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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

---------- NATIONAL PARK

D-25

FILE NO.

HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

By

Harry B. Robinson, Historian
Region Two Office, National Park Service
Omaha, Nebraska

January 1954

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE H3015

REGION TWO

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

January 22, 1954

Memorandum

To: Regional Historian

From: Historian

Subject: Report on "Historical Aspects of Dinosaur National Monument

Submitted herewith for your concurrence is my report on the above subject. This was prepared on the basis of library research and interviews with residents of the Dinosaur National Monument area.

A section on place names had been planned for the report, but because of the necessity of doing further research on the subject, the place name history had to be deferred. However, since I shall soon assume my new duties as Park Naturalist at Dinosaur, I hope to have the opportunity to continue research on place names and local history, and to submit a supplement to the attached report.

Signed

Harry B. Robinson
Historian

Concurred in:

(Sgd) Merrill J. Mattes

Regional Historian

Date JAN 2 2 1954

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Introduction

Most people think of Dinosaur National Monument as a paleontological area only; some know of the scenic character of its canyons and back country; but few realize that the area has a rich historical background.

The area's history covers a period from the Spanish discovery of the Green River Basin in 1776 to the present national monument era. It includes the fur trade period, the canyon voyages, and early white occupancy.

This paper is only a summary of the known history of the Dinosaur area. A more comprehensive report awaits further research by the author.

The Dominquez-Escalante Expedition

The first recorded exploration of any part of the Green River Basin by white men was made by a Spanish party of 10 men under the leadership of Franciscan friars Francisco Atanasio Dominquez and Francisco Silvestre Velez de Escalante. This party left Santa Fe on July 29, 1776. On September 8 they passed over the Roan Plateau (Colorado) between the headwaters of Roan Creek and Douglas Creek, tributary of White River, thereby entering for the first time the Green River drainage basin. 1/

The expedition approached Green River via Arroyo del Cibolo (Cliff Creek), now known locally as Cockleburr Creek in its lower course. In doing so they came into view of Split Mountain (in Dinosaur National Monument) on September 13. That night they camped on the banks of the Green and spent the next two days there. This camp apparently was located between the right angle bend of the Green River, near the southwestern boundary of Dinosaur National Monument, and the mouth of Cliff Creek, at a point opposite Brush Creek. An entry in Escalante's diary on September 13 reads as follows: "The river enters this meadow between two high cliffs which, after forming a sort of corral, come so close together that

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1/ Herbert E. Bolton, "Pageant in the Wilderness," Utah Historical Quarterly, XVIII, 54; Gregory Crampton, "The Discovery of the Green River," ibid., XX, 303. (Subsequent footnote references to Utah Historical Quarterly will be condensed to Utah.)

one can scarcely see the opening through which the river comes." There is little doubt that he was referring to Split Mountain and the Green River.[2] The Spaniards named the river San Buenaventura, not knowing that they had discovered the main tributary of the Colorado.

On September 16 the explorers moved upstream about one mile and then crossed to the opposite side. The place of crossing is located immediately below the great curve in the river where it turns to the south. It is just outside the southwest boundary of Dinosaur National Monument, in the northeast corner of Section 33, Township 4 South, Range 23 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, Utah. This same crossing apparently was known to the Indians prior to 1776 and was used by them and whites alike after Escalante's time. The Escalante party had, no doubt, followed an Indian trail to the Green. Township survey plats of 1878-79 show the "Uinta and White River Trail," used mainly by Indians, as leading toward the famous crossing. Old-timers in the vicinity refer to it as the old "Indian Crossing."[3]

Escalante stated in his diary that the ford was located "west of the northern crest" and "very close to a chain of hills of loose earth, some of them lead colored and others yellow." This "northern crest" must have been Split Mountain and the "chain

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2/ Bolton, ibid., 169.

3/ Crampton, ibid., 306-307.

of hills" must have been the hogbacks in the southwestern part of Dinosaur National Monument. A black stone marker proclaiming that "Escalante crossed here 1776" now stands on a promontory overlooking the crossing site and just to the left of the approach road to the national monument. This marker as well as the Escalante Crossing lie within the proposed boundary extension of the monument.

After the return of the Dominquez-Escalante party Captain Miera y Pacheco prepared a map of the area explored. It is interesting to note that this map, dated 1778, shows the Rio de S. Buenaventura (Green River) flowing through a split in a short mountain range which is labeled Sierra Mineral. Since its location is shown immediately upstream from the expedition's camp site (La Vega de Santa Cruz) on the Green, Miera's Sierra Mineral must have been the Split Mountain of Dinosaur National Monument. 4/

4/ See Utah, XVIII, for a reproduction of this map. See also Crampton's map, Utah, XX. All of Crampton's map and a pertinent part of the former are reproduced in this report.

Figure 1

Map used in C. Gregory Crampton's article, "The Discovery of the Green River," Utah Historical Quarterly, XX, No. 4 (October 1952). It shows the relationship of Escalante's crossing (of the Green River) and camp site (La Vega de Santa Cruz) to Dinosaur National Monument (refer to pp. 1-3 of this report).

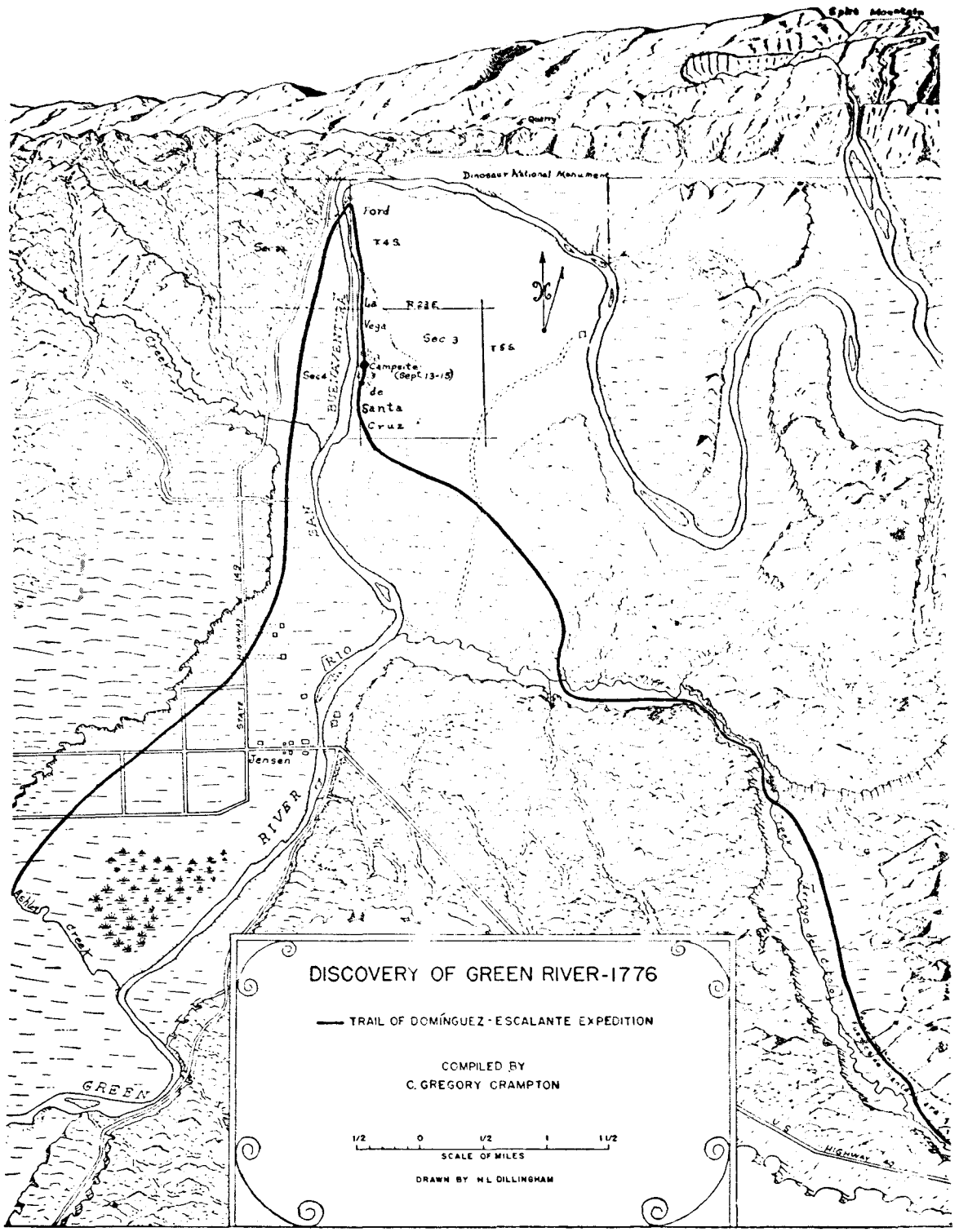
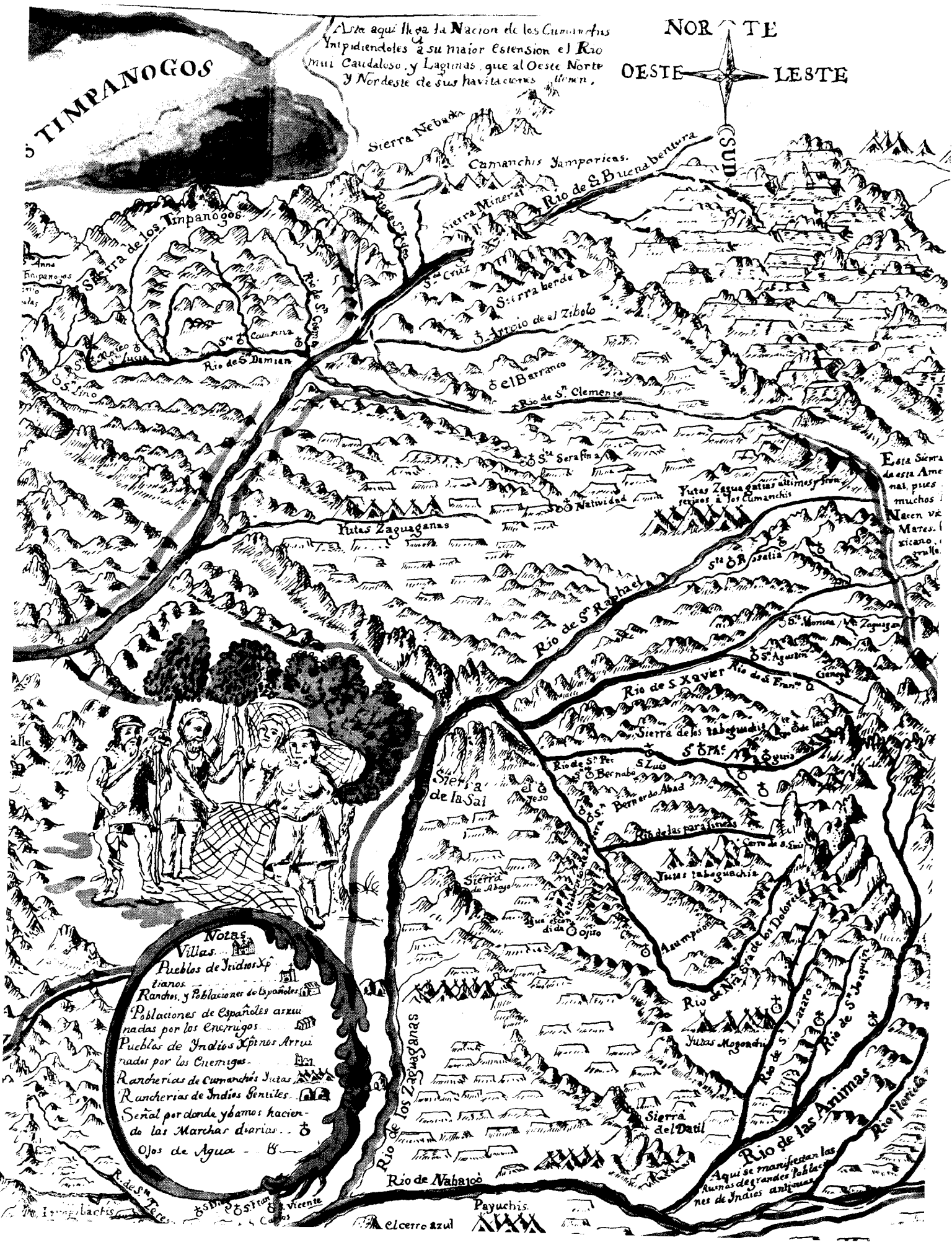

