321/D-20
Vol. 2

Oral History Collection
Pipe Spring National Monument
Moccasin, Arizona

Volume II

Prepared for
National Park Service
Intermountain Field Area
Colorado Plateau System Support Office
Stewardship and Partnership Team

By
Mary Jane Lowe, Consulting Historian
Catherine R. Williams, Transcriptionist

Missoula, Montana

1996

SCANNED
5/9/01

NOTE TO THE READER

These transcriptions of oral history interviews represent a record of spontaneous, spoken exchange. They contains false starts, digressions, and other speech patterns that are common in impromptu speech as opposed to written text. These transcriptions have been reviewed by the following parties: the narrator, the interviewer, the transcriber, Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) staff, and National Park Service staff at Pipe Spring National Monument and the Colorado Plateau System Support Office.

In some instances, primarily for purposes of clarification, additional information has been added in brackets [ ], by the interviewer, the National Park Service, or HRA. Pauses or false starts have been noted with ellipses . . .. Words, phrases, or sentences that the narrator uses for explanation are noted with parentheses (). Some highly repetitive sounds, words, or phrases (such as "uh," "and," "or," and "you know") have been deleted. The original tapes are archived at Pipe Spring National Monument. For more information, please contact the monument.

Author: Kathy McKoy at NP-DENVER
Date: 3/5/00 2:29 PM
Normal
TO: Andrea Bornemeier at NP-PISP
BCC: Kathy McKoy
CC: John Hiscock at NP-PISP
Subject: ERROR Harden interview; CLI vs. admin. history data
---------- Message Contents

Andrea,
I was referencing Harden's old interview by M.J.Lowe and it reminded me of an error I made on a map that you should make note of in your copies of that collection (Vol. II). At the end of the interview is a copy of the CCC camp (Fig. 20). At the time of the first landscape I study I made with Peggy Froeschauer, I thought the final building west of the "CCC pool" was never constructed because it didn't not appear in early photos of the camp. This is NOT so - it was the educational building, built later than the rest of the camp, in March 1938, the one the Heaton's wanted to move into but weren't allowed to. Not only do we have a photo showing it (included in the admin. history) but it is referenced in written sources.

Please correct this error in your copies of the CLI/landscape study as well as the oral history (Vol. II). The final administrative history, by the way, should be considered far superior to that landscape study, when you're looking for the most complete info on landscape changes. This is because I had so much more time to do research on the admin. history than the "quick & dirty" landscape study. If you find ANY other conflicts, trust the admin. history over the CLI!

Kathy

Interview I - Hamilton, Warren F.: Superintendent of Zion National Park from 1965 to 1969. (13 pages)

Interview conducted at Hamilton's home in St. George, Utah, on April 28, 1996.
Interviewer: Mary Jane Lowe

Hamilton recalls his early memories of Pipe Spring National Monument from the 1930s (when he was park ranger at Grand Canyon National Park), the Union Pacific tours of Colorado Plateau parks (known as the "Grand Circle"), Pipe Spring's interpretive programs, and his administrative role at Pipe Spring as superintendent of Zion National Park.

Interview II - Harden, Jack L.: Volunteer ranger at Pipe Spring National Monument. (18 pages)

Interview conducted at Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona, on April 27, 1996.
Interviewer: Mary Jane Lowe

Harden lived and worked at Pipe Spring National Monument for two years as a Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee under the Division of Grazing. He describes the work projects and recreational activities of the CCC (both inside and outside the monument's boundaries), the physical layout of the camp, and the location of corrals, stock watering ponds, roads, and other improvements. Harden also relates humorous anecdotes about relations between enrollees from different regions of the country.

Interview III - Heaton, Leonard P.: Son of C. Leonard Heaton, the first custodian at Pipe Spring National Monument. (16 pages)

Interview conducted at Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona, on April 26, 1996.
Interviewer: Mary Jane Lowe

Heaton recalls memories of living and working at Pipe Spring National Monument with his family, in conjunction with his father C. Leonard Heaton's lengthy role as its administrator. He describes the CCC years, the removal of the camp, the family's adaptation of the infirmary as a residence, their reuse of CCC building and surplus materials, and the chores he and his brothers were assigned at the monument by their father. Heaton tells about the role the monument once played as a community gathering place, the importance of the site to local Mormons, and some of their negative responses to monument changes since the 1960s.

Interview IV - Heaton, Melvin (Mel) C.: Worked for the National Park Service at Pipe Spring National Monument from 1967 to 1978. (25 pages)

Interview conducted at Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona, on April 25, 1996.
Interviewer: Mary Jane Lowe

Heaton, nephew of C. Leonard Heaton, talks about how the monument changed during his lifetime, the community's traditional use of the monument grounds, his responsibilities as maintenance worker/park technician, and his participation in the monument's interpretive programs. He describes events which took place when the monument was supervised by Ray Geerdes, and later Bernard Tracy, including humorous anecdotes. The development of the living history program at Pipe Spring is also traced.

Interview V - Herr, William M.: Superintendent of Pipe Spring National Monument, 1979 to 1989. (48 pages)

Interviewer conducted at Herr's home in Brigham City, Utah, on April 30, 1996.
Interviewer: Mary Jane Lowe

Herr discusses the role of the Zion Natural History Association at Pipe Spring National Monument; the park's interpretive programs; park ties to the LDS Church; park service personnel; his role in expanding the fruit orchards; tree planting, landscaping, and irrigation projects; tribal relations with the Kaibab-Paiute; and relations with local citizens of Moccasin and the LDS church. Herr describes his efforts to improve park facilities and grounds during his tenure. Water issues are mentioned with respect to the park's agreements with the Kaibab-Paiute. The living history and interpretive programs are discussed in some detail.

Interview VI - Heyder, Robert C.: Zion National Park Superintendent, 1972-1979. (22 pages)

Interview conducted at Heyder's home in Mancos, Colorado, on May 7, 1996.
Interviewer: Mary Jane Lowe

Heyder describes his early impressions of and contact with Pipe Spring National Monument, prior to his assignment as superintendent at Zion National Park. While the majority of negotiations with the Kaibab-Paiute took place prior to Heyder's tenure, he mentions some of the considerations that he believed led to the joint agency arrangement and the building of the visitor center on tribal land. Heyder gives background to and a description of the visitor center dedication ceremony. He also describes the roles and background of various NPS personnel, the monument's interpretive program as it existed in the 1970s, the impact of the construction of the Zion-to-Mt. Carmel Highway on park visitation, the structural problem of water beneath the fort, and ways in which the landscape of the monument changed under later administration.

Interview VII - Johnson, Adeline S.: Interpreter involved in the living history program at Pipe Spring National Monument, 1971 to 1985. (22 pages)

Interview conducted at Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona, on April 26, 1996.
Interviewer: Mary Jane Lowe

Johnson speaks of her work at Pipe Spring National Monument as one of its best-known interpreters. She describes her active role in the living history program and her supervision of young women employed at the fort to help make quilts, rag rugs, cheese, butter, and cookies. (Some of the young women worked under special government programs; some were handicapped, others were Indian.) Johnson describes relations between her family, as well as other local people and Mormons, and the Kaibab-Paiute. She also recalls the changes in park administration and how different park managers impacted Pipe Spring's interpretive programs as well as its relations with the Kaibab-Paiute.

Interview VIII - Tracy, Bernard G.: Superintendent at Pipe Spring National Monument from 1971 to 1979. (36 pages)

Interview conducted at Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona, on April 27, 1996.
Interviewer: Mary Jane Lowe

Tracy describes the development of the living history program during his tenure, the role of federal government hiring programs in staffing, tribal and community relations, and changes to the landscape of the monument. Changes that took place when the oversight of the monument was transferred from the Southern Utah Group office (Cedar City) to Zion National Park are discussed, as well as differences in philosophy between Tracy and the superintendent at Zion National Park, Robert G. Heyder. Tracy compares the interpretive program during and after his tenure.

Oral History Collection
Pipe Spring National Monument
Moccasin, Arizona

Person Interviewed: Warren F. Hamilton
Interviewer: Mary Jane Lowe
Location of Interview: St. George, Utah
Date of Interview: April 28, 1996

Transcribed by: Catherine R. Williams
Transcription date: July 10, 1996
Historical Research Associates, Inc.
111 N. Higgins, Suite 504
Missoula, MT 59802
Contract CX-1443-RP-1200-94-024
Work Order 10

National Park Service
Intermountain Field Area
Colorado Plateau System Support Office
Stewardship and Partnership Team

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

INTERMOUNTAIN FIELD AREA
Colorado Plateau System Support Office
12795 West Alameda Parkway
Post Office Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

IN REPLY REFER TO:

I, **Warren Hamilton**, do hereby give and grant to the United States of America all literary and property rights, title and interest which I may posses to the tape recording(s) and transcript(s) of the interview conducted at **my home (address below) in St George** on the date of **Sunday 28 April 1996** for the oral history project of the Intermountain Field Area, Colorado Plateau System Support Office, National Park Service which gift I will never revoke or recall.

Warren G. Hamilton 17 Dec 26, 1996

Narrator's Signature — Date

950 South Fourth East, St George, Utah (801) 652-0602

Narrator's Address — Telephone number

28 Apr. 196

Interviewer's Signature

Date

P.O. Box 2753, Evergreen, CO 80437 (303)674-0243

Interviewer's Address — Telephone number

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Warren F. Hamilton was born to Charles L. and Martha Lorine Windle Hamilton on November 6, 1904 in Kansas City, Missouri. He attended public school there and studied forestry for three years at the University of California, Berkeley, California. Hamilton started working for the National Park Service in 1930 as a seasonal ranger at Sequoia National Park. In 1932 he became a permanent park ranger for Grand Canyon. There he met Elaine Hartley, who was working as a "Harvey Girl" at the concessions on the North Rim at Grand Canyon National Park. They married on June 2, 1934. The Hamilton's two children, Wayne and Diane, were born in Kanab, Utah while Hamilton was stationed at Grand Canyon. In 1940 Hamilton was transferred to Saratoga National Historical Park where he served as park superintendent. In 1947 he took a position as assistant superintendent at Natchez Trace Parkway. Six years later Hamilton transferred to Yellowstone National Park as assistant superintendent. In 1952 Hamilton became superintendent of Everglades National Park. Four years later he returned west to be the assistant regional director of the Western Region. His last position was as superintendent of Zion National Park from 1965 to 1969. After his retirement the Hamiltons set up residence in St. George, Utah. Elaine Hamilton died on July 20, 1996 following a long illness. Warren Hamilton continues to live in St. George.

ABSTRACT OF INTERVIEW

Hamilton recalls his early memories of Pipe Spring National Monument from the 1930s (when he was park ranger at Grand Canyon National Park), the Union Pacific tours of Colorado Plateau parks (known as the "Grand Circle"), Pipe Spring's interpretive programs, and his administrative role at Pipe Spring as superintendent of Zion National Park.

Warren Hamilton

LOWE: Today is Sunday, April 28th, 1996. My name is Mary Jane Lowe. I'm a historian sub-contracted through Historical Research Associates, Inc. to conduct oral history interviews for the National Park Service concerning Pipe Spring National Monument. I will be interviewing Warren Hamilton at his home in St. George, Utah.

LOWE: And that should be it.

HAMILTON: Are we testing? One, two, three, four.

LOWE: Yeah, I got it. O.K. I wondered if you would start today by telling me the first time you went to Pipe Spring, which I understand goes back a ways for you.

HAMILTON: Yeah. I would say it was in '33 or '34.

LOWE: What was it like then?

HAMILTON: It was a little different. The road, such as it was then, came right by the south side of the fort. There was a spring that flows in the fort and came outside and made this pond. Now is that pond still there?

LOWE: Yeah.

HAMILTON: Who was the superintendent? Leonard Heaton was the man in charge and they had a lot of ducks. People got to watch them feed the ducks and the ducks swimming around and eating there and all. I'm pretty sure that the Heatons actually lived in the fort at that time. Now, is Leonard still living?

LOWE: No. He died in the '80s. I'm not sure when.

HAMILTON: I've kind of forgotten whether he had or not. But looking out from that fort, you see the panorama there practically the same as it was a hundred years ago. You don't see houses

and . . . it's quite an interesting place. Now in the late '20s the Union Pacific had the concessions at Grand Canyon, and Zion, and Bryce [Canyon, National Parks] and they operated these buses taking the passengers from Cedar City. Seemed like they came down to Zion, and then the buses crossed the river there at Rockville, Utah and up the grade, to what's known as Apple Valley up there now, and then on by Pipe Springs and into Kanab where they had lunch, as I remember. And that was quite a trip in those days. I knew some of the fellas that were bus drivers and then sometimes that road would be mud across there. It's always been an interesting place to me there.

LOWE: Now you were working?

HAMILTON: I was working the Grand Canyon on the North Rim. I was a ranger there. And in 1933, I believe it was, the President, by proclamation made the lower end of the Grand Canyon a . . . I can't say the word now . . . a national monument and so we were trying to get that developed so I was the nearest one. I had to go out there and hire a fella to build a boundary fence. And we eventually built a house there and I had to go out to check on the construction and things like that. And so, I would drive out, and take my wife with me, quite often, and we either camped out or stayed with a rancher out there. But in those days, through that country, you could see wild horses every now and then. I know one time in particular we were going over this so-called road, which was made by the stockmen, and if the ruts got too deep they'd just move over a little and make a road and it was quite often dust that deep. [Hands extended about a foot apart.] And we were driving along and this herd of horses came along and crossed just in front of us while we stopped and the two stallions were fighting. We watched them, and finally one of them went on off. But it was backcountry in those days.

LOWE: Sounds like it.

HAMILTON: It still is to some extent. Now, do you know about the telegraph that ran from Salt Lake to Pipe Springs? And back in the days it was in use, the operator at Rockville was a grandmother of Stewart Udall, who was Secretary of the Interior in the '60s, I believe.

LOWE: So how often did you end up going through Pipe Spring?

HAMILTON: Oh, it wasn't too often, but, two or three times in the summer, I guess, for several years.

LOWE: And did you always stop in and speak to Mr. Heaton?

HAMILTON: Yes, uh huh. You know about the name "Pipe Springs" and where that came from?

LOWE: Uh huh.

HAMILTON: Leonard was quite an interesting person and did a good job of interpreting things there at Pipe Springs.

LOWE: Did you ever see his tours, sort of tag along, to see them?

HAMILTON: Oh, I think so. He and his wife. They didn't have very many visitors in those days. It was off the beaten path.

LOWE: After the scenic highway went in it went, cut above it.

HAMILTON: Well, the present road?

LOWE: Uh huh.

HAMILTON: Yeah, off to one side there. Went to the dedication to that road. I think it was in 1967 at Fredonia, Arizona.

LOWE: That sounds about right. Did you go to the dedication of the visitor center? When they opened it?

HAMILTON: No, I didn't get in on that.

LOWE: That was '73 I think.

HAMILTON: We did go over there after I retired to some of those affairs they had with the Indians there, which were a lot of fun.

LOWE: What were they like?

HAMILTON: Well the Indians put on some of their activities, dances, and singing. [Of] course they had those calf roping, or branding deals there too at one time. I don't think they have them anymore.

LOWE: No, they've stopped. But you used to attend?

HAMILTON: Pardon?

LOWE: You used to go?

HAMILTON: Yeah, we've been to some of those.

LOWE: When did you become superintendent at Zion then?

HAMILTON: Oh, I came to Zion in 1965.

LOWE: And you were responsible for Pipe as a satellite?

HAMILTON: Right. It's on its own now though, isn't it?

LOWE: Well I'm not sure that they still have some . . .

HAMILTON: Dealing with Zion?

LOWE: [Shakes head affirmatively] So, did you have much contact with Pipe as superintendent? Did you go over there very often?

HAMILTON: Oh, occasionally there would be things come up and we'd go over there to discuss them and see what would be done. Names don't come to me very well anymore.

LOWE: That's all right.

HAMILTON: I'll try to think of a name of the superintendent.

LOWE: Because Mr. Heaton had just retired didn't he, in something like '63, I think before you . . .

HAMILTON: Yeah.

LOWE: I think that's too early for [Raymond J.] Geerdes, Ray Geerdes. That's too early for him, so it was before him.

HAMILTON: Tracy?

LOWE: Oh, Bernard Tracy? I think he was after Geerdes.

HAMILTON: Was he?

LOWE: He started in '71, were you still superintendent at Zion?

HAMILTON: No, I was retired by then. And then there was a chap that was a ranger at Zion and then he came back to Pipe Springs as superintendent.

LOWE: [William M.] Herr?

HAMILTON: Yeah.

LOWE: Did you work with him while he was at Zion? Was he a ranger while you were there?

HAMILTON: Yeah, he must have been, 'cause I knew him. And it was later that he was at Pipe Springs. Let's see is there . . . That's about all I know about it.

LOWE: While you were at Zion did you have any directions for the interpretive program or did you pretty much let Pipe go the direction they were already going?

HAMILTON: Well let's see, I think we worked it out with the Chief Naturalist at Zion. And they did have some little deals like ladies making quilts. They demonstrated making quilts there. So, of course, it worked out between us there, what they would do.

LOWE: So did you have a pretty good relationship with Zion, I mean with Pipe?

HAMILTON: Pipe? Yes, oh yes. Now in the parks we used to have our own social affairs which they don't do so much anymore. And of course, we'd always invite the group from Pipe Springs over and we'd have Christmas parties and [other] parties every so often. My wife was pretty good at getting up activities and things like that. They had a ladies' group at Zion and one time she had a party and they were all supposed to wear hats. So it was quite a deal with all the hats they were wearing.

LOWE: Something besides their ranger hats you mean? [laughter]

HAMILTON: Yeah.

LOWE: Did you have much interaction with the Paiute Tribe, since Pipe sits in the middle of their reservation?

HAMILTON: Not really. We knew some of the Indians, but I think some of them even came down from here [St. George, who] were up there when they had these Indian affairs. Not other than just seeing what activities they did.

LOWE: Did Pipe have to come to Zion for approval on any sort of maintenance projects, if it was over a certain cost? How did that get worked out?

HAMILTON: Well, as I recall they were allotted certain funds and they just went ahead and used them. I think it was after I left that they did quite a bit of work on those buildings out to the west there, getting those fixed up.

LOWE: The bunkhouses?

HAMILTON: Uh huh.

LOWE: Were there any other changes to the resources while you were there? That was before the visitor center came in, so . . .

HAMILTON: I don't think so.

LOWE: Did the campground come out while you were the superintendent at Zion? They had a small campground.

HAMILTON: It was still there I think when . . . They don't have it anymore?

LOWE: No, they took it out when the . . .

HAMILTON: Oh, that's right. The Indians have a campground.

LOWE: Yes.

HAMILTON: Yeah, they have a pretty good campground there now.

LOWE: It is good size, yeah. And my understanding is the one at Pipe was fairly small.

HAMILTON: It was, just a few sites. Course, there weren't but one or two houses there when we were in the park. There are several now, aren't there?

LOWE: Yeah, there's two regular houses, one modular and they've got some trailer space. I think they'd just gotten the first house in [at Pipe Spring] when you were at Zion.

HAMILTON: Yeah, I think so.

LOWE: Were you aware of the relationship between the local residents and Moccasin and Fredonia and Pipe, and the park service in general?

HAMILTON: Oh yeah, I think people went along with it pretty well. Now, there were some other people there at Moccasin that were involved with it. Now, there's a Mel Heaton, and he got up this Honeymooner's drive. You know about that cross-country [wagon trek] into St. George here?

LOWE: He worked, sort of a jack-of-all-trades I think, maintenance and part ranger and just about anything.

HAMILTON: Yeah, he did. This is an aside, but I have a second cousin who lives in San Diego and her husband was in the military during World War II. And he worked for the telephone company so he was in communications in the South Pacific and Burma. And the first time they visited us at Zion he wanted to go to Moccasin to see one of those Heatons that had been in the area with him.

LOWE: Well, there was quite a crowd of them so. . .[laughter]. As I understand it, Charles Heaton who owned the fort before it was made a monument, has a hundred descendants at last count, so . . .

HAMILTON: I wouldn't doubt it. Let's see, I've got that paper you gave me.

LOWE: Oh, O.K. Thank you.

HAMILTON: I've been looking at this map to see if I could recall anything that might be of interest. Have you heard of Tuweep at the Grand Canyon?

LOWE: Were you assigned there or did you just have to check it out?

HAMILTON: Yeah, that's where I did this about the development [of the new monument] . . .

LOWE: The camp, I mean the house?

HAMILTON: The house and the boundary fence and all that. [Hamilton is unfolding a map from his papers of northern Arizona and southern Utah. There is sound in the background.]

LOWE: Here's Pipe.

HAMILTON: Here it is down here [points to Tuweep].

LOWE: Down here, O.K.

HAMILTON: So if you could talk any of them into taking you out there, that would really be a trip.

LOWE: I'll see if I can. They tell me that it's been a little hazy with the wind, that from the bunkhouses you can see part of the rim [of the Grand Canyon]. I think from the back side of the fort. But it's been a little hazy with all the wind.

HAMILTON: At first I thought you were talking about haze down at the Grand Canyon.

LOWE: No, I just meant dust, actually.

HAMILTON: I understand they get some of that smog in there now at Grand Canyon.

LOWE: Isn't that incredible?

HAMILTON: Yeah, and then some from the other way from that power plant at Page. I started out in Sequoia [National] Park in California. Have you been there?

LOWE: No.

HAMILTON: In fact, there in the early '30s you could look down in the valley and see the towns and things like that. I went to a reunion there in the '80s, and from up on the mountains all you could see is the smog down there now.

LOWE: Were you aware of some of the water disputes that were going on at Pipe while you were at Grand Canyon, with the cattlemen?

HAMILTON: The water? I know they were having a little problem down in there.

LOWE: Do you remember anything about that?

HAMILTON: Oh, well, it wasn't actually between Pipe people, but I knew a man that came from here - that was a young man. He was one of the Schmutzs here in town, and they ran cattle out there. At times he was assigned to the water hole to stay there and see that nobody else got

into it. That sort of thing. There was a man, Charlie . . . doesn't come to me, that ran horses out in that country. He was from Fredonia and he had his problems too. [laughter]

LOWE: Did he?

HAMILTON: Yeah, there was problems there.

LOWE: Quite a while there.

HAMILTON: Well, I can tell you one little incident along that line. I was going out there on some business there at Tuweep and took my wife and so we drove down there to this ranch that was just outside the monument. As we pulled in there, there was a deputy sheriff and another man or two, and this was late in the afternoon. And he said, "The work crew is coming in off the fence and we are going to have to arrest this fella," (that was with this group). "He's been charged with rustling a cow somewhere so there might be some shooting, so get your wife in the house." [laughter]

LOWE: Oh, my goodness, was there shooting? [laughter]

HAMILTON: No, there wasn't any shooting. It turned out it was all right. But you know it's kind of like the old wild west.

LOWE: Do you remember the CCC camps, when they came in?

HAMILTON: What?

LOWE: There was one at Pipe and another one at Fredonia, is that right, or was it Kanab? There was two or three right in the area.

HAMILTON: Yeah. I'm not sure. I remember they had one there at Pipe.

LOWE: Did they do any work for you down at the [Grand] Canyon? Around Tuweep?

HAMILTON: Not at Tuweep. We had a CCC camp on the North Rim.

LOWE: On the North Rim? O.K.

HAMILTON: And one on the South Rim too. Yeah, they did a lot of work in those days and you can sure see the results of some of that work; cutting down on the runoff of streams and all that and the same here at Zion. They did a lot of rip-rap work along the river there. You can still see the rock where they put it in wire and stopped the erosion of banks, and so on. That was a good outfit. I've often thought they ought to do that now with all these youngsters. I don't know, maybe it wouldn't work today.

LOWE: I don't know. But they did a lot of good work, that's for sure.

HAMILTON: We had this camp on the North Rim, and there was a bunch of boys from back in Pennsylvania and through there. And so I found one boy that could type a little and I had him in the office. One day Elaine came over looking for me and she wanted to know if I was around. This boy said, "He ain't here, he's went."

LOWE: Oh, that's good. He could type just a little, right? [laughter]

HAMILTON: Uh huh. [laughter]

LOWE: When you were at Zion, what was Pipe using for a visitor center? That was before the new one came in. Do you remember?

HAMILTON: Well, they just didn't have any. They met the people coming in, they would talk to them, and walk through the fort with them, and all that.

LOWE: I think we have covered most of my questions. Is there anything that you thought I might ask?

HAMILTON: I don't know of anything. I . . . I say, I didn't know a whole lot about it.

LOWE: Well, you knew some, now.

HAMILTON: Some of those things that I had, you already knew about.

LOWE: Yes, but I haven't always heard them from somebody who actually saw them.

HAMILTON: Oh.

LOWE: I see it in the records, so I'd like to hear it.

HAMILTON: Now, the house where this telegraph was is still in Rockville. The telegraph was operated by the grandmother of Steward Udall, former Secretary of the Interior.

LOWE: Oh, is it?

HAMILTON: It's a nice looking house. They did do some restoration of it in the last ten, twenty years. It's in a family that we know.

<end of tape 1, side 1>
<end of interview>

Oral History Collection
Pipe Spring National Monument
Moccasin, Arizona

Person Interviewed: Jack L. Harden
Interviewer: Mary Jane Lowe
Location of Interview: Pipe Spring National Monument
Date of Interview: April 27, 1996

Transcribed by: Catherine R. Williams
Transcription date: July 10, 1996
Historical Research Associates, Inc.
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IN REPLY REFER TO:

I, **Jack Harden** do hereby give and grant to the United States of America all literary and property rights, title and interest which I may posses to the tape recording(s) and transcript(s) of the interview conducted at **Pipe Spring National Monument** on the date of **Saturday 27 April 1996** for the oral history project of the Intermountain Field Area, Colorado Plateau System Support Office, National Park Service which gift I will never revoke or recall.

Jack L Harden — 4-27-96
Narrator's Signature — Date

HC 65 Box 5, Fredonia, AZ 86022 —
Narrator's Address — Telephone number

Narrator's Address — Telephone number

Interviewer's Signature — 27 Apr. 96
Date

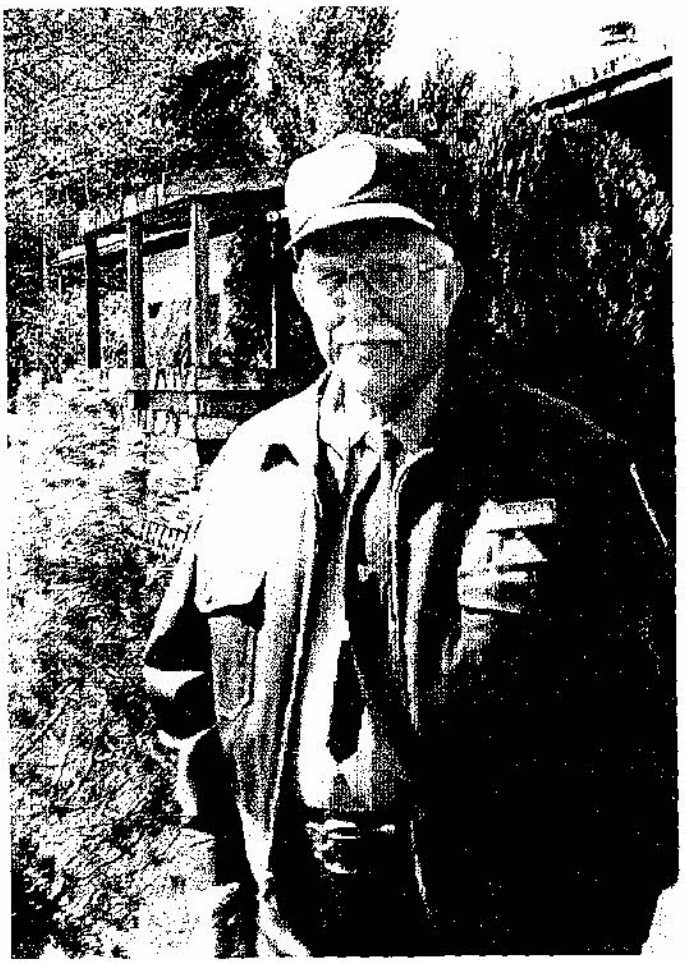
P.O. Box 2753, Evergreen, CO 80437 — (303)674-0243
Interviewer's Address — Telephone number

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Jack L. Harden was born in Clinton, Indiana on December 12, 1919. He was the only child of William and Delphia M. Harden. He grew up in Terre Haut, Indiana and graduated from Gerstmeyer Technical High School in 1937. He enlisted in the Civilian Conservation Corps [CCC] the same year and after training was sent to Pipe Spring National Monument. After three years in the CCC, Harden went to Indiana State University to complete his degree and it was there he met and married Violet Ida Carpenter. He and Violet have raised seven children. During World War II, Harden served as a sergeant, and later master sergeant. After the war Harden became a contracting officer for the U. S. Civil Service and was stationed at various military bases from 1940 to 1970. From 1970 until he retired in 1980, Harden was a construction engineer for the U. S. Naval Weapons Depot. Harden returned to Pipe Spring National Monument in 1990 and 1996-1997 as a volunteer and seasonal ranger.

ABSTRACT OF THE INTERVIEW

Harden lived and worked at Pipe Spring National Monument for two years as a Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee under the Division of Grazing. He describes the work projects and recreational activities of the CCC (both inside and outside the monument's boundaries), the physical layout of the camp, and the location of corrals, stock watering ponds, roads, and other improvements. Harden also relates humorous anecdotes about relations between enrollees from different regions of the country.



Jack Harden

LOWE: Today is Saturday, April 27, 1996. My name is Mary Jane Lowe. I am a historian subcontracted through Historical Research Associates, Inc. to conduct oral history interviews for the National Park Service concerning Pipe Spring National Monument. I will be interviewing Jack Harden. We are using space here at the monument.

LOWE: O.K. I'd appreciate it if you could start today by telling me about the first time you were at Pipe Spring, the first time you saw the monument.

HARDEN: Well that would be about January 15th, 1938 in the evening. It was dark when we got here. I came from Cedar City, Utah, by truck through Zion National Park and I thought it was like a place I might never escape from. It was quite a shock. It was a cultural shock really, to go from living in a home environment to a military-style environment. It was bare bones really. There wasn't much here.

LOWE: But the camp was already built.

HARDEN: The camp was built in 1935. So when we got here in 1938 it was fairly comfortable. They had the swimming pool partially completed and we finished that up of course, later. The roadways were constructed. We had an electrical generator for power at night and we didn't start it up in the daytime. We used it when sunset was here. And the valley, of course, when I saw it the next morning, that was quite an experience to be able to see mountains a hundred miles away. And of course, I didn't realize that they were that far away, until I travelled to some of them, then I began to understand distance out here, that you can see about ten- or fifteen-times further than you can in the middle-west.

LOWE: Did anybody warn you about the altitude or drinking water?

HARDEN: No, we didn't have any health lectures that way. Of course, we were warned to watch out for rattlesnakes because they were here. Of course, they weren't going to be out until the warm weather, but nevertheless, they reminded us that was a possibility, that we might run into snakes. Also, tarantulas and scorpions too. But generally I adjusted in about a week and then

after that week was up they sent me to House Rock Valley which is a hundred miles over the mountain, to be a cook, for a small camp of twenty-five men.

LOWE: So you were stationed there for a while?

HARDEN: I was living there for about two or three months. Then they brought me back here to replace the hospital orderly, to run the hospital. And I did that for two or three months and then one day the company commander took the company clerk and disappeared. They went to Boulder City, Nevada, a CCC camp there. And they had no one to do the personnel records or payroll or morning reports, sick reports, etc. But I had four years of typing in high school, so within a brief period of time, I learned all the government forms that were required and there was many of them, probably two hundred different forms I had to learn.

LOWE: I believe it.

HARDEN: How many copies of each to make, and the distribution of each report. And after I got that routine down everything went smooth for two years.

LOWE: So you stayed . . .

HARDEN: I stayed right here for two years. Then we moved the camp (and then that upset the routine a little bit) and then moved the camp from here to Las Vegas, Nevada and took everything with us except the buildings. Anything that was movable, we took. And then we went from here to Cedar City, Utah and loaded onto the Union Pacific train which they had a troop train waiting for us there to go into Las Vegas, Nevada. And we unloaded there at night and reestablished our camp and practically the next day we were in full operation without any problems.

LOWE: So, while you were here and company clerk, what was your daily routine like?

HARDEN: Well, I'd get up about six o'clock in the morning. Now usually I didn't wear the military uniform, I'd wear my civilian clothes all the time.

LOWE: Was that usual?

HARDEN: For company clerks or first sergeants you could choose the uniform of the day. From the headquarters building in which I had my own private room behind the office, I would go down to the mess hall and leisurely eat my breakfast and get prepared for the day's routine. But the routine was pretty much my own because I just had to keep up with the work load. And if I was caught up, of course, I had free time to do whatever I needed for recreation. Sometimes I'd take hikes up in the Vermilion Cliffs and sometimes I'd just take a trip over to House Rock Valley and look around. I had a pickup truck at my disposal so I could take it anywhere I want, or into Kanab and get the mail. Everyday we did that, of course. Drink coffee in Kanab, which is what I like to do. But the routine was almost the same daily. Only thing that would happen, once in a while, you'd get someone injured or have a sick report to prepare. I used to call those CA forms — compensation forms. Somebody'd break an arm, or get hurt in a fight, or take an overdose of drugs — even back then, we had that problem. One day we had four men come in from a work crew and it looked like they were dead laying at the back end of the truck and they had gotten into the pharmacy and stolen phenobarbitals, in a large quantity, and then overdosed themselves out on the job. Then, of course, when they passed out they brought them back here and then we sobered them up, so to speak. And then the next day we discharged them, dishonorably, for a drug offense.

LOWE: Did you have much interaction with Mr. Heaton, Leonard Heaton?

HARDEN: Well, mostly just to visit him. 'Cause he would come down to my office and ask for laborers for the next day's work that he had planned. And then I would relay that information to the Grazing Service superintendent, and he in turn would assign the foreman then the truck or whatever type equipment was needed, such as a dozer or grader. And then we would assign the manpower at reveille in the morning. We would have a reveille formation and would indicate who worked that day at the fort. And eventually, it got so there were certain ones that adapted themselves to the routine and we just let them be the regulars. We'd let them go everyday to work for Leonard Heaton. Then other than that, there wasn't a whole lot of other contact to be made — except just to assign his manpower for working.

LOWE: Did you go up to the fort much then?

HARDEN: Oh, I'd visit him maybe three or four times a week at the fort, yes. Talk to him just to have a little something to do and get the exercise.

LOWE: Do you remember how the fort looked, I mean as far as what was on display?

HARDEN: I don't remember what the inside rooms looked like. The outside rooms had windows that are not there now. They've been closed in. That's the only real thing that I can remember. And his office was down where the basement door is now, that was his office when you walk in.

LOWE: So mostly you went into Kanab, not Moccasin, when you went anywhere?

HARDEN: No, once in a while I'd visit Moccasin and talk to his [Heaton's] family but it was very rare, maybe once a month at the most. But we always went into Kanab or Fredonia. Fredonia to get the mail and Kanab to socialize for dancing or whatever, you know, was available at that time. Then I established a girlfriend in Kanab and brought her out here to dances. We did that quite a bit. We had a lot of other activities too. We had like tug-o-war, swimming . . . Of course, I put that pretty much in my outline what those items were. In our career fields, I put in the outline that you can use, the different jobs that we had available to be trained in. Then we had correspondence courses at college and high school level.

LOWE: And you got most of a degree?

HARDEN: I've got three years of a degree right here, by correspondence, yes. I already had my high school diploma, so all I had to do was build on that to get a college-level degree.

LOWE: Did you have much interaction with the tribe?

HARDEN: Yes, the tribe would periodically come down to the corral which was not where it is now.

LOWE: Where was it?

HARDEN: It was located almost where Highway 389 is. That was the end of our camp at that point too. So the corral was at the perimeter of the camp. And we would interact with the young tribal members, and work with them to brand cattle and ridin' and ropin' and just anything that they wanted to do. We'd jump on wild broncs and ride them around in the desert, sort of like a game of competition. See who got thrown off first.

LOWE: And did you get along fairly well with the residents in Kanab and Fredonia?

HARDEN: There was some jealously between the young men and our men when we dated their girl friends. But, maybe we'd have a fist fight once in a while, but it wasn't too often. They'd have to probably be drinking or something to cause it to erupt into a fist fight. We tried to police ourselves so that we didn't aggravate anybody and that was understood, if we kept our place there was less trouble to be expected. And the general attitude was from the adults that we were acceptable, and fit into their social strata because mainly we were spending money and money was income for families. We spent a lot of money here for depression prices. And we bought everything locally in Kanab through the hardware stores, and the lumber yard, and our gasoline - fuel for our equipment was purchased locally that way. Some of our clothing even. We even had a contract to repair our shoes locally.

LOWE: Did you generally get along well with, not just Mr. Heaton, but with the park service? I mean, as far as the two agencies?

HARDEN: Well, there was some conflict between our company commander and Leonard Heaton over who had authority at this location. Other than that it wasn't anything serious. In other words, Leonard wanted priorities for his projects and the U.S. Army company commander would have to decide and eventually it got so it worked out real good. The conflict disappeared after a

short period of time. But initially there was conflict between the company commander, First Lieutenant Donald E. Dodd and Superintendent Leonard Heaton. But it worked itself out rapidly. Once everyone saw that the mutual benefit was there, they would relax and let it happen.

LOWE: Did the CCC do that much actually on the monument, as far as working on projects?

