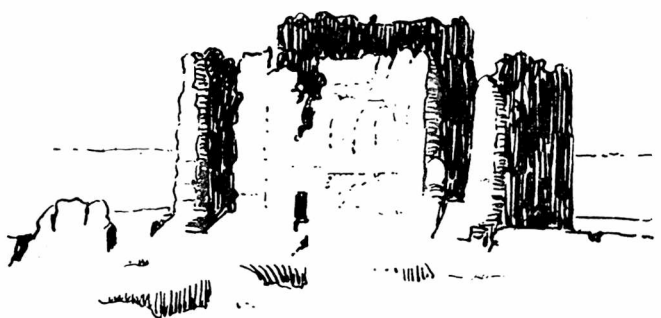


SOUTHWESTERN NATIONAL MONUMENTS



HEADQUARTERS AT
CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT
SANTA FE NEW MEXICO

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HAROLD L. IKES, Secretary
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ARNO B. CAMMERER, Director

Chaco Canyon National Monument to the south and of Mesa Verde National Park to the north. It is believed that migrants from both these areas at different times lived in the Aztec ruins, which date back at least to 1110 A. D., as evidenced by scientific examinations of wooden beams found in place in one of the rooms.

The principal ruin contains approximately 500 rooms. In places it is three stories high, and some original ceilings are intact. Surrounding the main ruin are several smaller structures. Especially interesting is the kiva or ceremonial room that has been roofed on the original plan and is open to visitors.

The entrance fee is 25 cents for adults; children under 17 free. Guide service is furnished for a fee of \$1.00 per hour. Address the Custodian, Aztec, New Mexico.

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT

On canyon floors, against pink and fawn-colored canyon walls, and on mesa tops of the Pajarito Plateau prehistoric pueblo farmers built their homes some six or seven centuries ago.

Of the several gorges in the monuments, the National Park Service has made accessible to motor travel the most northerly—delightfully wooded Frijoles Canyon—with its cave rooms hewn in the soft tuff rock, its long houses built on the talus slopes, and its large fortified community house. Reserved for interested hikers and scientists are other canyons and great ruins.

Guide and museum service and automobile campgrounds are provided by the National Park Service. Frijoles Canyon Lodge furnishes meals and fine, modern accommodations.

There is a 50 cent annual automobile license permit fee. Address the Custodian, Box 669, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

THE SOUTHWEST

(Information revised as of June 1, 1940)

"The Southwest" to the average American is a place name for that section of the United States including the entire States of Arizona and New Mexico and the southern portions of Utah and Colorado. In the broadest sense of the term, southern California is in the Southwest, as is much of Nevada and Texas. But in proper parlance southern California remains southern California, Texas is part of the West, and the Southwest is the smaller area mentioned above.

This Southwest is a land of color, of amazing distance, of the romance of vanished civilizations, and of living cultures closely related to prehistory and vastly differing from the habits and mode of life of the Anglo-Saxon and of the white man generally. Young in years, young in settlement by English-speaking peoples, the Southwest has the oldest definite records of human occupancy in the United States; and it was explored and to a certain extent settled by Spanish adventurers and missionaries long before English explorers came to the eastern seaboard.

The Southwest is a land of contradictions—of high mountains, tremendous canyons, and flat deserts; of little moisture and yet of torrential downpours that leave broad rivers which for a few days usurp old roadways; of abandoned prehistoric ruins hundreds of years old and of modern motor camps; of lands that lie parched for rain, yet "bloom like the rose" given a little water; of primitive Indian travel afoot and on horse, yet crossed by transcontinental highways, railways, and airway routes, the latter with huge beacons that intrigue the imagination; of enormous, rainbow-hued bridges built by nature, and of man's great

CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Two superb canyons, de Chelly and del Muerto, make up the Canyon de Chelly National Monument. Reserved because of their prehistoric cliff-dweller ruins, these canyons today are the homes of about 300 Navajo Indians, who build hogans and graze their sheep on the valley floors and tend their little peach orchards.

De Chelly, the more easily visited of the two canyons, has several ruins of note. Perhaps best known is the White House, because of its fascination to painter and photographer alike. Trips into the canyons may be made only with guides, every effort being made to preserve the irreplaceable prehistoric ruins and to prevent disturbance or annoyance to the Navajos living therein. Interesting accommodations of the dude-ranch type are available in the monument, and horses may be rented for canyon trips.

Address the Custodian, Chin Lee, Arizona.

CAPULIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT

Capulin Mountain, rising 8,000 feet above sea level and 1,500 feet above the surrounding plain, is a magnificent example of a recently extinct volcano. Its steep-sided, circular cinder cone, with a well-marked crater at its summit and a broad platform at its base, was built up through a long period of time by successive lava flows. Automobiles may be driven from the base of the volcano to the rim of the crater over a cinder road.

