

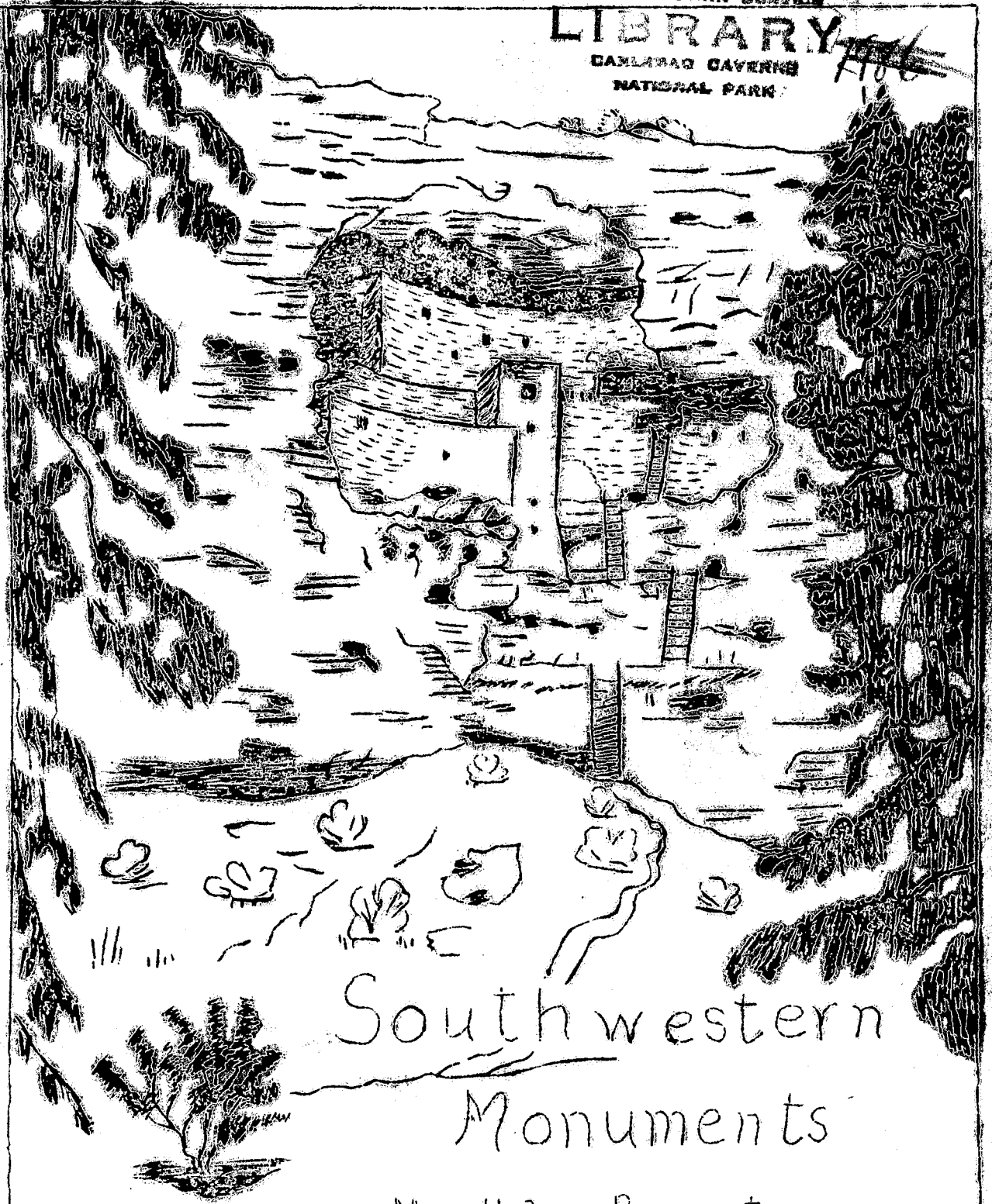
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Southwestern Monuments

Monthly Report

Montezuma Castle

December 1932
W. Julian

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DECEMBER--1932

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THE SUPPLEMENT containing personal items, news, acknowledgments, comments, and "SHOP TALK" follows the regular report. Supplement pages numbered A,B,C, etc.

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

January 1, 1935.

Dear Mr. Director:

Reports of December 1932 activities in Southwestern Monuments follow:

Activities of the Park Naturalist: By Rob't. H. Rose.

One of the most important events in educational activities for the month was the conference on December 15th with Dr. Cook, Chief Bionomist, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Mr. Mooseberg of the local Department of Agriculture Experiment Station at Sacaton in regard to the disposition of an archeological collection now housed at Sacaton.

About a year ago, it seems, Mr. Mooseberg visited the Casa Grande at which time he told us of excavations he had done near there. Early last Autumn Mr. Mooseberg again visited us and explained more fully the nature of the pottery and artifacts obtained in the excavations and expressed an interest in seeing the collection placed on exhibit, possibly at Casa Grande National Monument, where it would be enjoyed by large numbers of appreciative visitors. In September Custodian Palmer and the writer visited Mr. Mooseberg at the Experiment Station. We were delighted and somewhat surprised to find a comprehensive collection of pottery and artifacts carefully catalogued and accompanied by systematically entered field notes. The fine field notes firmly established the scientific value of the collection. The whole assemblage, it was noted, had been taken from a pure Red-on-Puff site there being none of the later introduced Casa Grande Polychrome intermixed. A number of fine cremation burials were among the exhibit.

Dr. Cook expressed a desire to keep the collection at the local Experiment Station for the time being. This would give him time to confer with Smithsonian Institution authorities and others on the possibilities of publishing on the collection. He was interested in seeing Mr. Mooseberg receive proper recognition for his work. It seemed lost in Dr. Cook's mind to investigate the possibilities of scientific publication on the collection before moving it from its present quarters.

Dr. Cook was greatly impressed with our outline of good reasons why archeological collections should be left in proximity to where excavated especially where it is possible to display such collections where 25,000 to 40,000 interested visitors can see them every year. He is interested, I believe, in seeing us

eventually have this collection. In the collection we would have a complete assemblage of material from one site mainly. This would be of interest in showing visitors the quantity, quality and types of material present in a given site.

The conference might be summarized under the following points:

1. Whether or not the material is published upon, Dr. Cook and Mr. Mooseberg seem to be favorable to our having the collection.
2. Publication on the material in a reputable scientific journal would greatly increase the value of the assemblage to us. Such publication would also give Mr. Mooseberg credit for his praiseworthy work in collecting and taking field notes.
3. Dr. Cook would like for the collection to remain at Sacaton until the matter of possible publication is thoroughly investigated.
4. Dr. Cook and Mr. Mooseberg would like to see the collection displayed as an assemblage rather than have it distributed over the entire museum mixed with our present material. I think accepting the material if, and when, formally offered, with this condition imposed would not be inconvenient to us. In fact I think we would do very well indeed to have such collection displayed as a unit.

Our present museum space would be crowded somewhat with the addition of this material. Future development calls for an addition to our present museum space. Such increase in space could be strongly justified even now. Such overcrowding as would result in displaying the Mooseberg collection would be temporary.

The writer neglected to emphasize the fact that whatever scientific institution accepts the material for publication, Mr. Mooseberg alone should be the one to organize the material and arrange it for publication. In other words, it seems to me that it would be a mistake to try to have some outside archeologist come in and try to work over Mr. Mooseberg's notes and do the publication on the material. Nobody can write up a subject like the actual person who has done the systematic shoveling, classifying and arranging of the material.

At least three days of each week it is necessary to do guide work rather constantly. Thus I am on this duty approximately half of the time.

The first seven days of December I worked constantly on getting out the November report. The office force was badly crippled during this time by illness.

December 12th and 13th were spent giving the library a thorough going over. Books and pamphlets were all classified into groups.

Following is a summary of miscellaneous contacts made during the past month:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Coolidge Boy Scouts	75	"Prehistoric Indians" Illustrated.
Gilbert Ariz. High S.	-200-	"Around the National Parks and Monuments".
Casa Grande Community Gathering	-----150-----	"Around the Parks and Monuments"

On Jan 3rd an illustrated talk on the national parks and monuments, emphasizing those in Arizona, was given before the Casa Grande Rotary Club, attendance about 20. The group evinced great interest and felt such program would be of great interest to an assemblage of all of the schools there. Such meeting is being arranged.

INDIVIDUAL MONUMENTS

Aztec Ruins National Monument:

The following report, dated December 27th, comes from Mr. Faris: "Dear Boss:- I regret very much to report the loss of one of our loyal friends, J.W. Dial. Several of our men knew Jim and we always found him willing to be of assistance to us wherever he could. He passed away December 23rd in a Durango hospital after a very short illness. We will miss him very much but are glad we had him for the time we did. . .

