rooms than any other man. He became one of our best trowel men. He borrowed Mr. Spicer's copy of Kidder's 'Southwestern Archeology' unknown to me and one day told me all about the ruins of the Mesa Verde and Chaco regions.

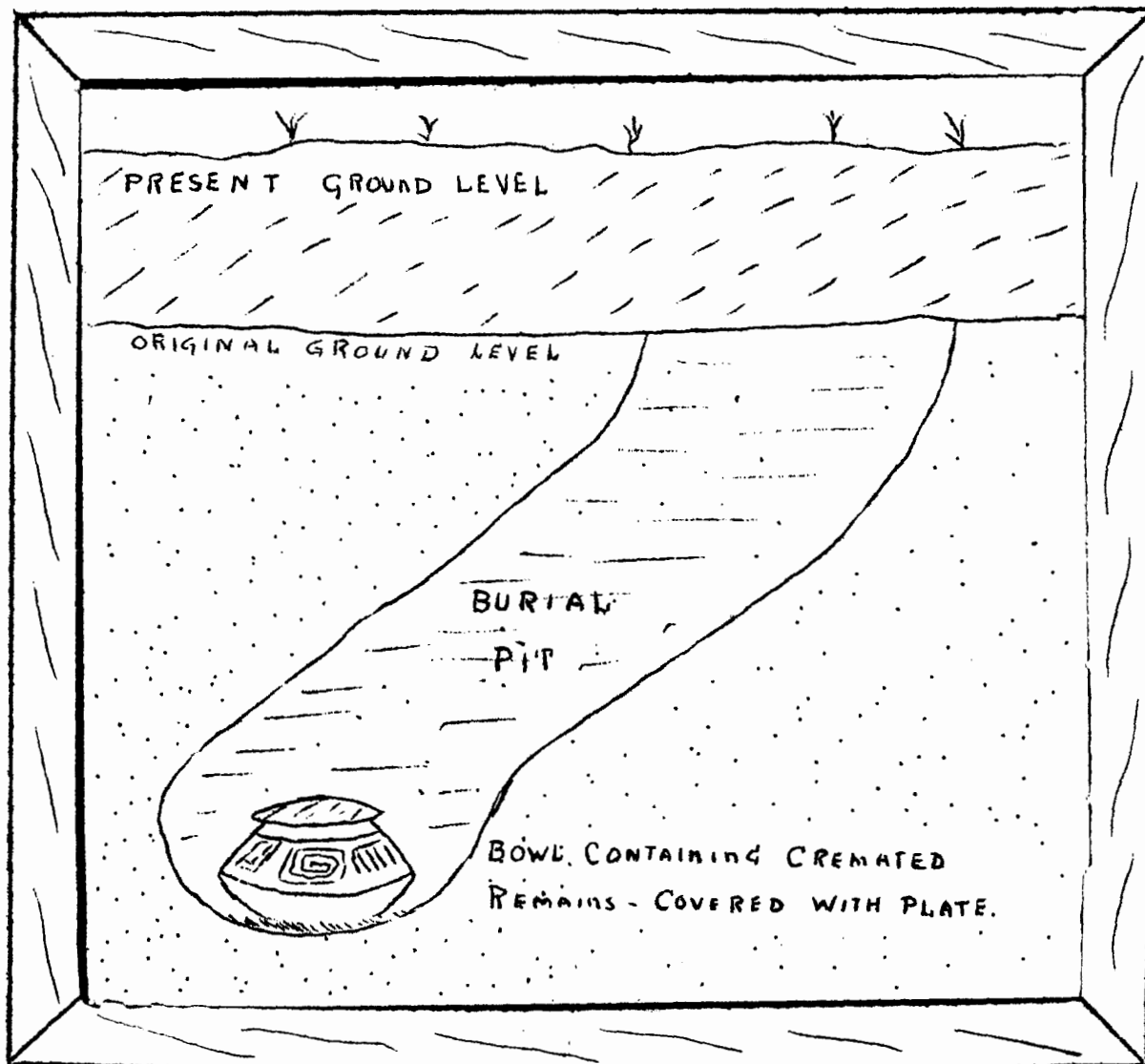
The greatest problem that I encountered was the finding of girls on CWA rolls who could mend pottery successfully. But several finally proved very adept at both the pasting of pieces together and the plaster of paris work.

