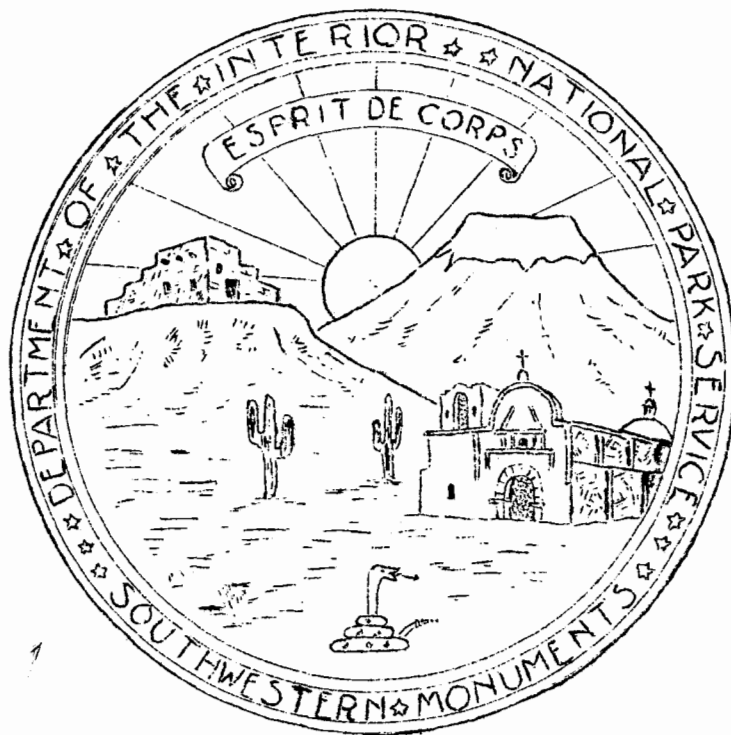


SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

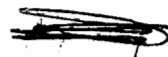
MONTHLY REPORT

APRIL 1935



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK
SERVICE

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SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

REPORT FOR APRIL

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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, Assistant Engineer. Gene H. Gordon, Assistant Engineer. George H. Hopper, Assistant Engineer. Andrew Clark, topographer. F.F. Martius, Research Engineer. J.H. Tovrea, Chief Engineering Aide. Howard Leslie and N.G. Hanson, Transmitters. Ray Hitson, A.B. Pinkley, Howard Williams, Walter Smith, C.E. London, E.Z. Vogt, Ralph Bollinger, Rodmen.

FIELD STATIONS

1. Arches---Moab, Utah. J.J. Turnbow, Custodian.
2. Aztec Ruins---Aztec, New Mexico. John Will 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, Sustodian.
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, in Charge.
21. Tumacacori---Box 2225, Tucson, Arizona. George L. Boundey, Custodian
Martin E. 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
May 1, 1935

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

Dear Mr. Director:

The first several pages of this report will contain a general account of activities over the Southwestern Monuments district as a whole.

SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS GENERAL

WEATHER AND TRAVEL:

A survey of the reports from individual monuments shows that April has been a month of unsettled weather over most of the region. Windy weather, sandstorms, rain and snow flurries are reported from monuments in northern Arizona and New Mexico. Even White Sands which usually wears a smile and has mild weather at this time of year, reports a hectic month due chiefly to dense dust from dust storms farther east settling over the region. Pipe Spring up north of the Grand Canyon where blustery weather might be expected through April, reports that on the whole the month has been good.

In general southern Arizona weather conditions have just about run true to form for April. A few light showers have occurred during the month and the desert has literally been in bloom. For some five or six days during the second week of the month the atmosphere was filled with dust which caused unseasonably high temperatures. This dust which had floated from somewhere to the east extended from El Paso to the Colorado River. Later the dust cleared away and now the usual clear atmosphere and fine visibility prevails.

FIELD TRIPS:

On page 194 at the beginning of the Supplement to this report you will find an account of the field trip which the Boss and Dale King made with Assistant Director Tolson and party.

On Friday April 19th Bob Rose accompanied by Paul Beaubien made a field trip to Tumacacori on matters relative to the research project that was carried on there.

ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES:

() of the engineering activities during the month include:

1. Inspections of Bandelier and Chiricahua ECW Camps.
2. Field trips to Flagstaff on business relative to equipment for the proposed Wupatki camp.
3. Continuation of field work and mapping of underground walls of earlier buildings at Tumacacori.
4. Topographic mapping of Tonto National Monument.
5. Topographic mapping of Frijoles Canyon has progressed toward completion. Some smaller areas of the Canyon on larger scale must be done to facilitate planning of future work there.
6. Road maps, locations, etc., for the proposed Wupatki Camp and spur camps at Citadel, Sunset Crater, Walnut Canyon and Montezuma Castle.
7. Topographic mapping of proposed development area, El Morro National Monument.
8. Field and office work on proposed entrance roads to Walnut Canyon, Wupatki, Sunset Crater, Chaco Canyon and Montezuma Castle National Monuments.
9. Maps on Saguaro National Monument ownership, Montezuma water system and proposed ruins repair at Tumacacori.
10. Instructions were given on ground to PWA crews on trail construction at Wupatki; a P.W. crew is working on sewer and water systems at Gran Quivira and a well contract has been let.
11. Post construction work is progressing at Chiricahua and at White Sands.
12. Plans for all ECW projects at both Chiricahua and Bandelier have been prepared.

CONSTRUCTION:

Working drawings have been received on the Canyon de Chelly Residence (PWA) and Garage; comfort stations (ECW) ,Chiricahua; comfort station (PWA) at Gran Quivira; and preliminary sketches on several miscellaneous projects. Advertisement for bids on the de Chelly residence will be made as soon as final approval by the Director is secured.

ECW ACTIVITIES:

From the reports of project superindendent Chase of Bandelier and Hammond of Chiricahua the following items describing the progress in these camps during the month have been taken:

Bandelier:

1. Finishing work done on windows and grills of Camp Ground Comfort Station.
2. Completion of window and door openings together with installation of mangers made comploted project of Concessionaire's barn.
3. Two-car garage and fuel room at Ranger Station completed.

4. Small shrub planting by barn, comfort station and trail.
5. Quarrying and hauling of building rock to site of proposed headquarters comfort station and utility area.
6. Camp ground extension started; clearing and grading of main road completed; campsite stalls where fills are necessary are being put into shape.
7. Rough grading of hotel parking area and moving of foreman's quarters and completing gaps in truck trail all due for early completion.

Late enrollment and the camp condition period have held work to a smaller average this month but with recent addition of 76 new enrollees and the receipt of approved plans, progress should pick up materially in May.

Chiricahua:

1. 1. Water development in Echo Canyon for proposed fly camp is started and Lineal survey of Echo Canyon Trail is completed.
2. Masonry walls of Bonita Camp Ground Comfort Station completed and materials for plumbing and carpentry should be available soon.
3. Staking out of trench for Bonita water line is started.
4. Camp Ground Sewer System will be completed excepting hook-up with the Comfort Station.
5. Construction and grading of Camp ground roadways is making good progress.
6. Basement, cistern, footings and masonry walls on Sugar Loaf Peak Look-out House are practically completed.
7. Sugar Loaf Trail is nearing completion.
8. Maintenance work on Bonita Canyon Highway has continued this month.
9. Additional surveying on proposed headquarters Area Service road has been done. Work on signs and posts for campground has started.

VISITING PARK SERVICE OFFICIALS

Among visitors to Headquarters during the month, were:

1. Assistant Director H.A. Tolson of the Washington Office. See page 194 for the account of this trip.
2. Chief Engineer F.A. Kittredge accompanied by Mrs. Kittredge and daughter, Kathryn.
3. Chief Architect Thos. Vint.
4. Park Naturalist Paul R. Frank of Mesa Verde with Mrs. Franke and children.
5. Resident Architect Harry Langley.
6. Acting Custodian Leonard Heaton of Pipe Spring National Monument and family.
7. Landscape Architect Richard Sias of the State Parks Division and Major Cully.

REPORTS FROM THE MEN IN THE FIELD
GRAN QUIVIRA

W. H. Smith, Custodian

I find it time to submit my monthly report of the activities of the monument for the past month. I find that my register shows 373 visitors entering the Monument in 94 vehicles. This number shows a slight increase over last month and a decided increase over the same month of last year. I find nine states and Washington D. C. represented on the sheet this month which would show that there is more out of state travel than we have been having here the last few months.

During the past month we have registered quite a list of official visitors among whom we find the following: Assistant Director Tolson, Superintendent Frank Pinkley, Chief Architect Tom Vint and Naturalist Dale King. This party agreed that the location of the proposed Administration Building might well be changed. There has not been any one in here to survey the new site for the proposed building yet and I do not know where it will be located this time.

On date of April 14, 1935 I registered Mr. J. B. Wannyn, Professor at the Los Alamos ranch school, at Atovie, New Mexico. He and a number of his students spent a short visit here. They seemed to be greatly interested in the Monument.

Weather conditions have been very unfavorable for travel the past month. Taking the month as a whole it has been the worst month I have ever seen. The wind has blown as a continual gale and the dry weather has kept plenty of dust loose. The gale and this dry dust make a mighty disagreeable combination. On April 18 local showers fell that helped settle the dust somewhat but they were not worth much for moisture. The outlook for this year's crop at present is not as favorable as it might be. The wind has evaporated about all of the moisture we got last winter and we are not getting any more.

On date of April 11, Mr. H. F. Brown who is in charge of the sewer line work here arrived. Mr. Brown began work on April 17, with a small crew of six men. He started the work on the man hole at station one plus ninety and on the Septic tank. He will work between these two points first as the survey of the upper line from the proposed Administration building to station one plus ninety will be changed as has already been mentioned. With the small crew Mr. Brown is working they are moving lots of dirt and the work is going along nicely. The well driller who got the contract to finish the deep well here and complete the water system has not arrived yet with his rig but we are expecting him any day.

CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT

Robert R. Budlong, Custodian

Our visitor season has started at last. Total number of visitors for this month, 101. Of these, 58 descended the White House Trail. Five States were represented, and one of our visitors was from Breslau, Germany.

Water continues to flow from the canyons in ever-increasing quantities. Travel in the canyons is, of course, impossible, and our visitors can only

drive to the rim and descend the trail. Of the 58 visitors who descended the trail, 49 waded through the flowing water to the other side of the Canyon, in order to reach the White House ruin.

The high light of the month was the visit of Assistant Director Tolson, Chief Architect Vint, Chief Engineer Kittredge accompanied by Mrs. Kittredge and their daughter, Superintendent Pinkley and Naturalist Dale King, Assistant Engineer Hamilton and Resident Landscape Architect Chuck Richey. We had but one regret, and that was that the visit of these officials could not have been a much longer one. We hope they will pay us other and much longer visits in the near future.

On the 15th, 16th, and 17th of the month we had the pleasure of having Mr. Edwin V. VanAmringe, of Pasadena Junior College, Pasadena, California, visit this Monument with a large party, consisting of fifty-two people, in thirteen cars. They were making a geological tour of this part of the country, visiting several other National Monuments as well. They were well equipped for camping and spent two nights camped in a shallow side-canyon near the Thunderbird Ranch. Mrs. Budlong and I were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. VanAmringe at supper the evening of the 16th, at their camp. It was an occasion long to be remembered by us.

Weather has been most unsettled, with rain, snow, and sandstorms, and some clear, warm weather. As I write this report, snow is on the ground, though melting rapidly. Late yesterday evening the sandstorm we had been having all day long turned into a snowstorm, and it snowed steadily throughout the night. If the coming month brings us good weather we expect increased visitor travel to this Monument.

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT

Earl Jackson, Custodian

There follows the April monthly report for Bandelier National Monument:

VISITORS: Visitors numbered 643, arriving in 183 cars. They registered from 33 states, Washington, D. C., England, and Java. This travel figure compares with 440 visitors for April 1934. The six highest states, in order, were: New Mexico, 457; Colorado, 51; Texas, 26; California, 19; Illinois, 12; New York, 10. The number of Harvey Car visitors has picked up considerably this month.

Our travel looks quite well so far this spring, considering that much travel through the middle West has been prevented by the severe dust storms of the last two months, which have affected regions closely adjoining our own.

WEATHER AND ROADS: April showers came in with gusto just before the first of the month, and precipitation was 1.03 inches. There has been much cloudy weather, and one or two mild freezes. Some snow has fallen in Santa Fe, but none in Frijoles Canyon. Roads are in good condition.

SPECIAL VISITORS: March 26- Mr. Kittredge and Mr. Attwell were in for a brief inspection. With them were Mrs. Kittredge and daughter, Kathryn.

March 28 - Mr. Allen C. Bell, of the Bell School for Boys, Lake Forest, Illinois, was a very interested visitor. March 31 - Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Mera paid a brief visit to the ruins, after a fairly long absence. Dr. Mera is with the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, and is probably the foremost authority in New Mexico on pre-historic pottery. He expressed high approval of the new trail system installed by the C.C.C.

April 6 - The faculty and students of the Brownmoor School for Girls, Santa Fe, spent the day with us. They were all exceedingly interested in the ruins. The custodian, carrying with him the burden of University reminiscences, was amazed and delighted to find such a thoroughly well behaved group of girls.

April 9 - Miss Sheila MacDonald, youngest daughter of England's prime minister, arrived for a stay of a day and a half. She was en route back to England after a world cruise of eight months. She visited all the ruins in Frijoles Canyon and on the Detached Section, walked the lower canyon trail to the river, and saw the country from Inspiration Point, (eight miles west of here) and on the conclusion of her visit was very enthusiastic in her impressions of New Mexico.

April 12 - Captain and Mrs. H. E. Minton, from Fort Bliss, were interested visitors. April 23 - Miss Frances Gillmor, formerly a student at the University of Arizona, was very enthusiastic. Miss Gillmor may be remembered as the author of "Thumbcap Weir."

NATURE NOTES: A person who has had the fortune of going through the springtime of the year in New Mexico is indeed fortunate. Frijoles Canyon has come out of its winter hibernation in leaps and bounds. Almost overnight, with the coming of April showers, it has put on its spring clothing of green. The cottonwoods and willows are almost leafed out, flowers are popping up everywhere, and one of the most beautiful sights in the whole section is a dense thicket of wild plum near the Long House which is a solid mass of snowy flowers.

