

10-28
(May 1920)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE..... NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. # 3

CORRESPONDENCE

ESCALANTE PROPOSED AREA.

IMPORTANT.

This file constitutes a part of the official records of the National Park Service and should not be separated or papers withdrawn without express authority of the official in charge.

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Officials and employees will be held responsible for failure to observe these rules, which are necessary to protect the integrity of the official records.

ARNO B. CAMMERER,
Director.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

December 28, 1934.

Memorandum for the Secretary:

In the classification of vacant, unappropriated and unreserved public domain for the purpose of establishing grazing districts, it is respectfully suggested that consideration be given to areas which are of national park quality.

It is believed that certain large sections of the Colorado River in northern Arizona and southern Utah (see exhibit A) and of the Green and Yampa rivers in northeastern Utah and northwestern Colorado (see exhibit B) are of national park quality, and that sufficient lands to include the primary scenic features and representative samples of the native fauna and flora of these areas should be excluded from proposed grazing districts and should be further studied as proposed national parks.

In like manner, it is believed that the same consideration should be given to Wayne Wonderland, southern Utah (see exhibit C); Kolob Canyons adjacent Zion National Park, southern Utah; Organ Pipe Cactus area, southern Arizona (see exhibit D); Kofa Mountains, southwestern Arizona (see exhibit E); and Desert Plant area, southern California (see exhibit F.)

More definite specifications of the desirable areas and boundaries of these proposed national parks and monuments will be prepared, provided the proposition meets with your approval.

A. E. Demaray,
Acting Director.

Approved and returned to
National Park Service:
January 23, 1935

(sgd) Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

April 23, 1935

Memorandum for
THE SECRETARY:

It is desired to define a procedure which will neither impede the grazing program nor prejudice your future action or recommendation for the establishment of national parks and monuments within those portions of the public domain affected by the Taylor Grazing Act. It is therefore agreed that the designation of grazing districts shall be without prejudice or alteration of the established procedure for the creation of such monuments or parks.

With reference to the areas described in the memorandum of the National Park Service, dated December 28, 1934, and approved by you January 23, 1935, as shown on the accompanying maps, it is agreed that no allotments or other commitments shall be made within these, pending surveys and a report of recommendations to you by the National Park Service.

The above mentioned memorandum, copy attached, is hereby amended and amplified as indicated herein.

(sgd) Arno B. Cammerer
Director, of National Park Service

(sgd) F. R. Carpenter,
Director of Grazing

Approved: April 27, 1935

(sgd) H. L. I.

Secretary of the Interior.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK
COLORADO

May 30, 1939

Memorandum for the Director:

On the late afternoon of May 27, I received a long distance call from L.L. "Bish" Taylor of Moab, inviting me to attend the mid-summer meeting of the Utah State Press Association at Moab, Utah, May 27 and 28. Mr. Taylor and members of the Moab Lion(s) Club had inadvertently failed to notify me in advance. Copy of the Program is enclosed.

I left the park at 3:00 p.m. on the twenty-seventh, arriving at Moab at 6:00 p.m., attending the banquet session and speaking on the National Park Service and its desires with respect to the Escalante area. I spoke frankly and to the point, stating that I wished to clear up certain misunderstandings that had developed within the State of Utah for reasons not generally understood, and I wanted the Utah State Press Association to know the facts. I talked for approximately ten minutes, knowing all the time that representatives of the State were attending as well as several representatives of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce and other business men's organizations of the State of Utah. I was given a splendid hand at the conclusion of the talk and there were no questions following my statements. Later I told Mr. Taylor that the only reaction that I noted that was not favorable, came from three individuals seated against the wall on the west side of the room. He immediately identified these as three local stockmen who were still hoping that the Escalante would not go through, knowing all the time that it was going through in time.

Following the banquet which was attended by about 130 persons, Mr. McGibbney, Fair Trade Practice Manager -- I believe, of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, showed his remarkable Kodachrome slides of scenery in and adjacent to the Escalante, as well as a limited group of slides of other scenic areas in the State of Utah.

At the termination of the program about 11:00 p.m., many of the editors and their wives came up to identify themselves, and maximum advantage was taken of these opportunities as well as during the dance that followed until 2:00 p.m.

At 10:30 Sunday morning, by pre-arrangement, the whole group including Moab residents, to a total number of approximately 160 people in 41 cars, proceeded to Dead Horse Point overlooking the Escalante. Following a dinner at the parking area, served by the Lions Club, Mr. Taylor again introduced me and stated that they had asked me to be their guide and informant; that I would point out the principal features

of the area, answer questions, and state the National Park Service desires in the area. For the next two hours I was busy explaining and pointing out the features of the area. No objection was voiced at any time to any feature of my statements. I trust that first sight of the area and the information given to the Press representatives will prove very helpful in developing a statewide and more favorable attitude towards our proposal.

Most of the visiting cars left Dead Horse by 4:00 p.m., as the majority had journeyed more than 200 miles to reach Moab, one coming a distance of 360 miles to attend the meeting.

Dr. Williams, who accompanied me with members of his family, and Mr. Taylor's party, returned to the Knoll and then proceeded southward across Big Flat and over the newly completed roadway across the Neck to the Northern limits of Gray's pasture. The Neck is the narrow tongue of Navajo sandstone that separates, by a distance of forty feet, the head of Shaeffer Canyon, on the Colorado, from Upheaval Canyon draining to Green River. Gray's pasture comprises in excess of two and one-half townships, and forty feet of fence across the Neck is all the fencing that is required to establish control of this great area for grazing control. I will send a few snap-shots later of the fence and roadway across the Neck. The Grazing Division will, this fall, extend the truck trail down through Gray's pasture fairly close to the end of this great, nearly isolated island from which the finest views are obtainable.

Mr. Taylor and the writer left the Neck about 6:30 reaching Moab by 8:00 p.m., I returned to the park about mid-night Sunday night.

The many cacti of the area were in full bloom. Thousands of acres were covered with dense stand of Desert Mallow, or Indian Shawl, the local name, which imparted a beautiful glow to the whole area. We counted twenty-six separate varieties of flowers in bloom. This great early showing of flowers was a revelation to me.

Governor Blood informed the host organization at the last moment that he could not come. I was particularly hoping that he could attend. It is stimulating to hear generally in Southeastern Utah that the Escalante will be created in due course. Even Mr. Charles Redd, spearhead of opposition in the earlier meetings, told a large group of stockmen last fall that there was no question in his mind but what the Escalante proposal would go through and that they might as well resign themselves to the fact, planning in the meantime for re-tension of such lands as furnish the best grazing.