Address the Custodian, Capulin, New Mexico.

CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT

In 1694 a Spanish missionary recorded observing a great ruin in what is now southern Arizona, stating that it apparently had been in about the same condition for at least 200 years. Today that ruin, called Casa Grande, is protected by the Federal Government because of its great archeological interest.

The Casa Grande itself, a four-story watchtower apartment house, has walls 4 feet thick at their base. Surrounding it are many ruins of other prehistoric dwellings, the whole indicating a remarkable record of advancement in the architecture of the prehistoric builders. Nearby are traces of their primitive irrigation system.

Museum and picnic grounds are free. Entrance fee for adults is 25 cents; children under 17 free.

Address the Custodian, Coolidge, Arizona.

CHACO CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

The ancient ruins of 17 major cities and several hundred small villages included in this monument are without equal in the United States as examples of prehistoric architectural skill. They are all that is left of a peaceful farming civilization that flourished sometime between the ninth and twelfth centuries. Pueblo Bonito, the largest ruin so far excavated, covers more than three acres of ground and contained about 1,000 living rooms and 32 kivas or ceremonial chambers. The monument also contains, in its primitive pit houses, relics of much older inhabitants, probably going back more than 1,500 years.

Museum and campgrounds are free. Entrance fee for adults is 25 cents; children under 17 free.

Address the Custodian, Chaco Canyon, New Mexico.

CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT

Carved by erosion into colorful volcanic rock, Chiricahua presents an astounding picture of rugged, jagged pinnacles, mighty columns and towerlike formations, of slender spires, and of walled amphitheaters. More often beautiful, but sometimes grotesque in their molding, in the mass they are always awe-inspiring. Nature lovers find Chiricahua's unusual flora and fauna of absorbing interest.

Campgrounds have been established, and foot trails lead into

SAGUARO NATIONAL MONUMENT

The saguaro, or giant cactus, unique to the desert of southern Arizona and northern Sonora, is clustered here in unusual quantity. A slow-growing plant, a specimen 3 feet high may be about 50 years old. After reaching the half-century mark its growth quickens by 3 or 4 inches a year. A mature saguaro 30 to 40 feet high probably is more than 200 years old.

There are many varieties of cacti in the monument, and a fine association of such typical desert plants as mesquite, palo verde, ocotillo, hackberry, and creosote bush.

Address the Custodian, Route 2, Box 544, Tucson, Arizona.

SUNSET CRATER NATIONAL MONUMENT

The almost perfectly preserved crater of an extinct volcano, Sunset Crater derives its name from the various shades of red prevailing in the cinders of the upper portion of the cone, giving the appearance of being illuminated by the setting sun. In addition to this remarkable crater, the national monument includes very recent lava flows, fissures, and ice caves. A trail leads to the summit of the crater.

There is no resident custodian.

TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT

High in two caves in a steep cliff are the most important Tonto cliff-dweller ruins, perhaps built in these aeries to withstand attacks by raiding nomads. The lower, a 29-room, 2-story house, is reached by a half-mile trail which climbs 325 feet. The higher is a half mile farther up, with another 300-foot rise, and shows in its walls three major periods of building. Originally it stood four stories high and had about 40 rooms. These cliff dwellings apparently were built during the early part of the fourteenth century. Their pueblo builders, being farmers, constructed their homes in easily fortified positions near the rivers, raising their maize, beans, pumpkins, and cotton in the river bottoms.

Guide service is available.

Address the Custodian, Roosevelt, Arizona.

TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT

The ruined Tumacacori mission is an impressive sight—and a great memorial to the clergy who conceived and planned it and to the Indians whose manual labor made it possible. The mission is a half mile thick, still stand, as does the old church tower. Behind the church a wall encloses the churchyard, in which there is a mortuary chamber. To the east may be traced walls believed to have formed the cloisters and workyards.

The Jesuit Padre Eusebio Francisco Kino first visited this site in 1691. The present impressive mission structure, about the third church to be built on or near this site, was probably erected by the Franciscans some time after the Jesuits were expelled in 1767 and served until final abandonment of the mission, some time after 1823. There is a fine museum.

Entrance fee for adults is 25 cents; children under 17 free.

Address the Custodian, Box 797, Nogales, Arizona.

TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENT

By 1,000 A. D., ancient pueblo Indians had built a nucleus of a city high on a limestone ridge which rises steeply above the flood plain of the Verde River. For three centuries population

engineering feats in bridge building and in conquering the mighty rivers that were nature's tools in her bridge and canyon building.

THE SOUTHWESTERN NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Inevitably, because of the richness of its human interest and its wealth of varied and incomparable scenic beauty there are many national parks and monuments in the Southwest. All of them are shown on the map on the reverse of this folder, but only those included in the group known as Southwestern National Monuments are included in this text.

