

SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

MONTHLY REPORT



NOVEMBER - - - 1938

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

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HEADQUARTERS: National Park Service, Coolidge, Arizona.

Frank Pinkloy, Superintendent; Hugh M. Miller, ass't. superintendent; Parke W. Soule, chief clerk; Dale S. King, ass't. park naturalist; Charlie R. Steen, jr. Park archeologist; Matt N. Dodge, jr. park naturalist; Luis A. Gastellum, clerk; Robert Petrie, clerk stenographer; Ira G. Goodwin, and Larry Mungerro, CCC clerks; F. E. Stonehocker, machinist; J. L. L. Baehr, utility man; Max Jaso, machinist helper, CCC; Victor Scholz, mimeograph operator, CCC. DETAILED FROM REGION III: J. H. Tovrea, ass't. engineer; and Charles D. Carter, jr. landscape architect.

<u>FIELD STATIONS</u>	<u>- POST OFFICE</u>	<u>- PERSONNEL</u>	<u>- 1938 VISITORS</u>	<u>- ACRES AREA</u>
1. ARCHES: Moab, Utah		Harry Reed in charge	1,448	4,520.00
2. AZTEC RUINS: Aztec, N.M.		T.C. Miller, cust.	20,214	25.88
3. BANDELIER: Santa Fe, N. M.		C. G. Harkins, custodian; Geo. Sholly, grader operator; 3 guides and helpers, CCC.	14,619	26,026.20
4. CANYON DE CHELLY: Chin Lee, Ariz.		custodian, Johnwill Farris	1,573	83,840.00
5. CAPULIN MOUNTAIN: Capulin, N.M.H. Farr, cust.			30,200	680.37
6. CASA GRANDE: Coolidge, Ariz.		A. T. Bicknell, custodian; Don Egermeyer, ranger; J. Rodgers, S. Coyle, and G. Sheffield, guides, CCC	33,761	472.50
7. CHACO CANYON: Chaco Canyon, N.H.		Lewis T. McKinney, custodian	6,271	21,512.37
8. CHIRICAHUA: Douglas, Ariz.		Frank Fish, cust., H. Bennett, Wm. Stone, H. Minton, guides CCC	9,145	10,694.80
9. EL MORRO: Ramah, N.M.		R.R. Budlong, cust.	3,208	240.00
10. GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS: Cliff, N.M. no custodian			105	160.00
11. GRAN QUIVIRA: Gran Quivira, N.M.G. Boundey, cust.			3,113	610.94
12. HOVENWEEP: Cortez, Colo., T.C. Miller, Aztec N.M.			168	285.80
13. MONTEZUMA CASTLE: Camp Verde, Ariz. E. Jackson, custodian; Edwin Alberts, park ranger.			10,645	520.00
14. NATURAL BRIDGES: Blanding, Utah; Z. Johnson, cust.			741	2,740.00
15. NAVAJO: Tonalea, Ariz.		John Wetherill, cust J.W. Brewer, Jr., park ranger.	411	360.00
16. ORGAN PIPE CACTUS: Ajo, Ariz. no custodian			6,200	330,670.00
17. PIPE SPRING: Moccasin, Ariz.		L. Heaton, cust	2,245	40.00
18. RAINBOW BRIDGE: Tonalea, Ariz. no custodian.			222	160.00
19. SAGUARO: Tucson, Ariz.		Carleton Wilder, ranger	20,422	63,284.00
20. SUNSET CRATER: Flagstaff, Ariz. D. Jones, ranger			6,922	3,040.00
21. TONTO: Roosevelt, Ariz., no custodian.			4,985	1,120.00
22. TUMACACORI: Bx 797 Nogales, Ariz. L. Caywood custodian; Ted Cronyn, park ranger			15,289	10.00
23. WALNUT CANYON: Flagstaff, Ariz. P. Beaubien, jr. archeologist; C. Leffler, T. Maloney, S. Cataldo and R. Beishline, CCC guides			13,526	1,873.00
24. WHITE SANDS: Alamogordo, N.M. Tom Charles, cust. Joe Sheppard, grader operator.			110,805	142,987.00
25. WUPATKI: Flagstaff, Ariz.		D. Jones, park ranger	2,754	35,865.00
26. YUCCA HOUSE: Cortez, Colo.		T.C. Miller in charge	172	9.60
<u>TOTAL FOR 1938:</u>			1,143.35 square mi.	319,164 731,747.46

OPENING

By Superintendent Frank Pinkley,
Southwestern Monuments,
Coolidge, Arizona.

The Southwestern Monuments handled 1,172 field trips and 828 museum trips in November. There were 5,721 visitors on the field trips, 4,748 on the museum trips; all told 10,439 educational contacts.

Our total number of visitors was 17,320, so there were thousands of visitors, literally speaking, who could not get the information they wanted. Four more men at White Sands would have been of material aid in clearing up this situation.

While our informational report shows up pretty well as compared with last year, displaying a gain of 1,400 contacts and an increase in both number of field trips and number of museum trips, we have an actual shortage in total number of visitors. In other words, with a less number of visitors we did more business. Gains are noted at the following stations: Aztec, Capulin, Casa Grande, Chaco, Pipe, Tumacacori, and Wupatki. The other stations either held even or showed losses.

Johnwill Faris was transferred to White Sands during the month and we are looking forward to the completion of the new State Highway which will throw the traffic past our new administration building. Then we will find out the exact size of our problem at that station.

A temporary ranger, Carleton Wilder, was in charge at Saguaro during the month running a game patrol and trying to get settled down for the winter season so he can take care of visitors.

Some interesting experiments were conducted during the month looking toward making perfect molds of the inscriptions at El Morro; see the report from that monument by Mr. Budlong.

Our CCC camps at Bandelier, Chiricahua, and Flagstaff, together with the two detached camps at Casa Grande and Chaco Canyon, functioned well during the month.

Plans are coming through on our six residences and one administration building under Public Works, and who are beginning to enter the second phase of the problem; getting out bids. Thus far the work is well along and we wish to render our thanks and compliments to the Branch of Plans and Design and Branch of Engineering for the way they turned out our plans under such pressure.

Our finances are in good condition at the end of the month, in fact we are just a little ahead of our estimates for this period of the fiscal year.

Looking forward a little, our trestle board is full of plans.

A little later in the year, when the roads-and-trails funds are undergoing some reorganization, we want to bring again to your attention the need of a major road into Arches National Monument. This will be no small sized project and is distinctly out of the field of a CCC camp. We want to run a survey in from the highway and find out the real size of our problem; then we will be able to attack it intelligently. On this road survey will depend the location of our water supply, administration

OPENING (CONT.)

area, residential area, etc., and it is high time we were getting started on the development of this monument. As soon as the extension is made to the monument and the road is assured, we can ask for a CCC camp and get started on the administration, residence and utility work.

We have been working on a proposed enlargement of Hovenweep during the month and have found a headache or two connected with it. We think we see our way through but are not yet ready to report or ask for technical examination.

Chaco problems stand near the head of our list and we want you to keep in mind the possibility of a CCC camp there next summer or fall if we can mature our plans by that time. We are attacking Chaco from a new angle which will require considerable technical help and some months of time.

During the month just passed, we appeared before the Chamber of Commerce of Gibson, Arizona, which is a suburb of Ajo, and, at their request, went into the details of what we are doing wrong the Southwestern Monuments and that we want to do at Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. We had a very satisfactory meeting and were assured that a definitely good impression was made on all who were present.

Our Mr. Dodge had two interesting days with the pupils of the Mesa, Arizona schools, talking to about 1,200 of them with colored movies about our work. We gathered some useful experience and received an enthusiastic letter from Mr. Skaggs, of the visual education division of the schools, indorsing both the films and the talk. We have some interesting experiments planned with both movie and still colored pictures, about which we promise more details as they begin to work out.

Another experiment which seems to be working out is our Monday night meetings where we adjust all the little differences and go over present and future plans. It is supposed to run from seven to eight o'clock and it generally closes from ten to eleven. Attendance for the first hour is required, after which nobody seems to want to leave.

On the whole, November was good and the outlook is fine for December.

Cordially,

Frank Pinkley

Frank Pinkley,
Superintendent.

CONDENSED REPORT

IN WHICH HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MONTH ARE GIVEN



Coolidge, Arizona,
December 1, 1938.

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

Dear Mr. Director:

The Condensed Report for the month of November, 1938, follows:

	November 1938	November 1937	November 1936	Visitor Yr. to Nov. 1	Visitor Yr. to Date.
TRAVEL:					
Station					
Arches	100*	106	---	55	155
Aztec	962	771	654	1,349	2,311
Bandelier	275	982	518	613	888
Canyon de Chelly	48	45	45	131	179
Capulin Mountain	1,000*	600	600	5,100	4,100
Casa Grande	2,818	2,664	2,909	2,471	5,289
Chaco Canyon	430	134	585	403	833
Chiricahua	412	717	330	484	896
El Morro	115	190	78	274	389
Gila Cliff Dwelling	0*	10	---	10	10
Gran Quivira	70	218	290	259	329
Hovenweep	0*	---	---	10	10
Montezuma Castle	584	705	353	601	1,185
Natural Bridges	23	38	---	91	114
Navajo	21	2	---	50	71
Organ Pipe	500*	500	---	900	1,400
Pipe Spring	237	200	180	268	505
Rainbow Bridge	0*	10	---	20	20
Saguaro	1,500*	1,600	742	1,300	2,800
Sunset Crater	164	183	205	447	611
Tonto	218*	250	233	274	492
Tumacacori	1,315	903	1,194	916	2,291
Walnut Canyon	528	544	353	964	1,492
White Sands	5,760	6,328	4,907	6,720	12,480
Wupatki	160	90	107	230	390
Yucca House	20*	---	---	30	50
TOTALS	17,320	17,805	14,283	21,970	39,290

*Estimated

CONDENSED REPORT (CONT)

Not only was travel considerably lighter than during October, but a slight decrease from that of November, 1937, was noted. The drop tallies with that reported by Arizona port-of-entry officials. Shift of travel from the northern to the southern areas was well under way during November but will not reach its climax until February or March when the peak of the winter tourist visitation is attained.

000 GENERAL

010 Matters of Unusual Interest or Importance

Arizona areas: The annual state resources edition of the Phoenix Republic and Gazette, known this year as the Marcos de Niza anniversary number, carried photographs and publicity on all National Park Service areas in Arizona and several in New Mexico (see p. 408).

El Morro: Experiments leading toward the copying and preserving of all inscriptions proved very satisfactory. The custodian has installed a personal short-wave radio set to maintain communication with "the outside" if he is snowed in this winter (see p. 394).

Natural Bridges: Trail work was completed and the monument closed for the winter months (see p. 394).

Navajo: The Indian Service has offered cooperation in protecting the ruins in their territory (see p. 380).

Organ Pipe: Stands of the Old-man Cactus (Lophocereus schottii) have been located on the monument (see p. 434).

020 Weather

Clear, cold, and windy weather has been general in the majority of the northern areas with light snowfalls in the majority. In the southern portion of the territory the weather has, in general, been clear and dry with the temperatures somewhat lower than average. Predictions of a long, cold winter are made in several of the field reports.

100 ADMINISTRATIVE

123 National Park Service Visitors

Aztec Ruins: L. T. McKinney, G. Vivian, J. Faris, T. Cronyn, A. E. Underhill, J. Diehl, and H. Miller.

Bandelier: C. Richey, A. Underhill, R. Higgins, H. Miller, and E. Reed.

Casa Grande: Al. Kuehl.

Chiricahua: W. Yeager, A. Kuehl, J. Miller, and J. Tovrea.

El Morro: C. N. Gould, E. McColm, E. Reed, J. E. Kell, and A. Soper.

Saguaro: A. Kuehl, J. C. Miller, and J. Tovrea.

Turnacacori: Superintendent Pinkloy, D. King, J. Tovrea, A. Kuehl, and J. C. Miller.

Navajo: J. B. Hamilton, Bradley, and Stahl.

Walnut: J. Brewer, D. Jones, A. Kuehl, G. Vivian, D. King, C. Steen, J. Tovrea, H. Miller, L. Gastelum, J. Haile, W. Yeager, C. Carter.

Headquarters: W. Yeager, Bill Stevenson, Beeno.

Wupatki: D. King, C. Steen, G. Vivian, P. Beaubien, C. Parker,

CONDENSED REPORT (CONT.)

and Superintendent White of Sequoia.

140 Labor Situation

Gran Quivira: The bean crop in the area failed (see p. 382).

Chiricahua: Increased activity in copper mines and smelters has created a feeling of optimism (see p. 386).

150 New Equipment and Destruction of Old

Casa Grande: Floor lamp provided for bachelor quarters (see p. 377).

170 Plans, Maps, and Surveys

Walnut: A route has been located for the proposed water line (p. 399).

Wupatki: Survey for the new entrance road was started (see p. 400).

180 Circulars, Placards, and Publicity

Chiricahua: Educational shorts shown at nearby towns have given the monument some good publicity (see p. 387).

Headquarters: All Arizona monuments received publicity through the Marcos de Niza number of the Arizona Republic and Gazette (p. 408).

Wupatki: An article by Polly Tovrea recently appeared in the Tucson Star featuring Ranger and Mrs. Jones (see p. 409).

Undesirable publicity regarding the monument has been widespread, the facts printed being more or less erroneous (see p. 372).

200 MAINTENANCE AND NEW CONSTRUCTION

220 Improvements

Bandelier: The old ranger station and concessionaire's utility area has been razed and will be planted to native growth (see p. 391).

El Morro: An addition to the ranger quarters was completed (p. 404).

Pipe Spring: Forty four small trees were planted (see p. 381).

Tonto: Considerable work has been done improving the road, and a new roof was built over the equipment shed (see p. 381).

221 CCC Construction

Bandelier: Cabin units are ready for painting; plumbing, doors, and windows were installed in the comfort station; considerable furniture has been made; rock quarrying has continued; the old ranger station and concessionaire's utility area were razed; the fuel oil storage and distribution project and the hot water system project for the Utility Operator Development were started; walls, walks, and soil preparation projects were continued through the month (see p. 393).

Casa Grande: Door guides and electric wiring were installed in the shop; warehouse doors were hung, windows were placed, and a scratch plaster coat applied; the oil house was brought to practical completion; a transformer protection wall was finished and parkway electric cable laid; the educational building was finished; and the adobe making project was continued (see p. 377).

Chiricahua: One half mile of road was re-surfaced; 600 square yards of dirt and rock banks were sloped; work continued on the administration building and furniture construction projects

CONDENSED REPORT (CONT.)

(see p. 387).

Saguaro: Much needed road work was carried on (see p. 371).

Walnut Canyon: Concrete pouring was started on the ranger cabin foundations; progress was made on the trails and sewer lines projects; entrance and utility roads routes were cleared (see p. 399).

300 ACTIVITIES OF OTHER AGENCIES

320 Cooperating Agencies

White Sands: State Highway police have been helpful (see p. 375).

Navajo: The Indian Service has offered to help in protecting ruins difficult for the ranger to reach. The CCC has been of great aid in maintaining the entrance and approach roads (see p. 380).

350 Donations and Accessions

Headquarters: The library received a number of original manuscripts in addition to 186 publications (see p. 408).

Tumacacori: Five Spanish law books, two spurs, two lance-heads, one stirrup, one spike, one flintlock mechanism, and one copper pitcher were added to the museum displays (see p. 399).

Walnut Canyon: Two hand stones, four arrowpoints, a number of beads, shords, etc. were found (see p. 400).

400 FLORA, FAUNA, AND NATURAL PHENOMENA

410 Ranger, Naturalist, and Guide Service

All Areas: Based upon travel to all monuments, guide service was about 60 percent effective due to shortage of personnel, many monuments having no men whatever. Guide conditions are worst at White Sands where travel was very heavy (see p. 363 and travel chart on page 311).

Headquarters: In five educational programs held in nearby towns 1,550 people were contacted (see p. 409).

Wupatki: Copy for informational roadside signs has been prepared and submitted to headquarters. CCC guides have been established for the winter and will protect the ruins (see p. 372-3).

420 Museum Service

Bandelier: Museum service was maintained, and 12 labels and two maps were received from the Laboratories (see p. 392).

Saguaro: Plans made for re-establishing "cactus trail" (see p. 371).

Tumacacori: A talk was given by Dr. Ewing on Nov. 4 and colored movies were shown by John Fast; total attendance, 238 (p. 398).

440 Insect Control

Bandelier: Seventeen "bug trees" were cut and sawed up for fuel.

460 Birds

Chaco Canyon: Thirteen birds were handled in November (see p. 433).

Headquarters: Analysis of the headquarters bird-banding project

CONDENSED REPORT (CONT.)

and problems connected with it is given on page 435.

Montezuma Castle: Betty Jackson's report is on page 432.

Pipe Spring: Goldfinches and Gambel Sparrows numerous (see p. 430).

470 Other Animals

Capulin: Deer have learned to seek protection on the monument during hunting season. None killed this year (see p. 402).

Chaco Canyon: A porcupine was seen at headquarters (see p. 402).

Gran Quivira: An invasion of goats has been a nuisance (see p. 433).

Montezuma Castle: Cold weather stopped cicada activity (see p. 432).

Pipe Spring: Identification of a Spotted Night Snake constitutes a new record for this monument (see p. 430).

White Sands: Interesting comparisons between mice and lizards of the sands with those of neighboring areas are given on page 431.

480 Miscellaneous Natural Features

Tunacacori: Trees get their seasons mixed (see p. 433).

500 USE OF MONUMENT FACILITIES BY THE PUBLIC

510 Increase or Decrease of Travel

A slight decrease from the November travel of 1937 was noted, and a considerable drop from October totals was experienced. Records coincide rather closely with those of Arizona parts of entry.

Charicahua: This is the first month that out-of-state visitors have exceeded locals in number (see p. 307).

Saguaro: An effort was started to organize travel county to gain an accurate check on visitors and their activity in the monument.

530 Newsworthy Visitors

Aztec Ruins: W. W. Beatty and C. Ansden.

Canyon de Chelly: Dr. D. Tresidder and F. R. Dennis

Casa Grande: R. A. Bolinger and S. S. Tyler.

Montezuma Castle: G. W. Gordon, J. F. Porter, and S. T. Browne.

White Sands: Senator Hattie Carway.

540 Public Camps

Casa Grande: Use increasing with the cool season (see p. 376).

600 PROTECTION

620 Fire:

Wupatki: Camper's tent burned but no damage suffered by monument

Walnut Canyon: Fire suppression crew organized (see p. 401).

640 Destruction of Predators

Casa Grande: Four cats and two dogs were removed from the monument during the month (see p. 430).

Chaco Canyon: The custodian calls for assistance in solving the problem of Indian dogs on his monument (see p. 396).

650 Signs

Canyon de Chelly: A survey was made to determine number and location of needed signs. The ranger discusses the importance

CONDENSED REPORT (CONT.)

of brevity in sign wording (see p. 389).

Montezuma Castle: Thirteen "No Hunting" signs were installed on the monument boundaries (see p. 390).

Tonto: Damaged signs were touched up (see p. 381).

Wupatki: Copy for a number of informational signs was prepared and submitted for approval (see p. 373).

700 ARCHEOLOGY, HISTORY, AND PREHISTORY

710 Ruins Stabilization

Aztec Ruins: Rooms 1-7 and 10-13 inclusive were waterproofed and the walls capped, except 10-11. Work was commenced on the Roofed Kiva (see p. 384).

Casa Grande: Antiquities funds were exhausted and work stopped on the antiquities project (see p. 377).

Chaco Canyon: Drainage at Bonito and wall support and patching at del Arroyo were the major jobs carried on (see p. 397).

Wupatki: One hundred twenty man days were spent on ruins stabilization. Work was done on rooms 49-50-51. Considerable experimentation was necessary (see p. 374).

900 MISCELLANEOUS

Bandelier: Storms placed the approach road in very bad shape (p. 391).

Chiricahua: Improvement of approach roads continued, with surfacing on State #81 to Douglas (see p. 386). The CCC camp aided in a search for a lost five-year-old boy (see p. 387).

Gran Quivira: Approach roads are being improved (see p. 383).

Hovenweep: Cooperation of sheep men solicited in protecting the ruins from stock (see p. 385).

Montezuma Castle: Approach roads are in a very bad state of repair and travel is adversely affected (see p. 389).

Navajo: A fence is needed at Keet Seel to protect the ruins from cattle (see p. 379).

White Sands: The new paved highway between Las Cruces and Alamogordo, which follows the monument boundary, will be completed during the coming month (see p. 375).

Cordially,


Frank Pinkley,
Superintendent.

FIELD REPORTS

FROM THE MEN ON THE JOB

SAGUARO

By Carleton S. Wilder, ranger,
Box 2708, Tucson, Arizona.

Visitors this month, 1,500; since October 1, 2,800.

TRAVEL

Estimated total visitors.	1,500
No. registered.	200
Parties contacted	12
Total persons contacted	48

Travel through the monument is undoubtedly on the increase at this time of the year, although I have no way of checking on the visitors at present. In order to get an idea as to the approximate number of visitors on a Sunday, the afternoon of November 20 was spent at the Speedway entrance. I will repeat this performance several times in hopes of getting a fair average of visitors and an idea of how many local people use the monument. A total of 135 came in between one and five P.M. I asked all to register. During the rest of the month, only 65 visitors made use of the register at that gate. Because of this low percentage of registrations, I am going to try the register at the ranger cabin, near the exhibits. Later on I will have some CCC help in checking travel, and hope to get a better idea of travel through the monument.

GENERAL

With the close of hunting season, more time can be devoted to making contacts and working on displays. I believe the best location to be at the ranger cabin for contacting the public. For this reason I am attempting to restore the cactus garden of former years, and to outline a desert "nature" trail. I hope during the next few weeks to have an adequate display ready for the public. Signs along the road telling the mileage to the cabin, as well as what is to be found there, will bring in a few more visitors, I hope.

IMPROVEMENTS

The CCC camp from Randolph Park is now at work on the south part of the monument. The project calls for completion of the skyline loop road and construction of a contact station this winter. The crew has also worked on the road leading from Speedway entrance to the south part of the monument, work which was much needed.

SAGUARO (CONT.)

