

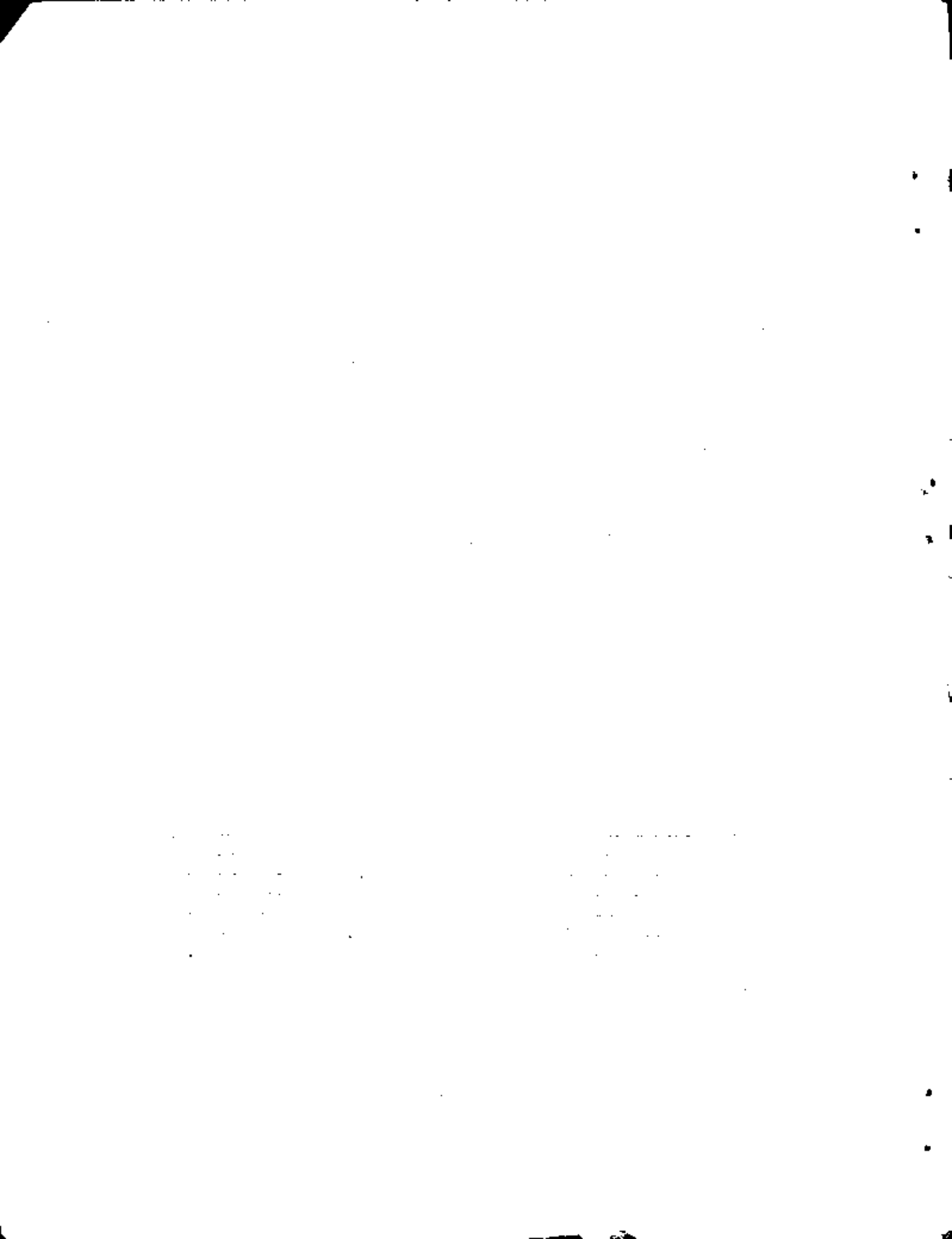
The Southwestern Monuments Monthly Report for December, 1933

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS
SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

January 1, 1934.

The Director,
National Parks, Buildings
and Reservations,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

Another month has slipped around and again we gather the reports from the Southwestern Monuments and present them for your inspection.

You will note that the weather has been fine throughout the district and it was fortunate for us that it was so because with an early winter we would have been terribly hampered in getting our Civil Works programs under way and in some places it would have been impossible. With the desert gods in our favor we are rounding into action and, when I consider the especial handicaps under which we labor in our particular field of the Park Service work, I am rather surprised that we have done as much and done it as well as we have in the short time that has elapsed since we have been given the word to go.

We will probably not be able to expend all the money we have set up by the time the dead line of February 15 strikes us, and I am not worrying about that so much as I am that we shall show actual results for the portion we do expend. As I told you last month, in expanding from a normal expenditure of \$5,000 per month to one of \$100,000 per month we are likely to have an end-shake here and there, but we are corking the holes as we find them and I am really pleased with the efficiency the organization is showing.

I think the individual reports from the various monuments will prove very interesting to you and the other readers of this report this month and you must remember that most of these men have stopped in the middle of a mountain of new work to get these reports to us on time. They are rising to their increase of toil and troubles in a mighty fine way.

EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT. E.Z. Vogt, Custodian. Ramah, New Mexico.

Mr. Vogt, being the first on the ground, is given the order of preference this month and leads the reports:

"The past month has been a notable one around the historic old rock of El Morro. Things have happened which one familiar with these

silent places would never have dreamed could happen.

"The Civil Works program for this Monument got started off with a layout of greatly needed improvements and equally needed employment.

"I wish there was a way to get the word through to the President himself so that he would know what a wonderful far reaching effect this work has had on this whole country in western New Mexico. Before the beginning of this work there was so much idleness, dark doubt, want and desperate living, struggles which kept many a person awake through the night. When the first word came of the proposed program, along about the middle of November, many took hope but few believed it until they were actually put on the job.

"Now, by careful selection of heads of families whom we knew to be hard pressed, the whole region has taken on a new life. Not only have they been benefitted but the money coming in through their labor on this Monument, but it goes on its way blessing all the community. The cow man who has plenty of cattle but cannot sell his steers finds here an outlet for an occasional steer butchered and sold in quarters to the workers; the poor widow whose chickens produce unsalable eggs, finds a market for her eggs; the stores all begin to move their stocks and collect their accounts; children get shoes, school books, clothes, toys and Christmas candy. Everybody is happy and full of life and clicking along like a wound up toy planning for the future. Those who read and observe the progress of affairs marvel at the comprehensive plan of the President, the sustained determination and the great courage with which he pushes things over the top. That everyone is behind him to the man goes without saying. We pray for the success of his program and for his personal welfare and good health.

"Mr. J. B. Hamilton, of the Engineers, came in here with Mrs. Hamilton on December 7th and started the work with D.B. Clark, a competent local engineer from Gallup. Two chain men assisted Mr. Clark in surveying the boundary of our 240 acre Monument. Considerable difficulty was encountered in locating the official corner rocks of the section; in fact even with the official notes which Mr. Hamilton brought back with him from Santa Fe there was not sufficient information to enable Mr. Clark to satisfy himself about our lines. We have written to the Field Division of the General Land Office for the notes on other cornering sections and these may clarify the situation.

"Mr. Hamilton and I looked over the entire Monument carefully viewing the problems of preservation, erosion control, trails, tourist control, etc., but made no hard and fast decisions until we were joined by Mr. C. A. Richey who came out with Mr. Hamilton on the 11th.

"Meantime, our employees, secured mostly through the County Re-employment Office, began to arrive in wagons with camp outfits, some on horseback and a few in old cars and trucks without licenses, for our ranchmen have been so poor that out here in the sticks they have been unable to

buy licenses.

"Each group went to work fixing its camp, some with tents in well chosen tree shelter, others who had no tents under the friendly shelter of the overhanging cliff way to the south side of our grounds. Fires were started while shelter was devised and others started to melt snow in buckets for drinking and cooking water. In a short time the fires had burned down to coals upon which they cooked the meat, potatoes and beans and made biscuit and tortillas in dutch ovens. By night all were very comfortable and happy around their fires. Each man brought his ample bed rolled in cowboy bed sheets or tarps. All sleep on the ground on piles of pine needles or sheep pelts. None have cots or beds and are accustomed to go to work in cow camps, sheep camps or lumber mills in just that way. Our entire crew is made up of men of the west who have worked with live stock or hunted gold through lonely regions or tried to eke out a living on a section of homesteaded land.

"I personally am very glad of the type of man we have in this crew since they are go-getters for work, happy under any condition and able to maintain themselves against all weather conditions, be it a two foot fall of snow, hail, rain or sunshine. Our weather has been for the most part just a lovely parade of perfect days followed by clear, snappy nights with millions of stars coming down close to us. No disturbance except now and then a plane of the Transcontinental-Western Air Line upon whose air route El Morro is located, but the planes fly 'high, wide and handsome' through here and do not come low except occasionally.

"Our first work was to get the road approaching the Monument in shape so that we could get in and out. The wash of rains for several years with no work at all done by the county or state had left our Ramah-El Morro stretch of eleven miles so bad that we feared a snow might fall, cover up the holes and high centers and thus leave a road which would be difficult to follow with light cars and dangerous for laden trucks which readily get hung up in such places under our usual winter conditions. In four days with a crew of about ten men we were able to put the road in condition so that the distance can be driven without shifting gears, though we still have some of the bumps with us.

"Our clerk, Lon. P. Fletcher, arrived on the 14th and has taken hold with good initiative, loyal cooperation and painstaking care as regards payrolls, records and filing.

"After re-visiting Grants, where our re-employment committee lives, we managed to get lined up in such a way that we soon had a well selected crew of 30 men, which has now been brought up to 40, and we still have 18 to go.

"Under the guidance of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Richey we planned the check dams in the three deep arroyos which had washed into our terrain to the south of the cliff.

"It took Mr. Richey and Mr. Hamilton and myself a long time to look over the possibilities of erecting a headquarters building. The mere location of it was a problem which took a great deal of thought. In the discussions which went on between Mr. Richey and Mr. Hamilton I learned a great deal about the many different angles which entered into such a problem. I have tried to be alert so as to keep up with some of the 45 high-power men one comes in contact with through the Park Service but I often find myself standing with open mouthed bewilderment when I try to follow their thought.

"It now seems that the best location for such a building is in front of the deep rincon on the north side of the Monument west of the inscriptions and pretty well up against the timber." With a proposed spur road coming in from the highway north of our line, Mr. Richey and Mr. Hamilton thought this location the best from every point of view. It gives us one man control of visitors with the greatest chance of showing them the complete circle of inscriptions, pictographs and both ruins.

"The trail to the ruins on top of the great mesa was mapped out and Mr. Clark surveyed and staked it upon which men went to work right away. By commencing on the shady side of the north slope we hope to finish the trail before we have the storms which we are soon due to have, thus leaving the sunny side for the more inclement weather. The north trail is now about half completed in point of time needed to do the work and about three-fourths of the distance. A great deal of chiselling work and heavy work with bar and pick is necessary to get a good grade and adequate drainage.

"We have found a good place to quarry rock but will not begin this work until after the first of the year as we have several days work on the hardest trail. The check dam work is now finished as far as it is laid out.

"Fifteen check dams of a very substantial nature were built. To effect a saving in both money and time we used the old cedar posts in our fence, now some fifteen years old, for retaining walls above and below. The old wire of the fence we used for tying these timbers together, then with great fills of dirt, lava rock, and brush, the dams were constructed of sufficient width, height and strength to stop any floods the short run-off will ever put onto them. In doing this work we secured all of our materials in the way of brush and rock off the Monument and in hauling them we tried to get it done with the minimum amount of damage to our wonderful nest of granma's.

Two of the men were put to work to clear out the vacant portion of the ranger cabin which Ranger Peterson used for his garage. The sacks of cement were brought for storage to ry house and we found dry places for the rest of the material. By the time that was done one of the men arrived with the 1,500 feet of lumber brought from a saw mill 70 miles away. Immediately the office was started, followed by the blacksmith shop next to it. So we now have the cabin, the office and the shop all in a row

and all in use. We next made a drawing table for our engineer and a table for our clerk with cubby holes and filing places. Not even a chair has been purchased. Our versatile blacksmith made the door hinges for his shop and is now busy fashioning rock chisels, sharpening picks, bars, and getting all tools in most efficient shape for finishing the trail and quarrying the rock.

"In the way of tools, we have insisted from the first that all men coming to work would have to bring axes, picks, bars, hammers shovels and spades and be prepared to furnish scrapers, chains and other tools which they owned and which would help us keep all the money possible for wages. In this way we feel that we have saved a good amount of money, though we found that we would have to buy rock sledges, heavy awls, a few wedges, tool steel and handles. I do not think that our tools will run over \$75 for the entire program of work since so much has been furnished by the men.

"Owing to delay in arrival of blank checks at headquarters, our pay checks did not come and in the emergency we managed to borrow the money for paying off the men from one of the Gallup banks. I took in the pay roll and my clerk got back just as we were breaking up the work for the holidays. Our men live from two to eighty miles from their work, all camp on the job, so that in view of the approach of Christmas and the suffering some of the families have been through I thought I was justified in getting the money to them so they and their families would not be disappointed.

"All camp material, tools, and even the ink, which might freeze, have now been carefully stored with one man on the job to watch over every thing while the balance of the men have left for their homes. All were in fine fettle when they left, exceedingly glad to be able to work again and genuinely interested in shaping up El Morro so that it will be more attractive and more accessible to the great American public. Men will be back to work on January 1 and will spend that day getting their camps set up, food simmering, and be ready to hit the ball on the second of the month.

"We have requisitioned the balance of our forces leaving open the places for the archaeological party you wrote us about. We look forward to the arrival of this group as well as for the return of Mr. Richey who will be back with plans and maps for further work. Mr. Hamilton visited us again on the 21st in order to keep us from going too far astray in our work. Together we drove around to the west side of our formation and entered the box canyon, coming well up with the car until it got so rough and wild that we had to go the considerable distance still remaining in the box on foot.

"It had been some time since I was up there and I had forgotten how really wild and unspoiled it was. It is so sylvian, so secretive and so beautiful that in discussing the proposed fencing on our west boundary we fell to wondering if we should leave a gate to the enclosure. Perhaps

it would be all right to leave a gate with a heavy chain and lock on it. Thus we could reserve the key for only the appreciative few, the students, or the honey moon parties who are wont to sleep in caves and in sheltering arms of the canyon, - - there's plenty to think about there.

"Some erosion and so much dead timber at places that some of it should be cleared out. Great pines, forced down by the heavy fall of snow in November of '31 add nothing to the landscape though some of the dead standing pines might be left. The erosion in the canyon is nothing serious. We looked up to where the prehistoric trail comes down from the south rim, but it was covered with a light snow and could not be spotted with the eye.

"The Navajo family living down that same canyon looked with wonder at the surveying, the cars, the bustle of the men and seemed uncertain what it was all about. I intend to visit them soon and explain our activity.

"Mrs. Vogt sent a package of candy out to each of the men on the crew before they left for their homes.

"We are going to send you some pictures of the trail work, our Civil Works headquarters, the erosion work and the camps so that you may see what we are doing. We hope they will give you a desire to visit us and that you will be coming over soon to give us the once over.

"With the greetings of the season to you and yours and the entire personnel of the Park Service as well as for the men who are a short time in our employ, I am, sincerely yours,

E. Z. Vogt."

"P.S. I forgot to tell you that I had a fine visit with Mr. Albright who spent several days at Santa Fe in the early part of the month. He seemed more carefree than in the old days when he was carrying so much responsibility and is very happy in his position with the U.S. Potash Company.

"During the holidays I am planning to get up the map and description of the Ice Cave region some 20 miles east of El Morro. Many people think that this should be included in our Monument. I am anxious at least to set forth the data I have gathered so that it will get proper consideration."

(I might interpolate a paragraph here, Chief, and say that the Pictures which Eazy mentions in his report came through in good shape and give one a mighty good idea of what he is doing. It has been more years than I care to recall since you and I visited El Morro in that old Dodge of Bill Turner's. Why not plan to drop off a day in Gallup when you are in this country next summer and have a look at the place again? You will find it hasn't lost any of its original charm because of the work the boys are doing there this winter. Think this over, won't you?)

AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT. Johnwill Faris, Custodian, Aztec New Mexico.

Johnwill turns up this month with a very good report as follows:

'Dear Boss:

Visitors for the month totalled only 88. The weather has been ideal and I have no reason to offer for the small number of visitors. We have, however, been very busy without any visitors and even though few do come they have been given every consideration and we appreciate the lull in this line. The early part of the month was spent on Public Works projects and the work under that head progressed with as satisfactory results as could be desired. On December 6th our entire Public Works crew was shifted to the new Civil Works program and of course we are working under that head at the present time.

