Hovenweep, Palm Canyon — New National Monuments

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TWIN TOWERS
Photo by George L. Beam
Courtesy Nat'l Park Service

SQUARE TOWER, HOVENWEEP

PALM CANYON

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

HOVENWEEP National Monument has been added to the United States National park system and Palm Canyon National Monument has been well started on its way. Hovenweep lies on both sides of the boundary line between Colorado and Utah, near the only spot in the United States where four states touch, and is reserved because of its prehistoric towers and other impressive masonry structures. Palm Canyon is in southern California and contains many fine specimens of native American palms.

From now on much will appear in print about these two national monuments—which will be variously described as national parks, national forests, national reservations and national monuments, with indiscriminate references to their control by the national park service and the forest service. So what follows seems advisable in order to explain the complications which congress neglects to straighten out.

There are now nineteen national parks with a total of 11,372 square miles. There is one group of twenty-six national monuments (including the two new ones) containing about 1,900 square miles. These national parks and monuments are under control of the national park service, a bureau of the Interior department.

There are seven "national military and other" parks—such as Shiloh, Gettysburg and Lincoln's Birthplace—administered by the War department, which also controls two national monuments—Big Hole Battlefield and Cabrillo.

There are the national forests, with an approximate area of 155,000,000 acres, under the charge of the forest service, a bureau of the Department of Agriculture. There is a group of eleven national monuments containing 510 square miles in charge of the forest service.

The national parks and the national forests are the exact opposite of each other. The national parks are wilderness areas of majestic beauty set aside for purely recreational purposes—public playgrounds for the people. The national forests are industrial and commercial purely—areas set apart for scientific lumbering for a profit and for grazing for a profit.

Some day, it is hoped, congress will straighten out the tangle by putting the national "military and other parks," and all the national monuments in charge of the national park service, leaving the national forests to the forest service.

President Harding created the Hovenweep National Monument by proclamation March 2, under the act of 1906 for the preservation of American antiquities, and Dr. Hubert Work, the new secretary of the interior, has now taken over the area in the name of the federal government. Hovenweep is the Indian equivalent for "Deserted Valley," and contains about 300 acres. The Square Tower and the Twin Towers, pictured herewith, can be comfortably reached by automobile. Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, head of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, recommended the area to the President for a national monument. Doctor Fewkes says of the area and its prehistoric relics:

"Hovenweep contains three groups of structures, the first group called the Square Tower cluster. Some of the finest of all the structures are in this group, the most picturesque of them being Hovenweep castle, the standing walls of which are over fifty feet high. A second group lies three miles to the north, in Holly canyon, and contains some of the most remarkable prehistoric masonry in the United States. The third group, situated on Cajon mesa, is more difficult to reach.

"The ruins in the Square Tower canyon may be described somewhat as follows: Ruins which have indications of inclosed circular kivas, with mural pilasters and banquettes, and closely approximated surrounding rooms. To this class belongs Hovenweep castle, the Hovenweep pueblo and the so-called Unit Type house, the last named belonging to the simplest form of the pure type. Second, there are the ruins, the main feature of which is the absence of a circular kiva. The Twin Towers belong to this second or 'great house' type.

"The largest of the ruins in this canyon is Hovenweep house, situated at the head of the South Fork. Although many of its walls have fallen, there still remains a semicircular great house with high walls conspicuous for some distance. The ruin is a pueblo of rectangular form belonging to the pure type, showing circular depressions identified as kivas, imbedded in collections of square and rectangular rooms, and massive walled buildings on the south side. The standing walls are remains of a conspicuous multi-chambered D-shaped tower.

"Hovenweep castle, like Hovenweep house, has circular kivas compactly imbedded in rectangular rooms arranged about them, indicating the pure type of pueblo. The massive walled semicircular towers and great houses are combined with square rooms and kivas, indicating that it is distinguished by two sections, an eastern and a western, which, united, impart to the whole the shape of the letter L.

"Among the most impressive buildings in Square Tower canyon are the Twin towers. They stand on the south side of the canyon on a rock isolated by a cleft from the adjoining cliffs, the larger of the towers having an oval ground plan while the smaller is horseshoe shaped.

The pueblo known as Unit Type house is one of the most interesting ruins in the Hovenweep. It is situated on the very edge of the canyon of the North Fork, not far from where it begins. It is the simplest form of prehistoric pueblo of a pure type, made up of a centrally-placed circular ceremonial room.