The county road connecting Broadway with the monument is very near to completion. When completed it will create another problem concerning the handling of visitors as there will be two south entrances making for quite a bit of confusion. One entrance can be closed off temporarily without much difficulty, and this may help solve the problem.

VISITORS

On November 18, A. C. Kuehl and Jerome C. Miller from the Regional Office were here looking over the work being done on the south part of the monument. They were accompanied by J. H. Tovrea from Coolidge, and Messrs. James and Maguire of the Randolph Park CCC Camp.

*****SWM*****

WUPATKI

By David J. Jones, park ranger
Tuba Star Route,
Flagstaff, Arizona

Visitors this month, 160; since October 1, 390.

TRAVEL

Visitor travel for November increased more than 30 percent over the highest figure of any previous year with a total of 160 persons registering at both the Citadel and Wupatki. Approximately three fourths of these visited both ruins. Noticeable, however, is the decrease in travel over the previous months. Several times three or four days passed without anyone coming in.

GENERAL

Of late there has been a good deal of publicity in the newspapers concerning Wupatki. It is getting so that the visitors already know the name of the custodian, and expect to see the quarters. We do not mind this so much, but when the visitors say, "We are on our honeymoon, too", we feel that an injustice has been committed. After seven months the honeymoon should be over. The major grudge which we nurse against the press, however, is that they call Wupatki the oldest inhabited house in the world. While I have never gone into the matter from this point of view, I am sure that there are many inhabited houses in the world much older than ours. We would be satisfied if they called it the oldest inhabited house in the United States, and let it go at that.

During the month, four CCC guides were trained to protect the ruin and guide visitors, during the absence of the ranger for the four winter months. They include the following: R. Beishline, C. Thurston, B. Moesilio, Chester Jeffer. When the ranger left on November 22, the former two were firmly

WUPATKI (CONT.)

entrenched in the cook shack, enjoying the prospect of the winter immensely.

Pictures of the proposed headquarters area requested by Associated Landscape Architect Kuehl were taken and sent to him on November 7.

A requisition for signs was prepared for the Coolidge office, and all groundwork completed for a report on the proposed plan for educational signs along the roads on this monument, and between here and Sunset Crater.

A visitor to the Citadel met misfortune. Apparently he decided to camp in the box canyon just below the Citadel, pitched his tent, and started a fire. Either he left his camp to look around or, during the night, a wind came up and blew sparks which caught his tent. He lost practically all of his possessions. He did have a good sense of humor, however, as he erected a cross and headstone upon which was written, "Here lies a d---d good camp." I can imagine how he felt at that time.

It amused me recently to note the gleam in the eye of Hal, one of our Navajo medicine men, when I gave him some deer hoofs, and a piece of suet from just above the tail of the deer. The hoofs are used for rattles, and the suet for a medicine in some of the curing ceremonies. He prized the latter especially, as it is somewhat difficult for a Navajo to obtain, since there are so few deer on the reservation. Now he wants some suet from above the tail of a buffalo. If any of you know where I can procure some of this, I would appreciate your letting me know.

MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS

Four days were spent in repairing the quarters at Wupatki, plastering and whitewashing the walls.

A filing system (regulation NPS) was installed with the aid of CCC Clerk Frank Morales of NM5A. While it needs a bit of polishing here and there, I can at least find material when I want it; thanks to Frank.

USE OF MONUMENT FACILITIES BY THE PUBLIC

Of the 160 visitors to the monument, 97 registered at the Citadel, and 73 at Wupatki. Deductions were made for those who registered at both places. A total of 47 persons were contacted on 20 field trips for an average time of 62 minutes.

NEWSWORTHY VISITORS

Dale S. King and C. R. Steen, from Headquarters, Gordon Vivian of the Mobile Unit, and Paul Beaubien of Walnut were at Wupatki from the 3rd through the 5th in connection with the ruins stabilization project. Colonel and Mrs. J. R. White, formerly of Sequoia National Park, visited the Citadel on their way back to Washington. We are sorry that they did not come into Wupatki, as we would have enjoyed meeting them. Project Superintendent Parker of NM5A visited the monument several times inspecting the ruins stabilization project.

WUPATKI (CONT.)

NATURE NOTES

Bones, identified by L. L. Hargrave of the Museum of Northern Arizona as those of a young eagle, were found beneath one of the eagle's nests at the Citadel Sink. The bird had attained full size and probably was ready to leave the nest. Cause of its death is, of course, unknown, but we suspect it was shot.

RUINS STABILIZATION

A total of 120 man days was spent on ruins stabilization at Wupatki. King, Steen, Vivian, and Beaubien were at Wupatki from the 3rd through the 5th. Vivian instructed the others in the technique of stabilization. Most of the work was experimental in that certain minor techniques must be worked out for the Wupatki ruin, and it was necessary to train a CCC crew for the work. For example, at Wupatki a good deal of mortar is used in some of the walls, especially the inside walls of rooms. In order not to have a great deal of difference between the stabilization and the original, it is necessary to use a good deal of mortar which contains bitumens; which in turn discolors the red clay. Inconspicuous walls were left with the unstained bitumens, whereas others were coated with a fine wash of red clay, while the mortar was still wet in hopes that there would not be this great difference in the color of the mortar. By next spring it will be possible to determine how much the unstained mortar bleached, and whether or not the red clay wash is effective. R49--15 yards (flat) two course capping and the outside of the south wall plastered with bitumens and recovered. R50--9 flat yards of two course capping, and outside of south wall plastered and recovered with earth. R51--13 yards (flat) two course capping, and four cubic feet of the west half of south wall restored in that it was badly washed in previous years. The outside of this wall was plastered. In cleaning around these walls, it was noted that the west wall of room 51 extends beyond the corner formed by the south wall, an indication that there might have been a contiguous room. If such a room exists it has not been recorded on the maps.

All of the capping mentioned above was to replace a cement capping put on the walls during CWA 1933-34. Pictures were taken after the completion of the work, and forwarded to Headquarters for development.

SUNSET CRATER

A total of 164 visitors registered at Sunset Crater during the past month as compared with 183 for 1937, and 205 for 1936. Total since October 1; 611.

*****SWM*****

WHITE SANDS

By Tom Charles, custodian,
Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Visitors this month 5,760; since October 1, 12,480.

It looks as if White Sands headquarters will be on a main federal highway before we make you another report. The entire 23 mile grade on the new road to Las Cruces has been completed and the contractor is today finishing the first course of gravel from the south boundary of the monument past the buildings to the end of the paving at the north boundary. It is our understanding that as soon as the three inch course of fine gravel is put down on this stretch of road, which will be in the next few days, the travel will be permitted to use the new road through the monument.

Our new ranger, Johnwill Faris, will probably appreciate this change. It will enable him to meet his guests at the front door instead of chasing out into the sands after them. But I suspect that on Sundays and holidays he will wish that he were twins.

Mr. and Mrs. Faris arrived Wednesday night and Johnwill went to work Friday.

On our usual registration percentage basis, we have had 5,760 visitors this month. The first page of the registration book contains 40 names and in the list we find one registered from England and others from California, Ohio, New Mexico, Arkansas, Iowa, Illinois, Montana, New Jersey, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama and Kansas--12 states and one foreign country represented in 40 names. The one from England was G. S. Tyler, member of the Royal Air Force, London.

Our most distinguished visitor this month was Mrs. Hattie Caraway, United States Senator from Jonesboro, Arkansas, with her traveling companion, Miss Emma O'Reiley of Little Rock. Colonel Tom Boles kindly called us and advised us of her intended visit which gave us opportunity to have the State Police meet her and give her a 'specially conducted tour through this county. This was particularly desirable because there was an 18 mile stretch of highway on the now construction which was crowded with gravel trucks and was extremely dusty and dangerous. The State Police are a joy to us as they are not only efficient but kind and 100 percent cooperative.

*****SWM*****

CASA GRANDE

By A. T. Bicknell, custodian,
Coolidge, Arizona.

Visitors this month, 2,818; since October 1, 5,289.

WEATHER

Days cloudy	5	Precipitation	T.
Days clear	23	Maximum temp.93
Days partly cloudy . . .	3	Minimum temp.23

CASA GRANDE (CONT.)

Temperatures have dropped rapidly here at Casa Grande this past month, ten nights registering readings of less than 32 degrees. Winds with unpleasant dust storms occurred on November 7, 8, 23, and 24. On only two days, the first and sixteenth, was any rainfall noted, a trace both times and both during the night.

GENERAL

Travel this month shows an increase of 347 visitors over that of October, and an increase of 154 over that of November, 1937. However, the total is down from that of 1936 by nearly 100. The average time spent by each party is still going up, continuing the trend of the past three months.

OFFICIAL VISITORS

Al Kuehl was the only NPS visitor during the month. Forest Service visitors were: Robert Marshall, Russell Lord, John Sicker, L. D. Bonnet, and F. A. Baker.

INTERESTING PEOPLE

As candidate for the title of unusual visitor No. 1, we suggest Mr. R. A. Belinger of Signal Mountain, Tennessee, who arrived on a horse on October 31, just one day short of a year after he left Nashville--on the same horse. Traveling by easy stages, and stopping where he wished, he has covered slightly over 3,000 miles in the past 12 months.

For those who think that our own 1,000 mile summer vacation trip is a long journey, I might mention Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Tyler, of London, England, who visited the monument during the month--they drove here in the car they had shipped from home, British license and all, and planned to take it with them to Brisbane, Australia, where they will make their future home. Or, as another example of far off visitors, is the couple who came from Adelaide, Australia, with the sole purpose of seeing the entire United States--they should be quite elderly people when they return home.

For consideration as being the "prize" story of the month, we wish to submit the following. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler, referred to above, were evidently well educated people, of what might be called "the upper classes", and they spoke with a pronounced English accent--rather on the "Hahvawd" side. The guide who took them through the ruins and museum, when asked how he had liked them as a party, remarked, "They did not speak very good English."

USE OF MONUMENT FACILITIES BY THE PUBLIC

November travel; 1938 - 2,818; 1937 - 2,664; 1936 - 2,909; 1935 - 2,165.

Of the 2,818 visitors in 912 cars, 2,331 were contacted on guided trips to the ruins, the museum, or both. Three hundred thirty parties were conducted through the ruins, for an average time of 36.8 minutes per party. In the museum, 218 parties were contacted for an average of 23.0 minutes. The number of separate groups picnicking on the monument increased considerably

CASA GRANDE (CONT.)

over that of last month with 71 parties totaling 375 people. In addition to 50 children and teachers from the Pima Indian school at Blackwater, two other special groups visited the monument. Twenty-one young men and women of the ballet troupe which performed recently in Phoenix made up the first party; the other was composed of six of the district sales managers of American Airlines, who came here as the first of five weekly trips scheduled by the officials of the company in an attempt to familiarize their personnel with the interesting scenic features of this region.

TRAVEL

During November, people from 43 states, the District of Columbia, and five foreign countries registered in the visitor book. Of the 1873 persons who signed the register, 822, or 43.9 percent were from Arizona; 475, or 25.4 percent from California; and 77, or 4.1 percent from Texas.

NEW EQUIPMENT

A new floor lamp was purchased for the bachelor quarters.

ANTIQUITIES

Mrs. Gipe finished her work, the restoration and repair of the Casa Grande pottery collection, on November 10. Not all of this much needed work has been completed, but such funds as were available under this year's appropriations have been exhausted so the work should be considered as finished for the year, at least.

CASA GRANDE SIDE CAMP -- CCC

Job #50 - Shop: The door guides were installed, as well as most of the conduit and wiring. Six man-days expended.

Job #51 - Warehouse: The doors, except in the storage room, and the windows throughout the building have been hung; the scratch plaster coat was put on in the watchman's quarters and office. Man-days expended - 59

Job #52 - Oil House: The building is now complete except for installation of the transit shelving, the door locks, and the painting. The fireproof doors were hung and the steel window sash glazed, as well as the conduit and wiring completed. Man-days expended - 30.

Job #53 - Guide Service: The same three guides are still contacting visitors, Mungerro helping the Headquarters clerical staff, and Scholz working for the naturalists as mimeograph operator and general handy man. Both Coyle and Rodgers spent several days in the hospital at SP-3-A, during which time Scott Hall, the extra guide, and Sheffield bore the brunt of the building work. Coyle developed a rather severe cold so soon after his appendectomy that it was thought advisable to take him to the hospital, and Rodgers was taken up for removal of cactus spines which had worked into the knee joints of both legs. Man-days 135.

Job # 55 - Making adobes. 51 man-days expended.

CASA GRANDE (CONT.)

Job #60 - Power Line: The transformer protective wall has been completed, except for the exterior plastering, the concrete slab base poured, and the cable, an armored parkway type, laid from the new transformer station to the pump house where it connects with the residential area distribution point. In addition, the conduit and wiring from the new station to the new utility area has been laid and is almost ready to connect up. Man-days expended - 101.

Job #62 - Equipment Shed: The only work done on this building was the laying up of the two front pillars which support the roof. The remainder of this work is held up until the arrival of the steel roof beams. Man-days expended - 5.

Ten man-days were expended on camp construction, completing the new educational building except sealing the interior. The building was painted and is now in use. Windows were installed in the bath house as well. Saturday mornings have been utilized as clean-up day for the camp which is now in very good shape. Safety meetings have been held each Thursday evening.

Foreman Joe Hobbs returned to duty on the 21st., having been on sick leave since November 1. During his absence, W. R. Campbell came up from Chiricahua to take charge of the camp. During the month, a new five-tube radio was purchased for the camp. It is reported that it plays only one tune--"Rancho Grande". From October 28 to November 7, Francisco Garcia was on emergency leave status, to visit his home, as his mother was not expected to live. On November 1, the mess of the camp was officially shifted from SP-3-A, in Phoenix, to Sp-6-A, 16 miles north of Tucson. The mess funds are in good shape, but took a slight "beating" on November 24 with the purchase of two turkeys.

The camp was inspected as follows: November 24, Captain Meadows; Nov. 2, Lieut. Willson; November 9, Lieuts. Willson and Kiehl; November 19, Captain Meadows. Chaplain Hurt was in camp one evening during the month holding religious services.

*****SWM*****

NAVAJO

By J. W. Brewer, Jr., park ranger,
Tonalca, Arizona.

Visitors this month, 21; since October 1, 71.

Arriving in nine cars, 21 visitors registered at Betatakin. No register is provided at Koot See or Inscription House.

TRAVEL STATISTICS

Nov., 1938 -- 21; Oct., 1938 -- 50; Sept., 1938 -- 59; Nov., 1937 -- 21

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

Two field trips; One average number in party; 267.5 min. average time

NAVAJO (CONT.)

Mr. S. I. Richardson of Inscription House Trading Post know of no visitors to that ruin, and as far as I know the only party to visit Keet Seel was when Hosteen John guided a party of three to this grandest cliff dwelling of them all.

GENERAL

It was on November 22 that Hosteen John and Fannie Wetherill took Sallie and me, aboard four fine Navajo-Arabian ponies, to Keet Seel. After the gasps of "oh" and "ah" about the ruin, the glaring absence of protection against stock presented itself. On the floor of the cave, we found numerous tracks where sheep and cows had meandered over the stubs of walls and across the reconstructed roof of the pit-store-house. Something must be done to prevent this damage. The ranger is in agreement with the custodian that a fence that will be stock-proof is needed. On the way up the canyon we had seen two bunches of cattle, about 15 head in all; not far below the monument. We also saw one coyote, but failed to get a glimpse of the famous Betatakin Lobo. For the rest, this part of the monument is in excellent condition and a word might be said here on the splendid CWA work under the direction of John Wetherill, Milton, and the Haydens. Keet Seel looks good for many years to come. Milton has also done a fine job of disposing of the tremendous rock fall at Betatakin reported by Bill.

On November 18, John Neil of the Indian Service very kindly provided saddle horses and guided Sallie and me to Inscription House, where only the date of the inscription remains. The letters in the name of the inscriber are completely gone. In the second room to the west of the inscription, we found a broken corrugated olla. It had been excavated between the wall and sandstone at the back of the cave. Mr. Neil tells us it was removed whole (in July, 1938) but that the pot-hunter tried to carry it out full of debris and it broke from the weight of its contents. While I was gathering up the pieces and putting them back into the excavation to cover and preserve them, Sallie reported a red fox leaving the cave.

PARK SERVICE VISITORS

Engineer J. B. Hamilton made two trips to Betatakin. The first trip was before I took up duties here, and the second was on the seventeenth when, with Mr. Bradley, Hamilton surveyed the spring-to-rim water situation, and then all of us made a search for a house site and trail location. Regarding the trail location, after talking it over with Hosteen John, we agreed that it would be feasible to run the trail down the canyon from the head, building it about eight feet above the wash bottom. We think, from the landscape angle, this would be better than blasting a trail thru the cliff, since the sheer cliff walls contribute a great deal to the beauty of Betatakin's setting.

A Mr. Stahl signed the register "NPS" with a marginal note, "Ranger should be reported for hiding in ruins while visitors are on the monument!" (Perhaps this should be placed under "Matter of Unusual Interest" since the

NAVAJO (CONT.)

only ranger assigned to Betatakin was in Flagstaff on the date Mr. Stahl registered.)

WEATHER

Application has been made to Walter B. Hare, meteorologist in charge of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Phoenix, for official instruments to be installed at Navajo National Monument for use of a cooperating observer.

Unofficially the temperature has been recorded as follows: high, 52 degrees on the 18th; and low, 15 degrees early in November. Majority of days have been clear. Two light snowfalls have occurred since this monument was last reported.

ACTIVITIES OF OTHER AGENCIES

John Neil, range rider for the Indian Service, has offered to help protect our far-flung units. Mr. Neil's help throughout the winter months will be much appreciated. His base camp is near Inscription House Lodge and his range surrounds Inscription House Ruins.

The Shonto CCCID unit, under the supervision of Mr. Moan, is keeping the roads to the monument in unusually good condition. Mr. Moan greatly accommodated the ranger by loaning him a tent and stove for cooking.

NEW EQUIPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

A used 20 gallon tank is now equipment installed as an auxiliary tank on USDI-13913. A considerable amount of time has been spent organizing a filing system for monument correspondence, etc. Our hope is to maintain a regulation filing system as soon as a cabinet can be provided.

GENERAL

It wasn't so easy pulling away from Aztec where we were really beginning to feel at home--we had some nice friends there--and not the least among them, Cal; he reminds me of an old saddle--looks like a weather beaten old saddle, doesn't he Boss? And like an old saddle he has a nice soft lining. We hope his tummy stitches quit itching and that his feet start--then maybe he'll come over here and see some real stuff, where they rolled up De Chelly and Mesa Verde and called the combination Navajo.

One thing nice to find here is the splendid feeling of the traders toward Bill; everyone speaks well of him and I believe he's been a good salesman of NPS around here.

On the way here we stopped in and watched the Old Wheel Horse inspecting the excavation for his new house at Walnut, and got down to Wupatki to meet Corky, see the stabilization work Davey is supervising, and talk a bit with our Navajo friends.

*****SWM*****

TONTO

By Gordon Gilbert Philp, in charge,
Roosevelt, Arizona.

Travel this month, 218; since October 1, 492.

Except for an occasional wind, the weather during the month has been ideal. These periodic gales blow up the dust and create the illusion that fog is over the Tonto Basin. According to my thermometer, the temperature for the month has varied from a high of 70 degrees to a low of 25 degrees. There has been no precipitation and a majority of the days have been cloudless.

Being maintenance man, I've naturally devoted most of my time to such work. The two one inch faucets have been re-placed with standard equipment. An attempt has been made to repair the museum roof. Rain is essential to ascertain whether or not the job is satisfactory. While on the subject, I might mention that the storage room now has a new roof of heavy, durable, asphalt paper. Also, the debris, rats, and their nests have been cleaned out so that now there is space for a number of items.

The problem of dogs and cats has been dealt with by the making and placing of a sign relative to their freedom. Department of the Interior road signs have been re-touched, so that the marksmen may again have un-marred targets at which to shoot. During my first few days upon the monument, I occasionally ran across empty shot-gun shells. Since, however, signs prohibiting hunting have been placed with the results that no further violations have been noted.

The approach road is in fair condition. I've found that to merely cover the innumerable protruding rocks of the road bed with soil is not enough. These rocks must be removed, whether they be large or small, and the resulting holes filled. The procedure is slow but the results lasting. The worst sections of the trail are receiving some attention, also.

In view of the fact that my duties here are such that complete travel figures could not be kept, none except the following are offered. On an average during the week two cars a day visited the area. On Sundays there have been about six per day.

Roosevelt Lake, as seen from the monument, is dry. Its sandy shores and bottom remind one of a miniature desert. However, no longer is the water being allowed to flow out, and accordingly the level behind the dam is gradually rising.

*****SWM*****

PIPE SPRING

By Leonard Henton, acting cust.
Moccasin, Arizona.

Visitors this month, 237; since October 1, 505.

There is not much to report from this monument this month outside of the travel figures and a few general statements about the condition of the place.

The visitation to the fort has dropped considerably below that of October

PIPE SPRING (CONT.)

and people that did come only stayed on the average of 26 minutes per party, although our travel through the monument has been a little more than last month. Most of this travel either did not stop or paused just long enough to get a little water. Total visitors: 31 to the Fort; through the monument 204; and two in the camp ground who will be here for two weeks doing dentistry in the CCC Camp.

I have spent most of the month working at cleaning up woods and planting trees south and east of the meadow, around the residence area, and road leading to it; also around the two toilets so they will be hidden from view from the parking area. I planted six Carolina Poplars, 20 Silver-leaf Cottonwood, and 18 others. I have some more to plant when I can get the ground soaked up and ditches made. This additional planting is where the wash has been filled in, just south of the parking area.

Our weather has been rather cold throughout the month with storms for three days, some high winds, but clear most of the time. The daily record shows the following; clear days, 20; cloudy days, four; partly cloudy, six. Temperatures taken by one of the CCC foremen showed nine above on two mornings. It is the feeling of most every one that we will have another hard winter with lots of snow, and every one is working hard to get in enough wood and coal for heat and supplies to eat to last them, if we do get snowed in again.

There has been no CCC activity on the monument this month as we have only one approved job that we can work on, that of wash elimination, and I called this off so that we could purchase materials for some of the other jobs.