"Your new set-up of Archaeological Reconnaissance work under date of December 15th has been completed with Oscar Tatman foreman of that division. His aides have been selected with every care and both yourself and Bob Rose have our assurance of the fact that this work will progress with every care and Mr. Tatman will personally see to its being exact from every standpoint. Mr. Tatman reports somewhat as follows: "My work has been under Project No.4, or General Clean-up. The ruin walls on the East, North, and West have been practically cleared of debris and this work has progressed much more rapidly than we normally could expect. The building stone was saved and the dirt is taken to washes and low spots for proper levelling and landscaping. In the court of the ruin all debris has been removed from around the Great Kiva and other stones and refuse carried out and disposed of as indicated above. The stone has been sorted into three classes: refuse, rough stone and facing stone. Refuse or disintegrated stone is discarded, the rough stones and facing stones are saved for ruins repairs. Some two thousand nine hundred wagon loads of earth have been hauled away to date."

"Mr. Thompson, my other foreman, reports as follows: 'Project No.1 is well under way and by the end of next week it will be practically complete. This project was the removal of a barn from the Monument. Little difficulty was encountered in bailing the hay and not nearly the trouble we expected was encountered in tearing down the old barn. While many of the boards will have to be replaced, the percentage is small in comparison with what we had expected. Project No.2 has consisted primarily in the entire removal of all interior fences and it remains only for the San Francisco Office to give us approval on the type of fence which we are to erect on the boundary of the Monument. Until this approval is received we cannot complete the project. In this connection we are telegraphing them in hopes of getting complete authorization for contracting this fence by the first of next week.'

"Project No.3, Mr. Thompson reports, is probably his greatest problem. This is levelling on which frozen ground has been the greatest draw back to date. In the early mornings it is practically impossible to do any plowing and luckily the late afternoon makes it possible to plow some and this earth is worked the morning of the following day. Mr. Borg and Mr.

Bell are assisting Thompson in the grades, cuts, fills, etc. and the worst of the dirt work will be finished in the next two or three days. Tuesday we hope to start on the curb around the island in the parking area. I might add that it is quite unusual to be able to plow at all this time of the year and we are indeed fortunate to have completed plowing almost the entire monument and of course getting the benefit of the winter freezes and thaws.

"Project No.4 of course takes in the entire Monument. Mr. Thompson's work in this connection has consisted primarily in cleaning away all dead brush, leaves, sticks, and other trash; raking various areas and the debris has been disposed with rusty and useless wire, in numerous washes for erosion control. Mr. Thompson mentions that Tom Marcott has been his chief aide and he finds his work very satisfactory. He adds a word for his men, saying: 'I find almost to the man they are a very willing crew and as for Oscar Tatman, it is a pleasure to work with him.'

"Mr. Berg has been in charge of our survey work and he gives us the following report: On project 1 a new barn location was made on the Abrams property. It was located east and west with the shed to the south on a site designated by Oran Abrams. Cross sections were taken in calculating the yardage moved in levelling for the building.

"In surveying the boundary for the new fence, angle points were dug in the boundary for the purpose of finding permanent markers. Only one was located. The old fence lines appear to be only approximations of the actual boundary. Early in the month a preliminary line was set for the north boundary to make a plowing line for clearing up areas in that locality.

"Two locations were made in attempting to fit the parking area of the Master Plan on the ground. The advice of both Mr. Hickey and Mr. Hamilton was followed in the final location. Mr. Berg has given us a location map of this parking area which I am including with this report. Stakes were set, hubs were offset and elevations set to the nearest hundredth, vertical curves were set around the curb on both walks and islands.

"On project 4 Mr. Berg set grade stakes in the picnic area, relocated a marker disturbed by plowing, and checked levels in every possible way.

"This more or less completes the reports from my various men and we will now deal in generalities.

"Under date of December 15th we have a very pleasant letter from Governor Hockenfull thanking us for our cooperation offered in his program of advancing the various state attractions.

"To fill one of the positions in the archaeological Reconnaissance party it was possible to fall back on one of our loyal friends. A University professor who had visited our ruins last year was contacted and he

personally arranged for a Mr. John B. Smith, graduate of the University of Oklahoma and taking a special course at the University of New Mexico, to do our drafting. It is certainly a pleasure to know that the Monument has persons who are willing to go out of their way to help us when help is most needed. In this connection I would like to add the fact that the San Francisco Office has certainly cooperated in every way possible. Mr. Kittredge has personally considered our problems in detail and with his efficient assistant, Mr. J. B. Hamilton, we have no worry from the standpoint of engineering. Tom Vint, as busy as we know he is in Washington, has considered several of our problems and we have letters to this end.

"Under date of December 12th you refer to a change of set-up that I requested as probably not being logical. Had I been functioning properly I would have changed this request for after all our original set-up is probably better fitted to our needs than my revised set-up would have been.

"Confirming our telephone conversation, bids were gotten out on Standard Form 33 for 1,700 sacks of quick setting cement. We hope to have delivery on this order not later than January 6th and the entire wall and curb will be a reality shortly afterward. I mentioned the fact that city paving was to be contracted December 28th and we sincerely hope this will prove a decided advantage in the laying of our parking area since it is probable that proper equipment can be rented which could normally be almost impossible to obtain.

"In closing, let me say that we appreciate the cooperation and help we are getting from your office. Without this, our entire program would be absolutely impossible. Please thank each member of your staff for the various members of mine.

Cordially,
John Will Faris."

"P.S. Boss, this report goes out at 11.20 p.m. and my new girl who has joined us since my regular stenographer joined the archaeological party, did not kick one bit. We are having a great time and are enjoying every one of the 14 to 16 hours a day of it. You know my typewriter and its period so don't blame the girl as this is her first time using it."

John Will does very well, Chief, to mention that willingness of the crew, from top to bottom, to hit the ball. I have noticed it all through this Civil Works program in this district and have been a little puzzled to account for it. It is more than the simple matter of being glad to have the work. The best I have been able to figure out of it is that, while nobody will put it into so many words, there is a feeling that the Country is in a hole and the President has done such a thorough job of taking hold of the situation on his end that the least we can do out here in the field is show him we are for him from sock to hock and we are not just rooting from the side lines but are willing to get in and hold their end up. At any rate, these gangs on our Park Service jobs are really hitting the ball instead of just killing time with a pick and shovel.

WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT, Tom Charles, Custodian, Alamogordo, N. Mexico.

Just because he got in early with his report and to keep him from having to take page 18 again, we are going to give Tom space right here after Aztec. Here is his report:

"Dear Boss:

What a riot! No said there 'ain't no Santa Claus'? This White Sands infant was evidently unexpected. It was born into the official family without a rag of appropriation. We are probably indebted to the 'salubrious climate and delightful atmosphere' of this Valley for the child's existence to toddling age. On account of the kid's extreme beauty a rich uncle has now endowed it with a small fortune. No wonder the family gathered in to see it this month. Dad Pinkley and a host of good looking brothers and sisters swooped down upon us with plans and specifications for dressing the youngster up. You should have seen those kin-folk! This is a pretty baby if we do say so or shouldn't. Chuck seemed to want to do his best to put on a curl here and Walt to add a curve there. The 'nominal Custodian' had never seen any of these brass collars before. No wonder we were excited when we drew all the big guns at once. There was the boss, Chuck and Ruth, Walt, Bennett and Hugh Miller. About the same day we had word that a new daughter-in-law had been inveigled into the Charles family by the B.P.R. member of the group of four boys. All this is why the 'Nominal Custodian' forgot where he parked his car one day and his judgment was a little warped at times as to deep well measurements, etc.

"Here are some impressions:

Miller:- "Wait a minute! What I want to know is; where you going to get the money?"

Chuck:- "I'll look with disfavor -"

Walt:- "Yes; that was a pretty bridge - rich manure color!"

Bennett:- "-----!"

The Boss:- "Gentlemen; are we all agreed?"

"Embarrassments:

Some like the Boss has an uncanny way of finding the weak spots. For instance, he insisted on putting the new road out to Miracle Point and the Giant Trucks and I had to admit that they are not even on the Monument! Neither could I side track Chuck Richey on the matter of the Red Lakes. He asked more questions about those lakes than the oldest settlers in that section could answer. I had to admit that 10% covered my knowledge in the matter and 90% was about what I didn't know.

Another embarrassing moment was when Walt, skimming over the Sands at about 60 miles per hour, would yell: 'Is there a hill in front of us, Tom?' How could I know if there was a hill? The gentlemen should have had a periscope; without it, good breaks were all that saved us.

"Water.

"Two feet of good water in a six foot hole. That is the report of Prof. Botkin, of the State College, on our test holes for water. The good water is within a half mile of the proposed entrance to the Sands.

The water is a little hard but that is caused almost entirely by lime.

'The Count.'

"It's uncertain. More uncertain, I believe, since I heard the Boss' remarks on revamping of the count at National Parks and Monuments. I really cannot tell you how many visitors we have had. On my last nine trips to the sands I have met an average of ten cars in twenty minutes. The most on any trip was fourteen and the least was six. I do not care if you divide that by five or fourteen or multiply (Killer measurements) just so you remember that thirty cars an hour for ten hours a day, with five people to the car, indicates that we have something like a half million visitors through the White Sands National Monument yearly.

"Speaking of Attractions:

"It looks now as though the wild ass of Asia or the Congressional variety have nothing on us. Investigators say that we have hundreds of wild asses out in the Sands, which are 'paint' in color, so fleet of foot that the fastest horse cannot turn them, so intelligent that they will dig down a foot or more for water with their front feet, so fierce that the best of the cow men do not care to contact them.

"Our project seems to be coming about right. We wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Tom Charles."

You might know Tom would spill the beans by his quotations from one of those Bull Sessions when we were trying to put them over on you as a series of "contacts" which amounted to a "conference." Our water-survey crew has found water only four or five feet beneath that proposed parking area where the road will enter the Sands, and do you know what Tom wants to do? Dig a lake there! And I bet, if we don't watch his vouchers he will ring in seventy-five gallons of red dye on us and we will discover a red lake right out there on the road!

By the way, we got hold of a good yarn over there in Alamogordo. The Alamogordo Chamber of Commerce got hold of a dandy film of the White Sands which is mighty publicity for the town, and started it on its way across the country. Then the film got lost and they mighty near never found it and when they did they learned that Tom Bales had gotten hold of it and tacked on a few hundred feet of pictures of that enlarged Badger Den he has charge of and it was sailing under a Carlsbad Cavern title!

TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT, George L. Boundey, Custodian, Tubac, Arizona.

Mr. Boundey reports as follows:

"Dear Mr. Pinkley:

"We had 1134 visitors for the month of December. Thirty-four states and five foreign countries were represented. The nights were cold but the days have been warm and sunny throughout the month. The winter birds from the north came about three weeks earlier this year but

quite a number of our summer birds have not yet left for the south.

"We are anxious to get the work under the Civil Works program started at our Monument but have been delayed up ~~the~~ to the present for lack of an engineer to lay it out.

"Due to several Government projects under way at Nogales the business men report the best Christmas trade for the past three years. We had about a hundred visitors on Christmas day and a few of them were sober.

"We are receiving such poor service through our post office at Tubac that I am considering if it might not be advisable to have our mail come out by stage from Tucson. By Tucson stage we could get our mail 24 hours earlier.

"The thousand men being housed in the old army barracks in Nogales have been put to work building a road from Fort Huachuca to Nogales. This will shorten the present road and will bring considerable of the east traffic by way of Nogales and the Mission.

"We wish to take this opportunity to wish the whole force a very Happy 1934.

Sincerely,

George Boundey."

WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT. Dr. H.S. Colton, Custodian, Flagstaff, Ariz.

Dr. Colton has the following report to make for the month:

"For the first two weeks of December Mr. TenBroeck Williamson and Mr. James W. Brewer, Jr., were employed by the Museum of Northern Arizona to test the dumps for C.I.A.A. Project 10. On December 15th, the Custodian took fourteen men to the Monument and established a camp in the canyon below Wupatki, and out of sight of the ruin. Work was begun the next day on the sight. Trenches were run to test the depth of the debris. On the eighteenth the company was brought up to twenty men.

"The Museum supplied four portable houses with stoves and built a kitchen and mess hall twelve by thirty-six feet to give shelter to the men. The Forest Service loaned their small house one half a mile away for an office, which is used by the draughtsmen and the clerk. A few of the men are lodged in Rooms 44, 36, and 36 of the ruin. The Museum has rented to the expedition the Museum 'pick-up' for the Foreman, and the trailer to carry water to the site for reconstruction purposes. The Museum has also loaned the expedition their plane table, alidade, etc.

"The Wupatki Expedition, as organized, consists of:

J.W. Brewer, Jr., Foreman.

Ten Broeck Williamson, Assistant Foreman in charge of archaeology.

Richard Vranken, Assistant Archaeologist.
J.C. Fisher Motz, Assistant Foreman in charge of reconstruction and Survey.
14 laborers, a clerk, and a carpenter's helper.

"On December 26, the Walnut Canyon Expedition took to the field with Mr. Dale S. King, Foreman and Archaeologist, with five men. On Saturday, December 23, the Custodian with Mr. King, visited the Walnut Canyon and found the conditions there, due to the high altitude, impossible for work. Snow covers the entrance trail and the shady sides of the Canyon walls. The road into the Monument was almost impassable with mud, and there is no water or shelter. Therefore, with the permission of the Superintendent of Southwestern Monuments, the party was transferred to the Citadel group of ruins, seven miles from Wupatki, on the Wupatki National Monument, in a lower altitude. The men are based on the Wupatki Camp and the Museum of Northern Arizona has constructed two portable houses to give them shelter. The men are using the Wupatki mess.

"On the day after Christmas Mr. Irwin Hayden, and his son, Julian, arrived and the next day they set out for Kayenta with Preston Coston, to take over the archaeological work at the Navajo National Monument, with John Wetherill.

Harold S. Colton".

From far distant Copulin comes this monthly report from Mr. Farr:

COPULIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT. Homer J. Farr, Custodian,

"My dear Mr. Pinkley:

In making this report of the activities of Copulin Mountain National Monument for the month of December, 1933, I wish to state our weather has been the warmest for December in more than 25 years. I note that the cones which contain the highly flavored pinon nut are now budding out as large as a lead pencil and are full of the tiny nuts. In parts of this country the peach trees are reported to be in bloom, which is something never known before to the earliest inhabitant. We hope to suffer no extreme punishment for all these errors of our kind weather operator.

"On the 18th of this month we enjoyed a friendly but very brief visit from Mr. Walter Attwell, our genial Engineer, and his party of four, Stuart, Williams and Lyke, all of whom exhibited more pep and energy than the Custodian could match by their climbing this old mountain of volcanic eruption and surveying a circular trail from rim to the bottom of the crater and completely around the crater on the very brink of it. Engineer Attwell came within ounces of being pulled over into the crater by the surveying chain which had hung on a boulder of lava; however after a second of hanging on the brink of the crater he wheeled and regained his balance and went his way rejoicing none the worse for the wear or scare.

"Assistant Smoke Lyke, of the party, came near passing out in sur-

veying the rim, which Mr. Attwell explained was caused by his coming from sea level to about 9,000 feet in about forty-eight hours.

"The Custodian had things pretty well in hand as regards our Civil Works program and had ordered his men and equipment, so on the next morning after the departure of the engineering crew at 8 a.m. we were all at work with a crew of twenty-five men. Most years in December the weather would not permit us to work with any large degree of satisfaction, but this winter the weather has been lovely and not a moment's time has been lost. In fact six hours seemed to us rather short, but we have actually learned to take advantage of the six hour day and do as much good labor as before in eight.

"We began operations at the bottom of the two mile road and are working up in order that we might have the road cleared for our own daily travel. By the first Thursday the road was all cleared of rocks, fallen trees and brush. On the fourth day of our labor, George H. Sholly, from Bandelier, by request of Mr. Attwell, brought us a compressed air jack hammer outfit as the Engineering crew had pointed out to the Custodian the need of having about seven of the most prominent points on the road along the east side of the mountain blasted off and the depressions which are on each side of a prominent point, filled with the excavated material. Poor Sholly, after one and a half days of hard labor, decided that the air hammer could not be used successfully in this volcanic material. Sholly resorted to every known method of drilling but failed. This material is very hard to pick or drill by hand but is too crewly to drill by air hammer; however Sholly did his best and got part of the points drilled. We will drill and shoot the rest of them by hand churn drills.