Not being satisfied with the first panorama views taken from Dead Horse Point, I sent Larry Reed, photographer and seasonal ranger at the Arches National Monument, some special film for further ex-

periments. I enclose, with his compliments, a print of the view taken from Dead Horse Point showing the La Sal Mountains in the left section which rise approximately 9,000 above the river level in the foreground. The Blue Mountains show in the middle background, and very minutely Bear's Ears on the crest of Elk Ridge, just to the right of the Blues. The nearer and darker of the two vertical escarpments on the right mark "The Neck" location separating the Big Flat area from Gray's pasture. George Collins will identify the overhanging rock on the left from which he complacently dangled his feet not realizing the 3,000 foot vertical separation from water level.

(Sgd) Jesse L. Musbaum
Superintendent

cc: Region III

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Washington

Oct. 13, 1938.

Memorandum for the Acting Secretary:

Attached is a report containing pertinent data and pictures of various features in an area proposed for addition to the Arches National Monument, Utah.

The present Arches National Monument embraces two separate tracts containing a total of 4,520 acres, to which we now propose to add approximately 29,160 acres, all in Federal ownership except 320 acres of State school grant lands and 640 acres embraced in a homestead application which, after cancellation, was reinstated on an allocation of settlement prior to withdrawal of the land was held intact pending receipt of a report from the Division of Investigations. Although the lands involved are within Utah Grazing District No. 6, the Division of Grazing has offered no objection to their inclusion in the Arches National Monument.

When the monument was established in 1929, the Devils Garden sector was unsurveyed, but was tied in by long triangulation from adjoining surveyed townships. Since that time the area has been surveyed and many of the unique sandstone formations thought to be within the Devils Garden sector have been found to lie outside the east of the boundary. In order to protect those and many other interesting and unique formations, the area indicated by the yellow boundary line on Map No. 1 (see attached report) is now proposed for addition to the monument. This proposed extension contains extraordinary examples of wind erosion such as gigantic arches, natural bridges, windows, spires and balanced rocks, and other wind-worn sandstone formations.

Map No. 1 indicates in purple and green the outstanding oil and gas prospecting permits of the area, which cover two-fifths of the lands involved. These permits have been extended unconditionally to December 31, 1938 under Department Order No. 1240, of December 23, 1937. On June 19, 1937 this proposed addition to Arches National Monument was presented for your consideration, with the recommendation that you disapprove the extension of the prospecting permits within the new area. The recommendation was returned on June 24 by the Acting Solicitor, with the opinion that these permits could not be singled out for the purpose of dealing with them more unfavorably than with others. The Acting Solicitor stated: "Oil and gas permits and prospecting leases are temporary. If the region is unfavorable for oil or gas in quantities, permits now outstanding will soon be allowed to expire and they should be no real obstacle to the extension of the boundaries of the monument.

There seems to be little promise for the profitable development of oil or gas in this area, and it is believed that no effort to renew the permits will be made.

It is recommended that:

1. You approve the extension of Arches National Monument to include the area shown by the yellow boundary line on Map No. 1 in the attached report.
2. That you sign the attached letter, transmitting a form of proclamation through the usual channels for the consideration by the President, to extend the boundaries of Arches National Monument as indicated herein.

(SGD) A. E. Demaray

Acting Director.

Enclosure 1642678

Approved Nov. 15, 1938

(SGD) Harry Slattery

Secretary of the Interior

2 Park Service

cc: Region IV (By Park Service)

cc: Supt. Frank Pinkley " "

cc: Mr. Little " " "

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

October 14, 1938

Memorandum for the Acting Secretary:

There are attached, in response to your request, a letter of transmittal and a draft of proclamation to establish the Escalante National Monument in Utah, a map of the area involved, and representative photographs. As you know, in attempting to satisfy the grazing interests, we have had to assure officials of Utah that no proclamation would be recommended until all legitimate interests were reasonably adjusted.

The telegram today to Governor Hood releases us to go ahead and he must now appeal direct to the President. However, some thought should be given to the adverse effect the establishment of the Monument, if approved by the President, may have on the proposed Kings Canyon National Park and other national park projects. If we antagonize powerful western interests, we may have to pay a stiff price.

/s/ A. E. Demaray

Acting Director

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cc:
Supt. Musbaum
Regional Director, Region III

WESTERN UNION - SA7 184 NL RENO NEV 1938 OCT 14 AM 3 26

HONORABLE E K BURLEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR WASH DC

WILL YOU PLEASE WIRE ME TOMORROW ADDRESSING ME AT ST. FRANCIS HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA GIVING PRESENT STATUS OF PROPOSED ESCALANTE MONUMENT ALONG COLORADO RIVER IN UTAH? UTAH RESPECTFULLY REQUESTS TIME BE ALLOWED FOR STUDY AND SUBSEQUENT HEARING BEFORE FURTHER ACTION IS TAKEN ON THIS PROPOSITION. WE ARE KEENLY INTERESTED IN THIS MATTER.

NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION IN CONVENTION HERE TODAY PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION: QUOTE RESOLUTION M BE IT RESOLVED: THAT IN THE FUTURE NO NATIONAL FORESTS, PARKS, MONUMENTS, OR RESERVATIONS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED WITHOUT THE COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF ALL PEOPLE AND AGENCIES CONCERNED, INCLUDING OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATES, AND THAT SUCH FORESTS, PARKS, RESERVATIONS OR MONUMENTS SHOULD UNDER NO CONDITION BE ESTABLISHED UNLESS SUCH ACTION IS NECESSARY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LANDMARKS, HISTORIC SITES OR SPECIFIC SPOTS OF INTEREST TO THE TOURING PUBLIC, OR FOR THE PRESERVATION OF FORESTS OR WATER SHEDS, AND WHEN SO ESTABLISHED SHOULD BE LIMITED TO COVER THE SPECIFIC ITEMS INTENDED TO BE PROTECTED, AND THEN ONLY WITH THE PROVISION FOR RIGHTS OF WAY FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF WATER USE PROJECTS SUCH AS IRRIGATION, POWER SITES, ETC. END QUOTE

HENRY H BLOOD GOVERNOR OF UTAH

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

October 14, 1938

Memorandum for Regional Director, Region III:

Reports on Proposed Flood or Flood Control Investigations,
Nos. 521-526, are forwarded herewith.

Copy of Memorandum to the Chairman, Water Resources Com-
mittee with regard to certain of the investigations is also
attached.

/s/ E. F. Preese
Assistant Chief of Engineering

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

October 14, 1938

Memorandum for the Chairman, Water Resources Committee:

The following reports on proposed flood control investigations cover areas in which are located national parks or monuments:

Number 525, Coosa River and tributaries in Georgia and Tennessee.