Dinosaur National Monument
Ford
T 4 S.
R 23 E.
Sec 3
T 5 S.
Campsite (Sept 13-15)
de
Santa
Cruz
BUENAVENTURA
SAN
RIO
RIVER
Jensen
Dallas Creek
GREEN
DISCOVERY OF GREEN RIVER-1776
TRAIL OF DOMÍNGUEZ-ESCALANTE EXPEDITION
COMPILED BY
C. GREGORY CRAMPTON
1/2 0 1/2 1 1 1/2
SCALE OF MILES
DRAWN BY M L DILLINGHAM

Figure 2

Vicinity of Dinosaur National Monument as represented by a section of Miera's 1778 map (see p. 3). Split Mountain and Green River are designated respectively as Sierra Mineral and Rio de S. Buenabentura (see top center of map). Note that the Green (R. Buenabentura) is shown flowing westward and unconnected with tributaries of the Colorado River in the southeastern part of the map. (Map reproduced from the copy of Miera's map appearing as a pocket insert accompanying Herbert E. Bolton's "Pageant in the Wilderness," Utah Historical Quarterly, XVIII, 1950).


Aqui llega la Nacion de los Cumanchis impidiendoles à su maior estension el Rio mui Caudaloso, y Lagunas, que al Oeste Norte y Nordeste de sus havitaciones tienen.
NORTE
OESTE
LESTE
SUR
TIMPANOGOS
Sierra Nevada
Camanchis Yamparicas.
Rio de S. Buenaventura
Sierra Minera
Sierra de los Timpanogos
Rio de S. Damian
Rio de S. Clemente
Sierra verde
Futas Zaguaganas
Futas Zaguaganas ultimos y feroces à los Cumanchis
Rio de S. Rafael
Rio de S. Xavier
Sierra de los Yabaguchis
Sierra de la Sal
Sierra de Abajo
Futas Yabaguchis
Futas Mogoaches
Rio de las Animas
Sierra del Datil
Rio de Nabajoò
Payuchis
el cerro azul
Aqui se manifiestan las Ruinas de grandes Poblaciones de Indios antiguos
Notas
Villas
Pueblos de Indios Xpianos
Ranchos, y Poblaciones de Españoles
Poblaciones de Españoles arruinadas por los Enemigos
Pueblos de Indios Xpinos Arruinados por los Enemigos
Rancherias de Cumanchés Futas
Rancherias de Indios Gentiles
Señal por donde yvamos haciendo las Marchas diarias
Ojos de Agua

The Astorians

The first recorded visit of white men to the upper basin of the Green River was that of Wilson Price Hunt's Astorians. On September 16, 1811, Hunt's party passed over the Wind River Mountains via Union Pass (southwest of the upper Wind River Basin) and descended to the Green. Hunt's journal says that a "halt was made beside Spanish River, a large stream on the banks of which, according to Indian report, the Spaniards live," and which "empties supposedly into the Gulf of California."

It is believed that Hunt contacted the Green for the first time at the mouth of present-day Wagon Creek and that he descended it to a point a few miles below the mouth of present-day Beaver Creek. He apparently left the basin via the headwaters of the latter stream, passing over the divide westward into Columbia River drainage via Hoback River on September 16. 5/

The following year (1812) Robert Stuart led a small party overland from Astoria toward St. Louis. In the course of his journey he crossed the upper Green River Basin. He climbed to the northwestern "rim" of the basin from the west via Fish Creek, a tributary of Hoback River. He crossed the "rim" on October 12 and descended to the Green on the same day. Stuart recorded the event in his journal as follows: "We soon reached the drains of the

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5/ Philip Ashton Rollins, The Discovery of the Oregon Trail, 286-287.

Spanish River and by the middle of the afternoon struck the main body, a stream about 160 yds wide with no great depth of water, no timber, and but few willows." His initial point of contact with the Green was approximately at the mouth of present-day Little Twin Creek in the vicinity of Kendall, Wyoming. 6/

Stuart's party left the Green River Basin on October 22 via South Pass (near the headwaters of Sweetwater River, westernmost tributary of the North Platte), thereby becoming the first, other than Indians, to negotiate that famous passageway over the Continental Divide.

6/ Ibid., 155, 172.

Fur Trading and Trapping in Green River Basin

Twelve years after Robert Stuart had discovered South Pass, a small party of William Ashley's trappers under the leadership of Jedediah Smith crossed it for the first time from the east. It was late in February 1824 when they made this famous crossing from the Atlantic to Pacific drainage. Soon thereafter they were on the banks of the Green River. Here they scattered for the spring hunt, thus beginning an era of trapping and trading in the upper Green River Basin which was to flourish for the next 20 years. 1/

The following year Ashley himself came to the Green, entering the basin via Bridger's Pass (approximately 15 miles south of present Rawlins, Wyoming) on April 1, 1825. Soon after his arrival at the Green (about 12 miles above the mouth of Big Sandy) he dispatched parties in different directions, he himself embarking (April 21) with six men on a journey by boats down the river.

By July 1, the scattered parties of Ashley's men, together with deserters from the Hudson Bay Company and several hundred Indians, had assembled at a point on Henrys Fork about 20 miles from its junction with the Green. There, Ashley disposed of his trade goods and acquired furs to be transported back to St. Louis. Thus was instituted the first of the annual trapper rendezvous,

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1/ Harrison Clifford Dale, The Ashley-Smith Explorations and the Discovery of a Central Route to the Pacific 1822-1829. The North West Company of the British may have trapped in the Green River Basin as early as 1819. (See Dale, p. 134, with footnote reference to Alexander Ross, Fur Hunters of the Far West.)

which became an integral part of the fur trade system for the next 14 years. Six of the subsequent rendezvous, including the last one (1839), were held within the upper Green River Basin.[8/]

Because of the difficulty of negotiating the rough canyon waters, there was probably very little trapping done in the Dinosaur National Monument area. However, two of the earliest fur trading posts of the Intermontane Corridor were established nearby in the early 1830's--Fort Davy Crockett (Fort Misery) in Browns Hole to the north and Fort Robidoux (Fort Uinta) in the Uinta Basin to the south. For the story of Fort Davy Crockett, see LeRoy R. Hafen's article in the Colorado Magazine, January 1952. For Fort Robidoux, see William S. Wallace, Antoine Robidoux, and articles by A. Reed Morrill and Herbert S. Auerbach in the Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol. IX, 1941.

8/ Carl P. Russell, "Wilderness Rendezvous Period of the American Fur Trade," Oregon Historical Quarterly, XLII, No. 1 (March 1941).

Explorations of the Green River Canyons

Ashley - 1825

William Ashley's descent of the Green River in 1825 took him beyond the southern boundary of present-day Dinosaur National Monument. His was the earliest of the few trips that have been made through the Green River canyons.