"I never expect again to handle such a loyal two dozen men that can accomplish as much as we have in the past week. However none of them feel that they have been overworked and I believe all will be willing to 'hit the ball' next Tuesday.

"If we could only find funds available to erect a circular retaining wall around our turn-table at the top end of our road, build a retaining wall for about 1,200 feet to prevent material from sliding into the road, survey and fence our Monument with a good fence to eliminate the dozens of cattle which cause so much of our road trouble, erect a good view finder on the very tip top of the trail around the crater, place the Custodian on a regular and very modest salary and get his wife a new dress for Christmas; then I would surely believe in Santa Claus and the depression would begin to fade away.

"Last week the Custodian received from our County Administrator some very, very fine views taken about four miles away from an airplane. They are very good likenesses of our old Volcano and I am mailing one to our genial Superintendent; I only wish I had one to send to each of my fellow Custodians and Superintendents.

"Wishing you one and all a Happy Christmas and a delightful New Year,
Homer J. Farr."

GRAN QUIVIRA NATIONAL MONUMENT. W.H. Smith, Custodian, Gran Quivira, N.M.

"Dear Mr. Pinkley:

"For the month of December we have registered 295 visitors who entered the Monument in 74 vehicles, which shows an increase over the same month a year ago of 70 visitors and 21 cars. Among our visitors were several of our Park Service officials. On December 7th Mr. W. C. Attwell, of the Engineers, with Mr. Richey and wife and Mr. Bennett of the Landscape Division, were with us. They went over the plans for the Civil Works program for our Monument.

"It was agreed to put our road of approach on a six per cent grade for the first two thirds and to run into a 7 per cent for the last third before you turn south for the parking area. They also authorized the construction of a short lap of trail from the parking area around in front of the Mission as shown in the Master Plan.

"Again, on December 10th Mr. Attwell with Mr. Stewart and Mr. Williams all of the Engineers, were here and surveyed the road, staked it for grade, and put the men to work, getting the program started on scheduled time with Mr. C. A. B. Scharf as Foreman.

"The weather has been fine for the last month with bright sunny days and cool nights. This has been the most open weather I have ever seen in this country in the winter season; it certainly is fine for the workers on our Civil Works program.

"The work on the entrance road is progressing better than we expected. The personnel of the crew is made up mostly of dry farmers who are raisers of beans, corn and sorghum. They are good, strong specimens of American manhood, ranging from 21 to 50 years of age. It is easy to tell from their attitude, their merry laughter, and companionable contact with each other, with those in authority and the way they do their work, that they would much rather be allowed to earn their way than to have it given to them.

"We have moved 84 cubic yards of very hard blue limestone that laid in ledges approximately twenty inches thick, a distance of over 125 feet. We have moved 234 cubic yards of sand and caliche an average of about 400 feet. Both of the above mentioned of course were taken from the cuts and deposited in the fills. When we have finished the approach road to an 18 foot highway of a 6 per cent grade we will expect even the historic 'Henry' to gallop up to the parking area in high gear. The above work was accomplished at the relative small cost of \$400, which included some engineering. Considering the rocks and their hardness, moving 318 cubic yards an average of 150 feet for \$400, or \$1.26 per yard is very reasonable as I have known of large contracts in easier ground to have cost considerable more. In conclusion, I feel safe in saying that there has been no waste or incompetence in handling the Gran Quivira Civil Works project. I am well pleased with Mr. Scharf and consider that we are fortunate in getting him as our Foreman. He certainly is able to build roads and handle men, and is diplomat enough to handle some very

grave situations. He has been heard to say that he has never gone into a community where he has been better treated. In concluding this report I will ask Mr. Scharf to add a few words.

Cordially yours,
W.H. Smith."

"It can be said without being officious that Mr. Smith is very efficient and conscientious in his duties both to the visitors and to the United States. He is very interested in getting a good highway to come by Gran Quivira and to get good accommodations established at the village of Gran Quivira to care for visitors who wish to stay and especially for those who want to come and study our wonderful prehistoric southwest. More power to him; he is the right man in the right place.

"Money could be judiciously expended at Gran Quivira for a large museum, a garage, and an administration building as well as for further excavations and repairs to ruins. Within a radius of 30 miles there are at least ten buried cities, insuring plenty of artifacts for a large museum. Having worked for four of the best archaeologists, Dr. J. Walter Fowkes, Mr. Jesse L. Nusbaum, Dr. Morley, and Dr. Kidder, I believe I ought to know a fruitful field when I see one, especially when it is as magnificent as this one. I get almost as enthusiastic as Mr. Smith when we get to talking about what could be done here and how fine it would be for the visitors and what a treasure for the one who would be really interested in the prehistoric southwest. It would be a shame to let these hidden treasures be buried from the American tourists any longer than it will take to efficiently get them out and arrange them in a suitable place for the pleasure and education of our people.

Respectfully,
C.A.B. Scharf."

I just want to remark here that the American Legion at Mountainair, New Mexico is doing its part toward boosting the community. The restaurant men there gave Walt one of their envelopes on which is printed the following: "Mountainair is surrounded by the most interesting ruins of Indian and early Spanish civilization in the Southwest.

"When travelling through here arrange to spend a day or two and visit the Gran Quivira National Monument, which was a thriving town when the Spanish discovered New Mexico, and whose ruins are still complete enough to show the life of these ancient people and the efforts of the Padres to convert them to the Church. Gran Quivira is 25 miles south of Mountainair.

"North of Mountainair is the oldest apple orchard in the United States, planted before the landing of the Pilgrims and still bearing fruit."

MONTESUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT. M.L. Jackson, Custodian, Camp Verde.

"Dear Pink:

"For the month of December, Montezuma Castle has had 1,045 visitors of which number 275 made the climb into the building. Seventeen states and no foreign countries were represented. The weather has been good in

the Valley with a little snow on the higher roads while the Valley roads have been in fair condition.

"We are due to have some activity here for a while. A portion of our Civil Works program was started on December 12th after receipt of approval for a job of archaeological research and repair to ruins. Ten men are employed on this work, under the direction of Earl Jackson, a graduate archaeologist from the University of Arizona.

"Engineer Walt. Attwell arrived on the 20th, with his crew of engineers, and they immediately went to work laying out the different parts of our project which had yet to receive approval before we could start the work. The engineers now have enough of the work laid out to start our full quota of men tomorrow, the 26th, the main project being to improve the entrance road from the highway leading down to the Castle. The work is coming up at a very opportune time, as Mr. R. W. Wingfield, the local relief agent, reports that it is pretty well taking care of the unemployed married men of the district. These men are all approved by the C.W. Administrator.

"We are very glad to get this Civil Works money, as it will catch up a lot of loose ends. We had been wondering for years how appropriations could be had to take care of them, and this work answers the problem. Walt. has assured us he will drop in from time to time, so we have no fear of any engineering problems through the duration of the project.

"On the whole, travel seems to be holding up quite well through the winter, roads are being improved all through the Valley, people in the Valley are at work and are optimistic, our museum collection is being improved, and the monument is being helped generally, so we are wading into the new year with high hopes."

Cordially yours,
Earl L. Jackson."

PIPE SPRINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT. Leonard Henton, Acting Custodian.
Loceasin, Arizona.

"Dear Boss:

"A Merry Christmas to you and the other members of the Southwestern Monuments family, and I also wish you a Happy New Year.

"If you folks are having as fine weather as I am you certainly ought to be happy, as this morning, while going around getting an idea on what work I want done next week by the C.W. A. fellows, I kicked up some dry leaves and much to my surprise, found thistles and grass coming through the ground, some nearly an inch high. There has not been a cloud in the sky for a week and the ice that is frozen during the night is gone by noon. This is some different from a year ago when we were under some twelve inches of snow and the mercury hovering around the zero mark for several weeks, and the travel stopped by the heavy snow drifts. I only hope this weather continues so we can accomplish what we have set out to do.

"The travel for the month of December, beginning November 24th and running to December 24th, is as follows:

Arizona, 444	252,	passengers,	102 cars.
Arizona -----	148	"	58 trucks.
Utah-----	28	"	13 cars.
Utah-----	37	"	30 trucks.
California----	16	"	8 cars.
California----	8	"	3 trucks.
Park Service---	7	"	4 cars.
La.-----	3	2	1 car.
Horse back riders	60	"	0
Live Stock-----			534.
	388		
	578	passengers.	222 vehicles.

"Number conducted through the fort, -----29.

"Our standard compared with last month is a decrease in live stock of 641; in passengers, 24; in contacts, 44; increase in vehicles, 17. On the whole the indication is that travel is about normal.

"On the 14th I received a call from engineer Cowell, of Zion National Park, about the Civil Works program, after which I called Superintendent Pinkley about starting to work. Then I immediately went to Short Creek to confer with the local Civil Works Administrator about getting my men. I asked him for eight men on the 16th and eight more on the 18th.

"On the 15th I went to Menab end, after getting bids on some small equipment from the different stores there, I purchased \$15.43 from the Bowman Mercantile Company. On the 16th Mr. Cowell arrived from Zion and eight of the men showed up. At 9.30 we started work on the road working east from the top of the hill just east of the ponds. Mr. Cowell and myself, with the help of two of the men, surveyed the road from the west to the east boundary. December 18th five more men came in and by December 23rd I had all the sixteen men allotted me for work. The reason that the last eight men were so scattered was that some of the men who were called had other work and new names had to be drawn.

"The past week I have had the men working on the road and cleaning up about the meadow and the tunnel. We had a surprise in digging out the road where we are taking a part of the hill off. After we had taken off about eight inches of dirt from the highest part we began to find cedar and pine logs which had hardly decayed at all. When we reached the 13 inch level we dug up about 20 feet of two inch pipe, 15 feet of one inch pipe and some scrap iron. There were several different colors of dirt, indicating that it had been hauled in at different times and from different places. After talking with some of the old timers about my finds, I found that at one time the troughs for watering stock were about in that place and the timbers had been put there to keep the ground from getting soft and sloppy. I am taking this hill down about 24 inches and putting the dirt in the low place east of the pools.

"In cleaning out the tunnel, I found that what Bob Ross and I supposed

to be the bottom was only dirt that had fallen in and that the original bottom is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet or more below that. If we rock up the sides of the tunnel as we had planned it will mean that the upper meadow pool will be lowered about two feet. I will therefore wait until some landscape man comes in before I rock it up.

"I believe I am getting along fine with the work and will be able to do a lot of good in the way of improvements before February 15th.

Sincerely yours,
Leonard Heston."

I might interject at this point, Chief, the interesting fact that Leonard was the first of the field men to come under the wire with a voucher that didn't need nine different corrections. Most of the boys were so brilliant and so anxious to make dirt fly that they couldn't be bothered with the pages and pages of instructions that Hugh sent out for their education, as a result of which they have been perfectly ingenious in finding and developing the wrong ways of making out papers. It looks like Leonard knew he wasn't real smart about this paper work end of this game and he prayed over those detailed instructions until he has turned in the best papers that have come out of the field. Hugh will have something to say about this a little later on in this report, but he won't say half there that I have heard him say when we open the mail and find two or three new ways of doing things wrong, and it is a poor mail that doesn't bring that many.

BANDELLER NATIONAL MONUMENT. M.C. Evenstad, Acting Custodian, Santa Fe.

"Dear Boss:

"Although I have not kept an absolutely accurate account of visitors for this month, the approximate count is 110. This includes a picnic party which was here on November 29th and which arrived after the November report had been submitted. Today we ran 18 but some days were blanks. The month has been one full of activity except the first when we were in more or less of a dormant state while digesting the turkey Thanksgiving dinner we received at the hands of the army. The entire then existing population of the Canyon were invited to share turkey with the Army, which offer was accepted without undue deliberation.

"Our E.C.W. work continued actively throughout and on the 9th the first car drove down into the Canyon. This honor was reserved for Engineer Attwell and he had with him Mrs. Frey, who operates the hotel known as the Frijoles Canyon Ranch. Mrs. Frey said she had been waiting for this ride for nine years. Although as yet the road is only passable, most of us choose to use it in preference to the 'long, long trail'. Mr. Attwell left on the 14th for a trip which will include many of the Southwestern Monuments.

"The weather has looked quite threatening at times, and twice it began to look as if real serious winter weather was coming,, but it cleared off and we are at present enjoying weather that permits our work to go on without interruption. Old residents of Santa Fe proclaim this the finest winter weather for twenty years.

"In the middle of the month our first contingent of Civil Works men arrived. The prospects of their arrival and their barracks raised a sanitation problem for the Army C.C.C. camp. This was at once taken care of by the Army furnishing about 4,000 feet of two inch pipe and by furnishing the labor, and running the line from above any possible point of contamination. By the 21st the C.C.C. camp was getting water out of the new line, which, as yet, has only a temporary intake point. Prior to this the camp was getting its water from a near point on the creek, pumping it into a tank. To insure against frost the new line was buried four feet or more below the surface depending on the contour of the ground.

"Comfortable quarters have been arranged for the Civil Works men by cleaning out Mr. Frey's stable and moving a double section of the truck shed into the Canyon and boarding it up. Bunks, both uppers and lowers, were made out of boards and ends of lumber. We have bunks for 84 men and by staggering the work periods, we expect that our present quarters will take care of the housing problems for the whole quota. The entire force is boarding at Frey's hotel for 25 cents per meal.

"Chief Ranger Lawrence F. Cook, of Sequoia National Park, arrived here on the 15th to study fire fighting and fire prevention work. A conference was held with Ranger Buchanan, of the Forest Service, on the 17th and many points were discussed. The result of this, as well as our own observations enabled us to map out a tentative program which is the subject matter of a report made by Mr. Cook to Fire Control Expert, Coffman, a copy of which you have no doubt received by this time. Mr. Cook impressed me as being a very capable man, well versed in fire problems, and his recommendations should be given serious consideration.

"We were delayed at times by breakdowns on the Clatco Tractor-Bull dozer outfits, but repairs were speedily secured from Denver and as a general thing, delays were negligible. The Forest Service trucks, loaned to us at the start were all taken back on account of C.F.A. work springing up in their Service. In order to speed up the work to avoid possible inclement weather, it may be necessary to rent a few trucks for a limited period. Culvert pipe sufficient for our drainage needs on the entrance road has been secured and hauled out to the location, and the first work of laying the pipe began today. We are going to push the work along as fast as possible in order to complete the road as we have no guarantee that the winter will run in open.

"Several accidents occurred during the first few days. Two of the C.C.C. boys, returning from Santa Fe with a load of culvert pipe on the 24th, upset their truck near the utility area at the top of the hill. Both were quite seriously injured according to reports given me and are

now undergoing treatment at the Veterans Hospital at Albuquerque. Alfred Litsko, C.W.A. Superintendent, and Harry F. Brown, another C.W.A. worker, were driving on the road south of Albuquerque on the morning of the 24th when they blew a tire which caused the pick-up they were riding in to collide with a car driven by an Indian. Both cars were badly damaged. Mr. Litsko received some head injuries, and is being treated by a doctor in Santa Fe. He is attending to his duties, however, against our advice. One of the C.W.A. workers from Algodones hurt his back while working on the pipe line ditch on the 28th, and was taken to his home and placed under the care of the C.W.A. doctor at Bernalillo.

"Thomas F. Martin, Landscape Foreman, reported for duty on the 26th, and Paul Reiter, with two other men expects to start an archaeological party on a survey of the various ruins on the Monument tomorrow. Mr. Reiter is connected with the School of American Research at Santa Fe.

"Season's greetings to all the personnel of the National Park Service and hopes that the New Year will bring all of us happiness and prosperity."

Sincerely yours,

----- M.O. Evenstad."

ARCHES NATIONAL MONUMENT. Marvin Turnbow, Custodian, Moab, Utah.

We have the following report from Cliff Presnell, Park Naturalist of Zion National Park, on the establishment of the Civil Works program in Arches National Monument.

"In accordance with instructions issued December 11th, I left Zion Park on the 12th in company with Superintendent Patraw to organize the archaeological party authorized under C.W.A. for Arches National Monument. The 13th was spent at Salt Lake City conferring with C.W.A. officials and searching for a scientist to head the expedition, Frank Beckwith, of Delta, Utah, being finally secured.

"Since the State C.W.A. Administrator instructed us to requisition most of our personnel from Carbon County, I spent the 14th at Price selecting a crew, and on the 15th went to Moab where a local foreman, packer and cook were hired, completing the allotment of fifteen. From the 15th to the 18th inclusive I assembled camp equipment and established camp at Willow Springs, the only living water located advantageously to the Monument. It is five miles from highway 89 and three miles from the Monument, necessitating the use of pack and saddle animals. In spite of the consequent difficulties in transportation, and vexing delays in securing equipment, it was possible to start the entire crew of fifteen men to work on the morning of the 19th. The men gladly agreed to work from dawn to dark the first week, thus hastening the preliminary camp and trail improvement, and giving them their full forty hours of allowable time.