Number 527, Gila River and tributaries above San Carlos Dam in Arizona and New Mexico. ✓

Number 533, Little Tallshatchie River in Mississippi.

Number 526, Youghiogheny River in Pennsylvania.

This Service will be interested in being informed of the result of these surveys and will be pleased to cooperate with the agencies of the Department of Agriculture who are to supervise the surveys by furnishing such information as may be desirable with respect to the national park and monument areas.

Acting Director

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THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1938

Hon. Henry H. Blood,
Governor of Utah,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Governor Blood:

In response to your telephonic request, I am transmitting a draft of the proposed proclamation to establish the Escalante National Monument, a draft of the explanatory letter to be sent to the President, and a map of the area involved.

The region, as you know, is one of the outstanding scenic areas of the country. It possesses tremendous potential value for public recreation and education which has not been developed. It has been grazed and prospected for many years without notable economic or social benefits.

You will note that the proclamation makes adequate provision for the movement of livestock across the area and that it is drawn subject to all existing valid rights. Valid mining claims and other vested rights, for instance, would still be subject to the use of the owners.

The proclamation is drafted with full provision for the future development of power and water resources of those portions of the Green and Colorado Rivers to be included within the national monument. It is recognized and understood that when the Colorado basin studies are completed, the construction of reservoirs within the monument may be feasible and desirable. Establishment of the monument would not prohibit such construction.

As a result of our studies, it appears that the dominant potentialities of the Escalante wilderness are to be found in the proper development of the monument on that basis would assure the conservation and best use of those resources, with great benefit to the State of Utah and to the Nation.

I would appreciate your comments at an early date.

cc:
Supt. Nusbaum
Region III

Sincerely yours,

/s/ E. A. Burlow
Acting Secretary of the Interior
First Assistant to the Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

OF SALT LAKE CITY

December 12, 1938

Director of the National Parks Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The matter of the proposed establishment of the Escalante National Monument in Utah, calls to our attention a subject which I think is of vital concern to the Park Service, inasmuch as the State of Utah appreciates the wonderful cooperation we normally receive from the Park Department through its promotion of existing parks and monuments within the State of Utah.

This organization is strenuously opposed to the establishment of the Escalante National Monument due to the fact that in the first place we feel that an entirely too large an area was being included, and in the next place we had very little information concerning the territory proposed to be covered by the monument, and the policies the Park Department would pursue in the administration of this particular problem.

I think you will find by contacting either Mr. Tolson or Mr. Dave Madsen, who represent you in this territory, that our organization has been a consistent supporter of your program in the matter of the establishment of what we considered proper national monuments and extension of national parks. But I believe that the Parks Department has been very short-sighted in not developing a closer contact and better understanding with the people in the communities in which their areas are established. True, our relations with your Park Superintendents are most cordial, and we are more than happy to support their programs, but they are confined to the activities of their particular areas. Then too, Mr. Madsen is always willing and happy to provide us with any information concerning the activities of your department, but in the aggregate there is no particular public contact, which in our opinion, is of vital importance to your administration.

For some several months the Chamber of Commerce provided Mr. Madsen with quarters in our building and we were able to contact him at any time when he was in Salt Lake City, but at the present time there is no representative available to the people of the State. No office is established anywhere in the state representing the Park Department direct, and there is not even a telephone listed in the name of the National Parks Department anywhere in the State of Utah, except in the national parks.

We have in this community representatives of practically every one of the other governmental agencies, the Department of Agriculture, Department of Reclamation, Department of the Bureau of Grazing, Seed Loan Office, Forest Service, CCC activities, and as I said before, practically every Federal Agency.

With the great amount of territory within the territory and in fact this intermountain area under the administration of the Park Department, we believe that everyone could be served to a much better advantage if you could establish in this area, preferably at Salt Lake City, definite representation when such matters as the Escalante Monument controversy could be avoided through close contact with your representatives.

Please forgive me for appearing presumptuous in this matter but this communication is directed to you only in the interest of one thing; better service for all concerned, and a better appreciation of the relationship between our local communities and the fine work which is being done by the Park Department.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Gus P. Backman
Secretary

C O P Y
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

December 23, 1938

Mr. Gus P. Backman
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce
of Salt Lake City,
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Backman:

I appreciate your thoughtful letter of December 12 and I accept it in the cooperative spirit in which I am sure it was written.

The inadequacy of our organization in Utah is a problem that we have long realized and have sought means to rectify. Unfortunately, we do not have the necessary funds or personnel to establish a central office, or clearing house, in Salt Lake City to deal with park problems of the State, at this time.

Because of that situation, we had delegated several of our field representatives, Mr. Madsen and Superintendents Musbaum, Patraw and Tillotson, as well as several Washington office representatives, to collaborate in the study and in public contacts affecting the Escalante project. That was the best and only means at our disposal and we were assured that the State interests were informed of the progress and nature of the project at all times. Numerous public hearings have been conducted, in cooperation with Grazing District representatives, at which all cards were laid on the table and maps presented showing lands under study and tentative boundary recommendations. The matter was brought to the attention of the State Planning Board, the Governor, local chambers of commerce and, at all times, has been public information. I am sure you appreciate these facts and realize that we have tried in every way possible to cooperate fully with the State in this project.

Mr. Madson and Superintendent Musbaum are quite familiar with the problems involved and are ready to give you whatever additional information you may need and to study the project with you further. Representatives of this office, also, will be glad to cooperate further in any manner that they can to reach an equitable adjustment of all interests.

I would appreciate your further consideration of the proposed monument and your advise.

Cordially yours,
/s/ Arno B. Cammerer
Director

cc: Mesa Verde
Region III
Mr. Ladsen

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

February 28, 1940.

Memorandum for the Director:

Enclosed for your information and comment is a typed copy of the front page announcement of the results of the Service Conference on the Escalante Area of February 15, at Washington, with Governor Blood and Congressmen Robinson and Murdock of Utah, as sent out from Washington on February 16 to the Salt Lake City Tribune and republished with comments by L. L. "Bish" Taylor, owner and editor, in his February 22 issue of the Moab Independent.

For careful study and comparative purposes, I should like to receive a copy of any memoranda prepared by your Washington Office Service conferees on the meeting, as I suspect that the Washington press release has more broadly and liberally interpreted the statements of yourself and other Service conferees than the facts may justify. I wish to keep intelligently informed in the situation.

In your letter to Governor Blood of February 1, the amended policy statement contained no reference to the grazing industry, which continues the primary local interest, nor any statement inferring that resources of land embraced within the proposed Escalante would be open to development just as they are on the public domain (see paragraph 4 of February 16, Washington press release).