There are 27 of these southwestern monuments, administered as a unit by the Superintendent of Southwestern National Monuments, from headquarters at the Casa Grande National Monument—post office address, Coolidge, Arizona. Most of these monuments are in immediate charge of custodians, who report to the superintendent.

By reference to the four outline maps included in the folder, the visitor to one southwestern national monument will see that there is another monument almost around the corner. Any trip along a major highway in this portion of the country leads to within easy distance of several of these scenic or historic areas. And the intervening distance is always of interest, whether the road crosses the desert with its characteristic flora, wanders into and across the many-colored mountains, or meanders through an Indian reservation, where glimpses may be had of a picturesque life that still goes on serenely and unhurriedly.

Since the route maps overlap, listing of the Southwestern National Monuments by their geographical location would seem somewhat confusing. They therefore are given hereafter in

the rocky fastness. A nearby ranch also furnishes overnight accommodations.

Address the Custodian, Douglas, Arizona.

EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT

A great bluff monolith on the old road followed by the Spanish conquistadores of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries as they journeyed from the Rio Grande to the West, so weathered that it resembles a great fortress, was named El Morro by those early adventurers. In a cave on its south side they found space enough to shelter their whole company of soldiers, and water could always be obtained even in dry weather, by digging in the sand at the base of the cliff.

Resting idly in the shade after their hard marches, the Spaniards carved in the soft rock inscriptions concerning their travels, and these, carefully protected, are the main accent of interest in the monument. The first such record was made by Governor Juan de Onate in 1605, carved with a dagger over an early Indian petroglyph.

The entrance fee for adults is 25 cents; children under 17 free.

Address the Custodian, Ramah, New Mexico.

GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS

Three groups of small but interesting prehistoric dwellings still may be seen in natural cavities in the grayish-yellow cliffs of the wild, rugged forested country of the upper Gila River. Reached only by pack trips arranged from Silver City, New Mexico, this monument appeals to those interested in finding "out-of-the-way" places.

There is no local custodian. For information write the Superintendent, Southwestern National Monuments, Coolidge, Arizona.

GRAN QUIVIRA NATIONAL MONUMENT

About the time the Pilgrims were landing at Plymouth Rock, Spanish padres in the Southwest were constructing Gran Quivira Mission to serve the surrounding 10 cities of the Jumano Indians, a tribe now extinct. The older church is badly disintegrated, but the massive walls and the second church and its attached monastery and convent, on which work began about 1649 are still standing. This latter church probably was abandoned about 1670. Also included in the monument are ruined pueblos.

Address the Custodian, Gran Quivira, New Mexico.

HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT

Hovenweep is an Indian word meaning "deserted valley." No name could be more appropriate for the monument, with its four remarkable groups of abandoned prehistoric towers, pueblos, and cliff-dweller ruins. An intriguing problem to archeologists is the tower on the canyon floor, below the rim ruins, since it seems hardly could not serve the usual purposes of lookout and defense.

There is no local custodian.

MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

The chief of the long-vanished Indians who constructed their homes high in the cliff in this national monument could truly defend the statement that his home was his castle. Reached by a series of ladders, the main building is 40 feet in height, and is so protected by the overhanging cliff that it is in a good state of preservation. The "castle" was not erected all at one time. It shows at least three stages of building and several different construction methods. Other prehistoric dwellings are within the monument, mostly small structures of from one to five rooms.

Visitors so desiring are guided up the ladders to Montezuma Castle by Park Service personnel. There is also a museum display.

Museum and picnic grounds are free. Entrance fee for adults is 25 cents; children under 17 free.

Address the Custodian, Camp Verde, Arizona.

fluctuations occurred, then late in the 1200's a great influx of newcomers and a "building boom." But abandonment came, for an unknown reason, in the fourteenth century, and "Crooked Water," the Apaches call it, because of an oxbow bend nearby in the Verde) fell into ruins until archeologists in 1935 excavated the spectacular site. Briefly this is the story which the massive walls and the excellent museum unfold to visitors.

Address the Custodian, Clarkdale, Arizona.

WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

A thousand years ago a pueblo people built a community mostly on the steep southern slopes of deeply slashed Walnut Canyon. They tucked their more than 300 little one-story houses in shallow caves under the ledges of limestone, cultivating their crops of corn, beans, and squash in open spaces on the beautifully pine-forested rim. Defensive forts were built where the canyon bends sharply to form precipitous promontories. The 600-foot-deep gorge exhibits on a small scale results of the same processes which produced the Grand Canyon a hundred miles to the northwest.

Camping is pleasant in the forest on the rim, and guide service to the ruins is furnished by the National Park Service.

Address the Custodian, Flagstaff, Arizona.

WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

The spectacle of these glistening white gypsum sands, undulating into dunes 10 to 60 feet high, is one of unusual splendor. This deposit of almost pure crystallized gypsum is 27 miles in length from north to south and averages about 10 miles in

alphabetical order for the convenience of the explorer into the Southwest—for exploration it seems, to those unfamiliar with the region. As the route maps carry the location story in general, no attempt is made in the following brief descriptions to guide the visitor to the various monuments unless some bit of advice not easily obtained from perusal of the road strips is needed.

Where indication is given that the monument is some distance from the highways, visitors are advised to inquire as to road conditions at the junction point before leaving the main road.

ARCHES NATIONAL MONUMENT

Erosion was nature's principal tool in sculpturing the Southwestern United States, and in the Arches National Monument erosion seems to have run riot, creating an amazing and extended series of fantastic rock formations. There are arches, windows, caves, chimneys, castlelike piles, bridges, balanced rocks, tall spires, and great walls sculptured by the action of the wind, using the massive red sandstone cliffs as its medium. This monument is composed of two sections—the Windows area that may be visited by motorists unafraid of sand driving or who are riding in balloon-tired cars obtainable in the nearby town of Moab, and the Devils Garden section, which as yet may be visited only afoot or on horseback.

Address the Custodian, Moab, Utah.

AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Despite the name, the prehistoric pueblo ruins in this national monument have no connection with the Aztec civilization of Mexico. Rather, they are closely connected with those of the

NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL MONUMENT

Three great natural bridges carved in sandstone by one meandering little stream throughout untold ages, testify to Nature's patience and power. The largest, the Sipapu, rises 292 feet above the stream bed and has a span of 291 feet. The Kachina Bridge rises 205 feet, with a span of 186 feet. The Owachomo Bridge is 108 feet above the stream bed and has a span of 194 feet.

An automobile road leads to the Owachomo Bridge. As the arches are about 4 miles apart, hiking or saddle-horse trips are necessary to reach the Kachina and Sipapu Bridges.

Address the Custodian, Blanding, Utah.

NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT

The three main ruins of this monument—Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House—are in separate units. Betatakin is a Navajo word meaning "sidehill house"; Keet Seel, also Navajo, means "broken pottery" and refers to the finding of a quantity of broken pottery of the finest cliff-dweller type; and Inscription House is derived from an inscription scratched into the clay plaster of one wall, reading "S-shaperio Ano Dom 1661"—evidently left by an intrepid Spanish explorer. Each of the ruins is that of a large communal cliff dwelling.

A hiking or horseback trip is necessary to reach each unit. Easiest of access is Betatakin, as there is a road to the rim above. Leaving his car on the rim, the visitor may hike down to this ruin over a trail about one mile in length.

Address the Custodian, Tonalaca, Arizona.

ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT

This area, in one of the driest and, in summer, hottest parts of the United States, is unique among the country's desert lands. The strange organ-pipe cactus, somewhat resembling the more widely spread saguaro, grows on the lower southern slopes of rocky ridges. Consisting of a clump of tall stalks, ranging from two or three to fifty, vertically grooved and ridged, the organ pipe generally grows from 6 to 15 feet in height, although one 25 feet tall has been measured. The giant saguaro, palo verde, desert ironwood, and desert ironwood also are found, and the Gila monster, peccary, and Gaillard bighorn sheep are among the animal inhabitants.

Ample supplies of water and gasoline should be carried. Make inquiry in Ajo for the custodian who will give information and assistance.

Address the Custodian, Ajo, Arizona.

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

In the heart of the desert is an old stone fort, a relic of pioneer days, located beside a wonderful spring of pure cold water and surrounded by great cottonwoods affording welcome shade. In the early 60's the Mormons established a cattle ranch here, and the fort was erected as a protection against marauding Indians. It consisted of two houses, each two stories high facing each other across a courtyard closed at each end by heavy double gates. The spring, known as Pipe Spring, comes up in the courtyard.

Address the Custodian, Moccasin, Arizona.

RAINBOW BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Rainbow Natural Bridge has been described as "rainbows imprisoned in stone." The description is apt, for this bridge is the greatest of all known natural bridges, is a symmetrical arch both above and below, closely following the arch of a rainbow. The salmon-pink bridge, so nearly perfect in its proportions as to dwarf all human architecture, rises a sheer 308 feet in the clear from the bottom of the gorge.

Automobiles may be driven to the lodge at the foot of Navajo Mountain. From there a 2-day round trip by saddle horse, with guides, may be made to the monument. At night camp is made under the stars.

There is no custodian.

width, covering more than 500 square miles. About 40 per cent of the gypsum sands are included in the national monument. In the interior of the sands the animal life has adapted itself to its environment by a change of color. White lizards dart here and there, white mice occasionally are seen, and many of the insects are extremely light in hue.

There are picnic grounds and an excellent museum. The annual automobile license permit fee is 50 cents.

Address the Custodian, Alamogordo, New Mexico.

WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT

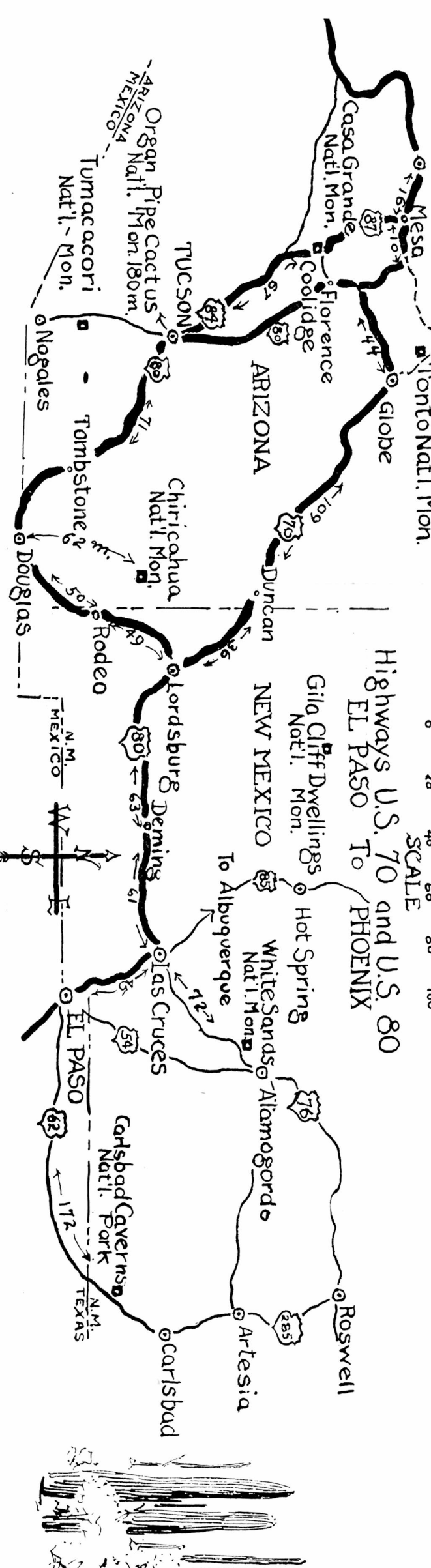
The red sandstone prehistoric pueblos of Wupatki, gleaming against a background of black basaltic cliffs and facing a view of the Painted Desert of the Little Colorado River, were built by a group of farming Indians whose descendants, in part, scientists believe, are the picturesque Hopis, or People of Peace. More than 500 home sites have been discovered in the monument, varying from the pits of ancient earth lodges to house structures three stories in height. Studies of ancient wooden beams in the ruins have dated the major occupation as occurring during the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

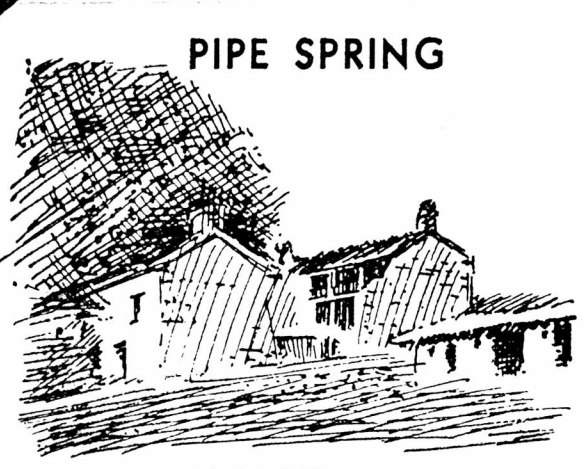
Address the Custodian, Tuba Star Route, Flagstaff, Arizona.

YUCCA HOUSE NATIONAL MONUMENT

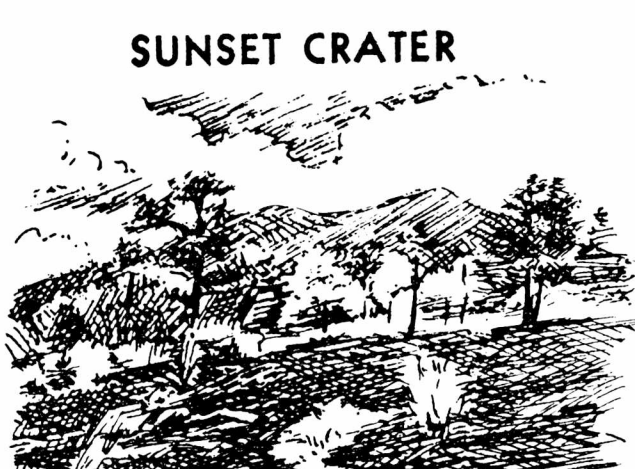
Now a cluster of large mounds, this once thriving prehistoric Indian village is reserved by the Federal Government for future scientific research. No development has yet been undertaken, and the National Park Service discourages tourist travel to this monument inasmuch as a visitor finds little of interest to see, and approach roads are bad in wet weather.