The weather man has recently been making up for lost time. We were sure hit hard about the 12th. For awhile it seemed it couldn't clear up and be nice. However, it did finally clear for a day or two only to have the thermometer register 15 below zero night before last and 8 below last night. It is now cloudy which probably means more snow. We were lucky to have all work finished up on the day before the snow and were all ready for it.

For some time the sewer line has been causing us some trouble. You and the engineers will recall the condition that existed. The soil would not absorb as it should. So bad was the trouble that ~~something had to be done~~ something had to be done. In view of limited funds we dug a hole approximately 4 by 10 by 4 feet approximately and upon striking sand and rock in the little arroyo bed we boxed the pit with 2"x12" 's , connecting the line with the pit. The excavation we filled with boulders and covered with 2" by 12" and some dirt. Upon draining the pipe some 4 or 5 barrels of sewage came from it. We are hopeful that the problem is solved. It should be for the bottom of the pit and for some distance on the sides the material is sand and some boulders almost entirely. The heavy snow and cold spell followed immediately and no bad effects have yet occurred. Weather did stop visitors.

During December we had 146 visitors. Dorothy and I combined combined pleasure with a Park Service trip we have been wanting to take for years and on Dec. 5th we headed for Zuni Pueblo to witness the Shalako Dance. E.Z. Vogt invited us over but since Dorothy has an uncle at Zuni we spent the night there. We both enjoyed the dance greatly and could almost visualize similar dances in progress in our pueblo at Aztec.

The next morning we went out to Ramah and located Mr. Vogt who accompanied us to El Morro. We spent several hours for the trip and enjoyed every minute of it. Mr. Vogt not only made the monument itself most interesting but also the trip to and from the Rock. Somehow I had a wrong mental picture of El Morro and was certainly glad to get it straightened out. A late dinner at the Vogt's was most enjoyable and we regretted very much having to push on to Gallup where we spent the night.

Leaving early the next morning we headed for de Chelly via Canabie and Chinle. We had looked forward to the drive and arrived ~~at Chinle~~ Chinle about 11:00 A.M. At Garcia's Trading Post we were informed that it was impossible to drive up Canyon de Chelly. We did, however, locate the point on the rim where one sees the White House and since Garcia mentioned a trail, I found one and started down. Dorothy failed me on the descent but after wearing down both teeth and toenail I managed to get over to the ruin and spend about an hour going over it as best I could without a guide. It is said that "you can always get into things easily but it isn't always so easy to get out. Little did I appreciate the truth in that statement until attempting to get out of de Chelly. While you could hardly call it easy to get into, it was most difficult to get out. Had I not gotten into a position several times where I couldn't backtrack down, I sincerely believe I would have walked back to Chinle via Canyon de Chelly. Finally, however, I managed to reach the top taking the first deep breath since leaving the bottom. I now feel qualified to ask for a transfer to Alaska's Mt. McKinley. Cozy doubted very much my finding and making the trail and stated even local people very seldom find the trail without a guide.

It was impossible to reach del Muertoso we left Cozy's about three o'clock taking a most beautiful drive via Lukachukai and Shiprock. This would be a most beautiful approach road to a fine monument. We arrived home about 7:00 P.M. after three hard, enjoyable days.

By the way, the cold spell caused us trouble in the hollow logs in the garage. Evidently the logs filled with water, then the water froze splitting the log since both logs now leak on the inside. We have a 15-year guarantee on the roof and I wonder if you will approve my taking this matter up with the Johns-Manville people?

Recently the Aztec Ruins received the 2 beautiful mirrors which are for the Comfort Station.

We enjoyed a Merry Christmas and are looking forward to 1933. The year may not be a banner one from the standpoint of visitors but should it be, we will be able to handle the situation.

With all good wishes to all of you in which the Mrs. joins me, I am Cordially, Johnwill Faris".

Capulin Mountain National Monument:- The following communication under date of December 26th comes from Mr. Farr: He writes:

"I have the following report to make for December 1932.

There have been about a half dozen light snows with extremely cold weather for the month. On the 24th a light snow fell that Dear Old Santa Claus might get here via sleigh.

"Travel to the top of the Old Volcano has been limited to approximately fifty souls this month on account of severe weather. However, the road is in very good condition and has been open (not snowed under) all winter thus far. New windows and new doors have been placed in the little cabin in the monument and I note that it has been occupied considerably since the cold weather began.

"This has been a wonderfully fine winter thus far for cattle the snow covering being light making the rather short grass available most of the time."

Casa Grande National Monument:- You'd expect a 'fat report from a fat man'. Anyway, Palmer has fattened 32 pounds and gets away with a pretty long report this month. "Dear Mr. Pinkley: "Visitorially speaking", the month of December has been mighty disappointing. After showing an increase for the preceding two months we wipe it out at one fell swoop with a decrease of 567 visitors, or 29% less than for December of last year. This can be accounted for in two ways: exceptionally bad weather during the last 2/3 of the month; and the 'flu' epidemic which swept the entire state during the month. We had a total of 475 cars entering the monument carrying 1671 visitors as against 2238 last year. These 1671 visitors came from 36 states, Washington, D.C., Canada and Mexico. Arizona furnished 56%, California 18%, and the other states 26% of the total. Of the cars, 52% were Arizona and 48% foreign states. These 1671 visitors were served on 200 personally conducted tours through the prehistoric ruins and 180 lectures delivered in the Museum. This work was efficiently handled by Frank L. Fish, Ranger, Custodian Hurst R. Julian of Chaco Canyon temporarily assigned to this monument, and Park Naturalist Bob Rose. Attached hereto is a quarterly summary of the states represented on our register and the number of cars and visitors from each.

The weather has been disagreeable all month which was probably the main factor causing the decrease in the number of visitors. Six days were rainy the monthly total for rainfall reaching 1.91 inches. On many days strong winds prevailed. Seven days were cloudy, three partly cloudy and 21 clear. The maximum temperature was 79 on the 4th and minimum 20 on the 30th. Greatest daily range was 48 degrees. Mean maximum temperature for the month was 61.5; mean minimum 33.1. Fog, a very 'unusual' thing for Arizona occurred on the 16th.

The most important single happening during the month was the completion of the contract by Allen Bros. Inc. of Los Angeles for the erection of the new shelter over the Casa Grande. All work, including the removal of the temporary cover and cleanup, was completed on December 12th. The Casa Grande now stands clearly outlined against the skyline with all walls showing. The improvement over the old shelter is several hundred percent. The Casa Grande can now really be seen. The contractor did an exceptionally careful job and not the slightest damage resulted to the ruins or any of the trees or shrubbery adjacent to them. Unfortunately, the contracting company went into the hands of the receiver on December 21st and several local firms who furnished materials are still unpaid.

E.A. Nickel, Associate Structural Engineer from Field Headquarters, who was the engineer in charge of the construction, left on the 11th for Carlsbad Caverns, returned on the 15th, and on the 16th left for San Francisco. He is to be congratulated upon the care with which he insisted that the work be done so that no damage might result to the ruin and so that every requirement of the contract was completed exactly according to specifications. It was particularly fitting that Ed should have charge of the erection of the shelter for he handled the matter in the Office from its inception and was the one who drew up all the working drawings and specifications. One firm that bid on the work, upon making the preliminary survey of conditions on the ground, stated to me that the working drawings were the best and clearest that ## this representative had seen.

Some correspondence with Field Headquarters has been carried on during the month concerning the road work to be accomplished under the regular appropriation and the Emergency Appropriation. Final plans are now ready and Mr. T.R. Goodwin will be assigned to the job and will arrive about Jan. 10th to start the work. The entrance road will receive an armor coat of asphalt and the service road will be surfaced with road oil. Walks will also be constructed from the Administration Building to the ruins and to the residential section. It is planned to handle the labor as last year and to rotate the crews in about ten day shifts giving as many unemployed people as possible advantage of the work.

The Ranger has been busy during the latter part of the month while visitors were light in checking over all the tools and equipment and in making a complete inventory. The Board of Survey appointed by the Superintendent will go over all of the inventory during the coming week and make careful recommendations and condemn all worn out and worthless equipment.

One item, wholly irrelevant to Government Business at this Monument, yet one which I feel should be incorporated in this report, not for your information for of necessity you are wholly cognizant of it, but because I'm afraid that the rest of our personnel and that of the Parks and the Washington Office will never know it unless it is told in some such way as this. The item is to the effect that Mr. Frank Pinkley, "The Boss", was elected and installed as Worshipful Master of Pima Lodge #39, F. & A. M. on December 22nd, 1932.

Our register carries the following visitors of special note for the month; Ranger Irwin, wife and small daughter Lavita of Yosemite; Custodian and Mrs. Martin L. Jackson of Montezuma Castle; Dr. O.F. Cook, Chief Biologist, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington; the son of Sup't. Tillotson of Grand Canyon National Park; E.E. Beatty, brother of ~~XXXXXX~~ Assistant Park Naturalist Beatty of Yosemite; Alfred Petersen, Temporary Ranger of El Morro; and Mr. and Mrs. Foundey of Tumacacori.