One result of the CWA project is a completely excavated ruin with

six restored rooms and with all walls capped. All rooms are properly drained. Trails were built around the hill and walls were capped strong enough that visitors can see all parts of the ruin. A watchman paid out of FERA funds guides people through the ruin each day. In the town of Clarkdale a store building was turned into a museum. Twenty one cases were made in the high school manual training shops. In these glass top cases are displayed the more perishable and valuable objects. This museum is still being maintained under FERA funds.

It is hoped that a museum building will be built with PWA funds at the ruin and that the entire project will be taken over as a National Monument by the National Park Service so that it will have the proper supervision and protection.

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A model of an ash pit burial, a number of which were found by Carl A. Moosberg near Sacaton, Arizona. Model prepared by the Berkeley office.

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Following is a report by W. S. Stallings, jr. of the staff of the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fe regarding a section of a beam from Gran Quivira church:

Dear Mr. Pinkley:

You will remember our conversation, when you were in Santa Fe a short time ago, regarding the large squared pine beam now lying in the nave of the large church at Gran Quivira. I have just gone over the specimen and am forwarding the date herewith.

In the section which I have, the center dates about 1393; the first ring that can be dated precisely, 1396; the approximate date of the sapwood-heartwood contact, 1493; and the last ring left on the specimen, 1583. As you know, many additional rings were cut off the beam in the process of squaring.

Signed - W. S. Stallings, Jr.

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And another report on tree ring investigation in Arizona. This one from Charlie Steen at Tonto:

Dear Boss:

I received a letter from Dr. Haury from the Gila Pueblo at Globe concerning the beam borings he took three weeks ago. I will quote the paragraphs of his letter relative to his findings.

"From the lower ruin we collected eleven samples, numbers 771 to 781 inclusive. Most of these were juniper, one was pine and one Douglas fir, and I regret to say that not a single piece has yielded a date. The Douglas fir had a beautiful record of 175 years but, for some reason, it will not match. The two samples taken from beams in Room 4, a corridor, were cut in the same year, but I cannot tell you what year it was. Most of the juniper records were too short or too erratic to be of any use.

"Of the four samples from the upper ruin, numbers 782 to 785 inclusive, two were juniper, one pine and one pinyon. The pinyon log, you will remember was lying loose in the north end of the ruin. This is the only log which has given a possible date of 1346. However, it is not a particularly strong date, and, if used, it should be stated as tentative. Archeologically, of course, the date is right."

I am disappointed, of course, that results weren't better, but I am also glad that we weren't blanked.

Signed - Charles R. Steen.

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CACTI AT TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT

The following cacti were identified at Tonto National Monument by Charles Steen, Acting Custodian, with the aid of Stockwell and Breazeale, "Arizona Cacti", a University of Arizona biological science bulletin:

Genus OPUNTIAE

Subgenus CYLINDROPUNTIA

Opuntia leptocaulis  
Opuntia acanthocarpa  
Opuntia bigelovii

Subgenus PLATYOPUNTIA

Opuntia tortispina  
Opuntia phaeacantha  
Opuntia engelmannii

Genus CARNEGIEA

Carnegiea gigantea

Genus ECHINOCEREUS

Echinocereus fendleri  
Echinocereus engelmannii

Genus FEROCACTUS

Ferocactus lecontei  
Ferocactus wislizeni

Genus NEOMAMMILLARIA

Neomammillaria microcarpa

With the exception of *E. fendleri* and *E. engelmannii*, which bloom in April, all of these flower in May at this monument. The boss asked me to get some measurements of the tallest sahuaro here. One near the house is 47 feet high, this is the tallest on the monument, two others are between 40 - 45 feet high, but were so located that it is difficult to get an accurate estimate of their height. There are several others on the hill above the lower ruin which are about 40 feet high, or better.