Ashley arrived at Brown's Hole on May 5, remaining in camp there until the morning of the 7th. His camp was 12 miles above Lodore Canyon, near the present Bridgeport.[2/] On the 7th he descended 10 miles farther downstream and encamped at a point where "several thousand Indians had wintered during the past season." This camp site was close to if not within the boundary of Dinosaur National Monument.

Ashley definitely entered present-day Dinosaur National Monument on May 8. His journal for that day reads in part as follows: "We proceeded down the river about two miles, where it again enters between two mountains and affording a channel even more contracted than before." He was entering Lodore Canyon. The journal continues: "As we passed along between these massy walls, which in a great degree exclude from us the rays of heaven and presented a surface as impossible as their body was impregnable, I was forcibly struck with the gloom which spread over the countenances of my men; they seemed to anticipate (and not far distant,

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2/ Dale, op. cit., 142. Hereafter all references to Ashley's trip are from Dale.

too) a dreadful termination of our voyage, and I must confess that I partook in some degree of what I supposed to be their feelings, for things around us had truly an awful appearance. We soon came to a dangerous rapid which we passed with a slight injury to our boats." This was the first rapid of the Lodore. A mile farther downstream he came upon Disaster Falls, so named by Powell 44 years later. Here says Ashley, "the channel became so obstructed by the intervention of large rocks over and between which the water washed with such violence as to render our passage in safety impracticable. The cargoes of our boats were therefore a second time taken out and carried about two hundred yards, to which place, after much labor, our boats were descended by means of cords."

The Ashley narrative says little more about the trip through the remainder of Lodore Canyon. It merely summarizes the trip in a few words, as follows: "Thence we descended fifty miles [evidently an error in transcription] to the mouth of a beautiful river emptying on each side, to which I gave the name of Mary's river [the Yampa]. The navigation continued dangerous and difficult the whole way; the mountains equally lofty and rugged with their summits entirely covered with snow." The narrative continues by briefly describing the Yampa River and its junction with the Green, including Echo Park. "Mary's river is one hundred yards wide, has a rapid current, and from every appearance very much confined between lofty mountains. A valley [Echo Park] about two hundred

yards wide extends one mile below the confluence of these rivers, then the mountain again on that side advances to the water's edge."

The Ashley narrative continues as follows in describing the rest of the trip through present Dinosaur National Monument:

> Two miles down is a very dangerous rapid, and eight miles further the mountain withdraws from the river on the west side about a half mile [The Cove]. Here we found a luxurious growth of sweet-bark or round-leaf cottonwood and a number of buffaloe, and succeeded by narrow river bottoms and hills. The former as well as several islands, are partly clothed with a luxuriant growth of round-leaf cottonwood and extend four miles down the river [through The Cove, Island Park, and Rainbow Park], where the mountains again close to the water's edge and are in appearance more terrific than any we had seen during the whole voyage. They immediately produce bad rapids, which follow in quick succession for twenty miles, below which, as far as I descended, the river is with out obstruction. In the course of our passage through the several ranges of mountains, we performed sixteen portages, the most of which were attended with the utmost difficulty and labor. At the termination of the rapids [Split Mountain Canyon] the mountains on each side of the river gradually recede, leaving in their retreat a hilly space of five or six miles, through which the river meanders in a west direction...."

Ashley continued his descent of the Green to a point about 50 miles below the confluence of the Uinta River, then returning to that confluence, left the Green River Basin via the Uinta headwaters. Ashley had this to say about his journey from the basin of the Green to the headwaters of the Weber River on the opposite side of the Uinta Range: "From the head waters of Tewinty [Uinta] river, I crossed a range of lofty mountains nearly E. and W., which divide the waters of the Rio Colorado from those which I have represented as the Beaunaventura" [Weber River]. 10/

10/ Escalante in 1776 gave the name Buenaventura to Green River. Ashley's mistake in applying the same name to the Weber can be excused since most American atlases of that period showed the Buenaventura flowing into either Great Salt Lake or L. Timpanagos (Utah Lake). (Dale, footnote 285)

Ashley clearly understood the identity of the river which he had so perilously descended by boat. He says that "I understood (by signs) from them [Eutau Indians] that the river which I had descended, and which I supposed to be the Rio Colorado of the West, continued its course as far as they had any knowledge of it, southwest through a mountainous country."

Ashley contacted "Eutau" [Ute] Indians along the Green below Split Mountain, but he indicates in his narrative that the section of present Dinosaur National Monument to the north of the Yampa River was utilized by the Shoshone. His narrative reads thus: "The country east and a considerable distance north of these lakes [Utah, Bear, and Great Salt Lake], including the headwaters of the Rio Colorado of the West and down the same to Mary's [Yampa] river, is claimed by the Shoshone Indians."

Manley - 1849

In 1849 W. L. Manley and six adventurous companions withdrew from a California bound party at one of the trail crossings of the upper Green River and descended the river to the Uinta Basin. They began their trip on an old ferry boat, but before they had reached the Lodore Canyon they had constructed three canoes to facilitate their passage of the canyons.

The chief contribution of this expedition to the record of explorations of the Green River canyons is Manley's statement

of the discovery of the wreckage of an unknown expedition that had preceded him, possibly the same year. The statement follows:

> At one place where the river was more than usually obstructed we found a deserted camp, a skiff and some heavy cooking utensils, with a notice posted on an alder tree saying that they had found the river route impracticable, and being satisfied that the river was so full of rocks and boulders that it could not be safely navigated, they had abandoned the undertaking and were about to start overland to make their way to Salt Lake. I took down the names of the parties at the time in my diary, which has since been burned, but have now forgotten them entirely. 11/

Powell saw the remains of this wreckage 26 years later at upper Disaster Falls where one of his own boats was wrecked. He mistakenly referred to it as being the wreck of Ashley's party. 12/

The Powell Expeditions - 1869, 1871

The most famous of the Green River canyons trips were those made by Major John Wesley Powell in 1869 and 1871. The 1869 expedition was under the auspices of the Illinois State Natural History Society, although contributions were made by several other agencies. The 1871 expedition, supported by Congress, was under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. Each expedition through the canyons of present Dinosaur National Monument consisted of 10 men. Both expeditions were launched from Green River, Wyoming.

The 1869 expedition reached the head of Lodore Canyon on June 6 and made camp there, their first within the present boundaries

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11/ William Lewis Manley, Death Valley in '49, p. 79.

12/ Dale, op. cit., 143, fn. 274; Utah, XV, 83.

of Dinosaur National Monument. The following entry from George Bradley's journal describes that occasion:[13]

> ...we have now reached the canyon at the lower end of Brown's Hole and have camped tonight at the mouth of the Canyon. It looks like a rough one for the walls are very high and straight and the sides are of sand-stone much broken with seams but at the mouth nearly perpen - dicular.

The party remained camped there during the following day while certain observations were made, including a trip by some to the canyon rim. Major Powell described this trip as follows:

> This morning [June 7, 1869] I climbed to the summit of the cliff on the left...and found it above camp 2,086 feet....I walked out to the brink of the cliff and looked down into the waters below....The canyon walls are buttressed on a grand scale, and deep alcoves are cut out; ragged crags crown the cliffs, and there is the river roaring below. While I write, I am sitting on the same rock where I sat last spring, with Mrs. Powell, looking down into this canyon. When I came down at noon, the sun shone in splendor on its vermilion walls shaded into green and gray when the rocks are lichened over. The river fills the channel from wall to wall. The canyon opened like a beautiful portal to a region of glory.[14]

The 1871 party arrived at the Lodore Canyon gateway on June 16. Fred Dellenbaugh, a member of that party, described the gateway as follows:

> The mountains rose abruptly just beyond our camp, and the river cleared the solid mass at one stroke, forming the extraordinary and magnificent portal we named the "Gate of Lodore," one of the most striking entrances of a river into mountains to be found in all the world.[15]

13/ Utah, XV, 35. Several of the members of each expedition kept journals.

14/ Ibid., 80. Since Mrs. Powell was with her husband at this spot in 1868, she may very well have been the first white woman to enter what is now Dinosaur National Monument.

15/ Fred Dellenbaugh, A Canyon Voyage, 32.

The 1869 party spent nine days passing through Lodore Canyon. This trip and the successive one in 1871 are well described in the journals kept by various members of the two expeditions. One of the boats of the first expedition was lost at Upper Disaster Falls. Upon reaching Echo Park, at the lower end of the canyon, Powell wrote:

> This has been a chapter of disasters and toils, notwithstanding which the canyon of Lodore was not devoid of scenic interest, even beyond the power of pen to tell. The roar of its waters was heard unceasingly from the hour we entered it until we landed here. No quiet in all that time. But its walls and cliffs, its peaks and crags, its amphitheaters and alcoves, tell a story of beauty and grandeur that I hear yet--and shall hear. 16/

In the course of their passage down Lodore Canyon the 1869 party had a bad experience with fire at the mouth of Alcove Creek on June 17. The incident is described thus by O. G. Howland:

> We had run in on smooth water, just above some falls, to camp for the night on a bench about fifty yards wide by a quarter mile in length, thickly overgrown with willows, cedar, sage and grass, so much so it was almost impossible to get through it; built a fire to cook grub by, and were unloading the boats to dry out things a little, when a heavy wind came sweeping up the river, scattering the fire in all directions over our small camp, and fanning into a blaze in a hundred different places the dry drift underneath the bushes. 17/

This was the first man-made forest fire on record in what is now Dinosaur National Monument. Two years later the second expedition had a similar experience with fire at their camp near the head of Hells Half Mile. This fire must have been even worse than the one of 1869. Dellenbaugh says that "The fire was jumping

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16/ J. W. Powell, Exploration of the Colorado River of the West, 30; Utah, XV, 84.