Alert squirrels are more numerous than I have ever seen them. Chickarees seem scarce so far in the canyon. Quite a few rock squirrels make themselves evident, and chipmunks are here in multitudes. Recently near the Upper Crossing of Frijoles I found three western Yellow Pine trees which had been almost completely stripped of needle clusters; those wasteful squirrels will cut off an entire cluster of pine needles to get at their "squirrel bananas", and sometimes very nearly kill a tree by destroying its feeders. Squirrel bananas are the stems on which the needle clusters grow; the rodents cut off a section of stem from two to five inches long and eat all the bark off it, cluttering the ground beneath the tree with dozens of the bare stems which are discarded when stripped.

Several bunches of turkeys have been seen recently, and appear to be in good condition. Evidently the winter was not too hard for them.

GENERAL: I regret to report that on a recent inspection trip through the Detached Portion of the monument I found evidences of vandalism in Tsankawi Ruin. Three of the rooms had been pretty thoroughly pot-hunted by industrious diggers. Great quantities of broken pot-sherds were scattered over the refuse

pile they had thrown out. I doubt if anything of value was found, for they had done scarcely any clean-up of the floor. This vandalism must have occurred in the first week of April. I have been back twice since and saw no fresh signs.

On the eighth of this month a report came in that the Cochiti Indians were having a turkey hunt in the wouthern portion of the monument. I hiked down there at once, and after covering thirty miles, found no tracks or fresh hunting signs. So, well and good for this time; however, I know the Cochiti and Santo Domingo Indians do enter Monument territory on some of their hunts. In spite of all the intermittent patrol work that can be done on the reserve, those Indians are going to get some game. Those are their ancestral hunting grounds, and they can't get over the habit of going out to get a turkey or deer whey they are hungry. They will listen very respectfully to the white man's admonitions against hunting, and agree with him that it is wrong to hunt on a game preserve--then next day, if the impulse strikes, they are back at the traditional activity of meat-getting, irrespective of boundaries.

Our new camp ground is proving quite popular of late. Nearly every day sees several picnic parties availing themselves of our camp table and fire grate benefits, and they speak very highly of that development. Santa Fe people repeatedly bring friends out to see the ruins and picnic on the grounds.

Tomorrow I am expecting a group of sixty delegates to a Rotarian Convention being held in Santa Fe; they plan to picnic here and spend the day. On May 2 the Social Science Section of the Southwestern Association for the Advancement of Science will picnic here and spend the afternoon seeing the ruins. This association is holding its annual meeting beginning on April 29th, meeting this year at the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe. Much additional archaeologic interest in this section is expected as a result of that projected visit.

Will sign off for this month, and get ready to try to out-talk all those scientific gentlemen when they come.

CHACO CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

T. C. Miller, Custodian

The activities in the Chaco Canyon National Monument for the month of April were as follows:

GENERAL

Approach roads have been passible but very rough the entire month. Only a few days this month the roads were slippery because of a few light snows.

WEATHER

The weather has not been bad this month but we have had lots of different kinds of weather, bright warm sunny days, sand storms, snow storms, sleet, hail, and rain. The maximum for the month was 71 degrees on the 13th. The Minimum was 23 degrees on the 11th. Precipitation .21 inches of rain and melted snow

was recorded for the month.

TRAVEL

472 visitors arrived in 144 cars, busses and school trucks, coming from the following states; Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Maryland, New Mexico, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington and the District of Columbia.

RUINS STABILIZATION

The mapping and measuring of the ground plan of Chetro Ketl is 75% complete. This work is under the supervision of Mr. Howard Leslie, who was transferred on April 24th to Wupatki. It is hoped the crew will soon return to complete the work at Chetro Ketl, and may Pueblo Bonito, so that the much needed repair work may be done.

FENCING

Word was received on the 23rd . that Secretary Ickes had allotted \$30,000 to fence the Chaco Canyon National Monument. We are very anxious to get this fencing under way and eliminate all grazing in the Monument. The grass, brush and weeds are getting green. The Monument is over stocked, and we need this . years growth of vegetation to help prevent the Canyon from eroding away.

SPECIAL VISITORS:

The Monument was inspected on March 27th. by Mr. Hillory A. Tolson, Assistant Director, Superintendent Pinkley, Southwestern Monuments, Chief Engineer Kittredge, Chief Landscape Architect Richey, and Naturalist Dale King of Southwestern Monuments.

Supt. Stacher of the Eastern Navajo Reservation held a meeting at the Monument Headquarters with the Chaco Canyon Navajos on March 28th. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Wheeler-Howard Bill.

Dr. Edgar L. Hewitt, Director of the School of American Research and the University of New Mexico , and Party arrived April 6th. and departed on the 7th. The Junior and Senior Classes of the Aztec High School spent the day in the Monument on the 6th. Assistant Engineer Gordon arrived on the 7th and departed on the 15th.

Engineer Clifford of the Soil Erosion Service arrived on the 16th. and departed on the 18th. Mr. Clifford was making a study of the Erosion control work to be done in the Canyon. He was assisted in his work, as much as possible by the Custodian.

Mr. Frederick T. Martius from Standord University who perfected the Pre-servative solution for Prehistoric Ruins, arrived and departed on the 17th.

Mr. E. Z. Vogt, Custodian of El Morro National Monument arrived at Chaco Canyon April 22nd. to work as rodman on Engineer Leslie's crew, filling the vacancy made by the transfer of Mr. Ray Hitson.

CAPULIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT

Homer S. Farr, Custodian

I have the following report to make for April:

Some five hundred visitors came to Capulin Mt. this month. These included several school groups from Turpin, Okla., Grenville, Des Moines, and Capulin, New Mexico. All were present with their schools. A one inch snow fell last night and this is about all the moisture we have had this month.

High winds and dust storms continue but we are in hopes this slight moisture will retard them for a few days.

Some Rim and Crater Trail work has been started this month and the Trails are already showing improvement, Very little has happened this month worth reporting. Our tourists begin next month and we hope to have a large number of visitors this summer.

YUCCA HOUSE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Inspection report by T. C. Miller

On April 22nd. I made an inspection trip to Yucca House National Monument. Found the roads in good shape.

I left the Chaco at 6:10 A. M. arrived at Yucca House 10:10 A. M. I spent four hours around the Ruins and returned to Chaco by 7:00 P. M. The country around Yucca House looks fine-nice and green. There were no fresh signs of vandalism around the ruins. I noticed quite a few tracks around the Ruins, and was told by Mr. Ismay that we had cars this month from California and Indiana, as well as a few cars from Colorado. Travel for the month was estimated at 6cars and 22 people. Would it be permissable to establish a register in the Monument so that we would have a permanent record?

Mr. Ismay showed me where the Park Service Spring under the Ruins was making Sub-Marginal land out of about 15 acres of his farm. Mr. Ismay asked me if the Park Service would take the water out on top of the hill and turn it in to the ditch, so that it would not do further damage to his land. This work can be done at small expense.

While walking through the ruins and examining the holes made by Pot Hunters I walked right up on three diamond backed rattle snakes taking a sun bath. I noticed the absence of the usual grin of greeting the Park Service Folks expect while visiting a Monument.

SUNSET CRATER NATIONAL MONUMENT

J. W. Brewer, in Charge

Since writing the last monthly report I have been to Sunset Crater three times. At this Monument travel increases greatly with the coming of spring weather to the mountainous part of northern Arizona. This month visitors totaled 273. Of this total the majority of people were from California and Arizona; eighteen other states, widely distributed geographically, Washington D. C., Mexico, and Germany were represented.

On April 12th I accompanied the official inspection party-- Mr. Vint, Mr. Tolson, Mr. Pinkley, Mr. Langley, Dale King, and Dr. Colton--to Sunset. April 1st. Mr. Martius and I visited the Monument. Walt Attwell registered on April 22nd. On the 15th. Jack Snow, staff photographer for the Museum of Northern Arizona, visited Sunset. During this month Pomona College and Santa Ana Junior College brought their geology field trips through this Monument.

AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Johnwill Faris, Custodian

It is hard to realize that it is time for another monthly report, but the calendar insists that it is the last of the month, so here goes.

Visitors for the month total 554 which is a fair April for the Monument. This number is a few less than April 1934, which was our best year since 1931. We can easily account for this slight decrease when we take into consideration the past few weeks with its days of unsettled weather. In direct comparison to other years I feel that we are starting a season that will surpass any since my term as Custodian. All press releases indicate that Colorado is working for, and is expecting, the largest tourist season in years, and if that is the case, there is no doubt but what Aztec will get a large number that may visit Mesa Verde. We expect some increase due to the California-Pacific International Exposition to be held this year in San Diego.

As I sit here, Boss, writing this report I cannot but be impressed with the general view one gets from the office window. From the chair in which I sit, I can see an orchard of over a Hundred apple trees, all in the bud and some on the verge of blooming; off to the right lay some twenty acres of alfalfa land, all green and uniform in color; a fine parking area and entrance gates the Landscape Division has designed for us, which all goes to aid us in our work, since the first impression visitors get is important. With all the dust storms in many sections of the country and with so many of our tourists passing through these areas, very few fail to be impressed with the fine valley in which the early people chose to build.

One of the highlights of the month, of course, was the visit of Assistant Director Tolson and party. We were most fortunate in their making us a visit, and do not recall in my time at Aztec when we had a more representative group than this party. Every division of our Service was represented with the Chiefs of both the Landscape and Engineering. We certainly hope that the entire party enjoyed their time with us as much as we enjoyed them. If any suggestions or criticisms followed we would very much appreciate a review of them, that we might profit from the viewpoint of others. In this connection we would very much appreciate hearing from any of the Monuments that ever get any complaints of Aztec. I might say that we get little or no complaint about other Monuments, and I hope they receive very little on us. However, if they will pass on what they do get we will certainly attempt to see that the same complaint does not occur twice.

Since writing the above, three cars from Virginia and a group of fifty seven students were shown the ruins. With such a rush the necessity of preparing for larger parties is forced upon us with such reality that I am led

to ask, "Boss, what are we going to do about it?" Of course the above may not occur with any regularity as yet, but it was not very long ago that we would have considered serving a party of over sixty in a couple of hours impossible.

I am in receipt of word from San Francisco that our shipment of cases is enroute, and that will help very much in our work. The new building just completed with the able supervision of Inspector Gebhardt, is never passed up by visitors without some comment as to its beauty etc. I certainly take great pride in telling them that our own departments made possible such a unit, and tell them also that they want to see it when we get it finished. Several have expressed the desire of having a summer home on the style of our new lobby and one family even took notes on the work to incorporate in plans they are forming for a home. I guess we will have to take our hats off to the designers.

Before I forget, I want to pass along a compliment the parties from Virginia gave the Casa Grande force. They took pains to mention that the ranger from Colorado was most pleasant and so thorough in his explanation that they were still impressed with their visit to Casa Grande. Good for you, boys; we welcome a standard such as that to aim at.

The discussion regarding uniform changes was most interesting, and as a whole I am in accord with the ideas of our headquarters crew. Personally, I do not like the idea of a different type coat and breeches, but it may work out very good. I will want to see it before I make the change at Aztec. I do not especially favor the particular park or monument designated on the uniform. While in one way it might tend toward pride, I can see a breaking away from the "service as a whole" feature that we are trying to make all our men feel. I greatly fear that we already have too much "Aztec Ruins", "Casa Grande", "Yellowstone", "Mesa Verde", etc., and not enough "National Park Service". Will not the bassard feature create rivalries that may defeat the purpose for which it is intended and result in ill feeling among our different units? If we were all big enough to appreciate that other places have things we do not, it might be all right, but many of us cannot realize that it takes all of us to make the Park Service. Our visitors sense this in many of our larger Parks especially, and with all respects to our big brothers, they are doing in this case more harm than good.

Now, Boss, see what you have gotten me in to by asking for comments. If Aztec comes up missing a Custodian look to some of the large Parks for the murderer. No, seriously, I don't blame them a lot for I wouldn't trade Aztec for any three of the Big Parks with a couple of Monuments thrown in for good measure. I am trying to overcome a growth of this feeling, however. I hope, Boss, that this is a graceful exit from a bad mixup. Anyway, as we embark on a busy season, I want all the units to know that we will try our very best to impress each visitor that there are other places within the Park Service besides Aztec. However, in so doing, I do dare the entire service to send away a visitor more satisfied than we are going to this summer at Aztec. We may not have many of the things that others of you have but we are going to make as much of what we have as anybody. And in closing may I add in small letters after the above, that in case we do not, that you can all credit the failure to the individuals rather than the Monument. We have the grandest unit

within the Service.

Johnwill's comments on the proposed uniform changes, Chief, are good but his little lecture on instilling a pride in the Service as a whole is better. Speaking of being "murdered" for these comments; we hope the time never comes when we will have to "murder" a man for advocating pride in the whole organization and for giving courteous, intelligent service to visitors.

WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT

J. W. Brewer, Acting Custodian

WEATHER: Generally fair. Precipitation: .05 of an inch (rain). Temperature: mean high 70; mean low 44.8. The dust storms prevailing over the west settled on Wupatki April 12, 13, 14, seeming to come in from the north. It was interesting to note the rise in temperature while the dust was in the air. April 11, high was 65, low 35 (no dust); April 12, high 65, low 52; the second day of the haze the temperature rose to 79, the highest for the year. After the 14th the low gradually dropped back to the low forties.

E. C. W. With the tenth of April came a flood of NPS and ECW B.L's and freight arrival notices. I hadn't been advised to expect any shipments, but since it involved no financial transaction I accepted, and am still accepting, great quantities of various items of equipment and supplies. Walt Attwell and I have secured a vacant garage in which to store the above. I have secured padlocks and will install them as soon as the present tenant vacates. I believe it best to paint the windows and post U. S. Property signs to lessen the attraction for burglars.

TRAVEL: A total of 70 guests visited Wupatki Pueblo while 13 registered at Citadel only. The Crack Exploration parties swelled the total attendance to 101 for the month.

Our newsworthy visitors were, in order of their appearance on the register, as follows: Dr. Colton, who came three times during the month; Dick Van Valkenburgh of the Soil Erosion Service; Mr. and Mrs. Martius of Palo Alto, experimenters in preservatives; Leonard Heaton, Custodian of Pipe Springs National Monument, with Mrs. Heaton, her mother, and some fine little Heaton's; the NPS party, escorted by Dr. Colton, and composed of Assistant Director Tolson, Chief Architect Vint, Landscaper Langley, Superintendent Pinkley, and Junior Naturalist King; Katharine Bartlett, Curator of Anthropology and Archaeology for the Museum of Northern Arizona, John McGregor, Curator of Dendrochronology for M.N.A. and Mrs. McGregor; Clifford Armack, Curator of Biology, M.N.A.; Walt Attwell, and Gene Gordon, NPS Engineers.