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Now that we have two cactus experts in the Park Service it wont be long before we should have a new species which will be named something like this, *Sclerocactus steenensis* or perhaps even *Coryphantha powellensis*. The only drawback at the present time is that these two experts seem to differ in the spelling of certain of the genera, namely *Carnegiea gigantea*. The reason behind this may be that there is a difference of opinion as to the real worth of each monument. Saguaro is the accepted spelling that the government uses.

## THE TUMACACORI TREASURE

From time to time in past years various Tumacacori treasure stories have cropped up and many of them have been lost. We want to file here for future reference, if not for present interest, one of these stories while the data is still fresh.

"Dear Sir:

I am writing you concerning the Tumacacori National Monument.

If a good, reliable proposition, which you could absolutely depend upon, was presented to you regarding the treasure you have searched for, as well as a number of others, would you grant a lady and myself permission to open up the two wells and the tunnel that contains this large treasure. My Indian lady friend has the chart and key to these locations and entrances.

This lady was in Mexico City prior to 1934 for four years. Two of these years she devoted to getting the information and records and she found the Historical Father who had all the records and archives from the Church and the Missions. He was the only surviving Franciscan Father who had written the history of all these missions and who died in 1933. He showed the lady all the data covering the Tumacacori Mission. She knows of three of the lost mines the Fathers marked in the early days when the pueblo was in Tumacacori. This story alone will bring plenty of money besides what the tunnels and these old mines contain.

This lady is an American Indian, born and raised from the Pueblo and Aztec Indian races of Ysleta, Texas, which they used to call the "Chamisal and of which her father was the agricultural pioneer as well as his brothers of El Paso, Texas.

This matter can be arranged if you will send some one of authority here to Blank with full power to act and make a legal agreement with her, giving her full protection and exclusive rights to handle this matter her way, free of any hinderances from the curious public as well as publicity during her operation. She will go to the Mission, after agreement, and after permit is granted her, and whoever you send she will convince them that her data and statements are reliable in every respect.

My friend would have to go, see, and uncover these valuables for all concerned, especially for her Indian brothers who are around Tumacacori and San Xavier Missions.

Shall be glad to answer any questions asked and will be given under this agreement if you are interested what share of the treasure do you require and what will be S---- 's share which MUST be iron clad and protected under Government permit as covered herein.

I understand you have stopped all your research work and that you are going to start to build. If this is true, suggest you give this

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letter careful consideration and fully investigate the statements made herein.

She can furnish the first points where the Franciscan Fathers entered from Sonora, Mexico, into Arizona. She has location of missions that connect both sides. This Historical Father in Mexico had all the authentic data and charts in the archives he was in charge of.

She returned to the United States in 1934 as stated; she came thru at Nuevo Laredo, stopped in San Antonio, Texas, then went to El Paso, where she was born, then to California, returning to Arizona and here to Blank to confer with all the Indians, checking perfectly all that was furnished her by the Father in Mexico City, and her story is right. "

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Mr. Pinkley's reply follows:

"After some delay your letter of date has reached me here at Coolidge, Arizona, which is my headquarters, and I thank you for writing to me.

The story of ----- as to the supposed treasure at Tumacacori Mission is very interesting and I would like to know more of the details of it. I have had the Tumacacori National Monument under my charge for the last fifteen or more years and have been interested in the many stories of buried treasure which I have heard connected with the Church. I might say, in passing, that, historically, the stories do not tie up very well. Some one ought to go over them and straighten up some of the facts with the known history before we could take much stock in them.

I suppose that about the only details she wants to keep secret are the actual locations of the two wells, the tunnels, and the sites of the lost mines. Otherwise I suppose she would be willing to give us some of the details of the treasure story. Can she tell us what year the Fathers abandoned the Mission and buried the treasure? Why did they bury it there and not take it with them when they left? If they were driven out by the Indians and buried a lot of treasure when they left, why did they keep it such a secret? Why didn't they come back with an expedition and recover the buried treasure? Has she any old plan of the Mission showing the various rooms and walls, the location of the various old buildings, and so forth? If she has such a plan I would be mighty glad if she would make us a rough drawing of it, leaving out of course the location of the wells and tunnel and anything else connected with the treasure, but giving us the general plan of the buildings and grounds which we can check with the plan of the buildings etc. as we now know it. You see, she may have a plan of some other mission and not of Tumacacori at all and she wouldn't want to be digging a lot of holes at the wrong mission.