17/ Utah, XV, 99.

and playing amidst dense smoke which rolled a mighty column, a thousand feet it seemed to me above the top of the canyon." 18/

Both expeditions camped at the junction of the Yampa and Green rivers in Echo Park, and the second expedition explored Yampa Canyon for a distance of about 12 miles. While in camp on June 20, 1869, Major Powell wrote thus of Echo Park and Steamboat Rock:

> At the point where the Bear, or with greater correctness the Yampa enters the Green, the river runs along a rock about 700 feet high and a mile long, then turns sharply around to the right and runs back parallel to its former course for another mile, with the opposite sides of this long narrow rock for its bank. On the east side of the river, opposite the rock and below the Yampa is a little park just large enough for a farm. 19/

On June 30, 1871, Thompson, Bishop, and Steward left the camp in Echo Park, and climbed to that prominent point now known as Harpers Corner. Steward has left an excellent description of the view obtained therefrom:

> We could look over Echo Wall [Steamboat Rock], 1000 feet high, that divided the lapping bend of the river, down into the Canyon of Lodore....To the south could be seen only a vast plateau which drops off apparently just as its southern outline blends with the haze of this hot summer day. To the east, along the plateau of buff-colored homogeneous sandstone, winding about in its plain surface, the dark tortuous canyon of the Yampa River, and that of the Green, can be seen, and also the axis of the Uinta Mountains....Looking down the river rapid after rapid met our view....This ridge, for such we found it to be, is very narrow; at the eastern side the strata dip abruptly. The summit is quite level and the northwest side is abrupt and cut away by a huge gully. It is practically unclimbable. 20/

18/ A Canyon Voyage, 45.

19/ Utah, XV, 84.

20/ Utah, XVI-XVII, 198-199.

Both expeditions left good descriptions of Whirlpool Canyon, Jones Hole, Island Park, and Split Mountain Canyon. While in camp at the mouth of Bishop Creek [Jones Hole] on June 23, 1869, Powell wrote of Whirlpool Canyon:

> When we left Echo Park on the 21st, we soon ran into a canyon very narrow, with high vertical walls. Here and there huge rocks jutted into the water from the walls, and the canyon made frequent and sharp curves. The waters of the Green are greatly increased since the Yampa came in....All this volume of water, confined as it is in a narrow channel, is set eddying and spinning by the projecting rocks and points, and curves into whirlpools, and the waters waltz their way through the canyon, making their own rippling, rushing, roaring music. It was a difficult task to get our boats through here, as the whirlpools would set them spinning about the canyon, and we found it impossible to keep them headed down stream. At first this caused us great alarm, but we soon found there was no danger, and that there was a motion of translation down the river, to which this whirling was but an adjunct. That it was the merry mood of the river to dance through this deep, narrow, dark gorge, and right gayly did we join in the dance. 21/

George Bradley made the following entry in his journal on June 21, 1869, when the party was camped in what is now called Jones Hole: "We camp tonight in a fine grove of cottonwoods through which a creek comes in clear and cold from the mountains full of fine trout." F. M. Bishop added to the description in 1871: "...found a beautiful piece of natural scenery and mountain beauty. At the canyon at the head of the valley, there is an immense mountain of white sandstone, in appearance very beautiful....This creek...is a beautiful stream of clear, sparkling water." 22/

Major Powell described Island Park Basin as seen from the summit of Mount Hawkins in a glowing literary manner:

21/ Utah, XV, 85.

22/ Ibid., 41, 175.

The park is below us, with its island groves reflected by the deep, quiet waters. Rich meadows stretch out on either hand, to the verge of a sloping plain, that comes down from the distant mountains. These plains are of almost naked rock, in strange contrast to the meadows; blue and lilac colored rocks, buff and pink, vermilion and brown, and all these colors clear and bright. A dozen little creeks, dry the greater part of the year, run down through the half circle of exposed formations, radiating from the island-center to the rim of the basin. Each creek has its system of side streams, and each side stream has its system of laterals, and, again, these are divided, so that this outstretched slope of rock is elaborately embossed. Beds of different colored formations run in parallel bands on either side. The perspective, modified by the undulations, gives the bands a waved appearance, and the high colors gleam in the midday sun with a luster of satin. 23/

Of Split Mountain and its canyon John Steward says:

The view from the summit is beautiful and grand. To the west stretches the long narrow mountain, which seems no more than half a mile wide, and in shape appearing like a half [of] a huge cylinder, with one end abutting against the plateau. Either side is rounded off abruptly and the western end the same. This half cylinder is split its entire length by the canyon, the river having cut into the strata more than 3200 feet. 24/

O. G. Howland wrote thus of the Green River and Split Mountain Canyon in 1869:

In this [Split Mountain Canyon] the river seems to go for the highest points within the range of vision, disemboweling first one and striking for the next and serving it the same, and so on, indefinitely. Here it turns short and sharp into the very center at the upper end of a long mountain, then turns again as sharply, and goes tearing down through it to almost the lower end, and shoots out to the left again into the prairie, whirling, splashing and foaming as if in fury to think so tiny an obstacle should tower 3,000 feet above it to check its progress. This makes me think it has designs on all mountains of any pretensions. 25/

23/ Powell, 38-39.

24/ Utah, XVI-XVII, 203-204.

25/ Utah, XV, 103-104.

After passing through Split Mountain Canyon the 1871 party camped "in a grove of cottonwoods" near the mouth of Brush Creek in the Uinta Basin. Some present day historians believe this camp to have been at approximately the same site as Escalante's camp (La Vega de Santa Cruz) of September 13-15, 1776. 26/

The 1869 party spent 21 days passing through what is now Dinosaur National Monument. The 1871 party made a more thorough exploration, gathering more scientific information, taking photographs, and recording the topography in greater detail. They spent 29 days in the area.

A discussion of the Powell explorations of the Green River canyons would not be complete without repeating some of the statements made by members of the expeditions on the scenic character of the canyons' area. On June 27, 1869, Powell wrote: "Personally I have enjoyed myself much, the scenery being wild and beautiful beyond description." It "was on a grand scale, and never before did I live in such ecstacey...."

O. G. Howland wrote to the Rocky Mountain News on June 19, 1869, while encamped at Echo Park:

> The scenery through the canyons we have passed thus far is truly wonderful. The river appears to run without design, starting into the highest mountain from out a broad valley, and cutting it down from dome to base, leaving on either side towering cliffs, massive buttresses, quaintly carved cornices and pillars, huge amphitheatres

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26/ Utah, XVI-XVII, fn. 26, p. 47; Ibid., XX, fn. 11, p. 308.

with numberless terraces, dotted with cedar and pinon trees, one above the other in wonderful order to the very top, immense gorges, deep chasms, curiously worn clefts, all worn sharp and clear as the finest masonry, and after having cut in twain one, going for another and serving it the same.

F. M. Bishop wrote to the Daily Pantagraph, Bloomington, Illinois:

We have passed through scenes whose labyryinthian pathway led through cliffs and mountains grand and imposing. It was in such places we found abundant material to feed the imagination and awaken every chord in a man's soul that thrills when Nature spreads her sublimest scenery around him, bidding to look and drink the cup so freely offered. 27/

Galloway and Flavell - 1895-96

Nathan Galloway, an upper Colorado hunter and trapper, was probably the most seasoned veteran of the Green and Colorado canyons. He is credited with designing the forerunner of the type of boat which subsequently was used for rough water in the canyons. Galloway doubtless did some boating in the Green River canyons prior to 1895, but it was in that year (beginning in the fall) that he made his first extended solo trip from Green River, Wyoming, to Lees Ferry, Arizona. The following year he repeated the trip with a partner, William Richmond, this time going as far as Needles, Arizona. Galloway is credited with negotiating the Green River canyons to the Uinta Valley six times.

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27/ Utah, XV, 87, 88, 98, 239.

On August 27, 1896, about a month prior to Galloway's second extended trip, George F. Flavell, another trapper and prospector, and a single companion left Green River, Wyoming, and reached Yuma, Arizona, in December. 28/

Stone and the Kolb Brothers - 1909, 1911

Julius F. Stone, a well to do manufacturer from Columbus, Ohio, left Green River, Wyoming, September 12, 1909, accompanied by a party of four, including the seasoned boatman Nathan T. Galloway, and R. A. Gogswell, photographer. The party arrived at Needles, Arizona, November 19. Their trip was the fastest ever made through the whole Colorado Canyon series. It was Galloway's second trip through all of the canyons. The Stone expedition was made primarily for photographic purposes.

It was followed two years later by another photographic expedition made by Ellsworth and Emery Kolb. The Kolb brothers left Green River, Wyoming, September 8, 1911, and arrived at Bright Angel Trail, Grand Canyon National Park, November 16. They entered Lodore Canyon, September 23, and left Split Mountain Canyon, October 5, thus spending 13 days within the present boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument. James Fagin, who accompanied the Kolbs from

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28/ Ralf R. Woolley, U. S. Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 618, p. 38; Ellsworth L. Kolb, Through the Grand Canyon from Wyoming to Mexico, 338-339; L. R. Freeman, The Colorado River, Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow, 325.

Green River, left the party at Echo Park. Recorded results of the trip include many very excellent photographs, motion pictures, and a book by Ellsworth Kolb describing experiences encountered on the trip. [29]

United States Geological Survey - 1922

A Geological Survey party explored the canyons during the summer of 1922 and made a complete topographic map and profile of the river from Green River, Wyoming, to Green River, Utah. This party consisted of eight men, equipped with three boats. They entered the Canyon of Lodore on July 31 and left Split Mountain Canyon on August 18, thus spending 19 days within the boundaries of the present national monument. The results of their explorations have been recorded by Ralf R. Woolley in U. S. Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 618 entitled "The Green River and Its Utilization."