WILDLIFE: The Brewers moved in on us a hundred strong. I saw one light on a sheep's back at Heiser Spring. That happened to be a black one, and let me add, this is not to be mistaken for a Brewer "black sheep" or such. It was a Brewer blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*). Six were noted on April 16; many Brewer sparrows have also been noted. One specimen of the former was taken and prepared.

The call of a Poor-Will was heard on the evening of the 18th as Sal

and I were watching the moonrise. The first occurrence noted last year of the Poor-Will was on April 5.

On the 19th doves were seen at both Wupatki and Heiser. I gathered up a specimen of Gambel Sparrow (*Zonotrichia Gambeli*) on the 19th. Both bird specimens collected this month were adult males.

On the tenth while Sal and I were driving out to Walnut Canyon we observed a brazen coyote loping slowly in front of us; after giving us a good once-over he hightailed it across the wash.

The Bar-B-Bar cowboys, driving a herd of cattle, jumped 6 head of antelope on the north side of the saddle between Doney Mountains on April 22. This is about four miles from Wupatki Pueblo--the first recorded observation we have of antelope this near the pueblo. (N. A. 405)

PRESERVATIVES: I am submitting the following data on preservatives to establish a permanent record and a starting place from which results may be determined:

The following have this month been sprayed with Mr. Martius' liquid "X" (two coats put on 24 hours apart): (1) the center section above plaster of the west side of the east wall of R 41; (2) the right hand side (south) of the plastered area.

The following have been sprayed with Mr. Martius' liquid #46 (two coats put on 24 hours apart): (1) the left side (north) of the plastered area mentioned above; (2) the plaster and firepit in NA 2765 (pit-house); (3) the five displayed floor levels and the fire-pit in R 28 of the pueblo.

UNIFORM CHANGES: I do not feel especially qualified to comment on the uniform changes because I have had little experience with the uniform now in use. However, since you have asked for opinions from Southwest men in the field I would like to say that I would not care for red piping on the uniform unless accompanied by patent leather boots with a two-inch top border in red. This border should be suede and Chinese red in color.

No fooling, I do think the shirt sketched in the last report is a good change from plain shirt or coat--both practical and good-looking.

This A. M. before we left the Monument Howard Leslie, Mr. Williams, and Mr. E. Z. Vogt arrived. The project seems to be to re-locate the entrance road. Mr. Vogt showed us some very interesting photos of El Morro; we wish we could see the Monument first hand,

WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

Paul Beaubien, Acting Custodian

I found everything at Walnut Canyon in good shape. The entrance roads have been newly bladed by the county and 84 people used them Easter Sunday. Three hundred and fourteen people have registered this month.

An engineering crew under the supervision of Mr. Geo. L. Hopper arrived the

22nd. and are now busily engaged in taking topography. With a C.C.C. camp to be here soon, it appears that Walnut Canyon will soon be a greatly improved Monument.

SAGUARO NATIONAL MONUMENT

C. E. Powell, Ranger in Charge

The Saguaro National Monument is now at its best. With the early Saguaros in white, the Prickly Pears in yellow, and the hedgehogs in purple, and with Zinnias and Primroses everywhere, the flowers show is on. The Versicolors will be next, and from now on, as fast as one of the Cacti ceases to bloom, another will begin, so there will be no monotony.

Fifteen hundred and twenty visitors have registered to date. As the Ranger station is midway between gates, it is conservatively estimated that one-third of our visitors do not register. This will be remedied if and when one main entrance way is established, and the road built in a loop. I believe the monument will be more attractive if a road is built along the foothills, as I found by traveling an abandoned road one can reach several places of unusual beauty back in the hills, and the vegetation over there is slightly different, though none the less beautiful.

Would I be shot at sunrise if I should mention that Saguaro, too, needs a museum? Sounds a little fantastic, at first, but that is just about what we do need. Not the conventional kind, but a museum filled with living plants. Only partially out of doors. Sooner or later, our landscape experts will be called upon to arrange such a natural garden and our cacti may be shown in a manner that even the casual visitor may understand and appreciate.

Did I tell you that we have a bulletin issued by the Carnegie Desert Laboratory, one issued by the Chamber of Commerce, and a large volume by Dr. J. J. Thornber, to study, now? In fact there are two from the Desert Laboratory, but one of them is quite small. Now, I want another one, written by Britton and Rose, then I will be contented until I hear of something else.

Dr. Thornber is making a study of the Saguaro, to determine more definitely the age of the average plant. In this study, he plans to measure the growth of young plants, moderate sized plants, and old plants, and will thus have a definite means of determining just how old our Saguaros are. He says that even the best estimates are now nothing more than guesses.

Just after I mailed last month's report, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wirt, of Berkely, Forestry Headquarters, paid Saguaro a call. Our next Park Service visitor was Mr. Walter Attwell, Associate Engineer, of Coolidge, who came and departed without seeing the ranger, much to my disappointment. Then Assistant Director Mr. Hillory A. Tolson, Chief Architect Thos. E. Vint, Superintendent Pinkley, Architect H. Langley, and Naturalist Dale S. King, came and departed before a fellow could recite the name of one of our cacti. (Wouldn't it be harder to say "Neo-mammillaria McDougalli" than "Jack Robinson")? Last, but not least, State Park Landscaper Dick Sias and Mr. Frank H. Cuelley called last Sunday.

~~Did I ever mention to you that you are training four rangers in one at~~

Saguaro? Well, I have been hoping to surprise you some day, but this is too good to keep any longer. Junior, Lee, and Bill Jim, have been coming up each Sunday and have been crowding Dad right along with their studies of cacti. It was Mrs. that found the first Night Blooming Cereus. Junior located the bees which I showed you in the Saguaro. Lee found the Cristate growth on the Cholla. Now Bill Jim, my five year old baby comes to the front by finding a big fat Night Bloomer with flower buds on it. These boys intend to study botany as soon as they can be admitted to the University (which is a long way off yet), but are now learning a great deal which will be useful to them later. They are a great help Sundays, when the crowd gets thick, and Dad is real busy.

I look forward to a time when there will be greater activity at Saguaro, so that I may see more of the Park Service personnel, at more frequent intervals I could stand the thought of a permanent job right here, although Chiricahua will be more pleasant in the summer.

Do you suppose that Dale S. King could come down some week day and spend a little time studying conditions here? I think such a visit would be of advantage to the service in several ways. Or would that be asking too much of a busy man?

Charlie is bringing up a timely topic about a museum at Saguaro. We would welcome a report elaborating upon a scheme he thinks would work there; some sketches of his proposed arrangement would be useful.

EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT

E. Z. Vogt, Custodian

The visit to our Monument, which came suddenly three days before the scheduled time, caught me away from home at the Monument where I had gone early in the morning to plant some yellow-clover seed on our restored area, while waiting for visitors. It proved that the only visitors we had that day was the Official party headed up by Assistant Director Tolson and in tow of Mr. Pinkley.

In the Rincon de Encino (Oak Grove) on the north side of the great cliff is where we built our camp fire, fried our steak in a dutch oven and made coffee. These hot fillers with the Harvey House sandwiches fortified and gladdened the party so thoroughly that the entire day went with finest enjoyment. Climbing the switch-back trail we were soon on top of the mesa where Mr. Tolson for the first time caught the great view which meets the eye on every side. Around over the old ruins, looking into Rafael Canyon (now thus named) past the greater El Morro ruin and down over the carved trail the party went, discussing scenery, archaeology, history, flora, fauna and administrative problems. Past the pictographs and on to the water cove and the inscriptions it took me quite some time to show our most important features. The impression of Mr. Tolson, Mr. King and Mrs. Kittredge, all of whom had never been here before, seemed to be that we had quite Some Monument--more extensive with much really beautiful scenery with great interest, much of it still undeveloped and some even undiscovered.

Chief Engineer Kittredge, Chief Landscape Architect Vint, Naturalist Dale King, Resident Architect Richey, Asst. Engineer Hamilton as well as Mrs. Kittredge and daughter were in the party in addition to Asst. Director Tolson, and Mr. Pinkley--enough to offer many master minds to the most important decision made--the location of the administration building.

Studying maps of both sides of the cliff, the party often huddled on the ground, all heads together discussing where best to locate the buildings. Not being satisfied with viewing the actual sites within the Monument the party entrained a mile beyond our boundary to the east where from a height we looked back at the grand cliff and visualized how from perhaps the same point the haven must have looked to Oñate in 1604 when he first sought shelter there en route to his "discovery of the Sea of the South". There was also the question of how effectively the road, the buildings and other man-made structures could be hidden so as to have the view unspoiled.

It was finally decided that the site should be just south and over the ridge from the rangers' cabin, where fine shelter, proximity to the historical inscriptions, inviting shade, joined with the precedence of old Spaniards, conspire to make it the final and best choice.

Night was coming on and no time was lost in motoring to my home, where we stopped just long enough to let out of the Kittredge car our girls, Jo Ann and Patty, who had spent a fine day with Katharine Kittredge, who had come with her parents. On to Zuni Pueblo we sped. Upon arrival many silhouetted figures outlined themselves, blanket clad, around the dance plaza. We knew there was a Zuni Dance on. Hurriedly getting out of the cars we climbed the ladders to the house tops. We were fortunate indeed to see a dance in progress by the Zunis who are generally conceded to be the most versatile and beautiful Indian dancers in the Southwest. They excell not only in tremendous dances of their own but also imitate as no other tribe the dances of the Comanches, Navajos, neighbor pueblo tribes and Apaches. The dance in progress was an Apache Dance, the chant in the Apache language, the costumes such as worn by the Apaches. It was almost over when we arrived but enough was seen to give all an appetite for returning to see more.

After introducing the party to the proprietor of one of the trading stores, an hour was spent in viewing and buying handicraft of the Indians--rings, bracelets, necklaces, beaded good luck charms etc.

After a good night's rest at El Navajo Hotel at Gallup the party went to the Hogan office of the Chamber of Commerce. Here President Lawrence and Secretary Woodard had arranged for a conference with Director Zeh of the Navajo Indian Central Agency and his assistant, Mr. McRea. Mayor Sabin of Gallup and County Commissioner John Kirk joined in a short time. The matter presented was a carefully drawn-up petition to Secretary Ickes asking for a road program which would benefit the Indian Service and the Park Service chiefly since the plans called for an all weather road which would reach Aztec, Pueblo Bonito, Canyon de Chelley, El Morro, Zuni and other points where both services have need for a good road. The plan met with general approval by all parties since it would serve every one in the services mentioned as well as Soil Erosion survey, Biological Survey, and several other government departments. The general.

public which wishes to visit and see these places of unique interest--all radiating from Gallup, sometimes characterized as the Indian Capital.

I was impressed by the clarity, moderation and "savoir faire" of Director Tolson in the conference in which Mr. Pinkley and Mr. Kittridge also entered. It was my feeling that the Gallup Chamber of Commerce had drawn up a very good petition, most admirably worded and in which the Chambers of Commerce of Aztec, Cortez, Durango, and Framington were joining. Every one out Ramah and Zuni way hopes it will be considered at an early date. There is no doubt that the up-keep of official cars doing business in this area will be saved thousands of dollars of expence if these roads are built before another winter, not to mention the increase of efficiency of all people who have to live and do business here.

On the 4th I attended another road meeting in which about 15 of us from the southern end of the county met with the F E R A officials headed by L. G. Griffith who promised that the F E R A would furnish the men to build the road, not only to Ramah, but also to El Morro and on out over the mountain to Grants, if the equipment to build same could be secured. We have the promise of McKinley County's machinery for the 20 miles to the Zuni Reservation line, and the promise of Mr. G. A. Trotter's Zuni Agency equipment across to Ramah, but are in doubt as to how to get the machinery from Ramah on thru past El Morro to Grant.

The road is now so bad from Ramah to El Morro that it is no pleasure for any one to drive out there. Same is more true from Grants to El Morro. We hope that the conference with the F E R A will result in a smooth road at least from Gallup.

This conference was hald on April 4th. just after the riot there in which two men including Sheriff Carmichael and one Mexican were killed and some seven wounded. I was a block away when the shooting took place in an effort of communistic Mexicans to take two prisoners away from the sheriff's party. Running around in the alley back of the Independent office I found myself in an exciting situation, wounded lying around with the sheriff and "Sena" Velarde dead, two deputies wounded as well as several Mexicans. I stood in a crowd of Mexican women for the purpose of hearing their comments which were anything but conducive to peace.

The city of Gallup was soon under the protection of armed deputies, most of whom were American Legion men, who were determined that no further bloodshed should result and that all contra-government people whould be imprisoned. After dinner we managed to hold our road conference in the court house, where the windows of our room looked down upon the crowds in front of the jail.

Surveyor Howard Leslie , with Howard Williams and Ray Hitson as rodmen, arrived in response to Mr. Kittridge's telegram on April 4. I joined them as per orders in making a survey for a topog map to be used for laying out the parking area and entrance road which are to be built soon with P.W A funds allotted in 1934. I found them faithful and conscientious engineers with wide experience. On the 7th, being Sunday, I took them to the Perpetual Ice Cave. I found the perpetuity of that interesting place very much in danger by

visitors who chop out the ice, one third of the front now being gone. Another condition came during the winter when melting snow water froze during the nights, forced great chunks of lava rock from over-head down in front and over the ice, thus very much detracting from its scenic value and endangering those who venture down into the cave. My efforts to get the State Park Commission to preserve this wonder have never gotten any place.

The dust storms which so damaged many parts of the west have done no damage here. In fact, not a sign of the dust was ever seen until April 12 when for the first time it was noticed that an east wind brot a slight fog of dust which hung around mesa tops and up canyons for a day or so but the sun was not obscured.

The recent historical press release about the visit of daughters of Isaac T. Holland who carved El Morro July 8, 1858 and about De Vargas was mighty fine and was published throughout the south west.

I have sent a quantity of El Morro folders to be distributed on the passenger planes of the T. W. A. Air Line which flies over El Morro. The stewards point out the Rock from the air but Major A. D. Smith, Superintendent of the Western Division of the line, asks for literature to give their fares so that they will understand the story. Major Smith thinks many of their passengers may visit us by car some time and that it is not far off when landings will be made by smaller sight-seeing planes. The Major and his wife have been to El Morro and I have known them for several years. He was interested in knowing that the May number of "New Mexico" (Santa Fe) will contain my article on our Monument.