The custodian took two days of annual leave on November 14 and 15. I had planned to go deer hunting, but sickness and other things prevented me from going this year. I did not have anyone take my place at the monument during these two days as I figured there was not enough travel and, as it turned out, they were two of our windiest and coldest days of the month.

I am getting along fairly well with my work, with days when I don't get done what I should and other days that things seem to go like clock work. Take it over the month, I am holding my own and believe I am doing a little better than last month. Anyway I hope I am.

*****SWM*****

GRAN QUIVIRA

By George Boundey, custodian,
Gran Quivira, New Mexico.

Visitors this month, 70; since October 1, 329.

The natives here say this month has been a sample of the old fashioned winter. We have had eight inches of snow and the thermometer has stood around zero much of the time. High winds have drifted the sand across the highways and made hard going.

With the exception of a small acreage around Claunich, the bean crop was almost a complete failure in this country. The summer rains came so late that frost caught the beans before they developed and when these were cut and piled, high winds covered them with sand causing almost a

GRAN QUIVIRA (CONT.)

complete loss.

Our visitors this month have come principally from the El Paso districts and were on their way to the football games in Albuquerque. Most of them stopped to get warm and incidentally to look over the ruins.

About a hundred goats have invaded this country, nobody seems to know where they come from but they are proving a great nuisance to the farmers as well as to this monument. Fences seem to be no barrier to them.

In spite of freezing weather we have kept our bird baths open to the birds and judging by the immense flocks that come, this must be the only open water in the vicinity.

WPA workers have graded seven miles of the road between here and Socorro, this section had never been graded before and by running the grader over the whole road, they have put this road in fairly good shape.

Quite a force of men are again working on the road between here and Carrizozo putting in culverts and cutting down the higher grades. Many people are beginning to use this road and once it is in good shape, I am sure it will become the main route between El Paso and Santa Fe points.

*****SWM*****

AZTEC RUINS

By T. C. Miller, custodian,
Aztec, New Mexico.

Visitors this month, 962; since October 1, 1,935.

GENERAL

Travel has been good for this season of the year at this monument. While the number of visitors has not been so great, the quality has been excellent. It has been noted that the visitor is not staying in the ruins quite as long as he did a month ago, but this is due to cold weather. While we have had many bright sunny days, it is quite cold here early in the mornings and late in the afternoons. Three light snows have been recorded during the month. All roads have been open and in fair shape most of the month.

WEATHER STATISTICS

Max. temp. . . . 76
Min. temp. . . . 8
Clear days . . 15

Partly cloudy days 11
Cloudy days. 4
Total precipitation 32
Melted snow was recorded for the month

NEWSWORTHY VISITORS

Williard W. Beatty, Director of Education of the United States Indian Service, Washington, D. C., was an interested visitor on October 24.

AZTEC RUINS (CONT.)

Stanley Tanner, concessionnaire, Chaco Canyon, was here on October 26. Charlie Amsden, Southwest Museum, was here most of the day studying our artifacts in the Museum and renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Amsden remarked that our Museum was the most informative that he had seen in New Mexico.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OFFICIALS

Custodian Lewis T. McKinney visited here October 24, November 11th. and 18th. Gordon Vivian, Archeological Foreman, was here several times in connection with the Mobile Unit. Custodian and Mrs. Faris, and the little Faris, Jimmie, and Theodore Cronyn from Canyon de Chelly were over to see a good ruin on November 2.

Engineer A. E. Underhill arrived November 18 to begin work on the completion of our trail system. To date many of the holes in the court caused by settlement, where water has been entering during wet weather, have been excavated and clay is being tamped into them. This work was started on November 21 with a five man crew, and to date 24 loads of dirt and six loads of rock have been hauled, and the court has begun to shape up. When Underhill comes into one of these monuments, he certainly makes the dirt fly and gets things done in a big way. He hit his first snag today when our old water pump broke down. It was necessary to re-leather the pump and to make other repairs and improvements in order to get water for this project.

District Engineer John H. Diehl and Engineer Horace Miller were official visitors November 19, looking over the trail project and the work accomplished by the Mobile Unit. Mr. Diehl complimented us on the waterproofing and wall capping project. This made us feel good because Jack has never been too strong on bitudobe.

MOBILE CCC UNIT

Norman Yazzie and Agapito Atencio left for Crown Point to attend First Aid School October 28th and returned on November 4th.

The bitudobe was moved from the temporary shelter to the basement of the Administration Building for better protection, on November 1.

Rooms No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, and 13 have been waterproofed. Walls have been capped around all these rooms except Rooms No. 10 and 11. We hope to get this done at an early date.

Work was started on the Roofed Kiva stabilizing the walls and waterproofing the top with bitudobe under approved plan. After removing the lumber and tar paper roof, it was necessary to remove the four inch concrete slab that was put on the kiva in the early days by Earl Morris.

Both roofs have served their purpose as the tar paper roof not only was an eye sore, but leaked badly. The concrete slab was badly cracked--caused by settlement. And it proved to be too much weight for the roof beams. We hope to be able to report next month that this kiva roof has been completed as this will be the greatest improvement in looks that has ever been made around these ruins.

AZTEC RUINS (CONT.)

INTER-MONUMENT TRANSFERS

One ABC oil-burning heater was transferred to Bandelier National Monument on November 8.

PERSONNEL

James W. Brewer Jr., park ranger, was transferred to Navajo National Monument during the month. Jimmie and Sallie left Aztec Ruins October 31.

Custodian Miller took annual leave on November 7 and 12.

Brewer's personal effects were moved in Truck No. 8121 to Navajo National Monument November 9 by Bud Shriver. Bud had a little hard luck on the trip as the generator burned out and had to be replaced at Holbrook. Bud reports that Jimmie and Sallie were getting settled in a hogan at Shonto for the winter. We certainly do wish the Brewers well with their new assignment, and their new home. We have heard from them and were glad to learn they are well pleased with their new set up. The best of luck to the Brewers.

MAINTENANCE, IMPROVEMENTS AND NEW CONSTRUCTION

A new radiator has been installed on truck No. 8121 and both trucks, 8121 and 8122, have been winter proofed with Prestone.

The monument water pump is being overhauled. All leaves have been raked, piled, moved to the lower end of the monument, and disposed of.

YUCCA HOUSE AND HOVENWEEP

I left Aztec Ruins at 7:45 A.M. November 17 to inspect Yucca House and Hovenweep National Monuments. Arrived at Yucca House at 10:00 A.M. and inspected the ruins. Everything was all right at Yucca House. The three holes dug by pot hunters and reported by Roving Ranger Peterson were inspected. Pete had refilled the holes part way with rock and dirt. No new evidence of vandalism was noted. Three large cock pheasants were seen near the monument boundary.

I left Yucca House at 12:20 P.M. and arrived at Hovenweep at 2:20 P.M. Considerable snow was in evidence at Hovenweep and the wind was very cold. The sheep are just beginning to invade the Hovenweep country, which is their winter quarters. All groups of the Hovenweep Ruins were inspected except Cajon. The sheep have not yet reached the monument property as they are camped two miles north of the Hackberry group.

I contacted the foreman for the Adams Sheep Co., Jose Montanya. He is in charge of two herds and a total of 5,000 sheep in that vicinity. Mr. Montanya promised his cooperation with us this winter, and it is hoped that the sheep herders will not let their sheep drift into the ruins.

I left Hovenweep at 4:30 P.M. and started on the north road by the

YUCCA HOUSE AND HOVENWEEP (CONT.)

way of Ackman and the main highway. After traveling on this road the distance of seven miles, I was forced to turn around and retrace the seven miles and take the McElmo Canyon road. Due to four inches of melting snow and ice on the roads, I was unable to pull the hills. However, the roads in McElmo Canyon were fairly dry, and I made the trip back to Aztec Ruins by 10:00 P.M. A total of 271 miles over difficult roads. I made it all in 14 hours which I call extra good luck.

No evidence of vandalism was noted at any of the ruins.

TRAVEL

Nine hundred sixty two visitors entered the monument in 307 automobiles coming from 33 states and the District of Columbia. Foreign countries represented were Argentina and Sweden.

For the corresponding period of last year, 771 people entered this monument in 215 cars. This is an increase of 191 people and 92 cars for 1936.

*****SWI*****

CHIRICAHUA

By Frank Fish, custodian,
Douglas, Arizona.

Visitors this month, 412; since October 1, 896.

Employment increased during the month at the Bisbee mines and the Douglas smelter. On November 1, the smelter started its fourth furnace. Miners are working a 48 hour shift per week and receive pay for 50 hours or time-and-a-half for all work over the new 44 hour week.

The weather has been dry during November, a continuation from September and October. The first killing frost around headquarters occurred the 3rd as compared with November 15 for last year. Cold nights have been the usual thing with many windy days making the vicinity of Massai Point undesirable from the visitor standpoint. The total stay of all visitors shows a decided drop, and it is believed that the cold, penetrating wind is the reason; however, a party of Chicago girls claimed it made them feel at home.

Approach roads have been in good condition. Construction has started preparing the McNeal-Douglas stretch of State Highway #81 for surfacing. The county has completed re-alignment of the Monument-Dos Cabezos road. However, due to the dry weather, this section has many chuck holes and dust pockets. The USFS-CCC camp in Cave Creek is improving the road over the Chiricahua to Portal and U. S. 80. A gate has been placed across the White-tail truck trail used for telephone maintenance and this will be kept locked as soon as a lock with sufficient keys can be procured.

Visitors show a decided drop over last year and, according to the Arizona Highway Division, all ports of entry into the State show a decrease.

CHIRICAHUA (CONT.)

From that standpoint it is interesting to note that this has been the first month at Chiricahua that out-of-state visitors have outnumbered the home state population.

	Cars	Visitors	Out-of-State
1938	108	412	210
1937	145	717	258
Decrease	<u>37</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>48</u>

Note: A large number of CCC boys arriving in trucks was shown in last year's report.

Statistics: (Educational)

	No.	Attendance	Guide Min.	Total stay in monument
1938	57	263	3065	10,275
1937	50	356	2343	26,134
	<u>+ 7</u>	<u>- 93</u>	<u>+ 722</u>	<u>15,889</u>

National Park Service officials on business during the month were: Ward Yeager, Al Kuehl, Jerome C. Miller, and J. H. Tovrea.

Chiricahua is receiving some excellent publicity through motion picture shorts of scenery shown in theaters. John Pall of Bisbee informs me the picture was in Bisbee around the first of the month.

The local CCC camp did excellent work in carrying out their assignments on the search for the lost boy, Jerry Hayes. The child wandered away from his parents' camp and became lost in the southern end of the Chiricahuas on November 11. The Camp Officers, the project superintendent, Henter Stratton, and foremen were out during the entire search of eight days and put in a lot of overtime. The little boy's body was found the morning of November 19.

*****SWI*****

CHIRICAHUA CCC

By William Stevenson,
project superintendent,
Douglas, Arizona.

On November 11 the entire camp was called to assist in the search for five year old Jerry Hayes who was lost in the vicinity of Rucker Canyon. The child's body was found November 19 after eight days of searching. Approximately 1000 men aided in the search which was directed by the U. S. Forest Service. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes reside in Lowell, Arizona. Seven days were lost to the projects due to this hunt, which left a total of only 13 working days for the month.

Two hundred square yards of rock banks were sloped on Bonita Highway, three and one-half miles north of the Sugar Loaf truck trail intersection. Materials were used for surfacing. One quarter mile of road was resurfaced on the red clay hill south of Bonita Park by utilizing these materials. Four hundred square yards of dirt banks were sloped one and one eighth miles west of Bonita Park. Materials were used to provide "cushion" on the road and to dress fill slopes. One quarter mile of Bonita Highway was resurfaced near the monument boundary.

Work continued on the administration building and furniture project A.

CANYON DE CHELLY

By Ted Cronyn, park ranger,
Chin Lee, Arizona.

Visitors this month, 48; since October 1, 174.

The present writer has been at de Chelly a month now, and is beginning to get a glimmering of what it is all about. Custodian Faris was here until November 14, and did all he could to break me in. It was all to the good that the Boss sent me up here well in advance of Johnwill's departure.

While Johnwill was still here, we made several trips to the White House lookout and down the trail to the ruin. One day we went up de Chelly to Spider Rock, then up del Muerto to Mummy and Messacre Caves. Several times we drove up the Canyons to White House and Antelope House. Got stuck in the sand every once in a while, especially when I was driving, although it is a fact I've got my average reduced way down now. It's an art.

One bright day, Johnwill drove me up on the Lukachukai road until we were opposite Cross Trails in del Muerto. Then I walked down into the Canyon, up del Muerto a little, then down to the junction and up to the White House, topping out on the White House Trail. Quite a hike for a recruit, but I figure there's no way to learn the canyons like walking through them.

Our lowest temperature during the month was six above zero. Only a few nights like that, but several with temperatures around 15 degrees, and hardly a night that she does not freeze. The north and south winds have blown up dusts several times, in spite of their telling me that the wind blows only in the springtime. A couple inches of snow fell in one storm, but it disappeared within a day.

Johnwill and I made an inventory of tools and equipment. Now we shall see how our list reconciles with the charges against us in Coolidge.

Our visitor count showed a total for the month of 48 people, which is a slight advance over November last year. Cozy McSparroh does not plan to take any visitors up the Canyon until spring comes; he sold his balloon-tired chariot and will fix up another one for 1939.

Newsworthy visitors during the month were Dr. Don Tresidder and Mrs. Tresidder, of Yosemite, who were accompanied by Mrs. A. R. Dennis of San Francisco. Dr. Tresidder is the head man of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, who are the principal operators in Yosemite; and Mrs. Tresidder is the daughter of David Curry, pioneer operator there. Doctor Tresidder has been around the national parks quite a bit, and we were elated when he wrote that he "feels that de Chelly is one of the most remarkable places in the entire Park System." It wasn't a form letter, either!

We have had several visitors from the Indian Service at Chin Lee. Mostly these good friends drive up to the White House Lookout, but occasionally a couple of them ride horseback up the canyon a bit.

This month we haven't had any Park Service visitors at all. Let this be an invitation to the Southwestern Monuments, to Region III, to the whole Park Service, to come up and look the place over. Perhaps you better not all come at once, but do come anyhow. The ranger rattles around in this

CANYON DE CHELLY (CONT.)

big house like a grain of corn in a gourd.

On his latest trip to Gallup, the ranger paid particular attention to the existing "de Chelly" signs along the road, and the vacant places where such signs might be. This to store up information for the future, for next spring maybe. Only one thought shall be set down here: "CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT" seems to be a lot of words on a directional sign beside a road. Too many words for the speeding visitor to grasp. What the public is interested in is "CANYON DE CHELLY" and the arrow or the distance. Why not put "National Monument" in small letters, or omit these two words entirely?

*****SWI*****

MONTEZUMA CASTLE

By Earl Jackson, custodian,
Camp Verde, Arizona.

Visitors for the month, 584; since October 1, 1,185.

During the month 26 states were represented, and four foreign countries: Canada, Australia, Phillipino Islands, and Germany. Visitors arrived in 160 cars.

SPECIAL VISITORS

There were no Park Service visitors during the month. Other visitors: Lieutenant Charles E. Miller and Lieut. W. W. Good, of CCC Co. 311 at Sedona. Mrs. R. G. Stevenson, secretary, Williams-Grand Canyon Chamber of Commerce, was an interested visitor. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gordon and Mrs. James F. Porter of Illinois, were very interested. As friends of Mr. Ickes, they found the Park System of closer interest than do the average run of visitors. J. B. Erich, of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, was interested. On November 20, 24 CCC enrollees from the Clear Creek camp, under the charge of Lieut. R. J. Ford, spent half an afternoon with us. An unusual amount of interest in the museum was shown by them. Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Browne, of Chevy Chase, Maryland, visited the monument. Mr. Browne was for many years with the Department of Justice in Washington.

WEATHER AND ROADS

Precipitation.	0	Min. temp.14
Days cloudy.	3	Mean Max.69.29
Days partly cloudy . . .	4	Mean Min.30.9
Max. temp85		

The valley is extremely dry. A haze of dust and sulphur smoke from the Clarkdale smelter fills the air a good part of the time, and roads are just about as objectionable as they can be and still be passable, with many rough stretches on the Cornville approach where construction is still going on. All approaches are quite corrugated, and we hear constant com-

MONTEZUMA CASTLE (CONT.)

plaint from visitors about roads.

The only unpaved portion of Highway 79 (The Oak Creek Canyon Highway) is soon to be paved. This is a stretch of 3.5 miles north of Sedona. Contracts were let a few days ago on this job, and are now in process of being cleared in Washington.

Beaver Creek is now running quite a stream past the Castle. Always dry below that point in the summer, it starts running in winter whether it rains or not. Evidently the cooler weather causes a less rapid loss of water through evaporation.

MAINTENANCE, IMPROVEMENTS, AND NEW CONSTRUCTION

The Chevrolet pickup truck was greased, oiled, tuned up, and new spark plugs put in. A great deal of worthless old lumber was sawed up for wood. Thirteen additional "No Hunting" signs were put up on the boundaries. The monument is now completely posted. As a result of a road change near Cornville, it was necessary to relocate a directional sign. Other directional signs were patrolled to make sure they were still standing.

Two museum cases were made and new exhibits installed in them. The museum was re-arranged, and two of the old cases altered.

PERSONNEL

Ranger and Mrs. Ed. Alberts were on annual leave from October 28 to November 6 inclusive taking in some of Ed's old stomping grounds in California.

PUBLICITY

On November 11, A. R. Hromatka, a photographer on assignment for General Motors, was in and took several pictures of the Castle and lower ruins. He returned copies of the pictures for our files, and they are truly excellent. They are to be used in a motorlog to appear soon either in the Los Angeles Herald or Los Angeles Examiner.

GENERAL

I have talked with a number of business men lately on general conditions in the central part of the state. Nowhere was business as good this November as during the same month of last year, but general optimism seems to prevail for a pickup soon.

This monument is receiving a black eye on the map because of its approach roads. Travel is 'way off compared with last year. The Cornville road has been pretty well torn up in places for a year now, and a lot of work is still to be done on it before it can be called a first class road. In the past this road has brought the highest percentage of our visitors, and with its temporary bad reputation we are hard hit on travel. There have been two days this month without a solitary visitor. A few years ago, such a day, even in December or January, would have been a

MONTEZUMA CASTLE (CONT.)

rare phenomenon.

The camp grounds are receiving little use now. Rough roads and cold weather have kept the usual Sunday picnickers to a minimum. We had two parties of overnight campers during the month.

*****SWM*****

BANDELIER

By George Sholly, acting
Custodian,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Visitors this month, 275; since October 1, 208

PERSONNEL

Custodian Harkins left on November 5, taking his accumulated annual leave, and will be returning in December with Mrs. Harkins, who has been visiting her mother in Montana.

VISITORS

Visitors to the number of 275 came to the monument in 97 cars from 19 states, three foreign countries, and Washington, D. C. A total of 29 field trips and 31 museum trips were made with 127 people taking field trips and 115 taking museum trips.

For guiding visitors through the ruins, this month has been one of the worst possible. An immense drop in visitors from the same period last year has several causes; snow and bad weather during the early part of the month made the roads almost impassable and several instances were noted where cars came as far as Incho Canyon, five or six miles from the monument, and then turned back, not knowing of the ciled stretch they had almost reached on this end of the road.

Guided trips dropped in percentage as a large number of our visitors were hunters and their families who had been driven to the canyon overnight on account of the intense cold encountered camping out. Hunters are very difficult to interest in taking trips through pre-historic ruins. The few out-of-state visitors made trips a pleasure.

IMPROVEMENTS

Cleanup on the oil job on the road was completed and if we may use a little slang, it is sure a "Lu-Lu". The ranger station and concessionaire's utility area have been razed and, when planted, will look as nature intended.

MAINTENANCE:

Due to rain, snow, and wood haulers, the road to the monument is in a

BANDELIER (CONT.)

deplorable condition. We have done no work with the exception of using the drag on Otowi Hill. While in Santa Fe on the 15th, I contacted Mr. B. G. Dwyre, assistant highway engineer, who informed me that the highway maintenance crew would do some repair work on the road to the monument. While on the Otowi Section the 22nd, I noted a truck dumping dirt on Culebra Hill covering some of the projecting rock, and the men informed me that they had instructions to maintain all the way to Frijoles.

The comfort stations have been drained and closed due to the early and extremely cold weather. The cook stove from the ranger station has been exchanged for the one in Residence No. 3 which is very unsatisfactory. The miscellaneous equipment from the ranger station has been stored in a room of the utility area designated for that purpose. The washing machine and ironer having new DC motors have been placed in the garage of Quarters No. 1. This is not a very satisfactory arrangement except for the Shelly family, but will have to be endured until other arrangements have been made for a wash house.

BEETLE CONTROL

Through a cooperative agreement with the Soil Conservation Service, the beetle trees and snags from the adjoining Ramon Vigil Grant have been felled and cut into cordwood for the monument. Some 17 active beetle trees were cut and, with the snags, we have approximately 50 to 60 cords of the 100 permitted.

MUSEUM

The following articles were received from the Berkeley Office; 12 mounted labels for Case No. 22, One map of north central New Mexico, and one map of North and South American Indian food areas for Case No. 1.

DONATIONS

A book entitled "The pottery of Santa Domingo Pueblo," by Kenneth M. Chapman, with compliments of the Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe.

PARK SERVICE VISITORS

Charles A. Richey, A. E. Underhill, Raymond Higgins, Hugh M. Miller, Eric Reed and party visited the monument during November.

WEATHER

Days clear	22	Mean Max.	55.51
Days cloudy	4	Mean Min.	22.00
Days partly cloudy	5	Mean	38.75
Max temp.	68	Precipitation	.84
Min temp.	1		

BANDELIER CCC

By H. B. Chase,
Project Superintendent
Bx 669, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Completion is being withheld on the Lobby and Sales Room unit of the Operator's Development pending receipt of a heating unit. During the month the kitchen unit has been installed and basement floor completed of the Operator's Residence. Upon the installation of the floor furnace, this project will be 100 percent completed.

All plastering has been completed, flagstone floors ground, and all door and window openings installed in the Cabin "A" Unit of the Hotel Development. This unit is now ready for painting and staining. During the month all plastering has been completed, door and window openings installed and, with the exception of one room, the flagstone flooring has been ground in Cabin "B" of the Operator's Development.