I was not unmindful of the fact that the using grazing interests would, in the light of Secretary Ickes policy statement of January 2, demand the same liberal consideration opened to power, water, prospecting, and mining.

Jesse L. Nusbaum,
Senior Archaeologist.

Encl. 1738116.

cc: Acting Chief, Planning Consultant Div.
Regional Director, Region III.
Supt. Canfield, Rocky Mt. NP.
Supt. Franks, Mesa Verde NP.

THE TIMES-INDEPENDENT

Moab Grand County, Utah, February 22, 1940

CREATION OF ESCALANTE AREA NEARS AGREEMENT

Park Service Willing to Waive Grazing, Mining and Water Rights

That the national park service and the governor and congressmen of Utah are near an agreement regarding the creation of the Escalante recreation area along the Colorado river south of Moab is indicated by dispatches from Washington.

Instead of the creation of a national park or monument, it is now planned to establish a recreation area similar to the one at Boulder Dam, without interfering with grazing, mining and mineral rights.

Creation of an area whereby the wonderful scenic attractions along the Colorado river might be properly developed and publicized, but without interfering with the grazing and other privileges now enjoyed by citizens of the area, has long been advocated by the Moab Lions Club and other civic organizations of southeastern Utah, and announcement that such an arrangement is being formulated is pleasing news to local people.

The following dispatch from Washington under date of February 16 is from Saturday's Salt Lake Tribune:

Washington, Feb. 16 - The national park service has abandoned all idea of creating either an Escalante National Park or an Escalante National monument in Southeast Utah, but they would like, with the concurrence of the governor and the state's congressional delegation, to convert the Escalante tract of some 2450 square miles into a recreational area.

This was explained Friday to Governor Henry H. Blood and Representatives J. W. Robinson and Abe Murdock when they called on the director of the park service with the intention of turning thumbs down on the idea of either the park or national monument.

Director Arno B. Cammerer of the park service, well aware of adverse sentiment in Utah, said it had been decided to forget about the park or monument because of the nature of the protests that have been made. However, this identical area, or most of it, is such that he thinks it might well attract tourists and campers, if developed as a recreational area.

The governor and the congressmen were immediately interested in knowing whether creation of a recreational area would interfere in any way with the use of the water, power, grazing or mineral resources within the area. They were assured that there would be no such interference, that there would be no objection from the park service to the storage of water for power or for irrigation, and no interference with grazing,

prospecting or mining in the area. Their object would be to make the region accessible, through building of roads, camping and other facilities, just as they have done at Boulder Dam, with the understanding that the resources of the area would be open to development just as they are on the public domain.

With the park and monument proposals in the discard, it was suggested that the park service draft a bill embodying their idea of what congress should provide in authorizing a recreational area, and then submit their proposed bill to members of the Utah congressional delegation and to the governor, with the understanding that the bill would not be introduced in congress unless and until approved by the state and its delegation.

That suggestion was acceptable to the park service. The service had no definite program to lay before the Utahns Friday, but they said they were drafting a bill authorizing the Boulder Dam recreational area, which is already established, and would propose similar legislation for the Escalante area.

If the recreational area should follow the lines of the proposed national park or monument, it would embrace 2450 square miles of territory, extending along the Colorado river from the southern Utah line north to the confluence of the Green and Colorado rivers below Moab, and up the Green and Colorado some 50 or 75 miles farther. Within this area, Governor Blood showed, are some 734,000 potential and undeveloped horsepower; millions of acre feet of water that might be stored for irrigation and for power, and 1,600,000 acres of land suitable for grazing.

Representative Burdock insisted that the bill, before he would approve it, would have to contain a specific provision recognizing Utah's ownership of the water within the area and the applicability of Utah law to development of that water and other resources. The park service seemed not averse to that suggestion. As soon as drafted, the proposed bill will be submitted to the governor and to the Utah congressmen.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

March 6, 1940.

AIR MAIL

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM for Regional Director, Region III.

This acknowledges the memorandum of February 28 from Senior Archaeologist Jesse L. Nusbaum, transmitting news release as printed February 22 in the Moab Times-Independent on the subject of our recent conference here with Governor Blood and Representatives Robinson and Murdock.

While no written record of the meeting was made, it was attended by several members of the Service who agree with your thought that the press release interprets everything said in the broadest and most liberal sense possible. For instance, the Director did not actually say as per the seventh paragraph of the release that "it had been decided to forget about the park or monument because of the nature of the protests that have been made." The Director's statement was that in view of the results of the studies which have been made by the Service and others in the Escalante region and throughout the Colorado River Drainage Basin as a whole, the conclusion was reached that national recreational area status for the Escalante area would probably prove more sound in the long run than national monument status. This, as an example of the character of the statements actually made as against their interpretation in the press, appears characteristic all the way through as we read the release.

We find nothing particularly detrimental in the release, however, and have more or less expected that the local leaders would make the most of this opportunity to infer that they forced the Service into the position described.

We are now able to move ahead again in the matter of the Escalante area, and expect to have a draft of proposed national recreational area legislation ready within a few days. Copies will, of course, be sent to you as well as to Governor Blood and the Utah Congressional delegation for review and comment. In this all matters of grazing, prospecting, mining, and such others as may be important will be treated in the best possible light from all views that must be recognized.

Director.

cc: Commissioner Page, w/c of incoming corres.
Region III
Mr. Nusbaum (R-III Office)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

M. J. ...
McCall
Mason

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

June 15, 1940.

AIR MAIL

MEMORANDUM for Senior Archeologist,
Region III.

We have received your memoranda of June 8 and 10, concerning activities of the Grazing Service at Dead Horse Point, in the proposed Escalante National Recreational Area.

Director Rutledge has communicated with Regional Crazier Chesley P. Seely, whose headquarters are 503 Federal Building, Salt Lake City, directing that the road work you have brought to our attention should be stopped immediately and no further action taken until after our two Services have considered the objectives involved in relation to the national recreational area proposal and have decided whether such road work should continue.

Mr. Rutledge has suggested that we should get in touch with Mr. Seely in order to obtain the facts in this matter. His thought, with which we are in entire agreement, is that you and Mr. Seely should meet on the ground at an early date for a discussion of the road work and any other improvement work the Grazing Service may have in the proposed area, and, further, to analyze the Escalante National Recreational Area proposal as a whole. There is still a need for a clearer understanding of the Escalante proposal between the two Services, in the field.