On April 14 Juan Luis and his son, Acoma Indians, came to the Rock on their return from Salt Lake where they had been for salt for their families and sheep. They brot back herbs for medicine, had conch shells for bead making which they had taken down to the sacred water and other ceremonial paraphenalia in a buck skin bag. They went over the inscriptions and pictographs with me giving me some new and logical interpretations of the Indian carvings. After visiting the ruins above, they came down to their ancestors. They enjoyed it all so much they plan to bring a great many from Acoma some time after lambing and planting time.

On Easter Sunday I worked several hours on the trail before visitors came. Among these was a Señor Romero, probably a descendent of Pedro Romero who left his escritura in 1774. I learned from Mr. Romero that his 87 year old grandmother had some very old heirlooms of Spanish utensils etc. I plan to go to see them as possible material for our museum.

I am now at Chaco Canyon where we are making a map of Chettro Ketl where R. H. Kern, companion of Simpson, first made a map in 1849. It is most interesting work and gives me wider knowledge of things archaeological which I get from talking with Custodian Cal Miller, who has been most helpful to us.

This is written in Cal's office in a room in the great ruins of Pueblo Bonito and just before leaving for Wupatki where we have been ordered for other engineering work.

From Pasadena, E.Z. again writes:

Jimmy and Sally got me on T W A about 7:30 last night (April 26) and I was so glad before we left to have the nice ride and visit with them. They took me to Dr. Colton's where I spent an absorbing half hour looking over his work, his old books, etc.

As he is going to Santa Fe via Zuni and El Morro I wired Evon, Jr. to be sure to meet Dr's party at our house Sunday morning and take them to El Morro. He would no doubt do so anyway but Dr. Colton is a great friend of the Park Service, and I wanted to be certain he saw El Morro and its treasures.

It seems, by the way, that I will have to go to Old Mexico and if I do that will give me a chance to make the contacts down there I want to make to get the utensils, armor etc. for the El Morro Museum.

The flight last night was beautiful, especially when we started to slide down over the mountains over San Bernadino and Los Angeles. The road and boulevard lights, the cozy homes in the foothills and even up in the mountains plainly visible owing to out-door lights, were lovely. So many colored lights too, all along the way.

Ray, my friend Mr. Smith, met me and took me to his home in La Canada, afterwards sending me over in his La Salle to this hotel where his men often stay.

The grey morning, now 6:15 A. M. is a far cry from the bang up days we have in Arizona and New Mexico. I am glad that I am to be back there where the birds sing my language.

E.Z. writes later of his recent trip to California. He writes:

I am now at Winslow and Jimmy Brewer and his amiable wife are going to wait to see the new Douglass plane upon which I am going to California to meet my friend Mr. L. R. Smith, President of the A. O. Smith Company, Milwaukee.

By the way, while showing our new El Morro photos to Columbus Giragi, owner of the Coconino Sun, he introduced me to your Governor Moeur who was very interested in the pictures and intends sometime to come over to see our Monument.

TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT

George Boundey, Custodian

Visitors for April total 1687. Winter visitors are staying longer this year or else there is more travel over the southern route, for our number of visitors is holding up very well.

We were very glad to have had a visit from Mr. Tolson of the Washington office, along with the Boss and Mr. Vint and the rest of the boys.

We have the excavations leveled and the Monument back into shape again. The FERA boys have 11,000 adobes made for future repairs and construction.

The uniform and the hat and several other items I ordered by air mail in honor of Mr. Tolson's visit reached here safely the following day.

Dust from the eastern dust storms has blown away and our skies are clear .

Along with our summer bird visitors are a number of purple grosbeaks. One of the boys found a humming-bird's nest with one egg in it.

The big irrigation pumps in this vicinity are lowering our water table to a point where we will have to deepen our well in the near future.

WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Tom Charles, Custodian

This has been a hectic month for the White Sands Baby. Almost 50% of the time since my last report the Panhandle dust has settled down upon us in all shades and degrees of intensity--from unpleasantness to blinding darkness. There were four days in the month when we had no visitors at all and in the 13 low days we had only 34 visitors or less than 3 a day.

Despite this unpleasant weather we have had 1054 register, as against 702 last month. Sunday, the 21st of April, was our biggest day since the opening a year ago. By an actual count of the cars and an estimate of the number in each car, we are sure that there were over 1000 visitors at the Turn Around that day. 260 of that day's crowd registered, which is about 25% of those present. There were 33 states and 6 foreign countries represented during the month. New Mexico had 516, Texas 317, California 43, Colorado 22, Missouri, Arizona and Pennsylvania 16 each, Kansas and Illinois 14 each and the rest from one to ten. There were 33 states and 6 foreign countries represented.

Our next job is the White Sands Play Day. This is the annual spring field meet of all the schools in Otero county. There are 3400 school children and it looks now that they will all be there. This is their first meeting at the White Sands. The local organization of Veterans of Foreign Wars will help us take care of the crowd. The town of Alamogordo will haul 1500 gallons of drinking water, the Alamogordo High School Band will furnish the music. Governor and Mrs. Tingley are to be guests of honor.

We had an unfortunate incident at the Easter picnics last Sunday. A little girl, about 6 years old, became separated from the crowd and strayed off in the wrong direction. Sheriff Beacham and 20 deputies tracked her all night long and until she got over onto the old lake bed and in the rough country to the south and west of it where her bare feet failed to make an impression. A car of New York tourists picked her up at 10 o'clock the next day, over on the highway, 20 miles from where she started.

I have never found the facts as to why she strayed away but one story, which seems quite reasonable, is that she played hard in the hot sun and when very tired she crawled under the shade of a yucca and went to sleep . When

she woke up her playmates were gone and she did not know which way to go. I believe the experience will have a beneficial effect on other mothers and children.

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

Leonard Heaton, Custodian

The report from Pipe Spring National Monument for the month of April will, I hope, be of some interest to you.

Our travel has been greater than last month and our visitors have increased from nothing to 212, an increase of 125 over April 1934. This is due mostly to the fact that two of our local district schools held an outing here April 1st. The Fredonia School having 87 present and the Moccasin School 19. The local travel only I estimate at 175, making a total of 387 for the month of April.

Among our visitors this month were Asst. Director Hillory A. Tolson; Chief Landscape Architect Tom C. Vint; Harry Langley, Asst. Landscaper; Chief Engineer Kittredge and Mrs. Kittredge and daughter; A.E. Cowell, engineer from Zion; John Q. Adams, and old timer who was here when the fort was being built and spent 25 years of his life riding the cattle range in and about Pipe Springs; Mrs. Wooley, a woman that spent several years living here; Mrs. Wooley has informed me that she has written an autobiography of her life while she was living at Pipe Springs. This I intend to get as part of our history collection.

On the 4th, Mr. Cowell and two helpers came out to check up on some elevations and install the weir that has been here for so long, so that now the waters of Pipe Springs are to be divided into three equal parts as directed by the decision of Asst. Secretary Oscar L. Chapman of November 2, 1933.

April 5th I had a surprise visit from Mr. Kittredge, as Cowell told me that Kittredge was due in Zion on the 7th, 8th or 9th and I had been debating the question of waiting till after he came in before going on my trip south.

I was glad to have him here for an hour or so, going over the monument and getting his comments and criticisms on how I was handling the place.

April 22nd I was visited by Mr. Tolson, Mr. Vint and Mr. Langley, was told that Mr. Pinkley was to meet them here. These three men spent about 2 hours with me then went on to Bryce Canyon. In our discussion of the needs of the monument necessary to get it made a finished monument and to make some change in the master plan so as to have two separate conditions on the monument, they proposed making the road the dividing line. All north of the road is to be restored to a period of time when Pipe Springs was at its highest, say about 1880 or there about. And all south to be made to fit Park standards buildings with camp ground. The only changes are the Camp ground and the rest rooms which will be placed on the south side of the road.

It seemed to me that all of us were of the opinion that before much more could be done in restoring the old fort, a building to which the custodian could move into, must be provided. Which I hope will be soon for several reasons, personal as well as that of being in keeping with the purpose of the monument.

Our weather has been on the average very good. Two days of rain occurred while I was away with no frost to kill fruit or injure the young plants that are just coming thru. In a few more weeks our place will be covered with wild flowers.

There has been a lot of talk of the dust storms of the east and we have seen part of them here. The only difference between the eastern dust storm and the one we had here April 15th is that ours was smaller. But I do think that there was as much dirt and sand moved in Pipe Springs Valley for so small an area as there has been in some of the eastern storms.

We had to use a shovel to get the dirt out of the rooms afterwards, as it was impossible to sweep it out. Another bad day came on the 23rd but not so much sand, as the wind was coming from the northwest.

We have had two pairs of flycatchers nesting here now, one under the porch as usual and one in the east rock house. There are plenty of English sparrows building nests in the buildings. Many birds stop off to rest and feed on their way north.

My visit to the several monuments this past month was well worth the time and expense it took. I am more able to appreciate their problems and the work that is being done by them. I feel more closely connected with the Park Service than I was before, due to the fact that I met the Custodians and Rangers and saw that their problems were about the same as I have here. You know it always looks like the other fellow is getting all the breaks till you see for yourself and you find that the breaks are coming your way as well, and that we are all in the same boat.

I believe I enjoyed the visit to the Wupatki Monument about as much as any. Why? Because I drove into the Citadel area in the night and unable to locate Mr. Brewer or a sign telling me which way to go, I stopped under two large cedar trees for the night. The next morning, awaking early, I found that we were camped in the center of an old ruined city, which was far beyond what I had expected. Then on to Wupatki we found Mr. and Mrs. Brewer living in an ancient Indian building enjoying themselves--as I imagine the young couples did that built them so long ago.

The Petrified Forest was great, but I was not there long enough to say that I saw all the grandeur of it.

At the headquarters of the Southwestern Monuments, my stay would have been ideal if the Boss could have been there. But as it was I had pleasant time and it was only a short time till I felt like I had been acquainted there for years. It was a pleasure to meet and shake hands with the men that I have been writing to for so long, and I found that the opinion that I had formed about them needed very little changing. They are a jolly high class group of men and women willing to serve. If it were not so they would not very likely be there.

At the Tonto, Montezuma and Walnut Canyon Monuments the things to expect had begun to sink in, so I did not get the thrills as I did the first day out; not that they were any less interesting or anything like that, but I had no

idea of what to expect when I left home April 6th. Each Monument added to what I had already received, making my experience more full and now I am more able to appreciate what the National Park Service is trying to do for the people of the nation.

Now that I have seen a few of the Monuments I will not be satisfied until I have seen the rest of them. Even now Mrs. Heaton and I are starting our planning wherein next year we will be able to visit the other 18 of the Southwestern Monument System.

I traveled 1306.5 miles with the total traveling expense of \$42.78 or just 3.11 cents per mile; not bad for a party of 8 people.

This account of my trip may be out of place in this repost but I thought you might like to know that it has done me a lot of good and if any one feels down and out send him on such a trip as I have been on and I am sure he will come back ready to carry on his part of the work.

I will say in closing that my troubles and worries have diminished by meeting up with you folks down there.

From A. E. Cowell, Park Engineer of Zion National Park, we have the following interesting report which he sent to us on recent work at Pipe Spring:

The two cattle guards on the road at east and west entrances of Pipe Springs National Monument have been completed. They were constructed in accordance with Drawing No. PG-5094 with roadway 21 feet in width and a 12-foot tubular frame gate adjoining carried on 8x8" posts. The roadway section carried on abutments with end walls of reinforced concrete is made up in three units each seven feet in length and with made up of fourteen 35-pound rails arc welded to four 7" I beams which are bolted to the abutment walls. Approaches have been graded, the only work remaining is painting such surfaces as require paint.

Some of the materials were purchased through Zion National Park purchasing department cooperating with Acting Custodian Leonard Heaton who assembled the remaining material and supervised construction. With good material and workmanship, a first class job resulted.

A concrete structure for distribution of water was constructed in the summer of 1934 by the Indian Service in accordance with plan approved by the National Park Service. Water is supplied from historic reservoirs through 3" pipe installed under C. W. A.

After measurement of the spring flow was made a wier was designed by the National Park Service to divide the flow into three equal parts. The weir is rectangular, with end contraction, cut from sheet brass. The cost of the wier plate was paid for from Indian Service funds, and it was installed by the National Park Service.

Final elevations have been taken of the monument system established under

C. W. A. Reference is to sea level datum determined from U. S. Geological monument established near the east boundary of the monument in 1934. Elevations will be stamped on the NPS markers at an early date.

TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Charles R. Steen, Custodian

During the past month I have worn out quite a bit of shoe leather and waggled my mandible considerably. 812 people visited the Tonto during the past 31 days, and of these 511 went to the lower ruins and 58 to the upper. There was only one large party during the month, a group of students from the State University, nearly all of these climbed the hill to the upper dwelling--which explains the large number of 58.

Gone are the days when I bewailed the lack of Park Service visitors. During the past month the following have shown up: Paul Franke, of Mesa Verde, Louis Caywood, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Martius, Hillory Tolson, Dale King, Tom Vint, Harry Langley, Gene Gordon, Cliff London and, of course, the Boss. A pretty good crop! In addition, the governor, lieutenant-governor and ex-governor Dan Moody of Texas looked over the ruins one Sunday afternoon. Also Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Heaton and family of Pipe Springs.

The engineers finished their work here last week and left--the place seems rather dull without three or four men shouting back and forth and yelling about rattle snakes.

The weather for the past month has been perfect with the exception of three days during which a large portion of the top soil of Colorado and New Mexico hung suspended in the air.

On the twenty-third Dr. Emil Haury and Mr. Ted Sayles of the Gila Pueblo were here and took some beam borings in both the lower and upper dwellings. Contrary to my expectations the lower ruin offered many more datable timbers than the upper. The local forest ranger once told me that it was his belief that one time there was much more juniper in this country than at present. He seems to be right, a very large proportion of the timbers of both ruins are juniper; in the upper ruin, cottonwood and sycamore were also largely used. Yellow pine was used in both dwellings for planks. Only one piñon rafter was found.

MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Martin L. Jackson, Custodian

While April has not been a big month in number of visitors, it has been a month that we have thoroughly enjoyed. It seems that our visitors have been unusually interested in our Monument and it naturally follows that interested visitors are interesting visitors. We had 1350 visitors which is only fifteen more than we had for the same month last year. Along with the above mentioned interesting visitors we got what I consider one prize car. Three ladies drove up and parked and got out of their car. The first lady wanted to know how come it got so hot here; the second got out and wanted to know what made it so cold here; the third got out and wanted to know why the cliff-dwellers built their houses so far from town.....?