There is no resident custodian.

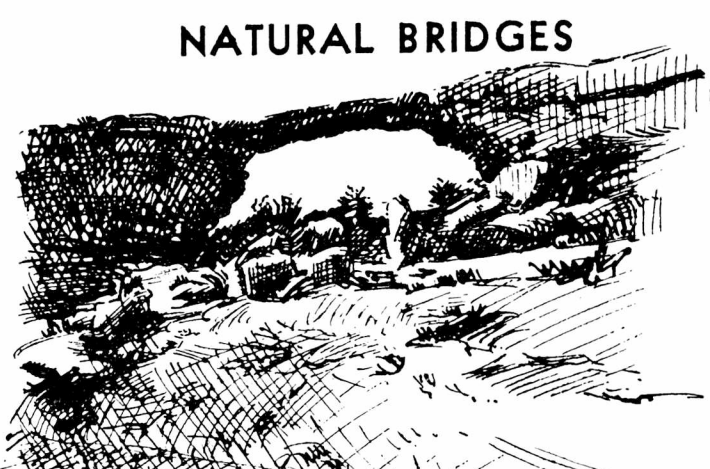




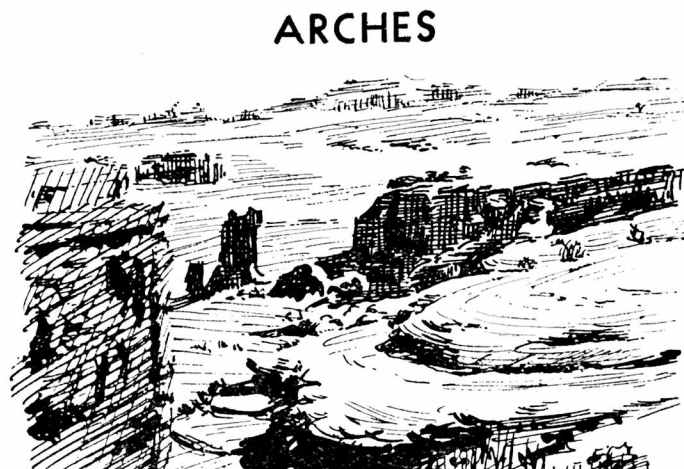
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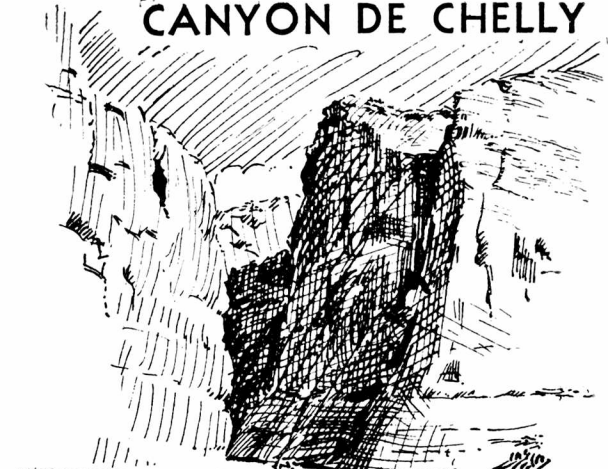
SUNSET CRATER