During the last few days the Grazing Service and National Park Service officials in Washington have devoted considerable time to the Escalante proposal, largely as a result of our attempts to expedite the proposed Escalante National Recreational Area legislation. The hesitancy on the part of the Grazing Service, which made it impossible for this Service to obtain release of the proposed legislation for use in Salt Lake City, was based on the thought in the Grazing Service that we were still dealing in terms of a national monument, which would exclude grazing. It was not until after the Salt Lake City meeting of June 3 and 4 that a series of meetings between Grazing Service and Park Service people began here in Washington, during which it was made clear that the national monument proclamation has been set aside in favor of the recreational area legislation.

When Grazing Service officials understood that the recreational area idea, as expressed in the tentative legislative form, would not

prohibit grazing, Director Rutledge expressed keen interest and satisfaction with the proposal and indicated that he would be glad to see such a measure enacted. The field officials of the Grazing Service concerned are being advised by Director Rutledge of his views, as worked out through discussion with Park Service people, and we have every reason to believe that any misunderstanding in the field will shortly clear away. We want to emphasize with you that Director Rutledge and several of his immediate assistants have now gone into the Escalante situation thoroughly, and our two offices are now working together in excellent harmony. A meeting between you and Regional Grazier Seely should add largely from the field standpoint to this recent improvement in understanding.

Director Rutledge does not want his Service to engage in any development activities which might later prove inimical to the recreational area. However, we must be reasonable in our views, and if there is some highly important purpose to be served by an extension of the Dead Horse Point road, it is hoped that some mutually satisfactory route will be found. In other words, we would not expect the Grazing Service to curtail any development work in that area which you and Mr. Seely believe would be logical under the grazing provision in the draft of legislation. Referring to the penultimate paragraph in your memorandum of June 8, we are attaching a copy of the memorandum of April 23, 1935, and a copy of my memorandum for the Secretary of December 28, 1934, which have been called to Director Rutledge's attention, and which answer your purpose. We do not want to apply this literally and arbitrarily if, as mentioned above, there is work for the Grazing Service to do within the meaning of the grazing provision in the tentative draft of legislation.

Mr. Rutledge has read your memoranda of June 9 and 10 and is wholly sympathetic toward the position of this Service. The most important point to him, evidenced by your communications, is that it would be better for us to deal directly with Regional Grazier Seely first from now on than to deal with him in matters of Grazing Service development through Mr. L. L. Taylor. As Director Rutledge explains it, Mr. Seely is directly responsible for the development program in Utah, whereas Mr. Taylor, although chairman of the local Advisory Grazing Board, chairman of the County Commissioners, and otherwise a local leader, is, nevertheless, not in control of Grazing Service activities. In working through Mr. Taylor on these specific development matters we might inadvertently prolong misunderstanding and, perhaps, even build resentment, because Grazing Service personnel is properly organized now to handle matters directly with you and other field officials. I am attaching a copy of the latest directory of the Grazing Service for your information in this connection.

In the above we are by no means suggesting that you should decrease your contacts with Mr. Taylor and other local citizens. We are simply expressing Director Rutledge's views, which we are glad to have, as we know you will be also, and pointing out that from now on you will want to build stronger relationships with Grazing Service personnel on the basis of the better understanding we now have here in Washington.

The information you have regarding a meeting of Grazing Service interests to be held in the near future at Salt Lake City, or at Denver, has been planned for the purpose of re-writing certain portions of Grazing Service regulations. Since this proposed meeting is for a specific purpose which, by the way, should not be divulged by anyone of this Service, and will require attendance by only a few key men of the Grazing Service and the stock industry, it would be better not to attempt any analysis of National Park Service affairs on that occasion. After discussion with Director Rutledge it has been agreed that a good deal more would be accomplished by an early meeting in the Escalante country between you and Regional Grazier Seely, and any assistants you two might want to have present.

Your prompt action in bringing the road work at Dead Horse Point to the attention of this office and others is especially appreciated, since your communications came at an opportune time for use in our work with Director Rutledge's office.

(SND) A. E. Demaray

Acting Director.

Enclosure 2405652

cc: Region II

Region III

Supt., Rocky Mountain N.P.

Mr. Christiansen (E-III)

Memoranda

" " "

" " "

" " "



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

June 18, 1940.

This official letter, addressed to you, by the District Secretary of The Colorado River Water Conservation District, Grand Junction, Colorado, and the enclosed official mimeographed report of the District Secretary, dated June 5, on the June 3 meeting at Salt Lake City of the Colorado Basin Committee, were prepared and circularized, largely at the instigation of Frank C. Moore, Regional Grazier, of the Regional Grazing Service Office, Grand Junction, Colorado, and for the purpose of engendering and building up wide-spread opposition by the grazing interests to policies and programs of the National Park Service, with the spearhead of attack directed against the proposed Escalante National Recreational Area, and, more generally, the National Park Service and its policies and programs.

Fully to understand motives underlying these documents, I should take you behind the scenes to the executive luncheon session of June 3, which was convened at Hotel Utah by Mr. Ralf Woolley, Chairman for Interior Department presentations, and attended by approximately fifteen Interior Department representatives. Regional Grazier Moore and Field Agent Mark Radcliff were the only representatives of the Grazing Service.

Following brief introductory remarks by Chairman Woolley, Regional Grazier Moore made unsupported allegations as to the consummation of a deal between the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service in advance of the meeting and that he intended to dwell on this feature in the afternoon discussion period and to oppose the proposed boundaries for the Escalante Recreational Area to the utmost. Chairman Woolley advised that a dog fight on the floor between the Interior Department representatives was not desirable, denying him this privilege at first, but later stating, when Moore persisted with some heat, that he could assume responsibility and go ahead if he wished, but he still did not think it advisable.

I stated that the proposed form of legislation to establish the Escalante Recreational Area had been submitted to all Interior Department agencies, including Director Rutledge of the Grazing Service; that Director Rutledge would refer it to those affected in the field, including Mr. Moore, for comments; that within the Department there was adequate machinery to clear any co-agency opposition through the Solicitor

of the Department who would refer the comments of the Director of the Grazing Service to the Park Service for discussion and adjustment prior to its approval by the Secretary, its reference to Governor Blood and Congressional representatives of Utah, and other desirable agencies, and prior to its introduction to the Congress.

The balance of my statement on Messrs. Redd and Scorup, and legislation to permit grazing appears under numbered Paragraph 3, comments on Mr. Merriell's letter.

To facilitate reference by numbered paragraphs, I comment on statements of the District Secretary's letter to you, and his appended report of June 5.

LETTER

Paragraph I - no comment.