Assistant Director Tolson, Chief Landscaper, Tom Vint; Superintendent Pinkley; Resident Landscaper Harry Langley, Naturalist Dale King, were here on the 13th of the month. We enjoyed their visit a lot but as Ranger Fish was sick that day and I was having to take care of the regular run of visitors, I did not get to talk to them as much as I would have liked. Dale King talked as if it might be possible for him to put in some time with us after the 1st. of July. We surely hope he does, as there are a lot of things we want to get straightened out on. We have numerous bushes and plants on the Monument that we are absolutely unable to identify.

In proof that conditions are better thruout the country, my wife tells me that during the past ninety days she has sold some rare old Navajo rugs that have been in stock in her concession since 1930. These pieces have been sold to people living in all parts of the country. She reports further that sales on all Indian goods to date this year exceed all other years except 1930.

TREES:

On looking over the sycamore trees on the monument I find a great many dead limbs. More than I have ever noticed before and I am wondering what last year's drought had to do with it. Naturally we regret very much to see a dead limb in our trees as it cuts down the shade very noticeably. In the summer time, of course, we need an abundance of shade as it gets plenty hot.

BIRDS:

Last week I positively identified our very common woodpecker, the red shafted flicker, as *Colaptes cafer collaris*. I have known of their residence here before but the species was uncertain.

On April 15 the Vermillion Flycatcher, *Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus*, was seen in the southern part of the monument. The canyon wren, *Catherpes mexicanus conspersus*, is of course, very common in the nearby cliffs now and will be here for several months. Several Arizona cardinals have been reported at various times during the month. Classification of this species is *Richmond-ena cardinalis superbus*. Our native quail, *Lophortyx gambeli gambeli*, are very much in evidence now but will be pairing off for nesting within the next month. These birds are present every day in the year and are very much appreciated by our visitors.

The following month should, if the weather is warmer, bring us several new species of birds which I will be able to classify and submit later on. The acquisition of a pair of field glasses has made identification of these birds positive rather than probable.

The Montezuma boys are to be congratulated on their observations of birds and the identification of them. Records like these over a few years will be valuable.

However, there's one thing we dont understand and that is just how has Jack trained that typewriter of his to write in Latin? The Boss says he sometimes

tries it by writing some words and using the \$ to strike them out again.

It is figured that Montezuma Castle will be one of the most interesting of the several bird banding stations we hope to establish.

CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Louis R. Caywood, Acting Custodian

VISITORS:

Visitor registration for April reached 3766 which was an increase over the same month last year when there were 2747 visitors. These 3766 visitors came in 990 cars from 43 states and Washington, D. C. Only the states of Vermont, South Dakota, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama were not represented. These people were conducted through the ruins on 277 personally conducted field trips and 218 museum trips. Besides these visitors who were all contacted, there were 421 who drove in to use the picnic ground or some of the facilities of the Monument. Arizona 1965, California 850, Illinois 101, Texas 68 and Utah 62 were the leading states in order.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers held their annual convention at Tucson this year. After the convention had ended they had as their outing on April 12, a trip to Coolidge via a special Southern Pacific train. Arriving at Coolidge at 3:00 P.M. they were brought to the ruins by members of the Coolidge Chamber of Commerce in school busses and private cars. Mr. Francis Seago, President of the Coolidge Chamber of Commerce, was in charge of the affair. He helped divide the group of about 450 into parties of about 40. Each party was then conducted thru the ruins and museum by the personnel.

The Florence Union High School Band furnished music for the occasion. After the ruins and museum had been seen by all, eats were furnished by the members of the Coolidge Women's Club. There was a program of talks given by townspeople, Park Naturalist Bob Rose gave a talk on archeology answering vital questions which many had asked during their trip through the ruins. Everyone had a good time and praised the National Park Service and the Coolidge Chamber of Commerce.

Among well known visitors during the month were the following:

Ted Fio Rito and members of his famous orchestra, who stopped on the way to Tucson on April 6. Upon seeing the owls in the canopy they sang "I'm a Wise Old Night Owl", and the owls flew out from under the shelter. I wonder what power Mr. Fio Rito and his boys have over the owls?

Mrs. Stanley McCormick and chauffeur were here April 10. Former General John J. Pershing and May Pershing were here for a few minutes April 11.

Visiting Park Service officials were: Assistant Director H. A. Tolson, Chief Architect Tom Vint and Resident Landscaper Harry Langley on April 16. This was the culmination of a tour of the Southwestern Monuments for Mr. Tolson and Mr. Vint in company with the Boss. We were glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Franke and family from Mesa Verde National Park who were with us almost all day on April 11. Mr. Leonard Heaton and family from Pipe Springs National Monument spent several days visiting. Mr. and Mrs. John Weatherill from

Kayenta dropped in for a few minutes to see us before returning to Navajo.

WEATHER:

The weather for April was good except for five days of dust which apparently came all the way from Kansas. It obscured the sun and brought a sticky heat with it.

The precipitation was nil. Maximum temperature was 93 on the 14th and the minimum was 30 on the 10th.

BANDELIER E.C. W. ACTIVITIES

H. B. Chase, Project Superintendent

Final finishing details to windows and grills of the Public Camp Ground Comfort Station were completed the last few days of March and made ready for the Public's use on April 1.

Completion of window and door openings together with the installation of mangers the last week in March made a completed project of the Concessionaire's barn as of April 1.

The two car garage and fuel room at the Ranger Station was completed on April 23 and is now ready for use.

Planting this month has been confined to small bushes and shrubs, carried on principally around the camp ground comfort station, Concessionaire's barn and along the ruins trails.

A large crew has been working all month quarrying and hauling building rock to the proposed sites of the headquarters comfort station and the utility area. An additional 230 cu.yds. of rock have been delivered to building sites this month.

The camp ground extension was started the 22nd, clearing and grading of the main road has been completed; and approximately half of the road has been surfaced with local tufa gravel. Camp site stalls, where fills are necessary, are being constructed with the excavation from the office building basement.

Rough grading of the hotel parking area and moving of the Foremen's quarters comprised the work on the truck trail project. This work was contingent on completing the gaps of the truck trail and puts the project in line for an early completion.

A late enrollment together with the camp conditioning period has held the daily personnel turned to the technical service, to a much smaller average this month. However, with the addition of 76 new enrollees in camp and the receipt of approved plans the progress should materially increase during the month of May.

With the advent of vastly better weather conditions at Chiricahua during April, ECW work projects have progressed more satisfactorily.

A start has been made on the development of a water supply in Echo Canyon to serve the proposed fly camp necessary for the trail crew work in that area. Lineal survey of Echo Canyon Trail is completed. Distance 6,000 feet.

At the Public Camp Grounds in Bonita Canyon the masonry walls of the Comfort Station building have been completed and the materials for the plumbing and carpentry work should be available at an early date.

The staking out of the trench for water supply pipe line in Bonita Canyon has commenced and crews will soon be excavating the trench and laying the pipe for a length of about 2 miles. This will provide a gravity water supply for the Public Camp Grounds and Administration Area.

With the end of April, the Camp Ground Sewer System, including the sewer line, Septic Tank, and filter trench, will be completed except for connecting up the Comfort Station plumbing.

Construction and grading of the Camp Ground roadways is making good progress and considerable rock blasting has been necessary.

At Sugar Loaf Peak the Lookout House construction has made continued progress. The basement, cistern, footings and masonry walls are practically completed and the carpentry work will soon be under way. Burros have replaced the mule pack train and are giving good satisfaction.

The reduced enrollment has slowed down the Sugar Loaf Trail work but very little now remains to finish this piece of construction.

During the month a borrow pit, located off the Monument, has been opened up for the purpose of supplying our increased needs for gravel and fill material. A tractor and fresno empties the gravel over a platform direct into dump body trucks. With this system in operation, work has been started on the obliteration of old roads, in addition to the requirements for the Public Camp Ground roadways.

We have received 78 enrollees to date, with promise of an increased number very soon.

Maintenance work on the Bonita Canyon highway has continued throughout the month over the entire length of road and a much smoother road surface is the result. We sustained another heavy rock slide on the 9th which required over a day's work to cut through.

Additional survey work has been done on the Headquarters Area for proposed service road; signs have been set up at the Rhyolite Canyon temporary comfort station; and work has started on a masonry sign post to mark entrance to Public Camp Grounds.

On the fifteenth of the month we were visited by Park Service officials including Assistant Director Tolson and Chief Architect Vint from Washington, Superintendent Pinkley and Dale King from Coolidge Headquarters and Resident Landscape Architect Langley.

REPORT OF ASSOCIATE ENGINEER WALTER G. ATTWELL

Duties at the Bandelier ECW Camp regarding work program led me to start the month in northeastern New Mexico.

I visited the Chiricahua ECW Camp twice during the month, on the 5th and 6th, again on the 29th and 39th--on construction details of the different projects.

Trips to Flagstaff in regard to the equipment for the Wupatki Camp and to Tucson for the Saguaro Camp required several trips. Much of the equipment is already at these camps.

The field work for the mapping of underground walls on the museum at Tumacacori is complete. The final maps are nearly completed. This will add much to the permanent records of the early history of the mission.

Assistant Engineer Hopper has completed the field work on the topography of Tonto National Monument. When these maps are completed, they will materially assist in the development of the monument. Mr. Hopper and party are now at Walnut Canyon making a map of the monument area on the north rim.

Assistant Engineer Clark has completed a topography map on a 200 foot scale of Frijole Canyon at Bandelier National Monument. He and his crew will complete several small maps in the same area on a 40 foot scale--2 foot contour in the next three weeks. This will complete the necessary topography mapping on this monument for several years and permit the different branches to do future planning in a systematic manner.

Assistant Engineer Gordon has temporarily moved out of Chaco Canyon ruins stabilization to prepare road maps and locations for the Wupatki ECW camp at Wupatki, Citadel, Sunset, Walnut and Montezuma Castle. While at Chaco, Mr. Gordon made a reconnaissance of the road location from Thoreau to Framington thru the monument. He also made a topographic map of the proposed development area at El Morro National Monument.

Chief Engineering Aide Tovrea has completed maps on the proposed entrance roads to Walnut Canyon, Wupatki, Sunset, Chaco and Montezuma Castle; ownership of Saguaro; ruins stabilization of Tumacacori Mission and Water system of Montezuma.

Instructions were given on the ground to P.W. crews on trail construction at Wupatki and at Walnut Canyon and on Road post construction at Chiricahua. The Well contract has been awarded at Gran Quivira and a P. W. crew is placing sewer and water systems there. Post construction is progressing at White Sands.

With no exception, every project in my territory is under way and will be completed in the allotted time.

I ended the month enroute from Chiricahua ECW camp to Southwest Headquarters.

ADDITIONAL FROM TOM CHARLES OF WHITE SANDS

Tom's red lakes again come into print in a recent letter from Harry Hommon in which the latter says:

It is noted that you expect the red water to return in the lakes on the monument within a short time. I will be very much interested in getting another sample of the colored water. The sample you sent me last fall was so old by the time I got it to the laboratory of the State Board of Health that the expert on Plankton could not definitely identify the organism. He felt, however, that it is "Quvaliella Salina". This organism is typical of a class that grows in salt water of high concentration. Apparently the reason that it shows up only at certain seasons of the year is that the concentration of salt is not great enough except during periods when the water has evaporated down to a certain percent of salt which is favorable for the growth of the organism.

From the above monthly reports from the men in the field you might get a pretty fair cross section of what is going on and think that they are all busy and interested in their work, - and you would not be wrong if you did draw such a conclusion. I am sure, however, that you would have a very much better appreciation of the work that is being done if you could have been with us on our circle trip through the Southwestern Monuments and seen first hand the work these men are doing and some of the problems they have on their hands.

If it is at all possible, I wish you would consider dropping off and visiting some of these monuments on your western trip this summer. It would pep the boys up to know that the Chief himself was interested in what they are doing and I am sure it would give you a new slant into some of the southwestern problems.

Cordially,

Frank P. Pringle
Superintendent.

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.

THE TOLSON TRIP

Chief, the latter part of March and the first half of April will be a time long remembered amongst the Southwestern Monuments as the time of the Tolson trip. It was the first time an Assistant Director ever came into the field and remained long enough to get a real idea of the seamy side of life among the monuments. If we didn't sell him on our work, and if he doesn't believe that we are on a man's size job and need a lot of moral and financial support, then there's no need of sending another Assistant Director down here; because we took this one through 3,779 miles of our district and showed him nineteen of our twenty-five national monuments, (he afterward saw a couple or three more), and poured facts and figures on him from the 23rd of March to the 16th of April; so if he didn't catch the idea, the only thing left is for you to come yourself. I believe, however, he is sold and I am going to suggest that Tom might test the matter by asking him at 12:30 a.m. what is the most important word in the Southwestern Monuments vocabulary. If he hasn't been to bed he will say "Tumacacori" and if he is waked out of a sound sleep he will say "Personnel". Under the circumstances either will be the right word; and you may pass him with flying colors.

Dale King and I left headquarters at the Casa Grande National Monument on the morning of March 22 and jogged the 419 miles over to Alamogordo, New Mexico, where, about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, we met Mr. Tolson, Tom Vint and Chuck Richey in the office of Tom Charles, whose avocation is running the White Sands National Monument but who has to spend an odd hour now and then selling real estate, insurance and so forth in order to make a living. We had a pleasant time at lunch with some of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and then drove the 20 miles out to the monument and spent the afternoon discussing its problems. I need not go into the details of those discussions except to say that there were times when they were hot and heavy, but we did all agree upon one important policy which will govern the future development of that monument. We have driven a road out into the heart of the sands so the visitor may get the unique experience of seeing a world without vegetation and being surrounded by an almost limitless expanse of pure white sand dunes. It was decided there, all parties agreeing, that this end of the road, which we generally call the "turn-around", would be held in as near its state of nature as was possible and man-made interpolations were to be kept out. This was a sort of compromise decision between the local viewpoint which wants to make a play ground at the turn-around and the national viewpoint which wants to hold it in a state of nature for the increasing thousands who will come from across the United States to enjoy it. The local wishes of the people within the State will be met by developing a play ground on a wide level bay of land along the road just after one enters the sands and it is here that the shade, fire places, tables, etc, will be placed. Personally I think this was a wise decision and I felt much better after it had been made.