Does her story refer to the treasure which was buried about 1650 when the Padres abandoned the Mission, or to the treasure which was buried about 1767 when the Padres abandoned the Mission, or to the treasure which was buried about 1824 when the Padres abandoned the Mission? Is her treasure

the \$140,000 of gold bullion or the 49 burro loads of gold bars? Is one of her lost mines the mine which was closed by a copper door made from an ingot of copper from the Santa Rita Mountains, or is hers another lost mine with which we are not yet familiar? Has she a lost mine whose entrance was covered at the time of abandonment by blasting down a cliff over the mouth of the tunnel?

Coming down to the actual matter of allowing her to look for treasure within the boundaries of the Tumacacori National Monument, it may surprise you to know that the United States Government is not much interested in whether there is treasure on that reservation or not. If it is there, it would belong to the Government and not to the person who found it, so nobody else has any right or title to it by virtue of knowing where to go to find it any more than I would acquire title to a mine which happened to be on your land just because I knew where it was and you did not. This makes it rather hard, doesn't it? The person who thinks she knows where it is has no right or title to the treasure and the Government which owns it, if it is there, doesn't care to hunt for it. It may also surprise you to know that in the recent research trending we carried on there we were not looking for treasure at all but were looking for walls and foundations and we found a lot of them. We are much interested in the old buildings and their uses than in buried treasure because we couldn't use the buried treasure if we found it, it would simply go into the general receipts of the United States Treasury, whereas a reconstruction of the old buildings and a knowledge of their uses would be intensely interesting to us.

You will see from what I have said above that we have a slim chance of arriving at an agreement on any exploration for treasure. The Senora, you say, will not part with her secret until we give her definite guarantees as to what share she and her Indian friends and relatives shall have if the treasure be found. We cannot give her any such guarantee because the Government is not even interested in knowing her secret, nor would it let her dig at her own expense to prove that the treasure was there. The Government just doesn't care about the treasure one way or another. Personally her treasure story interests me and I would like to know the details of it so I could check it against the many other treasure stories that hang around Tumacacori and see which family of legends it belongs to. Could you give me enough of the details of the story to enable me to do this?

Cordially, "

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Fan Mail

We are happy to report this letter from one of Hosteen John Wetherill's fans:

"I want to thank you for the most enjoyable time we had while at Kayenta and Betatakin. We did appreciate the time you gave us and the information you gave us.

The entire trip was an entire success due in a large part to your hospitality."

## UNIFORM CHANGES

A lot of interest is being stirred up in this matter of Uniform Changes. Along this line we are glad to enter the following reaction from Leonard Heaton up at Pipe Spring:

"After reading over Dale King's article on uniform changes several times, this is what I think of the uniform.

It is good to get a dye that will put uniform color on both shoes and puttees and which will be worn by all in the Service. I have often thought of the rest of the fellows when trying to get dyes and polish to put the color on that is called for under Park Regulations. I am glad that you have that dye and we will be able to get it at Coolidge insuring that our foot gear will be of the same color in the future.

The Coat: I like it best the way it is now. To add any color or piping to it would spoil the looks and make the wearer feel more conspicuous than necessary. I believe that most of the people can distinguish the Park Service uniform from that of any other within the Park or anywhere, because they are seeing them at most of the monuments and know what to look for.

As to the shirt change, I agree heartily for I do not like to wear the white or gray shirt with the work that I do around here. In fact when I do cleaning up and rock work I put on either a tan or a greenish color shirt. But with the change it will be easier to keep in uniform and yet do some work that will not make the shirt look like it had been worn a week.

I agree with you men at Coolidge in the change of the necktie from green to black.

I add my voice against the use of the cap here in the west; one reason is that if I do not have some shade on the back of my head and neck it keeps sun-blistering, and usually encourages a dull head-ache. So the cap is out with me.

As to the insignia, I like the present style now in use to be used on the shirt when worn without a coat. And for the coat, I like the insignia of Just this: National Park Service. As to this being of metal or embroidered in the coat of some suitable color, personally I prefer the embroider method.