Below is a quarterly report of visitors and cars from the various states. This account shows many interesting things. In common with all Parks and Monuments the local state shows the highest percentage of visitors, Arizona 63%. California is second with 16%; Texas third with 2 1/4%; and Colorado fourth. The remaining 18% came from all of the other states in the Union, Washington D.C., Canada and Mexico. The 5576 visitors came in 1632 cars, an average of 3.4 visitors per car. The total number of visitors for the quarter is just 28 more than for the same quarterly period last year. During the three months these 5576 visitors were personally conducted through the prehistoric ruins and museum on 676 trips by the Rangers. This makes an average of 8 people to each trip and a trip every 72 minutes of the 9 hour day. Each trip averages about an hour so that a party was on the ground practically all of the time.

This is the first ~~quarterly~~ quarterly period we have had accurate statistics. These are due entirely to the efforts of Ranger Fish who upon my suggestion originated the plan and method and has kept all of the figures. He has become so efficient at this that we affectionately call him the "Statistical Fool".

Three Month Period Statistics
(Quarterly)

<u>Cars</u>	<u>Visitors</u>	<u>Cars</u>	<u>Visitors</u>
Ala.-----2-----	9		
Ariz.-----966-----	3507		
Ark.----- 1-----	10	N. Carolina-- 2-----	3
Calif.-----349-----	930	N. Dak.----- 1-----	2
Colo.----- 27-----	89	Ohio-----16-----	64
Conn.----- 1-----	2	Okla.-----17-----	72
Del.----- 1-----	3	Ore.----- 5-----	24
Fla.----- 1-----	3	Penna.-----14-----	62
Ga.----- 3-----	7	R.I.----- 2-----	7
Ida.----- 2-----	13	S.C.----- 1-----	3
Ill.----- 25-----	86	S.Dak.----- 2-----	5
Ind.----- 5-----	27	Tenn.----- 2-----	8
Iowa-----10-----	37	Texas-----42-----	147
Kans.----- 5-----	13	Utah----- 5-----	24
Ky.----- 0-----	3	Vt.----- 0-----	1
La.----- 2-----	6	Va.----- 1-----	14
Mo.----- 1-----	3	Wash.-----12-----	30
Md.----- 2-----	5	W.Va.----- 0-----	2
Mass.----- 3-----	18	Wis.----- 6-----	30
Mich.-----17-----	61	Wyo.----- 1-----	4
Minn./----- 4-----	13		
Miss.----- 1-----	1		
Mo.-----10-----	41		
Mont.----- 0-----	1	Dist. Col.----2-----	10
Nebr.-----11-----	25		
Nev.----- 3-----	7	Canada-----0-----	6
N.H.----- 1-----	4		
N.J.----- 5-----	11	Mexico-----0-----	1
N.Mex.-----21-----	50		
N.Y.-----21-----	67		

TOTAL-----1632 Cars-----5576 People

Chaco Canyon National Monument:

Under date of December 19th Dr. Edgar L. Hewett made a detailed report on excavations in Chaco Canyon National Monument. All of our personnel in the Southwest as well as those in the Washington Office will be interested in the account which helps give a picture of that monument as well as information on progress of excavations there.

"Santa Fe, New Mexico,
December 19, 1932

"The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.
Dear Sir:

"During the past five years the excavation of Chetro Keti has been a joint project of the School of American Research, the Department of Archeology and Anthropology of the University of New Mexico, and the New Mexico State Museum. This arrangement has been most satisfactory to all parties and has enabled them to carry out a methodical and thoroughly scientific program.

"The work in 1932 was a continuation of that done in the preceding years. Museum material taken from the ruins has been accessioned by the Museum of New Mexico, appearing on their records as Acquisition No. 21-928 to Acquisition No. 22-091, inclusive. Most of this material is kept on public exhibition in the branch museum in Chaco Canyon during the travel season, and during the winter is on display in the State Museum in Santa Fe. The material consists of the following:

"6 restorable bowls	2 caches fragmentary turquoise
7 specimens of woven fabric	14 pendants
13 specimens of fibre cord	2 fragmentary rings
2 prayer sticks	1 sandal last
11 specimens of reed matting	4 painted sticks
11 necklaces with turquoise pendants	1 unidentified wooden implement
16 animal bone implements	3 specimens of mineral paint
19 pottery smoothing stones	2 nuts, species unidentified
4 metates	9 chipped flints
12 mums	miscellaneous shards, botanical,
17 stone implements	bone, and tree ring
3 specimens of marine shells	specimens.

"Under the direction of the undersigned, Paul Reiter, Curator of Archeology of the Museum of New Mexico, began excavation at Chetro Keti on April 27, 1932. This work consisted of further examination of the structure known as the Great Sanctuary. One result was the discovery of five sealed niches in the stone masonry walls. In each

niche a ceremonial deposit consisting of beads and turquoise was found. Mr. Reiter examined the northeast circular pit in the Sanctuary, from which he removed four sandstone discs weighing approximately 1400 pounds each. These discs remain on display at the site. Under the bottom disc a ceremonial deposit of pulverized turquoise was found.

"During the month of July the excavation was assisted by students of the University Field School at Chaco Canyon. The work continued under the direction of the undersigned in person. The excavation was carried on at several points in the ruin, including the Great Sanctuary, the community house, the west tower kiva, and the main refuse heap. Additional reinforcements were placed at the base of the walls of the Chetro Ketl community house to permit excavation of the sub-structure without damaging the walls already exposed. Further reinforcements and repair work was also found necessary in order to preserve the "fire vaults" and alter in the Great Sanctuary. The northwest quadrant was excavated to the fifth floor level. Five more sealed niches were discovered, in each of which was a ceremonial deposit of beads and turquoise. Toward the close of the work, half of the northeast quadrant was excavated to the third floor level and the remainder put in order for the preservation of a section of floor, bench, and walls of the latest occupation. Three sandstone discs, similar to those above referred to, were removed from the bottom of the northwest pit. Beneath the lowest one was found a deposit of pulverized turquoise.

"During the first two weeks in August, the debris from the summer's excavation was cleared away from the Chetro Ketl site and everything put in order for the resumption of the work in the Spring of 1933. It is a satisfaction to report that the engineering methods, system of repairing broken walls and general preservation work, have met with the unqualified approval of visiting engineers, including those of the National Park Service. During the month of September, Reginald Fisher, in charge of engineering work, concluded the activities of the season in measuring and mapping portions of the ruin excavated during the summer.

"Aside from the work of excavation, Miss Florence Hawley, of the Chaco Canyon Summer School faculty, conducted a tree ring study of various ruins in the Chaco Canyon region, detailed results of which will follow her laboratory study of specimens of timbers and charcoal taken from the ruins. Miss Hawley also completed her study of the stratification of the main refuse heap insofar as it can be done on the ground, and will now be engaged probably for several years in technical laboratory study of the shard material secured, together with surface material collected from other sites.

"Mr. Fisher, of the faculty of the University of New Mexico and staff of the School of American Research, installed in Chaco Canyon Arroyo a gauge for the measurement of surface water flow. He also installed a station for recording temperature and precipitation at Pueblo Bonito Lodge, one fourth of a mile from Chetro Ketl. These installations were made through a cooperative arrangement with the United States Geological Survey and the United States Weather Bureau.

"Specimen photographs of the excavations are herewith inclosed. A large number of technical papers on various phases of the study of Chaco Canyon, prepared in part fulfillment of requirements for University degrees, have been handed in by students of the Summer School and will find appropriate place in the final reports on the study of Chaco Canyon.

"The Director wishes to make special mention in this report of the cordial and helpful cooperation of Mr. Hurst Julian, Custodian of Chaco Canyon National Monument. In the administration of the Monument, unusual problems are involved. Mr. Julian, while attentive to all the customary duties of Monument administration, has shown a keen appreciation of the interests of all parties in this rather complex situation, including the University of New Mexico, State Museum, and School of Research. He (h)as won the respect and personal liking of students of the Field School as well as of those in charge of the scientific work, and cemented the cordial relations between the expedition and the National Park Service. The Director takes particular pleasure in making this statement with reference to a most efficient and valuable field officer.

"In order that the Department of the Interior, and especially the National Park Service, may be made better acquainted with the conditions that have to be met in arrangements between the Federal Government and the local institutions of New Mexico, I am filing herewith half a dozen copies of the Annual Report of the Director of the School of American Research for the year 1931. These may be found useful for the files of the Department, and I might suggest that it might be well if a copy could be placed in the hands of each one of the field officers who have to do with the Chaco Canyon work.

"Respectfully submitted,
(signed) Edgar L. Hewett
Director, School of American Research
Head, Department of Archeology and
Anthropology, University of New
Mexico."