"In Holly canyon the towers may be approached on foot. The towers in this canyon show some of the finest masonry to be found on the reservation, one of the finest of them, Holly tower, built on a great rock, its tip rising to a height level with the mesa. Then there is Holly House, which appears to have been a pueblo of rectangular form. These are but a few of the historical structures that await the pleasure of the tourist. However, they are typical of the splendid relics that are to be found in the Hovenweep Monument."

Palm Canyon National monument was created by act of congress—with two strings tied to it. The act authorizes the secretary of the interior to set aside 1,600 acres in the county of Riverside, California, "provided, that before such reservation and dedication as herein authorized shall become effective the consent and relinquishment of the Agua Caliente band of Indians shall first be obtained, covering its right, title, and interest in and to the lands herein described, and payment therefor to the members of said band on a per capita basis, at a price to be agreed upon, when there shall be donated for such purposes to the secretary of the interior a fund in an amount to be fixed and determined by him as sufficient to compensate the Indians therefor."

That's the provision, verbatim et literatim. It certainly means that the promoters must raise the money to pay for the land. It apparently also means that the Indians shall willingly sell. Anyway, Uncle Sam isn't going to pay anything. It is said that a purchase fund has been or will be raised. The Indians, however, are reported to be unwilling to sell.

Anyway, the area set aside with its strings consists of three canyons with their desert approaches: Andreas, Murray and Palm. The center of things is the village of Palm Springs, which is a flourishing winter and spring resort in "Our Araby" of the Colorado desert of southern California. The purpose of the monument is to preserve fine growths of a native American palm, the Washingtonian filifera.

Palm canyon, most impressive of the three, is a pass rather than a canyon, about ten miles long, with Palm creek flowing through it. The palms are in groves. Fifty feet is their average height, with here and there one reaching 70 feet. Andreas canyon also has its stream and its palms with their picturesque "petticoats." Murray canyon lies between the other two and is much like them.

In early spring the Colorado desert here blossoms like the well-known rose, only more so—in sand verbena, desert gold, lupine and primrose. "Keep off the desert" is the proper summer sign.

Queer Bedfellow

We slept all winter in the bed with an 18-inch snake inside of the mattress. In the fall, when we aired the bedding, there was a small hole in the mattress, cut by a rat, and into this hole the snake crawled. I mended this hole before putting the mattress on my bed; of course, I did not know anything had crawled inside. The snake remained perfectly quiet all winter, but when spring came he began crawling about in the mattress. During the night this caused us to sleep uncomfortably and brought about a search for the trouble. We cut open the mattress and the snake crawled out on the floor.—Farm Journal.

Look for "Easy Money."

At least one English village is planning to pay its share of the war debt to America and, incidentally to rent a new town hall, by means of the money spent by American tourists.

The Cheam parish council recently decided to rent as a council chamber a 400-year-old cottage. Opponents of the scheme were silenced by a member's proposal that the town clerk should charge American tourists a guinea to show them over the building.

The council has rented the house and will now lie in wait for such descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers as reach Cheam next summer.

Stray Bits of Wisdom.

Poets are like birds: the least thing makes them sing.—Chateaubriand

COTTON ACREAGE SHOWS INCREASE

BOLL WEEVIL HAS NOT FRIGHTENED THE FARMERS IN THIS SECTION.

ACCORDING TO STATEMENT

Reports Indicate That Ninety-Eight Per Cent of Acreage Was Fertilized.

Raleigh.

The two per cent increase in the cotton acreage of Norh Carolina is "good evidences that the advent of the boll weevil has not frightened the cotton growers away in this state," according to a statement issued by W. H. Rhodes, of the North Carolina and United States departments of agrciulture.

"The condition of the crop is 77 per cent of a normal at present as shown by the cotton report released by the United States department of agriculture released June 1." reads the announcement. "This forecast a yield in this state of 231 pounds of lint cotton to the acre, and is seven per cent below the condition of last year at this time, but three per cent above the average condition for the past five years. The four states showing a higher average than North Carolina were Virginia, 78; Florida, 87; California, 93, and Arizona, 92 per cent.

"Reports indicate that 98 per cent of the cotton acreage in North Carolina was fertilized, which is above the usual average. The amount used per acre averaged 445 pounds this year as compared with 406 pounds last year. This was a much higher grade of fertilizer than farmers usually buy for cotton, and cost, on an average of $30.20 per ton, slightly less than the price last year.