I like your idea of a brassard of having us under one name rather than under our separate monuments. This, I think would tend to unite us in closer fellow-ship in the service.

I feel as a whole the change will be for the better, but my liking is only one in a thousand and what is decided upon that is what we will wear.

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From a Park Service unit east of the Mississippi we have the following reaction on new uniforms:

"The sample coat and breeches of the proposed new Park Service uniform, along with the sketches illustrating several possible combinations, were received in due time and have been studied by our organization.

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We have the following comments to offer on the proposed changes in the uniform:

Hat: We feel that a larger had band is desirable, and are looking forward to seeing samples.

Cap: We withhold our comments and judgment on the cap until we have had opportunity to examine a sample.

Coat: We favor Coat No. 1 in preference to the coat with the red piping. However, if piping is decided upon, we would recommend either tan or gray. It has been suggested by our Chief Ranger that the lapels of the lapels of the coat should be perforated to accomodate a screw type of insignia, rather than the present pin type.

Breeches: We favor Breeches No. 1, dark brown elastique. The staff was of the opinion that too much contrast would be secured by using the lighter color material. The lighter color material would be very easily soiled and would readily show perspiration.

Shirts: Our staff favor the white shirt for dress wear. For wear without the coat, we recommend the gray Aerocrat shirt, without shoulder straps. It is suggested that these shirts be made with perforated collar lapels to accomodate a screw type insignis, and that the left pocket be perforated to accomodate the badge.

Because of our location in an area having a number of military reservations, we do not favor a tan shirt because of the difficulty we would experience in being confused with soldiers and marines.

Tie: Because of the difficulty in securing a uniformly colored green tie of good wearing quality, we favor the adoption of the black tie.

Distinguishing Features: Altho we are not in favor of any ornaments that will distinguish between the various members of the staff, either temporary or permanent, it might be well to wear a brassard on the left sleeve to indicate the name of the park.

Boots: In regard to boots, it was suggested at a staff meeting that a sample pair of the approved type of boots be circulated to the various field units for inspection and recommendation.

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Following is one Superintendent's Summary on Uniform suggestions from five sources representing Park Service units both east and west of the Mississippi. This summary gives a pretty good idea of the trend of opinion on the subject:

" The sample red-piped coat and beige breeches of elastique and the colored sketches showing possible combinations for the National Park Service Uniform have been examined by five units of the Park Service with the following results:

Hat: A wider brim--3 to 3-1/2 inches according to conformation of wearer--a wider hat band--approximately one-eighth wider--are favored.

Cap: Not enough interest in the cap is shown to reach a conclusion.

Coat: The plain coat of green elastique material and as now styled is the choice of the five units.

Breeches: Four units approve the two-tone effect of the uniform,

and are in favor of the beige or other color approximating the beige. Two units are opposed to the two-ton effect and desire to retain the present color for breeches.

Shirt: The white shirt for dress wear is the only article of the uniform that the units unanimously agreed upon. Three units favor the tan shirt for duty wear; one unit wants shoulder straps. Three units favor the present gray flannel, or other suitable grey material. One of the units wants shoulder straps and two pleated pockets on the grey shirt.

Tie: Four units favor the black, and two units favor the present dark green.

Boots: Continuance of the field boot is favored. All members appear to desire a field boot with shaped ankle.

Insignia: Four units desire slightly larger letters for the present style collar ornament, and apparently all want a screw fastener instead of the present pin fastener.

The question of a suitable collar ornament or insignia that would symbolize the National Park Service has evidently been considered but no one has offered a suggestion.

It is believed that the Director should circularize the entire Service and ask for recommendations and drawings with a view to selecting an appropriate device.

Distinguishing Brassards: Four units favor the unit or area insignia to distinguish the members of an area or unit. One unit did not comment on this, and one unit is opposed to the idea.

Only one unit favored an insignia to distinguish between temporary and permanent employees.

As a result of the studies we have recently made, we are more convinced than ever that the present uniform is generally very satisfactory. Personally I think we should standardize on the forestry green elastique for the material, and insist on better quality material, careful fit, and attention to specifications.