We left the local fellows at the sands about sun-down and drove on over to Las Cruces for the night, arriving there about 7:15 p.m.

Next morning, Sunday, we left Las Cruces at 9:00 a.m. and drove by way of Gran Quivira to Santa Fe, about 400 miles, where we arrived at 11:00 p.m.

This put us into the Gran Quivira National Monument a couple of hours before sun-down and we had a chance to go over the ground pretty thoroughly.

It was decided here on the ground to change the location of the proposed administration building and museum from the east side of the parking area to the north side. The reason for this was a high cut bank which developed on the east side of the parking area when it was cut down to the grade line, making the administration building too high above the area to look well. The re-arrangement will look just as well or a little better so all hands seemed satisfied. This was the first time I had seen the entrance road at this monument since it had been finished. It is a fine road; a job well done. The vegetation inside the fence at this monument was in much better condition than that outside, showing the value of fencing our areas wherever we can and allowing them to go back to a natural balance.

Monday, the 25th, we spent at Bandelier National Monument, 42 miles by road out from Santa Fe.

It was here, I think, that we began to realize the value of getting three or four men together on the ground to iron out problems. We had some location problems at Bandelier which had been bothering us for the better part of a year. Reams of arguments had been written and a dozen or so maps and plans had been drawn. After the sight-seeing part of the visit was over and we had eaten, we went down on the administration area and in the next three hours came to more decisions than we had been able to arrive at in the preceding year. In this matter of letting little arguments grow into big ones by fertilizing them with a lot of correspondence, I am coming more and more to the conclusion that we could eliminate most of these troubles if we could have a resident landscaper as well as a resident engineer down here at headquarters. We talked this pro and con as we journeyed about the country and, while I admit there are administrative difficulties about making such an arrangement this year, I still believe it has marked advantages and look forward to the time when it will come. You have no idea how we can fuse ideas from three or four sources in one of our bull sessions and come to a general conclusion which we all can back from that time onward.

It is not my intention in this little sketch of the trip to give detailed descriptions of the monuments we visited. The boys are doing that from month to month in their reports and there is no need of my covering that ground. I do, however, want to say that Hub. Chase and his CCC boys at Bandelier are turning out some of the finest construction work you ever looked at. We are all more than pleased with the work we examined that day.

We finished up and got back into Santa Fe about 9:00 that night where we found Mr. and Mrs. Kittredge and Mr. Attwell had arrived a few hours before.

On Tuesday the Assistant Director had work around town until after noon and then we drove to Gallup for the night, getting in there at 10:35 p.m.

On this part of the trip we went out to see the historic old village of Acoma. You know I have long wanted to make a national monument of Acoma but the administrative difficulties seem too great. It is one of the most interesting Indian villages in the whole Southwest.

On the 27th we left Gallup at 9:45 a.m. and wound up in Farmington at 8:00 p.m., visiting Carroll Miller and the Chaco Canyon National Monument during the day. Amelia and the new baby were still in Gallup and we missed seeing them, but Carroll would not trust to his own cooking and had sent word to Gay Rogers to pick up enough grub for sixteen people and come on out and cook it and she did. It was served cafeteria style and the only trouble about that meal was that we had to climb that hundred foot cliff back of Pueblo Bonito right after it. We all went up on the cliff where you get that wonderful view of Pueblo Bonito and up and down the canyon for several miles, and in a couple of hours had settled two or three other problems which had been bothering us for some time. We still have plenty of them left at that monument you will understand, but they are such as could not be settled that afternoon or by the action of those present. I might say in passing, however, that mat ters at Chaco are in better condition than they have been in the fifteen years or so of its past history with which I am acquainted.

On the 28th we left Farmington and drove past Aztec Ruins National Monument to Mesa Verde National Park. We had a mighty fine visit with Johnwill Faris and enjoyed his ruins very much. He has about the finest administration building and museum that you will see in the whole Southwest and, if we can just get a little more speed on the installation of his exhibits he is going to give his visitors, this summer, a real thrill. If we can get the sums necessary to do the clear-up jobs which we talked over there that day, Johnwill's monument will be near the front among the Southwestern Monuments in the way of having its work caught up.

On the 29th we remained at Mesa Verde and I got a chance to rest up a little and watch the rest of the boys work in another man's district. Also this gave me a chance to renew a friendship of many years standing--running thru many conferences--with Superintendent Leavitt; make and renew acquaintances among his charming office force and also the men around the place; and, in general, loaf and invite my soul. I strove to leave the impression that, despite certain little phrases in past correspondence where reference was had to sniping off Southwestern Monuments, I never really had horns and a tail, or at least if I had, time had worn them off. It was a great relief to me to have Ernest assure me he didn't want any of my monuments, wouldn't be caught with one on him, and if I didn't watch carefully he would unload a couple of his on my doorstep some dark night.

I was sorry to miss Dev. who happened to be in Washington. It doesn't seem like Mesa Verde without Devlin. Naturally, also, Marsh and Jess and Crouch and a lot of the old gang were in my mind that day.

On the 30th we regretfully left the Mesa and visited Yucca House and Hovenweep National Monuments, getting to Gallup at 8:00 that night. I was glad to have the boys agree with our policy of holding Yucca House as a reserve national monument, putting up no road signs and in no way encouraging

the public to visit it. It is going to make an impressive monument some day but it will take \$25,000 worth of excavation to do it and I don't know that we want any more excavation in that particular period and in that district for the next ten or fifteen years. The monument is in pretty good condition but needs a little clean up and fence repairs which we hope to get this summer.

Hovenweep was sort of thrown in for good measure. There was a quicksand crossing down that road about which I was uneasy, but while we were eating lunch at Yucca House we decided to have a try at Hovenweep and so went down and back that afternoon making the trip safely although we had to step lively across the quicksand. We visited only one section of Hovenweep but the boys agreed there were some mighty nice ruins and that it was an interesting hour or so spent there. Mr. Ismay, who lives near Yucca House, very kindly consented to act as our guide on that part of the trip. There are no signs to Hovenweep and the last half mile or so the road turns off in a brush track. We are not asking the public to visit that monument until we get more personnel in that part of the country.

On Sunday, the 31st, we went out to El Morro National Monument and back to Gallup. Unfortunately Mrs. Vogt and Evon Jr. could not join us on this trip, but Evon Sr. was there and a good time was had by all as you will see in his monthly report.

Here again we had one of those problems of location which had been boiling around for the better part of a year and in one afternoon on the ground we all reached an agreement. By this time Chuck Richey was bemoaning the fact that we were changing everything in New Mexico on him and that he never would get done revising plans.

On the 1st of April we went out to Canyon de Chelly National Monument to see Bud and Betty and their pet ruins and spend the night at Cozy McSparron's comfortable place. The snow was melting back on the mountain and the Canyon was running water so all we could do was take the rim drive on the south rim and walk down the White House trail. I am sorry we were unable to get up into the canyons and study some of those problems at first hand, but we had a typical visit for a great part of this season of the year. I still insist that the administrative problems at Canyon de Chelly are as tough as at any of our Southwestern Monuments and if we make any mistakes there they will have harsher results than at any other monument.

Here again we re-located a headquarters area and changed the location of the residence which is to be built soon.

On the 2nd. we went down to the Petrified Forest where we spent the rest of that day and all of the next looking over the splendid work that has been done there. Again I was off duty, being in another man's district, and could watch somebody else work.

We had a long-to-be-remembered lunch with the Smiths on the 2nd and a steak fry out in the bad lands that night.

The next day we were heading up through the Hopi Country, so the Petrified

Forest folks made up a party and went along with us through the first and to the second village where, after discussing another mighty fine lunch, we parted from them and went on through Oraibi and into Tuba City, that night.

Again I was impressed with the chance of making a national monument of Oraibi. If there is any one place in the whole Southwest where you can really "catch your archeology alive", it is at Acoma or Oraibi, and I don't know but that Oraibi is the better one of the two because it is more than half in ruins. No one is aware of the administrative difficulties of handling such proposition as a national monument better than myself; and yet, when we look at what is going to happen there in the next fifteen or twenty years if things go on as they are, I am willing to take all the risks of making a failure on the slim chances of making a success of it. Oraibi is a very wonderful place.

On the 5th we left Tuba City and drove to Kayenta, where, after lunch with Hosteen John and Mrs. Wetherill, we drove on out into the Monument Valley to the Mittens and back to Kayenta. Although it was getting late we decided to push on that night and took the cut-off road by way of Shonto toward Rainbow Lodge. By the time we got to the turn-off from this road up to Betatakin Canyon it was getting late and we decided to go on down and spend the night with Mr. and Mrs. Rorick at Shonto. We did this and the next morning Harry went over with us to Betatakin Ruin. We enjoyed this ruin in its magnificent setting very much and it was here the argument was raised which ran on through the rest of the trip as to the advisability of keeping visitors out of some of our Southwestern Monuments ruins. It is an argument you are going to hear more of as time goes on.

Milton Wetherill was out in the Canyon looking for some Indian cattle which had been drifting up on the monument and we came near missing him. We left a note in his camp and he, coming in not long afterward, followed us down the Canyon and caught up with us when we were about half way up the trail. He went on up to the top with us and we thus had a little chance to talk with him.

Going back past Shonto we went on over to Rainbow Lodge and put up that night with Bill and Mrs. Wilson.

On the 7th we went down to the Rainbow Bridge National Monument. After all is said and done, the Rainbow Bridge is only an incident of the Rainbow Bridge trip. That country up there is all of national park status and will have to come under our Service sooner or later. You really ought to make a trip in there some time and see for yourself.

It sprinkled some the night we were down at the bridge and rained some on us on the way out, which was a great consolation to me because I had predicted it was likely to rain and the rest of the fellows seemed to think I was a pessimist of some sort. We slept well in a great cave which is near the bridge, spending the evening before a big fire whose embers kept a pleasant glow in the cave most of the night.

On the way back to the Lodge we decided to ride straight through and eat when we got out and then go on to Cameron for the night. We did this and then

went into the Grand Canyon National Park on the 9th. Dale and I worked around the headquarters area while the rest of the party went down to Phantom Ranch on the 10th and came back out on the 11th. After dinner on the 11th we left the Park and went out to Cameron for the night. I was glad to have the chance to look around the Canyon again and especially glad to see that fine new construction that Fred Harvey is putting up. That is something we can all be proud of.

Leaving Cameron on the 12th we visited Jom and Sallie at Wupatki National Monument, where we had lunch and looked around over that fine ruin. Dr. Colton joined us here and, after re-locating the headquarters area, we all went down to Sunset Crater National Monument. The Brewers left us here and took all the good luck with them because in fifteen minutes our car developed fuel pump trouble and the two cars ahead disappeared in a cloud of dust. Our fuel pump was out and we finally solved our problem by using a two quart jar as a nursing bottle and feeding gasoline directly to the carburetor out of it. When the other car realized we were having trouble and came back after us they met us coming down the road at forty miles with Dale out on the fender, holding the bottle, the cynosure of all eyes. This little episode caused Dale and myself to miss the Walnut Canyon National Monument, the others having gone there while we were having out troubles.

We spent a most pleasant evening the night of the 12th with Dr. and Mrs. Colton, talking over and looking over the work of the Museum of Northern Arizona and went back the next morning for the same purpose. We are especially lucky in the southwest to have three such wonderful privately supported institutions as the Museum of Northern Arizona, The Gila Pueblo and the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Leaving Flagstaff on Saturday we went down through the Oak Creek Canyon to Montezuma Castle National Monument where we found Frank Fish sick in bed and Jack trying to be in three places at once to take care of all the visitors in sight. On the way down we had visited the Tuzigoot Ruin and its museum in Clarkdale which we enjoyed very much. Some time that may come under our charge as a national monument and it will hook up directly and without duplication with the Montezuma Castle National Monument.

I was glad to find that revetment job at the Castle was standing up well and that the entrance road, which I had not seen since the last work was done on it, was in such good condition.

After wedging in an all-too-short visit with the Jackson's we pushed on and stopped that night at the Natural Bridge which is a little ways to the right of the road between Pine and Payson.

On Sunday, the 14th, we visited the Roosevelt Dam, the Tonto National Monument, the Gila Pueblo, at Globe, the Coolidge Dam and spent the night at that fine hotel in Safford.

Charlie was on deck and had been keeping his face washed for two or three days, not knowing exactly when we were coming. We had an enjoyable visit with him and the rest of the party made the trip up to the lower ruin. Here again

we made one or two relocations in the general plan and decided that, if we could do so, we would extend the boundary of the Monument out to the highway so as to include the entrance road.

On Monday we went from Safford over to Chiricahua National Monument and then in by way of Tombstone to Nogales for the night.

While we are passing out compliments to CCC camps we must not by any means overlook the work H. O. Hammond and the boys with him are doing at Chiricahua. They are fast putting that Monument into shape for the public to get the maximum pleasure from its visit, and at the same time allow us to give the area the greatest possible protection. We have extension problems at Chiricahua which we must take up soon, and, of course, like all the other Southwestern Monuments, we have personnel problems in the foreground and will have for some time to come.

In going through Tombstone we stopped long enough to show the Assistant Director the Million Dollar Stope, Boothill Cemetery and two or three other interesting points.

After arriving at Nogales at 8:30 we cleaned up and crossed the border into Mexico for a most interesting dinner after which we returned to the American side in the wee sma' hours and so to bed with some noisy fellows in the room overhead.

On Tuesday the 16th we visited the Tumacacori National Monument, the Saguaro National Monument, and arrived about nine at night at Casa Grande.

The workmen were closing up the last of the exploratory trenches at Tumacacori and the place was assuming its usual neat, clean appearance. This was the first time Mr. Vint had seen it for a couple of years and he was more than pleased with the changes we had made in that time.