El Morro National Monument:

Though the travel season at El Morro is formally closed the spirit moves E.Z. To write on the 15th as follows "Dear Pink:

"The Shalako Dance Ceremony at Zuni brought a great many people our way to visit El Morro as well as Zuni. Some came from as far ### away as Los Angeles though most of them were eastern people wintering at Santa Fe.

"Everything is alright at our monument. I went over it all the day after the Shalako which was held on the 5th this year with Custodian Faris and his amiable wife. We took in all the inscriptions, the pictographs, and the trail up on top and down including the two ruins. The day was cold and windy though so we didn't stay on top very long. It was fine to have the Faris' with us for a meal at least and to be able to spend the few short hours together at El Morro. I sent postal card notices out to Superintendent Pinnan of Mesa Verde who promised to come to see us and the Shalako if notified. I also sent word to the Smiths at Petrified Forest who failed to put in an appearance.

"However, it was a grand Shalako despite the hard times with much enthusiasm in the dancing and about as many fat muttons were killed for the feasting as ever. At least 500 sheep were butchered to feed the guests who were for the most part Navajos to the number of a thousand or more. I saw more Indians from other tribes too than ever before. Hopis, San Felipe, San Domingo, Isleta, Acoma, Santa Clara and even far away Taos, were represented.

"My own family always takes its own chuck box with Dutch ovens and fry pans, and our own bed rolls. Then we rent a Zuni House in which to camp as the dancing doesn't start until almost midnight and lasts all night and goes on in some 5 or 6 houses in the village. By having our own quarters we can rest and eat when we please and as the rooms are very large, 20 by 60 feet, we can sort of keep open house for other people who look for a place to sit and rest even though it be on a sheep pelt in front of the fire place.

"The Navajos between El Morro and Atarque are in bad shape. They are badly off for food and clothing this winter having lost so many sheep last year and what were left brought in so little money from lamb sale and wool that they are looking pretty thin and hungry. There has been a provision made for road work employment through the Indian Service but most of this labor and expenditure is going way up north toward Star Lake. We are trying to get some of the money spent in this region so that our local Indians might get some benefit from it. My own sheep outfit has formerly hired many of these Indians also but owing to our storm losses last year we haven't the work to give them. This adds to the hardship.

"The erosion problem at El Morro near the DeVargas inscription- I mean the ground erosion- is getting very serious. I surely hope we can get some of the Park Service engineers to come out and stop that washing away which is destroying the footing there so rapidly. It will in time become very expensive unless something is done very soon.

"The winter closed down on us the 13th and is still at it. Livestock is doing well though the drifting snow is hard on stock everywhere. We are wintering about 12,000 head of sheep this winter and it keeps me pretty busy.

"I have spent some time during the month at El Morro working on some data from Fr. F.W. Hodge of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, who has the very rare John Udell diary. Udell visited El Morro in 1857 and says that many of his companions carved their names and date on the rock. So far as I have found but two names besides Udell's appear but I hope to spend more time searching for more unless the snow makes a visit impossible like last winter. With best regards all around...."

Gran Quivira National Monument: Most of the following report from Gran Quivira, dated 22nd, is a description of another storm lashed part of the contry. Mr. Smith writes as follows: "Dear Boss:

"I am a little late with my report for this month because of bad weather conditions. The first portion of the month was beautiful, clear and crisp which netted us a fair run of visitors. Our books show 225 visitors entering the monument in 47 cars. This isn't so bad considering the inclement weather of the latter part of the month.

"On the 12th of December dark clouds began to scuttle across the sky while the wind whistled in the juniper and pinon. Old timers who understood the symptoms of the approach of a real storm began to lay in a supply of wood that they might be comfortable during a long storm period. By mid afternoon the snow was beginning to swirl down on old Mother Earth changing the brown landscape to an expanse of fluffy white. The snow kept falling continually during the 12th and 14th and on the night of the 14th the howling east wind rolled the snow drifts higher and higher. Still on the morning of the 15th the snow was falling in slanting swirls as it was driven by the cold eastern blasts. The snow was drifted to two feet depth in places. The mail wasn't delivered the 15th. Roads were impassible. The morning of the 16th was fair but it was Saturday the 17th before mail delivery was again made.

"December 9th Mr. Yersirro, Treasure Digger, left for a meeting of the organization at Albuquerque. On the 12th I received a letter from R.M. Hanna stating that as the Holidays were drawing nigh they would not return to the diggings until New Years, probably January 2-1933.

"Weather looks promising for another big snow. Heavy clouds are hanging low." Cordially, W.H. Smith".

Montezuma Castle National Monument:

Acting Custodian Hugh Curry writes from the Castle in the absence of Jack who has gone to Texas to put his feet under Pa's table once more and to visit other relatives. "Dear Boss:

"Our travel month ending December 25th started out very good and we were busier up to the 11th than we were the first

part of November but snows commencing on the 11th certainly ruined our chances for an increase over last month. However, we have a total of 507 visitors to report, these visitors coming from 16 states.

"From what our neighbors tell us, snow has stayed longer than usual so we had the pleasure of admiring some beautiful snow scenes which rivalled many snow scenes we have seen in Colorado and Wyoming. The Creosote bush, hackberry and sycamore trees coated with snow are beautiful. I have heard that the upper country has had considerable snow and that the road from here to Flagstaff via Mormon Lake is closed while the other roads are in poor condition. No doubt we will not be very busy for several weeks altho it will give me an opportunity to do a lot of studying.

"The bridge at Camp Verde over the Verde River is now open to traffic while construction has commenced on the Clear Creek bridge and the Oak Creek bridge is nearly completed. Next year will no doubt be a better one for us for the Castle will be much more accessible.

"Custodian M.L. Jackson left here December 14th for a month's vacation. He and Mrs. Jackson had a hard trip over the mountains via Prescott to Wickenburg as the snow was over two feet deep for many miles. This is Custodian Jackson's first lengthy vacation for several years and we all feel that he will certainly enjoy visiting his relatives in Texas and will get a much needed rest. Mrs. Jackson who returned here after taking Mr. Jackson to Tucson, brought her sons for the holidays and she will leave here in a few days returning the boys to the University at Tucson and will then leave there to join Mr. Jackson.

"We have laid the linoleum in the kitchen and bathroom, calcirined the walls and ceiling in one bedroom, filled the floor and stained the woodwork. We also built in the closets shelves for linens. Two weeks ago we installed the circulating heater which is economical and warms the entire house thoroughly.

"The past several weeks have been of unusual interest for among our visitors we have had the pleasure of having several Hopi Indians, one being a grandson of one of the oldest Chiefs at Oraibi. This Hopi verified what a Hopi Chief told us last September about many of our museum materials about which we were not altogether sure. This information has ~~been~~ been included in our lectures. We have also been giving brief lectures on rock formations, birds, flora, trees, and etc before taking our visitors through the Castle. The results have been gratifying and further the plans work in with a general scheme advocated by Park Naturalist Rob't. Rose, I believe.

"We have been quite worried about Custodian Palmer, Naturalist Rose and you, having heard sometime ago about your sickness but our last report said all of you were improving rapidly and I assure you that makes us quite happy.

"We take this ~~means~~ means of hoping that those of the National Park Service have had a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.

Petrified Forest National Monument: Mr. Smith reports, under date of December 30 to the Director as follows:

Dear Mr. Director:

Following is the narrative report on the Petrified Forest National Monument for the period November 28 - December 27, 1932.

GENERAL: With the close of November all the seasonal rangers and the ranger-naturalist who had been kept on until this date, were laid off. This leaves us three permanent rangers and one temporary ranger (9 month's position by authority of the Civil Service), to carry on with through the winter.

WEATHER: The weather remained fine until the 12th when, in common with the rest of the Nation, this vicinity was covered with snow. I think this is the first time on record that during one snow storm snow has been on the ground from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. From the date mentioned to the end of the month, the weather has been unsettled with numerous snow storms and sub-zero temperatures. The amount of snow fall was 18 inches with 6 inches on the ground at the present time. The maximum temperature was 66 on the 5th, while the minimum was -3 on the 19th and -11, -10, -9 and -6 from the 25th to the 28th.

SURVEYS: The small Bureau survey party which was taking topography and profiles on the Painted Desert rim was forced to quit about the 20th. However their work was practically done at that time.

MAINTENANCE: The roads have been kept open and clear of snow throughout the month but the travel has been light.

PERSONNEL: Guy L. Clifton, who was appointed to the position of Foreman from the California list of eligibles on October 14, resigned on December 22. John H. Edwards was appointed to this position in the emergency on the 23rd, and Charles E. Fisk was put on as Senior Laborer, he having been employed at times as laborer until this date.

WILD LIFE: A few scattered bunches of antelope have been seen during the month. Rabbits are tame and numerous around headquarters. On December 23 a common Magpie (*Pica pica Hudsonia*) flew against my office window and was momentarily stunned. Before I could open the window, however, he made off and I then saw what had caused him to crash. He still had a full grown Desert Horned Lark in his talons, which was about all he could carry. I knew that this bird preys on the young and eggs of other birds, but was not aware that he could dispose of birds of ordinary size.