HARDEN: Mostly, putting in drainage systems, bolstering up the ponds, doing minor mortar work on the buildings, and rebuilding the roads completely and filling in the areas where they needed filled-in. [We] maintained the gates and cattle guards and the roadways between Hurricane and Pipe Spring and between Pipe Spring and Fredonia. We provided all the maintenance on the road and even the side roads we kept in shape for the ranchers to get back and forth, especially to their watering ponds where we had built reservoirs and ponds for them, and provided fencing, bridges, roads, of course, and wherever there was brush to be cleaned out or anything where a rainstorm would destroy a road, we'd replace it as soon as possible. A lot of times that would happen, you'd have wash-outs.

LOWE: Pretty annual, wasn't it?

HARDEN: Yes. That was periodic. Yes, it happened quite a bit.

LOWE: I also have what was apparently the original planning map for one of the camps and I wondered if you could tell me. [See Figure 1. All buildings discussed in the interview are marked on map.]

HARDEN: That's where our maintenance shack is now? O.K. the cowboy bunkhouse would be right here. This would be the company road by . . . it's not too clear . . . I guess this would be the company road right here.

LOWE: I'm sorry, here's the fort.

HARDEN: Here's the . . .

LOWE: Here's the cowboy bunkhouse.

HARDEN: There's the cowboy bunkhouse. O.K., this is the road to Hurricane and to Fredonia right here.

LOWE: Right, the dirt road.

HARDEN: The dirt road, where everything was taken. Here's where, I don't know what these were at one time, because the buildings were constructed as indicated and then there'd be . . . and this was my office on this end of the building, the headquarters building right here.

LOWE: I'm going to mark that HQ. And then your office was in this corner?

HARDEN: That whole end of the building.

LOWE: That whole end, O.K.

HARDEN: About one-third of the building was my office and sleeping quarters. And the middle third was the supply room and the southern end was a, . . . let's see, . . . this is east and this is west. This was the company store where we had all our Coca-Colas and candy bars.

LOWE: Was this a mess hall?

HARDEN: This building here, I don't recall what it was. This is the mess hall too. That building there was something added between '38 and '39.

LOWE: Well, actually this was a plan, so I'm not sure that . . .

HARDEN: It might not ever been built.

LOWE: It might not have.

HARDEN: The pool used to be over there. I was the lifeguard there. I went to Fort Douglas, Utah, [where] I learned how to be a lifeguard. This was the shop, down in here.

LOWE: We'll mark all these and we'll include this map in your interview transcript.

HARDEN: These are barracks buildings too, here and here.

LOWE: O.K.

HARDEN: This possibly is where our generator was . . . to provide electricity.

LOWE: Do you remember these too?

HARDEN: They're strictly shop buildings right there. And this might have been a petroleum storage area here.

LOWE: Because you would have kept all of your equipment, all of the land movers and trucks and everything . . . where were they?

HARDEN: They were parked down in this area here in the motor pool. Mark that motor pool . . . it was, almost to Highway 389. That's what this says here, the plot of the camp does not necessarily reflect the actual location of the buildings. 'Cause I don't even recall that building and it seems like there's another set of barracks right there. Two more barracks on this one. I believe that was our dynamite shed, where we stored our TNT. Over there was the trailer court, for overhead people and officers.

LOWE: Oh, really?

HARDEN: And the educational advisor trailer. Where this line of trees is . . .

LOWE: But this is uphill, right? This is the current maintenance shed?

HARDEN: Yes.

LOWE: And there's the fort.

HARDEN: Right.

LOWE: So, on the hill they actually were above the . . .

HARDEN: No, they were about at a level with the ponds, the watering ponds.

LOWE: So, in here more?

HARDEN: Maybe, right close to the fence line here, maybe inside the fence line. That's what this is, the fence line?

LOWE: Yeah, and I think this is the current corral.

HARDEN: Oh, I see, O.K. If this is the corral it would be away from the corral that somewhat . . . maybe a hundred feet. That's west and this is east, east of the present corral. Mobile home parking lot was for the officers and their wives. I could show it to you, but just to tell you exactly where it is, is pretty hard to do.

LOWE: Sure. Well, I just wanted to have somebody look at this and give us an idea.

HARDEN: This is new here, it looks like.

LOWE: Right, that's all new, that's recent, as a matter of fact.

HARDEN: . . . I don't recall any of this here, being near where the present corral is.

LOWE: I think that's new. Although my understanding was there were more ponds down, like in this area, down here on this side of the road. Do you remember any more ponds down there, on the other side of the road from the camp? North.

HARDEN: North going towards Hurricane?

LOWE: North, going towards, yeah.

HARDEN: Let's see now, Hurricane would be . . .

LOWE: Hurricane's actually . . .

HARDEN: West.

LOWE: West. North of the road across the . . .

HARDEN: The actual ponds were . . . There were more places to water down in here, that are not there now.

LOWE: Just past the camp.

HARDEN: Just past the camp. Down where the corral is, past the camp. The old corral, not the new corral.

LOWE: And the old corral was just past the boundary for the camp?

HARDEN: Yes, just right outside the boundary, on the Indian reservation. Because it was Indian property and Indian corral and the cattle were being corralled there.

LOWE: Being used there? O.K. Great, we didn't know this. Now that's 1940?

HARDEN: Uh huh. Now this shows the fort area.

LOWE: Yeah, that was a HABS study of the fort itself.

HARDEN: Well, if you have any other questions, maybe I can answer them.

LOWE: Let me check my list, I think we've covered most of them. I know you have mentioned the recreational activities but why don't you, for this, go ahead and tell me what you remember actually besides the dances. There were dances here?

HARDEN: Yes, we had dances in town and here both, in Kanab and here.

LOWE: Where would they be in Kanab?

HARDEN: At the high school auditorium. Some of the basic things were the tug-o-war with a rope, foot-races, wrestling, boxing, some weight lifting. Not too much, that wasn't as popular as it is now. We'd play cards, like euchre, poker. Let's see, what else? We probably played checkers in the recreational hall. Reading of course, was a good past time.

LOWE: Was the rec hall the mess hall?

HARDEN: No, we had a separate building and that's what I was trying to figure out from this layout here. This is the rec hall here. This was the recreation hall. I couldn't identify that building.

LOWE: South of the mess hall?

HARDEN: South of the mess hall.

LOWE: Was the library in there?

HARDEN: Yes, there was always an educational advisor, we called him. He was a contract services employee. And we had a doctor, of course. When I first came here we had a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps as their doctor. And later on, we had contract surgeons who were not necessarily Army. They had no connection with the Army but were contract employees. That's what they were called, contract surgeons.

LOWE: Where was the infirmary?

HARDEN: This is the infirmary and that this would be the recreational hall, this is the infirmary. Now remember, it was right next to the mess hall. This would be the rec hall here.

LOWE: You have an idea about that one?

HARDEN: This was a barber shop and a latrine. Combination barber shop and latrine.

LOWE: O.K. Those are shops?

HARDEN: These were shop areas. We parked our equipment there.

LOWE: Along the south quarter, yeah.

HARDEN: It certainly seems like there was . . . [pointing to the map]

LOWE: Another set of barracks.

HARDEN: Another set of barracks.

LOWE: We'll also check the photographs.

HARDEN: The photographs are in the files. There were some photographs that I made and gave to the park. They show our camp from a high elevation. You could see and count structures.

Barracks were all grouped like this, two rows of them. You'll pretty much have to copy that outline I made for recreational activities because I just can't come up with anymore.

LOWE: That's fine. You'll get the chance to look at the transcript so we can add.

HARDEN: Right.

LOWE: Somebody mentioned to me that there was an incident, I am not sure if this actually happened in the camp or not. A fight that sort of got ugly?

HARDEN: At one of their weekend liberties in Kanab, two Kentucky boys got into a serious fight. And one Kentucky boy stabbed the other with an ice pick and killed him. That I remember well, and then the drug incident which I already told you about where we discharged about four or five men for drug use. But basically it was a pretty peaceful group. We worked out our problems inside the barracks with fist fights usually.

LOWE: Did you?

HARDEN: Oh, yes, definitely. Every night there was a fist fight of some kind.

LOWE: Oh really! [laughter] Somewhere?

HARDEN: Somewhere. Another incident that's kind of humorous and I didn't mention it at all. When we first got here with brand new clothing issued from Fort Knox, Kentucky, the older boys mostly were Kentucky boys. When the fifty new Indiana boys (I was in that group) arrived, we just hung our clothes in our barracks bag beside our bed. And the first day we were out on a work detail our clothes all disappeared. And in their place was these old worn-out underwear and shoes and whatever you would call blue jeans now, but they would be just basic work clothes. So, my bunk buddy that lived next to me in the barracks had apparently taken my new shoes,. work shoes, and all my new clothing and put in his barracks bag. So, somehow or another I put the two things together and just to have a little fun I took spiked nails and nailed his new shoes

to the floor in place, where he left them neatly arranged. Then when it come time for him to dress up the next day he couldn't get his shoes off the floor, they were nailed to the barracks floor and cinched underneath.

LOWE: Just for good measure.

HARDEN: But I never did take the shoes back. I just took my old worn out ones up to the supply sergeant and told him to give me a new pair of shoes, and likewise with my other clothing that was worn out, I exchanged — which I could do.

LOWE: So did the other boys have a hard time?

HARDEN: Oh yes, we had a lot of problems getting adjusted. Took about two or three months before you finally wore in to your pecking order.

LOWE: That's a big chunk of a six month term.

HARDEN: Yeah, it is. It took about that long before you got everything resolved. Maybe in some cases a shorter period of time but there was always exceptions. We'd take side trips for recreation too, I forgot to mention that. We went down to House Rock Valley where the buffalo herd is, went to the Grand Canyon several times, went to Bryce [Canyon] and Cedar Breaks, Zion national parks. That's about all the parks around here that I recall we went to. But that was good in the short time. Then of course, once I got the assignment as company clerk and first sergeant I could go anywhere I wanted, 'cause they furnished me with a truck. Did whatever I wanted to do, as long as it was within reason.

LOWE: And by then you were also older . . .

HARDEN: Oh yes, two years older then when this all transpired. And it was about the second year that we were here. The third year I spent in Las Vegas, Nevada, when we moved the camp there.

LOWE: Well, I wanted to ask you about "local enlisted," is that right?

HARDEN: Yes, local enlisted are local experienced men, they called them LEMs. They were the same as we were except they were from the immediate area, either Fredonia, Short Creek (which is now Colorado City), or St. George perhaps. Of course, the Indian reservation here supplied men and Kanab and Fredonia. These men had the opportunity to work, the same as we did, enlisted same as we did, except they didn't wear the Army uniform as a rule. They wore civilian garb. And they could go home every evening to their home.

LOWE: Did the CCC feed them?

HARDEN: Yes, they were fed, provided medical care and pay, same pay as we were. But the difference was they didn't have to live in the CCC camp here.

LOWE: Did they have to provide their own transportation?

HARDEN: They had to provide their transportation to work and back home, yes. Some of them even rode their horses in and would put them in the corral.

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LOWE: Were there any conflicts between either the local residents, the Indians, and the CCC?

HARDEN: I don't recall any conflicts between the Indians and the assigned CCC enrollees. Most of the conflict was between Kentucky and Indiana [men] or Ohio and Kentucky [men]. That was the conflict, depending on your cultural background. They pretty well stayed together according to groups that they came from.

LOWE: Regionally?

HARDEN: Regionally, right. [If] they came from Columbus, Ohio or Dayton, Ohio, those men stayed together and would go to town together, or ride in the same truck to go to town. And the Kentucky boys, likewise. And the Kentucky boys every once in a while would have their own hard liquor that would be shipped to them from home, I guess. But nobody really got seriously out of hand because they couldn't. If they got real bad they were discharged, and they all knew that.

LOWE: Did that happen often though?

HARDEN: No. Only maybe two or three instances in the two years that I was assigned here [and] the one year, assigned at Las Vegas. We had no real serious personal problems. 'Cause we didn't make enough money to have theft as a problem because it was spent probably as soon as we got it. Plus they usually traded their money in for post exchange coupons as soon as they got their five dollars at the pay table. And just automatically turned it over to the canteen orderly, as they called him, and they'd get back five dollars worth of coupons in books. So that eliminated the need, not the need, but the temptation for theft. The main theft was between articles of clothing. Like I explained earlier. You lost all your new clothing to someone [who] had worn-out clothing.

LOWE: Was that as much a practical joke?

HARDEN: It was something that happened to them that they just merely passed on. It happened to them when they were recruits and just came to camp, so when their turn come, they took advantage and did the same thing.

LOWE: Would they have had a hard time getting replacement clothes if they had worn-out clothes?

HARDEN: No. If you had worn-out clothes, as long as you had the item, you'd turn it in for salvage and trade it for a new item. But it was just something that happened.

LOWE: Initiation, kind of.

HARDEN: It was initiation thing, a ritual in other words. Something like fraternity hazing - the new members.

LOWE: We have gone over most of my questions, so unless there is something specific you thought I should have asked or want to add today?

HARDEN: I learned to do some backpacking too as a recreational activity at that time. I used to travel to House Rock Valley and the Vermilion Cliffs area a lot of times and go over there and just take off.

LOWE: Did you have somebody who took you under [their] wing for some of that?

HARDEN: No, no. Just did it on my own.

LOWE: On your own. O.K.

HARDEN: Did some backpacking. And we'd borrow a horse from a local rancher sometimes to take a longer trip; go down some old cattle trails looking for artifacts or anything we could find.

LOWE: Did you find a lot?

HARDEN: I found quite a few locations where there had been Indian camps, yes. Down in the House Rock Valley and also in the Vermilion Cliffs area, along the Colorado River.

LOWE: I know occasionally in the record that Mr. Heaton was given the task of telling the commander that the CCC boys had to put back whatever they found or depending upon where they'd gotten it.

HARDEN: Yes. Of course, all that did was cause it to go underground. It probably worked for some and for others it could have been like on deaf ears. I don't recall any actual outright theft of artifacts because they would be evident, if it had happened.

LOWE: Were you here when they found the Powell marker?

HARDEN: I don't recall.

LOWE: That might have been earlier.

HARDEN: I think it was earlier than when I arrived.

LOWE: Then when you were there, O.K.

HARDEN: In fact it was in '37, I got here in 1938.

LOWE: O.K. I appreciate you talking to me very much.

HARDEN: O.K. Thanks.

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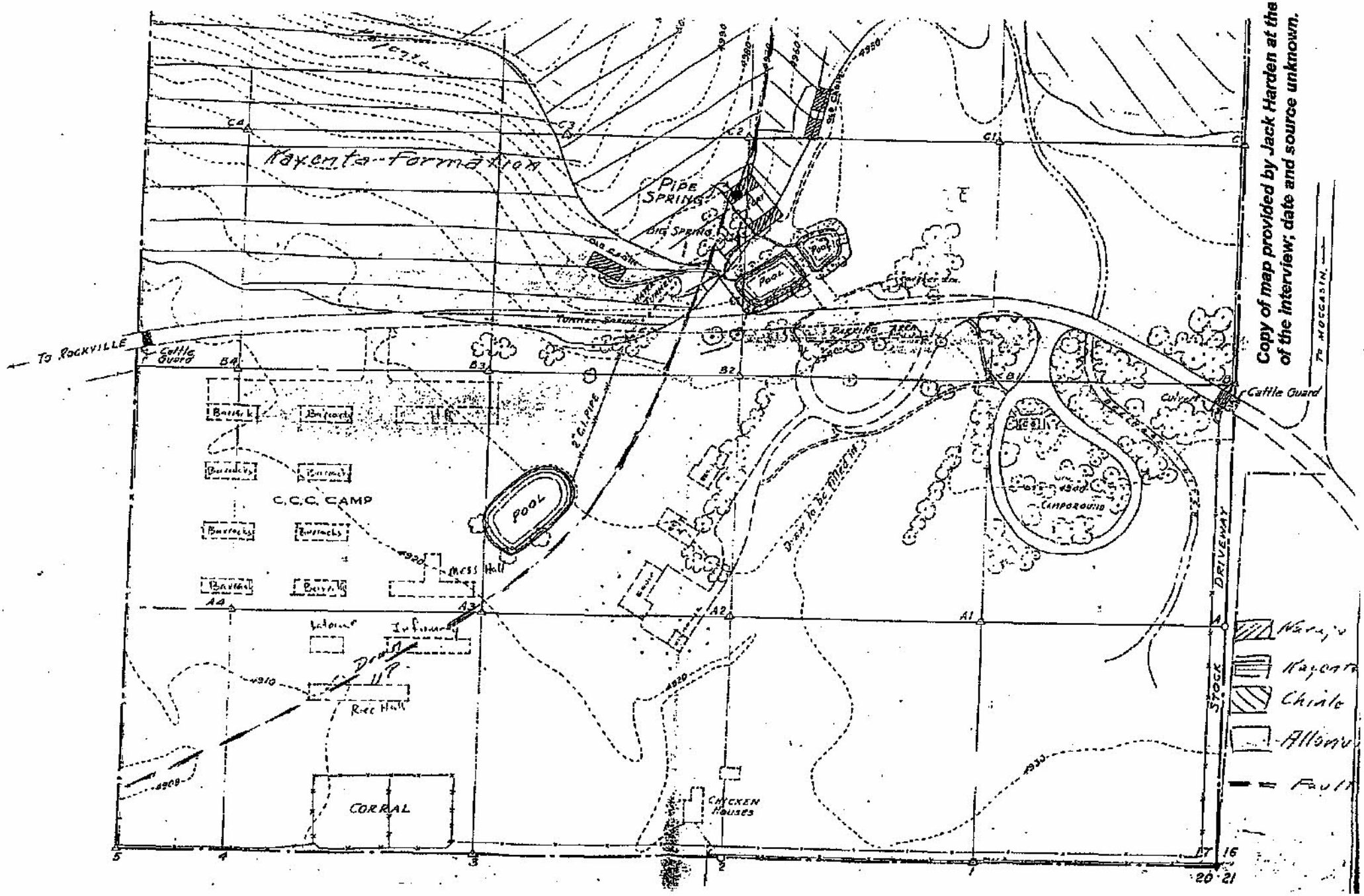

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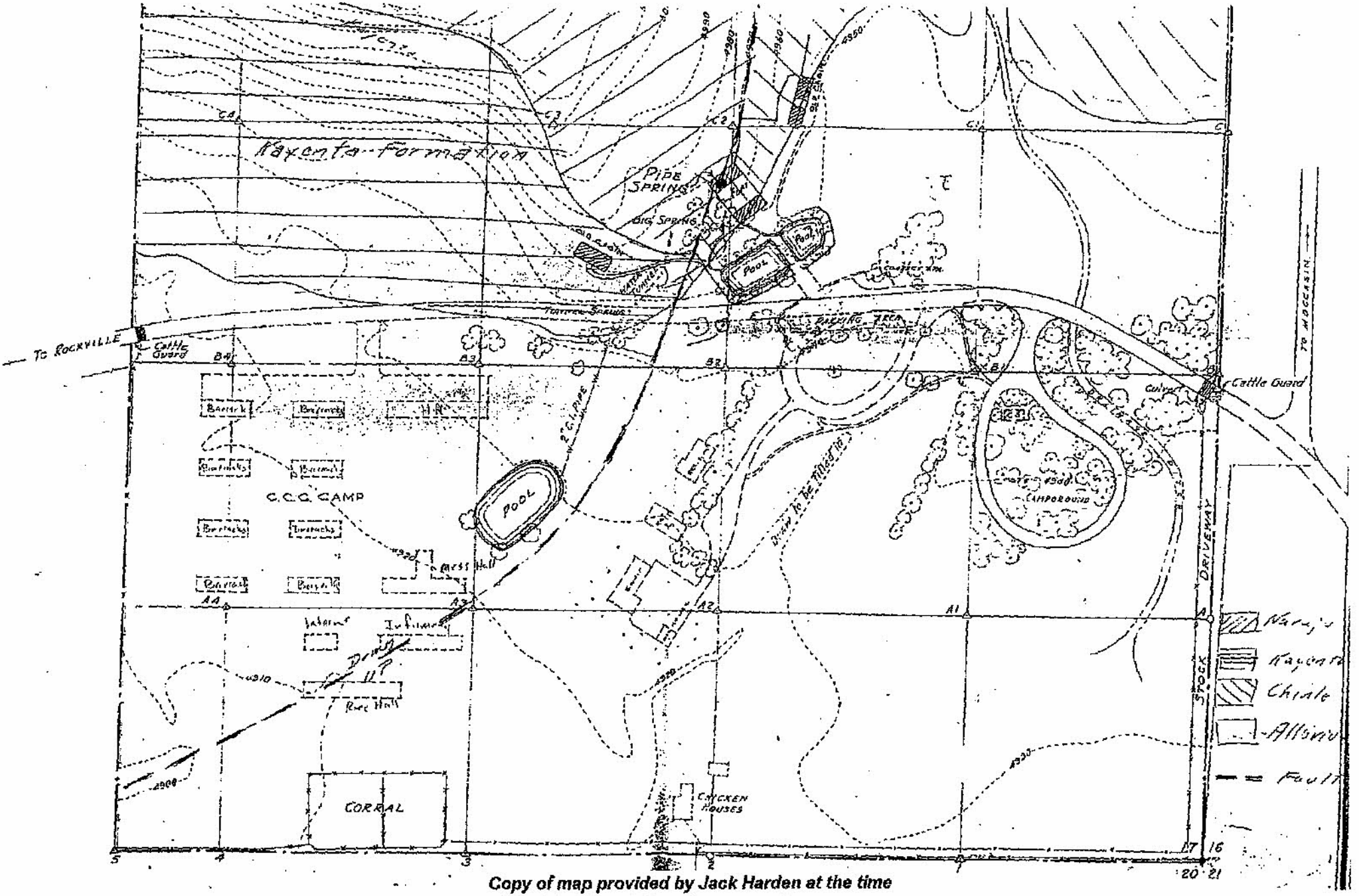

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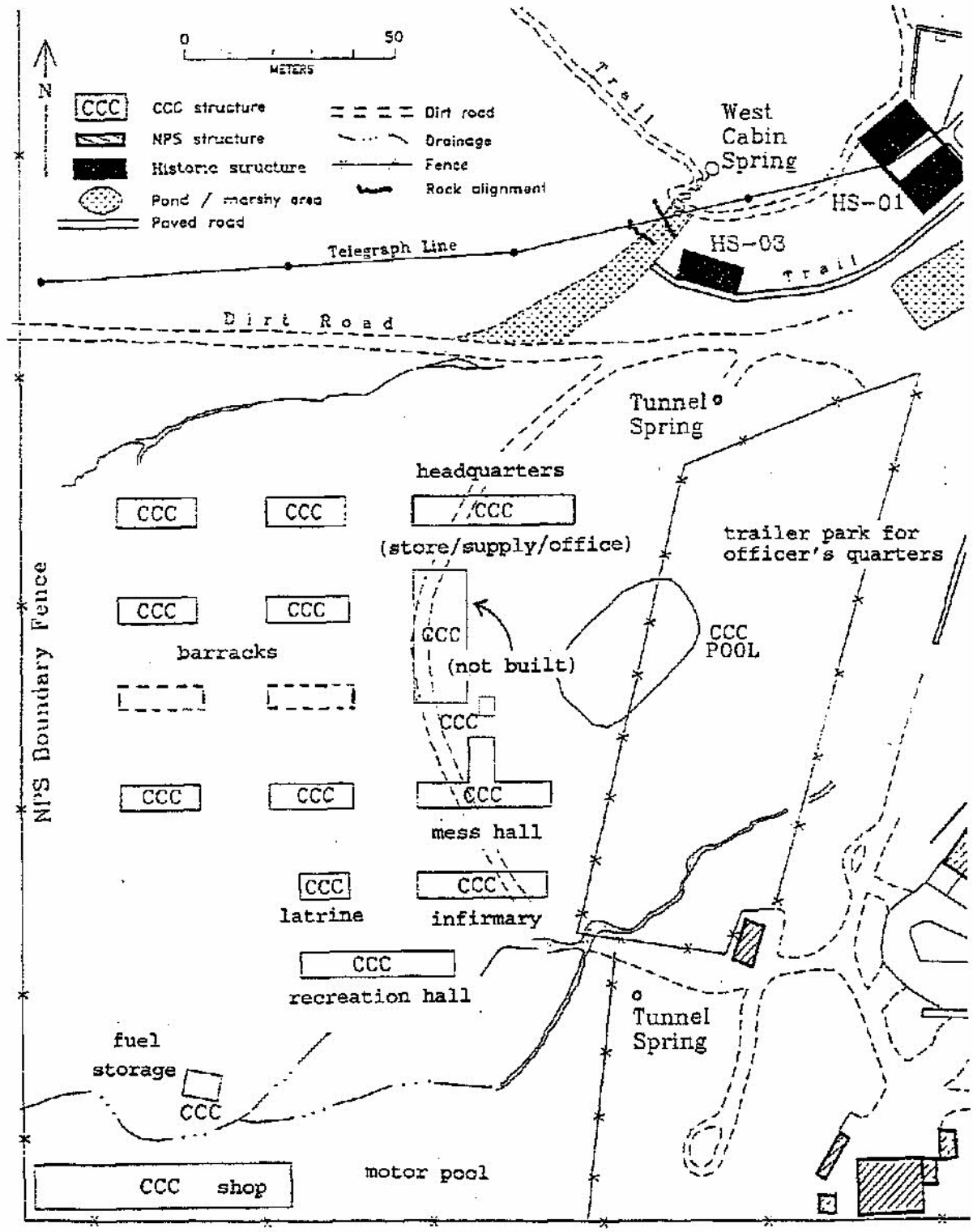

Figure 20. CCC camp as plotted from 1937 and 1938 Master Plan maps.

Map identifying location and function of CCC buildings at Pipe Spring National Monument; information taken from hand-written notes made by M. J. Lowe during interview with Jack Harden. NOTE: The building shown between the headquarters and mess hall was never constructed.

Base map source: *The Pipe Spring Archeological Survey: A Section 110 Planning Project, Pipe Spring National Monument, Mohave County, Arizona;* Gregory L. Fox, Ph.D., Western Archeological and Conservation Center, Tucson, Arizona (1994)

Oral History Collection
Pipe Spring National Monument
Moccasin, Arizona

Person Interviewed: Leonard P. Heaton
Interviewer: Mary Jane Lowe
Location of Interview: Pipe Spring National Monument
Date of Interview: April 26, 1996

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National Park Service
Intermountain Field Area
Colorado Plateau System Support Office
Stewardship and Partnership Team

United States Department of the Interior

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I, **Leonard Heaton**, do hereby give and grant to the United States of America all literary and property rights, title and interest which I may posses to the tape recording(s) and transcript(s) of the interview conducted at **Pipe Spring National Monument** on the date of **Friday 26 April 1996** for the oral history project of the Intermountain Field Area, Colorado Plateau System Support Office, National Park Service which gift I will never revoke or recall.

Leonard P Heaton — April 26, 1996
Narrator's Signature — Date

HC 65 Box 25, Fredonia, AZ 86022 — 520-643-7281
Narrator's Address — Telephone number

M Lee Lowe — 26 Apr. 196
Interviewer's Signature
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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Leonard P. Heaton was born at Pipe Spring National Monument on August 12, 1932. He is the fourth of ten children born and raised by Charles Leonard and Edna R. Heaton. Charles Leonard Heaton's father owned the fort before it became a monument and was himself the first acting custodian and later, first superintendent of the monument, 1923-1963. Leonard P. Heaton spent part of his childhood living at the monument. He attended school in Fredonia, Arizona. An active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints [LDS], Heaton served his mission in Ohio and Indiana. He married Yvonne Wolkman in 1957. They have seven children. As a young man, Heaton worked at a lumber mill in Fredonia. From 1959 to 1976 he worked for the Arizona Department of Transportation in their maintenance division. From 1979 until he his retirement in 1995, he worked at the Fredonia High School.

ABSTRACT OF THE INTERVIEW

Heaton recalls memories of living and working at Pipe Spring National Monument with his family, in conjunction with his father C. Leonard Heaton's lengthy role as its administrator. He describes the CCC years, the removal of the camp, the family's adaptation of the infirmary as a residence, their reuse of CCC building and surplus materials, and the chores he and his brothers were assigned at the monument by their father. Heaton tells about the role the monument once played as a community gathering place, the importance of the site to local Mormons, and some of their negative responses to monument changes since the 1960s.

Leonard Heaton

LOWE: Today is Friday, April 26, 1996. My name is Mary Jane Lowe. I am a historian subcontracted through Historical Research Associates, Inc. to conduct oral history interviews for the National Park Service concerning Pipe Spring National Monument. I will be interviewing Leonard Heaton; we are using space here at the monument.

LOWE: I'd like to start today by asking you what your earliest memory of the monument is. I know that goes back a way.

HEATON: I really don't remember a whole lot while we were living in the fort, but I remember coming down from Moccasin to spend a day or two with my father when he was the caretaker here and I'd spend the day with him, coming down to just be around and see what people are wanting and just to help out once in a while. [Of] course, the first few years I wasn't able to do much but just tag him around, visiting with people. Probably some of the earliest memories are just being here. [I] just liked to be around, be in the place. It was just a fun place to be around.

LOWE: So, you weren't living much in the fort when you were young?

HEATON: I lived in the fort until I was four years old.

LOWE: In which room was it you lived?

HEATON: We lived in, when I was born, was the at the top of the stairs on the south building. We had the three rooms there . . .

LOWE: So above where the springs are.

HEATON: Yeah, above the spring room on the second floor. The kitchen was in the west room and some might say something about how we didn't have running water in the fort but we had water. Had one of these old pumps, pump water upstairs out of the trough and down in the bottom and it drained back down outside of the trough, where we had water in the house.

LOWE: And then you moved to Moccasin?

HEATON: Moved to Moccasin after that in 1936, we moved to Moccasin when the three C camp come in. Then they set there for four years in 1940 they moved back down. And they moved the CCC camp down about four miles south of here.

LOWE: Oh, I didn't realize.

HEATON: This [camp] here, when they took this one down, it had to be taken down, just tore apart, there was no way they could take that old fir lumber apart and save it. And then, when they built the other one down below, they had it built in sections where they could bolt it together, unbolt it. When the war broke out in '41, I can't remember just what year it was, but anyway, they come in, the Army come in, and took it down and hauled it. I don't know whether they moved it to Kingman or just where all it went to. It was transferred around. I enjoyed watching the soldiers setting up all their equipment, parked up here and, then they'd send a bunch of them down there and load them up and bring them back out.

LOWE: What was his reason for moving out when the CCC camp came in?

HEATON: Well, we were living in the fort and it was hard to get used to. Seems like he said something about they were having problems with the CCCs getting in and bothering them all the time.

LOWE: Oh, it was to keep . . .

HEATON: Keep them out. To move his family up there so he'd have a place to work. I don't know, we come down and messed around with the boys down here while they were coming around once in a while, but it was a lot of fun. The CCCs had built a swimming hole too, back over here, that they swam in and I know we got to swim in it quite a bit. After they left then, it was our swimming hole.

LOWE: I've heard about that, it was a fairly impressive swimming hole.

HEATON: Yeah, it was all rock-lined and everything, cemented in, . . . we did a lot of swimming in it. A few accidents but nothing major other than just my older brother diving off the back board, the diving board backwards and coming around and hit his mouth and nose on the rocks and knocked out a couple teeth, skinned his nose and chin.

LOWE: And which one, that was one of your brothers?

HEATON: That was my brother, my older brother Dean. That's about the only real accident that I know of that's happened there. Something we looked forward to every summer and we'd always have to, before we'd fill it, all the boys would have to go out there and sweep all the leaves and stuff off the sides and down and clean it out and haul all the garbage out of the bottom. So we had a clean reservoir to swim in.

LOWE: So, did you help work at the monument when you were younger?

HEATON: Yeah, we'd help out whenever they needed it like during the summertime. There were things . . . That meadow out here where the horses are now, we used to . . . [my father, Charles L. Heaton] he'd water it and then once or twice a year, he'd cut it and then haul hay. We'd help haul hay and the grass off of it. We'd change the water for him if there was times that he was gone off someplace. Maybe he needed the water changed on different trees. I think he had water running most of the time, to water all the trees and things around. We'd go do that, help out — even taking people through the fort.

LOWE: Oh did you?

HEATON: I understand it was one of his responsibilities when he got the job that he was to take people through the fort, day or night, seven days a week — if somebody there wanted to go through. A lot of times we'd be here to take them through. Once in a while we'd take some of the kids through at night to show them what it was like to go through the fort after dark.

[laughter]. This is a place people like to come to, with that campground and picnic area, seems like there was a lot of parties and things held there in the evening.

LOWE: Community events then?

HEATON: Community events, yeah, and just a group of young people would get together and come down and have a cook-out or something and play games and things afterwards. Some from Kanab and Fredonia and around would come out for family picnics or whatever, when the fort was open. Or in the evening, or something, if it was still light enough that some of them wanted to go through the fort, why then, there'd be somebody here to take them through the fort. We'd see quite a few people that way, help out in showing them around.

LOWE: Did you help your father with working on any of the fort? I know that he was restoring parts of it.

HEATON: He did most of that before I come around. I did help him when they reshingled the fort. I don't remember just what year it was, but I got up there and helped with the shingling and of course, he had other people out to do it. But we were on the crew or with the crew to help them in moving the shingles and moving them around. Later on, even some of the grounds work, cleaning the reservoirs, ponds and things up here. We'd clean those every year or every other year. We'd clean the moss and things out of them so they wouldn't look so rotty and muddy and things like that. We had trout in the big pond on the west side of the walk, and had it screened off down underneath where the waters go back and forth through. Then on the east side we had the carp in there. It was kind of hard to really see them because they usually kept it pretty well riled up and muddy. But the west pond, the big pond in there where we had the trout and things, the water in there was usually clear where you could see the trout swimming on the bottom of the pond. Every once in a while, we'd decide he needed a fish for supper. We'd go with him when he'd go get fish to plant in [the pond]. We would go up to Tropic, Utah, up where they have a fish hatchery there, and get two or three barrels of fish and bring them down and put [them] in the pond.

LOWE: Now somebody asked me whether or not your father was able to keep the fish alive through a season. The trout, did he have a problem with that?

HEATON: Nope, about the only problem was that some of the Indians liked to come down and fish once in a while. They'd fish in the evenings. [laughter] There wasn't anybody else around but that was about the only thing. We didn't have any problem losing fish in there. That fresh water would keep 'em . . .

LOWE: Keep 'em happy . . .

HEATON: Happy and alive all the time. Some of the fish would stay for four or five years.

LOWE: Are there any people buried on the monument? Do you know if there was a cemetery?

HEATON: What my wife [Yvonne W. Heaton] was saying, she was visiting with some people here a year ago or two years ago, I can't remember when it was. But they said that there was one of their great-grandparents that were living here, or were passing through here or something, and a child died. And they thought the child was buried somewhere up there where this orchard is located. But that's the only thing that I know of any burial grounds here.

LOWE: Did your father have any fruit trees? I know the grapes are old, the grape arbor . . .

HEATON: There used to be an old apple tree up here, right on the part of the road that turns and comes down this way [toward monument housing]. On the corner were some plums and things. There used to be an old apple tree in there that had some good apples but . . . I really don't remember that many fruit trees other than that one apple tree.

LOWE: Are the plums old too?

HEATON: Yeah.

LOWE: The plums are old.

HEATON: Yeah, the plums have been there as long as I can remember.

LOWE: I know that in the early years your father was very active in collecting artifacts from the community, from all kinds of places. Did you help him with some of that?

HEATON: Well, not too much, I would probably go with him when he went out to pick some of them up and things like that. I would go with him to help out. Some of them we picked up like arrowheads and things like that. Some pottery that we found and picked up quite a few [pieces of] pottery from up to Moccasin, up there in one area. [There was] one bank where kids used to like to dig in the banks and see how far you can go back in, pottery and things in there that were brought down and put in the fort. Anything that we picked up, usually we brought down into here. A lot of the arrowheads we picked up around in the area around here. We had quite a collection of them until somebody from back in Washington, D.C. came out, I don't know who it was, but somebody from the Interior Department decided that collection would fit his better, so he took them.

LOWE: I didn't realize that, really?

HEATON: Yeah, seemed like we had three cardboard boxes, only about so big [holds hands about eight inches apart] but we had glass in the top of it, had the arrowheads kind of arranged around and sitting on cotton. When he left, he took those three [boxes] with him. It kind of upset us boys 'cause we'd spent so much time putting them together. We thought they were ours. Then they were his. There wasn't much we could do about it.

LOWE: It's my impression that Pipe Spring has had a fairly unique relationship with the LDS church. Could you talk to me about that?

HEATON: Well, it was built by the LDS church. Well, I'll start out, you've probably heard the story about how Jacob Hamblin and them had come out through this way and stopped and how

it got its name as Pipe Springs. And later, Brigham Young had sent people out here this way. They had a settlement in Kanab and one in St. George and around, and thought this would be a good place for kind of a stopping place between the two places, Hurricane and St. George, or Kanab and St. George. And he asked Anson Winsor to come out to be in charge of building the fort. I guess he figured that his ancestors had built a lot of castles in England and things over that way, he ought to know, have a little rubbed off on him. But he was in charge of it. The Winsors, this is the same family of Windsor that come from England, but when they joined the church and things, come over this way, they made them drop the "d" out of their name so it's W-i-n-s-o-r instead of W-i-n-d-s-o-r. But he was the one in charge of building the fort. Then they had the tithing herd of cattle. [They] brought the cattle out here and their dairy cattle things too, when they were milking cows and making cheese and butter for to take down to St. George for the workers when they were building the St. George temple down there. That way they would pay them in commodities. They weren't making any money to do anything, [the only] other way to support their families and things [was] by providing things . . . It's been a part of the church, I guess, with us around here anyway, it was our way of life and different things that meant quite a bit to us because it was built by the church. Of course, it changed hands several times, when my great- grandfather and grandfather owned it, made it a little bit more special then. Living in it, and being born in the fort, why, it was my stomping grounds.