"On the 19th I rode over a portion of the Monument in company with Frank Beckwith, leader; Ralph Anderson, engineer; and Marvin Turnbow,

packer and Custodian of the Monument. We determined upon a program of work, and selected camp sites for a mobile surveying group of five men, to whom water and supplies would be packed; thus allowing the survey to be speeded up and kept ahead of the more leisurely study conducted from the base camp.

"The program as roughly outlined is as follows:

- 1-Survey: Ralph Anderson and four helpers: to make an accurate large scale map with as much topography as practicable; and to work with Beckwith and J. C. Anderson in locating points of scenic and scientific interest.
- 2-Archaeology:- Frank Beckwith and helpers as needed: to make a thorough study of the Archaeology of the Monument and as much of the surrounding country as is necessary for correlation.
- 3- Geology:- J.C.Anderson and helpers as needed: to map the geology in detail; to assist Beckwith; and to take all official photographs. Mr. Anderson believes he can secure publication of the Expedition's report as a Bulletin of the University of Utah.
- 4- Conduct of Camp and labor: Jack You Van, Foreman: charged with overseeing all labor, checking camp and mess accounts with clerk and cook, and directing packing of supplies. Any men not engaged under the first three jobs will be kept at necessary trail improvement, transportation into camp being at present a serious problem.

"The 20th and 21st were spent in returning to Zion Park with a crippled automobile, including a lay-over of 24 hours for repairs.

"Expense of equipping the expedition was rather heavy (being approximately \$350) due to inability to borrow or rent in that isolated region. The local Forest Service and C.O.C. camp loaned to the limit of their ability, which was not great.

"The personnel of the camp is as follows:

Frank Beckwith, Arch. ecologist and leader-----	\$48.68 per week.
Jack You Van, Foreman-----	38.00 " "
J.C.Anderson, Asst. Geologist-----	1.10 per hour.
Ralph Anderson, transitman-----	1.10 " "
Habor Christensen, Cook-----	1.10 " "
Orson Larson, Rough Carpenter-----	.90 " "
Bert Milano, Clerk -----	.75 " "
Marvin Turnbor,, packer with 2 mules-----	.75 " "
Additional mules-----	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
1 rooster-----	.80 " "
1 Ch. dog-----	.70 " "
1 Thermeter-----	.60 " "
1 Truck driver-----	.60 " "
Truck when needed-----	.50 " "
3 Laborers -----	.50 " "

In connection with this Arches job, I want to quote part of a letter from Superintendent Petrows:

"Accompanied by Park Naturalist Presnall, I left here on the 12th going to Salt Lake. On the 13th we called at the State Civil Works Administrator's office and arranged for requisition of the allotted number of men. We had considerable difficulty locating an archaeologist to place in charge of the work and were about to hire Berkeley for the selection of a California man when we got in touch with Mr. Frank Beckwith, of Delta, Utah. Mr. Beckwith is a man of mature age and has indulged in archaeology many years and has prepared several publications on the subject. Mr. Presnall left Salt Lake in the afternoon and drove to Moab for the purpose of inspecting the monument, organizing crew and outlining the project. Mr. Beckwith probably reported on the job yesterday."

While the above extract is a part of the history of the project and is therefore made a part of this report, my real reason for bringing it in, Chief, was to give a little publicity to that exquisite phrase: "Mr. Beckwith has indulged in archaeology for many years." I know now why all these bone diggers are a little different from common folks, not really foolish, but a little touched; they have been indulging too much in archaeology! The phrase is good and I believe will have a long life among the Southwestern Monuments.

NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL MONUMENT. Zeke Johnson, Custodian, Blanding Utah.

Zeke made the Salt Lake papers this month with a bang. The following write-up also carried a picture of him, a much better looking than Zeke of course but quite complimentary as showing they had done their best to get a likeness.

"Zeke Johnson, who has been watching over the Natural Bridges near Blanding in San Juan County for 23 years, will never be appeased until his long cherished dream is realized -- construction of a highway from the bridges to connect with the highway at Hanksville in Wayne County.

"Zeke boils with enthusiasm when he visions this 80-mile stretch of road, which will divert thousands of tourists from Mesa Verde National Park through Utah, into Zion Park and Bryce Canyon. These tourists whom Mr. Johnson talks about are now going south to Gallup New Mexico, and swinging over to Flagstaff, Arizona. Many, in fact the majority, he says, are missing scenic southern Utah.

"The vicinity of the Natural Bridges, where primitive Hopi Indians roamed," he declared, "is new to the tourist, but will be one of the most popular play grounds in America. There are numerous ruins of cliff dwellings in the vicinity of the bridges perched in the canyon walls in almost inaccessible places.

"But that isn't all we have down there", avers Zeke, "The Monument consists of 7,400 acres. It includes two large caves which are located some little distance from the bridge region. There are three large bridges and four small ones."

"Explaining how these bridges originated, Mr. Johnson pointed out that

they are the result of stream erosion in an elevated region. Doubtless, he said, thousands of similar ones have been formed and destroyed in past ages and many more will be made and later destroyed in ages to come.

"But Zeke is not the only one who can see the value of building a road through the region, which will make scenic San Juan and Wayne counties available to the motorist. He announced that George H. Dorn, Secretary of War and former Governor, is one of his staunch supporters. He has taken the War Secretary through the region.

"You can't realize how beautiful that country is until you traverse it," opines the veteran Custodian. "I have been there every summer for 23 years. Fourteen years ago I was officially appointed Custodian through U.S. Senator, William H. King."

"Mr. Johnson is a native of St. George. He was born April 15, 1869. He has a family. He winters in Salt Lake but the minute spring officially arrives, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are en route to 'his' natural bridges for the summer.

"Zeke issues an invitation to Salt Lake to 'come down some time and see what your state has to offer!'"

"Zeke has the following to say about one of his problems, writing under date of December 28th: "The road from just below the Bears Ears to the Edwin Bridge doesn't seem to belong to anyone. It was built with \$10,000 appropriated by the St. to four or five years ago and there has never been one cent spent on it since, only just the little I have been able to do to keep it passable and another good rainstorm or two will take it out. On that hill coming down off the mountain there are no culverts and the water just runs along the rocks and it will soon be a thing of the past unless we can get some work done on it, and it won't take much but neither the county nor state will claim the road and there are no funds for it. I have talked and begged for some help from the county commissioners but never have been able to get one cent. As yet I have no prospect for any money unless you can do something for me, and something must be done or the road will soon be impassable."

"I am still living in hopes of having a Custodian's quarters out at the Monument. There are enough visitors go out there now to justify quarters. I would love to live out there all summer but I cannot live under a tree and feel comfortable and my old tent is all worn out and I hate the idea of buying another. I would be willing to jackass water up that hill out of the Canyon for several years yet if I could only have a cabin to live in."

I wish the State of Utah would put that road of Zeke's on the Civil Works program for the State. It looks to me like that would be the logical solution of it. The local county is too poor to do anything and under the law we cannot expend our money outside the boundaries of the reservation. I will ask Zeke to look into this and see if his road cannot be put on the Civil Works list when spring opens up enough to let the crews get in there to work.

We have been trying to get the Custodian's quarters for the last couple of years, thus far without effect.

NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT, John Wetherill, Custodian, Kayenta, Arizona.

On December 19th, John wrote me as follows:

"Dear Frank:

"We are ready to start our camp at the mouth of the Tsagi in Marsh Pass as soon as we arrange for the transportation. We will be located there until the party is assembled. It will take about ten days in the press to get all the party together. When we start for Kit Seal we will need pack stock. We may make two camps on the way for the workmen. The scientific party will move on to Kit Seal and go to work there.

"When we are located at Kit Seal, we will be 256 miles from Holbrook, our county seat, thirteen miles from a wagon road, 160 miles from the nearest railroad point at Flagstaff, and 25 miles from the nearest telephone."

John doesn't know how lucky he will be in that location. Many, many times in the last month or so have we wished we were that far from telephones, telegraph stations, railroads, and C.M.A. people specifically and in general.

We were very glad to have Irwin and Julian Hayden join John's archaeological party. Irwin ran the Los Angeles Museum- Van Bergen Expedition here at Casa Grande three or four years ago and we have the assurance that with him on the bone digging end of that work, it will be well done.

CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT, Hilding F. Palmer, Custodian, Coolidge Ariz.

The following report was received on January 1st.:

Dear Mr. Pinkley:

"For my report this month I have had the men who are in charge of the various projects going on at the Monument submit reports of their activities; some of these reports I am submitting as they were submitted to me, others I have worked over. This has been one busy Monument, but, probably, no busier than the others under your charge. Many needed and valuable improvements have been accomplished under both the Public Works and the Civil Works Programs."

"The following report of visitors and weather conditions was submitted by Ranger Frank L. Fish who, with the help of Francis Seagoe, a temporary Ranger, hired because of the regular personnel being so busy with the C.M.A. program, efficiently handled the guests who visited the Monument during the month:

"There was a decided increase in the number of visitors compared with the same period last year. Most of the gain occurred during the holiday season. During the last eight days of December of this year 1002 people arrived and were taken through the Ruins and Museum; all types of persons were represented, from the scientific minded to a type represented by the lady who remarked after her first few minutes, 'These must have been wild Indians.' Evidently she considered the Casa Grande was not built by Fred Harvey.

The total number of visitors for December of this year was 2343 as compared with 1671 for the same month last year. This was an increase of 672 or 40 percent. All states of the Union were represented with the exception of Alabama, Delaware, Louisiana, Maine and West Virginia. Other territories and foreign countries represented were Alaska, Hawaii, District of Columbia, Canada, Germany, Uruguay and British East Africa. Out of State people made up 46 percent of the visitors. California furnished the greatest amount with 18%, the same as the year before. People using the facilities of the Monument but requiring only momentary service of the personnel numbered 254, making 805 visitors of this character during the past three months period. Guided trips through Compound A 275 and through the museum, 240. The quarterly number of visitors for this year is 6,119 as compared with 5576 for the same quarter last year; this is an increase of 543 or 9 percent. This increase for the month and the quarter certainly shows that conditions must be getting better and more people are on the road.

The weather was ideal for traveling during the greater part of the month. The minimum temperature was 20 degrees on the 18th, the maximum 79 on the 26th. The mean maximum for the month was 68.3, the mean minimum 31.7 with a mean for the month of 50 degrees. Precipitation was only .09 of an inch for the month as compared with 1.91 for the same month last year. There were 26 clear days, and 5 partly cloudy."

(I am greatly pleased with this visitors report showing such a decided increase over last year.)

" Work under the Public Works Program was continued during the month and the program with the exception of on project is practically complete. There are small balances in each account which will be used during the coming month to take care of a few small unfinished details. A detailed report of each project follows:

Project # F.P.118 - Camp Ground Development.

This project is complete with the exception of the few details mentioned above; 210 feet of remedas or brush shades were constructed according to a plan submitted by the Branch of Plans and Design; twenty new picnic tables were built and painted and 15 old ones were repainted to match; seven fireplaces with steel cooking plates were constructed of adobes and plastered; a new ~~stand~~ hydrant was purchased and installed to replace the standpipe used formerly; a two swing swing standard and a double tester standard for the children made from 1 1/2 inch pipe are now in process of construction. This picnic area is becoming increasingly popular each month and is being used by a large number of people; each day and especially Sundays finds many people bringing their lunches and seeing the features of the Monument, after using the conveniences of the picnic grounds.

Project # F.P.119 - Repairs to Two Quarters.

This project is now complete and one quarters is already occupied

and the other will be beginning January second. One quarters now occupied by the Assistant Superintendent Southwestern Monuments was redecorated on the inside and several repairs to base boards, closets etc made and a coat of stucco given the outside, the window sash repainted and repaired; the other was the old office and museum and it has been completely remodeled; the walls were plastered inside and stuccoed outside, new wooden floors installed to replace cement ones that had gone to pieces, a new roof was placed over the building, new closets built, two new connecting doors cut through the walls, a new window put in, the walls and woodwork painted and kalsomined and the building converted into a first class four room employees quarters. The exterior of both quarters have been stained to match the other buildings on the Monument.

Project #120 - Water Systems Extensions.

This project is also complete except for one or two details. With the \$900.00 allotted to this project all 3/4 inch water lines have been replaced with 1 1/2 inch lines, and fire lines have been run to each building in such a way that with 50 feet of hose all parts of each building can be reached. The water storage has been increased from 1000 gallons to 2000 gallons by replacing two 500 gallon storage tanks with two 1000 gallon tanks. This fire protection system was not intended to extinguish any large fire after it had gotten under way but to serve to prevent any fire from spreading to the adjacent buildings. From the nature of our construction we have very little fire hazard and consequently an expensive outlay for fire protection is unnecessary. The small balance in this account will be used to purchase hose.

Project # F.P. 121 - Walls Around Administration Building.

This project still has some work to be done on it. The walls are all up and plastered and stained according to a plan furnished us by the Branch of Plans and Design; unsightly guard rails of wood on two sides of the Parking Area were removed and cement curbing constructed to take their place. The curbing and walls act as an effective barrier to keep visitors from going to the ruins directly from the parking area without registering or obtaining a guide, thus cutting down the danger of vandalism to the prehistoric ruins and making it much easier to handle visitors efficiently on busy days.

All four of the above projects have been handled by force account. Work was first started on September 6th and has been carried on continuously ever since. The total allotment for the four projects was \$6,300.00. There is still left for expenditure in the four accounts \$370.00, making \$5,930.00 expended to date on the four projects. This has been divided as follows, LABOR \$3,590.15 MATERIALS \$2,339.85. There were 5,698 man hours of employment given to workers on the four projects. All men used were, of course, secured through the National Reemployment Service.

And a word might not be amiss here regarding the advantages of this Service. I have found the County Manager efficient and willing to cooperate in every possible way; practically every man furnished has been capable and has given good work. Only two men furnished through this

Service for our Public Works Program proved to be inefficient and had to be discharged and we could have gotten along with them if there hadn't been so many more willing workers needing a job. There is no question but what an efficient Reemployment Service can do better in placing men who need the work than the individual employer.

We have one other project under the Public Works that has not been started yet. This is the construction of a new employee's quarters which will be handled as a contract project. The Branch of Plans and Design have advised us that the working drawings will be ready January tenth; the bids will be advertised for and the contract let immediately thereafter.

Our Civil Works Program is progressing splendidly. We received word on December 5th that our program had been approved and that we had been allotted 34 m.m. On December 8th we were at work with a full crew. The men according to instructions were obtained through the National Reemployment Service with the same excellent results as noted above under Public Works. Only one man has proved unsatisfactory so far and had to be discharged.

Ruins repair and grading of compounds was to be our principal program but pending approval of the Branch of Plans and Design and the Engineering Division of the procedure the men were kept busy on several other projects that have needed caring for for a long time.

The foreman's report shows that 6 men were employed $2\frac{1}{2}$ days in opening a trench 1 foot wide and sixteen inches deep and 1053 feet long in which our telephone line from the residential area to the Monument boundary was conduited in $\frac{1}{2}$ inch galvanized pipe; (the line from that point to the Administration Building had already been conduited) the pipe was laid by two men in $1\frac{1}{2}$ days and the wire was run in and the final connection made by the Telephone Co. in a little less than a day; the ditch was backfilled in two days; the workmen were exceedingly careful about destroying shrubbery and no injury to any vegetation resulted from the trenching operation. During the course of the ditch digging however a large and a small mortar of prehistoric manufacture were uncovered and have been added to our museum collection. This conduited line replaces five poles that have been a blot on the landscape for many years.

The shoulders of our entrance road had never been completed and the foreman's report shows that seven men were started on this project on December 8th; the drainage ditch along each side of the road was straightened and the shoulders raised to the height of the pavement and covered with peagravel which was rolled in thoroughly with a 700 pound hand roller as it was laid; fortunately just as this operation was completed we had a light shower which put these shoulders in just the right condition for compaction and the roller was hitched behind a truck and they were rolled, re-rolled and rolled some more. I think we now have shoulders on each side of our entrance road that will last a long time.

with very little expense for upkeep; at least, if nothing more has been accomplished, the appearance of the road has been improved 100 percent. Even Harry Langley said nice words about it. The original crew of seven men was augmented off and on by men that were transferred from other projects that had been completed or did not need their full crew. Sometimes four or five men, sometimes a dozen were working on this project; It was completed December 26th.