NATURAL BRIDGES



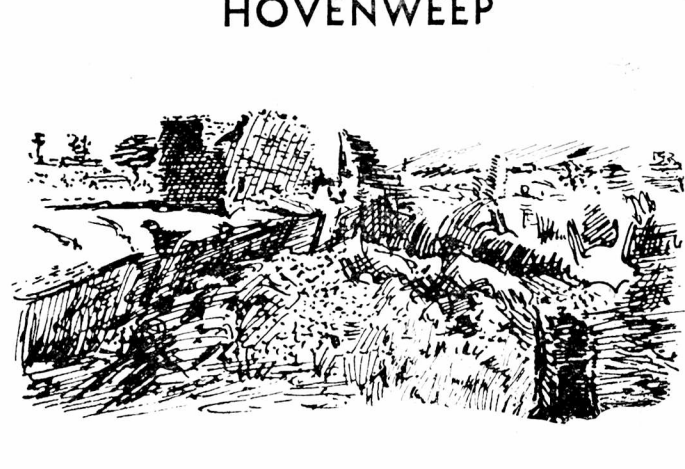
ARCHES



CANYON DE CHELLY



AZTEC



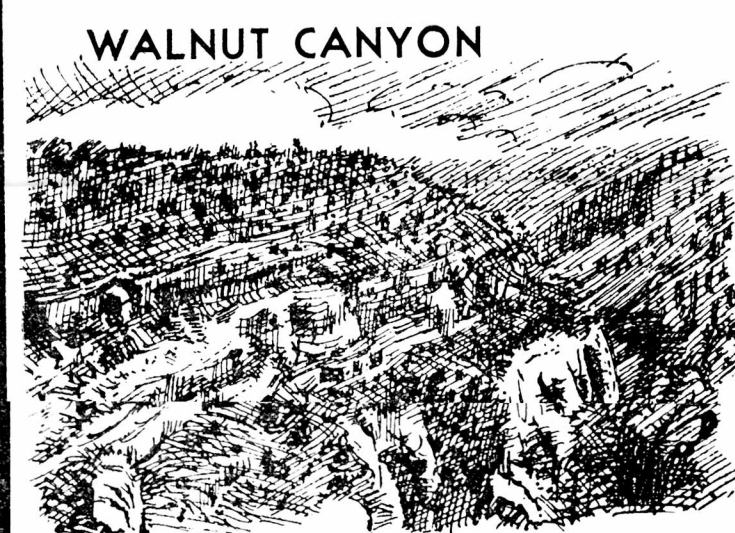
HOVENWEEP



NAVAJO



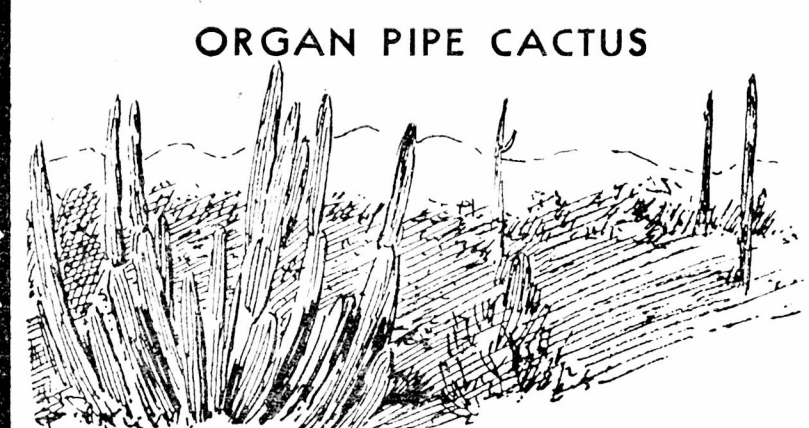
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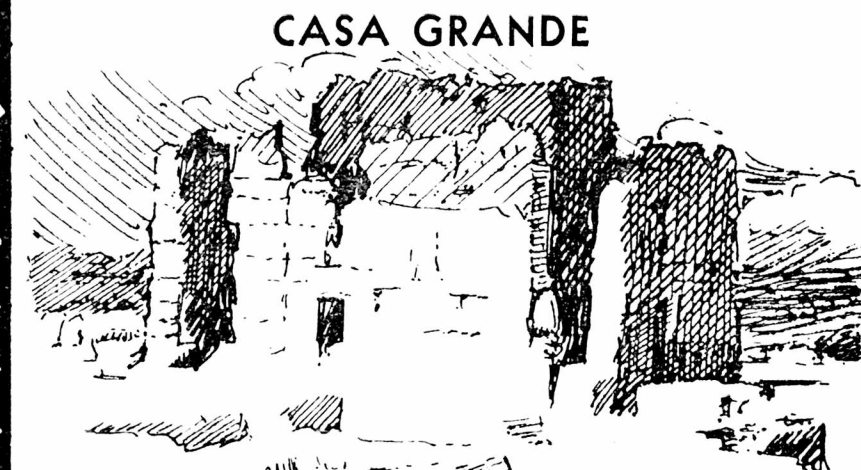
WALNUT CANYON