First Vacation Trip - 1926

The first canyon trip made for purely recreational purposes was made in August 1926 by a party consisting of Webster B. Todd, New York; M. Ogden West, Chicago; F. LeMoyne Page, Pittsburg; H. E. Blake, Jr., Monticello, Utah; and C. H. Hale, Manila, Utah. This party used two of the boats previously used by the Geological Survey party in 1922. One of these was abandoned in Lodore Canyon. [30]

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[29] Freeman, ibid., 333; Woolley, op. cit., 38-39; Kolb, op. cit., 50-92, 340.

[30] Woolley, 54.

Early Settlement and Use of the Area

"Warren D. Parsons and his wife Annie have arrived. And our first white squaw, 'Snapping Annie,' is expertly driving her slick oxen, Turk and Lion. 'Whoa, Turk!' and 'Gee, Lion!' Commanded by a female bullwhacker. 'Houri' tells me that 'Man's freedom in this Paradise is doomed.'" Thus reads Samuel Clark Bassett's diary entry at "Brown's Hole," June 22, 1854.[31]

Browns Hole had been occupied since 1847 by Joseph Herrara and party, of Spanish descent, but, according to the above entry in Samuel Bassett's diary, family settlement did not come until 1854. How long the Parsons remained is not known, but they apparently were the forerunners of the more permanent settlers who came to Browns Park in the 1870's. The first herds of cattle were driven here in 1869. These were the "Griff" Edwards and Frank Hoy herds. Members of the Powell expedition in 1871 mentioned in their journals the great herds of cattle in this area.

Although Browns Park does not lie within the boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument, its history is closely related to that of the monument area. "Bad men," whom it is rumored maintained hideouts in the Yampa River section of the monument, frequented Browns Park and often shuttled back and forth through the monument area.[32]

31/ Ann Bassett Willis, "'Queen Ann' of Brown's Park," The Colorado Magazine, XXIX, No. 2 (April 1952). This and the three subsequent numbers of the magazine present Ann Bassett's story of life in Browns Park.

32/ Willis, ibid.; Arthur N. Carhart, "Bad-Man's Last Hang-Out," Denver Westerners Brand Book, VIII, Nos. 9 and 10. Controversial views of the association of "bad-men" with Browns Park are given by these two authors.

Also, cattle from Browns Park were driven to summer pasture in the higher elevations of the national monument area, especially to Zenobia Basin. This was the summer range used particularly by the Bassett family. Herbert Bassett established a summer home there in 1885. His original quarters consisted of double cabins with connecting breezeway. They were located at the present Buffhams Springs (NW¼, Sec. 30, T 8 N, R 102 W.). 33/

Pat Lynch was the first permanent resident of the Dinosaur National Monument area, and without doubt its most illustrious character. His permanency might be disputed inasmuch as he lived a hermit's existence in a number of different places, including several caves or recesses in the rocks. The name Pats Hole has been applied to Echo Park because Lynch lived there for a time, but, according to Charles Mantle, local resident of Castle Park, Pats Hole extended from Pool Creek to Disappointment Creek. Since this larger area was all relatively free of snow and afforded good winter shelter in a number of places, it was used by Pat Lynch as well as other early squatters. Mr. Mantle says that the name Pats Hole would have been more fittingly applied to Castle Park than to Echo Park. His contention is based on the fact that the Echo Park area does not receive much sunlight, hence Pat Lynch is likely to have preferred the more sunny Castle Park for winter quarters. 34/

33/ Mrs. Josie Morris, daughter of Herbert Bassett. Interviewed by the author August 21, 1953.

34/ Charles Mantle. Interviewed at his ranch home in Castle Park by the author, August 24, 1953. Mr. Mantle is the source of succeeding information about Pats Hole and Castle Park except where otherwise stated.

Nevertheless Pat did have two places of abode in the Echo Park-Pool Creek area which now bears his name. One of these was a cave on Pool Creek, near the present Chew Ranch; the other was a cabin in Echo Park. Pat's old clothes, his sapling bed, and other personal belongings remain in his cave in Pool Creek, effectively protected by Mr. Rial Chew. The cabin in Echo Park was located just to the east of the mouth of Pool Creek. The Kolb brothers saw this cabin and its owner in 1911 when they made their photographic excursion through the canyons.[35]

According to "Charley" Mantle, "Old Pat" had a small peach orchard there and also raised potatoes, irrigating both with water from Pool Creek. He "jerked" his peaches and always carried a sack of them with him when out on the trail.

Pat also had cave quarters and a cabin in Castle Park, where he lived until 1912, two years prior to his death. Both were located near the mouth of Hells Canyon. "Charley" Mantle says that Pat's cabin blew up one day after the old man had built a fire in the fireplace and had then gone to the spring for water. Pat claimed that someone had tried to kill him, but Mr. Mantle believes that the old man had stored some dynamite or powder there in the spring of the year and had forgotten about it.

The old hermit lived long enough in Castle Park to develop a "Pat Lynch culture," discovered and recorded as such by University

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35/ Kolb, op. cit., 75.

of Colorado archeological parties. Suspender buttons, cartridge cases, and other miscellaneous articles were found in a definite layer already covered by earth at the top level of Hells Midden. Also, his own petroglyph, a pictograph of a sailing vessel, has been carved on the canyon walls in Castle Park.

The Mantles acquired some materials from one of Lynch's rock shelters in Castle Park. Among these were a diary and a squatters claim notice. The latter, which is no doubt a claim to Castle Park, reads as follows:

> To all who this may consarn that I Pat Lynch
> do lay claim on this botom for my home and support
>
> Wrote the 8th month of 1886
>
> by P L ynch [36/]

From the brogue used in this statement and in other documents preserved by the Mantles, there can be little doubt as to Mr. Lynch's descent. During the Civil War he served successively in the U. S. Navy under the name of James Cooper and in the Union Army under his own name. Prior to his death he was receiving two separate pensions for this service. [37/] A letter to Lynch (in possession of Charles Mantle) from Pueblo, Colorado, August 22, 1910, signed by John A. Martin (?) states that his "claim for pension as Coal Heaver in the U. S. Navy has been allowed under certificate # 3966 at $15[00] per month, Aug. 3, 1910."

36/ The P and L were set off from the "ynch" and inscribed just as they appeared in his brand. This document was found June 1, 1941.

37/ Levette J. Davidson, "Rocky Mountain Hermits," The Westerners Brand Book (Denver), 1949, p. 192; Edgar McMechen, "The Hermit of Pat's Hole," Colorado Magazine, May 1942.

Lynch states in his diary that he heard of Echo Park through his old friend Major Powell. Therefore he must have settled here sometime after Powell's second expedition (1871-72). Ellsworth L. Kolb (see fn. 35) says:

> While we were talking [with the Chews on Pool Creek, 1911], a very old, bearded man rode in on a horse. He was Pat Lynch, the owner of the little ranch by the river. He was a real old-timer, having been in Brown's Park when Major Powell was surveying that section of the country. He told us that he had been hired to get some meat for the party, and had killed five mountain sheep. He was so old that he scarcely knew what he was talking about, rambling from one subject to another; and would have us listening with impatience to hear the end of some wonderful tale of the early days, when he would suddenly switch off on to an entirely different subject, leaving the first unfinished.
>
> In spite of his years he was quite active, having broken the horse on which he rode, bareback, without assistance. We were told that he placed a spring or trap gun in his houses at the river, ready to greet any prying marauder. The last we saw of him he was on his way to the post office, miles away, to draw his pension for service in the Civil War.

The following poetic words, found by the Mantles in one of Pat Lynch's caves, would not be unwisely applied to the use of the Green River canyons today:

> If in those caverns you shelter
> take
> Plais do to them no
> harm
> Leve everything you find
> around hanging up or on the
> ground

Gene and Ben Daniels, whose ranch was at the present Doug Chew place, ran horses in the Pats Hole country prior to 1900 and

up to 1904. Also "Lute" Stewart and Bill Oakley (brothers-in-law), whose home ranches were near Jensen, ran both horses and cattle in here between 1900 and 1908.

Charles Moran was the first cattleman who tried to make his home in the Pats Hole country. He squatted at the site of the present Chew Ranch on Pool Creek about 1907. Jack Chew bought his squatter's rights in 1910.

Jim Monaghan succeeded Pat Lynch in Echo Park about 1915-16, filing a claim there before the first World War. He improved Lynch's old cabin and turned it completely around to face the south. He proved up on his homestead about 1919 and obtained a patent. Then he sold to one of the Chew brothers.

Henry Duke squatted on the Red Rock Ranch about the same time that Charles Moran squatted on Pool Creek. He and Moran had come from Texas together. Duke sold to Tom Blevins about 1908. Blevins had the land surveyed and patented. Charles Mantle bought it from Blevins about 1933.

Billie Hall (Canadian), a prospector and trapper, squatted in Castle Park about 1907. His cabin was at the mouth of Hells Canyon near Pat Lynch's cabin. Hall lived there until 1919 when he sold his squatter rights to Charles Mantle. Mantle received a patent for 160 acres there in 1926. Since a survey was not made until that year, he filed and proved up on the same date. 38/

38/ Although some township lines in the monument area were surveyed as early as 1881, the subdivisions were not surveyed until much later. These surveys came at varying times from 1903 until the 1920's, depending on the demand by settlers or users of the land.