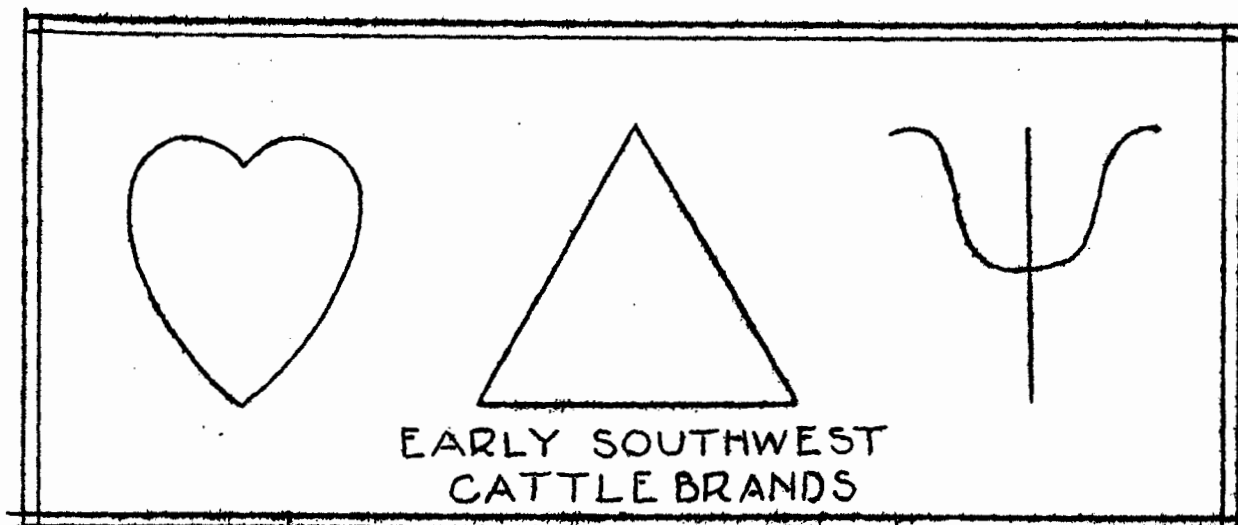
At Saguaro we found Charlie Powell very much on the job and we all agreed upon two or three rather definite policies for that monument.

On the 17th, our part of the trip being over, we went into a bull session at 8:00 a.m. which lasted with small intermissions until 8:00 p.m., in which we took up each monument in turn and covered its various needs of personnel, construction, extensions, regular appropriations, etc., so by night we had worked out a pretty good picture of the Southwestern Monuments and their needs. I hope you hear a lot more of that picture in the not far distant future.

On the whole I would call it a successful trip and say that we saw a lot of the country and handled numerous intricate and important problems with a minimum of trouble and with no serious after effects following the many wordy battles. We built up a fine good fellowship in the weeks we were together, even adopting a theme song and pass words. We had troubles sometimes in the way of accommodations; our ideal in the way of lodging being two rooms with singles connecting through a bath and one isolation ward for the snoring member, but the ideal was seldom obtained. The food was good but many times

it was too far apart and there wasn't always enough of it, but minor defects only increased the hilarity and it will be a trip long remembered.

Mr. R. R. McGregor, Department Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans, Tucson, was a recent Casa Grande visitor. After his return home he sent the following interesting description concerning some designs on the wall of the west room of the Casa Grande:



" In regard to authenticity of the enclosed Cattle Brands: The heart was started by Walter Vail of what was known as the Empire Land and Cattle Co. located 8 miles north and west of Elgin, Arizona and about the same distance north of Sonoita, Arizona, about 50 years ago; the triangle was in San Simon Valley southeast of Bowie about 10 miles. It was run by Steve Ruch and later by his widow. It was in existence when I was there in 1890; The so-called "turkey-track" was started by Joe Rollins in 1886 in Ash Canyon in the Huachuca Mountains about 16 miles south of Fort Huachuca. I forget when the transfer took place but W. C. Green of the C.C.C. bought the brand and it is now run by the C.C.Co. outfit on horses, by his widow Mrs. Wiswald. "

In a recent memorandum to Park Naturalists signed by Dr. Bryant, this will be of interest to our Southwestern personnel. This is especially true since rangers without exception have the duties of ranger-naturalists. The memorandum follows:

There appeared recently under the authorship of Dr. William E. Ritter a definition of a Naturalist (Condor January-February, 1935, p.45). It comes nearer being a creed than a definition.

As you bear this same title and as the original plan envisioned true naturalists in charge of each park, you are requested to note the requisites and meet them as nearly as possible:

"A Naturalist is a man who accepts the universe as a reality--everything in it, and he accepts it gladly. He trusts in equal measure his powers of observation and his powers of thinking. The proper point of view of a true naturalist leads him not to take nature or any of its parts as an enemy to be fought, but to try to understand it and to accomodate himself to it, and it to him, as his best understanding and his best long-time interests indicate."--William E. Ritter.

We just want to use up a little space here to bring a bouquet out into the open where you can all see it. This one is from Mernice Murphy, Publicity Director for FERA in Arizona, who says:

"Your monthly report which you have been so kind as to send us has brought a great deal of pleasure to all of us here who have had an opportunity to read it as it has been passed around from one person to another.

We appreciate this courtesy and hope that you will continue to send copies to us whenever they are published."

Jimmie Brewer of Wupatki writes Dale King on natural history matters:

"I am collecting the local flora and have four each of two specimens that are now in bloom. I am pressing four of each variety because I want to send you a complete set, one to Berkeley, one to M.N.A., and want to keep one here. I will tag and number all correspondingly and donate the collection I send to Berkeley in exchange for their courtesy in identifying same.

This letter will beat you home from your tour of the Southwest--we surely enjoyed seeing and talking to you and the Boss. Regards from Sallie and myself to you and Sylvia. "

In a letter to Wildlifer, Adrey Borell, Jimmie completes some records on Animam observations at Wupatki:

"The data on the racoon was submitted to Southwest Monuments Monthly Report for March as follows:

A racoon was taken March 2nd by Dan Fernandez west of Wukoki (NA 203)

Ruin. Elevation 4800. Length 29 inches, tail 11 1/8 inches, and hind-foot 4 7/8 inches. Soil association is Moencopi Sandstone and wind-blown Cinders. Grassland phase of Upper Sonoran Zone.

They omitted a paragraph telling the distance from water the specimen was taken (three and one-half miles from Little Colorado River and one-fourth mile from a very small tank. Fernandez (trapper) caught the raccoon by a dead sheep on which it and another raccoon had been feeding. I saved the skin and Dr. Colton bought it from Danny Fernandez. I don't know of any way to buy such specimens for N.P.S. I prepared to complete skeleton, also for the Museum of Northern Arizona.

The Spilogale was taken at Ruin J in the very middle of March; it had been dead for some time--hard to guess just how long because of the cold weather. It was a little spotted fellow. I did not measure it because it was dried and shrunken. Howard Leslie, NPS engineer, photographed it, but has not sent me a print. I am preparing the skeleton.

I picked up another skunk on Highway 66 two miles east of Flagstaff on April 2nd; it answers the description of Hog-Nosed--nice wide white stripe from the very tip of nose to tip of tail. Measurements: L 26 3/4, T 12 1/2, Hf 2 7/8. Adult female. I have photographed it and am preparing a skeleton.

Inclosed you will find two yucca spines that I picked up halfway to the top of Kana-a Mesa just south of Wupatki Pueblo. It looks as though after being chewed off the living plant they are cut into smaller pieces. I gathered them in about 50 yards from a Neotoma abode.

The second exhibit is (you guessed it) a sprig of atriplex with elephantiasis, or maybe it would be better if you tell me what it is.

No game warden has, as yet, visited us regarding antelope or otherwise.

UNIFORM CHANGE PROPOSALS:

You should turn to page 142 of the March report before reading the suggestions on uniform changes which follow. In last month's report, the consensus of opinion of the Headquarters office was outlined and men in the field were asked to submit their ideas. Mr. O. Evenstad, Park Ranger, has the following comments to make:

"Coat: Adding a shoulder strap would improve the blouse. Piping on the uniform would make us look like bell boys; I notice that most bell boy uniforms have piped seams.

There should also be a coat or blouse for rough wear, on the order of a "blazer or cruising blouse. Much of the patrol or scout work necessitates a blouse that is sturdy and otherwise suitable for "fatigue blouse".

Breeches: Good enough as is. No objection to beige color.

Hat: Wider band would be O.K.

Shirt: A shirt for wear without blouse should have somewhat the appearance of the blouse. Shoulder straps would improve it, and the shirt should also have two bellows pockets, with flaps.

Color in shirt when worn with blouse could be optional provided it was of one color. In other words, the shirt could be of any color, if it was otherwise of dressy appearance.

Boots: Present field boot good enough for dress. A good type of laced boots should be optional for patrol work.

Necktie: Either green or black, but if green it should be of a uniform type and shade.

Insignia: Why not have a distinctive symbol (perhaps the regular ranger "pine cone") with the letters "U.S." suitably placed. The Forest Service has a pine tree with the letters U.S. and F.S. The lettering or wording on the lapels in the sketch on page 143, makes the uniform look like that of a bell boy. I notice the hotels in Santa Fe have uniforms for the bellboys with the hotel's name on the lapels, for instance, "El Fidel Hotel".

Service star good enough.

Distinguishing Features: I see no need of having anything on the uniform that would make a distinction on a temporary ranger or any temporary field employee.

I think the idea of a brassard with the park's name is not in good taste. Why should it be necessary to have the uniform show that a ranger was employed at say, the Grand Canyon, when a tourist sees him in that park? The natural inference would be that a ranger seen in the Grand Canyon was employed there. In the case of a park employee visiting another park, why not have a ribbon or pin with the word "Visitor"? In that way, anyone would see that he was not a part of that park's personnel.

The above is my reaction to the article on uniform changes. There is a decided need for a blouse that could be used on the patrol work. The present blouse does not fill that need. I have noticed that a leather vest is a good substitute, but the ranger is not in uniform, when he wears such leather vest."

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From a Park Service unit east of the Mississippi, we get the following ideas expressed concerning changes in the uniform:

"Hat: The hat as now worn by the Service is, in our opinion, the most appropriate type of headgear that can be worn; the proposed larger hatband with the outstanding "U.S.N.P.S." will be distinctively denote the branch of Service, however, in making the new hatband care should be exercised to make it as light as possible to avoid increasing the weight of the hat, and some provision should be made for a chin-strap to be worn under the chin or back of the head when necessary.

Cap: We do not favor the cap for our use. It might be satisfactory for use in parks nearer the sea coast. We would suggest that a cap be copied from the British Officers Field Cap, which is plain to a point of simplicity.

Coat: Coat No. 1--now in use, in our opinion, adequately serves its purpose and adds dignity and poise to its wearer, with the possible exception of changing the length to the physical make-up of the individual wearing same,

and it is believed that this coat should be retained.

Coat No. 2 is disliked.

Insignia: We favor the brass or bronze "U.S.N.P.S." insignia, about 1/8 of an inch larger and worn on the coat lapel in lieu of the collar and attached with the pin and screw fastener as used by the Army.

Breeches: There is no question in our minds but that the two-toned uniform is more effective and stands out more prominently. We therefore favor a No. 16, 18, or 19 ounce Elastique Beige or an even lighter shade, just so it harmonizes with the green of the coat. However, it is suggested that the breeches be tailored with the "aeroplane cut" and that they be re-inforced at the knee with a doe skin lining.

Field Boots: Field boots with lacings at the ankle and the side of the knee as decided upon are most satisfactory, however it is believed that all boots should be purchased from the same manufacturer, to insure uniformity of material, cut and color. Boots should be saddle-soaped and polished with cream polish, thereby keeping same in flexible and clean condition. The mahogany dye suggested was ordered but it has a tendency to turn the boots black.

Shirts: We favor a white shirt for dress wear to be worn with the coat and tan "Aerocrat" shirt with shoulder lapels and patch pockets with detachable NPS buttons and insignia to be worn on duty without coat.

NECK Tie: We favor the green tie, providing a fast color can be obtained--heretofore we have been unable to secure a forestry green tie that would not fade after several days in the sun. If a fast color forestry green can not be obtained, we favor a black tie as it presents a neat appearance.

Distinguishing Features: We also favor wearing the name of the Park on a brassard on the left sleeve just below the shoulder--this brassard to be worn by the permanent personnel of the Park Service.

***** We suggest the following uniform for wear by NPS employees in the Parks located in the semi-tropical climate:

Stetson hat

Aerocrat tan shirt

Forestry green or black tie

Khaki slacks or breeches with field boots

Tan low or high walking shoes

(This uniform to be worn during the hot weather period)

We have had many favorable comments upon our present uniform by the public in general, civic officials, and by Army officials, as to its dignified and serviceable appearance and we are in favor of it ourselves, with the possible exception of the two-toned effect with stability of colors, the breeches cut after the "aeroplane" style, and uniformity of boots as to quality, cut and color. With those exceptions, we believe that we have the best looking uniform possible without infringing upon the rights of other service uniforms now in use."

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From another quarter comes the following reaction to uniform changes:

"I have solicited comments from numbers of people on the two tone uniform. The most favorable comment I have heard on the two tone uniform is that it is no improvement on the authorized uniform; practically all dislike it. The contrast in the two colors is too outstanding. The color selected for trousers or breeches, as the case may be, is not serviceable in the sense

that forestry green is serviceable, because it shows stains too plainly. It will need about as much attention as white duck. Perspiration will show too plainly, in this humid climate. It will merely aggravate the difficulty of keeping authorized uniform neat, which I believe is after all the issue.

I am against the two tone uniform for to say the least it is my opinion after a trial, that it is no improvement. I am opposed to changes merely for the sake of change."

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Here are three good paragraphs about Service shirts coming from one of our Western Parks--perhaps this letter will help you fellows in the field reach an opinion to forward on to us:

"We like the wool gabardine material, but it is our opinion that this material is too expensive for the average park employee. For this reason we believe that the shirt should be made of cotton material similar to the Aerocrat Flightex fabric illustrated in the circular sent out by Fechheimer Brothers of Cincinnati. However, we believe that both wool gabardine and cotton fabric materials could be authorized so that employees preferring the more expensive material could have the privilege of using it.

We think that the white shirt should be continued for dress wear. We also agree that there is need for a shirt or jacket for fatigue wear and for wear without the coat. It is our opinion that such a shirt should have two fairly large plaited breast pockets and shoulder straps. However, the employees here do not like khaki or tan for the color of such a shirt because these colors are used for shirts by the Army, Forest Service, State Highway Patrol, State Forest Service and many other organizations in this section of the country. We feel that the National Park Service shirt should be different in order to distinguish our Service. Furthermore, tan, if worn with the new beige breeches, would be a complete departure from the traditional Park Service green. We recommend a grey color for this service shirt.

A majority of the employees here--75% to be exact--prefer the present dark green necktie. They feel that a good quality dark green harmonizes best with the standard elastique green coat. A few employees favor the black tie because they believe it will be easier to obtain uniformity and they believe black will stand harder service."