MONTEZUMA



ORGAN PIPE CACTUS



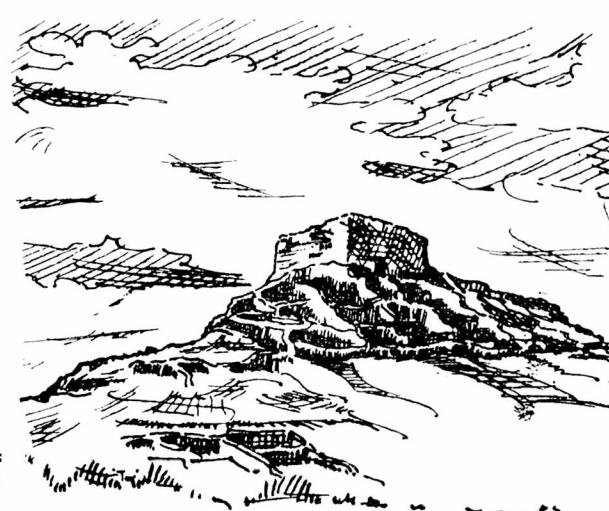
CASA GRANDE



SAGUARO



TUMACACORI



TUZIGOOT



TONTO



CHIRICAHUA



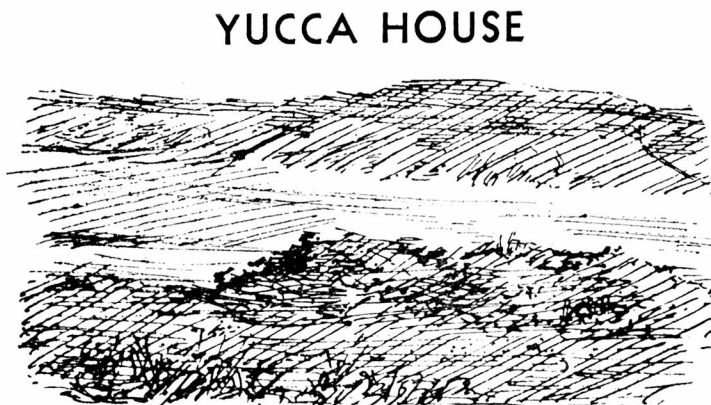
WHITE SANDS



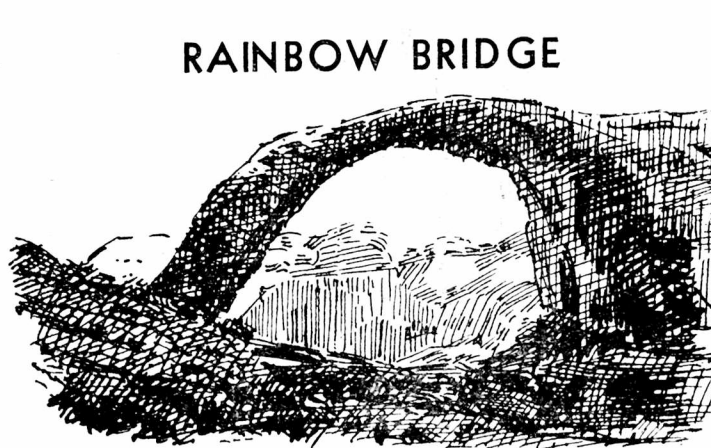
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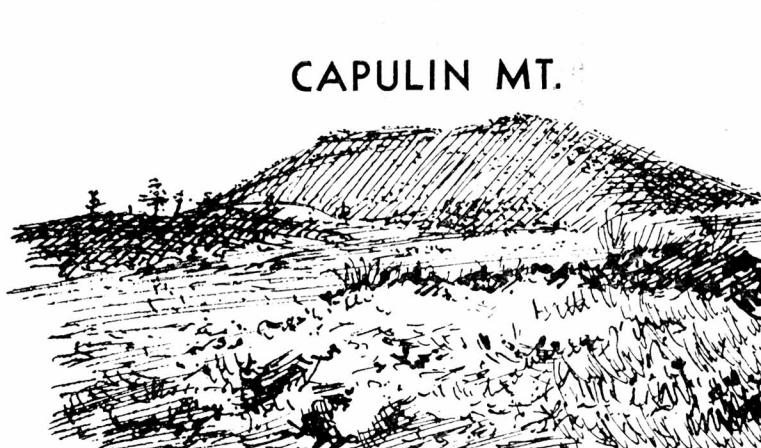
EL MORRO



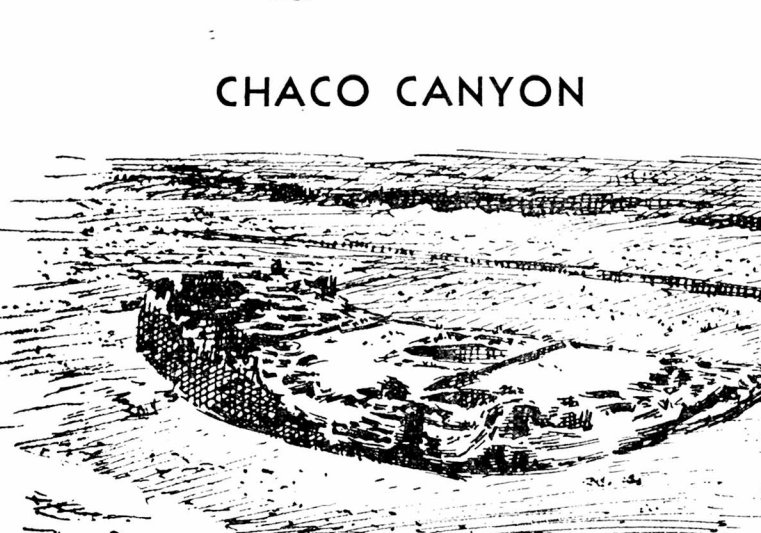
YUCCA HOUSE



RAINBOW BRIDGE



CAPULIN MT.



CHACO CANYON



GRAN QUIVIRA



GILA