II. At Colorado National Monument, immediately adjacent to Grand Junction, Colorado, as administering Superintendent, I was forced to constantly oppose plans of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, to add very substantial blocks of undesirable waste lands to the Monument area, to bring its entrances, and approach roads, several miles nearer to Grand Junction, and across Colorado River, adjacent Fruita, Colorado, for obvious purposes, and to pass to the Government the cost of building and maintaining the approach roads, including replacement of a condemned Mesa County steel truss bridge over Colorado River adjacent Fruit. It appears strange that the statement in the last half of the paragraph should be emphasized by a resident of Grand Junction.

III. The statement allegedly made by me, and Mr. Merriell's implication that it constituted a part of my statement before the Colorado Basin Committee are not in accord with the facts. Mr. Moore and/or Mr. Radcliff, as the Grazing Service representatives at the Departmental luncheon session, obviously communicated executive luncheon session information to Mr. Merriell -- thus breaching the general ethics of co-agency executive discussions.

With respect to Charles Redd, I related to Mr. Moore, and the executive session, that I had conferred, and exchanged correspondence with Mr. Redd, -- that he considered our first proposed Escalante National Monument a logical one, but hoped that means could be found to permit grazing to be continued, which condition is satisfied under the recreational area basis.

With respect to Mr. Scorup (whom I have yet to meet) I reported, on the basis of your relation of about two years ago and without mention

of your name, that he had stated that on the east and south sides of Colorado River, an area 5 miles in width would not seriously interfere with his grazing, that at certain points, the area could extend back 10 miles from the river, and if he could select the point, to a maximum of 25 miles at this point without seriously interfering with his grazing privileges.

Mr. Moore argued that Mr. Redd was only involved with sheep grazing on the upper section of the area, southward of Colorado River, in the Cane Creek-Hatch Point area, and therefore was not qualified to speak for the cattle interests of Mr. Secrup who largely controlled the balance of the area, eastward of Colorado River. Mr. Moore then proceeded to emphasize the more serious situation on the west benches of Colorado and Green rivers, where grazing resources are concentrated nearer the river channels.

IV. Furthering the cause of the Grazing Service, by suggestion and direction.

V. Grazing and mining are already provided for in recreational area policy and cropping of mature merchantable timber not a consideration in Colorado River Basin planning, as it is a non-existent resource throughout most of the proposed or established areas, or its cropping is not feasible, when meagerly existent, because of inaccessibility and/or remoteness from markets.

Post Script - Statement not in accord with recommended boundaries; gross exaggeration.

Report of June 5 of District Secretary Merriell

Paragraph I - no comment.

II. Mr. C. L. Patterson, Chief Engineer for the Colorado Water Conservation Board, was the Colorado representative called on by Chairman Woods, of the National Resources Planning Board to make the statement for Colorado on the National Park Service presentation. According to Assistant Regional Director Christiansen's minutes, Mr. Patterson stated that he was very happy and pleased to note this new Service policy concerning recreational areas and water use. "It will undoubtedly remove skepticism and antagonism against National Park Service activities". Statements of every representative on the floor during the afternoon discussion commended the adoption by the National Park Service of recreational area policies, and the pledges of the National Park Service as presented by me, save for State Engineer Humphreys of Utah, who made no comments with respect thereto when called on for report for the State of Utah.

Chairman Woods previously stated that Judge Stone, who usually responded, was still detained in Washington, and regretted his inability to attend.

Strangely, I did not see Mr. Merriell at any meeting or elsewhere during my two days at Salt Lake City, and was therefore surprised to note that he attended the meeting.

IV. Partial and incomplete, and purposefully avoids recreational area policy.

V. Boulder Dam (not Canyon) National Recreational Area.

Supervisor Edwards, in response to a question of the Nevada representative, stated that mining was permitted, outlining procedure and practice under recreational area policy. Timber operations not a factor. Merchantable timber is a non-existent resource.

VI.-A. Every Interior Department agency, including Bureau of Reclamation and Grazing Service, must approve and clear the form and language, purposes, and limitations of prepared drafts of proclamation to establish a national monument, and any differences must be adjusted prior to departmental approval by the Secretary of Interior and forwarding, via the State Department and the Bureau of the Budget, to the President for his approving action. Merriell's statement does not accord with the facts.

VI-B. Again, the latter part of Merriell's statement does not accord with the facts.

VI-C. Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, established under Inter-Bureau Agreement, approved by Secretary Ickes, October 13, 1936.

Original Dinosaur National Monument established in 1915. Studies for extension approved by the Secretary of Interior on January 23, 1936. Following approval of the draft of proclamation by all Interior Department agencies, including Bureau of Reclamation and Grazing Service, and its reference to Utah and Colorado Congressional representatives, and the Federal Power Commission, it was submitted to the President and approved July 14, 1938.

VIII-A. In accordance with instructions of Director Cammerer and Associate Director Demaray, I precisely presented their statements as to proposed adjustments or changes in each area to accommodate the Service to new conditions if and when the feasibility and desirability of establishing water controls was determined.

1. I stated that while I was reasonably certain that careful consideration would be given applications from States and private agencies, I was not authorized to state that the way would be cleared for construction by agencies, other than Bureau of Reclamation.

2. The first half of Mr. Merriell's statement is substantially correct. Not by inference, implication, or direct statement did I even suggest that recreational areas could be converted to a national park or national monument status as alleged by Mr. Merriell. I did state that Grand Canyon National Monument would be added to the Boulder Dam Recreational Area if and when construction of the Bridge Canyon Dam was authorized, and with respect to Dinosaur National Monument that the Service proposed to accommodate itself to new conditions by proclamation or legislation if and when present investigations of the Bureau of Reclamation established the feasibility and desirability of establishing water controls within its present boundaries.

3. I stated that mining would be permissive, within recreational areas, outlining the conditions and Supervisor Edwards, by my reference, related the procedure and practice followed at Boulder Dam National Recreational Area.

4. I made no statement whatever on timbering operations.

5. Wilful mis-statement of my information, designed to arouse and unite expressions of opposition from grazing interests.

Grazing is permitted and practiced on Boulder Dam National Recreational Area. Proposed essential legislation for Escalante National Recreational Area was covered as follows:

"The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as may be prescribed by him, would be authorized in his discretion to permit the grazing of livestock to the extent not inconsistent with the recreational purposes of the area, and with the primary uses thereof for recreational purposes."

IX. Proposed legislation for establishment of Escalante Recreational Area provides for grazing, mining of minerals, including oil, but, as presently drafted, does not provide for utilizing timber resources. Dead and down firewood is regularly utilized in national parks and monuments and, of course, this use is also deemed a proper use in a recreational area.

With reference to this final comment, it is perhaps unnecessary for me to state that the revenue to be derived in the future from recreational uses and power development, within the Escalante Area, will vastly exceed the revenues derived from the cropping or removal of other natural resources, and additionally the economic benefits will be spread among a greater proportion of the local population.