LOWE: Makes sense to me. And now then did you live, after the CCC camp was moved, did your father move back down into the infirmary?

HEATON: Yeah, hospital, infirmary, yeah. He had remodeled it so it was more like living quarters rather than just a bunch of rooms and things in there. Made a nice home in there. And I think, too, after [the CCC left] of course, there was enough lumber and stuff (when they tore the old buildings down they just piled all the debris and stuff back over here) and that's what we used to heat the house with for years afterward. And then I think he used some of the used lumber and he built a porch bedroom on the house. I think most of the lumber for it came from this pile of debris out there that they left. I don't know how many ton of coal there was left there. I know us boys used to carry coal over there in the winter several years it seems like. It was 1940 when we moved down here. Working around, maintaining the house and the grounds

and kind of getting things going. We helped quite a bit, all of the boys. There was seven of us, well it would have been five older boys, six older boys, that probably got in on a lot of the work around.

LOWE: The barn was next to the house? Did you build that as well, or . . .?

HEATON: Well, we built one that was on down probably about one hundred and fifty feet on back down behind the willows, kind of back on the south side of the willows where it couldn't be seen from up around this area. It was out of sight. Coming in from the south, driving in from the west, you would be able to see the barn. But from back up this way, the barn and corral was not visible. The Indians did have a big corral right out here just south, well, it was just about between the house and where the barn, right down against the south side of the park on the fence. It was inside the park. But they had an old big board fence that was probably eight foot high around there, probably five boards high anyway, to where it was high enough. When they'd round the cattle up every year, why, they'd bring them up and put them in the corral here to brand and take care of them and turn them loose. They were a wild bunch of cows but they'd have to run them. It would take, I don't know just how many there were of them, probably eight or ten or twelve of them out there riding at once and yelling around. You'd have to take that many of them to keep them together to where they could funnel them into the corral here. When they got through with them and opened the corral gate, why, they were off like a bunch of wild cows. We'd watch them and mess around with them, and growing up with Indians made it easy to associate with them, and be part of them, more or less. You know, while we were living down here, me and my younger brother usually walked to Moccasin in the morning or sometimes when we didn't have things to do around here, to play with our cousins up there. And usually, on our way up, we'd stop at the village and visit with some of the Indians and that was during funny book days. We'd stop in and sit and read the funny books. Or we would exchange funny books and different things so we had contact with them, going to school with them all the time too. So Indians are just part of me anymore, I guess.

LOWE: You mentioned the storage shed that burned when we were walking around? Now, it's where the current maintenance shed is?

HEATON: It's where the current maintenance shed is, but it [the storage shed] ran north and south, it faced east. We had the barn built right on the end of it.

LOWE: Were you here when it burned?

HEATON: Yeah, I was here just before. I was going over to town or something like that. I was probably 17 [years old]. And I just drove out when the road went up over the hill where it goes up to these homes up here--that's where the road used to go out of here. [If] I had looked into my rear view mirror as I went up over that hill I could have probably seen the smoke from it. But I never noticed it when I left. The road came right out here, right east of the house there. It would have been easy to see if it had been burning when I left the house. But, there wasn't any smoke yet.

LOWE: Do you feel like the relationship between the monument and residents of Moccasin has changed over the years?

HEATON: It has off and on. There's times that it has changed. There has been, I don't know, a little more friction you might say than there has with other superintendents. In that different superintendents has their way of doing things and I think, this is kind of my personal feeling, that if it's not their idea, it's not worth having.

LOWE: Was there anyone in particular that created more friction between the community?

HEATON: Well, the one we had here last, I'm not very good at remembering names. He was the one that there was more feelings about what he was doing than most any of the others. He wasn't taking care of the place properly or the fort properly and things like that. So a lot of us felt that they were just letting it go down. The family, all my brothers and sisters, felt like when they would come here, while he was here, and visit the place. It was just like walking through another park or something. It didn't feel like it did before when they were here, and they were quite concerned about it. Trying to see what we can do to get that feeling back. I know I've been thinking last night, today, about the way the park was when we used to have a campground here

and people were able to come in and tour around. I don't know if you ever remember hearing the story that come out in *Reader's Digest* several years ago about life in the "singing" home. I can't remember who wrote it but it was about two families or the children of two different families and one child liked to go to this other friend's home because in that home the mother was always singing and always happy and the kids were able to play around in the home. He didn't like to take anybody to his home because at his home you didn't take your friends in and sit on the couch, you didn't walk across the living room carpet, different things like this. It was just a house, that you were just there to look at it, you weren't there to touch. And that's the kind of feeling that they had right there back then when we had the campground and different things like this. It was kind of the singing park you might say. People come here and have fun and was able to have fun and things. After the other superintendents came in, it got to changing to where you come in, you walk through and you walk back out and there was no activity or any feeling really to go by and that's what it kind of reminded me of thinking how it has been. But of course, while the road was through the park why, there wasn't much that they could do about it. They had that campground in there, people would come through and they'd stop, spend the night, and go on. They had spaces for probably about 12 camps in that campground. Some of them had tables and some of them didn't. The tables were made by the CCC's and they'd cut those old poplar trees. Cut them in two to make the table top, turn them upside down and have either three or four logs put together to make the top and then the big round stump to pull the tables up and then the seats were made out of poplar logs so that they, the tables weren't moved. [laughter] They couldn't move one table for it's bigger. They had in there a pit for a dutch oven cooker for roasting and most of it was for roasting weenies and things like that for parties and marshmallows and things like that. So it was, during the summertime there was usually somebody in there camping, either camping or driving through or something 'most every night. We'd go up, usually we'd like to go up and visit with them and see who it is, just take a look. So, I guess we made lots of friends but don't remember who they all are but [we] made them feel at home when they come through and things like that. I think that's what Pipe Spring was all about, was a place to let people know that they were welcome and could come back if they ever wanted to.

LOWE: That's nice. What do you think changed that?

HEATON: Probably doing away with the road through the park and the campground being . . . Of course, the campground wasn't done away with until after the road down this way was built. Of course, after we had a flood or two through there, it kind of messed the thing up to where it wasn't as nice as it used to be, but it was still available there. Had the two water hydrants in there so that they didn't have to walk all the way over to the fort or over at the other trough to get water. Availability made it nice.

LOWE: Do you see that as when some of the attitudes between the community changed too? When the road changed?

HEATON: Yeah, probably, that's when it started. Then I can't remember when it was that, let's see, [Hugh H.] Bozarth . . . I don't know, was he the first one to come in after Dad retired? I can't remember whether the road had changed . . . let's see. I think the road changed about the same time as Dad retired. So there was new leadership in here then, so that was probably when it was starting to change. When Dad left, he had all the artifacts and things still in the fort around so that people could see 'em and look at 'em and things. I think that's what caused a lot of feelings too, when they'd taken all the old artifacts and things out and put 'em down here in a climate-controlled building where nobody can see 'em and where they're not doing anybody any good. But I've often wondered at times, if things were out where they can be seen and be used, or even touched, if it makes them last longer. I know, like in a home, I've been in several homes where people have moved out for two or three years, and in that two or three years that home had deteriorated to a point where it took some fixing up and doing to get it back into shape. Rather than having somebody with six or eight kids in there running around and leaves the home lively and it's still hanging together. I was wondering if it would be the same way with some of this stuff, if it was put out to where it could be seen and people know something about it, if it would still have just as much life as if it was still back down here in a dark corner somewhere. There have been times when we lived down here, we had our own cows and animals and things, and not having electricity for quite a while, to keep our milk cool we'd take it up and put it in this little trough up here by the fort up here where the water comes out of the spring.

LOWE: The water right outside?

HEATON: We'd stick our milk down in there to keep it cool. Once in a while the people would come through and decide they'd like to have some milk. And they'd take the milk and then, well most of them that ever did take anything, they'd usually leave a little money there sitting on the back of the trough there, where they'd take the milk. As many years as we put it up there, I don't think we ever really had anything stolen. They'd always leave the bottle so we could put more milk in it later.

LOWE: When did you get electricity to it, do you remember?

HEATON: It would have been, probably about . . . got an old army generator, probably in the late '40s. Just set back down, just in the edge of the willows, dropped back of the house right there, to where you didn't have to go too far. We cranked it up at night, usually to use it at night, to start with. I don't know, just in 1950 or something they got a big generator set up, oh, right over here, just where we walked down around, right there and come up there right in that area there, we had a power plant set up.

LOWE: Right in front of this maintenance shed now?

HEATON: No, it was up a little further.

LOWE: It was a little further up, oh.

HEATON: It set right in there, but it was what we call an old "one-lunger" generator. It was a big diesel generator that had big fly wheels on there, it was only one piston. It didn't run very fast, but we had that to where it would go day and night, so we was able to get a refrigerator and things like that, washing machine. We used to have a washing machine that had a little gas motor . . .

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HEATON: Before '63, '61 or something when the power lines came. Power come in with permanent power.

LOWE: And by then your father moved into one of the permanent houses?

HEATON: Yeah, he'd moved in. I don't remember just when it was that he moved in here, but he hadn't been here for very many years before he retired.

LOWE: And that was in '65?

HEATON: '63.

LOWE: '63?

HEATON: It was in 1963 that he retired. And he always had people and Indians was always coming down visiting with him. If they needed help why, he was willing to help them out. About the times he picked up drunk Indians and would take them home, or try to stop a fight ensuing, or whatever. They always respected him; they never did try to hurt him or anything. He was telling me one day that the only time that he ever had an Indian draw a gun on him was, he'd been up here at the fort and this guy came, he was drunk and everything, and Dad come out of the fort, when he had his office there in the fort in that lower room on the, stepped on out there. And the Indian was all upset, and drunk, and carrying on, and come up and poked his revolver in Dad's stomach and was talking to him and telling him he was going to kill him and all this stuff. Dad stood there and talked to him and finally he just talked him out of it, and took his gun from him. He never really was worried. He had been helping the Indians, grew up with the Indians all his life and was able to help them, and they respected him enough for it. I don't think the guy would have probably done anything anyway, but he just thought, because he was drunk that he was a big shot and trying to show off.

LOWE: Have you participated in any of the living history projects? I know your wife does currently, but over the years have you?

HEATON: No. No. I don't remember doing too much of it.

LOWE: Do you remember any of the negotiations for the water issues? I know that kept your father busy for a while.

HEATON: No, I don't remember too much of that, other than just getting things worked out and things like that, but . . . and then trying to keep the water going as it should be. He's the one that kind of run or controlled the water, where it went and how it went, so that everybody got their fair share of it. The cattlemen down below and the Indians over here, they had their farm area right over just east of the park here, and down a little bit below the visitor center there. They used to have a reservoir over there that they'd run the water over to, so that they could have it for irrigating. They didn't really do a whole lot of farming. Dad done more farming over there to try to keep us boys busy than any the Indians did. I know we probably produced more. They had hay and corn and melons over there. We'd go over there and weed the corn and the gardens. He was pretty good at figuring out things for us to do. [laughter] To keep us busy and keep us out of trouble. I often wondered how he was able to accomplish as much as he did on what little salary he was getting. I understood him say once that he was making more when he retired, drawing social security, than he did while he was working for the park service.

LOWE: Well, especially in the early years.

HEATON: It was a dollar a year. Then one of his bosses, I don't know whether it was this Frank Pinkley from down at Coolidge, down there, that offered, paid him fifty dollars a month out of his own pocket for quite a while, in order for him to have some money. He built a little service station up here and store so that you didn't have to go to Kanab or Cedar City and bring out gas in barrels and pump all his own gas. So he made some money off of that. When the CCC camp come in, or just before, why, he took the service station down and built the home in Moccasin from some of the . . . split log. The logs that were about six inches or seven in diameter but they were all split. Nailed them up and put two-by-fours to hold them straight, then plastered the inside of the house. He only had about a half-inch wall in places.

LOWE: Is that house still standing?

HEATON: No. I lived in it after I got married and before I built me a new home and then we took it down. Still got some of the old logs from it, in the front fence by his house up there, were taken out of it.

LOWE: Well, we've covered, I think, most of my topics, is there anything else that you thought that I was going to ask that I didn't?

HEATON: I'm not sure . . .

LOWE: Is there anything you think I ought to know that maybe . . .?

HEATON: Well, I could probably think of it but it would probably be saying too much . . . There hasn't been too much other than that, that bothered us so much about what the changes were, but each one of the superintendents that came through had their way of doing things and it was just real different than what it was before. There has been one thing that has bothered me and things that I don't know whether other superintendents have known about it. But the thing is, when [Bernard] Tracy come in, when he was made superintendent, they had told him that there was never going to be another Mormon superintendent come into this place. That sounded kind of fishy type thing here, where they were discriminating against people that would come in and I guess it's because they were trying to keep the church out of it and different things where it was the church that come in and built it and done all the things around here, developed the area. Yet they felt that they didn't want anyone else in here, but my father was the only one that was LDS. But that's what the place is all about, about the church and how it got started and where it started in this area, and what it done for the people around this area. That's kind of bothered some of the family, when they heard about that. I guess there's not a whole lot we can do about it but just sit back.

LOWE: Well, I appreciate you coming today and here I'll go ahead and stop for now.

<end tape 1, side 2>

HEATON: After you left this thought came to me about what is being used to tell the Mormon story. In the office at Pipe Spring they have more anti-Mormon books than they have books that are written by Mormons. I think that if they are going to tell the Mormon story, they should use the material written by Mormons and do away with the other material.

<end of interview>

Oral History Collection
Pipe Spring National Monument
Moccasin, Arizona

Person Interviewed: Melvin C. Heaton
Interviewer: Mary Jane Lowe
Location of Interview: Pipe Spring National Monument
Date of Interview: April 25, 1996

Transcribed by: Catherine R. Williams
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National Park Service
Intermountain Field Area
Colorado Plateau System Support Office
Stewardship and Partnership Team

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

I, **Mel Heaton** do hereby give and grant to the United States of America all literary and property rights, title and interest which I may posses to the tape recording(s) and transcript(s) of the interview conducted at **Pipe Spring National Monument** on the date of **Thurday 25 April 1996** for the oral history project of the Intermountain Field Area, Colorado Plateau System Support Office, National Park Service which gift I will never revoke or recall.

Mel C Heaton 4-25-96

Narrator's Signature Date

HC 65 Box 9, Fredonia, AZ 86022

Narrator's Address Telephone number

25 Apr 96

Interviewer's Signature
Date

P.O. Box 2753, Evergreen, CO 80437 (303)674-0243

Interviewer's Address Telephone number

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Melvin "Mel" C. Heaton was born February 19, 1943 in Kanab, Utah to Melvin K. and Nora Meeks Heaton and the nephew to Charles Leonard Heaton, the first acting custodian, later first superintendent of Pipe Spring National Monument. Heaton and his four siblings grew up in Kanab and attended public school there. Mel Heaton attended Dixie College in St. George, Utah. An active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints [LDS], Heaton served his mission then continued his studies in political science and history at the University of Americas in Mexico and Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. While at Brigham Young University he met and married Rosemary Smith. Together they have raised four children.

From the age of sixteen, Heaton spent his summers working ranches as a wrangler. In 1967 he began working for the National Park Service [NPS] at Pipe Spring National Monument. While there he was instrumental in recreating the "Honeymoon Trail" wagon treks that once drove from Pipe Spring to the LDS Temple in St. George. In 1978 Heaton left the NPS to develop his own trail guide company specializing in historical trips such as the Honeymoon Trail. He has also worked a wide range of occupations including carpenter, truck driver, movie extra, and stock contractor.

ABSTRACT OF INTERVIEW

Melvin C. Heaton, nephew of C. Leonard Heaton, talks about how the monument changed during his lifetime, the community's traditional use of the monument grounds, his responsibilities as maintenance worker/park technician, and his participation in the monument's interpretive programs. He describes events which took place when the monument was supervised by Ray Geerdes, and later Bernard Tracy, including humorous anecdotes. The development of the living history program at Pipe Spring is also traced.

Mel Heaton

LOWE: Today is April 25, 1996. My name is Mary Jane Lowe. I am a historian subcontracted through Historical Research Associates, Inc. to conduct oral history interviews for the National Park Service concerning Pipe Spring National Monument. I will be interviewing Mel Heaton here at the monument.

HEATON: . . . and the house was just west over here where the residence used to be, coming down here to visit them. We used to have a lot of family reunions and things down here. I remember 800 Heatons in what used to be the old meadow over there for a family reunion.

LOWE: On the other side, back side of . . .

HEATON: . . . of the hayshed there, in that little area there used to be a big natural meadow. I remember just riding our horses down there and climbing up trees over the fort wall.

LOWE: Was this with your cousins?

HEATON: Yeah. That's my earliest recollection.

LOWE: When you were little did you work on any of the fort?

HEATON: No. We didn't have a whole lot to do with the park service part of it until I was hired in the park service.

LOWE: I just partly had an impression that occasionally Leonard [Heaton] senior would put his sons, at least, to work on projects. I just didn't know whether you got recruited occasionally.

HEATON: No, mainly just fun times — my earliest memories of this place.

LOWE: Sure. Were there a lot of community gatherings besides the reunions?

HEATON: Oh, yeah, really they had a lot of parties here. The whole area would come in and get under the shade trees and on the grass there. And they used to have a big pool on the other side of the meadow there too. They would come down here and swim. It was a big flagstone pond.

LOWE: Is that the one the CCC put in?

HEATON: Could have been. I don't know who put it in. I just remember it . . .

LOWE: Yeah, and I think that was, let's see, just down from the tunnel spring?

HEATON: Yeah.

LOWE: Yeah, I think that is the CCC pool. Tell me again how you ended up working at Zion?

HEATON: Well, I had been working in Zion [National Park] doing the horseback rides for Jack Church on the concession. And I worked there one year, just went to work for him and the next year he asked me to come back and to manage the concession. Probably, well cowboys have a pretty bad reputation about, you know, causing problems, oh this and that, and raising a ruckus in the park. The park service always had a hard time with them. But the year I went there, you know, I said "There's only one condition that I come back and run it, that's I hire my own help." They said, " O.K." and so I did. We weren't the rowdy kind and the park service probably had the easiest year they've ever had.

LOWE: And wished you'd come back? [laughter]

HEATON: Yeah, that was the reason they asked me to work over here, because we got along so well over there.

LOWE: Did you start seasonal then or was that just a permanent position?

HEATON: Well it was like in November when they asked me if I wanted to come to work. So I did come in November. I had the little visitor center that's just right up here along the walk, straight north of here, just below the ponds. That's the building that was there then.

LOWE: I don't think I've seen any pictures of it. Was it a small frame building?

HEATON: Yeah, actually it was one of these, not a mobile home, but anyway one of those kind they haul in and haul out, drag in and drag out, whatever. Anyway, I came down here and worked seven days a week. I was it.

LOWE: You were it.

HEATON: I just took care of the ducks and the visitors and did the irrigating and answered the phone.

LOWE: That was around '67?

HEATON: Yeah, November of '67.

LOWE: So you were everything. You weren't just maintenance; you were a ranger, interpreter, everything.

HEATON: Yeah, well that's the way everybody was in the early days, you know. We did what had to be done. You got paid out of a certain department, but that didn't mean that's what you did.

LOWE: Do you have a lot of visitors in the winter? I mean, how seasonal was the visiting?

HEATON: Then?

LOWE: Yeah.

HEATON: Well, it was different then because the main road came right through the park.

LOWE: It's still there, O.K . . .

HEATON: You know everybody stopped here to get a drink of water and rest. Actually the visitor count was a lot higher in those days than it was for a while after. Only because they well the one that, Hugh Bozarth was here before I came, and he was the one that figured up the formula to determine how many visitors they had through the park. And he figured that all the families in Colorado City[1] had at least eight people in the car, so every car that went over the counter he multiplied by six. That's how he got his visitation. Actually there weren't that many people that went through the fort.

LOWE: Through, but they've come by?

HEATON: Yeah.

LOWE: When did they change the road? When was that?

HEATON: Now let's see, it must have been in the . . .

LOWE: That was before they put in the visitor center, right?

HEATON: Yeah. Yeah, it was. They changed it before then. It was like, oh, I can't remember for sure.

LOWE: I'll look it up. I didn't mean to distract you.

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[1] Colorado City (earlier referred to as Short Creek), located west of Pipe Spring, is associated with a religious sect that broke from the LDS church after the church reversed its doctrine accepting polygamy. Members of the sect continue to practice polygamy, and large, multiple-wife families with several children are not uncommon. This is the reason for Bozarth's estimate of visitation.

HEATON: It was in, it would have been around like '66 or '67 or sometime around in that area. It was '68 before they had the paved road from Fredonia to Hurricane. It was almost '72 or something, before they got paved road into Moccasin or maybe even '75. It was way late.

LOWE: What was the relationship between the community and the park service when you first started?

HEATON: Well, they were . . . this place belonged to the people then more than now. Because you know, it was given to the park service as a monument to the Mormon pioneers, and of course, most everyone around here is Mormon — so they really felt a part of it. And besides most everybody around here is Heaton family and the Heatons are the ones who made it. So I mean anything that went on here, the people were really interested and involved.

LOWE: Did that change while you were working?

HEATON: Well, slowly it did. They started bringing . . . you know originally it was, except maybe for the manager, everybody was local. There was maybe one person that wasn't. So if the park needed anything, why, you know, we just asked the relatives and the park had it, without needing to buy it or whatever. And then, slowly the park service became more park service-oriented and so the locals were just kind of squeezed out. Not really squeezed out, but when they left they weren't replaced with locals.

LOWE: With locals?

HEATON: Kind of distanced themselves really from the neighborhood. But it used to be if when a person down here left why the whole area had a party, you know, to welcome them and to send them off. Now we don't even know who's here and who goes.

LOWE: Besides doing everything, what were your basic duties when you started?

HEATON: Well, when I started of course, it was just to protect the buildings and make sure that the . . . I really didn't know a lot of the history when I first started. There wasn't anybody here to tell me. [laughter]

LOWE: No? [laughter]

HEATON: I read the pamphlets and books. I was a tour guide and took care of the animals. Then I went to the Grand Canyon [National Park] for a while, and then I came back here and I basically worked maintenance or as a park technician. Even though I always did a good share of the interpretation.

LOWE: Since you didn't know the history before, did you just develop your own interpretation?

HEATON: Well no. Actually I'm an avid history . . . you know I read everything. All that the historians had gathered here. In fact I'd read every book that was in the library up there at one point, once or twice. [laughter] Back then I used to feel like I was a walking encyclopedia for that kind of information, so to speak.

LOWE: Well it's handy.

HEATON: I did come back for a lot of years to do, you know, tours for big special groups that wanted, you know, more than just the surface part.

LOWE: How long were you in Grand Canyon then?

HEATON: Actually, I was just down there for one season — six, maybe five months or something. I was at Phantom Ranch, there at the bottom of the canyon.

LOWE: And then they moved you back here?

HEATON: Yeah, then when the season was over, I came back here. I think Ray Geerdes was the one who was here then. He was the area manager, whatever, I think that's what the title was.

LOWE: O.K. And then did Bernard Tracy come after him?

HEATON: Yeah, Bernard came after Ray. Ray was a . . . well he was, I don't know what you'd . . . In the earlier days he would have been a colonizer. I mean he was a go-getter, and he really started the living history program here. We did brandings. He really pushed a lot that way. He wasn't really a steady guy to be the manager after he got it going, but he was one to really get something going.

LOWE: Get people enthusiastic.

HEATON: Yeah, he did that real well. I don't know what you want to hear on your tape. Everything? [laughter]

LOWE: Sure, I'll listen. [laughter]

HEATON: He was the kind that you would ask him a question, you know, and he'd write you a three-page letter. When people at Zion would ask about a question about something, he'd fire them back a six-page dissertation and then they'd call me on the phone and want the answer to the question.

LOWE: I see. [laughter] My understanding is that Zion technically had oversight.

HEATON: They were the last ones to have the last . . . The superintendent of Zion was the superintendent of Pipe Spring.

LOWE: How did that work?

HEATON: Well, it kind of depended on the relationship of the manager here and the superintendent, but most of the time we had a pretty good relationship. Mr. [Warren] Hamilton and [Karl T.] Gilbert, well that's about the only two I can remember that were the superintendents of Zion then. They didn't come out that often, every month or so.

LOWE: Oh really? Did they send folks or did they come themselves?

HEATON: Well, no, they'd come out themselves but they'd send, you know, the ranger or the head of maintenance or whoever, would come over whenever we'd do some kind of project.

LOWE: Did you have any problems as far as equipment or any materials if you needed to do maintenance work?

HEATON: Yeah, sometimes there really was a problem.

LOWE: Was it? What kind of problem?

HEATON: Well, it was just the priority, you know, we were quite a ways down on the list.

LOWE: For Zion in general?

HEATON: Yeah, and they had Cedar Breaks [National Monument] too as one of their satellites. Anyway, we did have a pretty good relationship. Sometimes you know, we had a hard time getting what we needed, 'cause they needed money over there worse, they thought, or somebody was hollering louder over there, or whatever you do to get the money.

LOWE: Easier to holler when you're right there.

HEATON: Ray [Geerdes] was a pyromaniac in the worst way. I mean, we almost had to follow him around with a fire extinguisher. He'd go down through the brush or the grass with a box of

matches just striking them and throwing them each way. It's a good thing he couldn't build a fire, or he'd have burned the whole place down. He did burn the roof off of the bunkhouse out there.

LOWE: Oh really?

HEATON: We were working on the spring over there, and he come over and was looking, and we all had stopped for lunch. And all the sudden we turned around and saw a big old smoke. And he had gone down, well there was some grass, dried grass, there below the spring, and he'd thrown a match in that. It just caught on and went right up past the spring and through the brush, and over the hill and caught the roof on fire. So, if you're researching history, you'll see where they replaced the roof, and that was the reason. He did the same things around the ponds there. We was having some real trouble with them leaking. And anyway they decided they were gonna put, they had this sealant. It was an oil- base and you had to mix it real good and then you'd . . . I don't remember how they put it in the water, but anyway, if it was mixed it would sink. The weight would take it down to where the holes were and seal them. Anyway, they didn't get it mixed good and there ended up being some oil on the top of the water. Here come Ray and he struck a match, and I mean those ponds exploded. Killed about six of the big trees around the pond.

LOWE: Was that in the '60s?

HEATON: That would have been probably in the '70s, whenever, I can't remember when.

LOWE: Did he smoke, was that part of it?

HEATON: No, he didn't smoke.

LOWE: He didn't smoke, I see.

HEATON: He just, you know, he liked to do things, everything was in excess almost. Like we needed to get a couple of geese, why he went over to Colorado City and bought a hundred geese.

They had been in these pens being fed dry food and ducks and geese don't eat grass or something that has chlorophyll, they don't have the oil in their feathers to float. So he backed up the truck and dumped those geese on the ponds and about thirty of them drowned before we could get them out. [laughter] Anyway, we had some big project going there so we had a few cowboys working here. Anyway everybody was out there with their lasso rope, trying to lasso geese out of the pond to keep from drowning. [laughter]

LOWE: Oh, just the picture! Well, did he stock the ponds periodically?

HEATON: Yeah, they did. They really did have some nice big old trout in there. Anyway, but trout don't eat algae. Well you know, what kills algae is like the carp but they just stir the bottom up and then its just, the sun can't get there, that's all. Most fish don't eat it anyway. Anyway, they told us if we would use a little bit of copper sulphate, and then they told us exactly how much to put in. Somebody come out and did the test on, figured the flow and the volume and everything and we were supposed to put that in. And Ray figures well, if that much is good, that a whole bunch would be better. Anyway, he put a big ol' bunch of copper sulphate in there and I mean it fried those trout. They just come belly up and I mean they were literally fried. Then we got carp which was really more pioneer, because the pioneers actually did pack carp in mud and take them around and use them for food. So we got some carp and put them in the ponds.

LOWE: That's still what's there, I think.

HEATON: Yeah. It was an interesting managerial stint, surviving Ray Geerdes. This place kind of got the name the "Geerdes Goose Ranch." When he left here, you know he wanted to be a cowboy and all, so he bought him a hat and two or three horses. When we were having the roundups into here, doing brandings and things, he'd come out and do it. He's the one that got that, I don't know if you've seen the Pipe Springs movie? Anyway, he was the one that got Harpers Ferry out here to do that. He did a lot of really, did a lot of good things . . . just Ray Geerdes I guess. I guess he actually died of a heart attack when he was teaching some seminar in the park service in Baltimore somewhere. He was lecturing, and he couldn't stand still for two seconds. You know, you'd be talking to him and blink your eyes and he'd be back of you. And

whenever he lectured he just paced back and forth. I guess he just dropped dead while he was pacing back and forth there in front of the class.

LOWE: My goodness!

HEATON: That was after he left here.

LOWE: So he wasn't local, he was park service, from where?

HEATON: Maryland, somewhere, I don't even know. I think his family ended up in Florida or somewhere after he died. I don't think that was where he was from. I don't remember that kind of an accent, anyway.

LOWE: So did he get the cattleman's association to do the branding?

HEATON: Well actually, the ones that did it . . . I brought my mother's cattle up and I was running a little herd besides doing that. We brought those in, and got the Indians to, well, my cousin was running the . . . A fella by the name of E. J. Graff leased the grazing on the reservation. And I just got with them and we worked it out to do the branding. They didn't actually pay. Well, they did. They paid park volunteers, you know, to help, so it made it worth while for the ranchers to come in and do it. They didn't make money, but it took care of the cost of the branding, even though it was a little out of the way too. They had fun, you know, doing it. Just get all the old-timers together and swap tales and make fun of the young cowboys. It was a good time was kind of a . . . Well, I don't know, have you seen that film called "The Arizona Strip"?

LOWE: No, I haven't yet.

HEATON: I don't know whether they even have copies here. I got videos. I had videos made of the film. Anyway it was fun because it was kind of the old school — the ones that had rode the range before the pickup trucks, and some of us that were still trying to be cowboys.

LOWE: Transition.

HEATON: But it's a good film. It has a real social change history in it, if you look at it that way.

LOWE: Were you involved with some of the other living history interpretive shows?

HEATON: Well, actually I was there from the start 'til when I left. When Bernard came we bought the team. That was when we had money for the bicentennial time. So they gave us some money, and three of us just took off up to the state of Utah looking for a team and ended up buying a little team of two-year-olds, loaded them in the back of a three-quarter-ton pickup.

LOWE: I was gonna say, a "little" team?

HEATON: Well, they were only two years old. They probably only weighed 1600 pounds apiece. They'd never been in a trailer or a truck. And we loaded them into the truck and started down the . . . (I don't know whether it was freeway then or not. I don't think it was), it was just the main highway. A big semi passed us going the other way and those horses jumped to one side and we just about had a wreck.

LOWE: Just about turned you. [laughter] Yeah, that was a long drive wasn't it? You used them for what kind of demonstration?

HEATON: Well, we plowed the fields with them and had the covered wagons, and just did all the farm work with them.

LOWE: Now the wagon that is in front of the fort now, somebody told me Leonard Heaton constructed it out of like three that he'd bought.

HEATON: Yeah, those actually come from Heaton family wagons out of Moccasin, I think. I don't remember exactly who they did belong to, but I do remember somebody in the family had

. . . I think it was my Uncle Sterling, would have been Leonard's uncle, a major part of the wagons used.

LOWE: You were responsible for all the maintenance on them?

HEATON: Yeah. I went to the Harpers Ferry when they started maintenance classes.

LOWE: How did the interpretive programs change while you were here? Besides the living history, did the focus change?

HEATON: Yeah. Originally you know, the buildings, well they are always the main focus. But anyway, when I first came that was the . . . you know, it was just the Whitmores and the buildings and just the beginning period that was the focus. And then when Ray came, you know, we started to branch out. Let's see, the two . . . Well there was a [Lloyd] Sandberg, that was the historian here for a while, and then what was the other guy's name? Bob, what? [Robert W. Olsen] That was before I came down here. I don't know, they were the ones who really collected all the information up to, well maybe even into the '50s. Then we just kind of expanded on that really, but they made, started to pick up the cattle industry part of the history, and just the operation of this place when it was a dairy and cattle ranch headquarters for the tithing herd.

LOWE: Were there any other special programs that you put on to bring folks in or to increase awareness of the park?

HEATON: Well, I don't really think there was a whole lot [of] effort to go out and recruit visitors. Really there wasn't any signs anywhere until, you know, until they got the highway down here that said "Pipe Springs."

LOWE: Somebody had told me about free cookies, and wanted to know if any of the people I'm speaking to knew the origin of the free cookies?

HEATON: Well, I think that started back in Ray Geerdes' time and was increased a little when Tracy was here. What they did is they kind of collected some old pioneer recipes for cookies. Molasses cookies was their specialty. They did it mainly in the summer, you know, they had all these neighborhood youth corps kids that worked. And they had a lady in charge of them and that's part of the things that they did. They used to churn butter, and made some cheese here, and made the cookies to give to the visitors. They had . . . Well in '75 we did our first wagon trip from Pipe Springs to St. George. And when we started it we did it in '75 . . . well in '75, we just did it to see if we could still do it. There has always been some mystique and myth about the pioneers [that they] had something that we didn't have anymore, and they didn't really think that people now could do it. I think we had three wagons or something the first year, and we just took off and went to St. George with the three wagons. Then '76 was actually the bicentennial. We made the butter and the cheese here. We found out how they transported it — packed it in flour in wooden barrels — so we did that. We was starting to research the Honeymoon Trail. It really didn't have the name "Honeymoon Trail" until, well it did. It was mentioned in one book, or in one journal years ago, or maybe it was even Juanita Brooks. She was going to do one about the . . . She was collecting all the journals of the brides that had travelled the trail to go to St. George and she was going to write a book on it. I don't think she ever finished it. Anyway in there she refers to it. But actually it was back, way back in there somebody kind of said that in jest, that it was the "Honeymoon Trail." Anyway, when Geerdes was here we helped research the route and went out and travelled it, rode it a lot. When Tracy was here and we started to do the wagons over it, that it really, you know, became known. Anyway, got the attention of the park service and BLM [Bureau of Land Management] and everybody else that was involved in history, preservationists, and all the other historians.

LOWE: Do you do that every year then?

HEATON: Yeah, I do it now. And the park service did it in '75, '76.

<end of tape 1, side 1>

HEATON: What happened was *Arizona Highways* was doing a story on the Honeymoon Trail and they were up here talking to us and the editor asked Bernard if it would be all right if they put Pipe Springs National Monument as a source of further information if people wanted to know about it. He said no, he really didn't want to be bothered answering the letters, so the editor turned to me and says,"Mel, what about if we put your name down there?" I had no idea of what I was saying when I said yes. [laughter]

LOWE: And what happened?

HEATON: Of course the article came out about eight months later and within a month of that article I had like 3,000 letters to answer — including one from the Governor of Arizona saying he thought it would be a fine thing if Arizona had a wagon train like Kansas, [which] was the only one that had one that was known before that. He said like Kansas, I believe. He said that they would get me any help I needed to start one. So that was the only help I got was that letter. When I went after it, it really wasn't there. But anyway, I started it as a business.

LOWE: And that was the start of that . . .

HEATON: I stayed at the park service a couple of years. I did it a couple of years while I still worked for the park service, and then I left the park service and started to do that kind of thing full time.

LOWE: Was it just getting too big to do on the side?

HEATON: Well, it was. I really could have stayed with the park service and done it for a lot of years. It's taken me, you know, twelve years to really make it pay. You know, I always had to have another job in the wintertime. Now, I do trips year-round. We got a lot of good publicity for the trail right that away. In the park service, it's a unique thing. There wasn't any other wedding wagon trains anywhere in the world, so everybody in the world wanted to come and write about it, or film it, or whatever. We have stacks and stacks of magazines, and you know just about every T.V. station in the world at one time or another.

LOWE: You mentioned the visitor center that was there when you first came here. What other changes to the physical buildings have gone on while you were there?

HEATON: Well, I'm trying to remember now. It must have been before I came to work here, that at one point, the office was actually in the fort, in the room just off the spring room there, one of those. Anyway, they had that building there, and it was there until they built the visitor center that they've got now. I'm trying to remember timing on roads and things. But the trees up here, used to be that was the picnic area and campground for a lot of years. And that kind of got changed when the recreational vehicles got bigger and the campground just didn't work.

LOWE: Now somebody has mentioned a large flood that had come through in the late '60s. Were you here then?

HEATON: Yeah, I was here. It was the only time I ever saw a tornado here, that the twister was high enough that it was turning the clouds. I guess that classifies as a tornado. [laughter] But anyway, we had the big flood here and we had one in Moccasin just a few weeks later or something, 'cause we had the equipment here and we went up there and helped. Leonard's house is the one that got hit the worst up there. The flood actually lifted the house off the foundation but didn't quite wash it away. Anyway, the park service sent some equipment up there to help. I guess everybody was neighbors then. Probably now it would take an act of Congress. Then, all it took was a phone call.

LOWE: But one of the reasons the campground was closed out was it was too small?

HEATON: Well yeah, they just determined that the visitation had outgrown the campground. Actually they got rid of the campground before it even became, I mean it was still functional when they stopped. The local people are really upset about that. That was one of Bernard's decisions.

LOWE: I know I have seen, I believe some of the picnic tables are CCC or had been. I've seen photographs of them.

HEATON: Just an example of the attitude and change, why, I think it was a congressional tour actually out of Utah that came down there and were visiting, and there was a fellow by the name of Scott Betenson who lives in Kanab, who's actually a descendent of Butch Cassidy and kind of sarcastic one, still. Anyway, he was driving the car that some of the politicians in, and he was in there and Bernard came out and says well, "I'm the superintendent here." And old Scott says,"No, you are the son-of-a-bitch that ruined this place!" Bernard wasn't quite so happy to announce that he was the superintendent after that. That was quite an attitude, and that was the expression of the feelings of a lot of the people about that point.

LOWE: The locals.

HEATON: Excluding the people.