All wall construction has been completed, roofing material installed and mopped on, basement floor completed, skylights installed, and at the present time the carpenter crew is busy installing door and window openings and linen closets in the Comfort Station. Also in connection with this project, rough plumbing has been installed.

In addition to the work on the various projects of the Operator's Development, the carpenter crew has prepared a considerable amount of furniture for installation in the development.

Quarrying of building stone, for use in wall and floor construction, and for use in future buildings in the Operator's Development, has gone forward all month.

A new project, Razing Undesirable Structures, was started on Nov. 1. Under this project, the old ranger station has been demolished and the area is now ready for landscaping. Also the stable used by the concessionnaire has been torn down, there remaining at this time some clean-up work before this area is ready for landscaping.

Among other new projects started this month, was the Fuel Oil Distributing and Storage System. Under this project, the 1,000 gallon storage tank and approximately one half of the distribution lines have been installed.

During the latter part of the month, another new project was started, i.e., Hot Water System, Operator's Development. Under this project considerable work has been accomplished on the stone conduit to house the hot water line.

Work has gone forward on the Walks, Walls, and Soil Preparation projects during the latter part of the month.

*****SWI*****

NATURAL BRIDGES

By Zeke Johnson, custodian,
Blanding, Utah.

Visitors this month, 23; since October 1, 114.

Yesterday evening I wrapped up all three of the bridges and carefully laid them away for the winter, locked up the tents, and rode back to Blanding. I will leave here tomorrow morning for a 15 day trip. Junior and I with our ladies are going to Boulder Dam, Los Angeles, up the coast to San Francisco, and back by Reno to Salt Lake City. We may stay at Salt Lake for a month or two, I don't know yet. I put the truck in the Grayson Garage, a very good place.

There were 23 visitors at the monument this month, I contacted all but three, and they came in on Sunday while I was in town after the mail. I spent 1,320 minutes with visitors, so you see I had a lot of time to work on the trail. It snowed on November 11 and 12 and no one came out after that. I had to use my chains all the way to get in over the road.

We completed the trail work laid out for us, and I feel that it is a very much nicer and better trail than was expected by either the engineer or myself. We put in many more steps than was first planned, and much longer steps; then surfaced it with red shale all the way and I am proud of it. Then we started a real trail north of Owachomo toward Sipapu. We spent seven days on it and used three days shooting, one toilet pits and moving the toilets. The pits had to be shot out of solid rock. They are located in a much better place than before.

The weather has been ideal for working with the exception of two days. It was stormy and cold but we kept on working. Junior and Stanley are expert trail builders. I kept down my expenses by borrowing two hammers and a crowbar and an emery wheel to sharpen the drills. So we kept down expenses as much as possible so that we could have a few dollars to doll up the trails in the spring. The only bad luck we had was that Junior smashed the end of the front finger on his left hand and I let a crowbar fall on my left big toe. I doctored it for a few days then, when I came to town, I went to let a doctor take a look at it, and, without warning me, he took a pair of pinchers and ripped the nail off. Talk about hurt! Well, it made me squeal for a minute but I was thrilled to see it lying on the table. Cost me three dollars for four dressings, and it is still sore and tender, but I am getting along all right.

I am sending you under separate cover two rolls of films, but I am afraid the pictures will not be good for, as you know, the whole side hill is in the shade this time of year. It was a very clear day and we did the best we could to get good pictures so we are hoping that you will get some idea of the trail job which we did and of which I am very proud. We made a fine job of the hill that has always been an eye-sore to me, and I am sure that it is the only place that the trail leading toward Sipapu could be located. I sure would have been thrilled if you, Boss, could have looked our job over, but perhaps you can see it next season. We carried red shale from three different places and paved every foot except the rock steps.

NATURAL BRIDGES (CONT.)

Since the storm, the roads have been so bad that there was no one coming to the monument, so I figure the travel is over for this year. I will be glad when spring comes once more so that I can go back to camp and enjoy that lovely trail we have now down the hill to Owachome. All best wishes to you, Boss, and to all the gang.

*****SWM*****

CHACO CANYON

By Lewis T. McKinney, cust
Chaco Canyon, New Mexico.

Visitors this month, 430; since October 1, 833.

Well, Old Man Winter has started blowing his breath over into God's country once more, bringing the nights down to zero and the days remain around 40 to 45 above. If you see any of the "brass hats" coming this way tell them to be sure and bring all the blankets they have and to borrow a few, because we have piled on all the cover we have and then thrown on an old set of chain harness to keep the edges of the covers down. Boss, if you had some of this cool breeze down there about July you could make a fortune selling it at a nickle a breath. Of course, you couldn't sell any to King, Steen, or Dodge because they wouldn't want it, because it was exotic air and if they should take a deep breath of it (as you know they would, so they would get their full nickle's worth) it would spoil their primeval ways.

ROADS

Are still in pretty bad condition, except the rocky hill north of Bonito. Gordon has been dumping the surplus materials from his drainage work on this hill and at present it is better shape than it has ever been.

WEATHER

Colder than a custodian's attitude after the Educational Department has just paid him a call, and instructed him to brush his purple hat and to change his collar ornaments and maybe shine his shoes after they have spent the night with him and used all his polish.

Maximum	78	Clear days	20
Minimum	1	partly cloudy	7
Precipitation	.50 of an inch with three inches of snow	Cloudy	3

One hard, stiff and cold wind on the 17th.

*No sale, Mac. All the air that ever gets down here from the Chaco is hot. - Ed.

CHACO CANYON (CONT.)

CATS AND DOGS

Will some kind hearted soul please give me some advice on this matter. If there were some two thousand (2000) Navajo Indians within your vicinity and each had from one to three dogs which followed them to the Trading Post each time they came, turned over all garbago cans in the canyon while they were here, and chased your rabbits and ground squirrels on the way in and on the way out, and you had asked them in a white man's nice manner to please leave their dogs at home when they came to the monument, just what would you do? Will each "GENTLEHEARTED CUSTODIAN" and any one else that reads this please give me some advice in the next monthly report?

WILDLIFE

Only the porcupine we saw at our front gate last Saturday night when we arrived home from a dance at Crownpoint wasn't so wild. Charlie thought for a while that he was going to spend the night with us, because he just loafed around the house for quite awhile before going on his way.

VISITORS

Of the 430 visitors who visited the monument this month, 124 were furnished guided trips through the ruins and museum. They came in 143 vehicles, from the following states; Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, Wisconsin, and Washington, D. C.

*****SW*****

MOBILE UNIT

By Gordon Vivian, foreman,
Chaco Canyon, New Mexico.

Here where Mac thinks, for publication anyway, that it is God's country, and I suspect it of being Admiral Byrd's, it is getting no warmer fast. I have no idea what Mac is going to put in his report for this month, but I do hope that his feet are as cold and his fingers as stiff as mine while he's doing his report. He's been out a lot today and since he lost his coat a while back, we two are probably going to do all right in trying to convince you folks in the Coolidge tropics that it is getting cold up here. When over at Walnut Canyon, I asked Charlie Stoen just how the Coolidge weather was now. Charlie with his feet in his boots and his boots on the stove and a leer on his face said that it was wonderful, warm, balmy, delightful, lovely and the best time of the year. Come up and visit the glacier that's moving down our canyon now,

MOBILE UNIT (CONT.)

Charlie.

By way of personal data, I started off this month by being behind on last month's reports after taking some annual leave. I haven't said anything about this annual leave since I doubt if it would interest anybody, but the neighbors hereabouts say that they wonder why when I get a vacation I go off up into the mountains to sleep out on the ground, cook in the open, etc., and late in the fall at that. They wonder why, after living out in what would be the bush if anything grew here, I don't take a few days off in somebody's warm hotel where there are no icicles in the breakfast food. I am beginning to see their point. Perhaps I should have my leave marked, "For use only in warm climates and not to be expended sleeping on the ground."

Being fairly well behind with my work, I left it and went over to Walnut Canyon and Wupatki to inaugurate with Dale, Charlie, Davy and Paul some of the stabilization work to be done on these ruins with Superintendent Parker's CCC crew. Despite the large number of bosses, the boys made a creditable showing. In fact most of their work was a little too good. I'm sure that with the experts all out of their way now, Clay Parker's men are doing some excellent stabilization. The opportunity for the trip over there was greatly appreciated even though I couldn't sleep with the trains running through Paul Beaubien's kitchen practically all night.

This month we have expended 423 man days. Of these 100 were at Aztec on the waterproofing and kiva roof jobs. At Chaco ten days were put in completing the support work on three rooms at Del Arroyo, 12 days on wall patching and the remainder, 301 days, on job 1, drainage of the plaza and rooms at Bonito.

The work at Aztec is coming along and the week of November 21 Cal. started replacing the lumber-and-tar-paper roof on the small kiva with one of stabilized mortar, this to be covered with a layer of top soil. To date the lumber and tar paper roofing have been removed, a portion of the concrete slab roofing under this has been removed, and work is in progress repairing the west circumference of the exposed wall.

Under wall patching, although we have not laid any wall, we have been preparing a quantity of small poles for use as lintels and to replace some of the smaller roofing poles that are, although decayed or badly burned, still in place. We intend to catch up on most of the smaller areas of wall patching this winter now that it is too cold to lay heavy sections of masonry.

The drainage work has been our mainstay this month. We have completed all of the cutting and sloping on the southeast corner of Bonito. Twelve hundred yards of material have been removed, 555 from the east and 645 from the south. Work will continue along the south wall through December. All of the dirt removed is first worked over for building stone and this is sorted and piled according to size. The remaining dirt has been used to add an extra layer of protection to the water lines and spread on the road between camp and the north boundary of the monument.

We have been grading the surface outside these rooms down to a level

MOBILE UNIT (CONT.)

equal to or just below that inside the rooms. All along this corner the exterior ground level has been from one to two feet above the floor levels inside.

*****SWM*****

TUMACACORI

By Louis Caywood, custodian,
Bx 797, Nogales, Arizona.

Visitors this month, 1,375; since October 1, 2,291

Winter weather set in for November. No moisture fell during the month and the range conditions continue very dry with waterholes drying up. Cattle have been shipped to market in larger numbers than normally because of the shortage of water.

Visitor travel has stepped up considerable for this month. A total of 1,375 visitors came in 418 cars. This is quite an increase over 903 for the same month last year.

PARK SERVICE VISITORS

On November 1, Supt. Frank Pinkley and Park Naturalist King were monument visitors. Sunday, November 20, brought J. H. Tovrea, associate engineer, with A. C. Kuehl and Jerome C. Miller, associate landscape architects.

NEWSWORTHY VISITORS

November 11, Nancy Pinkley paid her first visit to the monument since the cases were installed in the new museum. November 19, Mrs. Hugh Miller, Coolidge, stopped with a friend from Albuquerque on their way to the border city. November 21, Dale and Hortensia King brought Dale's sister, mother and father who were visiting them from Denver, Colorado.

LECTURES AND MOVIES

On November 4, at 8:00 P.M., Dr. Russell C. Ewing, professor of history at the University of Arizona at Tucson, spoke on "The Mission as a Frontier Institution". The lecture was attended by 108 people. Father Victor Stoner and Dr. Frank C. Lockwood attended the lecture from Tucson.

The last lecture of this series will be given December 9 by Father Victor R. Stoner, his subject "The Spanish Missions of Arizona". Father Stoner's talk will be illustrated.

On November 18, a colored moving picture of Arizona scenes was shown by Mr. and Mrs. John E. Fast of Rancho Escondido for the Mexican population of the vicinity. Due to the large crowd, these pictures were

TUMACACORI (CONT.)

shown on the front wall of the museum building. More than 130 attended. A most interesting part of the picture was that showing scenes of the Tumacacori Easter ceremony of 1938.

ACCESSIONS

Some very valuable museum accessions were received during the past month and have been placed on exhibition in museum cases. Mr. M. C. Little of Nogales, Arizona, gave five old Spanish law books. These tomes contain a compilation of the laws of the Indies known as Las Siete Partidas. The laws governed New Spain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and were printed in Salamanca in 1576 and Valladolid in 1587.

Mr. Harry Karns of Nogales, Arizona, gave seven articles of iron manufacture and of Spanish usage. The lot includes two large Spanish spurs, one flintlock mechanism, two lanceheads, one handmade spike and one Spanish stirrup decorated with Castillian rose design.

Mr. J. Rochlin of Nogales, Arizona, gave a copper pitcher of Spanish or Mexican origin. It was beaten out of a single piece of copper and shows skilled workmanship by its unknown maker.

These articles are all of local significance and are of such a size that they fit readily into museum cases. They were accepted by letter in each instance according to the policy established regarding loans and gifts.

It is felt that the Tumacacori museum is the logical place for such accessions and the custodian believes that the National Park Service is extremely fortunate in receiving such gifts. It is hoped that more material of Spanish origin will come to light and find its way to this museum.

*****SWM*****

WALNUT CANYON

By Paul Beaubien, custodian,
Flagstaff, Arizona.

Visitors this month, 528; since October 1, 1,492.

There were 217 contacts in the museum and 368 in the field. In general, the weather has been clear and cold. A few windy days stopped the run of visitors a bit, but the one snow storm on the 11th had little effect.

Park Service visitors included Jimmy Brower, David Jones, Al Kuehl, Gordon Vivian, Dale King, Charlie Steen, J. H. Tovrea, Hugh Miller, Luis Gastelum, Jack Hailo, Ward Yeager and Charles Carter. "Tov" finished locating the proposed water line for the monument, and Hugh was here to arrange for the procurement of the water from the Water Users Association. Al Kuehl, Jack Hailo and Charles Carter inspected CCC projects. Ward Yeager gave me some instructions on recording forest fires,

WALNUT CANYON (CONT.)

and arranged with Project Superintendent Parker for some intensive fire fighting training for the CCC boys next spring. Luis was at the CCC camp checking equipment and bookkeeping, but came to the monument one evening to help me with a filing system which isn't a system yet.

I spent two days at Wupatki with Gordon, Dale and Charlie Steen learning about ruins stabilization. In discussing ruins stabilization for Walnut Canyon, it seems that many truck loads of yellow clay, similar to that used by the Cliff Dwellers, will be needed to fill gaps in the walls of 300 dwellings. Two to three inch layers of this clay have been exposed in the trench for the sewer line, but not enough has been found yet. It is hoped that a more plentiful source will be discovered when the water line is excavated. Foreman Jordan at NM5A, has located a good supply of a yellow clay somewhat similar to that desired, just back of the CCC camp.

It seems impossible to find a water well in the vicinity of Flagstaff. After spending \$5,000 for two surveys by the International Geophysicists, the City of Flagstaff spent \$10,000 more drilling a 1,020 foot well without finding water. The well has not been abandoned.

On November 25 a B.P.R. engineer was here to get Wupatki's key to the N.F.S. cabin near Wupatki. He said the engineering crew had arrived to make the survey of the Wupatki entrance road.

Two of the CCC guides assigned here have been dropped, and two others, Carl Thurston and Ben Marsillio, have taken their places. The latter two, with Ralph Bishline and Chet Löffler, spent several days at Wupatki with David learning to guide visitors there. Ralph and Carl are now living in the cook shack there, while Chet and Bonnie are coming to Walnut each work day. Of the two coming here, one meets the visitors at the observation point, while the other is screening the dirt moved in any of the trail work near the dwellings. Two pottery anvils or hand stones, a few polishing stones, four arrow heads, a few olive shell beads, a few minute beads, and about 100 pounds of pot sherds have been recovered. Very little is found each day, but I believe that this fine screening is worth while. The dirt needs to be moved in any case.

*****SWM*****

WALNUT CANYON CCC

By H. Clay Parker,
Project Superintendent,
Flagstaff, Arizona.

The month of November shows the most progress made in the Walnut Canyon trail and the sewer line. The excavation on the ranger cabin job has been slow and considerable delay was caused by a change in plans, but everything is now ready to start pouring concrete tomorrow. The entrance and utility roads are practically all cleaned and construction can be started as soon as supervision is available.

WALNUT CANYON CCC (CONT.)

Preliminary location for the water line has been completed and plans sent in. Plans are now being received for the Residence and Utility Area at Wupatki and the Administration Building and Parking Area at Walnut Canyon which provides plenty of work for sometime to come.

Following a request from the Forest Service, we have a standing detail of 11 men ready for fire call at a moment's notice. This will probably be maintained until all chances of forest fires are eliminated.

Although several deer were killed within gun-shot of where some of our CCC boys were working, the open season passed without harm to any in this camp. The working area was well posted with "HUNTERS BEWARE" signs.

The David Joneses have closed the "Bridal Chamber" at Wupatki and are traveling south for the winter. Two of the Walnut Canyon guides are now taking care of things at their old stand. The loss of the Joneses, however, is partially made up by some very fine work on the part of the Walnut Canyon Custodian, Paul Beaubien. Paul very quietly slipped out on his vacation and just as quietly slipped back, but not long after his return a bride appeared upon the scene which of course accounts for the changes in the old bachelor quarters. It is plain to see the effect, not only on the ranger cabin but also on Paul--head up, hair combed, coat buttoned, and a general rejuvenation. It will never be the same around the old station.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."

*****SWM*****

CAPULIN MOUNTAIN

By Homer T. Farr, custodian,
Capulin, New Mexico.

Visitors this month 1,000; since October 1, 4,100.

November so far here at Capulin may go down in history as one of the coldest for many years. Zero was reached on three different days during the month, and we have had three different snows, one of them being about six inches and the other two about one inch each. In spite of all this the roads have been open all over this country except a couple of days only. Visitors have been rather few this month, I think largely due to the cold weather, only about 1,000, and these did not seem to enjoy themselves a great deal as some of them thought it too cold to get out of their car and only viewed the old crater from the car window.

Both trails were closed part of the time due to snow drifts, but are now open again. I do not try very hard to keep the trails open all winter on account of the very few who care to travel them during the winter. However, I do try to keep the road to the top of the mountain open all winter.

I note since deer season closed that we still have our deer. This

CAPULIN MOUNTAIN (CONT.)

monument is not very large, only containing 680 acres, and our deer have to go elsewhere for water and sometimes during open deer season they do not all get back, but this year I do not believe we have lost one. Our deer here have learned that when they are shot at, even two or three miles from this monument, they simply hightail it for their sanctuary, Capulin Mountain.

Our camp and picnic ground has not been definitely located and developed for this monument as yet, but we hope to get to that early in the coming spring. Picnickers would not enjoy a bank of snow for their lunch ground right now anyway.

This custodian has put in a right smart of work on the road and trails this month. The manner in which we determine the amount of "right smart" is best defined by one of my neighbors who sold a cow to another neighbor here and stated that the cow gave a right smart of milk, the amount later proved to be approximately one half pint.

*****SWH*****

EL MORRO

By R. R. Budlong, custodian,
Ramah, New Mexico.

Visitors this month, 115; since October 1, 339.

The month of November draws to a close, cool weather is beginning to remain with us, and visitor travel steadily decreases. We have had a few light snows, some sub-zero temperatures, and before long we expect cold weather to strike this part of the country. The range is dry, in spite of several light snows, and more precipitation is urgently needed.

VISITORS

A total of 115 persons visited this monument during the month, and of these 111 took guided trips. The remaining four were Park Service officials, and not counted as regular visitors. Our field trips around the inscriptions averaged 63.8 minutes--quite surprising, considering the cool weather, high winds, and the cold north side of the rock, where traces of snow lingered for some days. We held but one "office visit" of 95 minutes duration. Work on the interior of the new room constructed last month prevented the holding of more of these educational contacts.

WEATHER

For the past three or four days, temperatures have lingered around the zero mark, as minimum, but of course that is not cold. Minimum to date, four degrees below zero; maximum, early in the month, 63 degrees--a very hot day. We have had four light snows during the month. The

EL MORRO (CONT.)

custodian finds these cold evenings most enjoyable, especially when--as so often happens--the HCWP casually remarks about eleven p.m. of a cold, snowy night, that the woodbox in the kitchen is completely empty. The custodian greatly enjoys wandering outside in sub-zero weather, with strong breezes blowing, and waving an axe around for an hour by the brilliant glare of a small flashlight.

INSCRIPTIONS

Our below-freezing weather has interfered with the work of making latex molds of the inscriptions. The solution used will freeze, and it is therefore wise to attempt the making of these impressions only during some especially warm period, since the material is allowed to remain on the rock for about 24 hours. On the long worktable beside me reposes the mold of the de Vargas inscription of 1692, a highly successful result. Others will be made when weather permits. The earliest inscription--that of Juan de Onate (1605) has been inspected very carefully with a view to making an impression of it, but it has been decided not to attempt the making of a mold of this inscription with the compound now used, since there is some evidence of soft spots in the stone. It is thought these might pull away with the stripping away of the mold. For this reason, unless further inspection indicates that the rock is quite stable, some other medium may be used for the making of the mold of this, our earliest inscription. No chances of possible damage, no matter how slight, will be taken in the making of these impressions. Plaster of Paris has been obtained, and within the week the de Vargas mold will be used for the making of a plaster cast of this inscription.

COMMUNICATION

Last month we reported being somewhat worried about our short-wave transmitter, which had been in the East in the path of the recent hurricane that struck the coast where the transmitter was being subjected to final tests. These worries no longer exist. The transmitter has just been received, is undamaged, and all ready for its final tests at this monument. Materials for the construction of two temporary 40-foot masts have been ordered from Gallup and should be here the first of the coming week. Soon the preliminary field tests should be completed. While various factors such as proximity of rock to antenna, etc., will determine our operating range, we expect consistent results within a radius of quite a few hundred miles, and far greater range under more favorable conditions. So let the snows shut down on us--before much longer we hope we'll be in touch with the "outside" and ready for communication in the event of emergencies.

WATER

Word has just recently reached this office of the approval of the

EL MORRO (CONT.)

award of the contract for the drilling of the well. It is expected that work will start in the very near future. Meanwhile we haul our drinking water from the emergency landing field some four miles distant, and will continue to do so while roads remain passable. The water pool is solidly frozen over, the siphon line to the cabin disconnected to prevent freezing and bursting the pipe, and water from the pool is now carried to the cabin in buckets, after some little preliminary post-hole digging through the ice.