Superintendents and Custodians should insist on strict uniformity in their particular areas, especially with reference to the matter of shirts, neckties, and the prescribing of the various uniform articles for different types of service such as contact and information duty, patrol and rough field work, and winter service.

Further comment will be appreciated at any time."

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#### READ

Here are excerpts from a letter to the Service written by one of its valued friends in Detroit, Michigan. This letter touches a timely topic which needs careful thought and consideration. This is especially true of our monuments where our units are widely scattered and are not situated such as to make it easy every few weeks to change stations as is true in a national park. Here it is:

"Last summer I had the pleasure of making the circle of the Parks and Monuments in the West and Southwest, and wish to say that is a marvelous organization you have under you. On my travels I had the pleasure of talking with many of the men wearing the green uniform of the National Park Service, and I found them all with no exceptions excellent stout hearted fellows. I did gather from the various trends

of their conversations certain things that I think should be corrected which would improve the service and be desired by a great many men in the field.

It is the opinion of some of the Park force that after a certain length of time that they be allowed to transfer to other Parks and Monuments. We all know that some Parks are more difficult to serve in than others. By placing the newer and younger men in these Parks, the older ones could be transferred to the other Parks and Monuments. This would do away with a person getting stale and the same time give him a better opportunity to familiarize himself with other places of interest in the National Park Service. I found that in several instances the Rangers knew nothing about the Parks except in which they were serving and in most cases had never been in any others. "

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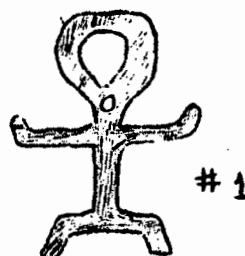
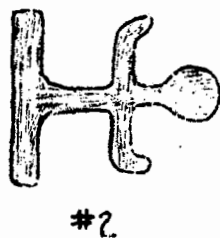
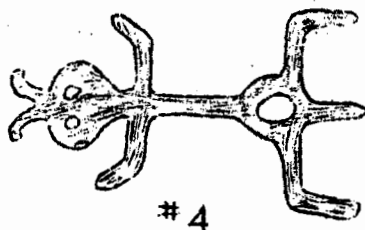
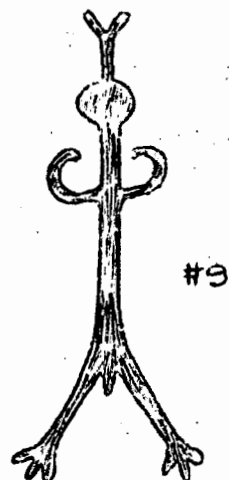
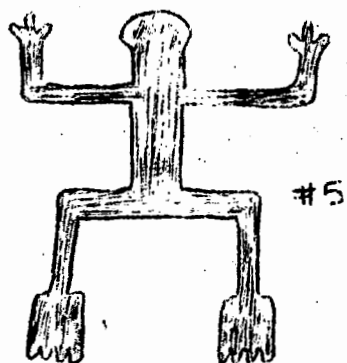
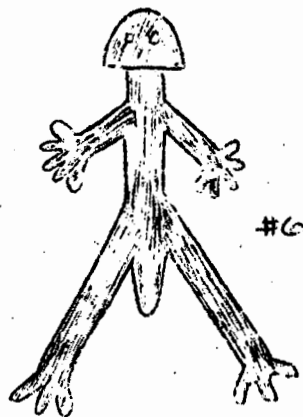
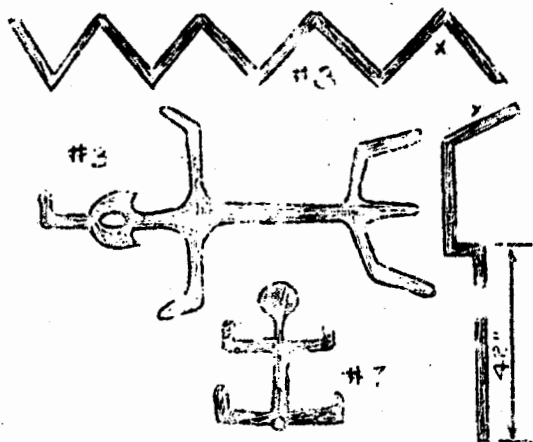
BIRDS seen and noted in and around Betatakin Ruins and Canyon (April)