LOWE: The community?

HEATON: Yeah.

LOWE: And has that gotten worse?

HEATON: Well, I think it has. I really haven't had a whole lot to do with the place since I left except for, you know, little things like we're doing right now, or to come down to do a tour with a special group that asked to have me come. They had one superintendent here that wouldn't even allow them to even say the word Mormon here, you know, and you are supposed to be interpreting Mormon history.

LOWE: Do you know which superintendent that was?

HEATON: No. I'll probably remember it before we're through. Yvonne [Heaton] and some of the others that worked here know. That really upset people especially some of us that had worked here for years. We felt like we were part of it, a descendent of the history and in a way even part of it.

LOWE: Tell me about the orchards and some of the gardens.

HEATON: We did do some of that when Geerdes started, well Leonard [Heaton] had his own, you probably heard about Leonard. How they paid him a dollar a month or whatever and let him sell eggs and whatever he could do to survive. He had a few here, but most of his things were down here, really kind of away from the fort. And when Geerdes came in we started to do a few little gardens and things. But Tracy was the one that was, well, he had been a truck farmer down in Imperial Valley for a lot of years, and so he loved to farm. So it went from "Geerdes' Goose Ranch" to "Tracy's Truck Farm." [laughter] Then the next one [William M. Herr] was the one that planted all the trees, he was big on trees. Everybody seemed to kind of have their own little thing.

LOWE: So the orchard, I know that the grape arbor is original, or at least parts of it are old.

HEATON: Yeah, they're actually Whitmore's, some of the plants.

LOWE: But the orchards are not?

HEATON: No. Most all those orchards there are, some Bernard started.

LOWE: Had there been orchards all along?

HEATON: Oh yeah, there are always a few . . .

LOWE: A few trees . . .

HEATONS: Trees, apple trees and some of the old peach trees, what they call a Hopi peach or whatever they call them, the little white freestone or cling peach. The grapes are what I remember most. When I was a kid they really weren't put on the arbors, they were just growing wild in the trees.

LOWE: Well, they are still on trees. How often were the ponds cleaned?

HEATON: Well, we actually used to drain them at least once a year and clean the moss out of them.

LOWE: And so putting the oil mixture [in the pond] was not at the same time?

HEATON: No, that was just supposed to work by just mixing it and putting it, spraying it on the water. I can't remember how they applied it. It seemed like they had a big pump and a sprayer. But that didn't work too good.

LOWE: Were there ever efforts to restore or put in native grasses or do some revegetation projects?

HEATON: Yeah, Geerdes did. We had a big project out on the west side there. He got most of the seeds and that donated, but we spent a lot of hours of labor. We didn't have any equipment here so we did the drag and that with manpower. That's before we had the workhorses.

LOWE: Oh, not even Mick and Molly to help out?

HEATON: No, just NYC [Neighborhood Youth Corps] kids and myself. And Geerdes was big on all of it. I mean he was just big on big, was the way to explain it. But we had the big NYC program, we had a lot of school dropouts, Indian boys mostly, Navajo and Paiute boys. We did a lot of, as much as you can do with that kind of help. We'd always get money for labor when you couldn't get money to buy materials and things for projects and so we went on the Kaibab [reservation] and cut poles, and up in the Sands [Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park] north of here, to cut the cedar posts. We have lots of wild stories to tell about some of the projects, about trying to get materials to build the ranch, the living [history] ranch. We put the corrals up around there.

LOWE: So some of your post hunting was creative?

HEATON: Well, we just had a little old half-ton two-wheel-drive Chevy pickup. Four or five of us would pile in it and take off at daylight. There wasn't paved roads — well there still isn't a lot of paved roads up through there. We used to drive up through the Coral Pink Sand Dunes, I mean deep bottomless sand. Of course, you can let the air out of your tires. Well, we got a load of posts one day and we were . . . we were just stuck all day. Finally got on to the main Sand Dunes road up there, and we had let most of the air out of the tires. We didn't have any pump you know, we so were having to drive slow and didn't want to unload our posts. We built tripods and everything to lift the truck out of the sand and finally got around down there. They had a huge cloud burst and we couldn't get down through the Cane Beds over there, and we got trapped over in there. This was like eleven o'clock at night or something. We finally walked back up to the Air Force tracking station. The guy that run it was in there, and he had the phone and so we called. And he said, "Well, I got a jeep to come out to pick me up. You guys can just ride in with me and come back and get your outfit when you get through." So we called down and told them not to come after us, you know, we had a way home. I mean our truck is already buried in sand. It was buried. It'd run off in a big wash. And anyway, they pulled us out and we did bring it home that night. But anyway, Ray called one of his buddies from over at the BLM. And they had those big old Dodge power wagons, four-wheel-drive and a winch, and two or three big handyman jacks, everything that make you invincible. Anyway, they made it about three miles up this way and got stuck in the bottom of a wash. They didn't know enough how to use everything they had. Anyway, and they were just low enough — they had a two-way radio that they couldn't . . . they could hear people calling them, but they couldn't call back out. So they sat up there all night. We got home about three o'clock in the morning and went looking for them about five the next morning to pick them up. Anyway, these Navajo boys that we had . . . (I spent two years as a missionary for Navajo, so I could speak pretty good Navajo then. I still do, not now — I get in trouble.) But anyway, there was just really a lot of pressure to do everything I was doing and make sure those boys, you know, to get them to work. I told Ray one day that I was just getting tired of doing that and he got all upset and said well, "I'll take care of them from now on." Now he had them, they left. That was one day after work and the next morning they came, he took charge. Well he took care of the problem all right, within thirty minutes every one of them had quit — they were all gone. [laughter] So that ended that program.

LOWE: That was that, I see.

HEATON: He found out you don't scream and shout and tell those boys what to do. There's a little more psychology to it than that.

LOWE: So the visitor center was built while you were still here?

HEATON: Yes.

LOWE: How did that change the way the park worked?

HEATON: It just gave us more visitor control actually. Made the . . . well I don't know that . . . well a lot of people I guess came out to see. That's quite a building, made of laid-up rock like that. Early, a lot of people came just to see the new visitor center. But people didn't feel as free, felt more shut out, not as much a part of the park, after that.

LOWE: From the community you mean?

HEATON: Yeah. Used to, when ranchers who owned property down here, from Utah, they would have to haul their water out there in barrels to drink and stuff. They brought barrels empty to Pipe Springs, and everybody filled up with water here and then went on out to the ranches. That kind of stopped that kind of thing. I guess if there's one, (we've kind of talked about it already), but, [as] things progressed toward the boundary it just kind of distanced the community from the park.

LOWE: Has it, my impression is that Pipe Spring has had a fairly unique relationship with the Mormon church, with the LDS. Has that changed as well?

HEATON: Well, I really think it has a little bit.

LOWE: Could you tell me both sides?

HEATON: Well, probably the, you know, the big thing is that most all the help is outside and they're not LDS. There was a time, you know, Bernard wasn't LDS, you know he . . . the Mormon church takes quite a stand about Sunday employment. You know, not to be employed. And a lot of the people, the early interpreters, were all Mormon and they didn't like to work on Sunday. But our Stake president, who's our local ecclesiastical authority said that they'd rather have Mormons work here on Sunday so that they could give a Mormon perspective, interpretation, of the area.

LOWE: So they actually got special . . .

HEATON: Dispensation.

LOWE: Yeah.

HEATON: At least . . .

LOWE: At least acknowledgement from them.

HEATON: And of course, when they dedicated the building here one of the general authorities from Salt Lake [City] came down and dedicated the visitor center over there.

LOWE: Well, and when they did the old marker that's on the fort, I know they had, I'm not sure who, but somebody came down from the church. I can't think who it was . . .

HEATON: Well, it was Mormon history totally to a certain point, and then after that the Mormon church, oh I don't know. You probably read how the park service ended up with the monument and stopped here. Part of the cost of the monument was donated by the Mormon church itself and the Heaton family and some of the others. And so I guess they felt a part of it for that reason.

LOWE: Besides the draft team and the geese, what other stock were you responsible for ?

HEATON: Well, we always used to have a milk cow that we'd get milk all the time, and draft horses. As far as mammals, well that was basically it. We always had chickens, and ducks and geese and stuff. That was always a project to keep ahead of the bobcats, the porcupines in the gardens. That kind of changed from, "Do what you have to do to make a living ranch" to, "protect the wildlife." [laughter]

LOWE: Trying to strike a balance between there.

HEATON: Yeah. It got towards the last, well, you know, "Do what you do, but don't get caught."

LOWE: I understand, the coyote are just waiting for the chickens to get out this spring.

HEATON: I can tell you some past experiences we had. We used to have bobcats and things get started and, you know, the only way to get them to stop is either you run out of poultry or you trap them. Anyway, we had a bobcat, well we had a bunch of them, one winter, I don't know whether you want this on tape, but we trapped like eighteen bobcats out of here. Anyway, I had a German shepherd, that was German shepherd and half coyote, was kind of the caretaker here on the place. Anyway, the porcupines would come in, in our corn, and they don't just pull one stock down and eat the whole ear, they pull it down and they eat one strip, and they go to the next one and they pull it down and they'll do a . . . you know three nights will wipe out a whole corn patch. So this dog I had, well she had her fun off porcupines, but she'd track anything you'd tell her to track. She was a pretty smart dog. The porcupines would hide up in the hills and she'd just take us right to 'em. Porcupines weren't that hard to get rid of. The bobcats would come in and they'd steal the chickens and they'd eat half of it and then they'd bury half of it. They are pretty easy to trap when it comes to that. But anyway, by the time we'd get out to where they'd buried their chicken, usually they were long gone. The dog would take me right to where it was, so I didn't have to do any tracking or anything. Well, anyway, this one day a quite young bobcat took a goose and was having a tough time dragging him. Anyway, I didn't have anything with me accept a walking stick and I got up there and the dog caught up to the bobcat, and the bobcat dropped the goose and took off, and the dog chased the bobcat up into some oaks. And by the

time I got up to where the goose was, the bobcat decided he wasn't going to give up the goose. And so he took after the dog and the dog run behind me and the cat took after me, and all I had was that little stick. [laughs] I was a poking him and whopping him beside the head and anyway he finally gave up. It got real exciting there for a few minutes! It was all part of the protecting program then, but it kind of changed after a while. Wild animals had precedence over the domestic animals.

LOWE: Did you end up doing a lot of maintenance work on the fort itself?

HEATON: Well, yeah, I did little things. But mainly, whenever they'd do, well, they'd come in to like replace a porch or something, they'd send in a crew to do that from Zion or sometimes from other places. Or else they'd have a specialty contractor come in to do something. I was usually involved in the supervision and inspection more than the actual maintenance.

LOWE: I think we have covered my questions for the day. Was there something that I didn't ask that you thought I'd ask?

HEATON: Well, I really didn't know what you wanted when you're talking about the history.

LOWE: Is there anything else you'd like to say?

HEATON: Oh, I don't know. I've got lots of stories. I don't know what would be valuable to you as far as the, whatever you are going to end up writing and condense into worthwhile things to keep.

LOWE: Well, the transcript itself will be, you know, we'll transcribe it and you will see a copy and you can make changes and we can fill in names, you know, and clarify anything that you're not comfortable with. And they'll use that for administrative history, but they'll also keep the transcripts for a record. It's in and of itself a piece and then also for help with . . .

HEATON: All the stories, even though sometimes not well-told or not on the subjects, sometimes you know, in spite of yourself, you have something that's valuable for history.

LOWE: And not always just in spite of! I certainly appreciate you taking the time and I think this is gonna add some nice pieces to the story.

HEATON: It's worth your while?

LOWE: Oh, certainly! Well all right. Thank you very much.

HEATON: You bet.

<end tape 1, side 2>
<end of interview>

Oral History Collection
Pipe Spring National Monument
Moccasin, Arizona

Person Interviewed: William M. Herr
Interviewer: Mary Jane Lowe
Location of Interview: Brigham City, Utah
Date of Interview: April 30, 1996

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Intermountain Field Area
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Stewardship and Partnership Team

United States Department of the Interior

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

I, **William Herr**, do hereby give and grant to the United States of America all literary and property rights, title and interest which I may posses to the tape recording(s) and transcript(s) of the interview conducted at **my home (address below)** on the date of **Tuesday 30 April 1996** for the oral history project of the Intermountain Field Area, Colorado Plateau System Support Office, National Park Service which gift I will never revoke or recall.

William M. Herr — 4/30/96
Narrator's Signature — Date

643 South 600 West, Brigham City, Utah 84302 — (801) 723-7328
Narrator's Address — Telephone number

[signature] — 30 April 96
Interviewer's Signature
Date

P.O. Box 2753, Evergreen, CO 80437 — (303)674-0243
Interviewer's Address — Telephone number

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

William M. Herr was born on February 22, 1937 in Long Beach, California to William M. and Gladys M. Herr. He attended public schools and graduated from Bell High School, Bell, California in 1954. He met and married Janice in 1957. From 1961 to 1963 Herr served in the U.S. Army's Biological Warfare Research Station in Ft. Detrick, Maryland. After the service Herr continued his studies at California State University in Los Angeles and earned a B.A. in Biological Sciences in 1966. Later that year Herr started work for the National Park Service as the Ranger Naturalist at Petrified Forest National Park. He served there until 1970 when he went to Gila Cliff Dwellings as park ranger. Herr transferred to Zion National Park in 1972 where he served as assistant chief naturalist and was promoted to chief naturalist when he transferred to Theodore Roosevelt National Park in 1974. Herr became superintendent of Pipe Spring National Monument in 1979 and continued in this position for ten years. In 1989 he became the Superintendent of Golden Spike National Historic Park. Herr retired from the National Park Service in 1994. He and his family live in Brigham City, Utah.

ABSTRACT OF THE INTERVIEW

Herr discusses the role of the Zion Natural History Association at Pipe Spring National Monument; the park's interpretive programs; park ties to the LDS Church; park service personnel; his role in expanding the fruit orchards; tree planting, landscaping, and irrigation projects; tribal relations with the Kaibab-Paiute; and relations with local citizens of Moccasin and the LDS church. Herr describes his efforts to improve park facilities and grounds during his tenure. Water issues are mentioned with respect to the park's agreements with the Kaibab-Paiute. The living history and interpretive programs are discussed in some detail.

William Herr

LOWE: Today is Tuesday, April 30th, 1996. My name is Mary Jane Lowe. I am an historian subcontracted through Historical Research Associates, Inc., to conduct oral history interviews for the National Park Service concerning Pipe Spring National Monument. I will be interviewing William Herr at his home in Brigham City, Utah.

LOWE: We should be going now, yeah it seems to be. I wanted to start by asking you the first time that you saw Pipe, whenever that was.

HERR: O.K. I first saw it in 1969, when I was working at Petrified Forest [National Park]. We made a trip to Zion [National Park] and, no . . . I'll take that back, my mistake. I saw it the first time in 1967, when I went through with the Albright training class. That's how I knew it was there. And then when we went back as a family in 1969 to Zion. We went over there and spent a half a day. And in that two or three years interim period, they'd paved the highway then. The first time I saw it, it was a dirt road out there, or gravel. And when we went back as a family, then they had paved that highway across the Arizona Strip. It was a lot easier. And you know, it was just a nice little farm out in the country and we really liked that. I went to work at Zion in 1972 as the assistant chief naturalist and had nominal input to the interpretation at Pipe. We went on their Christmas bird counts, and they'd ask us for help and we'd provide whatever they needed to do their operations. You know, I don't remember, any specific things at that time, except that one of the duties that we had back then was when they dedicated the visitor center. The governor of Arizona was there and we went over to control the crowd, and to direct parking and that type of stuff. I don't even remember which year that was if that was '73 or '74, but it was in that period of time I was there at Zion. And then I went off to North Dakota for about five years, and then that position (superintendent at Pipe Spring) came open and I put in for it, and Bob [Robert C.] Heyder asked me to come down and run it. So that's when I went back in 1979, April of '79.

LOWE: So, while you were still at Zion you didn't have a lot to do with their interpretative story?

HERR: Not a lot. They asked us for help, you know. Particularly because we kind of controlled the purse strings at that time of the Zion Natural History Association. The Association was still run by the chief naturalist, Bob Foster, then Victor Jackson, out of his office, pretty much. So, they would ask for money for reprinting the trail guide or whatever. And I was kind of out of the main loop for the most part; I was running the interpretation in the park itself at Zion, so I had to keep that going. So, I don't know specifically what they asked for, but I do know that Zion was in the loop there. Because when I went back as superintendent, they were certainly involved in it to a much bigger extent as years went by. Particularly when they started the sales operation across the breezeway from the office. Yeah, that became quite a big thing. That was up and running just about one year before I left, but they weren't into the big bucks like they are now. I guess that's quite an operation for 'em now.

LOWE: I don't know.

HERR: There is a real direct tie there with the Zion Natural History Association.

LOWE: So, you didn't go over their story line or any of the interpretive text, or . . .?

HERR: Oh, we probably did, yeah. We would edit it and so on, because we were, the [Zion] Natural History Association was publishing the things there. So usually the chief naturalist would delegate that down to me. And of course, then I was acting chief naturalist for nine months (January '73-September 73) so I probably did a little more of it than I can remember, but . . . We certainly had something to say about it.

LOWE: And were you often going from Zion to Pipe?

HERR: Not very often, no. No, you know, I was involved in a couple of the Christmas bird counts and then, like I say, the dedication of the visitor center. Certainly went over there on an orientation trip when I first got to Zion and a few things like that. But we probably didn't get over there more than a couple of times a year. It was pretty much their operation.

LOWE: And in general, what was the relationship between Zion and Pipe?

HERR: Well, at that time, from what I understand in talking to Bob Heyder later, was that Zion pretty much took care of their budgeting and everything. That Bernard [Bernard G.Tracy] would submit the budget but they pretty much kept a strong tie on the purse strings. It wasn't until I went there that, at least this is what Bob Heyder told me, that they really let us start running our own show pretty much. He had some problems with the way that Bernard used money and stuff. So Bernard had probably a good say on how the money was used, but Zion kept a real close watch on it. I do know that there was a different operating philosophy between myself and Bernard. He always liked to turn money back. He felt that made it look like a very efficient operation. And when I got there, there was so many deficiencies in equipment and stuff, because they had never bought anything. That was my big thing, was spending the money. And I did that for ten years, and wherever else I could get money from to put equipment into that place. We redid the whole shop area, all new equipment, tools and stuff, tractors and so on. We never turned any money in, I'll guarantee you. Never once.

LOWE: So what was Pipe like when you first got there as Superintendent?

HERR: Very quiet. As it pretty much is today, I imagine. It was a pretty peaceful area. We got there in the spring and they were getting ready to plow the fields for the first time. At that time they were still using the horses to plow. I've got some pictures of them there doing that. Mel Heaton, Nora Heaton's son, was the maintenance man at that time. He would get out with Mick and Molly (Percheron horses) and plow the area just so. We only did that, I think just that one year, the first year. And then one of the horses stepped on the seasonal maintenance guy's [Bob Higgins] foot and caused some pain and discomfort there . . . and it took too much time actually. For the small amount that we did, it almost wasn't worth while. And then another thing is probably one of the main reasons was the horses just physically outgrew the collars that we had for them, and we were having difficulty getting more collars made for them. So, we just never did [use the horses much].

LOWE: How would you characterize your relationship with the personnel at Pipe?

HERR: I thought we got along pretty well. There were more problems later on. Let's see, where should I start with that? Nora and I, I felt, always got along real good together. A little more problem with Mel. Particularly from the aspect of, if I was critical of Mel about something, then Nora got involved in it, because he was her son. But that didn't go on too long, because he resigned not too long after I got there and went into business on his own a little later. When he did that, Dale Scheier, who was there as the, I guess he was the interpretive ranger, took over the maintenance position, because he had a lot of skills at woodworking and stuff like that. And he did an excellent job for us for, oh, about a year, year and a half, that he was there before he went off to Great Sand Dunes [National Monument]. Dale and I, we got along just great, and [I'm] trying to think of who else was on the staff.

LOWE: Was Fred Banks still there?

HERR: No, Fred Banks came . . . O.K. you're right. Fred Banks was there. I don't know why I keep forgetting that Fred Banks was there when I got there. [laughter]

LOWE: [laughter] That's all right.

HERR: Suppressing that, I guess. Yeah, Fred was there until after I left. He had been trying to get out. And I guess he went to Mount Rushmore [National Memorial] after he left there. Yeah, Fred and I had some problems towards the last. And then he also had some problems with Marlene Frederick, the administrative clerk. They didn't see eye-to-eye on too many things. I was trying to think of who else . . .

LOWE: Was Adeline Johnson still there?

HERR: Adeline worked off and on. She was there for most of the years that I was there. But there was a difference of opinion over something, I can't remember what it was, and she didn't come back for a year or two. And then she came back for another year or so and then left again. I don't know the exact sequence of what happened there. Heaton came in, let's see Nora left, Jeff Frank came in, transferred to a position over at Zion, and Marlene Frederick came. That was the

office people. Dale Scheier left and Doug Dewitz came in, and was there until after I left. Fred Banks was there the whole time. I was trying to think of the seasonals; there was Adeline and was it Yvonne Heaton?

LOWE: Uh huh.

HERR: Yeah, O.K. And then when Adeline left we put Yvonne [Heaton] in charge. And she did things different and they got into a squabble.

LOWE: That was in the interpretation?

HERR: Yeah, that was in the interpretive thing. 'Course they were all seasonals. At one time we took the supervisory part of the interpretive program away from Fred Banks and gave it to Adeline. Because they weren't seeing eye-to-eye on something and we thought Adeline had a closer touch and feel with what was actually going on at the fort. And because of her historical background there and everything. So we tried that for a while. But that stopped when she left, for whatever reason (wish I could think of that). I was there for so darn long, and so many people went through there, that it's kind of hard to remember. When I first got there, there was not an SCA [Student Conservation Association] program there. I brought the SCA idea with me from Zion and Theodore Roosevelt [national parks] where I had used them. But they did have an NYC [Neighborhood Youth Corps] program, which then became the JTPA [Job Training Partnership Act] program — that was using the kids from town and from Moccasin and stuff, to work out there in various capacities. And that went on the whole time that I was there. The SCA is (I can't remember if I started that the first year or the second year I was there), but they came in, particularly after we got the trailer unit for housing. Because the SCAs came from all over the country. Over the years we had some from New Jersey and the New England states. They were kind of from all over. The JTPA and NYC kids all came from Fredonia or Moccasin. In fact, Pipe Spring was kind of the first job that most kids from Moccasin ever had in their whole life. Other than working on the farms and stuff you know, it was always kind of expected that the kids there would work at the old original farmstead there. That was an interesting relationship.

LOWE: How did that work, having such a large percentage of local employees?

HERR: Of course, it had advantages and then it had disadvantages. One of the things that I found, was that when they would come to work the first thing you had to arrange was for them to all have their family reunion time off. And of course, it was both sides of the family. So most every summer you'd hire the kids for three months and they'd be off for a month on family reunions, so that was always kind of a conflict. Another problem was that, being heavily LDS [Latter Day Saints] in that area, that a lot of them didn't want to work on Sunday. Well, of course, we had a seven day a week operation so we had to do that. We did make contact with the stake president in Kanab, shortly after I was there. And he said there was no problem with the kids, or the adults for that matter, working on Sundays. If that was their livelihood, that was what they were to do. And so we used that to convince them that they should be able to be more flexible in their scheduling. And, of course, then we became very flexible in our scheduling. We always rotated our schedules. Nobody was ever stuck all the time on Sunday. It was about every other week, every other pay period, they would be off on Sundays. So we used to keep that up. And yeah, there was a little bit of give and take there with that tie to the community — working their church activities and stuff into the job schedule. Some of the kids that came out from town, the main problem there was transportation. Because both the NYC and JTPA types weren't old enough to have licenses and stuff. With the kids in Moccasin, you know, their parents would just bring them down or they'd ride their bikes or something. It was easy for them but . . .

LOWE: In town, you mean Kanab or Fredonia?

HERR: Fredonia.

LOWE: Fredonia.

HERR: Yeah, I don't think we ever had any from Kanab working here. The JTPA office worked out of Fredonia High School and provided for the kids.

LOWE: I have heard people say that Pipe had a fairly unique relationship with the LDS church. Do you have any comments or elaboration on that?

HERR: Yeah. Well, of course they did. The LDS church is what established Pipe Spring. I've always thought that Pipe Spring would make a good LDS Church-operated park. Particularly after I worked there for ten years. When the church took over Cove Fort, about halfway up through the state [Utah], I thought, "Gee, you know that's really probably what really ought to happen with Pipe Spring." It has a certain significance to it as a ranching type [site] in the west and stuff like that, but I don't know if it's the best example we could have gotten. But because of Steve [Stephen T.] Mather's tie-in with it, it certainly tied it in to the park service. So I am not one to argue with the fact that it is a national monument. And I wouldn't want to really see it taken away from the park service now, for whatever reason. Because it's been in the park service for so long, well, probably close to seventy years now, or over seventy years.

LOWE: Since '23.

HERR: Yeah, so. You know, the tie is certainly with the park service. But after I heard that Cove Fort thing, I thought, that they [LDS] would probably do a much better job than the park service does here. Because we always have problems with funding, with changing ideas on how to interpret the area. I mean we, the park service, goes through these cycles, about every ten years or so, and one ten-year period we're into living history, and another ten-year period we're away from living history. And I saw that while I was at Pipe Spring and it's occurred since I left. When I left we had a full-blown operation at the fort. We made rugs, candles, sold cookies, played the organ, did all kinds of things. And after I left, I heard that they had pretty much shut the fort down. It was self-guiding. They'd have one person standing outside to answer questions and, you know, it was pretty much depleted — the program. And the reasons I heard — I heard this from the staff — because some of them have relatives up here and they'd stop by and visit me. So I don't know how absolutely true it is, but this is what I heard. And that some of it was based on the fact that the budget wasn't large enough to support that type of program. Well, that's interesting because we did for ten years. But it's just according to how people want to use the

budget, I guess. And I placed a heavy emphasis on the interpretive program, and that's what we did.

LOWE: [Was] at least some of that living history already going on? Hadn't it already been started?

HERR: Yeah, a good part of it, in fact. I didn't add very much to that. I just continued it and enlarged on it for most part. You know, by bringing in more people like SCA people and stuff. So we increased the staffing that way, and were able to do more, at least during the summer.

LOWE: Did the focus of the interpretation change while you were there?

HERR: No, it stayed pretty much the same; why the place was there, why it was built in the first place, and going back to the story of the Catholic fathers crossing there, the Escalante expedition. And then the Mormon pioneers going down there and finding the water source, and using that as their base for their ranch to provide meat and cattle and milk and cheese and stuff for the mission program in St. George, that was the Honeymoon Trail. That's pretty much what we emphasized, the pioneer life at that time.

LOWE: O.K. How was the role of the Indians and the Indian culture presented in the interpretation at that time?

HERR: [pause]

LOWE: And did it change while you were there?

HERR: Well, we tried to emphasize it more. I'm just trying to think of specific things. I do know that when I went to Hubbell Trading Post [National Historic Site] one time, I did bring back one of those dye maps that they have. You know, where the different dyes come from the vegetation and stuff. And we used that as an illustration at the fort to show how the pioneers learned from the Indians. And of course, from their own experience, which things to use to [get] the dyes to the colors that they wanted. And then we had some demonstrations on various years,

when we could get a volunteer to do it, of actually carding the wool and stuff. And then dying it in big pots and vats, and using vegetation to get the dyes that they wanted. I'm sure that pioneers, when they came into the area, used some of the food sources that the Indians that were in the area [used]. You know, they would learn from them, which stuff might . . . like the sego lily and stuff like that. Now when the pioneers came into that area, as I remember, the Indians were still pretty much nomadic, hadn't really settled down very much. Because the documents establishing the community of Moccasin predate anything that the Indians had in, as a specific locale. Of course, the tribe likes to claim the whole Arizona Strip, and it was . . . when there wasn't any white man there. But I know in later years that when it came to water rights, fighting over water rights, that came out. That the Moccasin township or whatever it's called, had documents giving them the rights to certain things before the reservation was ever established. [pause]

LOWE: Were they still doing the branding demonstrations?

HERR: Yes.

LOWE: Were you?

HERR: And we continued doing that right up until I left, I guess that was still going on. I was looking at some pictures of it last night and seemed like it kept occurring all throughout the period of time I was there.

LOWE: Yeah?

HERR: Yeah.

LOWE: And who, who staged that?

HERR: I was mostly, Owen Johnson would bring his cattle in and Cody Jake. Cody died shortly after we got here. His wife would bring a lot of their cattle in. And a couple of the other people

up there sometimes would bring them up. It got a little harder towards the end 'cause actually they were having to truck cattle in. Like Nora Heaton's ranch, her grazing rights are way out on the Arizona Strip. And I know at least one time, that they trucked her cattle up, and dropped them off outside the park and drove them in. But they didn't drive them all the way -- from miles up off the Arizona Strip. But, I don't know, do they still do that?

LOWE: No.

HERR: O.K. see that was one of the things they cut out. It was . . . that was one of those ones that we kind of fought that battle the whole time I was there. There were a few objections from people because of the cruelty to the cattle.

LOWE: Apparently that was the last.

HERR: But, still, the fact remains that it went on anyway. And it's still going on. And if you want to see how the west was done, why, you know, if you have the stomach for it, that's . . . Personally, I didn't like to watch it an awful lot. But I did go down, you know, at least once a year and see what was going on. But they had that, and then at the same time, from the very beginning, we had the blacksmithing demonstrations. With John and his father-in-law, Keith Hepworth.

LOWE: John [Cram] ?

HERR: I know, I've got his card in the house. I should know, good grief! The guy was a teacher in the school, taught my kids . . .

LOWE: How productive was the orchard while you were there?

HERR: It was pretty productive. I can still remember walking up the path and picking golden delicious apples off the tree and crunching on them. Boy, they were good! They'd have a few worms in them. And we put in more fruit trees while we were there. We found out what some

of the historic ones were. And we found suppliers throughout the country that would send us bareroot stock. In fact, there's probably, I don't know if I should say this on record, well, sure, why not? What are they going to do, sue me? But there's probably some there that the State of Arizona didn't approve of because, well in fact, I know there is, because what we did, we did a subterfuge. We had them mailed to Kanab and then got them. We had them mailed to the nursery in Kanab and then we brought them in from there.

LOWE: Why would they care?

HERR: There are certain fruits that the State of Arizona won't let you bring in . . . It's like California. They confiscate them at the border. So what the nursery guy in Kanab told us was, that everything he sells there is legal in both states, so we just had them sent there. 'Cause they're all de-bugged anyway, but still, Arizona is funny.

LOWE: There are a lot of references to the quilts and rugs that were made. And my understanding is some of them were sold. How did that come about and who ended up with the funds?

HERR: All right. Most of the quilts and rugs were sold and the Zion Natural History Association ended up with the funds. They provided the materials and stuff.

LOWE: They did?

HERR: Yeah, that was the Zion Natural History's part of the living history program. And they got a fair amount of income from that.

LOWE: And did they fund a lot of the interpretive program?

HERR: Oh, yeah. Probably the vast majority of it. It was kind of an interesting thing, I'm glad you mentioned that because I had forgotten about that. That they gave us a certain amount of money to use. And I had a lock box in the safe and we would buy interpretive things that we

needed in town and stuff. And then just when we got a little low on funds, we'd send them the receipts and they would reimburse us for them. So, we always kept this change drawer. I think it was about three hundred dollars or something like that. And that changed when the new shop opened up across the way. When Mary Dewitz was the first manager of that, she became the holder of the cash drawer. Which was good in a way because I am sure there could always have been a conflict of interest there -- government controlling the Zion Natural History Association's funds and spending it anywhere they damn well pleased, you know. [laughter] But anyway, that's when it shifted out of our hands back more into their direct control. So what I'd do is parade across the breezeway and I'd say, "Mary, I need this." And she'd give me money and I'd go to buy it, give her the receipt for it.

LOWE: Oh, O.K.

HERR: So, you know, it was still easy but it wasn't just quite as easy as if you could dip into your own change fund. Yeah, that would probably be really frowned on now. It was only six, seven years ago, a few little things like that, that you used to get away with, you can't do anymore.

LOWE: What were relations between the park and the Paiutes when you first came to Pipe and how did that change?

HERR: O.K. When I first went to Pipe, that's one of the things Bob Heyder told me about, he says, "You got to work on the relations with the tribe." And I quickly found out one of the reasons why. Bernard took me across the street to introduce me to the tribal chairman and . . .

<end tape 1, side 1>

LOWE: So Bernard Tracy took you over . . .

HERR: Yeah, to the tribal headquarters across the street. And he just kind of barged in and introduced me and stuff, interrupted their meeting and just kind of his attitude you know. So I

told Heyder about it and he said, "Yes, that's just one of the reasons why the tribe can't stand the park there, because of his attitude." So I had to kind of work to smooth that over and that was a battle that I worked on the whole time I was there. Particularly after I got on the school board and had to deal with the tribe on a lot of school issues. It made it kind of interesting. But I think the relationship with the tribe improved a lot. We tried to hire more tribal members to work in the park. Sam Tom came on, worked for us for quite a few years. And we kept him on even though we had some problems over the years with him. There were some others too, some older gentlemen that worked there, and I can't remember what their names were. But off and on they worked there. Sam Tom was there pretty much the whole time I was there. I think he came in about the time Doug Dewitz was there. First started about '81 or '82 somewhere back around in there, 'cause I know he worked for us for quite a few years. Sam had a drinking problem, and he ended up in the poky down in St. George one time for a couple weeks. So we had to put him on administrative leave, you know, all that stuff. But we played along with him in order to keep him going. And he worked good while he was there, you know. A couple other young girls came to work in the fort. We tried to encourage them that way for employment purposes. We tried to involve them in the interpretive program as much as we could. One year we had a . . . (I can't remember what it was called, I got the program in there. I saw it last night). They had set up some covered cabanas or whatever, and some of their people came down there and did some arts and crafts type things. And then they put on a dance and had their holy men there and did the whole bit — spent a day down there doing that. That was quite interesting. It wasn't as well attended as we had wanted but it was a fair crowd. It was a lot of work for us, so we only did it that one time. Putting that cabana up and taking it down was a lot of work.

LOWE: Where did you stage that physically?

HERR: That was in the area looking at the fort, it was between the right-hand pond. If I can remember the orientation now, it would be the right-hand pond and the branding corral. There's kind of an open area there.

LOWE: In front of the dugout?

HERR: Yeah.

LOWE: The site where the dugout was?

HERR: Further down, yeah. Kind of where John Cram does his blacksmithing. Anyway, they did that one year. And a year or so before that we had square dancers. They had some kind of a state or western square dance convention, I don't know, it seemed like it involved more of the western states. But they had a convention, I think it was in St. George, and they came up and we put out plywood sheets on the ground and they did some of their dancing on that. Put on some squares for us and that was kind of fun. Let's see, what else with the tribe? Course we had to work a lot with the tribe on the water. You know, their two villages and their offices are tied into the water system and our water system is on their land. When the water line went out a couple times we had to go around and knock on all their doors and tell them that there wasn't going to be water for a day or so. They ought to get what they could out of the tap and put it in pans and stuff. Of course, every time we did that they weren't too happy with us. We would be out there digging on that line trying to fix it and they would be down, "When is this going to be done? When is this going to get done?" It was always kind of a bone of contention. What else? I don't know, the tribe was funny, off and on. It was according to who was chairperson. Gloria Bullets was always pretty good as I remember. In fact, I think she was the one that Bernard introduced me to. She was in and out of office two or three times while I was there. And a lot had to do with their tribal policemen believe it or not — who the tribal policeman was. I'm trying to think, I believe the first one was Steve Lomahquahu, who was actually a Hopi. And we got along just fine, that worked out real good. And then Danny Bulletts was policeman and that was all right. We also got along pretty good. He lived up on the Red Hills Estates, just up above the tribal headquarters, across the street, and we got along pretty good. I took a shot at his dog one time and nicked his ear and he wasn't too happy about that . . .

LOWE: Why did you shoot?

HERR: Cause his dog was down there eating our ducks. And I was telling him about it. I said, "You know there was a stray dog running around here." And I described the dog, and I said, "I

took a shot at him." And I said, "I just nicked him." Because this dog howled then ran off and I didn't see any blood or anything. He says, "Well was it this dog?" and he turned around and there's his dog sitting on his front porch with a little blood on his ear. I'd put just a little U right in the edge of the corner of his ear. So he said, "Well, I'd appreciate if you wouldn't be shooting out on the park. You know, bullets go astray." So I said, "O.K. I won't do that, but control your dog, will ya?" But other than that, yeah, we got along, we got along good. They were very cooperative when we had any law enforcement problems. They were who we contacted first, to back up our ranger. We had that big theft in there, what we called the big theft. John Cram's anvil was stolen out of the park and that was worth probably, other than its historic value, which didn't have a price, but to replace it would cost the park service about thirteen hundred dollars for an anvil.

LOWE: How heavy is the average anvil?

HERR: That anvil was . . . the one that was stolen, it was a couple hundred pounds. But somebody did it.

LOWE: That can't be easy.

HERR: No, somebody drove into the park. They came in that gate on the uphill side and backed in. They knew exactly what they were doing. They backed in and a couple guys got out, picked the anvil up, threw it in the back of the truck and they took off. They left everything else there, his forge and all the other stuff, tools; all they took was the anvil.

LOWE: Was it recovered?