"The condition of the nation's crop is 71 per cent compared with 69.6 per cent at this time last year, and 66 per cent the year before, 1921. A revision in the final estimate of the 1922 cotton acreage is shown by the June 1 reports, showing the area picked in 1922 as 33 036,000, with an average yield of 141.3 pounds of lint per acre.

"The most frequently recurring remarks from cotton farmers in North Carolina are Poor Stands, Much replanting, Cotton dying account of cool weather, Some are plowing up and planting over, Just beginning chopping, Crop, 10 to 30 days late, Cold weather has retarded growth, Crop improving with warm weather, Lots of weevils, No seed for replanting, Too much rain, Crop needs cultivating, and Labor scarce.

"Weather conditions, prior to May 25 were too cool for cotton.

School Buildings Must Be Made Safe

In connection with his campaign to have every school building in North Carolina inspected before the fall term opens, Stacy W. Wade, state insurance commissioner has addressed the following letter to each county commission and superintendent of education:

"The panicky feeling which might naturally follow the recent tragedy in a South Carolina school has alone deterred me from calling your attention more promptly to the possibility of a similar castastrophe because of unsafe conditions in many of our older school buildings. These conditions must be remedied and the law has placed the responsibility upon the insurancec ommission.

"We have constructed many fireproof buildings and added safety features to others which has given us a sense of security, but the responsibility is still there and extends to all sections of the state. It is upon you and upon me and effective results depend upon your co-operation.

"We must face the issue of old buildings by co-operative measures to eliminate those which are unsafe. To this end, it is my purpose to inspect every building reported to me as unsafe, and in order that I may first give attention to the most pressing needs, I am asking that you send me a list of all the two story school buildings in your district which may not be regarded as safe, keeping in mind that every two story building to be safe must have two separate and distinct ways of egress remote from one another, and that two stairways terminating inside the building form only one exit and is a violation of the law. Please report fully any building which you consider needs immediate attention.

Governor Explains Operating Cost.

Asheville. — "Administration costs in North Carolina are lower than in any other State in the Union," Governor Morrison declared in an address to the graduating class of the Biltmore Hospital, in the All Souls parish house. He was heard by a large audience.

"Of every dollar paid for taxes in North Carolina," continued the chief executive, "only three cents are used for administration costs and 97 cents are used for discharging the duties of the state.

Counties Have Health Departments.

With the assistance of the State Board of Health twenty-four counties during the past year have maintained health departments. The total expenditures amounted to $214,831.35. Of this amount $62,500 was contributed by the State, and the remainder of $152,331.35 came from the counties.

The program of work together with the cost, varied in the several counties. Some ha donly the health officer devoting his time and energy toward the protection and promotion of public health. Others had in addition to the health officer one or more nurses a sanitary inspector and in some cases skilled laboratory technicians. A few had permanent dental clinics for the benefit of their school children. The budget varied from $4200 to $27500.

Regardless of personnel or size of budget, however, in each county the program of work was based upon a carefully calculated basis of costs whereby the relation of expenditures to results achieved might be easily ascertained. For the first time in the United States it was made possible to measure, in a manner fairly accurate, the public health work in terms of dollars and cents.

A careful compilation of the reports of the work accomplished during the ear shows that every county received in direct returns more than a dollar for each dollar invested. In some counties higher dividends were paid than in others but there were a profit in each. For the total of $214,831.35 expanded total cost equivalents produced in these twenty four counties were $317,647.74. The average return was $1.48 for each dollar spent.

Here are some of the things accomplished by the health department: 5,209 contagious diseases were quarantined by mail and 8,312 additional cases quarantined in person; 46,922 complete typhoid vaccinations were given, 23,628 smallpox vaccinations, 909 whooping cough vaccinations, and 13,925 little children were rendered immune from diphtheria by the administration of toxin-anitoxin. A total of 8 560 treatments for venereal diseases in indigent cases were given. Examinations in clinics for the tuberculosis totaled 1,612, while 2,118 homes where tuberculosis existed were visited. These achievements cover the high spots in just on unit of the health officer's work, that of communicable diseases.