The accomplishment of the great things in life generally require the united efforts of a number of people who have vision and the fortitude to complacently face and solve the problems as they are presented by the more selfish interests.

With expressions of gratitude for your timely and ever helpful encouragement and support, I am

Sincerely yours,

Jesse L. Nusbaum,
Senior Archaeologist.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

June 27, 1940.

Air Mail

Memorandum for the Director:

Supervisor Guy Edwards of the Boulder Dam National Recreational Area talked with Assistant Regional Director Christiansen this morning concerning the visit of Mr. E. F. Skeen, Special Assistant Attorney General for the State of Utah, to the Boulder Dam National Recreational Area.

On Wednesday, June 26, Mr. Skeen presented Mr. Edwards with a letter of introduction stating that he had been authorized by the Utah Water Storage Commission to make an investigation and examination on the administration and to secure other data on the Boulder Dam National Recreational Area. Later in conversation with Mr. Edwards, it was clearly indicated that the State of Utah was anxious to collect information and data on this area as it related to the proposed Escalante National Recreational Area. Several questions on grazing and mining and as to what protection would be offered the state for certain existing rights were discussed.

Mr. Skeen's letter of introduction is about as follows:

"This will introduce Special Assistant Attorney General E. J. Skeen assigned to the office of the State Engineer who has been assigned to make an investigation and report upon the administration of the Lake Mead Area. Anything which you may be able to do to assist Mr. Skeen in this examination will be greatly appreciated by the Utah Water Storage Commission. Signed, Secretary T. H. Humphreys."

In the conversation with Mr. Edwards, it seems that the State of Utah is quite interested in the Escalante proposal. Therefore, the State wishes to obtain all the information that can be secured so as to have a better understanding of the situation. However, Mr. Skeen had not attended the Salt Lake City meeting on June 5 and therefore was not overly familiar with Mr. Nusbaum's presentation. Supervisor Edwards feels that Mr. Skeen was very much pleased with his visit to the area, had obtained valuable information. He also felt that a follow up meeting with some of the Utah representatives

might be timely and appropriate.

It was suggested that Supervisor Edwards submit a report to your office immediately so that it could be discussed during Mr. Hasbaum's attendance in Washington.

cc: Mr. Hasbaum. Acting Regional Director.
Planning Counselor Collins.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

10/9/40
Marshall
Col. R. W. Wells

October 9, 1940.

MEMORANDUM for the Senior Archeologist, Region III.

Due to pressure of work acknowledgment of your last four memoranda has been delayed until today, although they have all been read carefully by a number of Washington Office people.

We refer to your memorandum of September 18, quoting an item in the September 12 issue of the Moab Times-Independent regarding work projects finished on Dead Horse Point by Mr. Knowlden and his crew of the Dalton Wells Camp, DC-32. No doubt you will gain full and complete understanding of the situation during your Utah reconnaissance authorized by the Acting Director's memorandum of September 23. During this writing we have reviewed Acting Director Damaray's memorandum to you of June 15 concerning our relations with the Grazing Service especially in the Escalante work.

Your note quoting excerpt from the Denver Post of September 23, concerning Representative Taylor's views on water diversion in the Colorado River Basin has been received and appropriately recorded.

Your memorandum of September 24, transmitting excerpt from the Moab Times-Independent of September 12 on the projected merger of power systems has been reviewed with much interest. This is something like the proposal made by Mr. Scattergood of the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light, although in Mr. Scattergood's view the circuit was to have been complete, even to incorporating steam facilities of the Southern California Coast. We wonder whether Mr. Scattergood anticipated just this turn of events. We would like to have your complete story of this merger for comparative purposes. If, as you say, the program is likely to bring into motion immediate demands for a big project on the Colorado in Utah, the northern interests must necessarily be concerned with expediting contract negotiations for sale of power and water from Boulder Dam, if they expect the Bureau of Reclamation to finance further studies up above under the new Boulder Canyon Adjustment Act. Is there any likelihood that this merger will result in an effort on the part of private interests to construct their own project? Incidentally, this paragraph also brings in an acknowledgment of your excerpt from the Albuquerque Journal of September 24 entitled "Delay Basin Appropriation."

The next and final acknowledgment is of your memorandum of September 24, transmitting copies of items appearing in the Moab Times-Independent for September 12 and 19. No special comment seems necessary regarding these items except that you undoubtedly will want to plan for National Park Service representation in future activities of this kind.

(SGD) Conrad L. Wirth

Acting Chief,
Planning Consultation Section.

cc: Region III
Mr. Christiansen (R-III)



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

January 3, 1943.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. Tillotson.

Attached is my working map of the Escalante region on which I have indicated a number of ideas accumulated during the study of the region. The existing circumferential roads marked with red pencil to be the major roads around the region. Roads marked with brown pencil mostly existing Grazing Service trails which should remain as secondary roads, with some improvement in all cases, except, the one road from Natural Bridges road down the east side of Grand Gulch. The dashed brown roads are Grazing Service proposed roads which probably are desirable for both recreation and grazing. You will note that I have included the proposal for road from Kanab to The Crossing of the Fathers. I believe the Crossing is a major point of interest, as indicated by the red circle, because of the history and the fact that if the Glen Canyon Dam is built, the widest expanse of water and the most accessible shore line will be in this vicinity.

The red crosses indicate my present thought as to where landing fields should be located to serve both recreational air travel and grazing interests. You will note that they are in the vicinity of red circles, major points of scenic and recreational interest at the ends of secondary stub-end roads, and at towns serving the region on the major roads.

The Navajo Indian Reservation west of the Mexican Hat-Kayenta road has been declared a roadless area. I think that most of the Escalante region between existing Grazing Service roads, those marked in brown pencil should be declared roadless areas.

The straight green lines indicate straight lines between major points of air traffic. While no air lines cross the Escalante now, it is pretty certain they will in the future. An application has been filed by the Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc. for a route between Chicago, Kansas City and Los Angeles, via Denver and Las Vegas. The logical location for such a route between Denver and Las Vegas would be -- Denver -- Grand Junction -- Las Vegas. Army planes are now flying between Salt Lake City and Albuquerque. These two routes cross near Moab, a landing field on the Big Flat near Dead Horse Point would catch air traffic from all those major sources of air travel. The Salt Lake Transit, Inc., a subsidiary of the Airway Motor Coach Lines, Inc. filed application September 9 to operate air transportation over routes now covered by their buses. The company plan to use helicopters. This would provide direct air service between Old Faithful in Yellowstone National Park, Salt Lake City, Nephi, Capital Reef, Natural Bridges, Blanding and Mesa Verde National Park. Another branch from Nephi would serve Cedar City, Bryce Canyon, Lees Ferry, North Rim Grand Canyon, Kanab and Zion National Park. Routes shown on work map by dashed green line.