HERR: No, and that was the problem with it. It was historic. It was an old, old, old, turn- of-the-century or before, type anvil. And all we could do was replace it with a newer anvil and it cost a over a thousand dollars. But they helped with that and stuff. It was the last . . . tribal policeman that they had that we didn't get along with. I can't remember his name. It was a Hispanic name. I don't know what his problem was. I used to jog on the highway. I'd jog up

towards Moccasin and back down and there were times he came down that road, I moved off the road, I thought he was going to take me out! He would not move over. You know, everybody else would drive up the road and there was no traffic, and they'd just go over the line and go around you. Give you plenty of room. And there were times when I . . . if I knew he was coming, if I could see him coming, I would move off the road on purpose. But there were times, there were a couple of times that I thought he was going to hit me. I don't know what his problem was. After I put my back out, I'd walk, and instead of walking on the road (I got tired of that) I'd go up through the Red Hills Estates on over the hill, following the power lines. Now that would be, what do they call that, a right-a-way, something, O.K. There was a dirt road along it, and I used to walk out there about a mile or two into the reservation. And he met me at the gate one day, and just read me the riot act. Told me if I went out on their land again that he was going to cite me and all of that. He just had a grudge against the park. I don't know why, but he did. But the other two that I can remember, Steve and Danny, we never had any trouble. As far as working with the tribal administration, we got along as well as could be expected. Tried to hold any belligerencies, and solve any problems that came up and there weren't any major ones, that I can recall. They had an Anglo maintenance man [Steve Turner], I can't remember what his name was. I remember he was red-headed guy. And we worked real close with him, particularly on the water system. 'Cause he was always involved, you know, in keeping up their houses and stuff, and the basketball courts that they had halfway up the hill at the gym. So we worked a lot with him. But I didn't make a point of going to council meetings or anything like that, you know. I figured that was their government. My wife went one time to petition for lease rights below the park to graze our horse that we had at that time. And she got that and paid the lease on it. And we put the horse out there for a few months, well, the best part of a year I guess, until we sold it. But the only times I can remember going to their council meetings was actually on school board business and I'd go with the superintendent of the schools. So, I don't know. I really don't know what word, single word, that you could put on our relationship, you know. It was not excellent. I don't think it was poor. I think it was poor when I got there, but I don't think it was poor when I left. I would say it was probably so-so, you know, kind of live and let live type of a thing. I mean they certainly had their culture, and we had kind of our park culture. And then there was the LDS culture up in Moccasin. And so we had kind of three cultures going there. And actually there was a fourth one down the road a ways where the polygamists were.

LOWE: Colorado City?

HERR: Yeah, the Arizona Strip is kind of an interesting place to live. Then you have right, before Colorado City, you have a place called Cane Beds. And they always had signs out along the highway saying, "Herbs grown here." We always wondered what these herbs were, you know, that they grew back there. We always had our suspicions.

LOWE: So as a comparison, how would you characterize the [park's] relationship with Moccasin and the LDS?

HERR: With the people up there? That was real good, because Pat Scheier, Dale's wife, was the volunteer librarian for the few years that they were there. And even though the Scheiers were Catholic, they were accepted very well into the community because she took that chore on herself. And, of course, they had the, let's see, did their kids? . . . I think one of their kids got into the elementary school in Moccasin before they left. Anyway, they were very well accepted and they, when they left they had a big going-away [party] for them up at the church. And she got a quilt, and all this and that. Which was quite interesting, because when we left, we didn't get nothing. So we must have stepped on a few toes I guess. My wife grew up LDS. She's not now, but she worked a lot with the LDS people there and their church activities, taught sunday school and some things like that. But she got to feel, after a while, that they took advantage of her and she told them. And that last couple of years, especially after we had the problem with Adeline Johnson. And when we had our going-away party at the park, after ten years there, there was only a couple people came down. I'm trying to think of the judge's name. It was a Heaton, for crying out in the night! [McKay Heaton] My wife worked for him, he was the judge and she was the court clerk for about six years. And they came. But Adeline and Owen didn't. I thought that was so funny. Isn't that interesting how you bring up thoughts like that? Cundex came down but she had worked for us. Maurine Cundex was quite an interesting character. I first met her at Zion back in the early '70s. She was Maurine somebody or else, then. And she was married about seven times by the time she moved to Pipe Spring area. And she'd been married at least twice since then. And the interesting relationship there was the fact that I knew her at two different parks, and she worked for me two or three different times, off and on at Pipe Spring and stuff. [Cat

jumps off Herr's lap.] (Holy Toledo! I'm gonna have to change before I go back to work, this silly cat.) She graduated from high school right down the street here about two blocks, in the same year that my wife and I graduated from high school in Los Angeles. So that was a kind of interesting coincidence. She lives in La Verkin right now. Has never left that area, and what her name is now, [Roberts] I don't know. But she worked as a seasonal interpreter there and also worked on some of our museum collection stuff a couple times. That was after she resigned from the park service from Mount Rushmore. She went from Zion to Mount Rushmore as an administrative clerk or something. So, yeah, my personal relationship with Moccasin was pretty good, particularly with the schools. I got a few votes from the Indians. But Moccasin was pretty much the people that voted me into office on the school board. 'Cause I took over from . . . (Geez, that bugs me, why I can't think of his name? [McKay Heaton] Good grief. You go away for a few years . . .) Anyway, it's the judge. And he was on the school board, and that and his judge duties got to be too much. So he asked if I would take his place and I thought, "Well, why not? My kids are in school." So I did, and that was one of the great pleasures in my life, was graduating my daughter from high school and seeing her off to college. And then graduating my other daughter out of junior high into high school, just before we moved up here.

LOWE: How would you characterize your relationship between Pipe and Zion, since Zion still, they still held your purse strings?

HERR: Can we stop for a minute?

LOWE: Sure. [Tape is paused briefly.]

HERR: O.K. Zion was always very helpful to us. Most anything we wanted we could get and that's mainly because the superintendent over there, the three of them that were there while I was at Pipe, always wanted to make sure that our operation went good. And they made darn sure that their staff backed us up. Which was very helpful, 'cause there were a few times when some of their staff dug in their heals a little bit. Because of manpower constrictions and stuff, they didn't want to help us as much as we needed. Their maintenance division put in the paved walks at Pipe Spring. They would make the trip over every day, which ate up a lot of man-hours during the

summer. But they did it for us. And installed the wayside exhibits that we had at that time and stuff. So we got a lot of help from them. If you had any kind of administrative problem or anything, you could just get on the phone and call them up. That was another difference between myself and my predecessor that Bob Heyder wanted to see changed and, of course, I was very amiable to that. Heyder wanted to see my face down at Zion as frequently as possible. Bernard would not go unless drug kicking and screaming. And he said it was because he didn't like to drive through the tunnel, he had claustrophobia. As I grew to know Bernard, over the years, and Ruth, in particularly from Ruth, Bernard does not like to travel. Even short distances, like into St. George or something. He just doesn't. He's got kind of a phobia against travelling. And he just didn't want to go there and he used the tunnel as an excuse. 'Cause you can drive down through Hurricane or take the Rockville cutoff and it's just as fast. And somewhat even more scenic at times. But he used the tunnel as an excuse, and I've heard him use it. So I know it's true. But Bob Heyder said he wanted to see me down there at staff meetings. So I always made a point of going to the staff meetings.

LOWE: Was that once a week?

HERR: Gosh, you know I can't remember. It was more than once a month. It probably was almost weekly, or at least every other week. He had them fairly frequently and I'd go down there for that. Then when I was down there, of course, that was a good time to hobknob with the chief ranger or the chief naturalist and see what I could get out of them. Victor [Jackson] was always pretty helpful as the chief naturalist. Then [Malcom "Nick"] Nicholson was the chief ranger for a while, and then Roger Rudolph and uh, what was the guy's name that followed? Why, I can remember the later ones. Is that short-term memory loss?

LOWE: No, it's not. [laughter]

HERR: But they went through several chief rangers while I was there. They moved on. Chief naturalists though, stayed through, old Victor Jackson. He was gonna hang in there 'til he croaked, you know.

LOWE: Did he?

HERR: No. He finally retired and had a home built up near Cedar City. And he was gonna retire up there. Then he and his wife split the sheets, so to speak, and she got the house and he's living down in Prescott, Arizona. So, he didn't get to retire in Cedar like he wanted to. Actually he was almost directly across the highway from the Kolob Canyon's visitor center on Interstate 15 there, up on that mountain. There's quite a development going in there now. But at that time there was just a few houses out there. But he's down in Prescott now. But he retired. Malcom Nicholson retired from Zion. He was the chief ranger and he's over in Colorado, in Grand Junction. Bob Heyder was my superintendent in '73 and 'four. He had just got there about two weeks before I started at Zion. [He] replaced Bob [Robert I.] Kerr. Very supportive man. I have nothing but the utmost admiration for Bob Heyder. Other people thought he was very, very strict and so on, you know kind of the German way. You could see him in a Prussian outfit with a helmet with a spike on it and all that type of stuff . . . but Bob and I have always got along just famously and no problems. And then he was probably a good reason why I ended up back at Pipe Spring because he really encouraged me to take that position. And he went to bat for me. And I had done some things at Theodore Roosevelt, for the region. I took a couple people that they needed to move. And so we made positions for them and they ended up in my division up there. Glen Bean was regional director at the time and he told . . . Bob told me this is what Glen told him, is that they owed me a favor so they kind of let it be easier for me to move into that position. I'm sure there were people more qualified than me. But anyway, I ended up down here in '79. But Bob was only there for oh, a couple months, and then John Lancaster came in. Which was kind of interesting because [Russell C.] Clay Alderson and I worked with John in North Dakota at Theodore Roosevelt. And at our going-away party, John made the announcement that we thought we were getting away from him. But as a matter of fact, he was following us and going to be our boss at Zion, because Clay went to Cedar Breaks and I went to Pipe Spring and so he was still our boss. I guess he was there for two, three years, something like that. And then Harry [Harold L.] Grafe came in and was there until we left. But all three of them were very supportive. I could go over there, and beg, and do whatever I had to and usually get a few extra bucks out of them. It got to be pretty bad towards the end, because I was trying to get things done

at Pipe Spring that were way beyond our budget. And they were having to bail me out the last couple years I was there.

LOWE: In what areas?

HERR: Oh, particularly in maintenance. You know, we'd need this done or we need that done and, "Geez, if you guys could give us a few thousand, why, we could do it," you know. And their poor maintenance people over there were tight on their budget and the superintendent would tell them, "Well, you know, give him a few bucks." And I have absolutely no complaints about the way that Zion treated us. Not at all, not in the ten years I was there, not through three superintendents. They treated me very nicely. You might hear a different story from Bernard. I keep referring back to poor old Bernard, because he and Bob did not see eye-to-eye on too many things. And I think Bob held the reins pretty tight on him. It's one reason why Bernard was never called superintendent. He was always area manager or custodian, not custodian but area manager, I guess. Bob specifically made the title superintendent when I went there, and then upgraded the position from a nine to eleven. And that was kind of a thorn in Bernard's side, and he let me know about it a few times.

LOWE: Because he was still living in Moccasin?

HERR: Yeah, yeah. But Bernard and I got along just fine, you know. He didn't hold it against me, he just held it against the park service, and particularly Bob Heyder. He had some real grudges about Bob Heyder. But I could see Bob Heyder's point of view, very much so, because when he pointed out some things that Bernard had done at Pipe Spring that he didn't like and stuff, I couldn't disagree with him. But, you know, it was just Bernard's way of doing it. Pipe Spring certainly has had some interesting superintendents. Hugh [H.] Bozarth was there when I went through with the Albright Training Center in 1967. And I remember we drove up that gravel road and pulled in there and thought this was the end of the earth, out in the middle of nowhere! And there was a dismantled airplane sitting out there that was Hugh's and he was an amateur pilot. And he'd get that plane flying and that's what he'd do, he'd fly around. And I

guess he'd fly down to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, not North Rim but the . . . What do they call it?

LOWE: Tuweep?

HERR: Yes. That area. And what was the other old park service character that lived out there? Good grief! He'd been there forever and he also had an airplane and they'd fly back and forth and see each other. And boy there's a whole story in itself between those two guys. But Hugh was the second, he was the first park manager after Heaton, after Leonard Heaton was custodian from '23 to whatever it was.

LOWE: '63 or something.

HERR: Yeah, something like that. And then [Hugh H.] Bozarth was there until Bernard came on. And, no, no, I take that back. Ray Geerdes was superintendent between Bozarth and . . . I don't remember how long Ray was there, just a couple of years. And Bernard was there about eight years or something like that it seems like, that time frame. So, I was what about the fifth? fifth person out there. And now there's been two since? What was the gal's name that was there?

LOWE: I don't know.

HERR: I don't know. Now John Hiscock, [of] course John Hiscock I met at Zion also. He was in concessions. He was a concession specialist. And then he went somewhere in the regional office, ended up in the regional office or something and then came back, or was at Yellowstone or something, I don't know. He made his way around. Now he's back at Pipe Spring and that serves him right! And I told him that on the phone. You never criticize anybody when you're in the park service because they might end up being your boss. One great notable case of that in my instance, is that the guy that was the associate regional director, until they got this new system, I guess he's probably still there . . .

LOWE: It wouldn't be the same title as it was then.

HERR: No, but I am sure he is still there. And of course, I can't think of his name just at the moment.

LOWE: We can plug it in.

HERR: [laughter] This is terrible. You're not getting any information from me . . .

LOWE: Yes, yes.

HERR: You're getting all these legends and you're not getting any names. Why can't I think of his name? For Pete's sake, I've known the guy for years. Boy, what a block.

LOWE: For the rest of the afternoon.

HERR: Yeah, tonight about nine-thirty when I'm watching Star Trek or something . . .

LOWE: Yes.

HERR: But anyway he and his wife worked for me at Gila Cliff Dwellings [National Monument] as seasonal archaeologists. And cripes sakes! He [Ronald E. Everhart] ends up a GS-14 in the region. I guess he's maybe a 15 now, I don't know — whatever he is. So you never talk about anybody. Oh, and another guy that worked . . .

<end tape 1, side 2>

LOWE: You mentioned several times the changes and upgrades you made in maintenance. Could you tell me specifically what kinds of things you did?

HERR: Well, just day-to-day stuff. All the machinery was wore out. I mean the table saws and the drill presses and everything it was all wore out, I mean, just unusable. So over the years we bought all new stuff. But the main thing was the upgrade of the maintenance building. The first

thing we did was, this was when Doug Dewitz was there, I don't remember the exact year, but the roof was not built according to standards and it was sagging. And so they tore the roof off and put all new studs and things in, you know, sixteen-inch centers instead of twenty- four or thirty-six, whatever it was before. And they raised the back, instead of having a regular roof that pitches both ways, north and south in that case, I believe, they raised the height of the back of the building and had a roof that sloped down toward the housing area.

LOWE: With the shed roof on it?

HERR: Yeah, they didn't add to the size of the building or anything but they just put that on. O.K. And then a few years later, then they decided to let us increase the size of the building. I guess it's the existing building now. It's kind of an L shape. They went around. They added onto the back and to the west side. And then they turned the old building into the museum storage. So the shop kind of, well, it was actually more like a garage on the west side and then the shop was in the back, at least that's the arrangement when I left. And then you went into the museum storage which was set up to be climate controlled and all that type of stuff that they require. And that's kind of the way it was going when I left. And I guess that probably more than doubled the size of the shop, probably tripled the size of the shop building. Another thing was, is they had an above-ground gasoline tank when I got there, which was always kind of an eyesore. It was a gravity-fed system. And it only was a couple hundred gallons, I guess. And a pretty small thing. And we took that out, and dug a big hole, and put in an underground storage tank. Which probably doesn't meet all the new standards, but it did at that time, with a pump and stuff. So that was kind of nice, that cleaned that up. And we got a tractor, finally, another John Deere tractor to do things with.

LOWE: Did you have to do any stabilization to the fort itself?

HERR: Oh, yes. My gosh, that was constant. When I first got there the big project was, and this started under Bernard, but the paper work was all done when I was there, was the regrouting of the fort. That was a major thing. They went into the . . . well, first off, they had a spring come up under the floors on the upper side and it flooded the floors, came up actually into the

building. And they had to take all the furniture out of the bottom floor and everything. So when I got there, all the floorboards were tore up and it was a pretty sad, smelly situation. And they had a contract, I think it was eighty or eighty-five thousand, eighty-nine thousand dollars something like that it cost. And the guy came in and they regrouted the inside of all those rooms, and the outside of the building, and put in all new flooring and new wiring. Because one of the things that Heyder found out, was that all the electrical boxes were under the floor and Bernard didn't tell him. And it was full of water, and Heyder reached down in there to check something, and when he found out there was an electrical box there, I guess he really came unglued on poor old Bernard. He said, "I could have been electrocuted!" and Bernard said, "Well, but we shut it off." Boy, he [Heyder] was really mad about that. But anyway, so all that work was done the first year. They didn't do anything to the outbuildings. The outbuilding work was done over the period of time I was there. They did one and then they did the other. And Doug [Dewitz] did most of that. He'd get a crew and they'd work on it. They got the money to do it and maybe some extra seasonal help, I don't remember exactly now. I was trying to remember if they replaced the roof on that one building. I know they were talking about it, and I can't remember if that was actually done or not. I am pretty sure it was done after I left. And they installed a burglar alarm system while I was there. That was in the fort and the outbuildings and it never worked. Never worked right.

LOWE: As in it would go off at the wrong time or it would never go off?

HERR: Well it didn't work at all. And that seems to be a common problem in the park service, because we were having the same problems out at Golden Spike [National Historic Site] with the alarms. I know they did a lot of fence maintenance, you know, replacing fence. They were trying to get a package where they would come in and do the whole section, around the whole forty acres. But [we] never could seem to rake up enough money. So we'd do one side or something like that. And we'd get in all these juniper posts and they'd go out and replace it. Of course, it had to be historic you know so. I was trying to think if they did anything on the upper trails. Course the lower ones down in the main park area, they paved those. And then they put in those new wayside exhibits with the speakers and stuff. I don't know if those are still there or not.

LOWE: Some of them are.

HERR: Yeah.

LOWE: The speakers are a problem.

HERR: I suppose, out in the weather and stuff. All those playmatic tape recorders for those things were up in that one outbuilding and it was always getting dust and mice and stuff in them. And I know Fred Banks used to go crazy replacing those all the time, those tapes and stuff. I don't know what kind of a system they have now, if anything, but . . .

LOWE: I think it's the same one.

HERR: Is it? Probably, sounds like the park service. They are very conservative; they are usually about ten years behind in their technological stuff.

LOWE: They are hoping to replace the system, the units, in the next year or two.

HERR: [laughter] That was our hope the whole time I was there, was, "Well we're gonna upgrade this."

LOWE: It's still there, I don't think they have upgraded it since [you were there] but I could be wrong.

HERR: So it's still the same the central thing, O.K. I was just trying to think of any other. What did I do there for ten years? I attended a lot of meetings. Our basic mode of operation was to keep it as kind of folksy and to make people feel really comfortable and to have a fun time. And of course, one of the highlights was the cookies. And that was Adeline Johnson's big thing. Oh, she just loved it, making cookies and cheese. And when they would make cheese, and that wasn't very often, every kind of an obstacle was thrown in our way that could be. I mean, over the years we had health agencies come out and say, "You can't do this," and "You can't do that." And then

we explained it, " We can because of this and that reason." And so we kept making cookies. And seemed like there for a while they were having to put on a plastic glove to issue cookies to people due to health standards. And they didn't make butter, or, use the butter that they made. They used to use it in the cookies. They didn't use it anymore because it wasn't homogenized, or whatever, I don't know. But there was always some kind of an obstacle somebody was trying to throw in the way but we kept plugging along. Maybe that's why they chucked it after I left. When Gary Hasty came, that was one of the people that followed me, because it was just easier to give in to the powers. That's the problem with the park service — if you give in to the powers, you never get anything done that you want. And if you don't, then you get a bad reputation for not ever giving in to the powers. I had the same thing when I first started in the park service. We were teaching, the chief naturalist and I were the only certified CPR instructors in all of northern Arizona. And we were on call. We taught it at power plants, and even taught it at the Albright Training Center. The Southwest Regional Office issued orders that we were not to teach it because we could injure somebody doing it. And of course, our response was, well, if you don't do it they're dead. So would you rather have cracked ribs or be dead? And so finally, they relented. But I have a whole file on that; that was a whole interesting episode. If I ever write a book, that's going to go in there, about the shortsightedness of some of our people. But anyway, they finally came around to it, of course, now it's an accepted thing. And now you have to be carded and practically have a doctor's degree, be a physician to do it anymore. At that time you didn't. So we taught it everywhere. But we were trained, we were trained properly. Keith Trexler was the one who got me into it. He was the chief naturalist at Petrified Forest. And we'd go down to St. Joseph's Hospital in Phoenix and we were taught by doctors. We were taught by the guy that invented the technique, Dr. Archer Gordon. And so we were all certified and everything. The park service was really resistant. They were probably the last people in the world to accept it. How did I get off on that? That was in the '60s. We are talking Pipe Spring. One thing I did, personally, I planted (I don't know the exact number), but somewhat over two hundred trees, and installed water irrigation to every one of them at Pipe Spring National Monument.

LOWE: What kind of trees?

HERR: Mostly, the most successful one that we had, was cottonless cottonwood, Carolina poplars. Because they grew fast, they were good shade, they were screening. This was all under a plan to screen the housing and the maintenance areas from the historic site. And that was all documented and approved by region and stuff. And I don't know how much of that's left, or what has been ripped out, or whatever. But anyway, that was an approved plan; that wasn't some crackpot thing that I dreamed up. I did dream up a lot of crackpot things. And so we went in heavily for piped irrigation. Everything was irrigated by ditch when I got there and when I left most everything was irrigated by pipe (the gardens were still ditch, but it came out of pipes. They used to run it down from the pond.) And Doug [Dewitz] has probably cursed me ever since. We even got to the point where we bought a trenching, a big power trencher. It was a monster. Had a big ol' blade on it. It would cut a ditch just right to put a pipe in. There's a reason it's called Pipe Spring. People have told you legends and stories about it being called Pipe Spring because of the guy shooting the pipe and doing all that. That's all hokey! It's because wherever you stick a shovel in the ground out there, you hit a pipe of some sort.

LOWE: [laughter] And you're responsible for a large portion of that?

HERR: The more recent ones, yes. But I ran into that personally digging around that place and found several pipes, most of which were not on our "as maintained" drawings. It was funny because I dug a lot of pipelines, and we did find pipe.

LOWE: John mentioned that.

HERR: Yeah. When they installed the fire line from the fort to the housing area. That was a major project. Six-inch, high-pressure, black iron pipe. Came down in that junction box right to the side of the house that I lived in. And from that junction box we ran all kinds of irrigation lines around the house and out into the gardens, and so forth. When they laid that cast iron pipe, I don't remember the exact figure, but it was like seventeen or so items that they crossed in the length of that line and it was only a hundred and ten yards or something like that. There was wire and pipes. And these pipes dated back to the CCC days, when they had the CCC out in the

pasture, and wiring that ran out there. Wiring that ran to the audio stations and irrigation pipe. But anyway, when they dug this ditch they ran into . . .

LOWE: Had there been wiring to the old campground? Or did you ever know?

HERR: Well, most of the wiring was probably to the audio stations, but there was one line that, when the guy was digging the . . . (there was an old junction box outside our house.) When he was taking that out, he severed the underground power main to our houses, to the park. There was a power transformer behind our houses there, I remember, and [he] severed the line to that. It was like 440 volts or something like that. That was one of them. I think that was the last thing he hit. But between there, between our house and the pond, there was all these pipes and things crossing the ditch. It was funny to walk along there and you could see these wires hanging and the pipes going across there. It was really a weird thing. It's a strange place. It's strange to work in the park service, too, at a place like that, because they have all these rules and regulations about digging anything in a historic area. Now, you don't disturb the historic fabric. And there is not one inch of that place that hasn't been plowed, dug, shoveled, flooded. You name it and it's been done to it. And yet we were supposed to be always so careful about what we did. And it was hilarious because you'd go out into someplace where nobody had ever been before, supposedly, and stick your shovel in the ground and I hit, I hit a one-and-a-half-inch galvanized pipe. It wasn't on the maintained drawings; it was really weird. Course it was after the big flood of '70 . . .? It seemed like it was in the mid-seventies or something when there was visitors isolated up at the fort and stuff. And the water went down past our housing area and made a trench between our house and the pasture. It was a trench that was like eight to ten feet deep, Bernard said. And the sand was in the backyard to the houses up onto the screen doors. And so Bernard went out and he got a bulldozer . . . a small bulldozer, and he just bulldozed all the dirt, pushed it right back over into the ditch and filled it in. That's good idea, you know, good use of the soil and everything to fill it in. But then he went out and he dug that drainage ditch across the park; and I guess there was quite a flap about that. But it worked, at least the few heavy rains we had, there'd be water running down that ditch.

LOWE: They flapped because he hadn't gone through channels . . .

HERR: Yeah.

LOWE: . . . for permission?

HERR: See when he did that, that was back at the beginning of this . . . geez, this area has been set aside as a . . . the whole site is a historic site. You don't do that. [Bernard would say,] "Well, you built these houses down there and you built the shop and did all this stuff." [and the response was,] " Well, that was before . . . [Federal Preservation laws]". [laughter] And now we have all these restrictions and you have to get all kinds of environmental status. I did it. I got into it two different times. First one was when we dug the hole for the gas tank. And after we dug the hole for the gas tank, I thought, "You know, I wonder if I should've had an archaeologist here just in case we ran across something?" We were watching and we did everything right. Unknowing, we did everything right. And so I called over to Glen Canyon [National Recreation Area] because . . . The name just came to me, Ron Everhart. Ron Everhart, who had worked for me as an archaeologist at Gila Cliff Dwellings was working as the resource management specialist at Glen Canyon. So, I called over there and I asked him, I said, "Did I do right or wrong?" He says, "You did wrong." So [John O.] Lancaster was superintendent over there then, so he sent Ron over. And Ron did a kind of an after-the-fact thing, saying we were aware that we should watch for bones and ash pits and stuff like this, and none were found, and therefore everything was O.K. And that should be in the files somewhere, that letter. Don't you believe it! That was written after the fact.

LOWE: [laughter]

HERR: Yeah. Ron Everhart, he eventually became associate regional director. Oh boy! And what was the other one? It was something else to do with the shop down there. I think we had to dig into the hillside on the one side of the shop to do something, and then I had him come over. He'd gotten . . . kind of irritated.

LOWE: When you put the addition on maybe?

HERR: Maybe. It was when . . . no. I think, well, it might have been. I remember we had to kind of dig into the hillside to square things up. But anyway, he came after the fact on that too. And he was a little upset then. He said, "You should've had me over. I'd have been glad to come over, to get away from my work for a while." So I got into it a couple times on that. As far as I know, the only fire in the history of Pipe Spring National Monument, was while I was there. And it was started by one of our seasonal employees named Burton Rust, who disobeyed a direct order from Dale Scheier not to do any controlled burning, 'cause it was windy. And Burton, in his infinite wisdom, went ahead and did it anyway and started a brush fire, which burned a little bit of the fence line on the west side, then a fair amount of the brush outside and inside the park, a couple acres, I guess. And so, it has therefore been officially called the "Rust Fire," which he did not take kindly too.

LOWE: I'll bet.

HERR: He did not appreciate his name being put on that. And I don't know if they've had any fires there since, but that was the only one up to that time that we knew of. Just a little aside there. That's the kind of things you need, I guess. I don't know.

LOWE: Apparently it wasn't the only one in terms of resources. There was actually a fire to one of the maintenance buildings, years before.

HERR: Don't get me started on fires caused by, or to the resources.

LOWE: Oh, that's a different issue.

HERR: Well, I suppose you need that. I don't want to defame anybody. I don't know how careful you have to be on these reports, or administrative histories. But I do know that the roof was burned off of one of the outbuildings. O.K. you know about that.

LOWE: You want to tell me anyway?

HERR: Well apparently, Ray Geerdes liked to play with matches. I don't know what the deal was, but they said he'd walk around and he'd strike matches. It was a nervous habit or something he'd just have a book of matches. He'd strike them and toss them. I guess he did that on the bark roof one time and burned that west roof off. Isn't that funny? Talking about fires, yeah, I forgot about that one. You mentioned them, when you said something about there had been others, that reminded me of that.

LOWE: Well, it's got a few more minutes.

HERR: They moved the trailer in right after I got there. And then we did the landscaping, kind of on my own, I was the main pusher of that, because I don't think Doug was that interested in it. But, other than planting a lot of trees and irrigating them, I also wanted to do some landscaping. I guess I'm a frustrated landscape architect . . . I always wanted to be a landscape architect, never did anything about it. But I wanted the area around the trailer to be livable. And so we dug out a lot of the brush and planted evergreen bushes. [looking out at his back yard] Kind of carries over doesn't it? Plus the shade trees. And then I did the same thing in front of the house. There's kind of a loop at the end of the road there, and that was all just horrible-looking, dead sagebrush and just junk, you know. So I went in and ripped all that out, and built an island paradise out there. And I don't know what it looks like now, but, whether they've taken care of it or what. It did require a fair amount of care. But I did that on my own. And on my own time for the most part. And then when they moved the surplus housing in that they'd gotten from the Air Force base . . . I guess it was up in Wyoming. They moved that down and put it on the other side of Dewitz's house.

LOWE: Is that the modular?

HERR: Yeah, the modular home. Then we put the trees, the screening trees, ran them around that. And then we were going to start landscaping that some. And then I moved, and I don't know whatever happened after that. But that was some of the stuff I kind of did on, a lot on my own — to try to make the housing area a little more livable for people and stuff. I got a lot of criticism from people. Not officially or anything, but just, wondering why we'd spend the

money. 'Cause I used park money to buy the plants, there in the park. And spent a lot of money on that type of bark for the gardens at the housing areas, 'cause it was easily accessible at the Kaibab mill in Fredonia. Just take the pickup truck in and get a load. And that was all charged against the housing accounts, you know, to make the area livable. Now, other people would come in and disagree with that, and think it should all be natural and let it all go, so it all would, might go to waste. That's why I say, I don't know what it looks like now. But I've had that happen other places. My wife and I would put in a garden at our house and the next person would just let it go to weed. I mean it's just what people want to do. But that was something that was done while I was there. Zion came over one time and redid our road, oiled it and graveled it. So that was another thing they did for us. [Don] Demille, I can't remember which one now, there were a couple of them working down there at Zion. One that was the foreman for, or not the foreman but one of the sub-foreman for housing, would come over a couple times a year and go over our wiring and stuff. Zion would also help us with our safety inspections too, quite frequently. Their chief ranger would come over with the chief of maintenance and stuff and they'd go around with Doug and do that type of stuff. The visitor center was on tribal land, not park land. And they did, when I first got there it was still dirt, the parking lot. And that was paved a year or so after I got there. Then too our little road was always paved and it connected with that, over that bridge.

LOWE: Did you have any difficulties with the visitor center because it was being leased and on tribal land?

HERR: Yes, that was ongoing.

LOWE: What kinds of things?

HERR: Maintenance mainly. Now, the older guy that they had that would just do the cleaning, janitorial stuff, he was really never up to par, so it was always kind of an ongoing battle. The guy, his name that I told you that was an Anglo maintenance man for the tribe is Steve [Turner] . . . I can't remember his last name, it hasn't come to me yet. He was in my office, quite frequently about that. You know, things just not being kept clean and neat. For a long time the other side of the building, across the breezeway, was vacant. The first year or two I was

there, there was a concessioner in the larger part of that, the main part. He was a guy from Holbrook, Arizona, who ran a curio shop in Holbrook on Highway 66, Interstate 40, I think that is. And he would come up during the summer and put his stuff in there and then . . . he'd hire somebody to run it. And he did that just for one or two years while I was there. And then he left, the tribe kept raising his rent. He'd make some money. I mean God forbid that the man would make money! And the tribe found out about it and they wanted a piece of the cake. And they . . . just ate up all of . . . any profits he made. So he just said, "Nuts with it!" And so that was his little problem with the tribe. And so then that building sat empty for a couple years, I guess. And then the Zion Natural History Association started getting interested in it and dealing with them . One time the tribe ran a little restaurant that's on the one end, I think that was Gloria Bullets again. And she had Navajo tacos and kind of ethnic things in there, coffee and stuff. And the main problem that they had, was not only that there wasn't that much traffic, but that a good part of the traffic they had were tribal members, who would come and put things on tick. And she never got the tick back, so she never made any money on it. So that only lasted about a year or so. Seemed to me that the first year the Association had that open that Mary Dewitz ran something in there too. I'm not really positive on that. But it just seems like it was opening . . .

<end tape 2 side 1>

HERR: You try to remember back, and you think, "Geez, I'll never forget that. How could I ever forget that? I was there for so long, and all these people's names are engraved in my memory." And they're not. They're there somewhere, but the synapses just aren't connecting.

LOWE: It's just a misplaced file. You'll find it.

HERR: I still haven't thought of [McKay] Heaton's name up there. I can think of Leonard, and Pinky, his son, and Nora and Yvonne. But I can't think of the Heaton that my wife worked for.

LOWE: Oh, the judge.

HERR: The judge. Good grief! That's terrible, anyway . . .

LOWE: Well, we'll find it.

HERR: Yeah. It will be easy to find. O.K. That's kind of the main maintenance things I can think of. The water lines were always causing us problems. Sam Tom put a pick through a two-inch line behind the visitor center one day. Before we found the turn-off, it flooded the whole area. A rock got into the six-inch line up near the ditch, the Bernard ditch, one time. I went to work and there was water running down the ditch, and I thought, "Gee, it must have rained really heavy and I didn't notice it." It didn't seem wet. So, I got suspicious and I walked up, and inside the park, there was this water just geysering up out of the ground. That dumb pipe must have been ten feet underground at that point. But a rock in that sandy soil, there was one boulder sitting next to this pipe and eventually collapsed the pipe, plastic, you know, and it just eventually collapsed in and broke that six-inch main. That was a bad one. We had the water shut off about three days that time. Man, the tribe was about fit to be tied. 'Cause we had to shut it off at . . . No, now wait a minute . . . Was that the time? Here's the memory going again. There was a shut-off inside the park where we could shut off . . . Oh, I know what it was, the inside one shut off the visitor center, and of course the housing area, and it shut off the tribal headquarters. And did that affect Red Hills? I can't remember. But by the time we found out about that leak it had pretty near drained our water tank -- that half-million-gallon tank up on the hill there. There was another time it broke . . .

LOWE: That was a lot of water to lose.

HERR: There was another time that that dumb thing broke and I can't remember when it was now; because we had to shut off Red Hills and the campground. I think the line goes through the campground and then down to Red Hills, as I remember it.

LOWE: From the tank?

HERR: Yeah. Anyway, these problems would just occur and you know that was the nightmare that you'd think, "Oh, geez, if [the] line goes, all these people depending on that water." And

then they put in that other housing area, one end completely after we moved there. Red Hills was after we moved there. There was just a couple houses up there initially. And then that other one, the new village, or whatever they call it. It's just up past the basketball courts on the Kanab side, back in the trees. That was all new after we got there; that went in over a period of time. But the old village has been supplied off our line for years. That was kind of an ongoing problem area. The line broke below the pump house one time. There was a big drainage ditch behind the pump house. And the line broke where it goes down into the pump house, or down under that thing to go up the hill to the tank. Trying to remember all those crazy things. I used to . . . Somebody told me, I think it's since . . . yeah, that they went down there and the whole house disappeared into the ground.

LOWE: The whole pump house?

HERR: Yeah. Well, now, am I thinking of something else? It did seem like they said that the whole thing collapsed in on itself, got washed away. Anyway, the whole thing was precarious because it was sitting on sand, for Pete's sake. But that was always a worry because we had so many people depending on that water system. And of course, it being on tribal land and all that, they wanted certain rights and they were entitled to a certain number millions of gallons, and anything that we used over that. That was something that came up a lot while I was there, that for years, nobody had ever paid them [the tribe] for this amount we used over.

LOWE: Oh, really?

HERR: Yes. That caused a little flap when that came up. And they immediately wanted their money, which I don't blame them for. So we made restitution on, I don't know if we paid the back stuff, but we paid the . . . we certainly started paying from then on. We used a lot of water after we put those irrigation pipes in. 'Cause it was all metered. And of course, one of the reasons we had to do that, was tied to the fact that the springs were drying up. And I'm sure you've heard that story too, how they were down to just a trickle. Well, when I first went there, God, there was good flow out of every one of those springs. And so, we went to more and more pipes, we had to conserve water. The way to conserve water was to put it in the pipe. The best

pipe system is a pressurized pipe system rather than a gravity feed. So that's why we hooked into the water lines. And when we hooked into the water lines we started using a lot more water out of the tanks, the pump ran more. And we used a lot more water and we owed the tribe for that water. [laughter] My memory is not clear on that. We may not . . . they may not have exceeded the amount until we started irrigating that way. We might not have really owed them any back but we certainly paid, I know of several times while I was there. Paid them for the amount of water we used over. It wasn't a great amount, you know, I mean the money wasn't a great amount. Crazy things you think of sitting around and talking about it. Lot of stuff went on over ten years, I'll tell you. Did anybody ever mention to you that we boarded the North Rim horses for a couple years?

LOWE: No.

HERR: Darrell Cook was a ranger at Grand Canyon. Darrell Cook worked with me at Theodore Roosevelt National Park. And so he knew I was at Pipe Spring, and he knew we had a corral, and they needed a place to board a horse or two. So we made an arrangement and they brought their horse down. I think it was two of them the first year and we just put them in with Molly and Mick. I don't know if Molly was dead then, probably not, the first year. Anyway, we had the two horses and then we had the four. And they gave us a little bit of money for feed and veterinary stuff. The next year, the second year, and I think that might have been the last one, I can't remember, their horse had gotten into barbed wire up at Grand Canyon, really cut himself up bad. And they didn't really know if they could save him but they said, "Could we put him down there? You have a vet there in Kanab." And see if they can salvage this horse. And that was Blazer, was the name of the horse. And, Blazer didn't make it. He seemed to be doing all right and everything, and then one day Doug went out there and here was Blazer laying next to the hay, four feet up in the air. You know the picture. So Blazer didn't make it.