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Here is another reaction on the matter of piping on uniforms:

"It is noted that the Army has used piping on uniforms for dress and semi-dress purposes, and the Marine Corps uses piping for distinguishing its uniform. I have seen many officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps in uniform and have never seen the piping used. Perhaps like the Army, the Marine Corps uses piping for dress or semi-dress purposes. It is my thought the Service should have a standard uniform good for all purposes.

I think it will be impossible to select an original and distinctive uniform. Personally I would rather be mistaken for a bus driver or messenger boy, than for a doorman or bellhop. This is merely a matter of personal preference."

Here is still more good comment about uniforms. This is from the East.

"Blouse: We favor the blouse now authorized and are much opposed to piping of any sort. We are opposed to the brassard for the same reason we oppose piping, namely; we believe the dignity of the present uniform should be preserved. We favor providing holes in blouse collars to provide uniformity in wearing insignia, providing a method can be worked out to keep insignia horizontal.

Breeches: I have worn the cloth selected for trial for some time and have solicited comment from many people. One person remarked the trial trousers were no improvement over the authorized cloth. All others do not like it. We do not believe the color selected harmonizes with the green blouse; on the contrary it is so light in color the contrast is so great that it clashes. It shows light stains so plainly it will be difficult to keep neat and thus defeat the object sought. It will show perspiration too plainly, and is not so serviceable as the present color.

Hat: We have no objection to wider hat brim and hat band as shown, but doubt the results will be worth the effort. The brim on my hat appears to be about the same width as shown in drawing.

Shirt: We prefer the white cotton and gray flannel shirts as now authorized, both to be worn as desired. We are opposed to designating the white shirt for dress, only. The colors are standard, cannot fade, and the shirts are inexpensive and can be bought almost anywhere. There are various shades even if shirts were uniform when purchased. We do not like the idea of shoulder straps, nor do we like the idea of a distinctive shirt to be worn without coats. Most other outfits wear tan shirts and it thus appears that white or gray shirts are more or less distinctive. We believe that the blouseless man in white or gray shirt presents a neat and not over dressed appearance.

Necktie: We favor the black necktie, because the color will always be uniform and it will give longer service. It will also be different from the tie worn by the Forest Service.

Boots: We favor your recommendation for boots. After using Fiebing's dye for some time, we believe the color is too dark.

Cap: I have not changed my viewpoint that parks and monuments which will wear the cap should decide on the design.

Insignia: Very few of us like "USNPS", but nothing better has been suggested. I do not like the idea of larger gold or silver stars, but the matter seems to be relatively unimportant.

General: I am opposed to distinction in uniform for permanent, temporary, or other classes of employees, and believe one uniform should be worn by all.

Owing to the large number of temporary employees, and permanent employees with low salaries, uniforms should be reasonable in cost. This is my principal objection to a distinctive shirt to be worn without blouse.

Those who designed our present uniform were either very thorough or made a good guess. In my opinion the present uniform is serviceable, dignified, and as nearly distinctive as any other uniform that could be selected. It is also relatively inexpensive. With the exception of a black tie, we favor the present uniform as is, and deplore the apparent idea change merely for the sake of change. "

Here is timely comment on the matter of uniform buttons:

"I have received a sample bronze button from the Waterbury Button Co. of Waterbury, Connecticut, who have been furnishing our National Park Service uniform buttons, which is an " acid treated" button that will hold its color and wear much better according to the manufacturer than the lacquered button now in use. This acid bronze button is better looking than the lacquered one, as you will note by the sample enclosed.

The Waterbury Company has offered to make up a sample gross of the acid bronze buttons at a cost of \$7.50 per gross for the coat size and \$4.75 per gross for the vest or pocket size. The present price of the lacquered button is \$5.00 per gross and \$3.75 per gross respectively. It is believed that the acid bronze button is worth the difference in cost, if it will wear as well as the manufacturer claims."

ADREY S. BORELL, NATURALIST TECHNICIAN has visited a number of the monuments in connection with his duties. The following are his observations:

"WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT: Practically all of my work at White Sands was relative to boundary extension and was covered by a special report submitted on April 1. Following is a complete list of birds observed at "Pool of Siloam" (1-1/2 miles east of "sand" dunes but within the proposed boundary extension), Otero County, New Mexico.

1. Great Blue Heron, tracks seen at edge of lake on March 26.
"Mr. Garton said that they stop here occasionally.
2. Cinnamon Teal, 10 on March 19, 15 on March 20. Observed every day from March 19 to 26.
3. Green-winged Teal, 25 on March 19, 20 on March 20. Seen every day from March 19 to 26.
4. Gadwall, 2 on March 19, 2 on March 20, 3 on March 26.
5. Greater Scaup, 3 on March 19, 6 on March 20, 5 on March 25
I was close enough to see the white inner primary feathers which distinguish the greater from the lesser scaup.
6. Shoveller, 2 on March 19, 5 on March 20, 4 on March 24.
Seen every day from March 19 to 26.
7. Ruddy Duck, 2 on March 19, 5 on March 20, 4 on March 24
8. Mallard, 7 on March 19 (5 are semi-tame), 3 on March 26.
9. Pintail, 2 observed on March 21, 1 on March 25.
10. Baldpate, flock of at least 50 on March 21, small flock seen on March 25.
11. Canvasback, 4 on March 25.
12. Redhead Duck, 3 on March 26
13. Merganser (sp.), 1 carcass in water (head saved). Mr. L.L. Garton said he shot three (two male, 1 female) two weeks ago because they were catching his bass.
14. Prairie Falcon, 1 on March 20. Examined the tails of 5 collected by L.L. Garton between 1930-35
15. Duck Hawk, examined the tail of 1 collected in 1931 by Garton.

16. Western Red-tailed Hawk, crippled bird found drinking at edge of pool on March 22
17. Rough-leg Hawk, examined tails of 3 collected by L.L.Garton in 1931 (will be identified)
18. Marsh Hawk, examined 77 tails collected by L.L.Garton between 1930 and 1935. One bird seen on March 24.
19. Cooper Hawk, examined the tail of one collected by Garton 1931
20. Golden Eagle, 1 on March 21.
21. Pallid Horned Owl, 1 carcass observed on March 19, Examined tails 33 collected by L.L.Garton between 1930 and 1935.
22. Short-eared Owl, examined the tails of 6 collected by Garton between 1930 and 1935.
23. Coot, 12 on March 19, 6 on March 20, 45 on March 24.
24. Wilson Snipe, 2 on March 19, 1 on March 20, 1 on March 22.
25. Killdeer, 1 on March 19, 1 on March 20, 13 on March 21,
26. Long-billed Curlew, 1 on March 21, 1 on March 26.
27. Greater Yellow-legs, 1 on March 21, 2 on March 22, 4 on March 24, 7 on March 25.
28. Snowy Plover, 10 on March 21, 12 on March 25 (1 collected)
29. Least Sandpiper (?), 6 on March 21, 10 on March 26.
30. Black-necked Stilt, 3 on March 24
31. Ring-billed Gull, 2 on March 21, 2 on March 26
32. Say Phoebe, 1 on March 19, 1 on March 20 and 24.
33. Black Phoebe, 1 on March 23
34. Arkansas Kingbird, dead bird seen on March 24.
35. Tree Swallow, 3 over marsh on March 24.
36. Northern Violet Green Swallow, 2 on March 19, 1 on March 20
37. Belted Kingfisher, Mr. Garton has a mounted specimen (female) which he killed in 1934
38. Red-shafted Flicker, dead bird seen on March 19
39. Western Marsh Hen, 5 or 6 among tules on March 20, 21, 22, 26.
40. Mountain Bluebird, dead bird seen on March 19
41. American Pipit, 2 on March 21.
42. Redwing (sp?), flock of about 40 seen every day. Males are singing from scattered tules apparently preparatory to nesting. Observed every day from March 19 to 26, 1 collected.
43. Western Meadow Lark, 1 on March 19, 1 on March 24
44. Horned Lark (sp?), small flock on flats about the pool on March 19 and 20. Observed every day 19 to 26
45. Brewer Sparrow, 1 on March 21, 1 on March 24, collected.
46. Western Savannah Sparrow few in various places among the salt grass on March 21 and 22. One collected.
47. Gambel Sparrow, 1 observed at close range on March 24
48. Lincoln Sparrow, 2 on March 20, 1 collected
49. Junco, (pink sided) (sp?) 3 on March 19, 1 collected. one or more observed daily.
50. Red-backed Junco, 1 on March 19
51. English Sparrow, 1 on barn March 22, 3 about barn on 24th
52. White Pelican, 10 on March 25

Birds observed about the "sands" (within the present monument)

1. Desert Sparrow Hawk
2. Roadrunner
3. Say Phoebe
4. Gambel Sparrow
5. Horne's Lark
6. Junco (sp.?)
7. American Raven
8. White-rumped shrike
9. Western Meadow Lark

Chiricahua National Monument:

This stop was made primarily to acquaint my self with the monument and the CCC work which is going on there.

Camp Superintendent H. W. Hammond went with me to look over CCC work between the camp and Massai Point. All of the work seemed entirely satisfactory from the wildlife standpoint. I was especially pleased to note that many standing dead trees and down logs were left in place during roadside cleanup.

Following is a list of birds observed on the Monument between 8 and 11 a.m., March 27, 1935:

1. Golden Eagle, 1 near Massai Point.
2. Red-tailed Hawk, 1
3. Sparrow Hawk, 1
4. White-throated Swift, 6, cliffs above Bonita Canyon
5. Northern Violet-green Swallow, 1, cliffs above Bonita Canyon
6. Red-faced Warbler, observed one adult male for sometime with the glasses. It sang repeatedly and darted into the air after insects like a fly-catcher.
7. Black-throated Warbler, 4 singing
8. Blumbeious Vireo, 6
9. Santa Rita Bush-tit, 3
10. Arizona Jay, 5
11. Long-crested Jay, 4
12. Western Robin, 1 at mouth of Bonita Canyon
13. Ruby Crowned Kinglet, 12 singing
14. Gray Titmouse, 3
15. Bridled Titmouse, 2
16. Mexican Chickadee, 5
17. Canyon Wren, 2 singing
18. Baird Bewick Wren, 1
19. Red-shated Flicker, 2 calling
20. Red-naped Sapsucker, 1
21. Junco, (sp.?) 8 singing
22. Western Chipping Sparrow, 5 singing
23. Creeper, (sp.?)
24. Cedar Waxwing, flock of 5 in evening near mouth of Bonita.

NOTE: All of these were observed in Bonita Canyon, unless otherwise stated.

Casa Grande National Monument:

Made only a short stop here as Superintendent Pinkley, Asst.Supt. Rose and Junior Park Naturalist King were absent. Discussed museum work, bird banding and bird identification with Ranger L.A.Caywood.

The following birds were recorded:

1. Gambel Sparrow, several
2. English Sparrow, abundant about the buildings
3. Arizona Cardinal, one male in mesquite near buildings
4. Brewer Sparrow, 3 in bushes
5. Gambel Quail, several seen usually in pairs. The males were calling from the mesquites.
6. Roadrunner, tracks of one
7. Horned Owl, a pair is nesting on top of the ruin. I heard them calling last night and found the remains of two cottontails below the nest.
8. House Finch, several
9. Junco, several
10. Black Rosy Finch, flock of about 40 seen in mesquites near the museum. They flew like Rosy Finches and I watched them at close range with glasses. I feel that they could have belonged to no other species.
11. Rough-winged Swallow, 2 or 3 pairs are apparently preparing to nest in the ruins
12. Say Phoebe, a pair is nesting in the ruins, 1 bird was on the nest at 9 a.m.

Now and then a little humor crops out from the stacks of serious business such as vouchers, work programs and meticulously prepared letters of application for ranger and clerk jobs. Not so long ago a young fellow applying for a position with us gave a long list of his good points among which was his statement that "I have no habits whatsoever". Anybody wanting a ganger or clerk with absolutely no habits, good or bad, would do well to get in touch with us.

The Cover Page

Some carping critic has complained to this office that the rattler in the foreground of our great seal of the Southwestern Monuments does not have a forked tongue and saying that he is going to take it up with the Division of Research and Education. Be it known that the Great Seal deals symbolically with the things of the Southwest even to the gentlemanly rattler, representing ourselves, who, with the wisdom of the serpent would most certainly not speak with a double tongue.

FLASH--

The prohibition of secrecy having been removed, we are at liberty to tell the many Service people and others who will be interested in hearing the news, that Gay Rogers was married on the fifteenth of last December to Dick Lovald, of the Soil Erosion Service. Gay had to finish out an unexpired term of school teaching at Farmington, New Mexico, so they decided to say nothing about the wedding until a couple of weeks ago when the school term was over and it looked like Dick was going to settle down in one place for a while. At the present writing they are in Albuquerque, New Mexico, but within a few days will be working out of Gallup with that town for their headquarters, box 135.

Dick is an engineer and we have heard a lot of mighty good things about him and commend him to our Park Service folks wherever they may meet him. Gay needs no introduction or words of commendation to the many readers of this alleged report who have known her for the several years she has been with our Service. She has worked in the field and the office and has lived at Montezuma Castle, Tumacacori, Casa Grande, Bandelier and Aztec Ruins National Monuments, so she has a pretty complete Park Service education. Now she and Dick are taking a new start in one of the newest of Services and I am sure we will all join in wishing them a long life and a happy one.

It is a great consolation to me, Chief, to find that we have another dumb buddy in our outfit. You know some time ago I told you about the episode of corking a can of mimeograph ink and putting it on the stove to warm with certain resulting random decorations of black on the wall and ceiling. Well, while I was out on the Tolson trip another buddy reached over on my desk in great haste and grabbed a heavy glass ink bottle and started off with it. He happened to get it by the stopper and after it had cleared the desk, the bottle let go and striking the cement floor spattered ink up on the ceiling just above where I work. We are now waiting for the third ink incident in our office and then we are going to lay off some night and repaint the walls and ceiling.

P.S. The dumb buddy this time is Bob Rose.

Which reminds me that Art. Woodward sent word to Bob in a letter he was writing to me saying that little Chinese girl was wondering where the big handsome man was who had so much trouble keeping his cigaret alight. This must refer to something that happened when Bob was over there in Berkeley with the field division of Education--tho what it has to do with education, I can't imagine. Also, I would like to know very much how Art got his information. Was you dere, Art? It all refers to ethnological studies, I suppose.

And so another monthly report goes on its way and we turn back to the pile of unanswered stuff on our desk.

The Boss.