Existing Ranches and Cabins [39]

Earl Douglass Homestead

Earl Douglass, who is sometimes referred to as the "Father of Dinosaur National Monument," lived here while carrying on the work of the Carnegie Museum in recovering fossils from the nearby Dinosaur Quarry. He was granted a patent to the homestead January 23, 1917. The Douglass homestead cabin stood abandoned for several years along the approach road to the Dinosaur Quarry within the boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument (henceforth in this paper abbreviated to DNM). The building was razed by the National Park Service in 1953 but the nearby family cemetery, which bears the wooden grave markers of Earl Douglass' father and sister, is still there (see photographs 1 and 2). The aged father, Fernando Douglass, and sister Nettie had moved in with the Earl Douglass family in 1915. Father Douglass died January 20, 1916. Nettie passed away nine years later. [40]

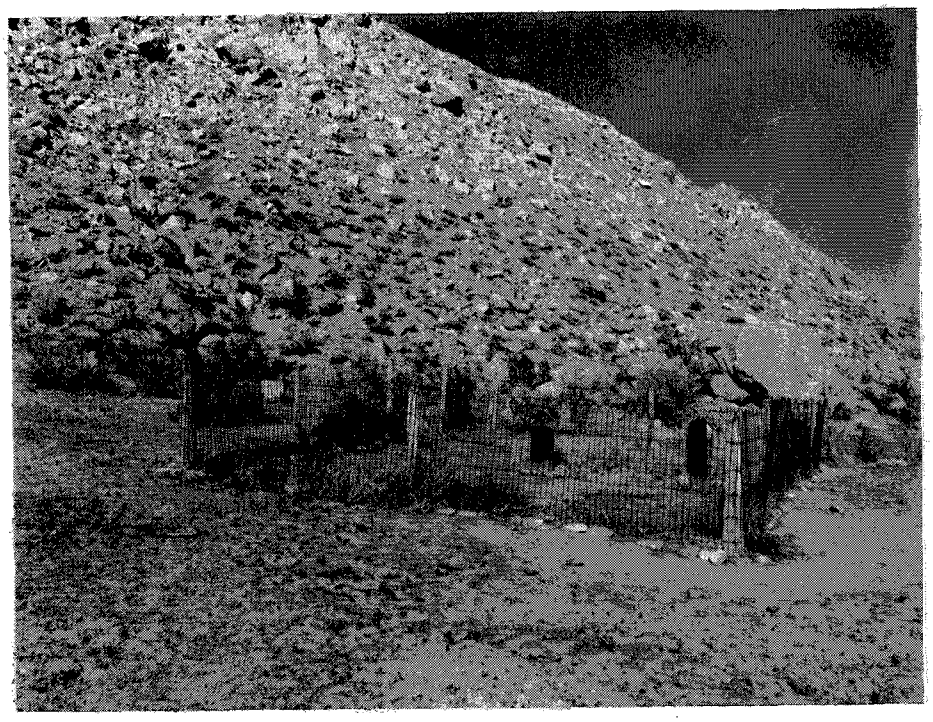
Morris Ranch

This ranch, on Cub Creek, immediately to the south of DNM, was homesteaded by Mrs. Josie Morris, older sister of "Queen Ann" of Browns Park (see fn. 31). In 1912 when Mrs. Morris filed on this

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[39] Except where otherwise noted, the source of information under this heading is Jess H. Lombard, Superintendent, Dinosaur National Monument. (Memorandum to Superintendent, Rocky Mountain National Park, file H3015 DINO, February 9, 1953) Most of these ranches and cabins are designated on the topographic map of the area.

[40] Nell Murbarger, "O Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie," The Salt Lake Tribune, November 16, 1952.



Photograph 1 By Robinson 8/23/53

The Douglass Cemetery, along the headquarters road in the southwestern part of DNM (refer to p. 28).



Photograph 2 By Robinson 8/23/53

Close up view of the Douglass Cemetery, showing markers at the graves of Nettie and Fernando Douglass.

land it was yet unsurveyed. She had J. Winter Smith, Civil Engineer, Vernal, Utah, run a line from Jensen to determine the approximate location. A Government survey was made by Gentry and Bradshaw in 1915 or 1916.

Living quarters were first located at the mouth of Pig or Penitentiary Canyon but were moved to the present site when it was discovered that the cabin was located on school land. The existing cabin (photograph 3) was built in 1925. 41/

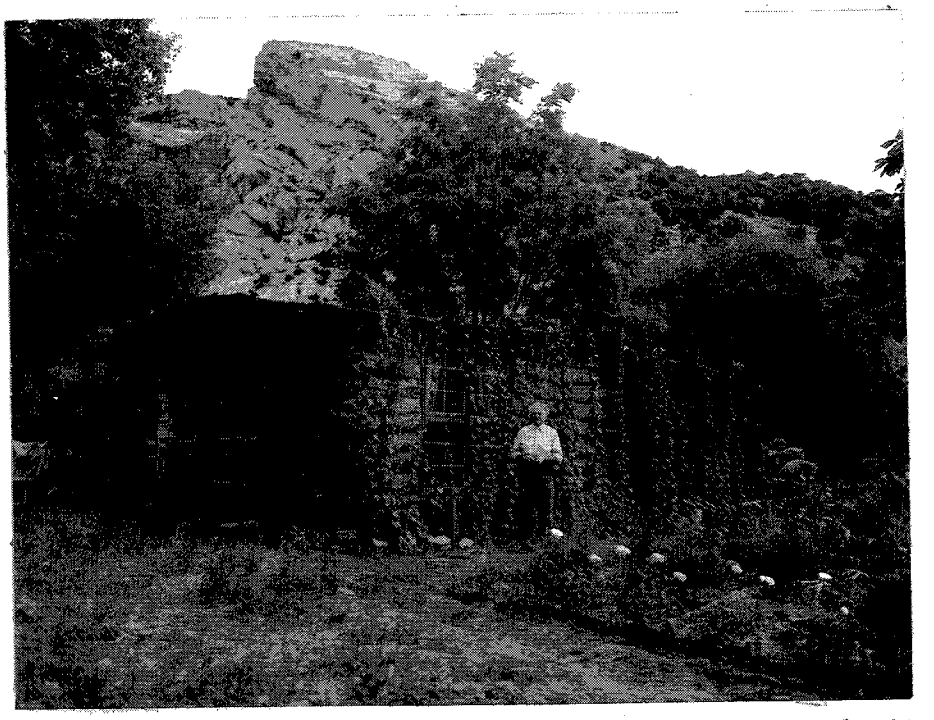
Beach Draw Cabin

Joe and Charlotte Beach of New Mexico with their two children stayed at the Cub Creek Ranch of Josie Morris in 1914 while looking for a place to locate. Their third child was born at the Morris ranch. They located on a squatters claim in Beach Draw, living there for four years. Since then the cabin which they built has remained deserted. (Josie Morris)

Snow Ranch

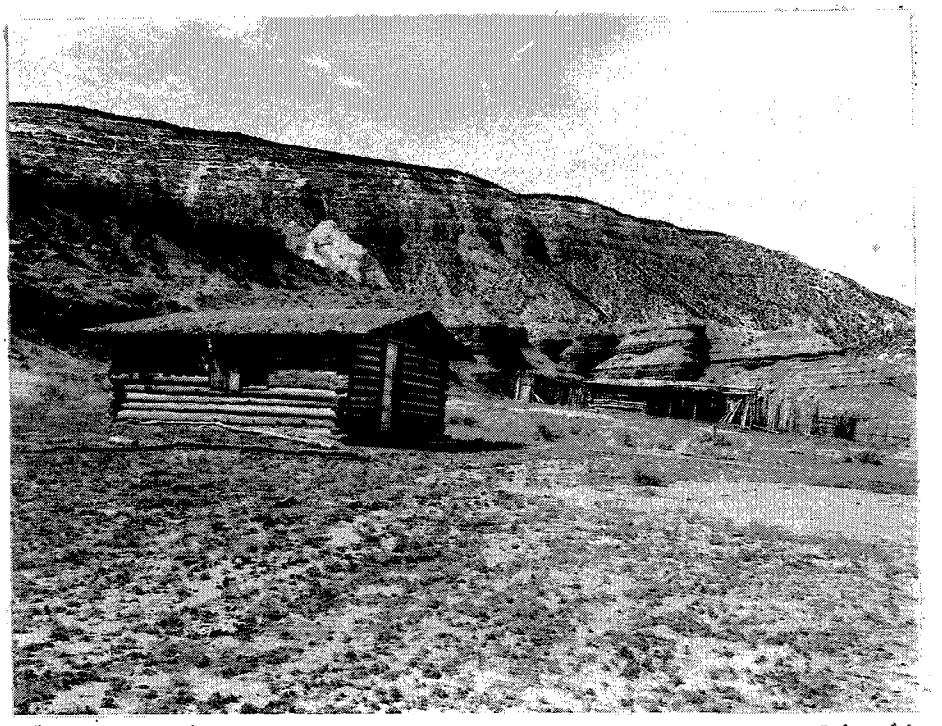
John Harper originally squatted on this site, but the existing cabin was built by Hugh Snow. (Josie Morris) Improvements other than the small log cabin consist of an earth dam for stock watering and about two miles of fence.

41/ Mrs. Josie Morris, op. cit.



Photograph 3 By Robinson 8/21/53

Mrs. Josie Morris in front of her Cub Creek cabin, immediately to the south of DNM in Sec. 35, T 4 S, R 24 E, Salt Lake Meridian (refer to pp. 28-29).



Photograph 4 By Robinson 8/22/53

Remains of the Harry Chew ranch quarters on Pool Creek (refer to p. 30).