At the time that the State Highway Department put in the road along our east and north boundary they dug deep barrow pits along the right of way to furnish material for grading. This left a bank from one to three feet high along our boundary. At the time of every hard rain, water running from the reservation lands out into the barrow pits cuts the bank with many fissures and in many places our fence is in danger of being washed out. The foreman's report shows that when men can be spared from other projects they have been placed on this fence line and are building this bank up about 6 inches higher, feathering the grade off on the inside so that it doesn't show, so that the water instead of running off at all points will drain to specified points where it can be taken out into the barrow pit over a concrete spillway.

An archaeological reconnaissance party was started on December 11th excavating a pure red on buff site in the southeastern part of the Monument. The work is still in a preliminary stage but Russell Hastings, of the Gila Pueblo, of Globe Arizona, who was loaned to us through the courtesy of Mr. Harold S. Gladwin to take charge of the work is very pleased with the results so far and is looking forward to getting some very interesting information from the site. This project is important to us because it is probably the only real early prehistoric site on the Monument. After the excavation is completed the site will be backfilled for preservation. Mr. Hastings report on the work to date is as follows:

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS AT CASA GRANDE 1933
BY RUSSELL HASTINGS.

A site for excavation was chosen after examination of several of the mounds on the Monument. Surface indications of the site chosen were a group of three mounds lying close together near the southeastern corner of the Monument, sherds from which ran all the way from Colonial red on buff to Classic red on buff; however no particular area gave sherds of only Colonial period or of only Classic period. No polychrome sherds were present. It was felt the site would run from early sedentary times to early Classic times. There were no indications of dwellings. The culture seemed 100 percent Hohokam.

Excavation was begun December 11th, the first operation being to trench each of the mounds preparatory to taking stratigraphic tests. On the completion of these trenches, exploratory trenching was begun around the mounds in search of dwellings and cremation areas. No cremation areas have as yet been found but several floors were struck and the indicated

rooms are now in process of being excavated. The exact number of rooms open is not certain because of the several areas of excavation have not yet been joined and there is a possibility of walls between them that have not yet been exposed. All excavation has been accurately surveyed by the Engineer and detailed maps of significant areas will be made. Approximately 45 specimens consisting of stone, bone, wood and pottery artifacts have been removed from the site.

Significant features located to date are (1) one room covered by rubbish mound #1. (2) Three clay lined pits exceedingly well fired and very hard occurring above floors and certainly due to a later occupation than the rooms so far opened. (3) One pit containing charred bone fragments and ash, felt to be a cremation pit. (4) One floor area approximately 15 ft. square (excavation has not yet reached the limits of this area) containing upwards of thirty pieces of pottery, all considerably broken but in such a state that many of them can be restored. (5) Possible superposition of three walls, definite status of these to be determined later.

During the grading operations in Compound A a room was located and at Mr. Palmer's request has been partially excavated; the walls of this room appear to be caliche with wooden posts. Several fragments of charcoal which may be datable on the Douglass tree ring method were recovered from this room and sent to Mr. E. W. Haury, Assistant Director and Dendro-chronologist, Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona for examination.

(This is a fine report and we certainly thank Mr. Hastings for it. He is doing an excellent job of excavating.)

The vegetation on the Monument (trees, bushes etc) have never had any particular care taken of them; trash, dead timber, etc has accumulated all over the ground; although there are very few completely dead trees or bushes, very near every tree and bush has much dead timber in it; all the mesquite trees have a large amount of mistletoe growing in them and it is thought that it saps the life of the tree. Five men according to the Foreman's report have been busy since the inception of the GWA in cleaning out all the dead timber from the trees, cleaning up and burning all the trash and wood on the ground and removing part of the mistletoe from the mesquites. The timber that is suitable is hauled to the wood pile and will be used for fuel for quarters.

During the construction work that has been carried on on the Monument during the past three years, particularly when the old roof was removed from over the Casa Grande, a large quantity of scrap lumber had accumulated and had been stored in a high pile at the wood pile. Employees have been using it for kindling. The pile presented a very unsightly appearance and three men have been employed in cutting it up into kindling lengths and stacking it in neat piles. This utility area now presents an very much improved appearance.

A truck was rented locally for two dollars a day and has been kept

busy hauling gravel, wood, water for sprinkling, poles for remada repairs etc.

And now I come to that part of this report that gives me the most pleasure. Eversince I have been at Casa Grande it has been a constant source of worry to me that very little in the way of ruins' protection has been done except to the Casa Grande itself. Year after year I have seen valuable outlying walls gradually weathering away. No funds in any quantity have been available to carry on any program of protection. This CWA program has given me an opportunity I have long sought and we now have all the necessary approval for placing concrete curtain walls on each side of the low lying walls to stop the capillary attraction of water from the ground into the walls. Lumber for the construction of forms is on the ground; cement has been contracted for and will be delivered in a few days; sand and gravel is being hauled and Tuesday morning we will start on ruins repair that will last as long as the CWA is carried on. We will not be able to finish all of it but we are at least started and SOME of our walls are going to be protected. Work is being started on the outside wall surrounding the village to give the workmen experience before we try working around the more complicated house walls inside the village. In connection with this repair work an engineer is surveying the Compound and we are grading it so that all water will be drained away to the outside of the village as soon as possible after it falls. This grading operation will also result in a very much better appearance for the Compound. I am hopeful that the Director will be able to secure for us money from the Public Works Administration to complete this work after C.W.A. is over. In my opinion nothing is more important at this Monument than the carrying on of this project to completion.

In addition to these major projects we have found time to do a few little odd jobs such as repairing remadas, building a case or two repairs to buildings etc.

In concluding his report to me the Foreman makes the following statement; 'The 34 men assigned to me are all good men; I have had to discharge only one of them; they are punctual in reporting for work; in accordance with the written instructions issued to them when they reported for work, they are careful about injuring shrubbery, trees or any other features of the Monument; they take good care of their tools and their subforemen say that they are anxious to do a good job.'

A pretty good report it seems to me for a gang of ex-miners, ex-farmers, ex-clerks, ex-mechanics etc.

The timekeeper's report speaks for itself and I am copying it verbatim:

During the month of December, under the Civil Works Administration on U.S. project #2 which comprises work at the Casa Grande National Monument I have the following to report:

We have worked a total of 36 men, who have worked a total number of 3716 hours for a total labor charge of \$1,960.27. We have spent the following for materials:

Tools - - - - -	\$ 90.20
Hardware, pipe and fittings- - - -	260.94
Lumber- - - - -	168.28
Cement - - - - -	509.60
Lime - - - - -	89.18
Misc. supplies- - - - -	116.22
Total for materials	1234.42

We have most of this material on hand that has not been used on the CWA program but we will start using it during the coming week.

The men working are very conscientious in their duties performed and are showing their appreciation for ~~new~~ employment by performing their work in a careful way.'

I might say; supplementing this report that the cement and lumber is for the curtain walls for the ruins repair project and none of it has been used yet which does not make the proportion high between the amount expended for labor and that spent for materials.

An indication that there is an upward trend and that all these recovery plans are having a good effect is the fact that four men who have been working on this CWA program here quit last Saturday night to resume their former work in the mines near Superior.

From all of these facts you can see that we are accomplishing many worthwhile things at Casa Grande and when the "lean" days come after all of this relief expenditure is over, as you prophesied they would last month, we at Casa Grande are not going to have to look back and wish we hadn't wasted that dollar. We are getting our money's worth out of these men and could use from ten to twenty-five more advantageously.

We started the CWA paying only 40 cents an hour for common labor. Other CWA projects in the vicinity were paying 50 cents so permission was requested and received from the State Civil Works Administration to raise our rate to 50 cents. When the timekeeper informed the men two days before Christmas that their pay for that week was to be 50 cents an hour instead of 40 cents one of them remarked 'Gee, there is a Santa Claus after all isn't there.

I was interested in knowing just what the men thought of this program of providing jobs for them and so I asked four of them to write for me an answer to the question - 'What Benefit Has This Program of the President's Been to You. Their answers follow:

1

'I have derived numerous benefits from both the Public Works Program and the Civil Works Program. Since my employment in September I have been able to keep out of debt, have provided for my family and

been able to keep my children in school. The six hour day has proven very satisfactory; it provides ample time for transportation from home to work and still leave time to spend at home with the family.'

#2

'This job under the Civil Works Program has meant much to me. I was a mechanic in partnership with a brother-in-law in a garage business. Business fell off to such an extent that there was not sufficient to keep two families and it was necessary that one of do something ~~with~~ else. It fell to my lot to be the one. I had been out of work entirely for four months and as I had no income at all I do not see how my wife and self could have gotten along this winter.

Since I have been working on this job and getting what we needed to live I feel very much better and have a very much better outlook on life. In every way this work has been a great help to me. I have been working nearly a month and hope it will last for some time.'

#3

'I went to work on The Public Works Program at Casa Grande National Monument about October 15th. I had been out of work before I got this job about two months. I have six children to support and if I hadn't have gotten this job I would have had to have taken them out of school. They were all out of clothes and I had been making just barely enough to get them food to eat. During the summer my son, nephew and I worked for \$7.50 a week. This was just enough money to get groceries for my family of eight. We worked from 10 to 11 hours a day; I sure enjoy working six hours a day because I can spend more of my time with my children.

Yours for a six hour day.'

#4

'Just a word of appreciation for this employment plan. As a worker under this Civil Works I have received my first regular employment since 1931. Men can at least hold up their heads now instead of seeking charity. I hope everyone is as appreciative of this program as the laboring man.'

(I believed that the program is appreciated by these men)

And so the work goes merrily on and we are all doing our utmost to get good jobs done. Mr. Langley has inspected us and given his approval to the landscaping features of the program and Mr. Attwell has done the same for the Engineering Division. They have both given us a lot of valuable advice. After all is said and done what would we do without the valuable cooperation of these two Departments.

A little nature note in conclusion: one of the men who is camping on the Monument tells me that he has seen both red and gray fox and badger near his camp. I was surprised to learn that we had them on the Monument. There are many dove and quail around also.

Now that this report is finished I can go back to work.

Here is a report from Walter Attwell as to what he has been doing for the last four or five weeks:

"Dear Boss:

"My activities for the month of December were centered mostly on establishing Civil Works crews in the different Monuments. The month was started at Bandelier National Monument with a 204 man C.C.C. camp and 104 man Civil Works crew.

"The C.C.C. camp is under the supervision of E.H. McGill. Its work is the construction of a truck trail into Frijoles Canyon, the construction of a cliff trail and trail to the Ceremonial Cave, and the re-conditioning of many fire trails.

"The C.A.A. crew is under Mr. A. Lieske. That crew is scheduled to widen the entrance road from 12 feet to 20 feet, fence detached sections of the Monument and construct water and sewer systems.

"At White Sands National Monument, a 104 man C.A.A. crew was organized with Tom Charles as Superintendent and Peter Rose as Engineer. The work at the Sands consists of the construction of three miles of entrance road, four miles of roads through the sands, surveying the Monument boundary, location of limits of the sands, development of water at several places within the boundary, development of the parking areas, taking topography, and location of points of interest as Red Lakes, groves of trees, ruins, etc.

"I established a 21 man crew at Gran Quivira with C.A.B. Scharf as foreman. The contemplated work consists of regrading one mile of entrance road, plating the sandy places with caliche and clay, constructing a parking area, cattle guard, eradicating old roads and trails, and the establishment of the west boundary.

"A twenty-six man crew, under Foreman Homer Farr was organized at Capulin. There I expect to regrade the three mile entrance road, slope the banks, construct a three quarter mile rim trail around the crater and a trail down into it; also to establish the boundaries.

"Montezuma Castle has rated a 48 man crew on its entrance road, revetment work and ruins excavation. The road work is well under way and two bad curves have been improved. Earl Jackson, archeologist, with ten men is opening up the ruins west of the Castle. His work has impressed me as being very careful and thorough.

"After leaving Field Headquarters on February 17 and being in the field for 10 months, I was in the home office one day and home three days and then returned to the field for another season.

Walter G. Attwell."

Walt withholds the fact in his report that Bunnie came back into the field with him for a three weeks trip, to the very great pleasure of our Southwestern Monument folks.

Here is a new man's angle on one of our jobs. It is a letter from Laurence Cone, a new landsman on the White Sands job, and incidentally Tom Charles' monument story is another slice of publicity in this report.

"The work is going on all with the exploration party bringing in some fine things every day; things that are going to prove great attractions, especially to the many people who are going to come here to view

these Sands. Mr. Charles is surely the personification of 'stick-to-it-iviness' as far as these sands are concerned and he is glowing as each day's new features are discovered that may inspire some new publicity. During these last few days I have been going out into the Sands far enough to keep ahead of the engineers and their plans for the road, and each day I have found added beauty in this new National Monument. I have been trying to get a series of pictures which may be sort of a before and after set of records; the first ones have been more or less successful. Along with that I am going to keep a record of the work as it progresses and that should prove an interesting record when the work is completed.

"The road into the Sands is coming nicely and with it also is developing added interest on the part of the Alamogordians, for I really think that they have been somewhat timid about the proposition and fearful that their Sands might be spoiled. It has been my distinct pleasure to inform them that my special job is to preserve all of the natural features of the Sands and to see that none of the beauty will be taken away. I have been asked numerous questions concerning the work and what is going to be done to the roads when there is a sandstorm; and many others too numerous to mention. It is giving many of them something to talk about besides the weather and whether the eight fifteen will be on time tonight or whether it will be its usual half hour late.

"I was especially interested in a paper we received yesterday in regard to the preservation of all natural features of the Monument, for it will make the Landscapers place more secure in their minds. I have several times had to remove plants which were in the way - plants that were going to prove useful in later planting, and the looks of patient pity that I have been given, have been more amusing than some of their humor.

"I was in getting a hair cut the other day and two cow punchers were talking. One said: 'Well Bill, whatcha doin' now?' The other replied: 'Nothin'. Then the first said: 'Where at?.' To which Bill made the brilliant reply: 'Over yonder!'

"Things like that give you some idea of why I am growing increasingly fond of this place.

"Another thing that I am going to do while I am here is collect as much of the natural plant life as I can find and press it into a book to go with my account and pictures. Each additional item which will be collected will tend to make the report more interesting for those who look over the record in the future.

Lawrence D. Cone."

These observations from a new-comer in our ranks are mighty interesting for they stir up our own ideas on our work. Much luck to Mr. Cone in his work.

Ass't. Sup't. Report(R.H. Ross):

My activities during the month have centered principally about the planning of specific projects to be undertaken in the revised Civil Works set-up in which some positions have been reserved under the Historical Division.

At Aztec Ruins National Monument (1) cataloguing the museum collection; (2) preparation of measured drawings of the pueblo; (3) extensive

repair of pottery and other museum materials; and (4) repairs to ruins are included. Cataloguing is being done on the standard form cards. As a project, this recording of all known data about each museum piece is one of the most important.

At Casa Grande National Monument Historical Division projects include (1) cataloguing the museum collection; (2) preparation of label and chart material for the Civil Works staff in the Berkeley laboratories; (3) archeological survey of the monument; and (4) rearrangement of the museum collection and manufacture of additional museum cases. The field work is engaging practically all of the available time of supervisory personnel because of the technical nature of such work, and inside work is being pushed as rapidly as possible considering this monument is experiencing a very heavy tourist travel during this time of year.

The additional cases are being designed such that the artifacts and pottery can be displayed with better effect. The cases are being made 22 inches wide at the bottom on a solid 10 inch base. They will stand 6-feet tall and taper to 5 inches wide on top. This will give something of the same effect as adjustable shelves of wide dimension at bottom and getting less toward the top of the case.

The museum is being arranged such that greatest emphasis will be placed upon the Ho-ho-kum. Red-on-buff pottery, cremation burials, and other exhibits peculiar to the resident peoples of the valley regions for some two thousand years will be shown in the main exhibit room.

Polychrome pottery and earth burials will be features of the next exhibit room in which the so-called Classical Period will be emphasized. It appears that after the Ho-ho-kum had occupied the valley regions for many centuries they were joined by a true pueblo people from the north. It is the period from the time of appearance of the newcomers until the final abandonment of the villages or compounds that will be emphasized in the second exhibit room.

Modern Indian materials now on display in a main exhibit room will find a place in the Preparation Room while the room now given to modern exhibits will house the textiles, ornaments ceremonial objects and other cultural materials.

IN GENERAL

This report has run into greater length than we expected. All I need to say in closing, is that we have been especially blessed with good weather all over the district during the month of December and our Civil Works projects have profited by it.