QUARTERS

Considerable time has been devoted to work on the new room constructed last month. Much chinking has been done between the old railroad ties of which the addition is constructed. In a mad moment of aesthetic enthusiasm, the custodian gave the inside door and window frames and facings a coat of white enamel. Results were astounding. The contrast between the old, weather-stained railroad ties and the smooth white enamel was shocking. Try to imagine a mud-colored hippotamus with a powdered nose, and some idea may be had of the effect. The white enamel was hurriedly given a covering of dark blue enamel, relieved by orange curtains, and everyone breathed more easily.

Outside walls above foundations were lined with asphalted roofing felt and then covered with earth. The back wall was banked to a height of five feet, and the front wall to a height of about two feet. The resulting insulation makes the room very easy to keep warm with only a slow fire burning in the stove. The 16-foot table constructed last month has been varnished and equipped with electrical outlets. It is one of the most useful fixtures in the cabin, and is in constant use.

GENERAL

During the month we had the pleasure of a visit from Director McColm, Dr. Gould, Erik Reed, and J. E. Kell, of the Santa Fe office. We had planned to meet the day before in the vicinity of the lava beds, but missed connections and for six hours were within a few miles of each other. After an all-too-brief visit at the monument, they continued on to Gallup followed by the custodian who was going to town for supplies. Snow started falling soon after we reached town, and continued until about eleven o'clock that night. The trip back to the monument was somewhat slow, over the snow-covered roads, and in spite of chains on the tires much of the progress was made sidewise.

Mr. Arthur Soper, of Mesa Verde, was in the monument for several hours, and we greatly enjoyed his visit. We must not omit mention of the visitor who made a trip here for the purpose of inspecting "Spanish inscriptions dated 2,000 A.D." No trace of them is known to exist, and the visitor departed greatly disappointed.

In closing we again extend to the Southwestern Monuments personnel and to all in the Park Service organization best wishes for a most enjoyable Christmas season.

HEADQUARTERS

BRANCH OF ACCOUNTING

By Parke Soule, chief clerk,
Coolidge, Arizona.

Vouchers prepared during the month, regular appropriations,	96	
Vouchers prepared during the month, CCC	122	218
Purchase orders issued, regular appropriations, Hdqrs.,	63	
Purchase orders issued, CCC	127	190
Allotment ledger sheets prepared, regular appropriations,	185	
Allotment ledger sheets prepared, CCC	86	271

Expenditures:	Total for Month	To Date
1491000 National Park Service, 1939	\$ 6,102.43	\$34,307.38
148/91000 Nat'l Park Service, 1933-39	42.87	564.39
14-1010 Roads and Trails, NPS	16,499.05	17,442.68
Civilian Conservation Corps	2,609.88	37,756.74

MAIL COUNT: Official Mail Count for November, 1938.

Official mail, incoming - - - - -	3,394
Official mail, outgoing - - - - -	3,317
Official telegrams, incoming - - - - -	22
Official telegrams, outgoing - - - - -	34
Personal mail, incoming - - - - -	1,214

Grand Total Mail Handled - - - - - 7,981

*****S.L.I*****

BRANCH OF MAINTENANCE

By Gene Stonechecker,
General mechanic,
Coolidge, Arizona.

Most of the work of the Branch of Maintenance this month has been in cooperation with the CCC work of installing the parkway armored cable, conduits, and wiring, of the new utility area. Some work was done to aid the CCC in construction of the new transformer station for the power line, as well.

In addition, the stoves in the Miller, Soule, and Pinkloy residences were cleaned and adjusted; a sheet-metal lining put into the CCC shower bath stalls; wiring installed in the new CCC educational building; all cars here at Headquarters checked, radiators flushed, and Prestone installed.

BRANCH OF MAINTENANCE (CONT.)

We checked material and supplies to go to Tonto, removed the door and frame between the museum and the Headquarters offices, bricked the opening up, and plastered and kalsomined the walls.

One day was spent overhauling U.S.D.I. #8114. In addition, the usual servicing and minor repairs to the automotive equipment at the monument and Headquarters cars was carried on.

*****SWT*****

BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION —

By Dale S. King, assistant
park naturalist,
Coolidge, Arizona

PERSONNEL

Park Naturalist King spent approximately one third of the month in the office, one third on ruins stabilization supervision and school projects at Wupatki and Walnut Canyon, and one third on annual leave. In addition, he took one and one half days sick leave.

Junior Archeologist Steen was in the office the greater part of the month. He accompanied King to Wupatki and Walnut Canyon November 2-6 inclusive, and took one half day sick leave.

Junior Naturalist Dölge was in the office the entire month except for two days spent giving illustrated educational talks to the entire grade school population of Mesa, Arizona, and one day at Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

Plans were formulated for the distribution of staff personnel for the coming winter months and efforts concentrated on closing up such projects as might be adversely affected by such assignments. It is anticipated that Junior Archeologist Steen will spend approximately two months at the Western Museum Laboratories at Berkeley supervising construction of exhibits for the White Sands museum, while Assistant Park Naturalist King will put in as much time as available in bringing to completion the unfinished cases at Bandelier.

In addition to keeping the office routine current, progress was made on the following projects: research on travel habits of visitors to the Southwestern Monuments, and on the status of bird banding at headquarters; pasting card envelopes in books in the library; exhibit room planning for the proposed administration building at Walnut Canyon; ruins stabilization at Wupatki and Walnut Canyon; accumulation of colored slides and motion picture continuities.

Following is a breakdown of the time spent by the various members of the staff on the several projects of this department:

BRANCH OF INFORMATION (CONT.)

REPORT OF NATURALIST ACTIVITIES FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER

GENERAL OFFICE OVERHEAD	King	Steen	Dodge	CCC
	Days			
Correspondence (82 letters)	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	0
Conferences and discussions				
With headquarters staff	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
With N.P.S. personnel	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	0
With visiting scientists	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	0
Library (file, issue publ., etc.)	1	4	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reports				
Compile and process Sup't monthly rpt.	1	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
To Washington and Region 3.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
Miscellaneous	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0
Publicity				
Prepare info. and publ. material.	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Check Region 3 publ. releases	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous				
Construction (paint, carpentry, etc.)	0	0	0	0
Clean-up, inventory, maintenance.	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>RESEARCH AND EDUCATION</u>				
Public Contact				
Prepare and deliver outside talks	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0
Relief guide duty at monuments	0	0	0	0
Office visitors (informational)	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Museums and Nature Trails				
Planning and executing	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0
Acquire, prep., catalogue specimens	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Acquire equipment and supplies.	0	0	0	0
Arboretum (plan, plant, maintain)	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Visual Education				
Edit, file, record slides and movies	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
File prints and negatives	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	0
Take and process photos	0	0	1	0
Miscellaneous				
Observation and bird band records	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
CCC Camp educational program.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Ruins stabil. project administration	6	.6	0	0
S.W.M. Association projects	0	0	0	0
<u>FIELD WORK</u>				
Field trips	0	0	3	0
Protection patrols.	0	0	0	0
<u>LEAVE</u>				
Annual	10	0	0	0
Sick	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0
TOTAL FOR THE MONTH	26	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	20

BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION (CONT.)

GENERAL ROUTINE

Nine reports were prepared and submitted during the month in addition to editing and processing the Superintendent's monthly report. They were: compilation of complaints received during travel year 1938, naturalist personnel service records, ruins stabilization school at Walnut Canyon and Wupatki, processed material other than administrative, compilation of form 8320 and Branch of Research and Information, wildlife census for 1938, talk program at Mesa public schools, CCC side camp educational program, and King's week at Chaco Canyon relieving Vivian.

Informational service was provided in the form of photographs and facts for the Phoenix Republic and Gazette famous Marcos de Niza edition which featured, among other Arizona highlights, the tourist attractions of the State. Research was started to develop information requested by the Washington office for use in the 1939 quarto-centennial program. A lengthy bibliography was prepared in response to a telegraphed request from a teacher. The usual quantity of informational leaflets were issued and a re-run of 2,500 Casa Grande informational folders was made.

Approximately 100 feet of 16 mm motion picture film was exposed and 36 natural color slides added to the visual education library. Photography was curtailed by the sending of one camera to the factory for repairs and the fact that much of the casual subject matter has been acquired.

A standard method of cataloguing museum collection specimens was outlined in detail and will soon be made available to all field men.

King made a trip to Tumacacori to inspect the case refinishing problem which has developed at the new museum.

Arrangements for Steen's forthcoming trip to Berkeley were made and the various projects of this department reviewed with an idea of developing as efficient a program as possible for the winter.

Machinery was placed in motion to institute a wildlife survey at Chaco Canyon with the object of restocking the monument with antelope. Additional Scaled Quail will be introduced next spring according to word received from the New Mexico Game and Fish Department.

Efforts to obtain Moscalero Apache articles for the White Sands museum were initiated during November.

Supervision of the Casa Grande Side Camp educational program was continued. Due to the moving of shop equipment to the new industrial area, the two holidays of the month, and a slackening of interest among enrollees, the program has not held up as well as might be hoped.

SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS LOAN LIBRARY

As in former months, shortage of personnel prevented the cataloguing of the large number of library accessions. These publications were filed subjectively making them as accessible as possible pending cataloguing at a future time. Outstanding accession of the month was a gift of 21 issues of the National Geographic Magazine from Miss Gertrude Hill, formerly ranger-historian at Headquarters. A total of 186 publications were added

BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION (CONT.)

to the library , as follows: nine books, 89 periodicals, 41 bulletins, and 47 reports and reprints. In addition, a number of interesting and valuable original manuscripts, notebooks, and newspaper clippings were turned over to the library by Superintendent Pinkley. A number of damaged books previously sent to the Western Museum Laboratories for repair and recovering were returned during November, raising the average condition of the library property. A number of books were issued to field men and local students. Six books previously sent to Washington for binding were returned.

VISITORS

Park Service visitors to headquarters included Ward Yeager, Bill Stevenson, and Architect Foreman Boone of the Mobile Unit. Other newsworthy visitors were Senator Hayden, Senior Highway Engineer Brown of the U.S.D.A., and U.S.I.S. officials Wells, Davis, and Rhodes.

ACCESSIONS

The following items were added to equipment, supplies, and study collections of this office: one trimming board and one tool cabinet and carpenter tools for the museum truck, 36 slides and 100 feet of color film, 100 "pill boxes" for filing strips of motion picture film, 50 library leaflet holders, 6,000 record-card forms, one map of southwestern Arizona and northwestern Sonora, and a number of marine shells from the Mexican coast.

NEW OR UNUSUAL ACTIVITIES

A considerable increase in requests for educational talks was received during the month and the following were given:

Nov. 3-4 at Mesa, Arizona, to 1,200 grade school pupils.

Nov. 4 at Casa Blanca, Arizona, to 125 Pima Indians.

Nov. 8 at Ajo, Arizona, to 17 members Gibson Chamber of Commerce.

Nov. 12, to 14 members Coolidge, Arizona, Women's Club.

Nov. 21, to U. of Arizona Archeological Society, 200 attending.

Three of the talks were illustrated with colored slides, motion pictures, or both.

Notable progress was made in a previously neglected project. A growing interest has been expressed by local and state newspapers in news and feature items dealing with the various stations in the Southwestern Monuments group, but it has been impossible for this staff to find time to actually prepare copy. Local representatives of these various newspapers have been contacted and weekly "press conferences" arranged by means of which releases may be made and information on timely subjects provided with the least expenditure of time. It is hoped that this plan will render more active this function of the Headquarters Branch of Research and Information.

BRANCH OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION (CONT.)

RESEARCH

A somewhat curtailed program of bird banding has been carried on at Headquarters since October 12, a report of which will appear in the December Supplement. An analysis of headquarters bird banding is given under the title "Why Band Birds" on page 435 of the Supplement to this monthly report.

The Southwestern Monuments Association bulletin #1, which has been held up since midsummer by lack of a typist, is definitely in the final stage and should be in the hands of the printer in December.

Observation records have been maintained and those of a human interest nature will appear in the December Supplement. Those for October are given on page 434 of the Supplement to this report.

CONSULTATION ON DEVELOPMENTS

In the regular Monday evening conferences, considerable discussion on various proposed developments has been made with a view toward an improved set-up for future plans. Conferences on the exhibit room development at Walnut Canyon resulted in several alterations greatly improving the usefulness of the room from the museum standpoint. The plans are now ready for final review.

IDEA EXCHANGE

Stimulated by the request for ideas issued by the Region Three office, Custodian Earl Jackson of Montezuma Castle has submitted a manuscript on the preparation of insects for live-mount display. It is planned to run this article in the December Supplement.

Use of "pill Boxes" for storing and filing strips of motion picture film prior to building continuity is proving a great time saver as well as a protection to the film in handling. Each box is numbered and the film it contains listed. In building continuity, the entire sequence may be outlined on paper and the proper boxes withdrawn from the files and the strips spliced in proper order.

As a test prior to processing the entire series of color film, one reel has been sent off for treating by a process which is publicized to render the film 50 percent more scratch resistant and sufficiently more pliable that tearing and breaking is greatly reduced. It is hoped that this process, which is relatively inexpensive, will greatly lengthen the life of the film, thereby solving one of the greatest problems faced by this office in its visual education program.

*****SWM*****

VISITOR STATISTICS FOR NOVEMBER, 1938
SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

Station	Employees		Field Trips				Museum Talks				Unattended	Total Inform- ational Contacts	Total Travel	Per cent Con- tact
	Per.	Temp.	No.	Atnd.	Time	Av. Time	No.	Atnd.	Time	Av. Time				
Arches	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	---	100	---
Aztec Ruins	2	3c	168	793	6545	4.7	175	809	4450	4.6	153	1602	902	166.5
Bandelier	2	3c	29	127	3280	4.3	31	115	720	3.7	148	242	275	---
Canyon de Chelly	1	---	8	23	1240	2.6	10	29	255	2.9	31	27	49	---
Capulin Mountain	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1000	---	1000	---
Casa Grande	2	4c	350	2331	12139	7.0	218	1826	6021	8.3	487	4157	2813	147.4
Chaco Canyon	1	---	50	124	3500	2.2	71	124	915	4.0	300	243	430	---
Chiricahua	1	3	57	263	2065	4.6	---	---	---	---	149	263	412	---
El Morro	1	---	25	114	1495	4.5	1	6	95	6.0	---	115	115	---
Gila Cliff Dw.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gran Quivira	1	---	21	70	1250	3.3	---	---	---	---	---	70	70	---
Hovenweep	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Montezuma Cstl.	2	---	91	467	4085	5.1	84	369	1380	4.3	52	835	584	143.1
Natural Bridges	1	---	6	21	1320	3.5	---	---	---	---	2	19	21	---
Narajo	1	---	2	2	535	1.0	---	---	---	---	19	2	23	---
Organ Pipe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	500	---
Pipe Spring	1	---	11	31	290	2.6	---	---	---	---	204	33	237	---
Rainbow Bridge	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saguaro	---	1	12	48	160	4.0	---	---	---	---	1463	48	1500	---
Sunset Crater	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	164	---	164	---
Tonto	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	218	---	218	---
Tumacacori	1	---	191	892	4440	4.6	199	1253	4270	6.2	123	2145	1375	---
Walnut Canyon	1	5c	145	368	3510	2.5	79	217	1303	2.7	107	585	528	---
White Sands	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5760	---	5760	---
Wupatki	1	2c	20	47	1240	2.3	---	---	---	---	113	47	160	---
Yucca House	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	---	20	---
Totals	24	22	1172	5721	48754	4.8	828	4748	13959	5.7	11098	10439	17320	64.0
Last Month	24	19	1326	6711	65714	5.06	955	4774	17999	4.9	14679	11718	21970	53.3
Last Year	22	8	1097	5643	44374	5.1	722	3478	13227	4.8	11546	9033	17795	50.7

PERSONNEL

By the Boss and others.

It has been a busy month and many things have happened, but the grapevine telegraph system hasn't been working any too well and as a result we are a little short on personnel news.

Beginning with what happened at home first, I might speak of the travels of the Boss. During the month I visited Tumacacori, Organ Pipe, and White Sands. The trip to Tumacacori was a routine one but of course my desert gods had to be asleep and let me pick the custodian's day off and thus miss seeing Louis and Winnie who had gone to Nogales. The monument looked clean and orderly and we enjoyed our outdoor lunch down by the old well.

The second trip was a longer one and we went in force. Hugh, Natt, and the Boss went down to Organ Pipe and spent the night in Ajo where we talked to a meeting of the local people on the place of the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in the National Park Service. It was a very interesting meeting and if we can just live up to the impression we created there that night with our colored movies, colored slides and general talks, we will be all right.

The last trip was to White Sands, over one day, stay a day and home the third day, which was Thanksgiving and caused us to eat our turkey at Wilcox in that restaurant with the competent and friendly waitress who sold us far more dinner than we should have eaten and caused Hugh to take time out for a nap and let me drive from Benson to Tucson.

Johnwill and Lena had unpacked their things and were getting settled down in the residence at White Sands and, incidentally, were looking forward to a much milder winter than they would have had at de Chelly. I notice, by the way, that Johnwill is using a qualifying word and that the White Sands is one of the finest monuments in the Southwest. He has now served at Casa Grande, Tumacacori, Aztec, de Chelly, and White Sands, so he has to hedge a little when it comes to the finest monument.

Tom and Mrs. Charles were well and we did enjoy the little visit with them. Tom's immediate occasion for a new supply of pep was that a scenic bus line is to begin its trips to the sands in the next week or two. You'd think Tom didn't have but a couple of visitors a week, the way he was congratulating us on the addition this would make to the other 110,000 visitors he had last year, and with just Johnwill and Joe to herd them with Tom helping out on Sundays and odd times!

I was talking with Jack Diehl by phone to Flagstaff this morning, neither of us yet having had breakfast, and he says he is getting along fine but busy, which is not surprising with all the engineering brought on by the new public works allotments.

PERSONNEL (CONT.)

Jack said Al Kuehl was sick a day or two but would be on deck today or tomorrow. Sorry to hear that and hope Al comes round all right.

Harry Hommon was in Flagstaff with Jack but will not get down this time to see us in the low country.

Tov. went up to Flag. to meet Jack and to clear up some odds and ends of work. We expect him back tomorrow.

Here's one Natt copied from a placard in a store window in Ajo the day we put on that talk: "Frank Pinkley, head of over 200 National Parks, is now in Ajo in the interests of the Pipe Organ National Monument south of Ajo. He will show wonderful colored pictures on the screen at Toggery Hall. Free to all. 7:30 P.M. Arranged by the Gibson Chamber of Commerce." Of course I told Natt it was a pretty fair estimate; 26 National Monuments would about equal 200 parks.

John Fast, whom most of you know by name at least, who has been our Naturalist Without Pay at Casa Grande these past winters, is, with Mrs. Fast, now located on their new ranch not many miles from the Tumacacori. They get their mail through Nogales.

Don Eggermayer and a cat full of cat contributed to the gaiety of riations a few weeks ago. In a cat clean-up at Casa Grande, the CCC boys furnished a cat which their camp had accumulated. Don, not wanting to kill it right there in camp, took pussy into the cab of the truck, shut the windows and started to drive off the monument. The cat, evidently doubting the honesty of Don's intentions, took fright and Don declares he had a whole cab full of cat for a few moments. He came back with a torn shirt and some scratches to prove it.

Which reminds us of that moonlight night when Hugh was a little late to an appointment in the office and sheepishly explained how he saw a cat on his way out and went back to get the old blunderbus. He crept up very softly and was just making ready to blow a shadow under a bush to kingdom come when he discovered what it was.

Lois Beaubien has arrived at Flagstaff and Paul and Lois are now at home at Walnut Canyon where we hope they will serve happily these many years to come. Lois isn't coming among strangers for she has been on the mailing list for the Monthly Report for a long time and must know everyone fairly well.

A note from Cy Harkins the other day said he was having a good time on his annual leave and he and Boulah would be back on the job before very long. They are in Montana and have been having some real cold snaps up there.

Meantime George Sholly holds down the Bandelier like a veteran and his first monthly report needs no apology because it is his first.

Gil. Philp has been over at Tonto this month working on roads and trails. Gil. by the way, seems to have made a ten strike by seeing a Ruby Throated Hummingbird down at Chiricahua. It seems this bird ought not to have been there and it can't be officially reported until we kill one and take the skin. Let us all be thankful they will take our word for the number of visitors; it would be quite a bother to produce the evidence.

PERSONNEL (CONT.)

Lewis McKinney came mighty near not getting his measurements in on the propped-up rock this month. It seems he forgot all about them in sending his report and then here they came by air mail a few days later. Which reminds me, Lewis, to say I am not the Ed. who signs on the bottom of page 395 in connection with some aeronautical controversy.

We have had two or three very pleasant compliments for Ranger Ed. Alberts on that article of his in last month's Supplement. I wish more of us would take the time to work up something like that.

We had a sorrowful letter from Frank Fish about a stove we had sent him. It seems the stove did not digest its food properly and finally filled up with soot and then backfired two or three gallons of the soot in the room. Frank said: "The little woman I'm married to didn't like it, and I wish you would send me some instructions on its operation." We rather agree with 'the little woman' and have written the manufacturers for their instruction booklet. We wouldn't like to have a couple of gallons of soot scattered around our living room, either.

Dale and Hortensia King had Father and Mother King and Dale's sister and nephew visit them for several days last month. Dale and Hortensia took some annual leave and they all went down into Mexico for a few days at Guaymas. They report a fine time although the fish seem to have been on their annual leave too.

Ted Cronyn is in charge up at Canyon de Chelly and the papers have just come through making him Custodian of that monument.

Carroll Miller seems entirely recovered from his operation, but he hasn't reported whether Amelia and the kids are free of the measles yet; we trust it is a case where no news is good news.

Charlie Carter spent quite a bit of time the past month in the north part of Arizona on official business. He is out at this writing but we expect him in any day.

Failure of the letter of transmittal to arrive at Walnut Canyon until several days after his receipt of the shipment of Portfolios on the National Park and Monument System caused Paul Boaubien to revamp his personal budget this month. Paul had blithely handed out several copies when the letter came in that he was to charge fifty cents for each set and that he would be held personally responsible for the money. And Paul a newly married man, too!

Good news comes to us from Gil. and Jane Philp in the form of an announcement of the arrival, on November 9, of baby Joan who tipped the scales at six pounds 12 ounces. We understand that both Jane and Joan are getting along fine and all of us sent heartiest congratulations to the baby for having acquired such a fine pair of parents.