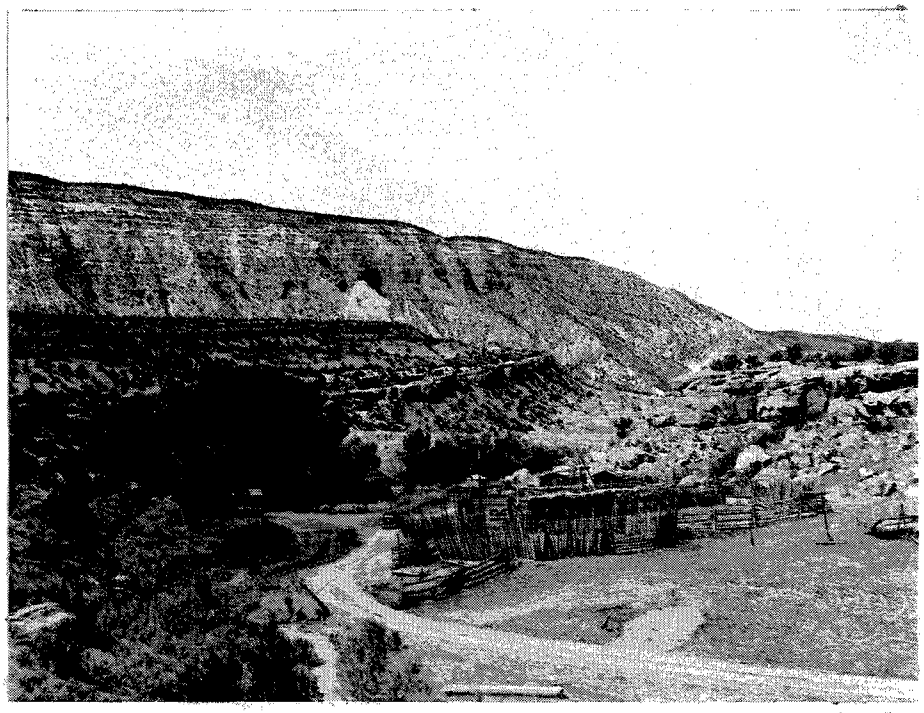
The Chew Ranches

There are several "Chew Ranches" in and near DNM. One of these is located in the NE¼ Sec. 6, T 6 n, R 103 W, and partly in Sec. 32, T 7 N, R 103 W. It contains two small abandoned cabins with red dirt roofs (see photograph 4).

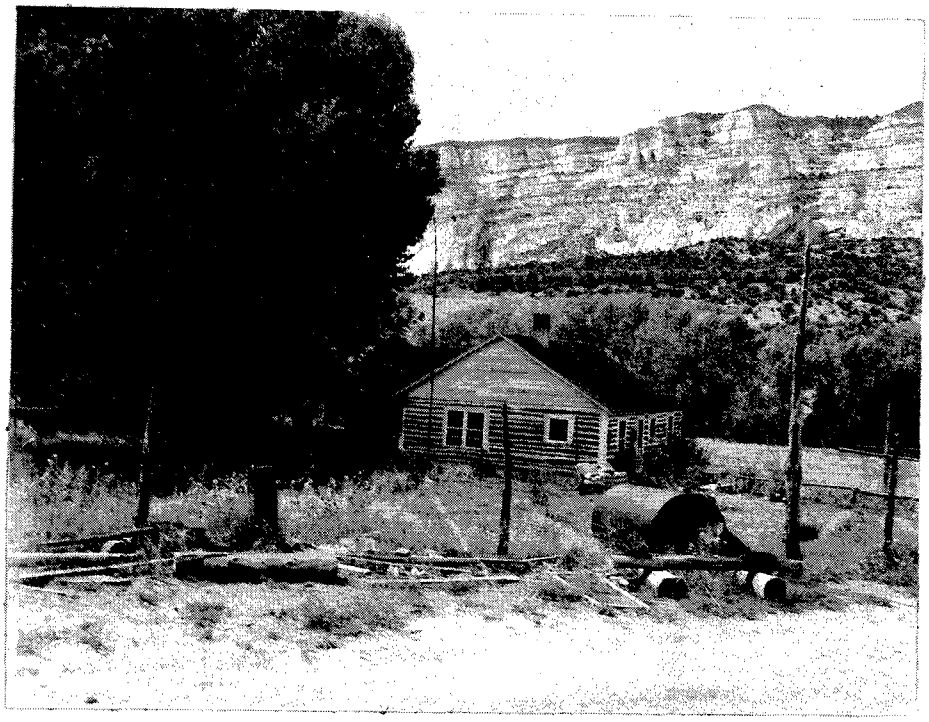
This was part of the old Harry Chew homestead. Harry Chew is the older brother of Douglas, W. R. (Rial), and Ralph Chew. Harry is an old timer and is well known locally for his manufacture of hair ropes and for his style of bronc riding. He "topped-out" some of the worst in his day by tying his stirrups together under the horse's belly. He also has quite a record as a teller of tall tales and a drinker of bad "likker." He was at one time a justice of the peace at Jensen but had, so the story goes, a bad time saving enough of the "evidence" to make his cases against bootleggers.

A part of this ranch is the old James Monaghan place at the mouth of Pool Creek in Echo Park where Pat Lynch had his cabin and orchard (refer to pp. 24 and 27). The orchard has long since disappeared, and the cabin was destroyed by fire about 1920-21 (according to Charles Mantle).

The above tracts are now a part of the W. Rial Chew Ranch on Pool Creek. The main ranch quarters are located in approximately the middle of the E½, Sec. 6, T 6 N, R 103 W. The improvements consist of a recently constructed log-frame dwelling, several outbuildings, corrals, fences, and irrigation ditches (see photographs



Photograph 5 By Robinson 8/22/53
The W. R. Chew ranch quarters on Pool Creek (refer to pp. 30-31).



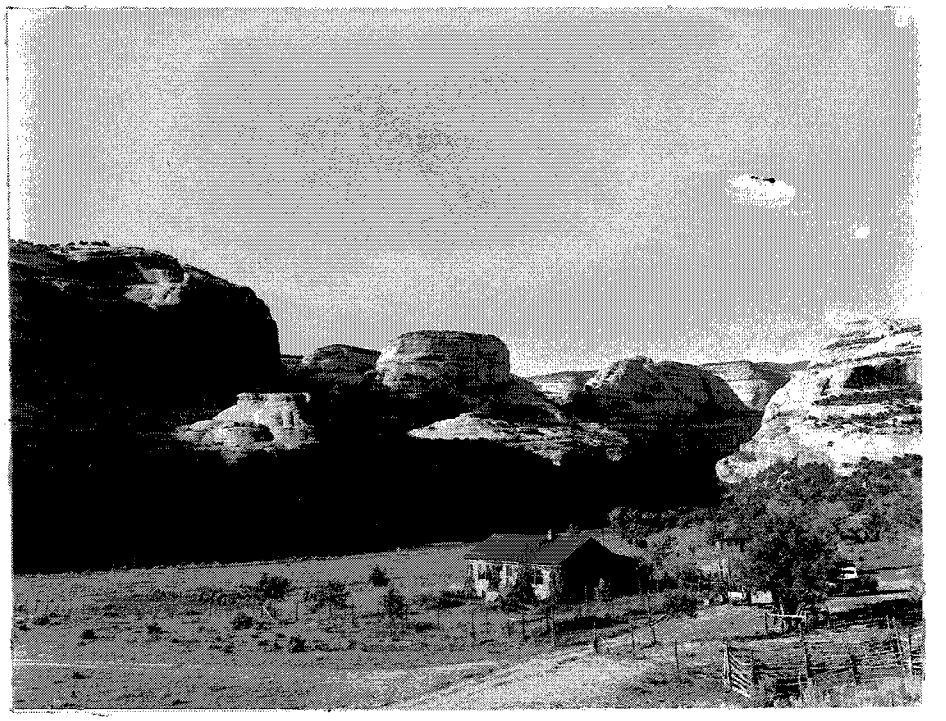
Photograph 6 By Robinson 8/22/53
Close up of the W. R. Chew ranch house shown in photograph 5 above.

5 and 6). Several acres of the ranch are irrigated by waters from Pool Creek and Green River. The headquarters are at the site originally squatted on by Charles Moran and later acquired by Jack Chew (refer to p. 27).

Another Chew Ranch is the Douglas Chew operation. The base of operations is at the old Daniels Ranch on Cub Creek, in Sec. 5, T 5 S, R 24 E, just outside the south boundary of the monument. Henry J. Chatwin, who preceded the Daniels brothers at this location, was one of the earliest settlers in this vicinity. Henry's mother came to that locality when he was just a "kid." That antedated Pat Lynch's coming to the monument area (Charles Mantle). "Doug" Chew recently built a $25,000 residence there but the old adobe ranch house still stands. Doug's summer camp is in Sec. 17, T 4 S, R 25 E, where he has a small log cabin. He also owns a tract in Secs. 3 and 10, T 4 S, R 25 E, on which are the remains of two old cabins.

Mantle Ranch

The Charles Mantle Ranch is in Castle Park (refer to p. 27). Although it consists of but 160 acres, this is the home ranch and the base for an extensive cattle grazing operation. Mantle's original log home stands vacant at the mouth of Hells Canyon. More recent improvements include a five-room ranch house, a layout of ranch corrals, outbuildings and fences, and a small but excellent fruit orchard. (See photographs 7 and 8.)



Photograph 7 By Robinson 8/24/53
The Mantle ranch quarters in Castle Park on the Yampa River (refer to p. 31).



Photograph 8 By Robinson 8/24/53
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mantle in front of their Castle Park ranch house.

Mr. Mantle also owns the Red Rock Ranch, part of which is in DNM (Sec. 4, T 6 N, R 103 W), and considerable acreage on Blue Mountain, outside the monument.