LOWE: Literally, four feet in the air?

HERR: [laughter] No, he was just laying there. All right, well, I guess Molly wasn't around, so there was three horses. Molly had died, we went out one morning and there was Molly laying

there, two-thousand-pound horse laying there. So what do you do? You don't have a tractor or anything. What do you do to move this horse? Well, the tribe brought a tractor down and proceeded to get it stuck out in the pasture, because the water used to overflow from the pond and just run down through the pasture. And they got it buried up to the axles. I can't remember if that was the motor grader or just the tractor. I don't remember if Zion ended up bringing up their big front-end loader or whatever. Anyway, they drug Molly out of the park. Historic area, we can't dig a hole in the historic area. So the tribe said, "Oh yeah, just take her out there." And I said, "Well, you know, the winds are predominant from the southwest and we'll get that stink. So, can we bury her?" [And the tribe said,] "Oh yeah. No problem. Just dig a hole." So they just went outside the monument and then dug a hole and pushed her in. And then later, when the ground got dried a little bit they got their tractor out of the ground. But anyway, that was kind of humorous. Well that's what happened to Blazer. Blazer went out in the same area. But did we catch flack over that. Judas A. Priest! You wouldn't believe the government bureaucracy over that stupid horse dying.

LOWE: Because you dug a hole?

HERR: They wanted us to sell Molly to the glue factory, literally.

LOWE: Where is the nearest glue factory?

HERR: The nearest glue factory is in Las Vegas. Now, can you imagine? Nobody, nobody, no matter how much you paid them, is going to drive all the way from Las Vegas one hundred and eighty-five miles to Pipe Spring, to pick up one dead horse carcass to haul her all the way back to Las Vegas! It was stupid. But this, I don't know if this was actually a letter, a memo, or what, or over the phone but this conversation actually occurred. That is the honest to God truth. They wondered why we didn't get salvage on that horse. It was government property after all, you know. And of course, being a lost property we had to do all the property forms and go through all those hoops and stuff. Harold Danz made sure that we did everything proper. But, I don't know what they did with Blazer because we told Grand Canyon, "Hey, it's your horse. You take care of it." [laughter] So they did. I'm sure they did the right thing. But anyway, we

took care of Molly. On some of the interpretive stuff, I made a few notes. This is just gonna be kind of random, and I don't know exactly when this happened, but it did occur. I tried putting colored carp back into the ponds. So I went down to St. George, and there's a large pet store down there that specializes in fish. And they had a huge collection of carp. And I bought a lot of carp and brought back colored ones, like big gold fish and put them in there. It wasn't too successful a program. I don't know why, I guess because they were more visible than the brown ones, and ducks would eat them or something. When I left there was still a couple in there.

LOWE: There still are.

HERR: Are there? O.K. good, I'm glad to hear that. Something succeeded. But the smaller ones absolutely failed. I mean because the ducks would eat those. Geez, it was terrible! It was mayhem! They loved it, "Oh, look at the protein." And, so anyway, that was something that was done. And I think that was mainly done after the ponds were drained and grouted, because we lost a lot of the fish that we had. You could scoop up the big ones and throw them over on the other side. They did one side at a time. And they put a new bottom in the thing and grouted 'cause they were leaking like sieves.

LOWE: Yeah, always have.

HERR: Yeah, and probably still are. But anyway, that kind of inspired the fish thing.

LOWE: How often did you clean them, the ponds?

HERR: I think it was only done that one time. I was always on the lookout for ducks and geese. And surprisingly enough, we always had people who were willing to donate. We went as far afield as St. George, and all the way up to those towns north of Kanab, or north of the junction there, what was that? I can't think of them.

LOWE: Now it's my turn, I know where you are talking about . . .

HERR: Glendale and what is the other one? Anyway they were both communes. We went up there to get some one time. And I remember the people that had to do it would always come back and they'd just be madder than heck. Because they'd have the truck, they had sideboards on the truck, a roof on it and the doors on the back. And I remember one time they stopped out in the front. I don't know why they stopped in front, but they opened the doors . . .

LOWE: In front of the visitor center? [laughter]

HERR: Yes. And this huge number of geese and ducks, and right up through the breezeway and down the path, it was a sight to behold! Herding these animals out there to the pond. Of course, when they got to the pond, they knew where they were home, so they never left. I can remember that. That was really funny. I can't remember the exact reason why they did that, instead of going around behind our houses, but anyway, they did. But, yeah, we got ducks and geese from all over the place, Kanab, and everywhere. And at times we'd have way too many. Because people would say. "Hey, we got thirty-five, forty ducks and we want to get rid of them." So you'd have to take them all. And so I got complaints, from the staff mostly, because they were always having to hose off the walks because of the goose piles all over the place. But that was probably one of my more notorious things, was keeping the supply of ducks and the geese. And the chicken pen, when we got there, I guess we had a few chickens. I remember they ran wild because I remember Adeline would always have the girls go out and collect the eggs, and they'd use the eggs in making the cookies. But it was really a ramshackle thing, so we redid the chicken coop and put a yard around it with a fence and stuff.

LOWE: Did you have problems with wildlife?

HERR: Yeah, there was something got in there a few times and you'd find all these headless chicken bodies laying around. And we figured it was . . . raccoons or something was getting in there. We tried to keep them out, but you know. And we still let them run wild. But then that became kind of a bone of contention because it took time to herd the chickens back into the pen. One other thing, everything was labor intensive. Because we tried to do it the old way, as much as possible. Using some modern things, like bags of feed to feed the chickens and the ducks.

Then of course, oh here's, Keith Hepworth was big John's, (I still haven't thought of John's last name [Cram]) father-in-law, and Keith Hepworth used to come and do wagon wheel shrinking — shrinking the wheels onto the rims, demonstrations. Keith was getting quite old. John had picked up the blacksmithing trade from Keith. And so John took it over and ran it every year after that. And occasionally, well, maybe once a year, he would shrink on a wagon wheel. He'd find an old one somebody had and he'd put a new wheel on it for them. And Keith was really good on doing the woodwork part of it, spokes. But John was the iron monger. Boy, I mean, that guy, he could really turn out some interesting stuff. He'd make Mormon hobbles and things like that during the summer. And again, the Zion Natural History Association would buy his coke (fuel) and any supplies that he needed, which were fairly minimal really. And he was usually a V.I.P. [Volunteers In the Parks] I guess. He worked as a V.I.P., because he didn't come out everyday. And even when he was teaching at Fredonia High School, he would come out sometimes on the weekends in the spring or the fall, when the visitation was up a little better. Jeff Frank, who was there after Nora and before Marlene, didn't help our relationships with the Indian tribe by some of the things that he did. I can't remember the exact reasons. Apparently, there was a puppy, more of a half-grown dog, that would come down with the school kids. And when the school kids caught the bus right out in front of the visitor center (probably still do). And this dog, of course, would come with them. Well, when the kids were gone then the dog would go out in the park and he'd chase the ducks and geese and actually killed a couple of ducks. So we had it in for this dog. This wasn't the policeman's dog, this was a different dog.

LOWE: O.K. this is another dog.

HERR: Yeah, this is another dog. And you'll know why in a minute. 'Cause I told Jeff, I says, you know, "When you get a chance, get that dog!" So Jeff, being very diligent, and so on, he did. The only trouble was, he did it when the kids were all out there. The dog wandered into the park and was down in that ditch and Jeff thought well, you know, "They can't see me." So he plugged the dog, he had a perfect opportunity and he shot the dog. And of course the dog went "AAGGHH" and died. And of course, the kids knew what had happened, you know. Oh man! So, I think it was Danny Bulletts, he came down. Oh geez, they had a big deal over it. And the tribe pressed charges against him. And Jeff had to go plead his case before the judge. And I was

really upset about this case. It caused me a lot of problems, and so I didn't make any friends with Jeff. He says, well, "You got to come up and tell the judge." And I says, well, "I don't know." I says, "That was not your instructions." And I says, "Common sense, I mean just every day common sense, would dictate that you wouldn't do something like that," you know. So I never did. And I don't think he ever forgave me for that because he's been pestering me ever since. He finally gave up a couple years ago, pestering me.

LOWE: Now, was he seasonal or was he a regular employee?

HERR: No, he was full time. He was full time. He had just returned from the Peace Corps in Africa and was looking for a job in the park service. And he is a very different type of a person. The grass was always greener on the other side. No matter what job he had, the other guy's job is always more interesting. And he came there and oh boy, "I just want in the park service. I'll do anything to be in the park service," blah, blah, blah, you know. And so he was our kind of administrative clerk, visitor center operator whatever, sometime-interpreter at the fort. And he got dissatisfied with that and he wanted to be a full-time interpreter at the fort. And then he wanted to be law enforcement. And then he wanted to do maintenance. And finally, I don't even remember if it was the dog incident that was kind of the straw that broke the camel's back or what, but anyway, he ended up over at Zion. Thank God for Harry. Harry Grafe took Jeff off my hands, and put him down at Zion where they could keep a real close watch on him. And I guess he drove them nuts. He did all kinds of interesting things. Like he went to that Italian restaurant in Springdale, and visitors saw him in his uniform and came over and asked him a question. And he said, well, "I'm not gonna tell you because I'm on my lunch, by God!" and you know, "I'm not gonna miss . . ." Well anyway, the visitor went directly to the visitor center and sought out the superintendent of the park and made an official complaint about it. So Jeff was on the carpet about that. It was just one incident after another, after another. Well, eventually he left the park service. Then he went to work for Border, not Border Patrol, INS [Immigration and Naturalization Service], I think it is that checks you at the airport, when you come in? So that's the last I heard. He was gone to the airport in Los Angeles, doing that. Catching the drug runners and stuff. When I say he kept pestering me was, he kept calling me at Golden Spike and wanted me to get him a job. He wanted to get back in the park service. Well, of course, you

know how much I wanted to get involved with that! And I knew, he kept saying he was going to come by and visit me, and I just dreaded the thought. He never did, and I think he finally gave up. We've gone our separate ways. But boy, there was a character, man I'll tell you. Danny Bulletts knew that Jeff was growing pot in the park.

LOWE: Where?

HERR: [laughter] Well, that's what I asked Danny. But the word kind of got out, and we'd get these complaints. And I'm sure what the story was, is that Danny would catch some of the kids smoking pot.

LOWE: Sure, and then say, "Where did you get it?"

HERR: . . . and, "Where did you get it? We got it down at Pipe Spring." I mean obviously, "It's those white men and their park down there." Well, Danny would come down and we'd go out and have an inspection and we'd look around. I'd say, "Danny, now I've never smoked pot or anything but I've seen it. And I know that if pot was growing in this park it would stand out like a sore thumb. 'Cause it would be the only *green* thing growing here." And we'd go up on the trail and I'd say, "Do you see anything green there, other than a juniper tree?" (Which is obviously a tree.) I said, "There is nothing growing here. You have to irrigate it anyway, you have to attend it, give it some water." So he'd be satisfied, and he did that at least three or four times. But I know for a fact that Jeff did do a few roaches over in that trailer, because you could smell it. And so we finally got him on that, you know, he can't do that. We can't allow that and if you do it, and I gave him a verbal warning. I don't think I put it in writing, but I know I gave him at least a verbal official warning that if it didn't stop he was out. Told him, you know, what he did on his own time was fine, and as long as he wasn't growing it in the park or out on the Arizona Strip, that could embarrass us, that we didn't want the place smelling too much of hemp. What a character! Mel Heaton, like I told you, you couldn't say anything against Mel, because then you had Nora on your case. He went into business. I don't remember the exact year, but he started that Honeymoon Trail wagon rides. And they would take those through the park. They would start up at the campground, assemble their wagons and stuff and then they would come

down the road, come in that north entrance of the park, then go down across in front of the ponds, then out the west side. And that was it. It was a quick pass through the park. It didn't hurt the park any. It kind of stirred up a few of the weeds and made some tracks for a little while, you know. And so Zion raised, you know, some of the archaeologist types, I think, kind of raised a question about that. I said, well, "It's a historic use. You know the pioneers had wagons and stuff." But, I think it pretty much kind of stopped by the time I left. He wasn't too successful with that and I don't know what he's doing now. But that was kind of an interesting thing. The [Johnsons], Owen and Adeline, were heavily involved in that, helping him out. They'd go as cooks and wranglers and stuff. I told you about the SCA program, which we were still using at the time I left. I don't know if it's still going or not. It's a good source of help. But anyway, we used that and we put them in the trailer. They'd stay there. JTPA and the YAC kids from town, they worked mostly in the gardens and did that type of stuff. On the houses, the residential area, we had new roofs put on the houses. When they did a major reroofing project at Zion, the same contractor, they had him come up and do that. And at that time we removed all the television antennas and stuff, off of the house roofs to preserve them and put that central system in. I guess they probably still have that.

LOWE: It's still there.

HERR: What had been proposed was a satellite dish. And Harry wouldn't have anything to do with that because he thought it would show up. So I built my observatory where the satellite dish was supposed to go and then I says, "You know, visitors can't see that." 'Cause we had bushes in the way and everything. But by then we had the tower up, so it didn't make any difference. And new heaters in the houses. And I guess when I left they completely gutted my house and really redid it, all new kitchen cabinets which it really needed. We'd been in there ten years and it had been painted the people before us. Fred Banks and his wife had lived in there for a short while before they moved into town. And that surplus housing was added on. I don't know if they ever did . . . There was a time they talked about putting a seasonal apartment down between, down near the shops? [Lowe shakes her head negatively] O.K. it never happened, O.K. Now, did you know that Pipe Spring National Monument was filmed several times in *Death Valley Days* television program with Ronald Reagan as narrator? Course that not only dates Ronald Reagan

and the park, but television. But there were two or three *Death Valley Days* that were filmed at Pipe Spring. A music video, one of the earliest ones, was done there. What was it called? "The Highwayman" or something like that? It was where he sang about being the highwayman and then he was out in space, and you know, did all kinds of things. That was filmed there. The hanging sequence, where he was hung, was done in the courtyard. I have some pictures of that. Channel 10 from Phoenix one time came up and did a news broadcast, a live news broadcast from the courtyard. Live television. They had their satellite truck out there and everything, which got stuck and we had to dig them out. And they give us a hundred dollars for our interpretive program for that.

LOWE: Stuck just in sand?

HERR: Yeah, they got bogged down in sand. And Channel 4, I believe it was, from Phoenix, came up and did a series they had on, called *Arizona Highways*, a take-off on the magazine. And they go on these highways and byways around Arizona and they ended up there. That wasn't live, that was taped and shown down there. And a friend of mine, supposedly, got a copy of it for me but I never got it. But it was aired. He saw it. Then Channel 5 from Salt Lake City came down and did quite a long story on the park, which I have a copy of. And, you know, a couple of other times the T.V.s were in. But there was a lot of interest on Pipe Spring because of its tie to the Mormon church. And there was the first telegraph station in Arizona and it was a direct tie to Salt Lake City. Stewart Udall's grandmother was the first telegrapher. So there's all kinds of interesting ties . . .

<end tape 2, side 2>

HERR: I was working with disadvantaged people and was at Pipe Spring. Shoot, I can't think of the gal's name. She worked for us and then she went on to work at Bent's Old Fort for a while, Oriental gal. She was referred to us by region, it seems like. Some kind of a program that they had where you could hire extra people. They would give you money if you hired handicapped people. Anyway, she came and worked for a while in our museum collection and so on. And did a little bit of work on the visitor center desk. It was quite difficult for her

because she was stone deaf. I mean, she just, no way . . . but she could read lips fine. Well, then they called from Zion and asked if we would like to get involved in the Utah Transitions Program out of St. George, and I said "yes."

LOWE: What were you transitioning?

HERR: Well, it was transitioning handicapped people into the mainstream, so to speak. That's how we got Marlene [Frederick]. Marlene came to us and she's officially deaf but not stone deaf. Yeah, she's seventy-three percent deaf or something like that. And so I worked with Marlene quite a bit, getting high-volume telephones and they didn't have the TDD system then. A high-volume telephone, we installed strobe lights in all the rooms of the building, so if the phone rang the red light would go off. And then there was another, it had a yellow light, maybe I got that reversed, but it has another light for if the front door opened and closed. That seemed to work pretty well. And so the park and myself got the Southwest Utah Transition Award plaque one year, for helping the handicapped and stuff. I got that in the front room there if you want to see it. Marlene followed me up here.

LOWE: To Golden Spike?

HERR: Yes. A couple years after I moved up here our administrative assistant moved to El Morro [National Monument] in New Mexico, and I guess she's still down there. But anyway, I saw an opportunity to have an upward mobility program. I worked with region and they said under the upward mobility program you could hire a person at a grade lower than you'd normally have a position at, and they could work right up. So, we brought Marlene in on that and she worked for me at Golden Spike until last year. And now she's in Florida doing something. When I was at Pipe Spring we also had a kid from the high school that worked for us that had one arm.

LOWE: What did he do?

HERR: Lost it in an accident I think, he had part of his arm.

LOWE: I actually meant the work.

HERR: Oh, he worked in the garden. He did anything that a person with two hands could do. Including being an all-star on the basketball team at the high school.

LOWE: My goodness!

HERR: Yeah, what a kid! He didn't let his handicap get in his way, I'll tell you. But anyway he worked there. And like I say, we had members of the tribe working there. I was really heavy into working in minority groups and things. And, I guess that's what eventually lead me to get the Regional Director's Equal Opportunity Award a couple years ago. That's about it. That's all the notes that I had. I went through all my pictures last night and I never did find a picture of myself. There was a picture of Jan and I at Pipe Spring sitting on one of the wagons. I've always have figured that the spouse is a major player at whatever park you're at, or whatever your position is, or whatever, you know. And so I don't know if that's something that you could use, or . . .

LOWE: I'd be glad to use that.

HERR: I'm not in uniform or anything. We were just on an old wagon. Pipe Spring was the, what do they call it, the Imperial tree or the Tree of Heaven? That's kind of a weed tree that grows there. That one right there. That's what that is. It hasn't leafed out yet. But they are all over Pipe Spring.

LOWE: Well, we have covered my questions, so . . .

HERR: Oh, O.K. There's some pictures there that you might be interested in seeing, but I'm sure they have the same thing down there [at the park]. The ducks and the geese and the, I couldn't find the black and white ones. There was a series of black and white pictures of . . . . that was something that they used to do. They would pluck the geese for the down And if you've never seen them do that, it was riot, it was an absolute riot! I think Dale took the pictures. But

it was Fred Banks and Adeline and I think there was a couple of young ladies, that they had the geese in a kind of a pen off to the side of the corral. And they were plucking them and it looked like it was snowing. There was down in the air; it was everywhere. Just this down everywhere and these geese are running around there. It's all in these black and white pictures that they took. It's just funnier than heck, but I couldn't find them. I had an album of all my actual in-park type experiences and I found part of it last night. I must have split it up for some reason, but I couldn't find the geese pictures. But I'm sure most of the pictures I got up there in our family album, they have the same thing there at the park if you need any pictures. But I, that was the only picture I found of myself, if you are interested in that you can have it. Do whatever you want with it.

LOWE: Well, let's stop for now.

<end tape 3, side 1>
<end of interview>

The transcript of Robert Heyder's interview will be released after his death. Tapes of that interview have been returned to Mr. Heyder; they are not available for public use.

Oral History Collection
Pipe Spring National Monument
Moccasin, Arizona

Person Interviewed: Adeline S. Johnson
Interviewer: Mary Jane Lowe
Location of Interview: Pipe Spring National Monument
Date of Interview: April 26, 1996

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Intermountain Field Area
Colorado Plateau System Support Office
Stewardship and Partnership Team

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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IN REPLY REFER TO:

I, **Adeline Johnson** do hereby give and grant to the United States of America all literary and property rights, title and interest which I may posses to the tape recording(s) and transcript(s) of the interview conducted at **Pipe Spring National Monument** on the date of **Friday 26 April 1996** for the oral history project of the Intermountain Field Area, Colorado Plateau System Support Office, National Park Service which gift I will never revoke or recall.

Adeline S. Johnson — 26 April 96
Narrator's Signature — Date

HC 65 Box 77, Fredonia, AZ 86022 — Telephone number
Narrator's Address

M. E. Jones — 26 Apr. 96
Interviewer's Signature
Date

P.O. Box 2753, Evergreen, CO 80437 — (303)674-0243
Interviewer's Address — Telephone number

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Adeline S. Johnson was born on April 22, 1922 to Winnie Riggs and John Edwin Swapp in Kanab, Utah. Her father was a rancher and active in local politics, serving as sheriff of Kane County, Utah. One of four children, Johnson attended public school in Kanab. In 1940 she married Owen Johnson. Together they raised six children. In addition to working at home, Johnson managed a grocery store and a post office for several years. In 1971 she began working for the monument in their living history program. She worked part time at the monument over the next fourteen years. Owen Johnson died November 2, 1992. Adeline Johnson continues to live in Moccasin, Arizona.

ABSTRACT OF INTERVIEW

Johnson speaks of her work at Pipe Spring National Monument as one of its best-known interpreters. She describes her active role in the living history program and her supervision of young women employed at the fort to help make quilts, rag rugs, cheese, butter, and cookies. (Some of the young women worked under special government programs; some were handicapped, others were Indian.) Johnson describes relations between her family, as well as other local people and Mormons, and the Kaibab-Paiute. She also recalls the changes in park administration and how different park managers impacted Pipe Spring's interpretive programs as well as its relations with the Kaibab-Paiute.

Adeline Johnson

LOWE: [Today is] Friday April 26, 1996. My name is Mary Jane Lowe. I am a historian subcontracted through Historical Research Associates, Inc. to conduct a series of oral history interviews for the National Park Service concerning Pipe Spring National Monument. Today I will be interviewing Adeline Johnson. We are using space here at the monument.

LOWE: I wanted to start today by asking the first memory you have of the Monument. I know that could go back a ways.

JOHNSON: Yes, it goes back about 56 years. I married and moved to Moccasin and this is really within the year before I was married, the first time I had lived in Pipe Springs. It was very different then than it is today.

LOWE: What was it like?

JOHNSON: Leonard Heaton was living here and taking care of it. There was no furnishings in it to speak of, just a few things, but it was not really fixed up to look attractive or like it would have been at the time people were living here. And you just went through it on your own and looked.

LOWE: So, Mr. Heaton didn't even take you through or did he answer questions?

JOHNSON: He would answer questions I guess if we would have asked but we just went through. There was an old CCC building here on the park at the time and we came out here roller skating.

LOWE: Really?

JOHNSON: In that building and it's been torn down.

LOWE: I hadn't heard that. They offered roller skating in the CCC building. Well . . . so then you moved here?

JOHNSON: I moved up in Moccasin, yes. I had lived there for thirty years. One day Bernard Tracy came up and he said, "Adeline, I cannot find any good help. Would you please come help me out for a week or two while I find help?" He said, "I've advertised, but you can't believe the people that have come to apply. Some of them come with their hair in rollers and some come with dirty clothes on." He said, "I just wasn't impressed." I said, "Well, I'll ask my husband if it's OK." And he said, "Sure, go help him out." I came down and helped him out a couple weeks and stayed for about thirteen . . .

LOWE: I was going to say, years.

JOHNSON: Yes, thirteen or fourteen years.

LOWE: Now, when was that?

JOHNSON: '71, 1971.

LOWE: What did you start doing? What was the first thing?

JOHNSON: The first thing I started doing was taking the people on the tours up there. We just had a little pamphlet that we studied. I've always been a history nut, I love history and I have read all of the history of Southern Utah and this area. It just fascinated me. So I knew a lot of stories about the area that pertained to the people but maybe didn't go with all the development of Pipe Springs but . . . Then I would keep the place cleaned up and that was what I first started out doing.

LOWE: But by then, the monument looked fairly different didn't it?

JOHNSON: Well, it looked a little different. They didn't have covers on the beds. They didn't have cushions on the chairs. And one day, Dale Scheier came up and he said "Adeline, why don't you make this look like you think it would have looked in 1871, when the people were living here?" And I said "Well Dale, I know from pioneer ancestors that they would have had covers

on the beds, on their chairs and curtains at the windows. I don't care if they lived in a log cabin . . . This is something they took pride in and making it look homey and comfortable." So we made quilts, (this is how we got started making quilts) to put on the beds with covers; I made chair cushions for the chairs.

LOWE: Now, who did you enlist for help?

JOHNSON: About this time there was a program came out it was called JTPA [Job Training Partnership Act]. It was called something else before that. But anyway, it was girls and young boys, high school age, that came from either abused homes or culturally inadequate or financially inadequate [homes] and they were giving the boys and girls jobs and the federal government would pay, I think, most of the wage. It didn't come out of the park service budget.

LOWE: It was a separate . . .

JOHNSON: And these girls started coming here and I found they did have problems, that's why they were on the program. I soon learned how to help them deal with their problems. I let them know they were appreciated and somebody cared about them, which they had probably never experienced before. They would do anything you'd ask them to do. They learned to quilt [and] they learned to piece [quilts]. This quilt I showed you that was the best of fair . . . [Mrs. Johnson had a photograph of the quilt mentioned.]

LOWE: The star, yes.

JOHNSON: . . . was quilted, was pieced by one of these girls. She was fantastic.

LOWE: Just beautiful!

JOHNSON: Just had the talent that was unbelievable. But she didn't have any self-confidence. And they all had their certain things they could do. Got started crocheting rugs. Now my mother had done this, we have an old ranch house (I still have it). I just started crocheting rugs.

LOWE: And are those rugs also in the monument?

JOHNSON: Some of them are, some of them are worn out. We also had the old loom that was the loom that was brought from a cotton factory down in Washington [Utah] (when they had the cotton factory in Washington) and we used a lot of their rags to make rugs. We wove rugs and put them on the floors like they would have had at that time, same type of rugs that they would have had at that time. And fixed it up, made homemade curtains to put at the windows. We told people that they were not original but they were of the type they would have used at that time.

LOWE: Did the young people then also do interpretation?

JOHNSON: Yes, they did. They would have to take someone else for a while, one or two tours a day. They started making cookies and serving them to the visitors. And this really did win a lot of visitors. They would hear about the cookies and come in and smell them . . . we would make honey molasses cookies like the type of cookie they would have made 100 years ago. Sometimes we'd bake a little bread and put it out and let them see it. And they would do this a lot. Bernard was able to get a stove from Denver (I don't know, it seemed to me like from . . . what I remember, it would have been a long time ago, that they said they had taken some property, acquired some property for the fort that had this old stove in it). And they brought it here for us to use down in the basement. So we fixed up the basement as a kitchen.

LOWE: Now, which room?

JOHNSON: The one downstairs in the lower part where the water comes in. Now at that period of time the hired man and his family lived in that room.

LOWE: Oh, they did?

JOHNSON: They lived there and the caretaker lived in the other side.

LOWE: Oh, you mean historically, the hired man.

JOHNSON: Yes, historically. But, they would make cookies every day and serve to the visitors and it was very popular and they were really good. They would dress as pioneers, and run around bare-footed and they acted just like a bunch of little kids would have at that period of time. But it was really appreciated by the visitors. They loved it.

LOWE: It sounds like it. Did you get to choose the students or did you just see who came and how they worked out?

JOHNSON: We didn't have a chance to choose. I think they were chosen by the school, the ones that needed the extra work.

LOWE: Did you have them memorize scripts for the interpretation or guiding?

JOHNSON: I didn't have them memorize it but I had them read it over a lot so they would know . . . And also, they were told that if they couldn't answer a question to come and ask someone else that would help them, that that was perfectly all right for them to come and ask someone else for help if they needed it. Some of them were very good.

LOWE: Were they?

JOHNSON: Some of them needed a little more help than others. I felt that it was a very good program both for the park and for the young people. That is just my opinion.

LOWE: Besides tours of the fort and the baking, what kinds of programs did you have? Did you do other demonstrations?

JOHNSON: Yes, we demonstrated making quilts and we also started making cheese, because actually this is what it was used for . . . as a dairy farm. And we would demonstrate how we made the cheese. We wouldn't let people eat it. We showed them how it was made.

LOWE: Why?

JOHNSON: Well, because we didn't meet the health standards in milk products. But we did show how the cheese would have been made at that time. Let's see, what other demonstrations did we have? The crocheting of course, there would be someone sitting and crocheting and piecing the quilt on the old treadle sewing machine, and quilting them. We'd would put them on right up at the fort and quilt them there.

LOWE: Where would you set up a frame?

JOHNSON: In the big room.

LOWE: I was trying to think which room was big enough to put a frame in but, OK.

JOHNSON: Upstairs on the far side.

LOWE: Was that always one open room? Apparently, at one time, it was divided into two.

JOHNSON: By the time I started working down here, by the time I knew anything about the fort, it had been taken out and was just one big room.

LOWE: O.K. Were you also involved on the days that they did the branding demonstrations?

JOHNSON: Only to the extent that we would take people through the fort. That would draw a lot of visitors and it was quite controversial. My husband, they got him to bring cattle in to brand at the demonstration. Some thought it was cruel and inhumane to brand the calves and some loved it. They would come every year and watch.

LOWE: That apparently was part of why it stopped?

JOHNSON: It may have been, it may have been. Other than that my husband was no longer able to do it. I have no husband anymore, so . . . [Mr. Johnson died in 1992.]

LOWE: And it was mostly the area ranchers?

JOHNSON: Yes, yes.

LOWE: Did you have any kind of outreach efforts to the schools? I mean did you take anything on the road?

JOHNSON: No, we didn't. We did put out some brochures in the cafes and in the service stations, for the very reason that people told us they had asked where Pipe Springs was and no one knew. So then we decided it was time they knew. So brochures were taken to the bureau of information in Kanab, to the cafes and service stations. And the people that worked there, we asked the owners, managers to inform them of all the historic places in the area.

LOWE: How did the interpreted stories about Pipe Spring change over the years, while you were here?

JOHNSON: Well, I don't know if it changed too much while I was here except we added a little more to it. For the bicentennial year, the park [service] asked each one of the superintendents to do something that was pertinent to their area. And our superintendent [Bernard Tracy] decided that he would see if he could make butter and cheese and take it to St. George by team and wagon. Now that would have been in '76, as they did a hundred years before. And, he asked my husband if he'd be a wagonmaster and do this, see about doing this. So in '75 as a trial, we did make some butter and cheese, and we took two wagons, and we took it to St. George by team and wagon and it created so much publicity in the area . . . It almost doubled the visitation that would come here, to get people interested. It really developed an interest. In '76 we took, I believe we took five wagons, four or five wagons, and twenty people. There was some came from Denver.

LOWE: How long does it take to get there?

JOHNSON: It takes four days. And then we'd haul them back in a truck. [laughter]

LOWE: I see.

JOHNSON: But even the temple people down there played along with us and they came out and accepted the goods for the temple and all the photographers and all the newspapers was there. I have, oh, I have tons of publicity that went on while I was here. But my son-in-law is writing my husband's history and he's got it all up to Orem. There was lots of publicity came out in national magazines and books and things, and this was good advertisement for Pipe Springs. *Trails West* has a nice article about Pipe Springs, it was published as a hard-bound book. *Our American Heritage, Remembering our American Past* is . . . it has some nice articles in about Pipe Springs. And the local newspapers, *Arizona Highways* (it has several large books), *Arizona Republic* had articles. The Salt Lake and [other] Utah papers had lots of articles. And this was just publicity and it mostly did change the numbers of the visitors. But you asked about the interpretations. After we had done this, we stressed it a bit more and told them about this little trip that we'd taken, what it was like, and how we tried to do it like they would have done it a hundred years ago. It gave us a feeling of what these people went through.

LOWE: Since the monument falls under Zion [National Park] for administrative purposes, did Zion have a lot of input in what the interpretive story was?

JOHNSON: Not to my knowledge. If they did it would have been through the superintendent. So I wouldn't have known what influence they were having.

LOWE: What was your relationship with the superintendents at Pipe Spring? You mentioned Bernard Tracy.

JOHNSON: He was a great superintendent. I worked here under three or four different superintendents but none could compare to Bernard. His interest in the park, his interest in the people that worked for him, he was just so genuine, so genuine. If I was up to the fort alone and someone came up there, some grungy looking fellow came up there, he'd just kind of mosey up to see if the fort was running. He never said a word, you know, but he always showed up. And so that was just . . . little things like that, that was really special. He really had an interest in the

people that worked for him, concerned about everything, that everything was OK. And he was so good to the young kids. Sad, because he never had any children of his own.

LOWE: The new visitor center then came in not long after you, a couple of years after you started working. How did that change the way the park worked?

JOHNSON: Well, I think maybe it added a little more class to the park. They just had a little trailer over here where people would come by and I think it caused more publicity and drew it to their attention. People would see it and stop by. I think it added some class to the park.

LOWE: What were relations like between the area residents and the park as well as the tribe? I mean since the visitor center is actually on the reservation . . .

JOHNSON: Bernard had a very good relationship with the Indians. And I have a very good relationship with the Indians. I raised one of the Indian girls. She lived with me for five years and went to school. She's the age of one of my daughters and her mother had died. Her parents were alcoholic and they'd send them to Flagstaff to dry out. They needed a place for her to live and I just took her in and she lived with me until she graduated from high school. I have an adopted Hopi daughter. I raised a Navajo boy for five years. And when my husband died, every Indian down here at the village came to my home. They brought a little envelope with a few dollars in it. They brought flowers. Every one was to the funeral. And I do have a very good relationship with the Indians. Now, everyone don't. But it isn't all together the white people's fault. Now, I know Bernard fired some of the Indian kids, and I know that one of them is now the tribal chairman and I don't think she's ever forgotten . . . But he fired them because they would come to work when they felt like it. But that's typical here. Mainly the Indian kids worked for us. They worked hard when I was here. I got along just fine with them. Because [they'd say] "I don't know why I'm working every day because we only make forty dollars more then we do on welfare. Why should I spend all my time here working?" And this is their philosophy. I don't know that it's altogether their fault, we've made them that way because we have made parasites out of them.

LOWE: You mentioned the quilts and the rugs that you made. What did you do with them?

JOHNSON: They were sold all over the world.

LOWE: Were they?

JOHNSON: They were.

LOWE: So how did that happen?

JOHNSON: Well, we made them to demonstrate [pioneer crafts and] we'd hang them down at the visitor center and people would come in and buy them, exorbitant prices. I guess the money went to the park service. It probably went to the ZNH [Zion Natural History Association]. We then started getting money for fabric. I furnished all the fabric for a while. When we first started, I'd just bring what I had down for rugs and everything else, just to have something to keep the kids busy. When you've got that many kids you've got to keep them busy or you're gonna have trouble. So, I would bring things down and if I didn't think their work was good enough, many times I took it out at night and done it over again, but never told them about it.

LOWE: But at least later you covered your materials?

JOHNSON: Yes, and it became a lot bigger deal after that. But I know people from overseas bought them and they shipped them all over the country. Some of them sold for gosh, a thousand dollars. Bernard said it was a very good project. People came just to see the quilts.

LOWE: Well, the photographs [of the quilts] you've shown me are gorgeous, so I certainly would understand that.

JOHNSON: Well, it was good training for these children. It's really good training for these children. Really the discipline was good for the children, to have to do something. I had one little girl that was mentally handicapped and there wasn't anything . . . she couldn't do

everything. She was a beautiful embroiderer, just beautiful. But she would just be satisfied to just sit and do that all day. Now, I would take her through with me on tour sometimes and let her tell a few things. I'd tell her which rooms she could tell and then tell her what she could do and she would do it. But I would send her out to gather the eggs or to wash the banisters (we sure had clean banisters when she worked) because she needed to do something active. So I'd send her to cleaning the banisters, gather the eggs or do something she could do, just where she wouldn't sit all day. So when she first came she would say, "I don't want to," and I says, "It doesn't matter, does it, whether we want to or not? If we get paid for working we have to work." So she got to where she never said it to me anymore. She was off three weeks once. She came back and she'd started in over again. I had to start in all over again . . . I got along fine with her.

LOWE: Who were your most common visitors? Were they local?

JOHNSON: No, I don't think so. We did have a lot of visitors from the St. George area, and from Southern Utah area. We got visitors from all over. We've had people come here and many, many times say, "We've visited every park in the United States and this is the most interesting place we have visited." And I know it was the activity. They loved to come there and see this activity. Well, we would have lots of tourists from everywhere. I think it got on some "must see" list at one time, too. And that brought more people in. And they told us, that's where they . . . lots of people with their motor homes and campers. Why, once fifty silver, wide trailers came in one day. We really had a time. And lots of school children from the area would come too. They would bring their children here on field trips. But they would nearly always notify us if they were coming. And they would specially bake cookies and so we'd have enough so that all the children got a cookie. And the Dons Club, out of Phoenix, came every year and we always had something special when they came through. I don't know whether they still do or not.

LOWE: Who else of the superintendents did you work for?

JOHNSON: Bill [William M.] Herr.

LOWE: How was he as superintendent?

JOHNSON: Well, different temperament than Bernard but he was quite . . . He just wasn't too interested in the history. Let's put it this way, Pipe Springs was built to show the contributions of the early settlers to the West, and it was done by the Mormons. And there was just a little bit of friction there: Mormon and non-Mormon. Now Bernard wasn't a Mormon, but he didn't have that feeling of animosity that some of the others did. You could usually feel it, and they wanted to cut that out. They didn't want us to mention the Mormons up here.

LOWE: I don't think it would be easy to do some of the interpretation without mentioning the LDS [Church of Latter Day Saints].

JOHNSON: You can't proselytize, I mean, but to tell them the history. It's just what I told them one day when they were saying something. I said, "You know when I go down to Southern Arizona and visit these missions," I said, "they were built by the Catholics and I expect them to tell me why they built them, and what they were doing, and what they were accomplishing through them, and what they were for." I said, "That's why I visit it." I said, "It's not because they're trying to convert me to Catholicism. They are just telling me the history of that, and it's very interesting to me." I just felt like it should be the same here.