*****SWM*****

MORE ABOUT THE EL MORRO LIBRARY

By the Boss

The following comes from Betty up at El Morro: "Several 'somebodies' down there at Headquarters were awfully good to me the other day. Five wonderful books arrived for our library,--all anonymous--- and I want to send, through you, a great big 'thank you' to the kind donors. The first day they were put 'on the shelves' (very theoretically speaking) two of 'em were snapped up and I know they are all going to make a big hit. Yesterday was library day and 25 books went out! People are beginning to have more leisure time now and my customers become more numerous weekly. This is the most gratifying job I ever undertook and more and more it becomes apparent that such a project has been needed all these years."

Which reminds me that the other night a little before I quit the office, I had a long distance call from Harvey Mott, who, among 19 other things, runs the book review column for the Arizona Republic, saying that he was going over to Tucson that evening and would drop off a box of books for Betty Budlong's library if I would tell him where to put them. We agreed that he would leave them on the front porch of the administration building and that's where I found them the next morning all safe and sound. Hugh, on his way to Santa Fe a few days later, took the box along and left it with Woody at the Hogan up in Gallup as he went through there, and Bud will pick them up the next time he gets into town. Thus another 25 or 30 books are added to Betty's circulating library. How did Harvey know? Oh, he and Mrs. Mott don't think the month is complete until they have read the Southwestern Monuments monthly report; they know half of our outfit by the first name through the report.

Which also reminds me, Chief, to say it was mighty nice of you to send those two handsome volumes on the Park Service to Betty's library, too. Which leads us to believe that you, also, read the Monthly Report at least now and then.

And that reminds me to thank the head of that Denver Museum, who is also one of our regular readers and came through with a donation for Betty's neighbors.

Here's Betty again: "It is fascinating to search around and find out just what kind of reading our people like. For instance, I discovered that one of our 'bachelor men' is crazy about anything that has to do with minerals. He was hungry for reading matter on the subject and didn't know how to get hold of it, so I wrote the Extension Service to see what they could give me along that line and they sent two publications of the School of Mines. He beamed all over when I gave them to him and a couple of days later he said: 'Why didn't I know about all this 20 years ago?' Yesterday another chap told me he'd read, in an old school book, something about the Conquistadores, and he'd like to know something more about them. So I've ordered some books on the

EL MORRO LIBRARY (CONT.)

Spanish Conquests in the early Southwest. That's where the thrill comes in--when I see a little 'education' begin to seep in. All unconsciously, to outward appearance, I slip in two or three good books along with the general run of western, which they adore, and, first thing you know, they are being read and enjoyed.

By 'good', I mean classics, Kipling, John Fox, Jr., etc.

Gosh, I'm probably boring you stiff with all this raving on, but I got so excited about the library I kinda forget myself."

No, Betty, there is a sort of mist in my eyes as I read of the fun you are having and think of the good you are doing, but you are very far from boring me to tears. I think, Chief, one of the very finest things about my job is the letters like this that come to the Boss from our girls in the field, full of enthusiasm and love for their surroundings as well as interest in the job they are on. They average two or three of them a month from the various Honorary Custodians Without Pay, and you have no idea how much heart they put in a fellow.

*****SWM*****

ARCHES

By Harry Reed, custodian,
Moab, Utah.

Note: Late arrival of this report necessitates that it be included here. Ed.

Visitors this month, 100; since October 1, 155.

WEATHER AND ROADS

We have had unusually cold weather all of this month. The temperature drops as low as 14 above every night and occasionally it has dropped to eight above. There has been no rain and very little snow so far.

The temporary road into the monument is in fair condition. The relocation of the road across Court House Wash is a real improvement. I do not believe floods will cause as much damage in the future as they did during the summer rains.

VISITORS

Despite the cold weather, many persons have visited the Arches this month. On Sunday Nov. 13th, 20 visitors were reported and on Sunday November 20th, 15 persons visited the monument. I do not have an accurate check on other days during the month but would say that no less than 100 persons have visited the monument during November.

I am glad to know that the signs will be made soon. With the addition of these, the monument road will be well marked. With the road in its present good condition, and with the signs installed, no one need

ARCHES (CONT.)

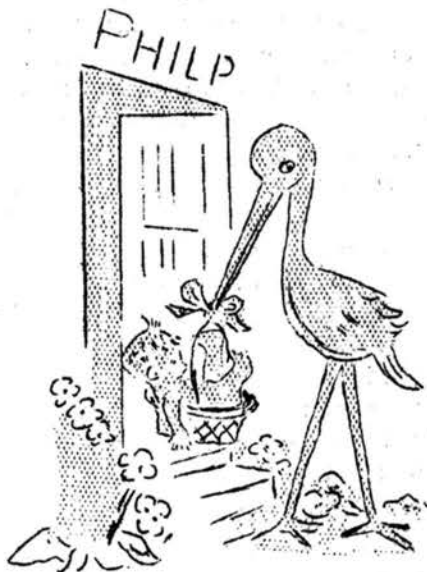
need have difficulty in visiting the monument during the winter months when there is no ranger stationed there.

*****SWM*****

ROCK-PROPPED-UP-FROM-BENEATH

On November 23, the rock measured 3-30/32 inches east;
4-7/32 inches center; 3-21/32 inches west.

*****SWM*****



Announcing
- JOAN -
November 9, 1938

OF GENERAL INTEREST—

Here is something that crossed the desk the other day, too good to go into the oblivion of the files and, I think, well worth the perusal of any reader of our Monthly Report, especially those readers who are a part of our own Service.

"Dear Boss:

During the present season of the year, when so much is heard and said on the subject of over-emphasis, I thought that perhaps a word or two concerning such matters might not be amiss. Leaving the de-emphasizing of football to the coaches, downtown and otherwise, do you not think that it might be well to attempt to do the same in regard to our attitude toward visitors; some visitors, at least?

I realize that I am probably the person least fitted to criticize among the entire personnel of the Southwestern Monuments; however, my inexperience might be somewhat compensated by bringing less of a routine viewpoint to examination of the situation which seems to be arising in regard to the class of visitor which we variously label "Newsworthy, Interesting, Special Party, etcetera". Going back through the monthly reports from the men in the field, I notice a constantly increasing emphasis placed on the visitor who is out of the ordinary run of "just plain folks", whether he be an official of some other Governmental branch, an archeologist, naturalist, college professor, or the like. There is no argument against feeling that these people are well worthy of special attention, while in our areas; in many instances we are able to derive more benefit, or information, than they acquire from us. What I do feel, however, is the need of suppressing a growing tendency to give this special service to the few, at the expense of the many who come to the various monuments without the inducement of professional or scientific interest.

There is no reason to quarrel with the specialists--the Naturalist, the Landscape man, the Geologist, Archeologist, or Wildlife Technician. Their functions are indispensable, and, properly coordinated, are invaluable to the men who must pass on the information acquired by the specialist to the traveling public. The avowed purpose and aim of the Service, however, is to benefit the masses, not the specialist, and in consistently following this policy, it is, or at least should be, imperative that all classes of people who come to the monuments should be treated as nearly alike as is possible. To be strictly mercenary about it, none of us should forget that, from The Director down to the newest and rawest Temporary Ranger, our salaries come from the pockets of the taxpaying citizen, who likewise makes up our largest class of visitor.

To sum up, in words of one syllable, the personal view point of one of your very newest rangers, I would say that it seems as if we could spend, not necessarily more time actually contacting the average visitor, but more time thinking about him, and planning our future developments with an eye to his eventual use, rather than to continue to think too constantly of the unusual, the "special" visitor.

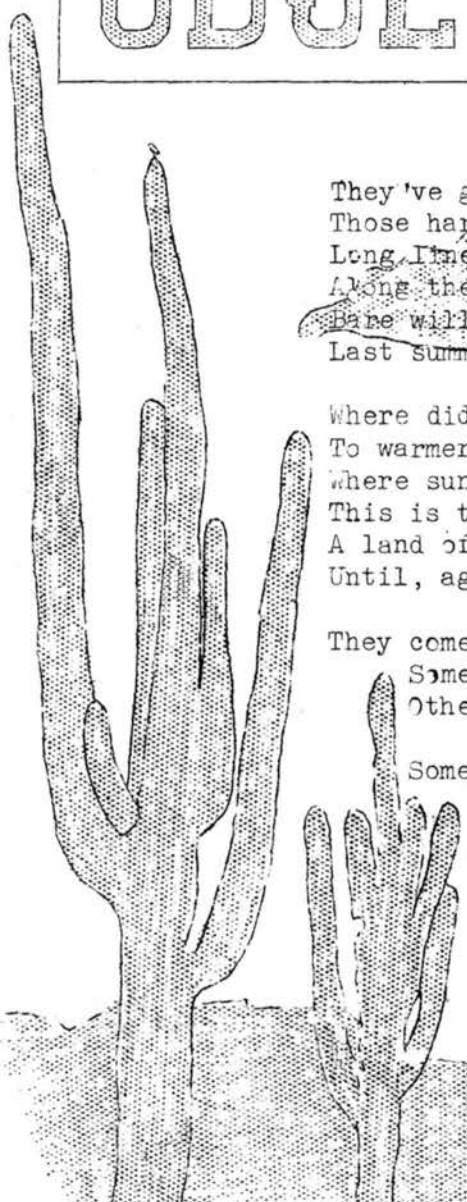
\$ The Supplement †

S.
W.
M.

Monthly
Report †

SUPPLEMENTAL OBSERVATIONS

THIS IS THE SOUTH



They've gone! The threat of snow is in the sky;
Those harsh-voiced "V's" of geese have all passed by,
Long lines of ducks are no more seen or high.
Along the shores of yonder ice-rimmed pond,
Bare willow limbs lift high, on leafless wand,
Last summer's warblers' nest, its builders gone.

Where did they go, those flocks of field and fen?
To warmer climes where seeds and bugs remain,
Where suns are warm and parched earth soaks up rain.
This is the land they seek, the great Southwest;
A land of mesquite, cactus, food, and rest
Until, again, they hear Spring's call to nest.

They come; urged from the North by chilly nights,
Some, like the geese and ducks, by mighty flights;
Others, more slowly, bush to bush,
and shunning heights.

Some go beyond, urged on as if by fear,
But others stop to spend the winter here,
And seek the same old spot, year after year.

N.D.

For the first time that we have noticed, termites are working in and on a living tree. One of the overmature mesquites near the Custodian's residence has had the trunk almost completely mudded over in the past two weeks, and part of one of the dead limbs is evidently the new home of the colony which seems to be working on the dead part intensively.

The gambel sparrows have returned, many of them having been noted during the month. Also, the Gambel quail that began returning to the residential area in September have now arrived in full force, and are to be heard all over the monument.

Which brings up the subject of predators: Recently several house-cats have adopted the area as a winter hunting ground and, during the past few days, have almost driven the ranger mad trying to dispose of them. One large Tom has been coming across the parking area nearly every evening, but is too wild, or too smart, to wait to be shot, as he always takes to the brush at top speed whenever a human being approaches. One evening he was sighted by Jr. Naturalist Dodge who gave chase, forcing him to drop a cottontail rabbit he was carrying in his mouth - apparently taking it home for dinner. So far he has failed to appear when someone is waiting for him with a rifle, but seems to have no such regard for side arms, as if he knew that the ranger was too poor a pistol shot to be feared. To date, the score is: cats, four; dogs, two; but two more cats are still known to be hiding out somewhere on the area. One of the now defunct cats had killed and eaten at least two doves and one quail, by actual proof, before the boys at the C.C.C. camp caught it and turned it over for disposal.

*****SWM*****

PIPE SPRING PIPINGS

By Leonard Newton

The Gambel Sparrows and Greenbacked Goldfinches are the only birds that have been here in any great numbers this fall. A few of the other birds that usually pass have been observed as they go this way on their flight to the southlands.

In the past it has been my habit to tell the visitors that there were only four different species of snakes that inhabited this country about the monument, the desert rattler, bull snake, ring snake, and the striped racer. I now have one more species to add to the list for on September 27, when we were coming off the hill, I saw a small snake which at first I took to be a rattler, but on closer examination I decided to call it a bull snake, so picked it up. Then I knew it was not either one but a new snake to me and one I had never heard of. Naturalist McKee identified it as the Spotted Night Snake, of which there have been a few collected in the Grand Canyon. It was about the size of a lead pencil, of a brownish grey, with dark brown almost square spots on its back, four or five rows in checkered position. I kept the snake several days in a glass bottle thinking I would get to town to get some alcohol to keep it in, but one night I did not put the lid on tight enough and it got away. I will not be satisfied till I have another to show the visitors, along with the other snakes that I have.

Of interest was the description by Miss Mary Erickson, ornithologist from the University of California, of a method of marking birds other than by color bands. A chicken feather is dyed to the desired color and by means of Duco cement or ambroid attached to the tail feathers of a bird. She reports that it is much easier to identify the individuals in this manner, and not as dangerous as the color band. Of course, it does not work as well on some birds as with others; hence, necessitates experimentation should any of you desire to try the idea.

The experiment using juniper berries as bait for birds has not worked so well to this date due to the fact that the ground squirrels enjoy them, too. It is hoped that this will be attractive bait for pinyon jays and possibly bluebirds.

Those of you who have any interest at all in birds will appreciate the following article* by Cornelia Otis Skinner. So aptly does she describe the troubles of an amateur ornithologist that I could see myself trying to learn about the birds with a pair of field glasses and "Birds of New Mexico!" The article is reprinted through the courtesy of the author and the "New Yorker."

* Under "Random Papers" -- Ed.

*****SWI*****

MEN, MICE, AND LIZARDS AT WHITE SANDS

By Tom Charles

Looks like we have had some of the tops in wildlife technicians in October. We started off with Dr. Osgood, Chief Curator of the Field Museum, Chicago, who was in search of a few of our mice to make up a case in the Chicago Museum. Next came Dr. J. Eric Hill and party from the American Museum of Natural History in New York who are anxious to show their visitors the variation in white, black, and grey mice in this valley. And now Dr. Frank Blair and wife, who work with Dr. Lee Dice of the University of Michigan, are here studying the red mice of the red beds near Highrolls which he has and is reproducing in the Michigan laboratory. It was Dr. Dice who originally discovered the white mice of the White Sands in 1928. He has been breeding and experimenting with them since that time. Dr. Hill obtained a few of the white mice, one almost snow white specimen. Dr. Blair has confined his work to the red beds so far but has convinced me that there is sufficient variation in the color of our white lizards to make a beautiful case in the museum, for this lizard of ours is black on the lava beds, red on the red beds, grey in the valley, and white on the White Sands.

*****SWI*****

MONTEZUMA MUSINGS

By Earl Jackson

On October 15, in the evening, we found a Western Diamond-back Rattlesnake about three feet long traveling rather hurriedly over the roof of the museum. We gave chase and captured the specimen after it had deliberately fallen off the roof to escape us. It was uninjured, so on the following day it was crated and shipped to Dr. Lloyd of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

On October 21, at the Camp Verde High School, the custodian presented two reels of color film of Southwestern Monuments to about 40 of the students. This was followed by a 35 minute walk on rattlesnakes, after which the students looked over the specimens I had brought for illustration.

We noticed an interesting thing the other day about the cicadas. They were making a terrific lot of noise when we returned on October 10. On the night of the 16th we had our first freezing weather, with 30 degrees registered. This put a sudden and complete stop in the noise. Evidently the first freeze is what kills them.

In passing it might be mentioned that for several days this month the coyotes made more night music than we have heard out of them for two years.

*****SWI*****

OCTOBER BIRDS AT MONTEZUMA CASTLE

By Betty Jackson

The list of birds is rather small this month, since we ended our vacation on the ninth, but here it is: Arizona Cardinal, Mourning Dove, House Finch, Red-shafted Flicker, Cooper Hawk, Desert Sparrow Hawk, Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Ashy Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Kingbird sp., Gambel Quail, Western Robin, Gambel Sparrow, Sparrow sp. (Western Chipping?), Crissal Thrasher, Bridled Titmouse, Warbler (Audubon?), Cactus Woodpecker, Baird Bewick Wren, Canyon Wren, and Rock Wren.

Some of the species names have been omitted because I saw the birds at too great a distance to be certain of them.

The Gambel Sparrows have been singing more than I have ever heard them. They and the House Finches and the Sparrow sp. come every day to our "Oasis" where the lush plants grow by the leak in the faucet. The unidentified sparrows keep low in the grass and under leaves, so it is hard to see them.

The robins were first seen on October 21, a big flock of them, and on October 23 I watched them swarming in a hackberry below the castle. There was one on every twig, a dozen or so flying up to the sycamores with a great flutter, and a dozen more sailing down to take their places. Mostly they made no noise except the beat of their wings and an occasional chirp from the air as one started a downward sweep.

This is the first record I have of the Bridled Titmouse, but Norman says they come through here twice a year regularly. They are very unobtrusive, so it is not surprising that I have missed them before.

The Ferruginous Rough-leg was not seen on the monument, but I included him in the list because for a year now I've seen him in the valley, mostly three or four miles west of here, and never could figure out what he was.

OCTOBER BIRDS AT MONTEZUMA CASTLE (CONT.)

Earl and I were driving west from Camp Verde when we saw him get up beside the road with a gopher or rat in his claws. He flew beside us about ten feet above the ground, and then crossed in front of us. We clocked him at 40 m.p.h. or slightly less, Earl guesses 38. I've never seen that big a bird that close before. I don't know much about color phases in birds, but he must have been changing slightly from the dark phase toward the light.

A Desert Sparrow Hawk has been around since I started this, so he must be included in this report.

*****SWL*****

CHACO CANYON BANDING REPORT

By Carolie McKinney

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>REPEAT</u>	<u>RETURN</u>
Northern Shrike	0	0	1
Mountain Chickadee	1	0	0
Canyon Towhee	2	7	0
Gambel Sparrow	2	0	0
Total	5	7	1

There are lots of birds in the Canyon this month. The Gambel Sparrows are back and, though the Scaled Quail haven't been around the house, they are numerous up the Canyon. The return shrike that was trapped this month was one banded in June, here at Chaco. He killed and partly ate an English Sparrow before I got him out of the trap.

During Mr. King's visit here at the monument, he fixed bird traps and gave us advice on bait, etc., I appreciated his help and hope to send in a better report next month, as a result of his assistance.

*****SWL*****

TUMACACORI TALES

By Louis Caywood

Trees of this region occasionally get their seasons mixed. Last year the large mesquite tree in the cemetery next to the mortuary broke into bloom in October. This year a palo verde and an ocotillo are blooming.

On a trip into the Tumacacori Mountains recently, four small coveys of Hearn's or "fool" quail were seen by the custodian. They were all very tame allowing me to approach within two or three feet of them. Then, with a whirring of wings like an airplane motor, they were off. Their coloring is so much like their surroundings that they rely on staying perfectly still for protection.

*****SWL*****

I have never seen so many birds at the monument as there are now. There seem to be several new species that were never here before as I do not remember seeing them. A pair of Grey Jays are getting rather tame, and I often see them at camp after a meal. The other night some campers left a pound of butter and some bread on the table, but a little fox had it all eaten before morning. Then I had to provide them with both bread and butter for their breakfast.

*****SWM*****

HEADQUARTERS HAPPENINGS

Fruits of the Night-blooming Cereus plants (*Peniocereus greggii*), which flowered the night of July 5, matured during October. The small black seeds were sought by some bird or mammal which cut through the fleshy pods to scoop out the pulp and seeds as soon as the fruits began to ripen.

Ant hills about headquarters are conspicuous with rings of discarded saltbush seed scales which surround them. The ants apparently carry the seeds down into their underground chambers where the hulls are removed. These are then taken above ground and discarded about the base of the mound.

Little one-eye, the Cactus Wren, is occasionally seen about the buildings. He was recently observed hard at work among the fins of the radiator of a visitor's automobile trying to extract the body of an insect.

On November 4, CCC enrollee Scholz saw a large hawk swoop down on a mourning dove which was perched on the branch of a mesquite tree. The hawk struck the dove with considerable force and carried it off in its talons. From Scholz's description, the big bird was apparently one of the many Harris Hawks frequently seen cruising about the monument.

CACTI AT ORGAN PIPE

On a recent trip to Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, the Boss and Hugh saw several plants of the Old Man Cactus of "Senita" (*Lophocereus schottii*). Among the very rare cacti of the United States, numbers of this species have been heavily depleted by collectors who have sold them to cactus gardeners. It is hoped that sufficient numbers still remain in the monument to enable the species to increase and spread thereby enhancing the value of the area as a cactus preserve.

*****SWM*****

RANDOM PAPERS

WHY BAND BIRDS?

By Matt E. Dodge, junior park naturalist.
Southwestern Monuments Headquarters

Although marking individual birds in an effort to obtain accurate knowledge regarding their habits and movements was carried on in Europe centuries ago and in this country by Audubon as early as 1803, it was not until 1920 that the United States Government officially began the promotion of a nation-wide campaign of bird banding. In that year, the Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of the Biological Survey, undertook a serious scientific study of American bird life thereby placing the stamp of official recognition upon the major importance of birds to the economic welfare of our country. At the present time, this program in North America is actively supported by more than 2,000 licensed banding station operators in the United States and by the cooperation of the National Parks Branch of the Canadian Government* (5). Information obtained from this work during the following 18 years has brought about major changes in our government's conservation policies, particularly in relation to migratory waterfowl, and has already restored hope to conservationists and sportsmen in the ultimate success of scientific wildlife management as applied to migratory game birds.

BIRD BANDING IN THE SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

Early in 1935, a program of bird banding at Southwestern Monuments headquarters was inaugurated by Louis Caywood and Dale King of the Branch of Research and Education under permit from the Biological Survey. During the three and one half years that have elapsed, 1,330 birds have been banded and 148 returns and one recovery recorded at this station. In addition, the interest aroused in this project has inspired the establishment of banding stations at eight additional units of the Southwestern Monuments group resulting in the banding of 4,569* (7) birds up to July 1,

* See numbered references at end of this article

WHY BAND BIRDS? (CONT.)