TRAVEL: No official trips have been made by any officer of this monument.

All but eight of the states were represented in our travel record for the month. This travel is tabulated as follows:

	<u>cars</u>	<u>passengers.</u>
Private cars, - - - - -	638	1,660
Previously reported - -	2,927	8,374
Total to date - - - - -	3,565	10,034
Painted Desert Section	1,098	3,489
Previously reported - -	1,493	4,591
Total to date - - - - -	2581	8,080

	cars	people
Total for the month - - -	1,736	5,149
Grand Total to Date - - -	6,146	18,114

Among the visitors were: Mr. W. G. Brown and daughter Mabel from Charleston, West Virginia; Mrs. Smith's father and sister who are to spend several weeks with us.

Assistant Landscape Architect, Harry Langley, was in the monument the 7th and 8th on official business connected with the Painted Desert study. He also helped the Superintendent in getting up the MASTER PLAN for this monument.

Mr. D. D. Jacobs, ranger from Yosemite National Park, stopped in on his way home.

Foreign countries represented during the month were: Canada.

Territory represented was: Phillipine Islands.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles J. Smith, Superintendent.

Pipe Spring National Monument: Mr. Heaton reports as follows:

"The travel has been somewhat scattered this month, as some days there would be as high as 20 visitors and then there would be a few days that only the mail car would be a visitor. I would say that we have had 180 visitors this month of which 14 were campers.

"We have had some rain and snow. December 5th we had a good rain that was much needed in this country as the water holes for stock were getting dry. On the 11th there came eight inches of snow and the night of the 12th a north wind started and for two days the worst blizzard that I have ever seen in this country raged, causing death and misery to many birds and animals and much discomfort to us humans. A Mr. Ferrin had his feet frozen while trying to get home with some supplies on the 12th. He and his two brothers stayed with us on the night of the 12th and 13th before the road was open to travel. Several other men reported that they had their hands and faces frosted while attending to their cattle those two days.

"I found the following birds dead after a storm in and about the buildings; four mourning doves, two song sparrows, seven English sparrows, four snow birds, one house wren, three black birds and one bird I did not recognise. It was reported that several head of cattle died during the storm.

"Since then we have had three light snow storms with some wind, but the days have been almost like spring, melting the snow on the south slopes, but the nights have been rather cold, the temperature going as low as -10 on several nights.

"Up to date we have escaped the flu here but am not sure that we will pass the winter without getting it as it is in all the towns north and west of us. Some are very sick and a few have lost their lives with it.

"Our Christmas has been a jolly one and we hope that the rest of the Monument Gang had a good one. The Heaton's wish them a Happy New Year and all the success that they can have in the coming year, in their work of waking the public interest in our National Monuments as well as in their private life.

Here is a letter we received from Mr. Heaton during the month which is good enough to put in the monthly report at this point.

"This letter may sound like a distress signal and it may be so in one sense of the word, as I find that I have got more time than I know what to do with on my hands this winter and I am going to ask you to give your opinion on some of the things that I have thought of to do here, not only to keep me at work but to help in making the place more attractive and educational.

"A few of my ideas are as follows:

1. Fixing up the lower east room of the lower house for use as a registering office and literature of the Monument: Also having some of the relics on exhibition in this room.
2. Label all of the furniture as to when it was made and who now owns it.
3. Make hitching racks or tie posts for the horses instead of letting horsemen tie to the trees.
4. Collect plants and insects found on the monument, giving them the common and scientific names.
5. Make a nature garden of all plant life with signs telling of the kinds of plants.
6. Make a look-out point on the top of the hill back of the Fort showing the interesting places in the development of this country.
7. Have a museum of the live reptiles to be found on the monument.
8. Make a sign of growing shrubbery, Pipe Spring Nat. Mon. for the airplanes so they can locate this place while flying past.

"This may seem to be a large bill and you may wonder how I figure on financing some of this work. I don't know much about what it costs others to do some of this same kind of work but it seems to me if it was handled right there would be very little cost as most of these ideas call for material that is already on the monument. It would mean some work but I think I would enjoy doing it as there are not enough visitors in the winter to take up all my time showing them around.

"Another reason that I want to do it is that when a man gets a Government job it is said he can lay around and do nothing. I don't want it said that I did not try to earn the salary that the Government is paying me for staying here.

"I will appreciate any suggestions or comments that you will make and I will try to carry them out, as I realize that I do need suggestions and help to do the things that are required of me in taking care of this monument. Not being able to get in touch with some of the other monuments to see how they are handled, I use the monthly reports of the Southwestern Monuments as a guide and you can bet all you want to, but I sure read it from cover to cover."

I submit, Mr. Director, that Leonard Heaton has written by far the best page in this month's report and I call the attention of the Educational Division to the fact that nothing that Leonard can do

can get into their tabulated report of educational activities for next year if they stick to their principle that only a ranger-naturalist or a ranger-historian can perform an educational service which is entitled to be entered on the statistical records.

Tumacacori National Monument. Mr. Boundey writes as follows:
"Visitors for the month of December, 301. This 301 represents principally tourists, local people have little excuse to travel to Nogales for drinks.

"We have been having some real winter weather the last few days. One morning the thermometer registered nineteen above which is exceedingly cold for this country. Early in the month we had several snow storms in the nearby mountains and one morning there was considerable snow between Tubac and Tucson.

"This is the first winter the Vermillion Flycatchers have left for the south.

"The removal of the soldiers from Nogales will hurt the town severely as it means besides the soldiers about 300 families will also have to leave.

"The immense vegetable and fruit crops of Mexico will also no longer be handled by the brokers in Nogales but will be shipped direct from Mexico to the Consumers; this will leave many vacant buildings and take a number of the more important business men from Nogales. By thus eliminating the middle man fruits and vegetables from Mexico can now compete with Arizona and California producers."

IN GENERAL, we miss Hosteen John and Zeke Johnson and one or two others out of this report, but, otherwise, seeing that I didn't have anything to do with this part of it, I consider it a mighty good cross section of what is happening in the southwestern monuments, and pass it on to you as a good job well done.

Cordially,

Frank P. Pinkley
Superintendent.

JANUARY SUPPLEMENT

To The
Monthly Report.

Dealing With Persons,

General News,

& Shop Talk.

"We at headquarters wish that every one of you in the field had a Merry Christmas and hope that you have a Happy New Year in 1933. All of us wish the same things to you, Mr. Director, and those with you in the Washington office. May this year, which will be lean in money, be fat in ideas, and may we all lay plans this year which will build us into a bigger and better Park Service, able and willing to get more Service out of less money; better even than our records of former years.

To start off this supplement to the first report of the new year right, I want to quote from the hearings on the Interior Department Appropriation Bill. I do this to show some of our home folks here in the southwest where we stand.

"Mr. Taylor. You have 36 of these monuments under the Interior Department?

Mr. Albright. Yes.

Mr. Taylor. There are that many more that are under the other departments?

Mr. Albright. Not quite that many. There are a few under the Agriculture Department. There are 15 under the Agriculture Department and 24 under the War Department.

Mr. Murphy. In addition to the ones we have here?

Mr. Albright. Yes. The ones under the War Department are ancient forts, and a few other places like Abraham Lincoln's birthplace. I would say that we are hoping, gentlemen, that a reorganization will take place along the line of consolidating these various park services.

Mr. Taylor. It does seem to me that they ought to be under one head. There are 15 under the Agriculture Department. They do not have any business having these, and there are 24 under the War Department; 36 under the Interior Department.

Mr. Albright. It is hard to justify George Washington's birthplace being under the National Park Service and Abraham Lincoln's birthplace being under the War Department, and so forth."

All of which goes to show that we want to watch out or we will have the work on an undermanned force suddenly doubled one of these days and will be back at the foot of the ladder again in the way of construction and personnel. Please get us as much money and as many men, Mr. Director, when you transfer these monuments, as they now have and we will be ready to start any day; but please try to impress on the powers that be that out improved type of service will take a few more men and a little more money to handle these monuments

than they have had in the past.

And here is an extract over which our southwestern monument women can gloat.

Mr. Albright speaking. "I wanted to call your attention to the fact that there is a wonderful spirit among our people, (he had just been talking about some of our southwestern monuments) a pioneer spirit, if you choose, which gives them fun in making something out of nothing in the way of living conditions. A man and his wife running a monument and taking care of several hundred visitors a month, the wife working along with the husband as 'honorary custodian without pay' - H.C.W.P.

"After I went through New Mexico and Arizona and saw a dozen of these places with men and women both working, and the fine things that were being said about their work, I was extremely proud of our people."