LOWE: Was Herr one of the superintendents that sort of . . .

JOHNSON: Well, a little bit. He was a little bit that way. Wasn't quite as open-minded as Bernard was. Turn the tape off and I'll tell you a story. I better not say this on the tape.

LOWE: Well, we'll wait then. You had another superintendent too, then right?

JOHNSON: Yes, Bill Herr and, who came after him?

LOWE: I'm not sure about that.

JOHNSON: Bob [Robert C.] Heyder was a superintendent.

LOWE: In Zion.

JOHNSON: In Zion. Bob Heyder left Zion and I know his name as well as mine, what is it? I had a better relationship with the one that took over after Bob Heyder. [John O. Lancaster succeeded Heyder at Zion]

LOWE: At Zion? I don't know. I'm speaking with Bob Heyder and to Mr. Tracy.

JOHNSON: I'll think of it after a while.

LOWE: I don't know.

JOHNSON: John something. [Lancaster]

LOWE: Well, then I really don't know.

JOHNSON: Well anyway, but who was it the one after Bill Herr then? Gary [Hasty].

LOWE: Well, I can check and fill that in. What was your relationship like with him? Is he . . .?

JOHNSON: I didn't stay long enough after he came to really know. I had an experience while I was working up here. A fellow came through and asked me if my husband and I would like to go to Illinois and be tour guides for a historic place there. And I told him we'd love it. So I quit and we did go for a year to Illinois. In Carthage . . .

LOWE: I was going to say . . .

JOHNSON: Carthage, Illinois.

<end tape 1, side 1>

LOWE: [You were talking about the youth] working for you and I just didn't want to lose all that while we were flipping the tape. Did you then make the costumes for the youth to wear?

JOHNSON: No, they furnished their own. They dressed in pioneer clothing, but they did have to wear the long dresses and aprons and things to look like the pioneer girls. And quite often they'd run around bare-footed.

LOWE: Did you help them then make their costumes or did they just come up with . . .?

JOHNSON: We did let them use time up here to make them, but most of them made their own. We all furnished our own. We didn't get any reimbursement for our costumes that we had to wear.

LOWE: I'm curious how the role of the Indians was portrayed in the interpretation.

JOHNSON: Well, when the white settlers came in here, they befriended the Paiute Indians in the area and they had quite a good relationship with them. Now, when I say that they had a good relationship it doesn't mean that there was no friction or no misdeeds on both sides. It wasn't all . . . the Indians that done everything wrong or the white that done everything wrong, it was just people, individuals. I do know that when Whitmore and McIntyre were killed here they disappeared, they came out to hunt them. They found them about four miles south here. There was snow on the ground, they could see the arrows sticking up out of the snow. They had been shot, and they found some Indians that had some of the belongings that belonged to Whitmore and McIntyre and they were killed because of this. Now this was a group that came out from St. George here to hunt for their family and found them. I think that it was established that maybe they had been given these by the Navajos. [It was] circumstantial evidence. They didn't . . . no trial . . . didn't know. It was just . . . And I know that some of the Indians to this day that had families killed hold grudges against, not just people that did it, but the white people because of this. But as far as the relations . . .

LOWE: They were Paiutes that were killed?

JOHNSON: Yes, they killed the Paiutes when they found Whitmore and McIntyre's bodies. The Navajos were long gone back across the river. The Navajo are natural raiders. You know the Navajo have only been in this area a few hundred years, maybe two or three hundred. They came in from the North and they called themselves "Dineh." But they were given the name of Navajo by the other Indians, and it means raider. And rightfully so. The Paiutes are more honest. They might be lazy but they are more honest. I've lived next to the reservation. We live a mile from the Indian village. They've never stolen a thing from us — except a gun once. They borrowed my husband's pickup to go haul wood and stole his gun and he didn't even know it, he had forgotten it was in there. About two weeks later this Indian come bringing that gun up and says, "Is this your gun?" He says, "I found it hanging in the tree down here by the cemetery." And Owen says, "Well, it is my gun but I can't imagine how it got there." Well, his [the Indian's] wife saw my husband a week or so after that and says, "Henry bring that gun back?" She said, "I was so mad when I found out he'd stole that gun and hocked it over at the store." She said, "I made him go buy it back and bring it home." So, that's the type of relationship we've had with the Indians. And, I think the people that lived here in the past had very good relations with the Indians. I know I've heard of the women folks coming down and helping the Indian women deliver their babies when they were having trouble. I've heard of the Indians doing things to help the white people out anytime they had an opportunity. And in our experience they have done that. I feel like they had very good relations with people in this area at that time, just from my personal experience talking to the Indians and knowing the Indians. My grandfather was a very good friend to the Indians. They camped on his [land]. They'd go to Kanab and camp during the winter. They camped on his lots there in Kanab.

LOWE: So your grandfather was from the area? I thought you were . . .

JOHNSON: Yes, my grandfather lived in Kanab. His father was one of the first, my grandfather's father was one of the first settlers in Kanab.

LOWE: How has the monument changed in the years since you were here?

JOHNSON: Well, let's see, what are some of the things? The ponds have been built long before I came here to work. The cabins and things have been repaired and fixed up. There's been more artifacts gathered. The cheese vat that's in the basement is a replica of the cheese vat that was used and it has been brought here since I started to work there. So after that came of course, we did emphasize the cheese-making there more because we had things to show them to bring it out. And we did get a spinning wheel. And we learned to spin and we did demonstrate spinning and dying of wool. Those are things that we dyed with the native plants. And even obtained a chart that told what plants you could use to color different colors, and we demonstrated that some and keep spinning. When we done wove the weaving, we wove it mostly of rags because it was a big rag rug loom that we had.

LOWE: Were there sheep kept? I mean, this is such cattle country.

JOHNSON: There were sheep. They said that it was the sheep coming in that eventually ruined the country, that overgrazed it. That the sheep overgraze more than cattle do. But it would have been along to the later part that the sheep were brought here. They did have sheep for wool, for clothing, because it was so necessary. They had to weave their own fabric. Now St. George was settled to raise cotton, but they also had to have wool.

LOWE: O.K.

JOHNSON: They didn't have big herds of sheep here at that time like they did after awhile.

LOWE: Has the park ever had, I know, they have the longhorns now and they used to have the Belgian draft horses, what other stock has the park had?

JOHNSON: I've never seen any stock here 'til they brought the draft horses here and they got them because of the wagon trips to St. George. But as far as keeping the longhorns up here, I've never felt that it was really a part of the history here because this was built as a headquarters for the ranch but the cattle never run here. The cattle can go a hundred miles up that way. And even the people that lived in the fort were not the ones that took care of the cattle. The cowboys that,

sometimes in stormy weather, would stay in the bunkhouses over here and done for themselves, they would brand in the spring and sell in the fall. But the cattle that they had here, that they run here, was used mostly for what . . . we'd call it, welfare today. Now, something that they don't even stress (which I think is very pertinent) is when Anson Perry Winsor was here (he was the first one to come here), he donated cattle to Major [John Wesley] Powell to keep his crew while they were doing this geographic survey of the area. He was here for years, and they practically supported him in his work. Not only helping out with people to help him with his work, but with food. Now this is in the history of some of my parents, my ancestors . . . I've read about how they obtained butter and cheese from here. And they had quite a drought and depression, and a lot of butter and cheese were sent from here up into Northern Utah to help out the people that needed help, and it was a [form of] welfare at that time.

LOWE: I'm curious how the relationship between the park service and the residents, the area residents, has also changed.

JOHNSON: I don't think that the park personnel that have come in have been very eager to be friendly with the outside people.

LOWE: That's different?

JOHNSON: Yes, that's different. Well, see Leonard Heaton was here for so many years and he was just one of them and Bernard came in. Well, there was another one that came in.

LOWE: Ray was before Bernard.

JOHNSON: Ray Geerdes.

LOWE: Uh huh.

JOHNSON: He's the one I was trying to think of. He's dead now isn't he? Ray Geerdes. He died back in Georgia.

LOWE: Either that or Florida. No, no. He actually died in the Northeast, but his family lived down south.

JOHNSON: They were quite friendly.

LOWE: Were they?

JOHNSON: Uh, huh. She [his wife] was a nurse.

LOWE: And worked in the area?

JOHNSON: Yes, I remember us loaning her our car to drive to Kanab to work because she didn't have one. I don't know, we haven't had that kind of relationship with many of them. But she was needed over there and didn't have any transportation and we just let Ray take our car to drive [her] to Kanab as a nurse. [Geerdes had] a very good relationship with the people.

LOWE: But after Mr. Tracy it sort of shifted?

JOHNSON: Yes, it did. I don't know it . . . to me, it seemed . . . and I think Bernard has felt the same way maybe too, I don't know. (You'll probably be interviewing Bernard and he can express his own feelings and not have me to express them for him.) But the religious factor is one of the things that's here. To me, I can't understand it because I have friends of all religions. I love them. And that's why I can't understand why religion more than color, or creed, or race or anything else has to be a deciding factor in friendship or association.

LOWE: Do you feel that still continues? Or is it how you used to feel?

JOHNSON: I can't say because I haven't been here enough in the last few years.

LOWE: O.K.

JOHNSON: I just can't say how the superintendent they have there now is with that. I just don't have that much association with him.

LOWE: Does the superintendent control the tone enough that that determines the way the rest of the park feels?

JOHNSON: I don't know, but I think they change the interpretation. They don't want this to be said and things to where it has changed it, in the sense that . . . I do know that they are wanting to get back more into the Anasazi things here. Well, fine. We know the Anasazis were here and this water was used by the Indians long before the fort was built, but I thought it was the fort was what they were interpreting. There's never been any question in my mind but what the Indians was here many, many years before the white people found a spring here. But Jacob Hamblin was the one that found the spring here and he was definitely a friend of the Indians.

LOWE: We have covered all the questions that I had today, so my question for you is, is there anything I didn't ask you that you expected?

JOHNSON: No, I didn't know what you would want. I rattled on here quite a bit. I did love Pipe Springs. I loved to work here. I loved the people that came here, we'd have sometimes big crowds of a hundred people. We would just put them in the courtyard and stand up on the balcony and tell them the history, and then let them go through and have someone stationed in each room to answer any questions that they'd have and we seemed to handle it very well. But for a long time we had all the tour buses stopping here and I don't know why. I don't know whether they still do or not.

LOWE: I don't know.

JOHNSON: I don't either.

LOWE: Did they have weddings at the monument while you were there? I've heard that this has sometimes, off and on, been a thing. No?

JOHNSON: No, they . . . I know a film up here of Brigham Young, that was filmed up here. But I've never heard of a wedding up here.

LOWE: I'll have to check.

JOHNSON: Well, there could have been.

LOWE: Is there anything else that you'd like to say?

JOHNSON: Well, I would like to see them continue the interpretation of why the fort was built. I mean, I have nothing against talking about the Indians that lived in the area, but as far as the fort is concerned, that's what they're interpreting, why it was built. Another important thing up here, it was the first telegraph station in the state of Arizona. And, a lady that became very prominent in this state, (her family was) was our first telegrapher here. This is of interest to people. There's lots of little things that . . . My mother was a very good friend of one of the Woolley girls [Beth Woolley Day Jensen]. Her parents [Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Woolley] were the superintendent here [when] she was a young girl. And she [Beth Woolley] told about how she played the organ and they had church every Sunday down in the parlor. And, she also told me that she could remember when Buffalo Bill [William F. Cody] came here. She said that he came here to get a herd of horses for his Wild West Show and they invited him in to dinner, which would have been common practice. She said that he had that great big hat. He came in and put it [his hat] across his chest (they had been making apple pie) and he said, "God bless the hand that made the apple pie." And you know, that really tickled the kids. And she told about being to sleep upstairs in one of those rooms, and the door had been left open when her parents went to go to bed, this coyote pup in bed with her, a coyote pup that crawled in bed with her. I says that would scare us to death today with rabies and everything. They probably didn't think very much about it. And you know just little human interest stories. She had told me quite a few little stories and this was before I ever started to work at Pipe. Well when I started work up there I remembered these things. She was quite a writer anyway, she wrote a lot of history. But most of the things the kids like to hear is human interest stories. But it seemed to be a place that people did like to visit. They loved to come there and we had a lot of compliments. It's just the way they felt. This is one thing they

mentioned a lot. It feels so good to come here, just good and warm, with the kids down in the basement baking cookies and passing them out. Now the superintendent that was here before [John W.] Hiscock, what was his name? [Gary Hasty] Anyway, he'd says, "If they've come here to get a cookie, they don't need to come."

LOWE: Oh really, so is he who stopped the . . .

JOHNSON: He stopped the cookies. He said, "We're not running a cookie factory here." But the money from the quilts paid for the cookies. It went into ZNH['s fund] and [they] just kept it and used it when they needed it.

LOWE: Did it also cover other expenses, like for the milk, the cheese and . . .

JOHNSON: Yes, because we would have to buy the milk when we made the cheese. They did have a cow here for awhile. One of the maintenance men milked it.

LOWE: Did you use that milk?

JOHNSON: Yes, we did. You have to have raw milk to make cheese. It was interesting; it was different. And the girls in dresses and costumes. We had a lot of girls come here that — college girls. What do they call them, that are hired during the summer?

LOWE: Seasonals?

JOHNSON: They're seasonal but they have a special name for them. And we had someone that were staying here from [Colonial] Williamsburg. And she thought we had just as good a program here as they did there.

LOWE: That's high praise!

JOHNSON: I know, that's what I thought. She worked . . . And we had a girl here that has worked here with the Sharlot Hall Museum in Prescott. And she thought we had a good one. Oh, I bet she's working here now. Debbie Judd? I believe she is working up here now. She has a lot of know how in doing some pioneer things. She's good at spinning and at dying and weaving.

LOWE: Are you looking for intern?

JOHNSON: No. It's just a special program that they have for the girls to work in the parks during the summer when they're out of school. We've had oh, a dozen of them. I used to get some really good ones.

LOWE: Sounds like it. Well, I will stop this for now.

<end tape 1, side 2>
<end of interview>

Oral History Collection
Pipe Spring National Monument
Moccasin, Arizona

Person Interviewed: Bernard G. Tracy
Interviewer: Mary Jane Lowe
Location of Interview: Pipe Spring National Monument
Date of Interview: April 27, 1996

Transcribed by: Catherine R. Williams
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National Park Service
Intermountain Field Area
Colorado Plateau System Support Office
Stewardship and Partnership Team

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

INTERMOUNTAIN FIELD AREA
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IN REPLY REFER TO:

I, **Bernard Tracy** do hereby give and grant to the United States of America all literary and property rights, title and interest which I may posses to the tape recording(s) and transcript(s) of the interview conducted at **Pipe Spring National Monument** on the date of **Saturday 27 April 1996** for the oral history project of the Intermountain Field Area, Colorado Plateau System Support Office, National Park Service which gift I will never revoke or recall.

Bernard E Tracy 27 April 96

Narrator's Signature Date

19 South Main, Moccasin, AZ 86022

Narrator's Address Telephone number

[illegible] 27 April 96

Interviewer's Signature
Date

P.O. Box 2753, Evergreen, CO 80437 (303)674-0243

Interviewer's Address Telephone number

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Bernard G. Tracy was born in Chloride, Arizona on July 19, 1909 to John G. and Florence H. Tracy. Tracy spent his early childhood in Arizona. When he was ten years old the Tracys move to California. Bernard Tracy continued to live in California as an adult. He worked in merchandising, in vineyards and became a vineyard owner. In 1961 he married Ruth Huntsman Inglesby. He began working for the National Park Service in 1962 at Capitol Reef National Monument. In 1970 he became superintendent of Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site. After a year and a half at Hubbell, he became superintendent a Pipe Spring National Monument. He remained there from 1971 until he retired in 1979. He and his wife lived in Moccasin, Arizona until 1996 when they moved to Salt Lake City, Utah to be near family.

ABSTRACT OF THE INTERVIEW

Tracy describes the development of the living history program during his tenure, the role of federal government hiring programs in staffing, tribal and community relations, and changes to the landscape of the monument. Changes that took place when the oversight of the monument was transferred from the Southern Utah Group office (Cedar City) to Zion National Park are discussed, as well as differences in philosophy between Tracy and the superintendent at Zion National Park, Robert G. Heyder. Tracy compares the interpretive program as it was under his tenure with its focus later on.

Bernard Tracy

LOWE: Today is Saturday, April 27, 1996. My name is Mary Jane Lowe. I am a historian subcontracted through Historical Research Associates, Inc. to conduct oral history interviews for the National Park Service concerning Pipe Spring National Monument. Today I will be interviewing Bernard Tracy. We are using space here at the monument.

LOWE: And we are going. I wanted to start today by asking you the first time you went to Pipe Springs, whenever that was?

TRACY: February 14th, 1971.

LOWE: Seventy-one. So when you were assigned here, that was the first time?

TRACY: I was assigned out of Hubbell, Hubbell Trading Post [National Historic Site]. You ever been to Hubbell?

LOWE: No.

TRACY: Oh, that's a wonderful experience!

LOWE: I look forward to trying to get down there, yeah. So that was the first time you were here?

TRACY: Yeah.

LOWE: And what was it like? What was the monument like then?

TRACY: Well, it looked pretty meager to me. There wasn't much doing here. There wasn't but very little staff. Of course, I wasn't quite familiar with what was going to be asked of me, but when we arrived here it was a Sunday afternoon. We'd anticipated that our furniture wouldn't be here so we put a mattress in the car and my wife and I, we slept on the floor that night, over in the house I showed you. Of course, the next morning why, our furniture came in and we

devoted part of the time anyway to get sort of set up. Then I went up to my office which consisted of a twelve by fifty-four foot trailer. That was it. And they had a clerk and — I don't know what program she was out of — but one of the programs that the government was operating at that time, where they took people in and trained them for positions. I don't know what they called it. But anyway, it wasn't one I was familiar with. And then, of course, when I got here why the CETA [Comprehensive Education Training Act] was in full bloom. After I got the furniture and bed put up and so forth, I went up to my office. It wasn't very long before I got a call from Cedar City. Now, Pipe was a segment of the Southern Utah Group and Karl Gilbert was the general superintendent and he was a wonderful man, he was, absolutely. Of course, I haven't met all the people in the park service but of the ones that I met, why he was outstanding. He and Bob [Robert I.] Kerr, they were two that I was very fond of and very friendly with. Well, anyway, I received a phone call and Karl, in his usual style, he didn't tell me he wanted me to come up, he said, "When it's convenient, why we'd like to have you come up and get acquainted with the staff." So the next day, as far as I was concerned, I wanted to get on my bicycle and I went up and got acquainted with all the staff and then that worked out fine.

LOWE: That was Zion, right?

TRACY: No, that's Cedar City.

LOWE: Cedar City.

TRACY: Cedar City was the headquarters for the Southern Utah Group.

LOWE: O.K.

TRACY: And anyway, soon, Karl, I don't know what the trouble was, I never did know, but they wanted him to go to Salt Lake and he refused. I know that. And he transferred and I don't know whether he continued to be with the park service or if he just plain quit. But he went over to Colorado anyway, he made his home over there. So, while I was there, of course, I met all the group and had a nice visit with all of them. When I got ready to leave, I asked Karl (he hadn't

said a word about what I was to do), I said, "Well Karl, any directions?" He said, "No." He said, "Now, Bernard, I realize that you're not as old as the pioneers were here, but," he said, "you're the next best thing." And he says, "All I ask is that you run Pipe Springs as near as you think it used to be in the early days. Think of that period, 100 years ago." Well, that was right down my alley because after all, I'm a native of this county.

LOWE: Oh, I didn't realize that.

TRACY: Yeah, [laughter] Mohave County [Arizona], born and as a boy. Why I was raised over close to Kingman. And I was familiar with the people, so I had no problem there and immediately my mind wheels began to turn, "How will I do this?" And when we got home and I thought it all over and I settled on the program that I was going to run. Karl told me, he says, "Now, I am not going to bother you," he says, "I'm as near as the phone if you need me." Well, that was wonderful and I liked that. So, I had a clerk, and just a week later, Joe Bolander came on. He was the seasonal ranger or tour guide, and he was a wonder. He was a history buff and he knew the Mormons, and he knew Utah — backwards and forwards. Now I better state right now, I'm not LDS [Church of Latter Day Saints], never have been, probably never will be. But to hear my program, why, a person will averagely think that I was a Mormon because I adjusted that way. My belief is this, if you are going to run an area, you are going to have to be part of the people and you can't be . . . have adverse feelings to it. Now, you probably know that the Mormons are freely discussed. In other words, if you put a Catholic superintendent in here and he doesn't believe in Mormonism he's not going to like his job. He's gonna do it, but he isn't going to particularly like it. Well, I have no affiliations in that direction at all, so it just works out fine. We sat down and of course after Joe arrived here, I waited 'til he got here because I wanted to converse with him because after all, I was new to the area here. I described what I had in mind for running Pipe Spring as it was in the early days. And I told him — and by the way, I was told at the time that the CETA [Comprehensive Education Training Act] program was in full bloom and I could use help, CETA help if necessary. Well, absolutely fine. So after I talked to Joe and I told him that I wanted to run it as the pioneers did and so forth, and I was going to use a number of guides. I let it be known that I was going to hire through CETA. And also, I had lots and lots of girls. And I think CETA ran from fourteen years to, I don't know whether

it was eighteen or twenty-one but anyway, I had lots of girls come in and Joe told me, he says, "Well, Bernard, that's fine." "But," he says "I don't feel competent to supervise all those girls." He says, "Because you are talking about pioneer dress," and so forth. And he says, "I don't know anything about it." And I said, "What do you recommend?" He said, "Well, I know a lady, if she would accept it, that should be fine." It turned out to be Adeline Johnson and she was a jewel. That was the best decision I ever made in my life when I hired her. So we set up the program. We advertised for the girls or anyway I got in touch with the girls. Told them that I was going to hire and to come in, I wanted to talk to them and so forth. So the next thing I knew, I had lots of girls on hand. They all came in and I talked to Adeline and I asked her if she could supervise them. "Sure," she says, "I know all these kids by their first name." And she did. And she knew all the families and all the background, all the history. And she is a Mormon lady, no question about that. So I picked, well, I got fifteen [girls] right off the bat. And that was about all that was in that day. In fact, I don't think the full fifteen quota was in there. But I wanted fifteen for this. Excuse me, I knew I was going to run guides and the CETA program, they were only allowed thirty-two hours a week, and that means I had to have a revolving situation there. So I told them to set a date for them all to come back and Adeline was to be there, and Joe was to be there, and the whole thing. And I told them what I wanted; I wanted them to be one-hundred-year-old Mormons, all of them. There would be absolutely no proselytizing. There would be no captive audience, any way, shape or form. If any of the girls were asked if they were Mormons, they were certainly to reply the fact that they were. I said, "Don't embellish it, just answer the question." And if they had further questions answer them to the best of your ability but don't add any embellishments to it. 'Cause I wanted it kept strictly on the basis that I had intended.

LOWE: Were most of the girls Mormon?

TRACY: They were all Mormon. That was the whole thing. And I had a rough time with my general superintendent Bob [Robert] Heyder because he never, in fact, to be perfectly truthful, and I don't like to talk about it too much, but he was "anti" [Mormon]. There was no question. He didn't like the Mormon religion and he didn't like the Mormon area particularly.

LOWE: And now your general superintendent was?

TRACY: Robert Heyder.

LOWE: Out of Zion.

TRACY: Out of Zion. By that time, why, we'd been turned over to . . . The Southern Utah Group had dissolved, and when Gilbert left, and I went back as a satellite of Zion, and it was Robert. Robert and I didn't exactly see together. We didn't have any great love for each other because he didn't like particularly what I was doing and he used to delight in getting me . . . When there'd be a group, particularly of park service [people, he'd ask] when I was going to join the church. And it irked me. And one day, we were going to a superintendents' conference over in Moab and all the other superintendents were in there. And he said, "Tracy, when are you going to join the church?" I said, "Well, Bob, I'll tell you. When you join the Catholic church, I will join the Mormon church." His wife was Catholic, by the way. And I never, ever had that question put to me after that. Because that's the way I felt about it. But I was kind of glad that took care of it. So anyway, that was that. And we had all the girls come in at one time, because I wanted to talk to them and so forth, and this whole situation was like that now. If we have any problems, I told Adeline, with the girls, go to Joe Bolander. He knows the history and he knows . . . now I'm a stranger here . So, that was that. And in the next . . . Vic Jackson who was the head historian (I don't know whether it was historian or naturalist) out at Zion. And I worked under all of the Zion people because anything I needed, why, I had to go to Zion.

LOWE: Go to Zion.

TRACY: So, Vic asked me, he said, "Well, could you use a little extra cash?" I said "Sure." So I did have a petty account of three hundred dollars. But he gave me two hundred and fifty dollars and that was fine. So I asked my wife if she would go to St. George with me. Sure, she'd wanted to go to St. George. So we went into a J. C. Penney and I hunted up one of the clerks and I said, "Now, I'm going to make quite a purchase. I'd like you to stay with me, because I don't want to have to hunt up a clerk every time I do." So she did and we were buying material.

I bought two hundred and fifty dollars worth of dress material. Now, two hundred and fifty dollars in those days was a lot of dress materials, thread and all the things it was going to take. And of course, I had the wife to pick it out, because I didn't know anything about dress material. There's gingham and percale and I remember some of the terms that we bought two hundred and fifty dollars. I had a very peculiar situation there and I've never forgotten it. All the time I was buying all of this yardage there was a lady followed, just an ordinary person, not a park personnel or anything, followed on 'round behind me, and I kind of wondered about that. And finally she tapped me on the shoulder and she said, "Pardon me mister, but I'm curious." She said, "What in the world are you going to do with all that dress material?" I said "Oh, that's for my girls." And she said, "How many do you have?" I said, "Fifteen." She said, "Oh, my god!" I didn't tell her, as far as she was concerned, why they were all "my" girls and they were. They were all lovely girls, just fine. So that was the beginning of the thing. And Adeline got set up, and the girls were each to select whatever material they wanted and make their own dresses. We had an old treadle machine up there which was compatible to the time. And they were going to all make their own dresses. And then I said, "You can have three or four, whatever." Well, we had one of them was a little Navajo girl, cute as a button. She was really nice, Maeta Holliday. So, we dressed Maeta in native Navajo, because she was a full-blooded Navajo, purple velvet skirt, a rose-colored velvet blouse, a concho belt, a meager amount of turquoise and silver because I wasn't trying to put over a . . . I wanted it to be authentic. And she had her turquoise and of course, all Navajos value their turquoise, that's their wealth. And she was just as cute as could be. The result was that I tried, I told Adeline, I said, "Now, try and keep her scheduled on a weekend-Sunday, and she can wear her best attire on Sunday. And that way, we'll make just ordinary dresses for [other days]," and so forth and will be fine. But the result was that anytime anyone saw Maeta, they wanted to take her picture. Well, fine. I told Maeta, she wanted to know about it, I said "Yes, take your picture, but you can't take any tips." They always wanted to tip her. "You can't take any tips because, after all, you're working for the park now, so you have to graciously refuse." But she just worked out fine and she was a fine guide. The rest of the girls, why they all, I told Adeline, I said, "Now make dresses for the first five girls. Take five girls at a time, and rotate them." Well she did that, kept track of their time, did everything that was required of her and a lot more. By the way, she made, two times, the front cover of *Parade* and a full picture of her and so forth and so on. So she was known all over the country

and even up in Salt Lake City, why they knew about our program. And it was a beautiful program and I was very happy and very proud of that. But the girls were making their dresses and we had a quilting program and we made, well she made, Adeline was an excellent seamstress and a quilter. They turned out quilts to beat the band and we sold those quilts just as fast as they could make them. Four hundred, five hundred dollars and there's one up there you may have noticed it's the one with the fort on [it], I was offered a thousand dollars, two or three times, for that quilt. Bob [Heyder] wouldn't let me sell it. He said "No, that belongs to Pipe. It's not for sale." So he had me fold it up and put it away. We'll put it in the safe. Well to me, I didn't know what good it was doing in the safe.

LOWE: Well, it's up now.

TRACY: Anyway, that's the way it was.

LOWE: What happened to the money?

TRACY: The money we turned back to Zion Natural History Association [ZNHA]. What we had left [went toward operations]. We had a flock of chickens and by the way, I sent away to one leading hatchery in, I think it was Missouri — McMurray Hatchery — and told them I was setting up a historical program and would they please advise me as to the type of chickens that were popular in that date. Well, they did better than that, they sent me back nearly twenty-five or fifty, I don't remember just which, baby chicks. They were la porpentins, silver wyandottes, two or three other breeds that I don't recall what they were, but they were all historical [breeds]. Anyway, the public got a big kick out of those chickens. But we had that sort of program. Then one of the cowmen come along and he said, "Bernard, could you use a couple of burros?" Well, in Arizona where I was, all the kids, we all grew up with burros, every kid in the country had a burro or two. I had two. One of them's name was "Brigham." Anyway, we had these burros and when they came in, why, I liked them to have names and I talked to my wife, and I said, "Well, what should I name it?" One of them was (in burro language) a little Jenny, (that's a little female) and the other was a gelding which of course, was no longer . . . if he was a male, why he was a Jack. But he was no longer a Jack, he was a gelding, so we had one. And I asked

Orville (that was the cowman) what he wanted, and he said "I'll tell ya, I'll take sixty dollars for the Jenny and five dollars for the other one." He didn't think much of the other one. So I went into my petty account and I bought the burros for sixty-five dollars. And the public loved them and the burros loved the public; because the burro will eat anything, anywhere from cigarettes right on down and they'd all . . . all the kids liked to feed them graham crackers and peanuts and popcorn and all this sort of thing and the burros were fine. But that didn't work out too good, because Bob didn't think that, he said, "No burros. Shouldn't be any burros at Pipe Springs." I said "Well Bob, I grew up with burros." He said, "Well, fine and that may be true. But I don't think they belong here." So we discussed that a little bit, and the next thing I knew, the burros were described as surplus property. An Adventist school, somewhere over in the middle of Arizona, got in touch with me on the phone and asked were the burros still available? Well, I had to tell him yes, (because as far as I was concerned they wouldn't have been) but they absolutely . . . that was policy. I said,"Yes." And he said "Could we come and get them?" I said, "Sure." So he came over with a trailer and took the three out of the — by that time there's three burros. I have to tell you about that, because we had the two. And one morning I went out and there were three burros. I had a little colt. The cutest little thing you've ever laid eyes on. And so I came home and I told Ruth [Tracy] about it and I said "We've got a new burro, a baby burro down there." And I said, "What should we name it?" And she thought that over for a while and finally she said, "How about C.L.?" I said, "Fine, but what does C.L. mean?" Careless Love. [laughter]

LOWE: So what was the name of the first two?

TRACY: Mama Mia, and the other one, I don't know if we ever named him or not. He was kind of a cast-off. But anyway that was Mama Mia and then she had Careless Love, the little one. And of course, Careless Love eventually grew up to be a big burro and by the time the Adventists wanted them, why, he took all three of them. So I was without my burros. But the program was progressing very, very well. And one day I was sitting in my office and the clerk came in, I always called her my secretary because she did all my secretarial work and she was a real good one — another Mormon lady (she was full-grown, she wasn't a girl). She said, "There's a couple out here that would like to see you." I said, "Well, show them in." So they came in. He

introduced himself and his wife and he said, now "Superintendent Tracy," he said, "I want to tell you," he said, "my wife and I have been retired for two years." (They had a beautiful big motor home outside, one of those big ones, I'd say, oh, probably fifty thousand dollars worth, something like that.) He said, "Since we've retired, all we've done is travel." And he said, "I think I can honestly say that I have been in every park and monument in the park service. And I wanted to tell you that this is by far and away the best living history program I, or we, have ever seen." Well naturally, that made me feel pretty good.

LOWE: Sure.

TRACY: I remember that there was no problem about that. But we continued on through with the girls all in their long dresses. They made sun bonnets [to wear] if they were working outside, and they were. As I say, they made their own clothes and then they worked on the quilting, and Adeline supervised all of that. It was a delightful program. It was really a joy to be associated with. And my wife and I fell in love with Pipe Springs. Many times in the night, evening, when things were closed down and the guests were gone, why, we'd go up to the fort (and I want to tell you about that fort too, when I get through). But anyway, we'd go up there and the blacksmith shop was right up against the hill and you could step off the hill onto the roof of the blacksmith shop. And we'd sit there on the chimney and we'd discuss the day's activities at Pipe and what we've planned and so forth, and she was a big help to me. By the way, she is a devout Mormon, my wife.

LOWE: Oh, really?

TRACY: But we have no problems in that way at all. Because we had an understanding when we were married, that she had a religion, I had none. That was fine, no problem at all. But anyway, we'd go up and sit there in the evening until it would begin to get dark, and then we'd come home. We just thoroughly enjoyed our stay here.

LOWE: What about the fort did you want to say?

TRACY: Oh, well, of course, the fort was absolutely, as far as I was concerned, as far as my knowledge, was the only interest in the park service depicting Mormon history. Now whether we like it or not, Mormon history is here, and there's only nine million, four hundred thousand of them now, which is a pretty good congregation. But the Mormons have always referred to Pipe Spring as "their fort." They feel that way, that it's theirs, and they like it and they loved the way it was being run, and so there is no problem at all in that respect. But, when I retired, the incoming superintendent [William M. Herr] was sent in, and he was a different faith completely and didn't have any of the Mormon faith and took very little time . . . I don't know how many people you've interviewed and so forth, but it was quite a laughingstock that . . . he didn't spend very much time here. He spent a good part of his time at Kanab, and I never did know why. But, he just didn't particularly like it. Then everything was changed when I [left]. The Mormon concept was done away with. Which by the way, the park service had put in a trailside audio thing along . . . and it worked out beautifully. It depicted the Mormons as they came across the plains and so forth, and the hardships they had experienced and all of this. (Then my office was different from what John has now. I was on the other corner.) But I can see down this trail and there was never a time with what they'd be a group, they pressed a button, the audio came on and they really went for that in a big way. But that was all taken out when I left, completely. And apparently, they didn't like the idea of it being a Mormon fort so it was changed to a cattle ranch. Well, it was never intended as a cattle ranch. Now, this is absolutely . . . as far as I'm concerned, the park service could stand a little research on what they're doing with Pipe. But, it's very true the Mormon church had a herd of cattle out here, probably twenty-five hundred. It was always referred to as a church herd. But the reason for that herd . . . at the time the Mormons were building their temple in St. George and I believe it was the first temple they built. I'm not sure of that, but I think so. Anyway, you've talked to some of the rest of them. I have to tell you the back history of that. And they, the girls, were making cheese, making butter, there were some eggs from the chickens, eventually, and then they took eight or ten, twelve head of stock over to St. George to take care of the workers on the temple. That was the purpose of this. And, as I say, it was never ever intended as a cattle ranch. So, that kind of . . . it perturbs me. I have to be truthful about that. I paid very little attention to Pipe Spring after I retired. I had lots of friends that came in and said, "Well what in the world has happened to Pipe Springs? It isn't like it used to be." I said, "No, it isn't." This sort of thing happens. Just recently we had

some friends, these are all trivial things, but if you want the whole story while I'm happy to give it to you. But I had some friends that used to live here but they moved to Phoenix, and they came to visit just the other day. He said, "Bernard, I had a nice experience the other day." I said, "What happened?" He said "Well, I met some people down in Phoenix. They wanted to know where I was from. And I told them I was from Moccasin, and I said you probably never heard of Moccasin." Fella said "Oh, yes I have I attended Pipe Spring one time, and I have never forgotten it because it was outstanding." Well that didn't hurt my feelings any! Anyway, that's the sort of thing that constantly . . . Even today, I have people say, "Oh, Pipe Springs just isn't like it used to be," and they don't come here anymore. Now, they get lots of tourists but the Mormon people themselves I don't think, to my knowledge, are attending it too much. Because they are not happy with it. And I think the service should do some research on some of the things that happened in that respect. But there's not much more to tell about it, outside of the fact that it progressed and I was here eight years as superintendent. And it progressed along, Adeline with all of the girls. And one day in particular, there was quite a group over at the visitor center there and here comes two of the girls in their long dresses. They was bare-footed, which was quite common in those days. And they had clean dish cloths over their heads. And they had a great big platter of baked cookies and they passed them around and the people, of course, they loved that. Now, we used to have one group that came in here, they're quite a prestigious group, known as the Dons Club. And the Dons Club is out of Phoenix, and they were oh, bankers and attorneys and judges and all sorts of things. And many of the people dressed in early-day Spanish costume. And their ladies had their mantias on over their head, and the men had their bellbottom pants with the gussets in them and that sort of thing. And they made quite a sight. But they always advised me ahead of time. They got acquainted with that, always advising ahead of time that they were coming such and such a date and would it be possible to have Joe Bolander as their guide? Well, I said, "I'll talk to Joe." So he, being a history buff, he loved that. That was meat and drink to him. So I got in touch with them and told them yes, so they arrived. And they wanted to know, could they have some of those good doughnuts that they'd had the first time? Well, Yvonne [Heaton] was an expert doughnut maker and she made those because that was too big a project for just to handle up in the work. And I think she made two hundred of what they called "spudnuts." And all the Dons were around there eating those spudnuts and they liked them, and they commented very highly on that. And eventually, after Joe had retired, they still used to

come and they'd phone me, "Would it be possible to have Joe Bolander as their guide?" Well, I would contact Joe, [and he would say], "Sure, sure." But for them, they always paid him because he was no longer an employee of the park service. Oh, that worked out great. We just had a lot of nice little things that happened there and I felt that the program was really a success. And I thought there were some other little incidents that I don't particularly remember. But I know that it took place.

LOWE: I wondered if you'd talk about the visitor center because that was built while, early in your years here, right?