1938. Much of the success of this program has been due to the cooperation of Lyndon L. Hargrave of the Museum of Northern Arizona, Park Naturalist Edwin D. McKee of Grand Canyon National Park, and John E. Fast of Nogales, Arizona. An outstanding feature of the work is that it has been conducted, in the main, as a hobby on the personal time of the operators of the various sub-stations, although all records are considered as official property of the Southwestern Monuments and are thereby available for public use.

With respect to the relationship between the Southwestern Monuments banding work and the national project, in "Bird Banding Notes", the official report of the Biological Survey, for 1938, only four other banding stations in Arizona were listed and only one additional banding station in New Mexico. Eight species of birds are handled by practically no other banders, numbers listed being as follows:

<u>Species</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>Banded in U.S.</u>	<u>Banded by S.W.M. Personnel</u>
Flycatcher, Arizona Crested.	5	5	3
Phoebe, Say.	35	35	18
Pyrrhuloxia.	38	38	10
Thrasher, Crissal.	5*	5*	10
Towhee, Green-tailed	27	27	11
Woodpecker, Gila	13	13	3
Wren, Cactus	45	45	16
Wren, Rock	5	5	3

*Apparently an error in the records as nine Crissal Thrashers were banded at headquarters and one at Tumacacori in the fiscal year, 1938.

HEADQUARTERS STATION PROGRAM ESTABLISHED

As with the majority of research projects, bird banding at Headquarters has gone through two stages and is now entering a third. First came the rather hit-and-miss program of generalized banding with no particular objects in view other than the acquiring of knowledge by the operators regarding species identity, relative abundance, and effect, if any, of weather upon bird movement. Next the fact became apparent that the location of the station provided an opportunity for the specialized study of particular species which were abundant upon the Casa Grande National Monument where headquarters are located. Several of these species are migratory, others year around residents. Sufficient data has now been accumulated to permit a statement of specific problems dealing with definite species. Each problem has a practical solution application of either an economic or educational value which, it is believed, justifies the carrying out of a banding program. Based upon these three and one half years of preliminary work, the Headquarters Branch of Research and Information feels that it is now in a position to attempt the solution of definite and practical problems relating to bird life on the Casa Grande National Monument.

Before entering upon a discussion of local problems, the administrative aspects of a bird banding projects should be considered. Although not generally recognized, one of the primary functions of the Headquarters Naturalist Office is to administer a unified program of research and informational service throughout the 26 stations under its jurisdiction. Bird banding, as any other project undertaken by field personnel, cannot be carried on in a haphazard and happy-go-lucky manner but must be systematized and unified. Not only is this of utmost importance to assure complete and accurate records regularly submitted to headquarters, but with the continual shifting of personnel from one station to another, is essential to smooth operation. Obviously, a man transferred from one monument to another must find exactly the same system of banding records in operation at his new station. After all, Southwestern Monuments is a National Park unit with 26 ranger stations all responsible to the same headquarters. It differs from other Park units mainly in the greater number of dependent stations and the extreme distances that must be travelled in reaching or communicating with them. The three and one half years of bird banding experience at headquarters has served to develop a thoroughly workable and effective system of record keeping and has also established this system at nearly all of the monuments where banding stations have been started since that time. In addition, operation of the headquarters station has rendered the naturalist staff thoroughly familiar with procedure connected with bird banding. This familiarity has proved of utmost value in aiding field men with newly established stations. It has also proved the inherent wisdom of basing Headquarters at one of the monuments where actual field conditions are present. If bird banding is to be carried on at all among the field stations, the value of actual experience to the Headquarters Naturalist Staff should be of sufficient importance to justify continuation of bird banding at Headquarters.

OBJECTIVES OF BIRD BANDING IN SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

Much of the effectiveness of the international program of bird banding sponsored by the Biological Survey is based on the activities of the 2,000 permittees operating banding stations throughout the United States. Each station not only contributes its part to the mass of data accumulated and filed at the Washington offices of the Survey, but its individual records may suddenly become of great value in the solution of some unexpected problem. Just as no individual weather-recording station makes or breaks the Department of Agriculture's weather forecasting program, the reports of each help to build the nation-wide and ocean-wide weather maps which are of utmost importance to modern commerce. Thus through the bird-banding reports gathered from cooperating banding stations in all portions of our nation, the men of the Bureau of Biological Survey are able to keep their fingers on the pulse of bird life in our land. Perhaps an epidemic of grasshoppers, such as devastated the farmlands at the eastern foot of the Rocky Mountains during the summer of 1937 causing millions of dollars loss to farmers, may be traced to the absence of the normal multitudes of

WHY BAND BIRDS? (CONT.)

insectivorous birds in the locality during the grasshopper egg-depositing period the previous year. A repetition of the absence of birds would lead the Biological Survey to prophecy another epidemic of hoppers and to take steps to fight them.

NATION'S PROBLEMS ARE STATION'S PROBLEMS

In cooperating with the Biological Survey, the problems of the delicate adjustment of wildlife to civilization become individual problems of the stations. Diseases and parasites affecting birds may assume epidemic proportions and no man be the wiser, but the bird bander who is keenly attuned to fluctuations in the abundance or scarcity of members of the various species in his territory soon discovers that something is wrong. Specimens of dead or ill birds sent to the Biological Survey soon establish the nature and importance of the situation and necessary action may be taken to meet it. In matters of this sort, the truth of the old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is effectively displayed. Epidemics that wipe out populations of wood seed-eating or insectivorous birds are bound to be felt by farmers the following seasons. Southwestern Monuments is proud to contribute its bit, however small, to a program of such vast economic importance as that maintained by the Biological Survey.

EACH STATION HAS ITS OWN LOCAL PROBLEMS

In addition to contributing to the data amassed by the Biological Survey, each banding station is in a position to solve local problems related to bird life. In archeological monuments, a peculiar problem exists which is well illustrated by Dr. Donald Brand(10). In the excavations of Tseh So, a small house ruin in Chaco Canyon National Monument, New Mexico, all animal bones were carefully saved and later identified. Comparison of the species inhabiting the region today is, among other factors, an index to any changes in climatic conditions which may have taken place in the interim. In commenting upon his efforts at comparison, Dr. Brand states, (page 47) "The fauna of the Chaco Canyon area has been almost totally neglected by zoologists". Had bird banding been carried on at Chaco Canyon National Monument prior to the excavation of Tseh So and a check list of birds of the area been developed, the archeologists would have been provided with at least a knowledge of the avifauna of the area for comparison with that of the prehistoric period as revealed by their studies of bird bones found in the ruins.

As previously stated, several years of bird study is usually necessary before a sufficiently clear picture of bird activity in any area can be obtained to permit an understanding of the local problems. Headquarters station because of earliest establishment, is in the best position to begin work on specific problems. An outline of these will be given here as an example of what may be undertaken through bird banding at a single station.

INDIVIDUAL CONDITIONS AT HEADQUARTERS STATION

To understand the problems peculiar to Headquarters, a brief description of station surroundings is necessary. The headquarters buildings are located near the southwestern corner of Casa Grande National Monument near Coolidge, Arizona. This monument which is practically square, consists of 472½ acres of nearly level creosote bush - salt bush - mesquite desert near the center of the Gila River Valley. An important feature of the area is that it is surrounded by cultivated lands thereby forming a natural desert island in a sea of irrigated farm lands. Although so small that the natural bird life is undoubtedly influenced by the surroundings, it also encourages a concentration of the species that naturally seek the creosote-salt-mesquite association. This plant combination is one of several characteristic of the Lower Sonoran desert, hence forms a valuable location for a bird banding station.

Because of its small size and peculiar surroundings, Casa Grande National Monument offers a remarkable opportunity for bird study. If the full time of one man were available for several years, there is no doubt that interesting and valuable information could be obtained. By dividing the area into squares with sides 100 yards long and placing a bird trap at each corner of every square, a complete coverage of the monument could be obtained. Thus a very accurate study of the area could be made and the concentration of birds in different types of cover, the penetration of birds associated with cultivated lands outside of the area, and many other valuable facts governing bird activity ascertained. To any graduate ornithologist looking about for a problem upon which to base a thesis, bird study on Casa Grande National Monument should offer a most attractive prospect. Such a student would be most cordially received by Headquarters naturalists.

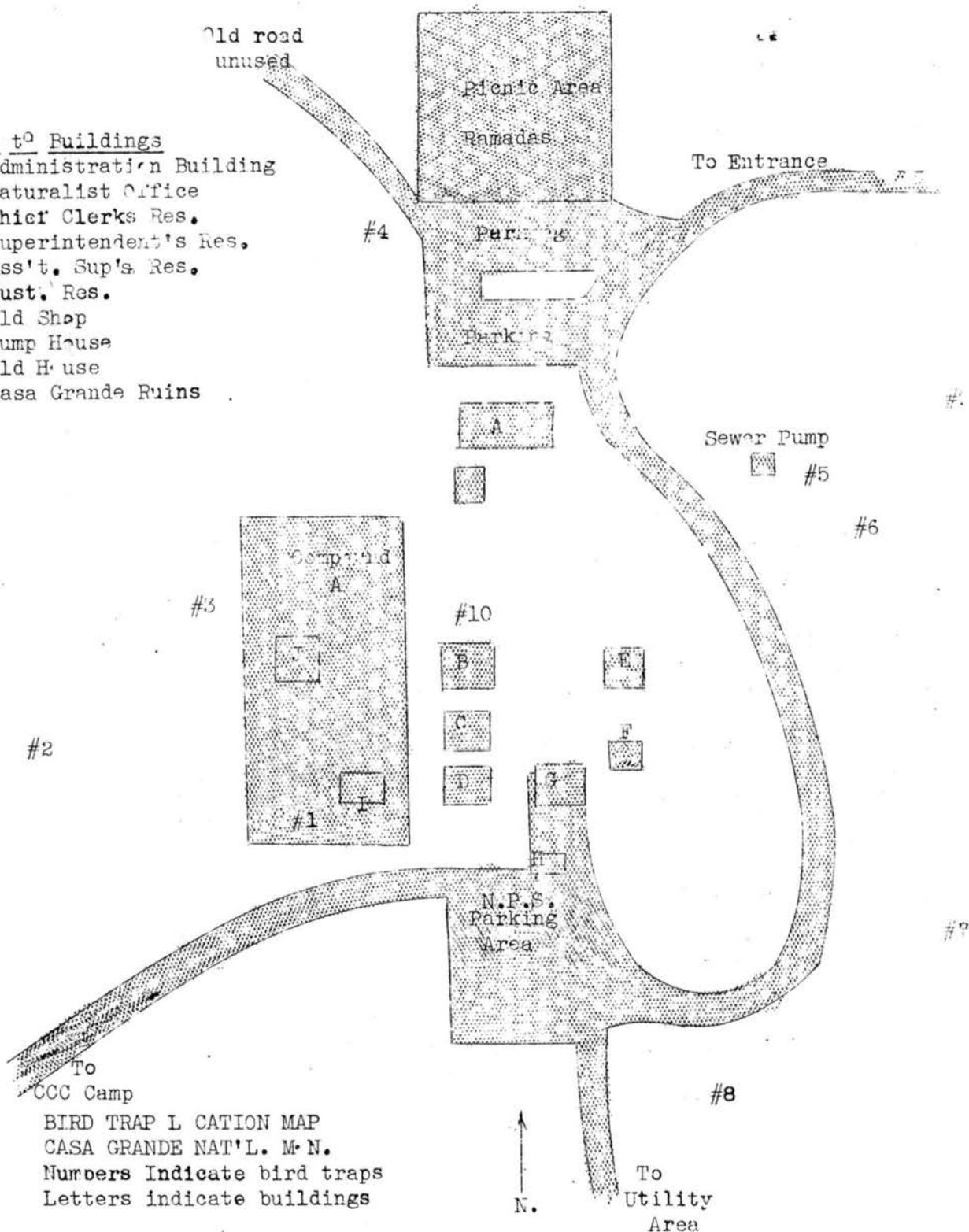
Since no personnel is available to conduct a thorough study of the birds that frequent Casa Grande National Monument, the Headquarters naturalist staff has established a number of trap sites sufficiently near the office to enable visits to the traps during off hours, and through the services of a CCC enrollee during work time. The accompanying map shows the position of these trap sites, by number, in relation to the location of Headquarters and Casa Grande Buildings.

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED AT HEADQUARTERS

The primary purpose of establishing a bird banding station at Headquarters was to familiarize the naturalists with the species of birds present on the monument. Through the bird banding program, observational activities, and the collecting work of Adrey Borrell and G.G. Philp, a rather complete check list (70 species recorded to date) of the local birds has been developed and members of the naturalist staff are familiar with the majority of species frequenting the monument. The weakness of the program lies in the fact that, this being an archeological monument, contact personnel is primarily interested in explaining the archeological features, and the biological phases suffer in consequence. At monuments

Key to Buildings

- A-Administration Building
 B-Naturalist Office
 C-Chief Clerks Res.
 D-Superintendent's Res.
 E-Ass't. Sup's Res.
 F-Cust. Res.
 G-Old Shop
 H-Pump House
 I-Old House
 J-Casa Grande Ruins



WEY BAND BIRDS? (CONT.)

where the contact personnel operates the bird banding station, enthusiasm in the work naturally finds expression in stimulating visitor interest.

A second purpose in bird banding is to amplify observational records.

A rather complete observational record file has been kept at headquarters for a number of years, but observational records show that Gambel Sparrows (Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli) on southward migration arrive at Casa Grande National Monument about the second week in October. It requires individuals identified by bands to determine whether these first arrivals from the summer nesting locations are passing through or whether they are previous residents returning to their permanent winter feeding ground. Only marked individuals divulge the fact that a Gambel Sparrow not only returns to its former wintering location but that, in the majority of cases, it settles down on the same site as the previous winter with a range limited to a few thousand square yards.

Observational records amplified by knowledge obtained from bird banding has provided the naturalist staff with considerable information regarding local bird activities. This information of course, is at the disposal of visitors to the monument and of scientific and educational institutions. Primarily set up as an information dispensing organization, the naturalist division is gratified to have information available. Occasionally it receives inquiries which it is unable to answer. During the summer of 1938, an officer of the Biological Survey made a survey of the Gila and Salt River Valleys to determine the nesting status of Western White-winged Doves (Cotopelia asiatica mearnsi). With him was a representative of the Arizona Game and Fish Commission. The men were obtaining data upon which to base the dates and length of open hunting season on white wings, and were quite disappointed at the lack of information available at Southwestern Monuments Headquarters. On another occasion, a request was received from a member of a local game protective association regarding the relative weights of immature and adult Gambel Quail (Lophortyx gambeli gambeli). In this also the naturalists were unable to give accurate data.

On Casa Grande National Monument, a very fine opportunity is afforded for a careful study of Gambel Quail. Three coveys totaling about 100 to 150 individuals inhabit the area finding there all factors necessary for year around residence. Although careful observation records have been kept, amplified by banding and color banding, no concentrated study of this species has been conducted at Casa Grande. As the chief game bird of Southern Arizona, the Gambel Quail is in need of careful study to augment the splendid work of Gossuch(8). Much could be learned at Casa Grande about the habits and activities of this species which would be of great value in the formation of conservation policies. One of the major problems awaiting solution by headquarters bird banding is that of the potential capacity of Casa Grande National Monument as a quail reservoir the overflow from which is available for sportsmen of the community.

On page 430 of this Supplement, reference is made to termites which have attacked a mesquit tree on the monument. Observations over a period of years indicate that Gila Woodpeckers (Centurus uropygialis) leave the

WHY BAND BIRDS?

monument in May and do not return until September. Inasmuch as this species is numerous on the open desert during the summer months carrying on their nesting activities among the giant Saguaro cacti, it has been assumed that the absence of Saguaro on the monument and in the cultivated areas in its vicinity may have much to do with the absence from the monument of woodpeckers and flickers (Colaptes cafer collaris) throughout the summer, a period when insect activity is at its height. Might the re-establishment on the monument of a number of mature Saguaro, thereby providing nesting sites for woodpeckers and flickers, offer a partial solution to the serious problem of the dying of mesquite trees on Casa Grande National Monument?

Another problem relating to the mesquites of Casa Grande might be attacked through accurate knowledge regarding bird activities. The monument trees are heavily infested with mistletoe (Phoradendron californicum) which, although there is some question as to its fatal effect upon the trees, undoubtedly weakens them. During the winter months, numbers of phainopeplas (Phainopepla nitens lepida) are active on the monument feeding upon the fruits of the parasite. Are the phainopeplas beneficial through their activities of consuming thousands of mistletoe fruits, or do they spread the infection as is at present believed? (9)

For 30 years or more, Great Horned Owls (Bubo virginianus pallescens) have inhabited the Casa Grande ruins. Perched on the rafters supporting the roof protecting the ruins, the large birds arouse a great deal of interest among visitors who ask innumerable questions about them. Each spring the female broods her eggs in a crude nest atop the ruin wall and, in the majority of years, two to four young are reared. In early summer the parent birds leave the ruin while the young remain throughout the summer deserting their home about the time the adults return in September. Where do the adults go in summer, and is it the same pair that returns each fall? What becomes of the young? Are we sure that the statements just made and based upon observation records are the facts in the case? Only by a careful study founded on banding records will the naturalist staff be able to answer the many questions that visitors ask about the owls. How are the contact men of Casa Grande answering these questions now; guessing, or saying, "I don't know"?

Large birds of the hawk and owl group are still considered by many people as enemies of the farmer, raiding his poultry yards and hen roosts. Pellets (regurgitated material) have been collected beneath the owl perches at the Casa Grande and sent to the Biological Survey laboratories for analysis. In all cases the reports show that the Casa Grande owls subsist on small local rodents, particularly rabbits, and mice. The naturalist staff feels safe in saying that the Casa Grande owls are an aid rather than an enemy to local farmers, but pellets must be collected consistently over a period of time to definitely prove the statement.

Another opportunity for bird study, the results of which might have considerable economic value, is provided by the hordes of Western Mourning Doves (Zenaidura macroura macroura) which inhabit the monument. These game birds, which are widely hunted throughout the western United States,

WHY BAND BIRDS? (CONT.)

are especially numerous on Casa Grande National Monument during the winter months, while some remain to rear their broods during the summer. Studies by the Biological Survey in relation to waterfowl have spotlighted the value of knowledge regarding resting and wintering grounds of these migrants. It is logical to assume that the same value pertains to knowledge of winter activities, food, and habits of other migratory game birds. So few migratory birds winter within the United States that such areas as south Arizona, which are wintering grounds for many species, are of especial value for winter studies. Another problem in relation to mourning doves is the excessively high mortality rate of nestlings which was very apparent during the summer of 1938 on Casa Grande National Monument.

All national parks and monuments are preserves from which exotics, both plant and animal, are excluded by law. Surrounded as it is by highly developed agricultural lands, the encroachment of exotic plants upon the Casa Grande National Monument offers something of a hazard. Fortunately, the majority of such plants require much more moisture than nature provides in southern Arizona so that natural arid conditions of the monument probably act as an effective barrier. Although many angles of this problem remain to be considered, there seems a decided possibility that Casa Grande National Monument offers opportunity for study in regard to the dissemination of plants by birds.

Although presenting no practical economic problems now recognized as such, House Finches (Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis), Gambel Sparrows (Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli), and Cactus Wrens (Salicodytes brunnicapillus) all offer interesting possibilities for exhaustive study based upon bird banding at Headquarters. The first two are migrants while the last is a resident species. Very little information on these birds is available in ornithological literature as almost no scientific work has been done on them. In fact, incomplete as it is, the mass of information accumulated by headquarters bird banders during the past three and one half years apparently constitutes the most comprehensive study of Gambel Sparrows yet attempted by anyone. With the paper being compiled by John E. Fast, the record of Gambel Sparrows comprises the major project of the headquarters bird banding program to date. Other valuable contributions of headquarters bird study, as previously mentioned in this discussion, have to do with food habits of horned owls, knowledge of local birds and of bird banding procedure acquired by the members of the naturalist staff, and a recognition of specific economic problems which continued bird banding activities on Casa Grande National Monument should help to solve.

WEAKNESSES OF HEADQUARTERS BIRD BANDING PROGRAM

Unless the cooperation of some scientific or educational institution provides adequate personnel to carry on a thorough bird banding program at Casa Grande National Monument, headquarters activities along these lines must of necessity be limited by the small amount of time available. So many other matters of much greater importance require the attention of the naturalist staff that bird banding must be considered as a spare time

WHY BAND BIRDS? (CONT.)

project. From the information value standpoint, assumption of the banding responsibility by the Headquarters naturalists has tended to divert the interest of the monument's contact personnel. Although all of the material accumulated is on file in the naturalist office, it is receiving scant attention from the public visiting Casa Grande National Monument. Were it possible for some of the time of the Casa Grande contact men to be made available for cooperating in the bird banding project, considerable more headway could be made and at the same time the Casa Grande personnel would be stimulated through a growing interest and knowledge in the work and they would be in a much better position to answer questions about birds of their monument put to them by visitors. Thus the two major weakness of the headquarters bird banding project might be partially overcome by the same procedure.

SUMMARY

During the three and one half years that a bird banding program on Casa Grande National Monument has been carried on by the naturalist staff, some rather interesting and worth while facts have been brought to light. Most valuable of these have been data obtained on Gambel Quail, Gambel Sparrows, and Great Horned Owls. Light has been thrown on several problems which are believed worthy of attack, and much practical information regarding local birds and bird banding procedure has been obtained. This has proved of considerable administrative value in instructing field men who have established bird banding stations at their respective monuments. Several suggested improvements of the system in effect have been devised, among which the proposal that Casa Grande personnel cooperate actively in the program appears most practicable. En toto, the Headquarters naturalist staff feel that the program of bird banding has been reasonably successful and that the mass of accumulated data is of value only so far as additional material may be added as time goes on. Because of the proven worth of the program and because of the recognition of definite problems whose solution should prove of economic, scientific, and educational value, it is felt that a continuation of this bird banding program is fully justifiable even at the expense of a small amount of official government time.