Thanks, Chief, for giving these honorary custodians without pay the recognition they so well deserve. You and I have known it for years, but it won't hurt to let the news leak out to the appropriation committee.

As a matter of fact, donations of work and time are so common that I sometimes forget whether a member of our outfit is under pay or not. I had to apologize the other day to Winsome Winnie Julian, who, with the Destroying Angel, her husband, is stationed at headquarters for the winter, when I realized that I had told her to draw the stencil for the cover of this report thus and so, and had calmly taken it from her and run the 70 copies of this issue before it occurred to me to say 'I than' you'.

Just between us, if these women whose names never appear on the pay roll ever wals out on us, this southwestern monuments machine is likely to fall apart in about 60 days.

And speaking of covers, don't you think she caught the Castle mighty well? Of course Jack, (M. L. Jackson, Custodian,) and Hugh and I can appreciate which would escape the average eye because Jack and I especially have hung all over those front walls and we know them foot by foot. Whenever I think of those days I think of Jack's constant refrain that he hadn't lived right and he had no business hanging 80 or 100 feet above that rocky talus and he didn't want to 'go meet the Lord' without more preparation. We got a lot of fun out of getting that mud in those front walls, but our wives didn't enjoy it.

We were very pleased to pass up to you with our approval a couple of resquests for permits for archaeological research work during the past month. It shows that research work is not entirely stopped by the depression, for which we are thankful, but, best of all, such work on our monuments can hardly fail, especially in these two cases I have in mind, to add some interesting points to our knowledge of the ruins which we can use to great advantage with our visitors.

It is not generally understood that a good research party is a great asset to the monument where it works. It creates general interest and causes a rise in visitors; it is a blessing to our educational men as it gives them new light on old theories and new theories to advance

to the public: lastly, it sometimes gives us important artifacts to build up the weak spots in our museum collections.

We in the southwestern monuments must be alive to these points and give the research men all the help we can: it will be repaid many times over in our work.

Here is an interesting observation on National Monuments by Custodian Newell F. Joyner of Devil's Tower:

"A National Monument is a relatively small area possessing many of the attributes and presenting on a small scale many of the problems of a National Park, where the permanent employee is offered an unparalleled opportunity for greeting a visitor with a handshake or personal greeting and taking time to sit down, or hike, or stand with the visitor and answer whatever questions he may have or tell of the natural or historical phenomena which has drawn the visitor to the region; thus enabling the visitor to gain in the fullest measure from the wonder at hand and enabling the employee to give to the fullest extent that which he represents --- Service."

"A larger park cannot offer this opportunity to the permanent employee, for his time is so thoroughly allotted to administration, the number of visitors is so vast, and the attractions so many. So, while the salary and conveniences are less, and the hours of actual work per day and per week are longer, I cannot help but add too my voice to those who feel that a National Monument is not to be looked down upon by its bigger brothers and sisters, the National Parks."

All of which is mighty interesting as a statement of Mr. Joyner's idea of the difference between Yellowstone and Devil's Tower, and we down here in the Southwest were glad to get it, but it must not be taken as a definition of a national monument. A National Monument is, sometimes a relatively small area but the biggest single area in the National Park Service is a National Monument -- not very many people in our Service know that! "Possessing many of the attributes and presenting on a small scale many of the problems of a National Park" would not sound well to White Mountain Smith with his 90,000 to 110,000 visitors at the Petrified Forest National Monument and his area knocking the spots off about half the Parks in our system.

In defining a National Monument we better stick to the definition laid down in the basic act; "Historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other places of historic and scientific interest." This tells us very definitely what a National Monument is and says nothing about size.

The trouble is that we have no definition of a National Park except that we can say that it is any reservation so declared by Congress.

Just to start an argument, I am willing to put up the following definition of an ideal National Park. "An ideal National Park is an outstanding work of nature which is first of all Inspirational, #3294 secondly, educational, and lastly, recreational in character."

Bob Rose, upon being called into consultation, reports as

follows: "Other than being half wrong, this is a very fine definition. Reminds me of a Jap who would define a human being as 'One of the species Homo Sapiens, yellow in color, 5 feet 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, weight 125 pounds.' The exceptions are so numerous as to make the explanation valueless. It would be like Mr. Vogt saying; 'I am on El Morro National Monument which contains $\frac{1}{3}$ of a square mile, therefore all areas not exceeding $\frac{1}{3}$ of a square mile are national monuments.

"This Joyner definition emphasizes the fundamental objection to the word MONUMENT as a name for these areas we are dealing with. The name MONUMENT seems to be a 'narrowing down' term in the minds of nearly all people not familiar with the legal Park Service definition. Therefore, it is not too severe to say that the name MONUMENT, without an awful amount of educating the people, (too much to expect to accomplish, in fact,) will forever and aye be a millstone around our necks that will forever hold down the conception of a monument as being among the 'relatively unimportant', or small areas. To us in the monuments service, the name is good enough, - we understand what it is and should be. It is true we do a lot of speechifying when we see the almost universal and flagrant misunderstanding of the term.

"Perhaps a change in name would remove the millstone that seems to hang onto people's conception of a monument. And if members of OUR SERVICE almost without exception have this millstone tied to their definition, I wonder how in the name of Heaven we are going to educate 125,000,000 Americans.

"Casa Grande Archaeological Reserve: Tumacacori Historical Reserve; etc. seem to take care of monuments of their character. The trouble might come in defining Arches, Petrified Forest, etc.

"But the question, I suppose remains: Is it, or will it, be impossible to educate people on the true conception?"

Chief Clerk, Evenstad, says: "Mr. Joyner merely defines Devil's Tower. An attempt to find a definition that will define Parks to the exclusion of Monuments and vice versa will run into complications, because the definition for one group will apply to some units of the other

"A general name covering both groups could be adopted. Instead of saying 'National Parks and National Monuments' we could say 'Public Area' or 'Public Reserve' for both. The main thing is to convey to the general public the idea that these places are for their use under necessary government regulations.

"In the smaller areas (whether park or monument) the opportunity for personal contact is greater; as a general thing, but there is no reason for placing any special emphasis on this fact in defining a national monument, especially when many of our monuments are not small areas and some of our parks are."

Ranger Frank L. Fish says: "Size is a matter of unimportance in either a monument or park. Our Service does not exist because of the 13,000 square miles of territory which are under its charge, but it

exists for the attractions which the separate units contain.

"Visitors are not drawn to Yosemite because of its 13,000 square miles but because of something in Yosemite which attracts them whether it be scenery, animal and plant life, education or recreation matters not.

"Recreation is absent from many of the national monuments and some of the national parks, but this is not because of area, it might be said that it is due to conditions which make it undesirable for long extended stays for many of the visitors."

All of which has been put in here to justify that sub-heading 'Shop Talk' which we are using this month for the first time.

During the past month our library at headquarters has had several additions. One large volume in particular should be mentioned because it is not only useful but it is a fine piece of printing and bookbinding. It has some two thousand pages and is an excellent example of the printers' art. Thus far we have not found a single error in it. While we can praise the typography and binding of this fine volume, we cannot say so much for its continuity of thought. The matter is more or less broken and disconnected and one no sooner gets interested in one of its sub-headings than he gets a quick, sharp change to a different line of thought. This, to a certain extent at least, is exasperating, but is at the same time more or less disconcerting if one wishes to settle down for an afternoon's reading. Otherwise we have found it satisfactory and Mr. Julian is especially well pleased with it.

The volume is published in Springfield, Mass. by the G and C. Merriam Company and the original matter was written by Mr. N. Webster. It is sometimes known as the New International Dictionary.

And while we are on the subject of dictionaries, we might explain that it took Colonel Jack White to uncover our iniquity. These Carping Critics and users of four and six dollar words let us get away with the idea that we were coining a word which was coyly tucked away in Mr. Webster's masterpiece all the time. I refer again to that mouth-filling word 'Yammer'. I suspect the Carping Critic scouted around for it but in our old dictionary it didn't make the grade in the main section and was relegated to the outer darkness of the supplement and so avoided the eagle eyes of our word hunters.

Colonel Jack wrote us a very nice letter, promising to drop in and find out what a National Monument was, though he didn't put it that way, and saying that we would find 'Yammer' in the dictionary, though how he found it out I don't know because he says they never do any of it in Sequoia: far be it from me to doubt his word, but in its first sense of 'speaking out in piercing tones with great appeal,' I will leave it to you, Mr. Director, whether Sequoia ever yammers!

I would like to insert here a very pleasant letter which came in before Christmas and which, I know, will please every one of our

folks in the southwest.

"Dear Mr. Pinkley:

The November report of the Southwestern Monuments reached me yesterday and I took it home last night and read it with great care. It is up to the new standard of Southwestern Monument news and is full of interesting topics.

I am sorry there has been so much sickness among our employees. As a matter of fact, I was away from the office for ten days with an attack of influenza which seems to be rather more virulent this year than usual.