Western Red-tail hawk -----	Buteo borealis calurus
Red shafted flicker -----	Colaptes cafer collaris
Desert Sparrow hawk -----	Falco sparverius phalacro
White-breasted woodpecker -----	Dryobates villosus leucothorectis
Say Phoebe -----	Sayornis sayus
Western Wood Phoebe -----	Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni
Long crested Jay -----	Cyanocitta stelleri diademata
Woodhouse Jay -----	Aphelocoma californica woodhouseii
American Raven -----	Corvus corax sinuatus
Pinyon Jay -----	Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus
Mountain Chickadee -----	Penthestes gambolii gamboli
Gray Titmouse -----	Baeolophus inornatus griseus
Rocky Mountain Nuthatch -----	Sitta carolinensis nelsoni
Pygmy Nuthatch -----	Sitta pygmaea pygmaea
Canyon wren -----	Catherpes mexicanus conopessus
Rock wren -----	Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus
Western Robin -----	Turdus migratorius propinquus
Mountain Bluebird -----	Sialia currucoides
Western Gnatcatcher -----	Polioptila caerulea
Western Golden-crowned Kinglet -----	Corthylio calendula cinerascens
House Finch -----	Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis
Spurred Towhee -----	Pipilo maculatus montanus
Shufeldt Junco -----	Junco oreganus shufeldti
Montana Junco -----	Junco oreganus montanus
Pink-sided Junco -----	Junco mearnsi
Gray-headed Junco -----	Junco caniceps
Flammulated Screech Owl -----	Otus flammeolus flammeolus
Western Horned Owl -----	Bubo virginianus occidentalis

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- PICTOGRAPHS -

The following pictographs were copied by Milton Wetherill from the walls of the first cave east of Betatakin Ruin. The designs were painted on the wall. The cave has a south exposure and all drawings face south.



The pictographs are reduced to a fraction of their actual sizes.

## THE CHARTS

As a word of comment on the trip charts and poor service charts which follow, we might say they are not to be considered as light reading nor are all our readers expected to be interested in them. They are filed here for future reference and are to be used to prove the need of additional help. We look for the time to come when, by compiling such charts at any monument, we can show the precise time when a new position becomes necessary and whether it should be a temporary or permanent one and if temporary what particular months it should cover. We hope to be able to show this so conclusively that there will be no argument about it, but the job will automatically be granted at the proper time.

If the Custodians will admit the above scheme to be reasonable, they can hardly help being interested in the tables, not as they relate to Casa Grande, but as they may relate to each Custodian's own problem of securing enough additional personnel to be able to give good service.

No point has been made of the fact thus far that all these charts are based on two men working regularly seven days a week the year round. Final arguments, after a year of such charts have been prepared, will of course include the fact that the men should be relieved one day per week and are entitled to their annual leave. This system seems to us to be so simple and certain in establishing the need of new personnel, that it ought to appeal to all members of the Service.

The March Trip Chart shows that one man could handle the traffic until 9 o'clock on all but two mornings when there would have been a five and fifteen minute overlap of parties. All parties were out by six in the evening except on the first and thirteenth. Bunching of parties happened principally between 10 and 11:30; 12 and 1:30 and 2:30 and 5.

The March Poor Service Chart shows those minutes when we had more parties on the grounds than we were able to handle and were thus forced to give poor service by lack of personnel. You will note that this bunches between 11:30 and 1:30, due of course to one man being off duty for lunch. A secondary bunching also shows up between 3:00 and 5. It is to be noted that if one man had gone off duty between 5 and 6, two or three more cases of poor service would have shown up. Sunday traffic this month did not cause poor service.

The April Trip Chart shows that one man could handle the traffic until 9 o'clock, five days two men were necessary after five. Bunching of parties is not quite so bad, due probably to the longer hours of daylight and fewer parties.

The April Poor Service Chart shows considerable improvement over March.

The May Trip Chart shows that one man could handle the traffic from 8 to 9 except for one day. 21 parties originated in that hour as against 16 in March and 20 in April. Bunching is spotted as to hours but is pronounced as to Sundays.

