

Short Notes Taken From Superintendent's Reports

June 2, 1926 - July 7, 1967

Camp Cinderhurst(?) -

Martin Post Office was about 4 miles down the road from Monument

Boy Scout Cave - Discovered by Twin Falls, Idaho boy scouts in August, 1927

1927 Earthquake - Feeling that it caused Cinderhurst Waterhole to dry up

Big Waterhole -

Geo A. Powell - Early explorer of monument returned in June, 1928 and at that time retraced his name and date on the shoulder blade of a buffalo that he had originally incised on in 1884 and left in Buffalo Cavern. Blade was stored in registration booth. (Where is it now?)

Martin Bros - Received permit to graze sheep in monument in May, 1930.

Crystal Pit - Boy scouts from Pittsburg, Penn descended Crystal Pit in August, 1931. Did not touch bottom. Claimed they had dropped 163'.

Campfire Wood - First supplied in May, 1932 as visitors were using trees, etc.

Deer in Monument - First noticeable increase of deer in monument in 1932. Custodian felt that it was due to increase in sheep grazing outside boundary and lack of feed for deer.

Indian Tunnel - Route first marked through it in 1934; so visitors could safely use it.

Grassy Butte - Douglas Fir Beetle caused considerable damage to trees in early 1930's. How does the forest stand look today?

Amphitheater Cave - Part of roof collapsed in 1934 and Custodian Bickwell and sheepman Martin declined to enter it due to danger. Probably due to earthquake in Utah earlier ~~(1934)~~ (4-6-34)

Explosive Bomb - 48 in length and 24" x 36" in width found high up on south side of Big Cinder Butte in 1934.

Moonshine Cave - Discovered by workmen in SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec 11, T2N, R24E, B6. Approx. 15' x 12' x 40'. Material found included: mesh barrel and cover, stove and pipe lengths, water buckets and dippers, firewood and boards. - July 31, 1935.

First Seasonal Ranger - G. Robert Shepherd on 7-22-35. In 6-22-35; he had mapped out areas of each eruption and flows. Also different modes of eruption. He was from Chicago and the Museum of Science and Industry.

Custodian to Superintendent - Title of Superintendent came in late 1948.

First Record of Beaver - First recording of beaver within the monument boundaries came in May of 1950 when a road kill was found near the northern boundary. However, since then the boundary has been shortened and this area no longer lies within it.

First Permanent Ranger(other than superintendent) - Robert C. Zink - June 11, 1952
from Mesa Verde N.P.

Concessions Termination - Last year of operation was in 1956. Ran 34 years.

Second Permanent Ranger - Lester F. McClanahan from Mount Rainier N. P. - Dec. 1957

First Administrative Asst. - Standley M. Tesdahl-April, 1958(replaced Clerk Hugh T. Higginbotham who transferred to Lava Beds. (GS-5)

1959 Earthquake - In August. Only noted change was a spring in northern end of monument flowing three times as fast.

Sign Letter Adhesive - Adhesive holding the free setting bronze-verde letters on the entrance wall is called Concresive #1 and was manufactured by Adhesive Engineering, 1411 Industrial Road, San Carlos, Calif.

"Old Man of the Craters" - This formation first pointed out to custodian on July 9, 1935 in a letter written to him. In part the letter said, "One thing which ~~was~~ added to the 'kick' I got out of my visit was an unexpected meeting with 'The Old Man of the Craters', whose portrait I am enclosing. Perhaps you are acquainted with him, but as no mention was made of his existence, I was a bit startled when I saw him." (Mr. Arthur L. Fryer of Yamhill, Oregon)

Limber Pine Disease - First noticed in August of 1935 a disease attacking the limber pine. That at that time it was insects so sent specimens in. Was told that insects were not the cause. In September it was learned that mistletoe was the problem along with spider mites. Blamed on poor growing conditions for the trees.

Indian Tunnel - On Sept. 15, 1935, a Mr. Dalton of Camp 999 found a new cave room off Indian Tunnel containing ice and ice water. This find offers an explanation for the use of Indian Tunnel for encampment by the Indians. It had previously been a puzzle why the Indians selected the one cave without water. This room will be known locally as Dalton Cave.

Tree Molds - On Sept. 18, 1935, Ranger Shepherd discovered excellent tree molds in the lava flow north of Crescent Butte which had hitherto been unmaped. Included three horizontal and three or four vertical molds.

Christmas Fern - First specimen discovered in the monument in pahoehoe flow northwest of Crescent Butte by Shepherd on Sept. 18, 1935.

Devil's Orchard - In 1936 a visitor explained that he had a somewhat cranky minister friend back home. The minister, it seems would expound often and long upon the evil doings of the Devil. To blast the minister's conception of the Evil One, the tourist wished a picture of the Devil's Orchard so that he might prove that the Devil, in spite of his viciousness, had a very nice place to live in.

Sunset Cone - Suggestion made by custodian in 1938 to change the name of this feature to Limbert Cone in honor of one of the first explorers and instigators of National Monument status.

Indian Tunnel Extension - Discovered by Rev Dryden of Arco on July 4th, 1946 with a group of boys. Just a portion of Indian Tunnel, but rather hazardous to travel through with small spaces. At that time was not publicized as it was considered too dangerous to the visitor.

Mountain Sheep - Last known sheep to killed in monument boundaries was in ¹⁹¹¹~~1921~~. Since then no sheep reported closer than Salmon River country. On July 8, 1949 a lone ram(young) was seen within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the north boundary. In 1924 three head had wintered in Antelope Cr. about three miles NW of Little Cottonwood Cr.

Coyote Butte Fire - Started August 14, 1949 and in the end destroyed about 200 acres.