Visitors are picking up at the Monuments where we have winter peaks and it looks a little like we are back on the road to the days before the depression.

Cordially,

Frank Pinkley
Superintendent.

CHACO CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT. Hurst R. Julian, Custodian, Crownpoint, N.M.

Proving we must stick to alphabetical order, Julian's Chaco Report takes a "Z" position because we didn't include it in alphabetical order. "Dear Boss: I am writing this report two days earlier in the month than I usually prepare the monthly report. I have some time now and when the 25th comes I'll have a great deal on hands.

"I wish you would look over the mailing list for our completed and accumulated monthly report and see if the Chaco is on it. I believe that the Chaco did not get the last two issues.

"The visitors have been rather few this month, although the roads have been in much better condition than they were last month. Too, perhaps I have not seen many of them when at least some of them arrived. My count for the month is 208, the register shows but five states represented, Colorado and New Mexico people being ~~the~~ in the majority.

"The Archeological Reconnaissance, Civil Works Administration, University of New Mexico, School of American Research, Museum of New Mexico, party arrived the twenty first to go to work on a drainage plan for Chetro Kotl. It will, in all probability be worth while, in fact I am somewhat enthused over the prospects of accomplishment which this work shows. Gordon Vivian heads the group.

"As to C.W.A. in general, nothing has yet been done. First there is the matter of clearance of the funds and plans through the Field Office. This problem is unduly complicated, as is usual with anything that we undertake in the Chaco, by the land situation. Then there is the matter of the definition of the term "local" in the instructions to secure the men from the "local C.W.A." Both San Juan and Mc Kinley Counties claim to be the "local" administration. Both administrators have received instructions to furnish the Chaco with men. Rather than to antagonize either faction, I simply put the matter up to the State Administrator, and asked them to furnish the men, when, if, and as, we need them.

"We can get good out of the appropriation because we can get a few Indians and cow boys from the immediate region to come here and camp and do some of the work. People on charity rolls in either county will find it hard to supply themselves with tents, bed tarps and bedding, cooking utensils, and in addition bring in enough fuel and food to run them for several weeks, and on top of that, bring them in from 60 to 160 miles.

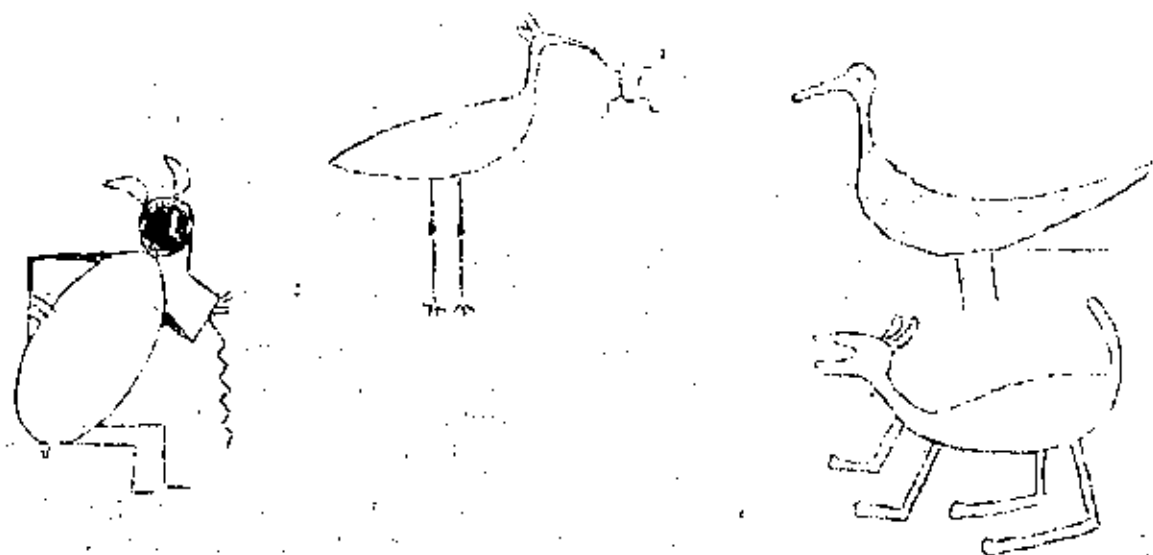
"Mr. Vogt has had some success with such arrangements at El Morro where he has drawn his men from a ranching community, where every man can cook, has camping equipment, and has slept out of doors in all kinds of weather for many years. Also there is firewood at El Morro which helps in weathering any storm. The parks have had a measure of success with the system where it is not 100 miles to the nearest grocery store. Also firewood and shelter were available. Our local Trader, Mr. Springstead, can always be depended upon to assist us in every possible way. He will find it hard to supply sufficient food at reasonable prices.

Fortunately for all of us in this region, we have Jim Hamilton assigned to our projects. The Engineers Office may have a better man but I don't know how it would be possible to secure one. With him to head our plans and undertakings, it is with a great deal of assurance that we go forward.

"I have watched John Will Paris and his organization click along as nicely as though it had been in operation forever. If we get started in the Chaco, I would like to lure some of John Will's organizers away from him. However, in all probability, it would be necessary to take John Will himself in order to get the desired results in the Chaco. (note; I'm not trying to borrow money from him either). Harst Julian.

As the press is about to close, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Rose report that arrangements are complete for transferring a fine collection of cultural materials, chiefly of the pure Red on buff, to the museum at the Casa Grande National Monument. The collection was gathered by Carl A. Mooserberg, Scientific Aid of the Field Station, U.S. Dep't. of Agriculture at Sacaton, Ariz. It came from a site being destroyed by agricultural developments. Very careful field notes are available on this fine collection which adds greatly to its scientific value. The museum is being arranged for display of this material along with our present collection. The cataloguing of the entire Mooserberg collection will be done at once after transfer.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations



PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT
Holbrook, Arizona

January 2, 1934

The Director,
Office of National Parks,
Buildings and Reservations,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

The narrative report covering activities in the Petrified Forest National Monument for the month of December, 1933, is respectfully submitted.

GENERAL:

The most important happening in this monument was the inauguration of the Civil Works Projects. Soon after the first of the month the sum of \$29,890 was allotted for the 13 projects proposed within this monument. This fund was allotted at the ratio of \$22,574 for labor and \$7,316 for expenditures other than labor. Pursuant to your instructions, I communicated with Superintendent Tillotson of Grand Canyon National Park, and Superintendent Pinkley of the Southwestern National Monuments, for the purpose of arriving at some other distribution of the 500 men authorized for the State of Arizona for national park and monument projects should either officer feel that he could spare any of the man power allotted to his particular unit. There did not seem to be any desire to make any change, so I went ahead on the original basis.

By appointment I met Superintendent Tillotson at Williams, Arizona, on December 3, and leaving my automobile there proceeded with him to Phoenix, Arizona. December 4, 5, and the morning of the 6th were spent almost continuously in contacting and conferring with various officials connected with the State Civil Works Administration. These were Miss Florence M. Warner, Executive Secretary of the State Board of Public Welfare and as such, State Civil Works Administrator; Miss Esther Robman, Special Disbursing Agent for the Veterans Bureau; Ray Gilbert, State Reemployment Director, and others. I was designated Civil Works Administrator for the Petrified Forest National Monument, Federal Project No. 7, and was designated by Miss Warner to do our own purchasing and also to make purchases in excess of \$100 without reference to her office on the ground that we are experienced and competent to do so in accordance with the standard Government fiscal procedure. Mr. Hugh M. Miller of Casa Grande was designated Assistant Disbursing Agent for this monument. I brought back a supply of the approved Civil Works forms for use here, arriving home about midnight on December 6.

On December 7 I made requisition on the local National Reemployment Office for 25 men and on December 11, Civil Works Projects were under way. The first week we had 69 persons employed, the second week we had 105 working, and the final week of the month found 129 on the rolls. We have disbursed for labor (including the payroll for the week ending December 28) \$4,256.45. This money has gone immediately into circulation and has done an amount of good that cannot be overestimated. It has made possible a happy Christmas for many times the number employed, has caused a brighter outlook for the coming year, and has caused a marked acceleration in business for all merchants and business men in all adjacent towns. A dollar in value, and more, has been received in work for every dollar expended. Additional men have been requisitioned which will bring our force up to the maximum January 2.

Projects under way or completed are as follow: No. 1, cleaning ditches and hand sloping banks on the trans-monument highway, 75% complete. No. 3, campground development, no work started - plan just received from the Branch of Plans and Designs and forwarded to your office for approval. No. 6, completing trail in Rainbow and Third Forests, steps to top of Panorama Knoll, and extending trail to Agate House Ruin, 95% complete. No. 8, to complete First Forest road to Eagles Nest Rock - Public Works funds exhausted and Civil Works started, grading about 50% complete. No. 10, Side road to Newspaper Rock and 500' of trail - trail complete, road not started. No. 13, Drift fence, 4-wire 30 miles long. Materials contracted for and about 5,000 juniper posts have been cut and hauled in. A crew of 14 Navajo Indians are engaged in cutting the posts.

On receipt of the data for the Archaeological Reconnaissance from your office, I immediately got in touch with Superintendent Pinkley, Park Naturalist Robert Rose, and Jesse L. Musbaum of the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fe, and our ideas as to what should be undertaken in this monument seemed to coincide to a remarkable degree. We were all very keen on the restoration of the Agate House Ruin as the first project, and an outline of the general plan follows:

1. Partial restoration of Agate House Ruin.
2. Location and mapping all ruins and pictograph areas possible.
3. Use of the camera before starting any particular work, during progress, and upon completion.
4. Cleaning out and protecting portions of Indian Ruins at Rio Puerco.
5. Sherd collections and recorded data.
6. Thorough notes and cataloging or preparation which may be done at this time.
7. Restoration and protection of a slab or pit house site on large Flattop.
8. Make one or two trenches in Indian Ruin Pueblo at Rio Puerco. (To be covered up after examination).
9. Well prepared architectural or engineering maps of any important ruins if possible.

Mr. Musbaum has cooperated to the fullest extent. Through him we have secured the services of Dr. H. P. Mera as technician in charge of this project and he also recommended Mr. C. B. Cosgrove of Tucson, Arizona, who has been secured to be in direct charge on the ground. Mr. Cosgrove's father and mother have both been very active in archaeological work for many years and for the past seven or eight years have been employed by the Peabody Museum of Harvard. They have a splendid publication on the Swartz Ruin in the Mimbres drainage. C. B. Cosgrove has been trained by them and has done considerable independent work himself.

Mr. Cosgrove arrived here December 23, and Dr. Mera arrived December 26. To date they have excavated most of the surface of the Agate House site and are now getting outlines and floor levels of at least six rooms of which some are probably storage rooms. A portion of a badly disintegrated burial has been found which the jawbone indicates was an adult. One fairly good floor level has been located with what is probably a fire pit in place. Dr. Mera plans to raise the walls of this ruin several feet and when completed it will make a very intriguing exhibit. Dr. Mera places the age of this ruin as Pueblo No. 2. A crew of about four men, including one mason, have been employed. On holidays and at other times Dr. Mera and Mr. Cosgrove have done considerable reconnaissance work.

In all we have requisitioned 120 men from the National Re-employment Offices of the two counties in which the monument lies. An exceptionally efficient office force has been gotten together and consists of the following: Dean Kirk, clerk under Public Works, has been designated acting chief clerk. Mr. G. A. Kyos has been designated timekeeper, and Mrs. Dorothy Harrison who formerly was secretary for Superintendent Tillotson at Grand Canyon is the other clerk under C.W.A. The machine is hitting on all cylinders and at this time all office and clerical work is right up to date.

WEATHER:

The weather conditions in this monument have been ideal with fine warm days and cool nights. This certainly has been a fine thing for the men employed as it has given them a chance to earn some much needed dollars and has given us a chance to get a great deal of worthwhile work accomplished. Truly in this case the quotation has held true that "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb". A table of the weather statistics follows:

High temperature for the month was 63 degrees on the 11th, low was 2 degrees above zero on the 17th. Mean maximum was 53.3 degrees, mean minimum 23 degrees. Precipitation for the month totaled .29 of an inch. Three inches of snow fell on the 16th and 18th. There were 23 clear days, 7 partly cloudy, and 1 cloudy day.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

All office and other work is well up to date. I have inspected the monument at such times as I have been outlining projects to the Assistant Engineer and foremen, and as often as possible at other times. However, a great deal of my time has been taken up with work in the office in order to keep up with our great expansion, which took place almost overnight. The office force is now well organized and I will have opportunity to exercise more direct supervision in the field. Approach roads to the monument are all in good shape and the grading and surfacing of U. S. Highway No. 66 through the Painted Desert area and to the east is being pushed rapidly. A small section of this newly completed road was opened to the public during the month. The road through the monument is in fine shape, having been graded since the small snow storm which occurred on the 16th.

PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS:

Our Public Works Projects which were authorized under force account have all been completed or the funds have become practically exhausted, with the exception of Water and Sewer development.

Under this project we are working on a deep water well at headquarters, and a shallow dug well at the Indian Ruins at the Rio Puerco. Work has been carried on at the deep water well at headquarters all month. The old hole was reamed out to take larger casing to the former depth of 634 feet, which was the top of the Coconino sandstone, but it was found that this old hole was quite crooked so considerable work was spent in straightening this. Then the Coconino was penetrated eight feet and the undesirable water was shut off with gumbo clay. The hole was then cleaned out, but after penetrating the Coconino about 18 feet the drill broke through into a more porous sand and water came in. For a time we thought we had found the top water in the Coconino, but as the water reached almost exactly to the former level, we decided that it had broken through under the casing. On the advice of Mr. H. H. Womack, who had been in charge of water development for the Indian Service for 25 years, we continued to drill in the hope of finding a flow strong enough to overcome the force of the flow of salt water. However, we came to a thick stratum of finely cemented sandstone at 652½ feet, so we have now pulled the string of 5-1/16" casing and will effect a shut-off in this cemented sandstone and then continue drilling. On lifting this casing we found a band of gumbo still in place entirely around the casing above the shoe. It was evident that the shut-off had been good but that the salt water had migrated through a crevice in the weathered Coconino sandstone and had come in underneath at the place where the drill broke into porous sandstone.

The well at the Indian Ruins is dug to about 10 feet below the surface at this time.

LABOR SITUATION:

The labor situation is much improved in this locality, although there are yet a great many persons unemployed in the nearby counties.

NEW CONSTRUCTION BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS:

The construction of the overpass at the A. T. & S. F. R. R. north of the Rio Puerco has been at a standstill most of the month on account of the contractor not being able to secure delivery of the structural steel from the factory. I understand that this will be put in place immediately but that work will then be suspended until spring, as it will not be feasible to pour the concrete slab while there is danger of severe cold weather.

Of the seven bridges over dips which are under construction, four of these are practically completed and ready for the grading.

Everly & Allison were awarded the contract on grading up to

the overpass and bridges mentioned above, as well as other miscellaneous construction, including the grading of that portion of U. S. 260 within the monument. This company intends to start work in earnest January 2, 1934.

LANDSCAPE WORK:

Mr. H. J. Gremer was selected for duty here by the Branch of Plans and Design and he reported on December 20. Assistant Engineer C. M. Bell is in charge of all construction work in the monument, including C.W.A. Justin Dean Kirk was appointed clerk under Public Works and entered on duty December 8.

RANGER AND MUSEUM SERVICE:

We are so sadly lacking in ranger personnel in this monument that we have one man for each post that just has to be occupied. Acting Chief Ranger Frank J. Winess is on duty at the Painted Desert Checking Station, Park Ranger Thomas C. Miller is on duty in the Museum, Park Ranger Phillip F. Murray is on duty at the Indian Ruins at the Rio Puerco, and Park Ranger, Temp., Stanley Gismore is on duty at the checking station at U. S. 260. If one of these men is allowed a day off, or any amount of leave of absence, that post must necessarily be abandoned. However, in spite of this, adequate service has been given to the traveling public, which is 132% in excess of last year. There has probably been some vandalism which we are powerless to prevent with this small force.

ANIMALS:

There were about 25 head of antelope in one band reported within the monument below the checking station on U. S. 260.

TRAVEL:

On account of the brighter general outlook throughout the country, and locally on account of the ideal weather, our travel is much in excess of last year.

The travel increase of this month over the corresponding month of last year, for the entire monument, of 6,057 people or 117%, is due to the fact that this winter has been open and very mild, and tourists have been taking advantage of the weather to travel across the country over the shortest route, Highway No. 66. Last year at this time the weather was very bitter with almost a foot of snow on the ground and tourists were taking the southern route to escape the hazardous roads across the northern part of Arizona.