White Bear Ranch

This ranch, which is operated by Ralph Pitchford of Craig, Colorado, is located along the Yampa River in Lily Park. Although outside DNM, it is related to the monument inasmuch as Pat Lynch, the old hermit of Pats Hole, is buried there; also, since some of the canyon boat trips through the monument are launched there. It is claimed by some that horses for Wells Fargo were raised here at one time.

Stubbs Cabin

This is an abandoned cabin built about 30 or 40 years ago by "Stubb" Adams, a mysterious character who came to Anderson Hole in Yampa Canyon with a herd of horses, presumed by some to have been stolen. He lived there for only a brief period. Some say that Adams ran a wild horse operation there for two or three years. (Mosie Morris and Charles Mantle)

Warm Springs Cabin

This structure was built by Art Gardner, Greystone Colorado, prior to the enlargement of DNM, probably in the early 1930's. It served as a trapper's camp. A visit to this half dugout with log walls and dirt roof is a pleasant side trip for boat parties who stop at Warm Springs for lunch.

Ruple Ranch

This is the present Evans Ranch in Island Park. There is an interesting chapter of local history centering around this property, with Mr. "Had" Ruple furnishing plenty of color. There are incidents of "feudin and fussin" with neighbors, and distrust of all strangers, moonshining and other interesting episodes typical of the Old West. This has yet to be recorded.

R. Buffham Ranch

Located at the western foot of Zenobia Peak is the "Redge" Buffham Ranch. This is his summer range, and the cabins, corrals, and fences there constitute his summer headquarters. The home ranch and winter quarters are on Vermilion Creek about 20 miles north of Greystone, Colorado.

Bassett Ranch

This is one of the ranches located in Zenobia Basin. The improvements consist of a small dwelling, a shed or barn, corrals, and fences. The Bassett family of Browns Park established summer quarters there as early as 1885 (refer to p. 23). The ranch was owned by George Bassett until his death in 1951. George was a brother of "Queen Ann" (see fn. 31) and Josie (Bassett) Morris (p. 28). He and his brother Eb were reported to have been with the Negro outlaw Isam Dart when he was shot by Tom Horn. 42/

42/ Carhart, op. cit., VIII, No. 9.

Wade and Curtis Cabins

The upper Wade and Curtis cabin is now the Lodore Ranger Station. According to the General Land Office Field Examiners Report of Unlawful Occupancy, Sl-9777 of June 28, 1946, this cabin was constructed in "1935 on a settlement claim of John O. Grounds . . . and at the same time another cabin was erected three miles downstream on land later included in the Mollie B. Placer mining location and that John O. Grounds, James C. Crozier, J. R. Langley and Walter Curtis were engaged during the years 1935 to 1938, inclusive, in conducting pleasure-boat trips on Green River in Lodore Canyon with the cabins mentioned being used to provide housing." Trespass settlements in the amount of $20 were made with each of the four above and with E. B. Hawks, who was in the picture for a time.

Establishment of the National Monument

Dinosaur fossils in the Uinta Basin were first discovered in 1892 by O. A. Peterson, a Carnegie Museum paleontologist. However, it was not until the spring of 1909 that they were reported at the Dinosaur Quarry site in DNM. The discovery was made by a local resident, George A. Goodrich, who in turn told Earl Douglass, a prospecting paleontologist of the Carnegie Museum staff, about his discovery. After investigating the site, Douglass reported the find to Dr. W. J. Holland, director of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

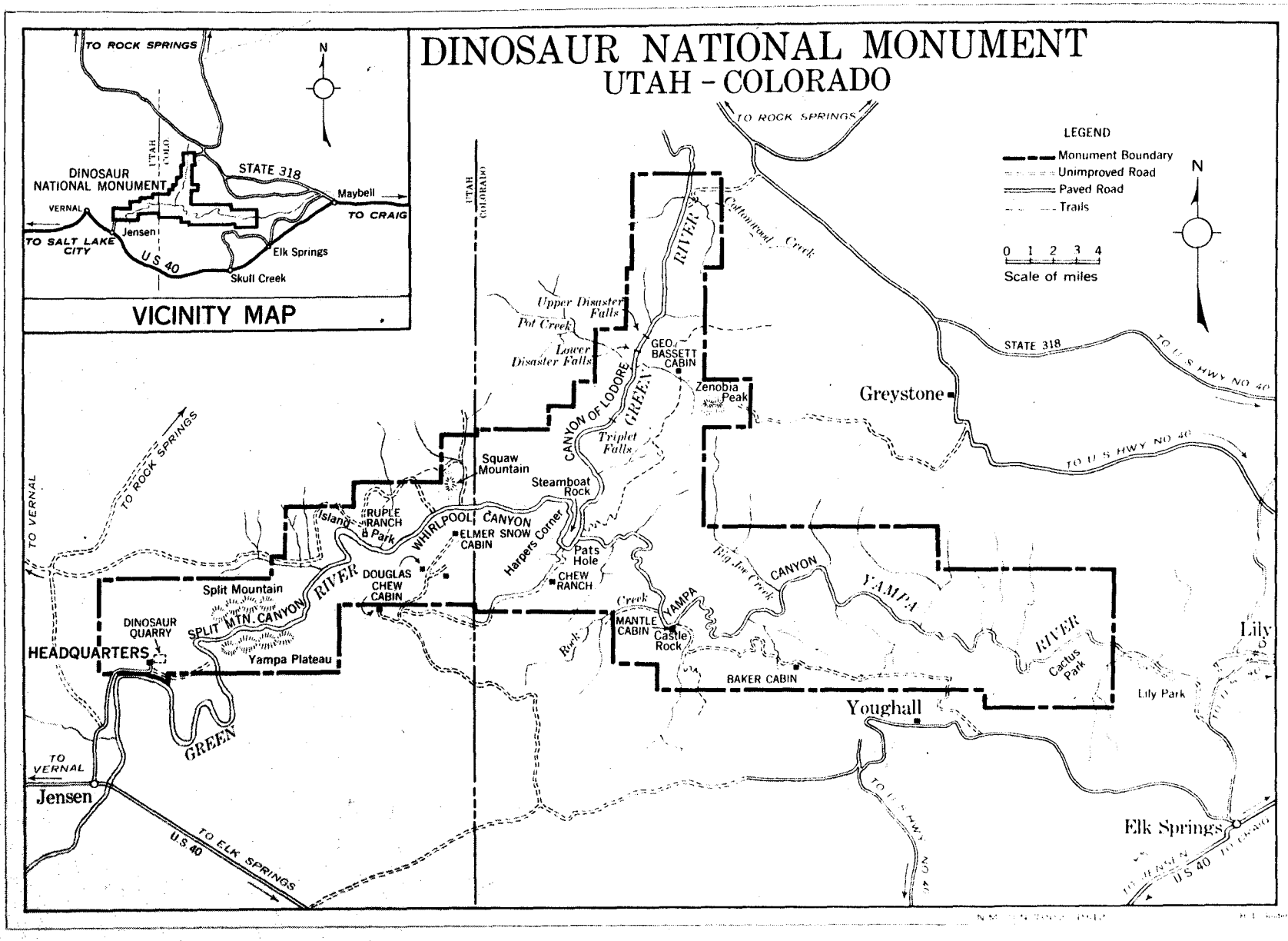
From 1909 until 1922 collecting was carried on at the site by the Museum. In the meantime, on October 4, 1915, President Woodrow Wilson, on recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, signed a proclamation establishing Dinosaur National Monument, an area of 80 acres, including the Dinosaur Quarry. 43/

It later became apparent that the monument was not of sufficient size for efficient administration, and proposals were made to add certain lands to provide for administrative buildings and an access road. On August 12, 1931, President Herbert Hoover signed an Executive Order temporarily reserving certain public land (7,890.72 acres) adjacent to and surrounding the monument for classification to determine its suitability for addition to the monument.

43/ Arthur Sterry Coggeshall, "Patsy of Dinosaur Monument," National Parks Magazine, April-June 1953.

Then throughout the early 1930's and up until 1938 there was a movement toward the addition of the Yampa and Green River canyons to the monument area, and on July 14, 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the proclamation making this a reality and establishing the present boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument. 44/

44/ Official correspondence (Hillory A. Tolson, Acting Director, National Park Service, to Hon. Wayne N. Aspinall, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., file L1416 DINO, June 3, 1953).


DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT
UTAH - COLORADO
TO ROCK SPRINGS
N
DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT
STATE 318
Maybell
TO CRAIG
VERNAL
Jensen
TO SALT LAKE CITY
U S 40
Elk Springs
Skull Creek
UTAH
COLO.
VICINITY MAP
LEGEND
Monument Boundary
Unimproved Road
Paved Road
Trails
0 1 2 3 4
Scale of miles
Cottonwood Creek
Upper Disaster Falls
Pot Creek
Lower Disaster Falls
GEO. BASSETT CABIN
Zenobia Peak
Greystone
STATE 318
TO U S HWY NO 40
CANYON OF LODORE
GREEN RIVER
Triplet Falls
Squaw Mountain
Steamboat Rock
TO VERNAL
TO ROCK SPRINGS
Island Park
RUPLE RANCH
WHIRLPOOL CANYON
ELMER SNOW CABIN
Harpers Corner
Pats Hole
CHEW RANCH
Big Joe Creek
YAMPA CANYON
Split Mountain
DOUGLAS CHEW CABIN
SPLIT MTN. CANYON
RIVER
DINOSAUR QUARRY
HEADQUARTERS
Yampa Plateau
Rock Creek
MANTLE CABIN
YAMPA
Castle Rock
BAKER CABIN
Youghall
Cactus Park
RIVER
Lily
Lily Park
GREEN
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