Under the general head of hygiene is grouped maternity and infancy work and school hygiene. Prenatal cases registered totaled 2,120, babies registered 4,770, home conferences with mothers 7,693, office conferences with mothers, 1,546, women completing standard courses of instruction 80, midwives completing course of instruction 437, children certificated in Little Mothers' League 400. In the school work 2,544 children received operations for tonsils and adenoids, 5,356 were treated for dental defects, 919 had refractive errors corrected, 57 received orthopedic corrections, 13,309 were enrolled in the Modern Health Crusade, 93,246 received primary physical examinations, and 22 047 received final examinations.

Under sanitation 2,108 new sewer connections were obtained, and 16,085 privies were made sanitary. Private water supplies to the number of 122 were protected ggainst surface pollution, and 5,779 nuisances were abated.

Under the head of food control inspections of dairies totaled 1380, abbatoirs 146, and hotels, restaurants and markets 13,257. A total of 49,008 cows were tuberculin tested, and 8,621 examinations of animals offered for sale as food were made.

In accomplishing there results a total of 152 732 miles were traveled by the health officer, 99,464 by nurses, and 50,417 by sanitary inspectors.

The counties in which health departments were maintained were the following Bertie, Bladen, Cabarrus, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Granville, Halifax, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rowan, Sampson, Surry, Vance, Wake, Wayne, Wilkes and Wilson.

To Hold Clinics In Many Counties.

Before the bells ringing out on the crisp autumnal air against call "to books" the State Board of Health will have contributed through its tonsil and adenoid clinics to the physical betterment of close to three thousand children, thereby enabling them to take the greatest advantage of the State's modern system of schools.

Already definite arrangements have been completed for these clinics to be held in twenty counties during the present year. Other counties are tentatively arranging for this service and the indications are that the demand will be greater than the one hospital until operated by the board will be able to handle.

Clinics have been held during the month of May for Chatham county at Pittsboro, for Beauford county at Belhaven and Washington, for Martin county as Williamston.

New Corporations.

The Secretary of State chartered the following corporations to do business in North Carolina:

Millis Cotton Mills, Inc., of High Point, with $300,000 authorized capital and $70,000 subscribed by H. A. Millis, R. R. Ragan, and I. E. Hayworth ,all of High Point.

Great Lakes Drilling Co., of New Bern, with $200,000 authorized capital and $75,000 subscriped by W. F. Aberly, E. C. Armstrong, and W. H. Henderson, all of New Bern.

After Every Meal
WRIGLEY'S
Top off each meal with a bit of sweet in the form of WRIGLEY'S.
It satisfies the sweet tooth and aids digestion.
Pleasure and benefit combined.
Save the Wrappers
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT
FOR THE WORLD

Ladies Can Wear Shoes
One size smaller and walk in comfort by using Allen's Foot Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder. Shaken into the shoe Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns, bunions and callouses; prevents blisters, Callous and Sore Spots and gives rest to tired, aching, swollen feet. 1,000,000 pounds of powder for the feet were used by our Army and Navy during the War. Sold everywhere. For Free Sample and Foot-Ease Walking Doll, address Allen's Foot-Ease, Le Roy, N. Y.

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Reduces Strained, Puffy Tendons, Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a Safe Antiseptic and Germicide
Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. $2.50 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 A free.
W. F. Young, Inc., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Cuticura Soap Complexions Are Healthy
Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c

Vaseline
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
CARBOLATED
PETROLEUM JELLY
No skin break too small for notice.
Be very wary of cuts, scratches and skin abrasions, no matter how slight. "Vaseline" Carbolated Petroleum Jelly—applied at once—lessens the possibility of infection.
It comes in bottles—at all druggists and general stores.
CHESEBROUGH MFG. COMPANY (Consolidated)
State St. New York
Every "Vaseline" product is recommended everywhere because of its absolute purity and effectiveness.

Excellent Record.

Ten mistakes in 1,000,000 chances is the excellent record of Newark (N. J.) post office for distribution of mail. Newark postal employees handle approximately [illegible] pieces of mail daily. "This record is typical of the care and efficiency of postal employees of the nation," Postmaster General Harry S. [illegible] The minimum distribution efficiency demanded of postal distributors is [illegible] per cent.

Erring but Politic Husband.

Mrs. Wish—At last I have found you out. You were seen flirting with a woman yesterday!

Mr. Wish—It was my mistake. I had on a hat exactly like yours. Come with me and buy an exclusive hat. I don't want to be caught again.—London Answers.

What did Adam have to do until he got out of the Garden of Eden?

If coffee disagrees drink Postum
"There's a Reason"