With heartiest Christmas greetings to every member of your fine outfit and with warmest regards to you, I am

Faithfully yours,

Horace M. Albright,
Director. "

A letter like that is certainly appreciated out here in the sticks on some of these lone posts where a fellow and the H.C.W.P. feel like nobody cares much whether they make a report or not. Thanks, Chief, and we all hope you got completely rid of your flu. You have just as fine an outfit to take over and do things for you as we have out here, but, even so, you can't loaf your way back into health as easily as we can in this southwestern climate.

Here is a suggestion which comes under the head of 'Shop Talk' and which I am including here to get the reaction on the various readers of this report. It comes from Dr. H. V. Halladay who has at various times drifted around among our parks and monuments.

"I want to see a large map placed in each park or monument, showing plainly, so the dumbest tourist can see, the region, say, within 300 miles. Have this painted on wood or sheet steel, suitably framed and illuminated at night and convenient to the camp ground or information bureau. Mark on this the roads, using a key design for the type of road and not only mileage but designate the average time of travel. Tourists who have never travelled in the mountains figure so many miles a day and it cannot always be done. Also on this map show plainly the best roads to travel to visit the several national monuments or parks in the area and, if possible, a design that will attract them to the next park or monument and not discourage them. Denver at one time had such a sign in the old tourist park south of the city and every night the tin-canners gathered around it and made their plans for the next day or week and exchanged ideas as to roads and points of interest along certain routes. Without any more detail I am sure you can see that this would be the answer to many questions that are asked the boys in the Service."

This idea seems to me to be mighty well worth while and I would like to hear from anyone in the Service who has experimented along this line as to the results.

It is a pleasure to have a man like Doc. come around because he has been among us enough to get our viewpoint and yet he can see everything from the point of the visitor too.

We have some news from the appropriation bill which carries our '34 money about a week ago when it was out on the floor of the House and have seen in the papers that it has passed the House and gone to the Senate. We never had a change in our money after the bill went on the floor of the House, so we know pretty well what we are going to get without having to wait for the President's signature.

Construction has gone by the board as I supposed it would. We will get a Greeting Station (note the word, this one really isn't in the dictionary yet but it will be some day), and two small water supply items at the Petrified Forest and a sewage and steps to the cliff item at Montezuma Castle. Every thing else in the way of new construction is gone. We are especially glad to get the steps up the talus at the Castle and hope the bill passes so Walt Attwell can put them in while he is working on the road and parking ground in February or March. Our other items are so badly tangled up with the general monument items that we can't tell just how hard we are hit, but we are happy to see that they appear to have left us pretty well fixed in personnel. You might tell Mr. Bailey of the Budget that, like the patient coming out of the hospital, we hated the operation like everything but are glad the doctor didn't take any more things out of us.

We have the orders to get up the '35 preliminary estimates and have been puttering away on them for the last month or so, though there is a lot to be done yet before they can be turned in.

Ed. Nickel, of the Engineering Division, finished his work at Casa Grande, where he was the inspector in charge of the erection of the new protecting cover over the Casa Grande Ruin, and, with Mrs. Nickel and the baby, went in to Field Headquarters. You wouldn't think you would miss an Engineer when he was gone, would you? And two of them you'd think you would miss just half as much! But Ed and Walt Attwell really left us feeling lonesome. Of course Walt will be back later and boss the installation of the parking grounds at Montezuma Castle and Tumacacori as well as the entrance road at the Castle, so we will have plenty of arguments with him yet, but it looks now like we may have to wait a long time before we build another \$24,000 roof over Casa Grande so no telling when we will see Ed in our district again. Regardless of what you might think, these Engineers are a fine bunch of fellows.

Herb. Kreinkamp, of the Landscapers, stopped off one day on his way west from that little park of Tom Boles' and we went over some plans and ideas about the various monuments. He expressed satisfaction at the way the protecting roof had worked out and I want to say here that Tom Vint and his crew did a good job. I told them I was tired of building a roof over that ruin every twenty seven years and they took me at my word and put up one which, if Ed Nickel's figures on stresses and strains don't go hay wire, will last.

Regardless of the spoofing we give these two divisions, I hope the folks in these two Divisions like us as well as we like them.

Johnnie Paris has this to say in addition to the space he has already used in the report:

"Our monument has been particularly fortunate this month from the standpoint of publicity. The Chamber of Commerce has a very active and cooperative Secretary and he has material now for a lady to write for a chain of some 200 newspapers, for a broadcast over K.O.B in Albuquerque. In cleaning up the wood we mentioned in our last month's report some scrap ends were taken by the Chamber of Commerce and are being made up into gavels for the speakers of both the Senate and the House in the next legislature. They will of course be very small because we used only scraps, but they will also be different. I understand Senator Sam Bratton will also present a similar gavel to the President of the U. S. Senate and Hon. Dennis Chavez will present another to the Speaker of the House."

The experience of Mr. Paris over in Canyon de Chelly National Monument is one I have foreseen. We are going to have a lot of disappointed visitors who will go out there and find water in the canyon and no way to get to a single ruin.

In my '35 preliminary estimates I have an item covering this very trail and the justification runs as follows: "There is a sort of a trail on the south side of Canyon de Chelly opposite the White House Ruin. This old trail has been in use by the Indians for many years but is not very safe. The present intent is to make it safe but not rasy for foot travel so that visitors who come to the canyon at times when they cannot get up the canyon floor in their cars or by transportation which may be furnished by a public utility operator, can come to this point on the rim to view the White House Ruin, and, if sufficiently interested, can make the trip down on foot. Otherwise, many visitors, being actually unable to get down into the Canyon at such times, may consider their long drive out from the railroad a total loss, and our Service might get a reflection of their feeling in some pretty sharp criticism."

The weatherproofing experiments of the Air-Spray Corporation, details of which will be found in last month's report, are beginning to fail. The binding film of the material sprayed on has cracked along the top edge of the wall and is allowing water to get through into the wall. Our old method of cementing the walls is the best thing we have used yet as it stands up for about two years before it begins to fail. The other tests have broken down in from ten days to three months. The more we monkey with these liquid materials the more I come to the conclusion that we will finally be driven to some form of gunnite over a reinforced mesh. We can't afford to be going over a hundred thousand square feet of walls every couple of years at a cost of \$2.50 per square yard. It is a problem like the one above on the roof for Casa Grande, let us put something on that will last. I don't like to think of gunnite of course because it will cover up the wall, but I had rather have a wall covered up with cement than to have no wall at all.

On page 2 of the report Bob says: "Our present museum space would be crowded somewhat with the addition of this material. Future development calls for an addition to our present museum. Such increase in space could be strongly justified even now. Such overcrowding as would result in displaying the Mooseberg collection would be temporary."

I want you to note this particularly, Mr. Director, because I am including this addition to the Casa Grande administration building in my '35 preliminary estimates and goodness knows we are going to be crowded if we have it cut back and have to put it in the '36 or '37 estimates. Our present building at Casa Grande is the first unit of a final plan and it is no surprise to us that we are filling it to over-flowing; we foresaw that at the time of its construction.

We are mighty sorry to hear of the passing of Jim Dial over at Aztec. He was a good man, a friend of the Park Service, and will be missed by the town of Aztec. It is strange how many men in this world do their work with so little horn-tooting that we only miss them when they are gone. Jim was of that sort.

I have the following letter from Jean Griffin, who is Asst. H.C.W.P. at Chaco Canyon National Monument.

"Dear Na-tohn-ne:" which means 'Boss' in Navajo.

As you can easily guess, we have all missed Mr. and Mrs. Julian; however we look for their early return, and we do hope it will be an early one.

"Since Mr. Julian's departure for the south on November 23 I have had thirty-five visitors to the monument. Whenever there is an occasion to make a report of this kind about the monument, I will be glad to send you a notice of current events."

"Ranger Don Watson, of Mesa Verde, was here for some time and was impressed with the Chaco. He visited practically every ruin up and down the canyon including the pit houses at 'Nine Mile Turkey.'

"I shall off and on through the winter look over our museum and I have already given it a good cleaning which I think will last for awhile. While visiting the pit houses some days ago I secured some rather interesting manos which I placed in the museum. Also tell Mr. Julian that I found a rather attractive piece of stone showing imprints of shells and other impressions which was also put in our museum."

"Plans are now being made for an Indian Christmas, a celebration for the Navajos of this district which will be held on the twenty-fourth at the Trading Post. We won't say it with Indian Ware' to the Indians, but with candy and toys for the kiddies."

"And now I think that just about embraces all the desert news for awhile. Hoping that by this time you are feeling well from the effects of the flu and will spend a joyful Christmas!

The assistant,

Jean J. Griffin.