All but 3 states were represented during the month, Delaware, Mississippi and Rhode Island not showing up. Visitors were registered from the foreign countries of Canada, Mexico, China, England, Colombia, South Africa, and Cyprus.

			3,795
For the month, Petrified Forest section, cars,	1,728,	people	5,200
Previously reported	" 4,712,	"	12,400
Total to date	" 6,440,	"	16,264

For the month, Painted Desert section .,	" 1,766,	"	7,381
Previously reported	" 5,820,	"	20,762
Total to date	" 7,586,	"	28,154
Grand total for the month	" 3,494,	"	11,186
Grand total to date	" 14,026,	"	44,418
Grand total same month last year. . . . ,	" 1,736,	"	5,149

SPECIAL VISITORS:

Special visitors during December included Mr. David J. Reese, an officer of Rotary International, and party, who were guests of the Superintendent on the 1st. Mr. B. H. Yoakum of the U.S.G.S. arrived on the 10th. He is making a topographical map of the Forest. Mr. Levant Brown, San Francisco, and W. R. F. Wallace, B.P.R. Engineer, inspected the bridges across the monument on the 14th. Chief Ranger L. F. Cook of Sequoia National Park, who had been conducting a fire control reconnaissance in Bandolier National Monument, stopped in for a few minutes on the 19th. Dr. H. P. Herra, archaeologist of the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, came in the night of the 26th.

MISCELLANEOUS:

On December 10 Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Davis of New York visited us and brought greetings from Mr. Albright, former Director of the National Park Service. As they were proceeding west of Holbrook that evening they crashed into a parked truck and their car was almost demolished, which caused them both to be under a doctor's care in Holbrook for the following week, when they departed for their home by train.

Very truly yours,

Chas. J. Smith
Chas. J. Smith, Superintendent.

P. S. When you see the pictures on the first page don't reach for the Flit. One is a copy of a pictograph which occurs perhaps more frequently over the Southwest than any other. It is the Munchback Flute Player and he comes out with a variety of costumes. Another is the first picturization of the familiar stork which is recorded. This is a faithful copy of a pictograph near the Indian Ruins, while another may be the first picture Fido ever had taken. The other is a picture of the first domesticated bird, the turkey. They all may be a thousand years old, or more.

P.P.S. I see that Supt. Pinkley says, in his last month's report, "we do our part", and reports, apparently with pride, that their maximum at Casa Grande is 70 hours per week. Shame on you "Pinkey." We've found out that we can easily work 140 hours a week, and use the other 28 for planning while we are asleep.

CJS

SUPPLEMENT TO THE
DECEMBER REPORT OF THE SOUTH-
WESTERN MONUMENTS

(Dealing with people, "Shop Talk, and news of interest)

MUSEUM OBJECTIVES
(R.H.Rose)

In the Supplement of our Report for July 1933, a list of facts developed in National Parks museum work is found. Of particular interest is the first which states:

"In the national parks the real museum is the out-of-doors. Man-made museums, here, are to be regarded as a species of elaborate label."

This objective has developed out of the fact that trips afield in parks and monuments offer rare opportunities to 'discover' facts and theories first hand whereas in schools and classrooms we learn these things second hand. Too, we realize in the national parks and monuments we can teach these same facts avoiding some of the undesirable features of classroom instruction.

Thus, in the national parks we seem to give the out-of-doors the place of chief importance. Museums are regarded principally as means to an end; that is, the function of the museum is filled if through labels, specimens, charts and diagrams, greater interest and appreciation are developed in the natural wonders termed "the out-of-doors". As we think this problem over we feel it is as it should be. Thus the parks museums can be made to carry out their purpose as 'species of elaborate labels', or 'stimulants to appreciation and understanding through knowledge'.

Modification of this Objective for Archeological Museums.

In regard to archeological museums, I would like to raise the question as to changing this objective which has been quoted above. Doesn't the fact that SINCE WE HAVE GATHERED THE BURIALS, POTTERY, TOOLS AND WEAPONS AND OTHER MATERIALS FROM THE SITES OUT-OF-DOORS AND PLACED THEM IN OUR MUSEUM STRUCTURES, mean that we have moved some of the "Out-of-Doors" into the museums and thereby increased the importance of the museum in relation to the whole Museums-Field Trip layout ?

I bring this question up for this reason: If the fact is sustained that the museum does occupy a relatively more important position, then

we must recognize the fact in our installation plans.

PARK MUSEUMS AS SPECIES OF ELABORATE LABEL

We would gather from this heading that the function of the park museum is to increase the visitors' appreciation and knowledge of the out-of-doors which he contacts during his stay in the park. The museum accomplishes this by means of labels, charts, maps and specimens. Consider the Norris Museum in Yellowstone. Obviously, the geysers of the great Norris Geyser Basin are the central theme of interest. Yet it will never be necessary to 'move any of these geysers into the Norris Museum' in order to preserve them. On the other hand, the entire object of the Norris Museum is to kindle appreciation and perhaps inspiration through increased knowledge. The labels, diagrams, pictures, charts, and specimens, with the assistance of the museum attendant, are the 'tools' used in developing this knowledge and appreciation. At best, these charts, labels, etc. will only supplement those great natural wonders they seek to explain. Such museum is indispensable; yet what would such museum be without the great natural phenomena that are observed in the vicinity? Thus, I believe under these conditions, the museum, though invaluable, is a means to an end, and is not an end in itself. Getting this idea clearly in mind is necessary for the understanding of the points to follow.

ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUMS AS A PART OF "THE REAL THING" IN ADDITION TO BEING "A SPECIES OF ELABORATE LABEL"

Picture what happens in assembling an archeological collection. The pottery, burials, tools, weapons, textiles and other cultural materials, have been taken from their original position and deposited in our museums. The perishable and fragile nature of these cultural materials makes it very unwise to attempt to preserve them in situ in the dwellings. Thus, we have a situation somewhat akin to what we would have if about half of Yellowstone's natural wonders had to be collected and put into a museum building to protect them from disintegration. Thus, if we had to do just that in Yellowstone then the museum would increase enormously in relative importance; we could no longer class the museum merely as "a species of elaborate label"; it would be that and a whole lot more.

Then, I wonder if the point is clear in respect to Archeological museums? The more of the materials around which the primary interest centers, we have to bring into the museums, the more unbalanced the statement regarding museums as 'species of elaborate labels' becomes. Dwellings are the only features of prehistoric life that are of major interest and importance. Evidences of arts, crafts, ceremonies and other features of their daily life are just as interesting and important. As a matter of fact, the buildings and cultural materials as means of interpreting past life, become the relationship we build upon. And

here we find the museum assuming a place of importance equal to that of the dwellings themselves. We also find the museum becoming more and more an end in itself; the museum would continue to be an entity in itself even if the ruined walls of dwellings by chance vanished. It would appear, therefore, that in archeological parks and monuments the importance of the museum forges to the front line with the dwellings themselves. This fact, it seems, would still hold even if we were to go intensively into the restoration of life-size figures in the act of going about their everyday duties of life. Suppose we did this on a large scale, THE MUSEUM WOULD CONTINUE TO BE THE DEPOSITORY FOR THE PRECIOUS TURQUOISE AND SHELL ORNAMENTS AND CEREMONIAL OBJECTS, TEXTILES, POTTERY, TOOLS, WEAPONS, AND OTHER CULTURAL MATERIALS. Hence, getting down to the case cards, the museum still holds its place of importance alongside the field trips themselves in archeological monuments.

I should not neglect to state that the objective quoted at the beginning of this discussion still applies in a large measure. However, in archeological monuments we want to realize that THE REAL MUSEUM IS THE MATERIALS EXCAVATED AND DISPLAYED AS WELL AS THE DWELLINGS.

Finally, we might say that in the case of parks museums the museum becomes a type or 'species of elaborate label' and the real objects of study are the wonders of nature or the 'out-of-doors'. In the case of archeological museums such as we have in one park and many monuments, the museum becomes (1) in part the 'thing itself' as well as (2) a species of elaborate label.

It would appear, therefore, that although MOST PARK MUSEUMS HAVE ONE PRIMARY CHARACTERISTIC IN BEING SOMEWHAT OF A SPECIES OF ELABORATE LABEL, THE ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUMS HAVE A DUAL NATURE.

RELATION OF THE DUAL CHARACTER TO INSTALLATION PROBLEMS.

We are now coming to the principal reason for outlining this discussion, namely, the manner in which this dual character must be taken into account in installations.

In view of this dual character of archeological museums it seems we should have two types of installations:

- A. In the one type the major stories should be the keynote. These should be told graphically with charts, maps and pictures. ; label text should be included but kept to a very minimum. Such subjects for charts must be selected most carefully and the methods of portrayal be most carefully done. THE FAILURE OR SUCCESS OF THE INSTALLATION WILL DEPEND ENTIRELY ON HOW WELL THESE TWO POINTS ARE OBSERVED,

- D. In the second type, the cultural materials themselves must dominate. This is the same as saying that in the Norris region, the natural phenomena in the out-of-doors dominate. The explanatory materials intended to build up proper perspective and kindle appreciation through increased knowledge, are in the Man-and-Museum structure. Thus, in archaeological museums the textiles, turquoise ceremonial materials, and other remains of the culture, are in part equivalent to the natural phenomena of the Norris region.

Limited room space in monuments museums makes it difficult to carry out this plan of installation to the fullest. Granting that sufficient space were available, the installation would be pictured something like the following:

1. The first exhibits contacted by the visitor would be chiefly those which orient him to the subject of archeology. Large charts and maps designed to give the visitor the proper perspective would be here and there in this room, and especially in that part of the room first contacted. A CHART, FOR EXAMPLE, ON "THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN ON EARTH" ACCOMPANIED BY ANOTHER LARGE MAP-CHART ON "THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN IN NORTH AMERICA" would comprise ideal subjects in that portion of the museum the visitor first contacts. This would hold as much for the self-guiding museum as for our monuments museums where every party of visitors is personally conducted. CAREFULLY NOTE THAT SUCH SUBJECTS AS ARE SELECTED OCCASIONALLY TO CREATE PROPER PERSPECTIVE MAY NOT REQUIRE ONE SCRAP OF LOCAL MATERIAL TO SUPPLEMENT THEM.
 - a. Tree Ring Charts (Supplementary beam material from local ruins would work in to advantage here).
 - b. Various methods of pottery making explained. (This would require examples of paddle and anvil and coiled soil ware in various stages of manufacture. Perhaps not more than one finished vessel of each of the types would be required.
 - c. Exhibits Foods and their preparation.
 - d. Theories on Migration Routes of Mankind
(Observe here that the stories are primary here while actual local materials are secondary, or are not required at all.)
2. Perhaps there will be as many as a half dozen of these more general exhibits designed to give the proper perspective. WE WILL THEN HAVE A SECOND TYPE OF EXHIBITS IN WHICH THE CULTURAL MATERIALS THEMSELVES ARE DOMINANT. In this type of exhibit more detailed stories are emphasized--stories dealing strictly with the the particular culture in the vicinity. Visitors then contact two types of exhibits; (1) the general type designed to build up a perspective of the whole field; and (2) the particular type designed to give more intensive knowledge of the local culture.

Where museum space is limited it is necessary that the cultural materials and the illustrative charts, maps, and specimens be housed in the same rooms. It is possible to work out a very effective installation letting the actual museum materials be woven into the story as frequently as possible. However, if there is a vast amount of museum material for display, the quantity may be so great as to cut down on the effectiveness of a display where, for example, we are wanting to "describe the various methods of making pottery with examples of finished vessels made by each of the methods". One vessel of each kind would suffice here. It wouldn't help matters as far as this one story of pottery making methods is concerned to have two rooms full of pottery there to illustrate the one point. The bulk of the material must be used in some of the other stories. For example, a display of VARIOUS TYPES OF POTTERY DECORATION, THEIR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AND SIGNIFICANCE, OR INTERPRETATIONS OF VESSEL SHAPES would by their very nature require many pieces of pottery. Here we would make use of as many different designs of vessels and of as many types of decorated ware as would contribute to the story under consideration.

It seems that in addition to (1) installations in which the illustrative material is dominant and the artifacts secondary, we should have (2) types of exhibits in which the artifacts are primary and the illustrative material brought in as a medium of organization of this material. Where space is limited, we must make the two types of installation coordinative. When such installation is completed, the dual nature of the museum will be apparent as one studies the organization. In one space will, for example, be a display on "ANTIQUITY OF MAN IN NORTH AMERICA" in which no local artifacts are used; or a big chart and map on "DATES OF CONSTRUCTION OF VARIOUS PREHISTORIC RUINS". Studying these particular exhibits will show no museum materials are used to supplement the chart and map. However, look in another section of the room where the subject of the exhibit is "DESIGNS AND DECORATION OF RED ON BUFF POTTERY AND THEIR INTERPRETATION". To our surprise we may find every scrap of red on buff ware in the museum was used and then no overcrowding was evident. It just narrows down to two types of exhibits; one type which drives home certain broader facts which improve the visitors' perspective of the whole field of archeology; the other the type of exhibits which try to bring out in the clear certain facts about the local cultural materials.

It appears that if we regarded the archeological museum merely as a 'species of elaborate label' to supplement the field trip through the prehistoric dwellings, and neglected to consider the importance of the irreplaceable ornaments, textiles, and cultural materials generally, we wouldn't be making the best of our opportunities. I leave the thought here that where the park museum may be a 'species of elaborate label with the cut-of doors as the real museum', the Archeological Museum is that, and still more. The Archeological Museum encroaches

greatly upon the position held by the natural phenomena themselves in the national parks. If this viewpoint is sustained, it necessarily follows that proper museum installation in archeological museums would require a knowledge and understanding of this relationship.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUMS INSTALLATIONS AND THE VISITOR:

In regard to archeological museums installations the problem arises as to how the general exhibits will be handled in, let us say, a half dozen installations. Considerable duplication will result in the different museums, especially with those exhibits designed to give the visitor a broad perspective of the whole field of archeology before taking up the special local story.

If the visitors to a particular archeological monument visited just that monument, and no others, the problem would be simple and it follows that duplication of exhibits and efforts would be very worth while. In Southwestern Monuments, we do not believe that more than 10 percent of our visitors in any one season visit more than one of the national monuments. This means upwards of ninety percent are being contacted the one and only time during the entire season at any particular monument. The ten percent who have visited other monuments museums, it is true, will recognize some duplication of general materials. However, it appears that the importance of giving the 90 percent a complete story, perspective and all, outweighs the objections that 10 percent of the visitors will be getting some of the general stories twice or three times.

Construction of new connecting roads and improvement of old ones will mean a great increase in the number of visitors who, in the course of a season, will visit several of the monuments. However, I wonder if just now, this is a serious problem?

A survey of the number of visitors at any one monument who have visited one or more others, would help us solve this problem. Just now, I should feel it would be unfortunate to deprive the 90% of the visitors who visit only one monument in a single season of the benefits of these general archeological stories designed to give them a good perspective.

One approach to this problem would be variation in the methods of graphic portrayal of the same general thought at the different monuments. In this way, the visitor who has been at other monuments during the journey, will find the same information presented in another way. Such varied presentation might continue to fascinate the visitor as well as fix the same general facts more firmly in his mind.

When we stop to consider the matter, we find some interesting examples of repetition in our museum work. I want now to consider what is true in the case of several national parks.

Let us take as an example all national parks in which the SCULPTURE OF MOUNTAINS BY GLACIERS is at least a major, if not the outstanding, story. Tackling this subject as an academic problem in logic without reference to any particular mountainous region so sculptured, the following facts are developed:

- A. Glaciers transform V-shaped, stream-cut valleys into U-shaped troughs.
- B. Mountain glaciers originate in enormous snow and ice packs which form on mountain summit areas when the average annual dissipation of the snow and ice by melting and evaporation is less over a period of years or centuries than the amount which accumulates.
- C. Terminal, medial and lateral moraines are found in glaciated mountain valleys and represent material excavated and moved by glaciers.
- D. Serrated crests, cirques and hanging valleys are expected in mountainous regions that have been glaciated.
- E. Glacial polish and striae are usually found on the rock surfaces sufficiently durable to have preserved them.

Points A, B, C, D, and E, are not peculiar to Yosemite, Glacier, or Rainier national parks alone; these points are facts that are true for all glaciated mountainous regions anywhere on Earth. In short, these points represent general facts. All museums in such regions usually attempt to drive home these facts through (1) relief maps and pictures; (2) diagrammatic cross-sections; (3) labels; and (4) specimens; and best of all, actually visiting the places where these facts can be observed first hand.