The May Poor Service Chart shows one bad Sunday, the 19th. The other Sundays not standing out for poor service.

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ASSOCIATE ENGINEER J.B. HAMILTON'S REPORT

Associate Engineer Hamilton's report came in after the regular section was printed. For that reason his report is being run at this particular place in the Supplement.

General:

May 1st to 7th I was at Field Headquarters in San Francisco working on specifications and lists of materials for the fencing of Chaco Canyon National Monument and for the water and sewer system at Canyon de Chelly National Monument.

From May 11 on, I was at Mesa Verde National Park except for short trips to nearby National Monuments. At the Park I was busy with inspection of work going on and in making plans for proposed work.

Aztec Ruins National Monument:

On May 22 I accompanied Architects Bennett and Saunders to Aztec. While there we made out a program for a spike camp which Custodian Faris hopes to obtain from the CCC camp at Durango, 38 miles to the north. I took photographs and checked with Faris on some figures and statements required to finish my report on "Repair to Ruins".

Canyon de Chelly National Monument:

Several alternates were proposed for the sewer and water systems at Canyon de Chelly National Monument. Pumping might be done by a windmill or by a gasoline motor. A steel tank or a concrete tank might be used. The septic tank might be built of stone or concrete.

The plans, specifications for construction and bill of materials written the last days of April were revised so as to allow for these alternates.

At Gallup, on my way from San Francisco to Mesa Verde National Park, a day was spent waiting for Mr. Womack, Construction Foreman for the Indian Irrigation Service. He was out on the reservation where there were no telephones. It was thought he might drill the well at Canyon de Chelly.

I finally contacted him by phone at Albuquerque and he talked to me later from Gallup to Mesa Verde. He could not drill the well before July first but he wrote to the Branch of Engineering giving his suggestions for the use of well points.

On receipt of a copy of this letter I sent sketches of his plan to San Francisco to be drafted if adopted.

Chaco Canyon National Monument:

Some revision writing in final form of plans, specifications and bills of materials were made for the boundary fence about Chaco Canyon National Monument just before I left San Francisco.

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## THE VOLLEY BALL GAME

One of the things of historic interest which happened in May and should certainly not be omitted from this Supplement, is the story of the volley ball game.

Many months ago the boys around these headquarters laid out a volley ball court on the residential parking area where we have a pretty good surface for that purpose. The net is put up and taken down each time so there is nothing to disturb the landscapers, and the gang practices two or three times a week between 5:30 and 7:00 o'clock. Great fun is had by the players and rooters.

Well, Walt and Tov were over in Tucson attending a business men's dinner and Tov's brother mentioned the fact that they had a dandy volley ball team down there. Our boys started out to spoof them a little and told them we had a corking good team up here and started to tell how good they were. If you knew them you would know they made it good enough. According to their legend, we had a crack army player --Bob Cole represents the Army on our staff --an All America Stanford boy -- Cliff London, who is from California all right -- and an Indiana star -- Bob Rose who is or was a runner for Indiana -- and the rest of them were just plain and fancy first grade players. About the time they got steam up and were going good the other fellows challenged them to a game! As a result when they came home and looked at the thing in the cold light of reason, there was nothing to cheer about. However they wouldn't back down and, no earthquake intervening to help them, the final day arrived and the game had to go on.

Incidentally, the Engineers went over and high-graded two instruments and a couple of hundred yards of insulated wire and strung a line from the field to Hilding Palmer's bed and Polly broadcast the game to him play by play. Thanks are hereby tendered the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company for this addition to their regular perfect service.

Little need be said about the score, except that the bluff nearly worked in the first game. After that the Tucson boys swung into action and, four games being played, we won all but the first four of them.

Anyway, we all had a corking good time and nineteen of us had a lovely dinner out under the stars after the game and the Tucson boys and their wives said it would have been a pleasant event even if they had lost, and they invited us to play a return engagement and we accepted, so there may be another chapter later on about this volley ball history.

*And so May becomes history  
The Boss.*

*P.S. That Vogt kid turned in a good report didn't he?*