The Annual Report of the Director of the National Park Service has reached us during the month and we have certainly enjoyed it. It is a good report and we thank you for the kind words about the South-western Monuments on page 65. National Parks Table 19, on page 93 has also interested us very much but we can't analyze as much information out of it as we would like to. In the first place the heading is misleading: it should be 'Summary of the activities of the Educational Division in the national parks and monuments Oct 1, 1931 to September 30, 1932.' It sounds about the same but it means something different to us and the public. I am not particularly interested in how many contacts the Educational Division has made in any one year because that is only a part of the total educational contacts, and what we are interested in is the total quantity and quality of the educational work done by the Park Service. This table doesn't reflect that. The only park that I am really acquainted with is Mesa Verde and its contacts seem to run as follows:

~~\$7,988~~ 17,987 auto caravan
38 hikers
5,890 museum lectures visitors
13,823 museum visitors
37,738 total contacts.

Is it possible that camp fire talks have been run in this table as museum lectures? If not, why haven't the visitors who attended the museum lectures been counted among the museum visitors in the next item? A lot of such questions come to mind as we study that table.

We are very happy to be able to publish Dr. E. E. Hewett's annual report to the ~~\$33,333.33~~ Secretary of the Interior on the current season's work by his expedition on the Chaco Canyon National Monument. This will keep all our men up to date with current information about the Chaco and will help them to send visitors in to that monument.

Notice that next to the last paragraph about H. R. Julian, the Destroying Angel. One more like that and he will be buying a new hat.

That erosion problem mentioned by E. Z. on page 12 is a real one and must be studied next spring. We want to get one of the Engineers in there as soon as we can in the spring to survey the lines of the monument and a study of this wash can be made at that time as well as some ground sapping problems at the foot of the cliff. Further down the wash we will have to make a study for a bridge location for the present old wooden bridge is not going to last forever.

We also want a Landscape Division man to go into El Morro early in the spring and study the location of a future residence and administration area.

These matters will be taken up with those Divisions at the proper time.

The treasure hunters at Gran Quivira have suspended work pending better weather. They seem to have high hopes as ever of making a big strike in a short time after they go back to work. We will keep in touch with their work and let you know about it next month.

Here's something that can't help but make us feel better:

"Enjoyed your November report as much as any of the former ones, and now am looking forward to the arrival of the December issue. Also for a good visit with Mr. Nickel some of these times to get the straight dope on your old ramshackle habitations. Mr. Attwell recently told me that he would not trade your sun baked monuments for all the glory of - - - - (park name deleted to save the Superintendent's feelings, Editor,) or any of the larger parks. You must have something worth while to bring out expressions like that.

"Wishing you and your 'crew' a prosperous, healthy,
HAPPY NEW YEAR, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Barton Herschler."

We thank brother Herschler for his kind wishes and his letter causes the engineers to move up a notch in our estimation; by and by we will think they are most human.

To get some of his own ideas straightened out and give us all something to shoot at, H. R. Julian turned in the following to go under the heading of 'Shop Talk.'

The contribution to the monthly report from Chaco Canyon is rather limited this month, Chaco being officially closed, and having nothing of regular business to proffer, it was decided to contribute to the seminar supplement known as 'Shop Talk.'

Some of us have been talking 'Ruins' to the visiting public for years without fully realizing that we were also talking anthropology. In a word, several of those of us who maintain the guide service through the prehistoric ruins of the Southwestern Monuments, have been amateur anthropologists without having been aware of the fact. I wonder how many of us realize how closely our work is allied with anthropology? For that reason, this department of verbosity has decided that, unless restrained, there will be a short article of anthropological nature in each issue of 'Shop Talk' until the protests become so forceful that it is deemed discreet to discontinue them.

The first paragraph in most any text is concerned with the definition of the subject which is to be discussed; consequently it is judged proper for us to begin in the same manner, that is, with a definition of anthropology.

Anthropology has been defined as 'The science of man and his works.' If we analyze the term we get little more than that. 'Anthropos' from the Greek word meaning man, used in this case in the form, 'anthropo', to signify that which is pertaining to, or like, man. The suffix 'ology' denotes the science of, or branch of learning. Combining them, we have again, the science of man.

This definition may be criticized because it covers too much territory; is too broad and all inclusive. If we accept this definition literally, all other sciences are but subdivisions of anthropology. In a sense all other sciences are closely related to, and many of them overlap, anthropology; yet anthropology has an especial field.

To particularize, we use the term to signify the science of man in general, whereas many of our other sciences are concerned with certain individual aspects of the works of man. In anthropology we are concerned with the physical facts of man, his history and development in a general way. It is in a sense, the correlation of many sciences viewed from a larger perspective.

Much of the anthropologist's study is devoted to primitive cultures, not that the science is limited to this field, but that it also includes this field. Much of the knowledge, anthropological in nature, which concerns the modern civilized man is quite generally disseminated. It is covered by the studies of the public schools. Anthropology seeks an account of primitive society in order that the preliterate man may also be studied.

It is natural that the pre-historic man should be of importance to the anthropologist because it is here that we find the beginnings of the things that the science is concerned with. Social organizations, cultures, and the contrasting characteristics of cultures. The simple origins of most of our customs, habits and institutions. If we would study the works of man, it is well to start at the beginning, when these works were in their infancy.

In addition to the accomplishments of the human race, anthropology deals with the race itself. The physical traits, as in somatology; the science of peoples without regard for their degree of advancement, as in ethnology, of the natural races and families of men. Man is treated geographically, by subdivisions, migrations, and their causes and influences, in a branch of anthropology known as ethnography.

Anthropology is the story of all that man has known, and done, and been, with, so far as they have been determined, the reasons for such.

Most of the questions which we are called upon to answer daily are included in this field.

Mr. Julian seems to me to have gotten away to a good start on his series of short articles on anthropology. We will welcome any differences of opinion you may have with him, and I am speaking here to the other men in the southwestern service or the Mesaverdeites who are our over-the-fence neighbors. Personally, I couldn't have written that much without dragging archaeology in; it is a good mouthfilling word and a good many of our southwestern monuments are full of it. No doubt Mr. Julian is holding it out on us and will bring it in some place later on. It is a good, live word, highly recommended in Mr. Webster's new book and it covers a lot of what we are doing. I wouldn't want to see it left out of any discussion of the work we are doing in the southwestern monuments.

As a matter of fact, those of us who deal with the pre-historic work of the southwestern monuments have a rather peculiar status. We are not bone digging archaeologists and one of them would be out of place among us. So it is with the other 'ologies.' Our work seems to be to translate the findings of the scientists into the vocabulary of the average visitor and thus put what might sometimes appear to be pretty dry facts across as mighty interesting statements.

("SHOP TALK" Contribution II)

In a lecture given Wednesday Evening, December 7th, in the Phoenix Junior High School Auditorium, Dr. A. E. Douglass of the Seward Observatory, University of Arizona, outlined the development of his Tree Ring method of dating prehistoric ruins. This method, the outgrowth of more than 20 years study, has won for its author high recognition in the field of science and research. In this lecture, using lantern slides and moving pictures, Dr. Douglass gave a popularized account of the whole field of dating prehistoric ruins by this method which he developed.

Most of our Southwestern personnel is familiar with the fundamentals upon which the Tree Ring method is based. However, the story of how Dr. Douglass, an astronomer, was led into this field may be new to some. Astronomers have long been aware of cycles of Sun spot activity which recur every eleven years. Weather observations definitely proved that these periods of solar disturbances were marked by abnormal climatic conditions. Dr. Douglass reasoned that if these changes were sufficiently marked, vegetation, especially certain trees, would be effected in their growth.

Each year trees add a new layer of living material- something of a sheath- over their entire trunks and branches. Variations in the amount of precipitation, especially during the winter seasons, are faithfully reflected in growth variations of this layer of material. When the trees are cut down, cross sections of these growth sheaths appear in the form of annual rings of the log sections while variations in the growth of the annual sheaths of wood can be seen in variations in the width of the individual annual rings.

Dr. Douglass applied his studies to living trees finding not only tree ring variations accountable for ~~any~~ on the basis of climatic disturbances due to periodic Sun spot activity, but the finer seasonal variations as well.

He was then led to a study of timbers in the ruins of Chaco Canyon. Among these beams he found certain characteristic sequences of rings and groups of rings. However, they did not overlap the earlier series of rings and groups of rings observed in living trees of the region, nor could a calendar built up by pushing the modern series back as far as possible be hooked up with the Chaco beam rings. Despite this obstacle, Dr. Douglass, by comparing like series of individual rings and groups of rings, chose a "Relative Dating" scheme, abbreviated "R.D.", and using it he determined the date "R.D." of the construction of the various portions of Pueblo Bonito. A certain date such as "R.D. 15" merely indicated that the tree cut at such time was cut 15 years after an arbitrarily chosen zero. In this way he determined that the various stages of construction of Pueblo Bonito embraced a period of more than 200 years. Yet, he could neither push his prehistoric calendar up far enough to hook onto the modern nor the modern far enough to hook up with any part of his "R.D." calendar.