In (1) Yosemite, (2) Glacier, (3) Rainier, (4) Mount McKinley, (5) Rocky Mountain, (6) Grand Teton, (7) Crater Lake, and perhaps to some extent in (8) Yellowstone and (9) Lassen Volcanic, museums would have to stress certain of the fundamental points common to glaciation in all of them.

Consider Yosemite and Rainier; as far as the exhibits go which explain the way glaciers modify a region riven with stream-cut valleys, IDENTICAL GENERAL FACTS ABOUT GLACIERS WILL BE BROUGHT OUT IN MUSEUM INSTALLATIONS IN BOTH of these great parks. This seems entirely

justified so long as so few people who visit one museum also include the other in the course of a travel season. Even then, it might be to the visitors' advantage to have some of the same fundamental facts brought to his attention a second time. The psychology of the statement just made is this: (1) knowledge would be increased through repetition; and (2) visitors often take a delight in seeing certain facts with which they are already familiar. A familiar face in strange surroundings is always a source of joy. I might meet a friend on the streets of Phoenix and take rather casual notice in recognizing him; but Oh Boy, what a meeting it would be if by chance I met up with him in the heart of Africa, or other strange place! Thus, in regard to the Story of Glaciers at least, we find a great deal of duplication. Repetition not done to excess may be a pillar of strength in our educational system rather than the symbol of weakness. If we unconditionally avoid repetition in our parks and monuments museums, we might be neglecting to use a psychologically sound method of teaching facts to the layman. Then there is the other extreme to consider—that of repetition to the point of tiring the learner. In this case, variation in method of presenting the same facts may be the correct answer.

The results of duplication of general exhibits come down to these points when applied to the monuments:

- A. If we duplicate material of a general nature intended to build proper perspective:
 1. About 10%, and in extreme cases 25 or 30%, of the visitors will find this a duplication of what they saw at another monument or park visited in the course of their summer's travels.
 2. About 90%, or in instances only 70 to 75%, will have the opportunity to visit one, and only one, of the several museums. For this great majority, there is no factor of ~~duplication~~. IF THEY DON'T GET THESE GENERAL PERSPECTIVE-BUILDING PRINCIPLES PORTRAYED AT THIS PARTICULAR MUSEUM THEY MAY HAVE THE BAD FORTUNE NEVER TO GET THEM.
- B. If we eliminate duplicatory explanatory material intended to build perspective, results are:
 1. About 70 to 75%, and perhaps even 90% of the visitors must suffer the lack of those exhibits which (a) orient the particular culture in the whole field of archeology; and (b) tend to give a museum a definite beginning idea and an end. Museums without such would appear to have neither beginning nor end.
 2. The remaining minority of 25 to 30 %, and often as low as 10% would be served through this absence of duplication. As pointed out above, duplication or repetition, skilfully

put into effect, may be turned into a powerful and psychologically sound, method of appealing to the layman. Remember the thrill that comes from meeting familiar faces in strange lands.

In order to make the repetition of general perspective-building installations in several museums psychologically sound for the minority of repeaters as well as the majority of 'one monument' visitors, we should be guided by the following general rules:

1. Hold the number of these general perspective-building exhibits to a minimum; select carefully only the most important lead ideas needed for orienting the particular culture under study. So many of our visitors are 'one monument' visitors, it seems they would suffer if we left out the general exhibits altogether and merely concentrated at each monument on the local culture represented there.
2. Adopt as wide variation of installation and portrayal of general facts as possible where such facts are important to several museums at the same time. Repetition may often prove stimulating to the visitors' appreciation and desire for knowledge, rather than a bore.

Unless we are very certain that 50% or more of our visitors at one archeological park or monument visit at least one or two more in the system, it seems we would be making a grave mistake if we omitted all perspective-building general material and emphasized only a particular part of the story at each monument.

Before abandoning the idea of general exhibits repetition in several monuments and parks shouldn't we first strive to attain pleasing variety in repetition THEREBY TURNING WHAT MAY ON ONE HAND BE A WEAKNESS, INTO A FEATURE OF STRENGTH?

I fear if we limited museums development at individual monuments such that the visitor who travels from one place to another carrying from each monument only a part of a completed story which can only be secured by visits to a whole series of localities, we will have let ourselves be governed by the educational needs of the minority. If we could but formulate a plan of complete stories at all monuments and parks, making each monument or park a complete story, varying such repetition as will arise such that visitors will feel that "they are meeting old friends in new places each time", perhaps we could make repetition a power and advantage rather than something to be avoided. If we are able to solve the problem in this way, rather than emphasizing a limited part of a story at each park or monument, we will have gained in two ways: (1) Each museum will deliver 100% service to its 75 to 90% of all visitors who may never visit another museum in one season; and (2) the 25 to 10% minority will be benefitted by this repetition if such repetition is varied and made psychologically sound.

At each monument we should emphasize in our museums particularly those things WHICH DISTINGUISH IT FROM ALL OF THE OTHERS. If we stress these outstanding qualities of individual archeological parks and monuments, letting such exhibits be central in importance, we can give each museum character of its own. It's true that the general exhibits must not be so extensive that the individual character of the particular story is lost. ~~By taking~~ care to select a minimum number of general exhibits subjects and by using all local cultural materials possible in the local stories to be emphasized, we ought to be able to work out the proper installation at each park and monument.

R.H.R.

Here Bob turns this stencil over to me, Chief, to go ahead and finish up. It seems to me he has said some things in the above article which ought to cause some discussion in the Educational Division. I am quite sure there is a difference between our Monument museums and the average Park museum. It might be worth while, if we could get hold of a specialist who would be capable of doing it, to study and experiment with the people who go through these museums. Do you know whether anybody in our Service ever held a stop watch on one of our museums long enough to find how long the average visitor remained in it and then rearranged the contents to see if that time could be lengthened? It seems to me some experiments along that line might produce some interesting results. Did anyone ever try shifting a label so it didn't apply to the specimen to which it referred, and see how long it was before the first visitor caught it? Did anybody ever seek to analyze the reactions of the first thousand visitors through a museum room with an idea of changing the displays on the basis of the results? It occurs to me that we have been figuring out how the visitor ought to react to our displays and it would be much easier to go ask him and study him and find out how he does react and then change our methods to fit his reactions. Visitors are funny folks on the whole; I've been working with them thirty years and they can still spring a new trick every few days.

Department stores pay men big money to study the flow of crowds and figure out why you can sell more soap on the right hand side of a store than on the left; to find out why a crowd circulates to the right instead of to the left, and so on. They must have faith in the results of these studies for they risk hundreds of thousands of dollars on them. This is a very real branch of research, and to my mind, a very important branch, and I wish we could call upon the Branch of Research and Education for a man who could come out here into the field and study each of these museum problems of our for two or three weeks, giving us some concrete facts on which we could base our methods of display. Big businesses have a way of solving these problems; let us take a leaf from their experience.

Add here is what Hugh Miller contributes concerning the paper end of the Civil Works program:

"This report finds us embarked on our Civil Works program and well out to sea. In certain respects, particularly in the preparation of papers, it may fairly be said we are at sea. The purchase procedure required under the Civil Works allotment seems to be a matter of difficulty, stress and bitterness at almost every moment, and on almost every monument. While it is admittedly a bother to secure competition on small purchases, the requirement may be simply met by securing verbal quotations, either over the telephone or by personal contact. It isn't beneath your dignity to get prices from at least three dealers even on relatively small purchases. If the dealer doesn't want the business badly enough to confirm his quotation in writing, he doesn't deserve it; and there's nothing complicated about writing up an order on Form 10-131 to confirm your purchase from the man whose quotation was the lowest. It's true that if you were going to buy yourself a hat, you would just drop in at a brother Elk's place of business, select something from the stock he carried, and pay the price asked without quibbling. Socially this method is more graceful, but haven't you often, even in personal matters, felt that it was a little shiftless?

"The Civil Works program is an opportunity to get many things done that might otherwise have been postponed for years. We are all wrong if we resent regulations which compel us to spend the allotted funds in a business-like way. Even if we should belong to the tribe which flatters its ego by tirades against Government red tape, it is well to remember that the slight inconvenience of securing competition is nothing compared to the embarrassment which results when a voucher covering a purchase made in good faith is disallowed."

Tom Charles broke into print with his White Sands last month. Here is what H. S. Hunter ran in his column in the El Paso Times:

"Tom Charles, Custodian of the White Sands National Monument, is up in the air--up somewhere about the seventh heaven of delight. Here's a jubilant spasm from him:

"I want to cry on your shoulder a minute. We have finally gotten the promise of the development of the Great White Sands. You will remember that some ten or fifteen years ago, you and I, and Cap Simons, Dr. Woolford, Moe Stevens and a few others banded together to get some way to cross these silvery sands.

"Well, we've got 'er. Superintendent Pinkley stood up on one of the highest peaks of the Sands yesterday and said: 'Tom, we are going to build a road across there.'

"Think of it! The long promised trip that you have agreed to take and we have agreed to give is now in sight. Too bad that Dr. Woolford and Moe Stevens have gone across those other sands some time ago. But maybe you and Cap. Simons can come up and take the first trip over the new road out to where the sands are really good.

"Work is starting at once. Three miles of road will be built into the Rincon of the Sands, then some four or five miles of plated highway will be built back over the sands themselves. Gee, what a sight,

what a thriller! Even Tom Boles with all his entrenchment in the Caverns will look with envy upon us when the landscape man gets his plans worked out and this scenic wonder is put on display.

"I am sure you will be pleased to know that your efforts have finally been rewarded: call Cap. Simons and tell him that we want you both to come up and see the thing, America's Greatest Playground, from the cushions."

"O.K. Tom, now here is an extension of your idea, see what you think of it:

"When you get your road all fixed, your other improvements made, and everything shipshape, let us know and we'll organize a Sunday trip up there, getting everybody to go who can possibly get away. We believe we can assure you of three or four hundred cars from El Paso if the weather's decent."

Needless to say Tom has accepted the offer and we will all look forward to the big day when the road is finished and the parking grounds are ready.

Gay Rogers is our Payroll and Personnel clerk here at headquarters now. She has to wrestle these bum time sheets that come in through the mail into shape and check them up and down and crosswise and then work them up into a pay roll and draw the pay checks to cover them, - - and if she makes a mistake on a pay check, Hugh goes to jail; isn't that something to have hanging over your head? Gay says she likes her work and it would be pretty easy if the boys would take a few days off and read the instructions which we have sent out to them so the stuff wouldn't come in here all messed up. These boys who are so intent on throwing dirt and can't be bothered with making forms out right are going to make up with a lot of rejected vouchers on their hands and they will have to settle with the merchants personally. Being in a hurry is no excuse to those boys over in the General Accounting Office; you may be in a hurry but you had better be right or your vouchers will get suspended.

Another new man makes his bow this month too. His name is Bud-long and since his first name is Bob and we have one of them around here, he goes under the name of 'Bud.' He is a regular fellow and has been hitting the ball like nobody's business every day since he has landed. Brownie and Gay and Hugh and Bud have handled this Civil Works business up to now and I am proud of the way they have done it. No pay roll has laid in this office overnight when Hugh had checks on hand to pay off.

The other day the Disbursing Clerk over in New Mexico finally came across with her blank checks. The checks arrived here at 11.00 in the morning and five hundred of them went out in the mail that night. You have no idea how much checking and cross checking all this takes. If, with a clerk, a stenographer and a time keeper on some of these 50 or 75 men jobs, we can't get time sheets that are correctly set up, you can readily imagine that these four people handling the business of fourteen such jobs must be busy.

We have noticed that the visitors at Casa Grande are grading high this winter for some unknown reason. Has anyone a reason to offer?

As we go to press, we want to pause here long enough to thank the Engineers and Landscapers for the way they have backed us up in the rush and hurry of the last month. We have to spoof them now and again, Chief, for their own good, otherwise they wouldn't be fit to live with, for they are inclined to get the idea now and again that without them the Park Service would fall apart, whereas the Superintendents and Custodians are inclined to believe that the very strength of the Service is shown by the number of Landscapers and Engineers it can carry and still function.

Just as we have been hammering our own people two or three times in this report for wanting to tangle their paper work all up just to get to throwing dirt a few days earlier; so we have had to watch ourselves and get all the necessary clearances from these two Divisions before we could turn the Custodians loose.

We want to tell you here that they have not failed us; they have jumped their men across a state or two on telegraphic notice to clear us on some engineering or landscape problem, and they always come with a smile! In our Bull Sessions we sometimes get pretty well warmed up; an outsider might think we were peevish; but, so far at least, we have always parted good friends.

And so we want to thank them in your presence as it were for their help in getting things under way and the manner in which they have stood by in our hour of need.

Any time they feel like taking a crack at us we will be glad to furnish them space in this, which we, in a flight of fancy, call our Monthly Report.

Cordially,

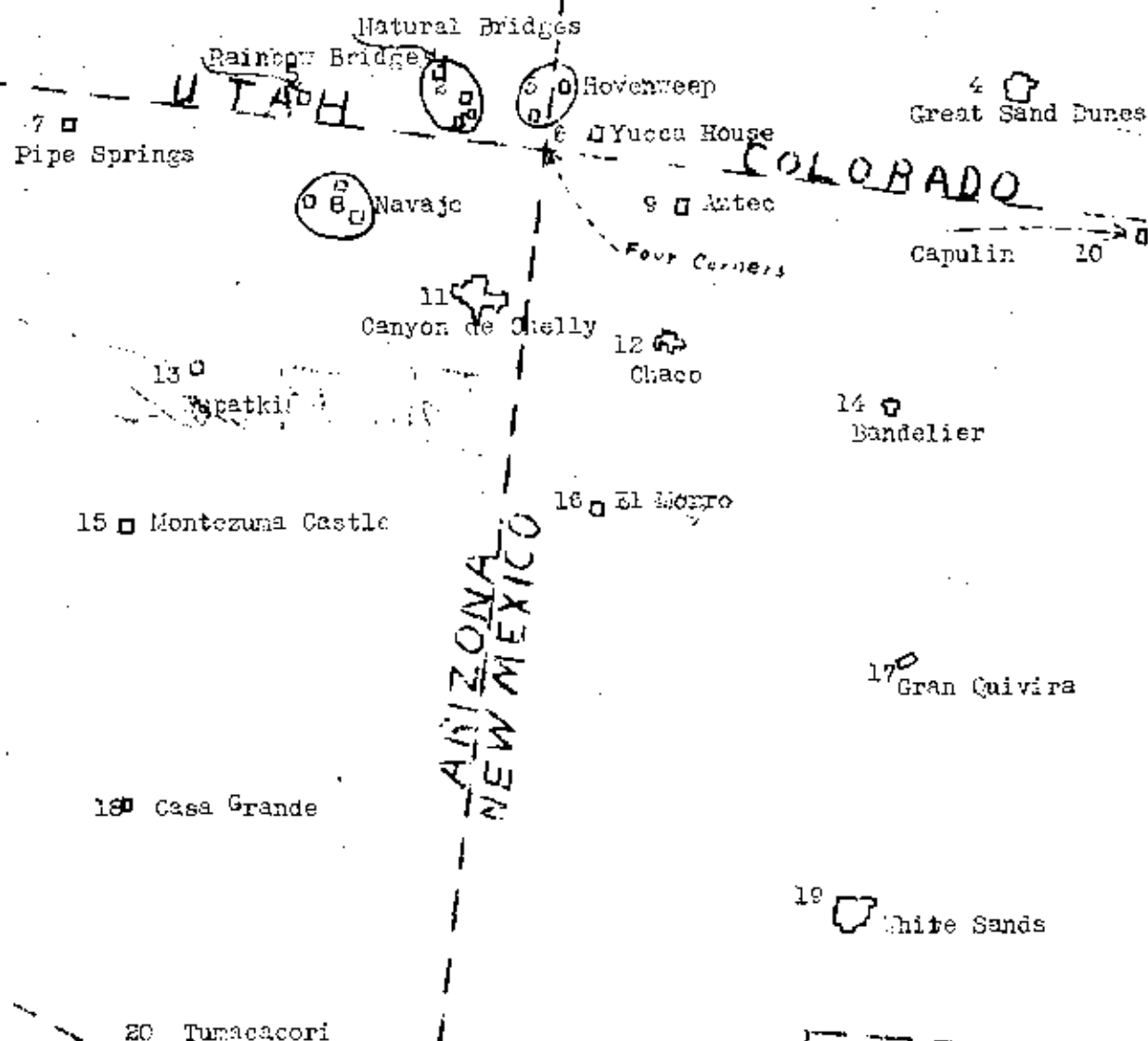
The Boss

SOUTHWESTERN MONUMENTS

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