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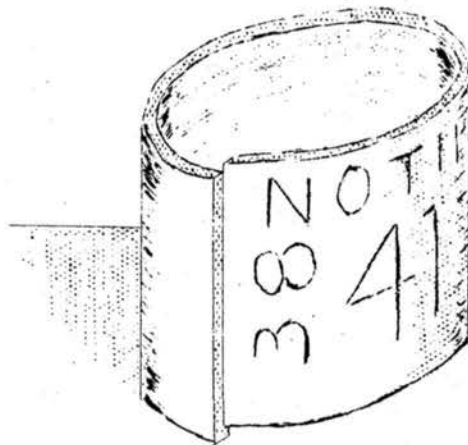
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*****SWM*****



LONG AFTER AUDUBON

By Cornelia Otis Skinner

From The "New Yorker", by permission of the Editors.

Note: The following article is reprinted from the "New Yorker" at the request of Park Ranger David Jones -- Ed.

I am the victim of intermittent attacks of ambition to patch up a faulty education. My ardor seldom lasts beyond the stage of purchasing a number of books on the passing enthusiasm, glancing over their contents, then putting them away with a vague promise to my inner man (who must be a complete sissy) someday to tackle the subject in earnest. The latest spell of intellectual thirst started when a friend who was sitting on my porch suddenly exclaimed, "Why, I never realized you had pipits!"

It is definitely disturbing all at once to be told you have pipits. For an uncomfortable moment I wondered if I had suddenly broken out in a rash, but my friend's next remark--"Hear him? He's in that bush"--brought the realization that her excitement was all about a bird.

"Oh yes," I said. "We have flocks of them." If she was going to show off, I could too.

"But they don't go in flocks!" My friend can be terribly annoying.

"They do here," I said, then added lamely, "This is a sort of bird sanctuary."

"How fascinating!" she cooed (people who go in for fowls of the air after a while begin to sound like them).

"Just what species do you get?"

If she had pointed her finger at me and yelled "Bird--one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight!" I couldn't have felt more panic-stricken.

"Well, robins," I said, but apparently this didn't satisfy her, so I went on, "Also sea gulls and hummingbirds and an occasional eagle. And now how about an Old-Fashioned?"

My friend departed in haste, but she had succeeded in infecting me. The season of migration was beginning and the study of ornithology seemed not only imperative but rather becoming, so I rushed to my bookshelves to look for a bird book. The only one I could find lurked in a section of childhood leftovers between a trot for Cicero and "The Automobile Girls in the Berkshires." It was a limp-leather number, about the size of a short-hand pad, and bore on the flyleaf my signature and some cryptic initials in arrow-pierced hearts. For further ornamentation "Yale rah-rah!" was scrawled in blue pencil, and below that, doubtless because the other end of the pencil was red, was a restrained "Harvard, rah!"

This booklet, which has one of those mortifying titles like "First Steps in Bird Lore," lists some fifty varieties of our winged neighbors. The illustrations, reproduced by an antiquated process of lithography in which the colors fail signally to get together, look a good deal like decalcomanias that have skidded. The head of the goldfinch is dun-colored, surrounded by a tender halo; the purple of the grosbeak's bill looks like

LONG AFTER AUDUBON (CONT.)

a plum he's about to devour; and the scarlet dab that should distinguish the red-winged blackbird might be an overhanging traffic light. As a further drawback, a number of pages were ripped loose in, presumably, some forgotten fit of rage and now flutter in all directions whenever the volume is opened.

This little manual seemed hardly adequate, so I consulted my bookseller, who assured me he had just what I needed. What I needed turned out to be a volume which has the general dimensions of the Manhattan telephone book and the weight of an anvil. It can't possibly be handled casually--propped against the toaster at breakfast or supported by your stomach in bed. What it really requires is a pulpit or a bronze lectern. Once or twice, in scientific fervor, I lugged it outdoors only to find that after I had manipulated its massive pages and dropped it in a series of dull crashes, my feathered friends made hysterically for the next county.

The only way to look up a bird is to go and stare at it until your eyes get out of focus, then rush indoors picturing it over and over to yourself and try to find something in the book that remotely resembles it. The chances are that after you think you've made your mind up and are feeling pretty smug about it, the thing listed in the book turns out to be an inhabitant of Arizona or Manitoba. What it's doing on Long Island only God and Audubon know.

The technique of looking up birds must be as specialized and esoteric as that of understanding hallmarks on silver. To begin with, you have to memorize in a flash, and if you think memorizing a bird is easy you'd better consult a psychiatrist. What's more, birds are utterly devoid of any spirit of cooperation and refuse to stand still and be memorized. Then, in looking up a bird, you have to guess what category he belongs in and to decide whether he's a warbler, a flycatcher, a marsh dweller, or a totipalmate swimmer. If you can do all that, you probably know what the bird is anyway. How is the novice to tell? Warblers aren't always warbling, flycatchers are seldom catching flies, marsh dwellers may be a long way from home, and as for those other things, I don't even let myself think what they might be up to.

There is an exasperating creature I've been trying for weeks to identify, and it looks as if, in order to make any headway with him, I'll have to follow him south. All I can determine is that he (or possibly she--heaven knows I'm not that far!) is smallish and of a color you call olive only because it isn't any color at all. He flits about in thick foliage and his note resembles the squeak of a shoe. The chances are he's either a red-eyed vireo, a pine siskin (immature), or a *Spitzella passerina passerina* (the double name, like Corona Corona, doubtless indicates a superior variety). The detailed descriptions are absorbing but don't get you anywhere. One of the above species, for instance, is distinguished by a marking "dull whitish on the lower eyelids." All I can say is any bird which will keep still long enough to let you investigate its lower eyelid is too silly to bother with.

Another means of identification is the detailed description of song. This is bewildering. The written equivalent of musical expression may be quite clear to the expert, but to the novice who can recognize only the more

LONG AFTER AUDUBON (CONT.)

obvious notes, such as those of the crow and the bobwhite, it's hardly adequate. We are told, for instance, that one little codger is easily discovered by his cheery "Tra-ree-rah, ree-rah-ree," another goes "Dzwco, dzwco, 'dzwetsee," and yet another says "Chink" while flying and "Chunk" when feeding, which seems fair enough. The sorts that go in for catch-words like "Eat, Potter, eat" or "Sow wheat, Peverly, Peverly" I find difficult, owing either to my lack of perception or to the faulty diction of the Long Island varieties.

Anyway, even the best authorities disagree about birdcalls. In the case of olive-sided flycatcher, Thoreau thinks it says "Till, till, till," while someone else describes the sound as "Fip-pui-shee," and a gold miner claims it's "Three cheers" (this may have been on a Saturday night). I am constantly hearing a call that sounds shockingly like "bitch-it-up, bitch-it-up, bitch-it-up," but I don't find this listed. Instead, I learn that the song of the white-throated sparrow can best be approximated if "play d with a very excited effect on the D-string of a fine violin." I don't know Heifetz well enough to ask him to do this for me. One amazing outburst of gladness is the voice of the yellow-breasted chat, which goes (and I'm not making this up) "Crr-rwhrr-that's it, chee, quack, cluckyet, yet-now, hit it, er-rrwhn, caw, caw-cut, tea-boy, who-who-now-now." The book doesn't state whether or not at the end of all this the chat falls in a dead faint.

A further handicap is the number of fascinating distractions that lure you far afield from what you're looking up. Start searching for some ordinary local variety of sparrow and on the way you'll come across such fabulous creatures as the tufted puffin, the ancient murrelet, and something that apparently doesn't get a break, being known as a least auklet. These last congregate in the Loring Strait, where "they are very playful and chase each other in great good will." Well, well! Oh yes, another item of valuable information is that they feed on sea fleas. Then there is something Lewis Carroll might have invented, called an oyster catcher, and besides the whippoorwill there seems to be a poorwill, both of which come under the distressing heading of "goatsucker."

If only the people who write about birds were not so blessed with the keep-smiling spirit! Somehow, to learn that the nuthatch is the "small boy of the feathered world," or that the chipping sparrow is a "contented, modest little bird who tries hard to believe in the goodness of human nature even though he meets with but little encouragement," puts one off ornithology. Maybe, though, that's just an excuse for shelving my latest intellectual quest in my usual fashion. As a matter of fact, I have recently read an interesting article on Sumerian art.

*****S/I*****

GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON CAPULIN MOUNTAIN

By C. K. Gould
Regional Geologist, Santa Fe, N.M.

In my first report on Capulin Mountain National Monument, prepared from an inspection made August 28, 1936, I presented rather fully the essential geological data of the monument. Other geological reports have been prepared by Wegmann* and Vandiver. To these reference is made.

On July 30 and 31, 1937, I again visited Capulin Mountain and made three round trips over the two-mile road to the parking area usually spoken of as the Turn Around. The particular object of this inspection was to study conditions along the road which encircles the mountain.

Capulin Mountain, 8215 feet above sea level and 1,500 feet above the plain, is a very fine example of a cinder cone. The materials ejected from the volcano at the time of its eruption were chiefly ashes, cinders, and fragments of other dry or non-molten material. In this respect, Capulin differs from Sierra Grande, Mt. Dora, and most other extinct volcanic peaks in this part of New Mexico which are lava cones. The latter were formed of hot, molten lava which flowed down the slopes in streams much like the volcanoes of Hawaii today. This molten lava, on cooling, forms a hard, black rock, known as basalt, such as now appears on Sierra Grande, and the numerous mesas, large and small, in this region.

There is a relatively small amount of hard basalt on Capulin, but the greater part of the rock is loose, unconsolidated ash and cinder material. The prevailing colors of this rock are black and red, with smaller amounts of yellow, brown, green, and buff.

This relatively loose ashy material tends to roll downhill. The forces of gravity are constantly at work and the profile of the mountain has assumed the angle of repose, which is between 25 and 30 degrees from the horizontal. This is much the same as a pile of ashes or sand, and much steeper than that of Sierra Grande and other volcanoes formed of hot molten lava.

A two-mile road with a six percent grade spirals up the mountain ending in the Turn Around at the lowest point of the crater rim, where cars are parked. From this point a trail one mile long circles the rim of the crater. Another trail leads into the crater.

When the road was dug out of the side of the mountain, the angle of repose established by gravity was disturbed, and Nature is now at work restoring the original slope. Fragments of rock break loose and roll down the mountain side, and loose cinders slide down and come to rest in the road. Under usual conditions this can be taken care of by the ordinary horse-drawn road grader, augmented with pick and shovel work. The road is usually kept in first-class shape.

* The Supplement, February 1936, pps. 122-8.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON CAPULIN MOUNTAIN (CONT.)

During the past few months there have been unusually heavy rains on Capulin Mountain. On July 27, a rain occurred which caused considerable material from the upper slope to slide into the road, and also washed small gullies in the lower bank. The road has remained passable, however, and scores of cars make the trip daily. Custodian Farr estimates that two weeks time will be necessary, with two men and a team, to put the road in good shape. He plans to start on the work at once if funds are available.

The matter of a proper treatment of the slides on this road has been discussed several times. It is generally agreed that the best solution is a retaining wall along the upper side of the road for a considerable part of the distance. I was told by Custodian Farr that Engineer Clark and Geologist Vandiver, who recently spent some time on the monument, recommended that 4,000 feet of wall be constructed to a height of four to six feet. The theory is that such a wall will catch the sliding debris and tend to restore the angle of repose.

I understand that an allotment of \$20,000 has been requested for the construction of such a wall. Doubtless this amount of money, if available, could be profitably expended on the Capulin road, and if this amount of work can be done, it would have my concurrence. However, I believe that a much smaller sum will be sufficient for present needs.

It is my judgment that \$1,000 spent in constructing walls and drainage at critical points will solve the present problem. There will, of course, be a constant maintenance required, but Custodian Farr understands the situation and can be depended upon to keep the road in shape. If, at a later date, a larger sum of money is available, it can be profitably employed.

Capulin is becoming increasingly popular. Its location on the main highway from Texas to Colorado renders it easily accessible to the tourist. Scores of cars drive two miles uphill, to the Turn Around daily. From this point many persons make the rim trail hike of one mile, circling the crater. A magnificent view is seen from this trail. Other persons descend 250 feet to the bottom of the crater. The best estimate made by Custodian Farr is that 21,000 people visited the monument last year. (30,200 visitors in travel year 1938 - Ed.)

(The original of this report, with illustrations, is available at the Southwestern Monument Loan Library, Coolidge, Arizona -- Ed.)



RUMINATIONS AND REVERBERATIONS

RUMINATIONS

By The Boss

On Being Wrong

Once in a while, here in the office, the argument comes up as to whether or not anyone ever reads our monthly report. We don't mean from cover to cover for, in part, we make use of the report to simply file some statistics and other matter which we want to keep handy for months or years; but we mean in general, do people read the report? Well, I discovered a method of finding out.

Just write something in it which isn't true and, before you think the report has a chance to cross two states in the mail, you will begin getting corrections! I know because I have done it. Just a couple of months ago I wrote something about the possibility of burning the top off a couple of mountains in the Saguaro National Monument which intimated that we didn't have enough funds to wad a shotgun to say nothing of protecting that forest. "Boy on a wagon," as Dick Grigsby used to say did I get an answer? First the Regional Head, then a technician up there, then Johnnie Coffman's boys, and so on up the line. All calling attention to the fact that we had some funds over in the P.F.V. appropriation, and what for were we talking about being broke?

What's more, it was a fact! I was dead wrong, which in itself is not such a surprising thing, for I often find myself on the wrong side of an argument when the evidence is all in, and do an about face and try to look as if I had been on the right side all the time, just like any other dub; you know how it is. The thing that struck me hardest about all this was that we could possibly have several hundred dollars that I could forget about. That is a far cry indeed from the old days of vest pocket appropriations when we knew to a split nickle at all times how much money we had, and knew that only a miracle could get us through the fiscal year on it. Since then appropriations and bookkeeping have become much more complex and it keeps a man on his toes to keep up with his various allotments.

My apologies to the boys and I hope this will set the record straight.

On Plans

I hope Doc. doesn't find out I broke training on him last night and sat up until about eleven o'clock in a little six-handed argument on Public Works plans; he might not like it.

Anyway, it was a great session and some of it has been running through my mind today, straws showing where the wind lies, you might say.

There was, for instance, that fine argument we had about how much glass to use in a house.

The southwestern Indian, after about a thousand years of experimentation, settled on a little window and a fair sized door in his room and thus got his ventilation by leaving both open, and got enough light to do the

RUMINATIONS & REVERBERATIONS (CONT.)

eye work he had to do inside the house.

We might warn the newcomer to the Southwest not to go into the Indian's house and cry about its lack of fenestration. If he will stick around until the middle of the next summer, he will be glad to retire from the intense heat and blinding glare of the desert sun to the cool, dark interior of the Indian's house and may then realize that the Indian has hit upon a pretty good solution of one of his problems.

Now comes, in this sheaf of plans, the plan of a house which is to be tucked up under a rock ledge and is going to look out to the northeast on a couple of thousand square miles of special scenery, made by the Lord, Himself, and the colors have never faded.

This plan has the whole side of the living room, which faces in that direction, made of glass. Shall we leave it or ask for a change? Every man around that little table knew that view and loved it. Every man approved the glass wall in an otherwise so-called "Santa Fe" type house. Looking back on it now, from the viewpoint of the cold gray dawn of the morning after, I wonder if we are right?

Ever since I heard some one else say it, I have held that it would be wrong to build a home on the rim of the Grand Canyon; it would become an overpowering view and might warp the spirit or nerves of one who lived with such a view constantly in his eye. The Painted Desert view is almost as big in a different way; so big that I am beginning to doubt the advisability of trying to bring it into the living room and put it in somebody's lap.

Indians, who have lived in the country for more than a thousand years, evolved the method of going out in front of the house to make baskets, stone axes, bone awls; to weave cloth, or just loaf and talk. When they had enough of this, they retired to the house for peace and rest. Maybe we had better save the living room for that purpose too and go out on the terrace, or portal, or porch when we feel the need of the great space and the wonderful colors we know are awaiting us.

Next we went around this house plan and found a whole side of the house which had no view because there was a young cliff in the foreground shutting off the view in that direction; yet here again we had the whole side of the house designed as a wall of glass. In this case, we had two glass-walled bed rooms and a glass-walled bath room!

After the sound and the fury died down, the supporting architect had swapped his transparent glass wall for a translucent glass brick one and was still meeting objections from some of the conservatives who, while they might admit they were handsome fellows, stuck at a glass-walled bath room even though the wall might be only translucent.

On Lay-outs

Another interesting angle was brought up by this group of new plans. It was a belief that we should scatter our development as against the old

RUMINATIONS & REVERBERATIONS (CONT.)

idea that we should concentrate it.

Remember now, I am a monument man, dyed-in-the-wool, and I cannot look at this problem nor talk of it from a park standpoint; I can only talk of it from the standpoint of the 26 stations we operate.

From our standpoint, then, there is often objection to scattering the development. First; it is not economical of personnel nor of time. If you put your utility area a thousand feet from your administrative building on a one-man station, your man cannot work in peace of mind at the utility area for fear visitors may be coming and going at the administrative area without his knowledge. Yet you don't want him sitting around in his administrative building waiting for visitors who will not come that morning, while there is work waiting for him over at the equipment shed.

If you say you will put the two in sight of each other but still develop them as separate units, my reply is that in many of our sparsely wooded stations, where you cannot hide a goat and much less can you hide a group of houses, the scattered effect of two or three separated houses or groups of houses is not very pleasing to a visitor.

Does this matter of separation of the utilities hark back to the days when a barn close to the house brought too many flies and too much odor? And are we still putting the barn at some distance from the house after the barn has become a garage with neither flies nor odor? Do we tuck utility areas very carefully out of sight because we are ashamed of them? Or are we trying to fool the visitor into believing that we do not use road machinery, trucks and other such equipment?

After all, and this may startle you as much as it did me when I figured it out, a tractor or a power grader is just as beautiful as a blue ribbon bull dog. They are all three power incarnate, they are built on good clean lines and they do superbly the work they were designed to do. Why make so much fuss about hiding them away?

From the philosophical standpoint, what is the objection to grouping the structures at a monument into the fewest groups possible? Why not let the visitor see that we are well equipped in men, machinery, and buildings to take care of his property and then let him forget it all as he enjoys the monument which he came to visit? He doesn't believe the dwarfs or pixies take care of the roads or keep the equipment running, so I can't see why he should be shocked to find that we have all the proper utility, residential, and administrative structures to administer the area.

From the administrative standpoint, I need only point to the Navajo country, where several of these new structures will be erected, and ask you to study the development of the Indian trading post. You don't find the house here, the store a couple of blocks over there, the corrals a quarter of a mile around the corner and so on. You find them all in a pretty compact group, administrative, residential, utility areas, in one general group where the administrators have things under their hand and can handle their duties with the least expenditure of time and labor.

Are we sure we are right to throw this result of a century of evolution over the fence in order to get room to start a scattered type of

REFLECTIONS & REVERBERATIONS (CONT.)

construction which, in a century, did not evolve naturally?

I wonder.

My plea is to the Branch of Plans and Design, and I ask them to remember the poor fellows who will have to live with our mistakes for the next 20 or 30 years. I am aware that too much convenience might lead to an unsightly landscape; please remember, on the other hand that too much landscaping sometimes leads to 20 years of inconvenience. Somewhere in between we may find the proper solution of the problem.

*****SWM*****

REVERBERATIONS

BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN COMMENT:

By Harvey Cornell,
regional landscape architect.

In response to "Reflections", by The Boss, I wish to offer the following views as my humble contribution toward solving the development problems of Southwestern Monuments.

It is rather a coincidence that I had already made a notation, to be forwarded to The Boss, in which the Branch of Plans and Design was to express its appreciation of the Monthly Reports of Southwestern Monuments. We like the style of these reports and the information they contain.

With respect to the proposed residence for Lupatli, the introduction, by the architect, of a rather spacious treatment of glass, reflected a rather commendable up-to-date tendency to "brighten up" the interior of the residence. We are certain the future occupants will appreciate the fact that the design has recognized recent trends toward improved living conditions. In this connection, the architect has stated -- "The general trend in up-to-date (not Modern) design is toward greater use of glass and open spaces." However, the completed final plans will, of course, be subject to changes upon further review by Southwestern Monuments.

There was one statement by The Boss in connection with the paragraph on "Layouts" I can not concur in, namely: "It was a belief that we (Branch of Plans and Design) should scatter our development, as against the old idea that we should concentrate it." It is not the intention of the BOP&D to foster "scattered" development under any circumstances.

The primary factors, as I see it, affecting the layout of buildings within a monument are: 1, Administrative control; 2, Influence of site -- natural character, restriction of area, and; 3, Future expansion beyond definite current needs.

The problem of administrative control must receive first consideration, responsibility for the final decisions to rest with Southwestern Monuments, the number and duties of employees being the principal factor.

With respect to the influence of site, no two sites are identical. Differences in topography, space limitations, and existing vegetation lead to different solutions. At Walnut Canyon the headquarters building occupies the center of the stage. To further dominate the limited site with

BRANCH OF PLANS & DESIGN COMMENT (CONT.)

residence and utility structures would be sacrilege. Therefore, as a compact group the service buildings are slightly detached and effectively screened by existing tree growth.

At Montezuma Castle, the layout is quite similar, the residence and utility area being quite distinctly separate from the headquarters area for obvious reasons. At Tonto, an extremely limited development might permit the compact grouping of all structures. At White Sands, the impressive and rather extensive development is justified as a single group. There is no conflict between the buildings and the "Sands" some distance away.

Just the opposite occurs at Carlsbad Caverns where the original conception (architecturally sound) is bound to ~~decay~~, through rapid expansion, the significance of the cavern entrance, because the two are in direct conflict.

At Wupatki, the ruins will form its own picture, the headquarters development not too dominant an accessory, and justly so. If future expansion must eventually go beyond the one-man control the resultant development on the limited site may completely dominate the ruins. Can one be certain that Wupatki will not eventually shelter all maintenance equipment for the proposed Loop Road? I do not believe two groups of buildings will appear scattered--one being considerably less conspicuous than the other.

This single grouping of buildings is difficult from another angle. We are dealing with two separate and distinct functions; one, public contact (the front yard), the other, private service (the back yard). And I do not believe John Public is very much interested in the latter. Furthermore, conspicuously located service buildings excite the architect to unnecessary extremes in design and cost. And isn't it true that an employee's residence, to be thoroughly livable, must show that it is occupied inside and out, almost to the point of untidiness?

In conclusion, I should say that extremely limited development would justify a single structure or grouping of structures. Where present and future development may go beyond this point, public contact buildings should be given first consideration.