TRACY: Yeah, the visitor center, as I told you to begin with, my office was a little trailer and they worked out a deal, that they would go into partnership with the Paiute Tribe on the visitor center and build it. It was a mistake, really. I approved it. I would never approve it again, for this reason. The whole tribe was not used to taking care of the facilities of the restrooms and so forth. And they got pretty bad sometimes. Well it always came back to me, "What's wrong with the park service? We've never seen these conditions." Then I had to go into the detail as to why they weren't being taken care of. And eventually I, I don't know, would talk to them, but anyway, apparently, and then they did a lot better at getting them cleaned up. But originally that visitor center, when it was built, I think was twelve thousand dollars a year. And I heard just recently it's now thirty thousand. And they keep increasing and increasing and I, you have to work with the Indians to know, and I have nothing against the Indians but their culture is just completely different from ours. They are always out to make a fast dollar if they can, and that's what they did with the park service. And I heard, recently, well, from a very, very good source, they have created what they call a casino up here. And I heard that they were going to try and raise — now this is hearsay, I wouldn't swear to it, it's hearsay — but they were going to raise the rent sufficiently high that the park service would turn it down and they would put their casino in there. Well, it didn't turn out that way. And I talked to John [Hiscock, superintendent of Pipe Spring at time of interview] the other day. John and I have become pretty good friends, and I think he's a good superintendent. And I think he'd make a fine overseer on the history program with his beard. He'd make a wonderful bishop! [laughter] But we get along, and I know that he's carrying it out and I think he's very conscientious in the operations. I approve of him highly.

But that was the story of the visitor center and anyway, it was completed. I was supervisor, more or less, on that. Because after all, the park was supplying the money and . . .

LOWE: So, did you have approval of or negotiate construction? I mean, what kind of facility it would look like?

TRACY: Well, . . .

<end of tape 1, side 1>

TRACY: There were a few little changes that we made, one, a placement of some big sandstone slabs that run in front of it. I didn't approve of [them] and the foreman on that was running the construction, he didn't like it very well because I made him take out this big stone. But they took it out, and then I just didn't feel it was in place. It wasn't that way to begin with, and I wanted things to be just right. So, I didn't walk around it as daily supervisor on the thing, but I kept very close attention and filed reports on it and so forth, as to how it was progressing.

LOWE: My understanding is at one point, or at least initially, the visitor center was to include a cultural center for the tribe on the other side, apparently where the shops are?

TRACY: No, they had a cafe and a gift shop in there. And apparently it didn't work out very well for them. They have difficulty when it comes to this sort of management. Anyway, it's no, uh, I don't know whether they were running their cafe or not. But anyway, they did there for a couple of years and the gift shop. And the gift shop they leased out to a lessee from Kanab. His name was Judd. And my wife worked in the gift shop for one year. And the next year he wanted her to take it [the position] and she wouldn't do it. Because she's very conscientious and she knew that they were losing a lot of merchandise in there. These groups that would come in with fifty [people] or so forth, and one of them would get . . . they would want to see all the jewelry and everything. So while the rest of them were going through everything, she knew by count, that she was losing things but she couldn't do it. And she said, "I don't want any more to do with that because I don't want the responsibility." Well, Judd, he said, "We expect a certain

amount of loss." But he said, "That's part of the business, you don't need to feel that way." Well, she did feel that way and she wouldn't take it. So that was what the other half of it was, was a gift shop and a cafe.

LOWE: How did having the visitor center change because it changed the orientation around the fort, because you weren't in a little trailer in front?

TRACY: Well, the trailer was gone, of course. The wind blew it away.

LOWE: Oh really? [laughter]

TRACY: Blew it all to pieces. [laughter]

LOWE: How did that change the way the interpretation was presented? Did it?

TRACY: It didn't bother me in the slightest. The visitor center was good and it was a place that people . . . Now, we did not conduct time-set tours. They were just allowed to come, because I had plenty of staff. Now the question that always used to come up . . . I had fifteen girls on the CETA and ten boys. The ten boys I turned over to the maintenance man, and that was gardens, and the trails, and pipelines, and the water system and all that was under maintenance. But the other one, I had adequate staff that was always ready for a tour. As they came in and [when] they were ready, they went up. And by the way, that trailside audio system we had diverted a lot of them, a lot of time, that they took on [the way to the fort]. They were always interested. Now, it's a strange thing, Mary, I will be perfectly frank about it. There was always a little bit of feeling where the Mormons are concerned. I don't know why, because they have a good religion and I don't agree with all of it, but that's neither here nor there. But, a lot of the people would take their time [with the trailside audio stations] and split it up, so that they would leave the other time space. Now, you can ask the questions all you want to because it helps me.

LOWE: O.K. Let's see, we've covered the visitor center. You didn't have anything else to add about the negotiations between the tribe did you?

TRACY: Not on the trailside [exhibits] no. But that was all under the . . .

LOWE: No, that's on the park.

TRACY: Yeah, the park had forty acres.

LOWE: Yeah.

TRACY: That was set aside, I believe it was . . .

LOWE: I wondered if we could talk about the current water agreement. That was negotiated during your Superintendency here.

TRACY: Mary, I don't know too much about that because that was all handled through the attorneys that came to Zion from the regional director's office. And I really am not in a position to tell you. They do have, and did have, and still have a one-third of the spring, of Pipe Spring. Now, when I came here we had to measure the water once a month. The spring was flowing forty-five gallons a minute. When I left, it was flowing about twenty to twenty-two gallons a minute.

LOWE: Oh, really?

TRACY: It's going down, and it's going to continue to go down. We tried and tried . . . There's a mouse, excuse me, a mouse here. I think he's a pet mouse. Anyway, I can't discuss that too much because I'm not familiar with it.

LOWE: O.K.

TRACY: Well, I'm just not going to go into that, because I don't know what I am talking about.

LOWE: So Zion took care of that in the regional office?

TRACY: Zion took care of that out of region, yes. And I remember the attorney, one of the attorneys that, a riparian rights attorney, was out here and I got acquainted with him. And I don't know what they finally came to [as] a conclusion, but anyway, while I was here they put in a new water system. And it just happened that before I went into the park service I owned and operated a desert pipe and irrigation [company] in Indio, California. And I was very familiar with water systems and so on. And I think that's one of the reasons I was made a superintendent here, because they knew my background. But anyway, we put that in and we ran the pipeline down as a, I think it's a half-a-million gallon reservoir tank that's up on the, above there, three miles up, and it was very good. And the Indians got a certain amount of water out of it. I don't know exactly how it was allotted, but anyway, they did receive water out of it. Now, since then, they've put in a well of their own, just above our well. And I don't think it's affected the well any. But anyway, they had their own water system. So, I don't know what they're doing now. I know just recently that they're cleaning their ponds out up at Kaibab (that's what they call their village) and they're cleaning it out. I don't know what they're going to do about their water. That I kept strictly out of, 'cause I had other things to do besides getting into controversial matters of that nature.

LOWE: And while you were here what was the relationship between the local residents and the park and the tribe?

TRACY: Well, I had a very high rating out of the park service as my relations with the tribe and I made a very good point to keep it that way. Now Karl Gilbert too, that's another thing he did tell me, he said, "There's just two things, Tracy." He said, "I want top public relations with the tribe." And, he says, "We're working with them and also with the local people." Well, I had no trouble with the local people. I'm very fond of those people. And I attended their church services and they're great on parties and they get together at all the potlucks, as they call it. I attended all of those when I was able. I no longer do because I can't walk there. But anyway, I participated with the people and we got along just fine. And, I did have with the park service ratings that were very, very good. In fact, it was the highest rating I had, was my public relations with the tribe. (Inwardly, why, I just don't know how I was quite truthful or not.) And anyway, I kept it that way, and that worked out fine. So that was, the local people would always work

with the tribe. They had a discussion here, at one time. Our tribe had a . . . what we refer to now, as a chairperson, she was the chairman of the tribe. And she was antagonistic, to a degree, with the local people. And she decided that the little village of Moccasin, where we live, should belong to the tribe. So she started a big to-do about the Indian being here, having a hearing, you know. And finally, they had a hearing here to where they brought in officials and the Department of Justice was brought in to do the thing. I sat in on that meeting. I was required to go to their meetings, of course. And anyway, they argued back and forth between the tribe for a while. And finally, one of the local men up in Moccasin holding his papers . . . he pulled out a paper and handed it to them that was a proclamation from President Coolidge granting this to Moccasin and the Department of Justice officials just said, "Well, that's that." So there was no arguing about [it], so that took care of that. But that was the only feud we had with the [Indians] . . . as far as the legal event and so forth. Then we got over all that and we get along. And they are a definite part of the area. There are certain things that have to be, whether you like it or whether you don't. Certain things are, and they have to be, and there's nothing you can do about it. Of course, now this was made a monument in 1923, I think it was.

LOWE: Yes.

TRACY: And, during the very first early days, it was 1866 when Whitmore came in here with his cattle. Now, I don't know whether . . . Whitmore had a title of doctor, I don't know whether it was a doctor of animal husbandry or whether he was a medical doctor, but he came in from Texas. And he had a herd and he brought his herd of cattle in here. And he had a man named . . . It don't make any difference what his name was, I can't think of it now. But anyway . . .

LOWE: Wasn't McIntyre, was it?

TRACY: That could be. Anyway, they were having Indian trouble. Now to go back to the beginning, this fort was built to protect the people of the area from the Indian raids that were taking place across the Colorado River. And they raided him with his cattle and they ran off his herd of cattle and he attempted to retrieve it. And the result [was] he and . . . both he and his helper (he had a cowpuncher) were killed up here in the desert. So anyway, Brigham Young I

guess, decided that he better do something about this because Mormons were definitely settling Southern Utah and the northern portion of Arizona. Another thing that happened by, in 1976 the park service decided that we should have a bicentennial celebration, I think they call it, two hundred years anyway, and each area was to put on a program. Well, I've known for a long time that they'd call me from Denver and asked me how I was coming with our program and I'd vacillate and told them I hadn't done anything. One morning was really strange. I awakened about two o'clock in the morning and thought, "I've got it!" Now, the early Mormons, and they still do, they believe in temple marriage. And the closest temple was one they completed in St. George. And here are these people that were across the river. And once a year, they'd get in a wagon train and they'd come over, then go past here, past Pipe Springs, and then on over for their marriage ceremony.

LOWE: To St. George.

TRACY: Well anyway, I thought "That's it." So I consulted with Joe again and I talked to a historian at Zion about what I had in mind — that we would run a wagon train through. We had an old wagon here, an old dilapidated wagon, and I had one of the boys that was on the CETA program that was very adept at carpentry. I turned it over to him. I told him what I wanted, exactly what I wanted. He disassembled all the old wagon, did away with all the old lumber that was all warped and so forth, took all the iron work off of it and I had to order, special order [parts]. I went to St. George and placed the order for one piece, I particularly remember, [it] was to get a wagon tongue because, after all, it would have to be a pretty sturdy thing. I neglected to say in the meantime we had purchased . . . when this was coming about, I purchased two beautiful big Belgian horses. They were nice. One of them was Mick and [the other was] Molly. Molly was a mare and oh, poor Molly eventually, after I left, died of a heart attack. I don't know why, but anyway, we got our wagon trip all set. And they were going to run the trip through, just like what they call the Honeymoon Trail. And it still exists, the old trail, but it's not used anymore. And they . . . we had this wagon that the lad had built up and he did a nice job. It was good and sturdy. And then Adeline asked would we like to have another wagon? Well, yes, because they had wagons. Both of them were like prairie schooners with hoops and so forth,

over. So we had two wagons and that first one we ran it through. And Mel Heaton, who was the maintenance man for here, I don't know if you've met Mel or not . . .

LOWE: Yes.

TRACY: Well anyway, Mel was the wagonmaster. He liked it so well that eventually he retired from the park service and went into the trip business. And I guess he's been quite successful, because the last time I talked to him, he had eight wagons [that] went on this thing. And he had people from France and all over the country that was coming in on these wagon trips. But anyway, he was the wagonmaster. And he finally, I guess shortly after I retired, why, he just plain quit the park service. And he had quite a little accumulated funds that he started out with. But he did pretty well and is still doing pretty well. I hope so anyway.

LOWE: Well, he's still working on it.

TRACY: Yeah, yeah. And I think it pays pretty good wages too, on those trips. I forgot what he got a person. I heard one time — I don't know whether it was two hundred or four hundred dollars a person or something like that. He may have told you, I don't know. But so we, that was bicentennial, was one of the trips. By the way, a young couple that was intending to be married and we talked them into going on a road trip so we threw that in. So they went on the trip and they were married in the temple. Oh, it was all very authentic, the whole thing. We had a lot of vegetables we sent over, some cheese, and some butter and all that. The story on the butter of course, this country is pretty hot in the summertime. And so they sent their butter over in barrels of flour. And they put the butter in with the barrels of flour and transported it in that manner. And it worked out quite well. So that was another one of our programs we had for living history. But my feeling is, truly, that the park service should do some more research on Pipe, because what they are doing right now, representing this as a cattle ranch, is not true.

LOWE: Do you think they are still doing that? I mean how recently?

TRACY: I read one of those pamphlets or something awhile back, about that cattle ranch. Now, I did do, while I was there, the master plan. The original plan that's in the little booklet. That was mine. I wrote that.

LOWE: Yes, O.K.

TRACY: But they've since changed the master plan again and I think it's referred to now as a cattle ranch. And as I say, that's misleading.

LOWE: I know you were able to hire Adeline [Johnson] and Mel Heaton. Did you hire often from the local residents or were you encouraged to hire?

TRACY: Oh, that's a good point. Later on, as we progressed, the service asked me, "Could I use another body?" that's the way they put it. I said, "Sure," so I hired Yvonne [Heaton]. Yvonne came in and of course, she's local. Now Joe [Bolander], he was already a seasonal and he'd been hired before I came here. And Mel was a maintenance man when I came here, so I didn't have to hire them. But anyway, I hired Yvonne. And about a week later she came in and she said "Well, Bernard," she said, "I don't know that you want me to go to work for you or not." I said "Well, Yvonne, why?" She said, "I'm pregnant." I said, "I have the feeling that Pipe Springs knows all about it [pregnancy]." Because after all, Tom Chamberlain had two of his wives here. Now he had six wives and fifty-six kids, but he had two of them that he kept here, because in those days they would be prosecuted for bigamy. So they spread them out and scattered them [the multiple wives] all over. And officially, none of them were supposed to be married but anyway they did claim the marriage. But, Yvonne, she was the only one I hired. My secretary, as I refer to her, or clerk, was Nora Heaton, that was Mel's mother and she turned out . . . Have you made a point to interview her or not?

LOWE: She has not been on my list.

TRACY: Well, I can understand that. But she, anyway, took care of all my secretarial work and was a very, very adept and very good at it and very dependable. She, you could tell her anything,

and it was confidential. It was confidential now, no foolin', because she'd never talk out of turn. And I admire that quality very, very much. But she was good. Getting back to Adeline, of course, as I said, she was a jewel. I just couldn't have found anybody that was any more adept at what she was doing and she loved it. Now, of course, lately, see I've been gone for seventeen years, and she's had some knee trouble. She's had a replacement of both knees and it's a little difficult for her to get around, although she gets around a little better than I do. But I just can't praise Adeline enough. She was the backbone of my historical program here. I don't know, I don't know whether the park service really could operate like I did, because I had such a big staff. And the CETA is no longer, to my knowledge, no longer in existence. And I don't know if there are any other branches . . . At the end of the season, when it was over and I totalled it up, the CETA program had furnished me fifty-five hundred dollars worth of services which was a pretty nice little help. Because lately anyway, well you know, [they are] short of funds in the park service. I don't quite go along with the concept, because I believe in quality rather than quantity. And I keep seeing new areas, when I was a superintendent there were 258 superintendencies. There are now 350 of them. They keep adding to it all the time, but they don't have the funds to take care of it. And I can't truthfully say that I agree with that policy. Course, they always come back with a thing, "Well, if we don't get it now we won't be able to get it." And that's a darn good point. But, I don't exactly agree with, so, that's neither here nor there.

LOWE: So, the CETA students just worked in the summers, right?

TRACY: Well, yeah, because they had to go back to school. Those were school girls.

LOWE: And what did you do then in the winter season? You were down to just . . .

TRACY: Got along the best I could with the staff I had. In the meantime, they had given me, well, I had a ranger, a full-blooded ranger by that time. They kept adding to me a little bit at a time. And I had one ranger and I still had my clerk. And Joe Bolander, of course, in the wintertime didn't work. He was a seasonal so he wasn't here.

LOWE: How did your staff get along?

TRACY: No problem.

LOWE: No problem.

TRACY: I had no difficulty. The girls all liked each other. And to be absolutely truthful, they were having a whale of a time. They really lived it up there. And I told them, I said, "Now remember, you were all Mormons a hundred years ago and I don't want any modern stuff in here." One day I was listening to a group up at the fort, and a fella was talking and he was with the group. And he said "I don't know about these pioneer Mormon girls," he said, "I said something or other to one of them and she didn't like it and you know what she told me?" She said "Buzz off, buster." And he said, "I didn't know the Mormon pioneer girls knew that." But anyway it was her answer to his reply, was "Buzz off, buster." And I never forgot it. It tickled me.

LOWE: How productive was the orchard, or what was left of it, when you were here? I know you put in some trees . . .

TRACY: Well we put in orchards, and that was another thing. I got in touch with a nursery and asked for the proper, that is the early type of thing, the apples and so forth. But it didn't progress too well. Now, we had gardens and when we had this big flood we had a beautiful watermelon patch. And the boys told me there was watermelons clear out here in the desert. I went down and . . . I remember one watermelon weighed seventy-two pounds, I think it was. It was a whopper! And when I came from Hubbell, of course (Hubbell was a trading post), I brought some of the native corn, which is colored. And they put in a corn patch out there. And the people liked to look at that corn. Although they had another garden that was regular corn. And the garden was pretty productive, and that was that. But no problem. But I never had any problems with any of my staff. I kind of sometimes wonder if I didn't spoil it for incoming superintendents, because everybody was looking for the living history and it isn't here.

LOWE: Did you have any problems with some of the, some new staff that wanted to change some of the interpretations, or any sort of issues?

TRACY: No, I don't ever recall getting into the discussion of wanting to change any of it, because they were all pretty much in accord with the way it was being run.

LOWE: I just wondered whether, Adeline mentioned something about a ranger Banks or . . .

TRACY: A what?

LOWE: Ranger. Was it Fred Banks? I'm not sure if I have the name right?

TRACY: No. I had one that, his name was [Rick] Wilt. And he was sent in here as an assistant to me. I don't particularly like to go into Wilt's history because it's not a very pleasant one. It didn't bother me particularly . . . but anyway, how frank shall I be?

LOWE: It's up to you.

TRACY: Well, I know that this is being taped so . . .

LOWE: It is.

TRACY: And I don't like to run people down, but he got himself into trouble. In the first place he had a common-law wife living with him here. And I didn't know 'til afterwards. But anyway, she told my wife that they weren't married and so forth. And evidently, he was anti-Mormon too. He was holding, more or less, captive audiences. And then he had the couple of books, *No Man Knows My History*. I don't know whether you've ever read it or not, but it was written by, uh, . . . it don't matter. But anyway, she was a . . . her father was the brother [of] Thomas [McKay] . . . (whatever his name), [he] was president of the Mormon Church. So, she was a niece to the Presidency of the Church. And she wrote this book *No Man Knows My History*. And it was about the early history of the Mormons. And she didn't . . . she strayed. But anyway, I didn't like what Wilt was doing. And finally, I talked to Bob about it, and he didn't seem to be making any effort on the thing.

LOWE: Bob?

TRACY: Heyder. He didn't seem to be doing anything about it. And a superintendents' conference came up in Denver and when I went over I talked to, I didn't know at the time, but one of the higher-ups in the office about this situation. And one of the superintendents wanted to know how I was getting along out at Pipe. I said, "Well, I got a little problem." And he says, "What's your problem?" And I says, "Well, I've got a fella that is anti-Mormon," I said, "And I know he's holding captive audiences to a degree, probably minor, but to some degree." And he says, "Why don't you go see Carl . . .?"

LOWE: We can fill it into the transcripts.

TRACY: Huh?

LOWE: We can fill a name into the transcript if you're . . .

TRACY: Hardy. "Why don't you go talk to Carl Hardy?" So I went down to Carl's office and he said, "What's your problem?" and I laid it out. Well, it turned out he was one of the counselors in the Mormon church, of all things. So in about five minutes Wilt was transferred, and it was just like that. So I think he went up to South Dakota, I believe, up there someplace. But I don't know what [park]. Finally, the outcome of it was that, I guess he and his wife separated. I don't know what it was. Anyway, it was kind of a nasty mess. I wanted no part of that. But that was about the only one I had.

LOWE: Did Zion have anything to say about your interpretive program? When you switched over to Bob Heyder then, did he . . .?

TRACY: Well, Bob and I never did see eye-to-eye. He always wanted to know why I insisted on local help. He said, "We've got excellent people in the park service." [I said] "I know, Bob, that we have excellent people in the park service, but what do they know about early Mormon

history? And some of them are completely 'anti.'" And so we got along that way, but it wasn't very congenial.

LOWE: But he didn't, he wasn't . . .

TRACY: No, he didn't put his foot down, because it [the living history program] was too popular. Anyway, that's my feeling. That it was just too successful to do anything about, because everybody loved it. So that was the results with Bob anyway. I understand he's retired now, and I hope he's very happy and successful. He eventually went to, over to Colorado to the big one there the . . .

LOWE: Rocky Mountain [National Park]?

TRACY: No, not Rocky Mountain, the one with all the ruins and so forth.

LOWE: Mesa Verde [National Park].

TRACY: Mesa Verde. That's the one I'm after. I understand that he was [at] Mesa Verde and I guess he retired there, I don't know. I didn't make any effort to trace where he was gone.

LOWE: I wanted to talk about some of the specific events, aside from the Honeymoon Trail reenactment. You had branding?

TRACY: Oh, yeah. The cattlemen, they worked it out. I think Joe Bolander probably worked that deal up. I don't know. I didn't get to it. But anyway, once a year they bring their calves in to brand and this sort of thing. And they'd bring them in here and hold it. And they [were] always on a holiday, because that's the day they moved their cattle. And it was a big holiday like the one coming up now, Memorial Day, I think and they'd hold that and the cattle. And, one little incident that was kind of funny, I don't know if you'll appreciate it or not . . . but anyway, they had all these young calves in here and they'd dehorn them, nick their ears, and inoculate them and so forth, and various other things. And one of the cowboys, I think he was feeling kind

of devilish anyway, and he ran a good, big-sized young bull right up in front of the fence. (Now, the group from Grand Canyon, the [Albright] training group, used to always stop at this place . . . And by the way, I have a very, very high rating, with that group yet to be reviewed. But it was very satisfactory.) But, he ran this big young bull up in front, and they threw it of course, and they cut its ears and they did this, and then it came to castration. And one of . . . I was up there, I didn't ordinarily go to it, because I didn't like it. I didn't like the smell of hide burning and so forth. It bothered me. I am a very great lover of animals and I don't like to see them hurt. But anyway, they took care of this and one of the girls, I expected to see some girls scream or something. And she looked it over and she said, "Huh. I think I'd rather be a girl calf." I never forgot that one.

LOWE: [laughter] Yeah, well that seems really reasonable there.

TRACY: I don't know how far this tape goes but . . .

LOWE: Oh, we've got plenty of tape, don't you worry about that.

TRACY: I hope it's satisfactory. Anyway, I'm being as candid as I can.

<end tape 1, side 2>

TRACY: The [interpretive] program was done away with.

LOWE: Was that while you were still here? Why was it done away with?

TRACY: Well, everything. They took out the trailside audio and everything it seemed to me that everything that was depicting the early Mormon pioneer was done away with. And as I said before, we may not agree, but it is history and there is no argument about history. Of course, you can have a difference of opinion on history but . . . Pipe Spring will always be something I'll remember.

LOWE: I wonder, somebody mentioned to me, were LDS missionaries allowed to use the park on their mission? Was there ever any time when?

TRACY: No.

LOWE: No. O.K.

TRACY: No. There was nothing to be done about any captive [audiences]. And as I told you, absolutely no proselytizing. I told the girls then, I said, "If I ever catch you doing that, why, I'll probably have to dismiss you."

LOWE: O.K. O.K. Were there ever any outreach programs to go into the schools or encourage school tours?

TRACY: It was customary, particularly [for] Colorado City, at the end of the school term, they'd run their school picnics, they called them. And there would be a couple of buses come over here and that was about the extent of it. I personally, never did send anyone to school that I know of. I always told my personnel and the kids, "If you have any questions about your history or anything, you go talk to Joe Bolander. Because he's forgotten more than I'll ever know about it." And he was very good at that. Joe's long-gone now. He died about two or three years ago. I remember his birthday was the tenth of April and he was three years older than I am. So you see he was about eighty because I was up in the seventies at that along toward the end. He used to kid me because my hair was white and he didn't have any gray hair at all. [laughter]

LOWE: That's just in your genes, whether you have white hair or not.

TRACY: Well, I was beginning to get white hair in my twenties.

LOWE: I've got my share, yeah. How were the Indians portrayed in the interpretive story?

TRACY: Huh?

LOWE: How were the Indians, the role of the Indians and their culture, portrayed in the interpretation at that time?

TRACY: Well, I don't think we really got into the . . . into that sort of interpretation where the Indians were concerned. The Indians were here. They were part of the history. We observed it. We didn't have anything against them. And I used to have to work with them. One of the things that was kind of difficult for me, because sometimes I got involved into certain aspects that I didn't want to be into. But, after all, I was to retain public relations with the Indians. When they got ready to build the campground and so forth, they wanted to know what I thought about it, and would I approve it. So I approved it. But I don't think it's ever been successful, because I don't believe I've ever seen more than three cars in there. And it was eighty-four units, I believe, or something like that.

LOWE: But you just approved it? I mean you didn't . . .

TRACY: I didn't disapprove. Because that to me, if I'd have disapproved, my public relations with the Indians would have been shot.

LOWE: Well now, and that was after the campground that used to be here had been taken out?

TRACY: Oh, that was something else again. We had a little area up here that was a little circle where they drove in and it would hold 10 or 13 units I guess it was. Well people from southern California, the boaters and so forth, got to using this as a stop-over going to Lake Powell. And they'd pull into this little circle with their boats behind and so forth. And the result was that the one who pulled in first, he was out on the end and when he got ready to leave the rest of them couldn't get out. So, I had complaints with the visiting boaters. So I called up Frank Kowski. And Frank and I were pretty good friends too, and he was the Regional Director [Southwest Regional Office].

LOWE: Out of Denver?

TRACY: Out of Santa Fe. I liked Frank. He was really down to earth, boy, and he was a good, fine regional director and man. I told him, I said, "Frank, I've got a problem." And he said, "What is it?" And I told him about that and he says "Well," he thought a minute and all (he didn't make a snap decision). He said, "Do away with the campground." So, I did away with it. And we took out the little cook affairs and there was no longer . . . Well, we got some criticism from people that had been using it in the past years about doing away with it. Another thing we had at one time, a Boy Scout conclave, a big one. There's four hundred and fifty Boy Scouts in here at one time. And believe me, I had my hands full, because they had birds nests, they had lizards, they had eggs, they had everything in the world. Of course, everything in this park is protected. By the way, that was another thing. Occasionally, we'd have a water, or a rattlesnake. And we had a snake loop and I had given instructions about that. They'd take the snake loop, pick up the rattler, take him outside of the fence and turn him loose. Because we didn't do away with them, that animal life here. But anyway, that was the only thing . . . the camping that I know of that we did completely away with . . . the little campground.

LOWE: Including the picnic tables and all of that?

TRACY: Yeah.

LOWE: 'Cause they were CCC.

TRACY: Yeah, we did away with all of that. We no longer made it convenient anyway, as a stopping place.

LOWE: Do you think that's a loss for visitors?

TRACY: No, I don't think it was a loss. I think it was beneficial. Because the local people, why, they approved of it.

LOWE: O.K. Also somebody mentioned to me about the problems between balancing the livestock, especially the fowl, the chickens, and wild predators. And trying not to hurt bobcats and at the same time keeping . . .

TRACY: Well, we had to take care of those. That's before I came here. They were having trouble with the wild cats. I didn't get involved in that because I wasn't superintendent yet.

LOWE: Oh, 'cause that was before you came?

TRACY: Anyway, I don't know what they did with the wild cats but they had . . . And then we had a little trouble with our chickens with a great horned owl. And he raided our chickens at night, and I'd find them. It was a strange thing about an owl like that. All he did was eat their head. We'd find these big chickens with their head gone completely, just like somebody cut it off. Well, finally, we had a chicken house. We locked them up at night and the owl couldn't get the chickens. But that's about the only problem I had with the wildlife.

LOWE: Concerning things like maintenance. How often were the ponds cleaned? And were you stocking with carp by then, or had you done anything with the carp?

TRACY: With what?

LOWE: The carp in the pond in front of the fort.

TRACY: Oh, I think one time while I was there, they drained the pond and pretty well did away with the carp. For that I'm sure we had approval out of Zion on that. And because they were a nuisance. They would be overproductive as far as that's concerned. Now, we had a nice bunch of mallard ducks on the pond.

LOWE: There's still some.

TRACY: Is there still some? Yeah. And we had some geese.

LOWE: Yes, they're still there.

TRACY: Now, we did lose some geese. And I don't know whether it was coyotes or whether it was a bobcat, I didn't sit up to watch for them. Well anyway, I know we were minus a few geese. We had one little, what do they call a female goose? It's a name for it.

LOWE: Gander? No, that's a male.

TRACY: I don't know there's a name for it. Anyway she put her nest out. She'd hide her nest and evidently one found her one night and they destroyed the nest and ate the goose. That was about the only problem we had there. But those were things we had to contend with. Because being in a park, why, everything's protected.

LOWE: I'm curious, when you decided to try to do something with the campgrounds you said you went to Frank Kowski. Did you just sort of skirt by Bob Heyder, or did you have to go to Bob Heyder first?

TRACY: I phoned directly to Frank Kowski.

LOWE: Did you? Did that create a problem or was that all right?

TRACY: Well, if it did create a problem, I never heard about it.

LOWE: O.K.

TRACY: I don't think it did. Well, I can imagine that because a top superintendent like that doesn't like to be bypassed.

LOWE: Yeah, I just wondered.

TRACY: Oh, now that you're getting into that question, uh, I bypassed Bob one time and I can understand why he was provoked about it. But when I originally came, I had this clerk and she was out of this training group and she wasn't very adept at being a clerk. And anyway, I didn't fire her but she resigned because she had been married, and she had lost her husband and she had four teenagers at home. She was having a little problem. I recommended that she retire. I wasn't going to fire her, but I recommended that she retire, so she did. And then I hired Nora Heaton, Mel's mother, I was telling you about. Well Bob, he didn't like that because I was still using local help. And the first thing I knew he had brought me in some help, a college graduate that just didn't have it. He couldn't write a letter; he couldn't compose a letter; he didn't know his punctuation; he couldn't spell; he couldn't do anything; and I was very, very, unhappy with it. And I talked to Bob and I said, "I think we should have him transferred." Well, Bob wouldn't do anything. So again, I was attending another superintendents' conference and when I went to that conference I took some copies of the letters that this fellow had done. Now Bob told me he said, "Look, this is your clerk, and I don't want to come over there and find Nora doing your paper work. Because she is going to be a guide out there." So, that was fine, but nevertheless I didn't like it. So, I took some of these letters and I showed them to Glen Bean who was assistant regional director, and a good one. My association with most of the park service is fine. But anyway, I showed it to Glen and he read the letter and he said, "My God," he says, "He don't even belong in the park service, let alone in that capacity." So, Nora was put back and of course, Bob didn't like that. Now, there could have been a grievance. But I realized that I had built my home up here. I had to work under Bob, and I couldn't have worked under him if I'd had real difficulties. And I knew it, and I wanted to stay here. And so, we got it settled. But that was the one I bypassed him on, that one, definitely.

LOWE: O.K. You decided, when you decided to retire, you decided to settle here in Moccasin.

TRACY: I'd already built a home.

LOWE: Oh, had you? Oh, O.K. So you moved out off the monument?

TRACY: I moved out before. I moved out in . . . well, I started building a home on all my weekends and holidays, and at night and so forth . . . to build a home. When it was completed, why, I wanted to live in it and Bob wouldn't let me. He said, "No, you've got to be at the park." Well I found out afterwards that he couldn't have made that stick. But anyway, I had a bed down there and my wife says, "Well, now he can tell you what you're gonna do, but he can't tell me." So she moved up to the house, and the result was that she was up there and I slept down here at night. So we did have that. But oh, little things like that. There wasn't really any great differences, but we just didn't see alike. And of course, when Karl Gilbert retired and Bob Kerr was the superintendent of Zion at that time, and Bob was a prince. I liked him very much. But he transferred very shortly, and that's when I came under Heyder. Now, I had worked under Heyder before, because I was the head of maintenance in Capitol Reef National Monument.

LOWE: Oh, really?

TRACY: Yes. And I was transferred out of there. The chief of maintenance out of the region came out to Pipe, or to Capitol Reef one time. I had a little office of my own and he came out and we had a long talk. And I, in the meantime, had devised forms and so forth, for keeping track of work. And I guess he went back to Santa Fe and he said, "Look, that man has no business at Capitol Reef, he should be up." And I began to get letters wanting me to transfer and I think I turned down seven different offers. I didn't want to leave Capitol Reef. I loved Capitol Reef, beautiful area. You ever been there?

LOWE: No.

TRACY: Well, it's nice. But anyway, one day I got a phone call from, I don't know, it wasn't from Kowski, but it was one of the "lessers." They said, "Tracy," he said, "you know we have a term in the park service with people and we call 'em 'homesteaders.' And we don't like homesteaders. If we feel that we want to move somebody, that they should be moved, for the best of the park [service] out of necessity," and so forth. Well, with my background, why, I began to get letters. I forget, one of them was Petrified Forest [National Park]. And I went over and looked that over. And I didn't want it because I told the superintendent there at the time, "In the

first place, I'm a radio ham amateur." And he wouldn't let me put up my antennas. Well, I didn't like that because I'd always been in contact. I've been a ham operator for forty-five years. And I didn't like that, so I turned it down. But I told the superintendent, "I couldn't work here." He said, "Why?" I said, "You'd have me in jail. I'm a rock hound." Beautiful petrified wood all over the place and I did a lot of lapidary work. That was my hobby, lapidary and wood working. Now the radio ham is not a hobby. It was something to me for forty five years. I had some buddies that, once a week, we had contact -- and what was going on, and what we were doing, and how we were getting along, any sickness and that sort of thing. So, that was the way that turned out.

LOWE: But, when you got the chance to look at Pipe you decided to come here?

TRACY: Yes. I came over and looked at Pipe first. And I didn't know I was going to get it for quite a long time. But Karl Gilbert and his whole office staff stopped in at Hubbell Trading Post one day. And I got to visiting and I liked what I saw very much, and I guess he did too. Because anyway, he requested that I be made superintendent over here and I was. Now, that's another thing, when I came over here as superintendent, Bob tried to make me an area manager.

LOWE: Oh, really?

TRACY: Well, that didn't set very well either. So, I called up Salt Lake City [Field Office] and that was, I don't know if that was an office they had in Salt Lake but anyway, Phil [R.] Iverson headed it. And he had a secretary and she was an elderly lady, and pretty fiery, and when he [Heyder] tried to make me an area manager . . .

LOWE: Instead of the superintendent?

TRACY: I called up and talked to her. Her name was Esther and she said, "Well, what's prince Bob" (you don't need to put that in, but I guess it's in anyway) but, "What's prince Bob up to now?" I said, "Well, I've just been demoted to area manager." In a few minutes I got a call back and she said, "I talked to Phil Iverson and you are a superintendent." So I was a superintendent.

But those kind of little things, you know, they didn't set well. And I guess I wasn't too discrete always mentioning it back.

LOWE: O.K. I think we've covered my questions. Is there anything that I didn't ask that you thought I would ask?

TRACY: No, I think we pretty well covered. Can you turn that off a minute?

LOWE: Well, I mean, if it's something you still want to say, let's keep it going.

TRACY: Well, I made the remark one time, and I guess it got back to him, I said, "All that Bob Heyder needs is a pair of bright shiny boots, a riding crop, and a monocle and he'd be right in his element." And whether that ever got back or not, I'd understand why he would be perturbed about it. It wasn't a very nice remark.

LOWE: No love lost there.

TRACY: No. No love lost there.

LOWE: Was there anything else that you wanted to talk about? About the spring or about your time here?

TRACY: Well, I think I told you about the spring declining, didn't I?

LOWE: Yes.

TRACY: All right, that's the end of that. I don't know what they're doing about their waterworks now, where the Indians are concerned. I know after I retired, it was a long time that I didn't even visit Pipe Spring.

LOWE: Oh, really, because of?

TRACY: Because I didn't like what I saw. I can truly say that I love Pipe Springs, and there's a lot of me there. There's nothing I'd like better than to set that [living history program] up again and be able to do it. I don't think they could now. All the girls now that I had were, the little Indian girl, Maeta, I told you how we attired her, didn't I?

LOWE: Uh huh.

TRACY: All right. Well I know now she left at the end of the season. And I understand she went back to BYU University, Brigham Young, and she finally married, I heard, an Indian boy from one of the tribes in South America, Indian. And she married and the last I heard of, she had four children. But the rest of the girls, of course now they're adults, just girls then, they could be from fourteen on up, I guess it was eighteen or twenty-one. Now, I've been retired for seventeen years and they are all married people now and have children.

LOWE: Sure. Yeah. Well, how about I turn this off and I'll tell you about the release form. O.K.?

<end of tape 2, side 1>
<end of interview>

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