Attached are copies of correspondence I have had with Joseph Bergin, Director, Utah State Aeronautics Commission, and Mr. Cutter of the Cutter-Carr Flying Service, Albuquerque. Neither of them have replied to my last letter. Mr. Moore of the Grazing Service is quite interested in the possibilities of air transportation in the Colorado River country.

It is my thought that Grand Junction, and Cortez, Colorado, Green River and Cedar City, Utah, Las Vegas, Nevada and Grand Canyon, Arizona will be the major airports serving the Colorado River Canyon country, the points of departure for commercial sight-seeing trips by air.

The area shaded lavender in the work-map indicates what I consider the most important recreationally. The red circles indicate the outstanding points, either because of the remarkable views or the unique scenic and geological or historic features of the particular section. The lavender shaded area, however, does not indicate proposed boundaries for a recreational area.

In a discussion of transportation you might be interested in the map on Distribution of Population, I prepared. A copy is attached. I believe this map is one indication that additional roads in the region are unnecessary. The idea of a road from Kanab to Bluff, or Elanding across that barren rough unpopulated desert country is absurd both from the local and national viewpoint.

George W. Olcott,
Park Planner.

SUGGESTED NEW ROUTE FROM MOAB TO "THE KNOLL".

THE PRESENT ROUTE

The present Grazing Service road leaves U. S. Highway 160 at a point $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Moab, and runs west of Courthouse Wash for several miles, then in a southerly direction to the Knoll. At the southwest side of the Knoll the road branches. One trail leading east and south to Dead Horse Point, the other south to the Neck and Grays Pasture. The Y in the road is 26.7 miles from U. S. 160. The first 10 miles or so is through comparatively uninteresting scenery, Mancos shale, Dakota sandstone, and Morrison formations predominate. The general elevation of the land rises from north to south, and the scenery becomes more interesting as one travels south.

LITTLE CANYON ROUTE.

The Grazing Service is interested in obtaining a shorter route from Moab to the Knoll and have suggested a route via Little Canyon.

About 5 miles up U. S. 160 from the bridge across the Colorado River there is a bay in the high cliffs which parallels the road on the southwest. The cliff is somewhat broken at this point and a narrow wall divides the drainage along the face of the cliffs and the Little Canyon drainage to the south. It has been suggested that by cutting through this wall it would be possible to run a road from the Highway through Little Canyon and west across Art's Pasture to the Knoll. Observations from Highway 160 indicate that such a road would have to start from a point on the highway about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Colorado River Bridge, cross the drainage to the foot of the cliffs, turn south and work up the face of the cliff on a ledge to a point where it would be possible to break through the wall previously mentioned. Beyond the wall it appears there would be some difficulty in locating a line through Little Canyon and up to Art's Pasture. There would be little difficulty from Art's Pasture to the Knoll. Along this route it would be about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Highway 160 to the Y at the Knoll

SEVENMILE CANYON ROUTE.

Two and a half miles up Highway 160 from the point where the Little Canyon route would take off, the Highway crosses Sevenmile Canyon wash at a right angle. Here cliffs are considerably further back from the highway, and there is a gently sloping valley where Sevenmile Canyon breaks through. A road up this valley or canyon would have several advantages. From the Highway this appears to be a natural route of travel.

The general direction of Sevenmile Canyon is almost a direct line from the point where the wash crosses the Highway to the Knoll. As viewed from the Highway and from a high point at the head of Sevenmile Canyon drainage, this appears to be the most logical and scenically desirable route. At the junction with U. S. Highway 160 there is ample open space for a good safe intersection. It would not require any longer road than the other route, and possibly a half mile less. It would be about 10 miles from U. S. 160 to the Y at the Knoll.

DISTANCE FROM MOAB TO THE Y AT THE KNOLL

Present road	44 miles
Sevenmile Canyon route	20 "
Little Canyon Route	18 "

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

July 28, 1913.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. Olcott.

Had I not seen the tongue in your cheek when you asked that I prepare a brief description of the view from Junction Butte of that fantastic country where the entombed Colorado and Green Rivers have their mysterious rendezvous deep in the colorful sandstones of southwestern Utah, I still would have known that you, who had been solemnly quiet as we crept to the edge of the awesome precipice, also recognized the futility of such narration.

Do you recall that first terrifying revolt of our physical bodies at being subjected to such overwhelming and unaccustomed scale of landscape as we looked down - down - down into the abyss of that writhing cataclysm? Back in normal surroundings it is easy to smile in recollection of the violent denial that rose within us as the shock of that scene pounded through our veins, as if the once too insolent flesh was protesting over this sudden, dwarfing comparison of its puniness to the mighty forces of nature.

Do you remember that feeling of inadequacy; that yearning to do something to bring our perspectives back into comprehensive focus - such as hurling a rock over that awesome, bloodred cliff to regain a small sense of potency? How we next tried to reduce the scene before us into terms of feet and miles? How stupid that was. Like measuring the value of a friendship in the medium of dollars and cents, were we going to obliterate the impressions of that sublime landscape with a calibrated screen before our eyes?

What matter that we looked down on the tortuous river channels two thousand or ten thousand feet below or lifted our eyes to the towering peaks of the La Sal Mountains 40 miles to the east, or even to the Roan Cliffs, 70 miles to the north? We can and will forget the statistics, but the experience of that hour on the great rock where the two walled rivers meet will be with us always. We pledged ourselves to come back again as we left, and so we shall. In fact, I have been back many times in recollection and find it hard to tear myself away.

And if, in these moments of reverie, you have found me pensive it is because of a deep sense of regret that so few of us have had the privilege of visiting Junction Butte and Upheaval Dome and Dolores Point, and the Neck and Grays Pasture, and these other wonders of the "The Entombed Rivers". To enjoy it fully we must share it. So we have an obligation, it seems to me, to recommend to our superiors that this area be accepted into the National Park System, if and when offered for the permanent enjoyment of the people.

Paul V. Brown,
Recreational Planner.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

July 28, 1943.

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Paul V. Brown,
Recreational Planner.

Escalante Land Status

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

IN REPLY REFER TO:

GRAZING SERVICE
238 Federal Building,
Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
REGIONAL GRAZIER

L
COOPERATION
National Park Service



September 6, 1943.

Mr. George W. Olcott, Park Planner,
National Park Service, Region Three,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

My dear Mr. Olcott:

Reference is made to your letter of August 14, 1943, requesting a status map of that portion of the country between the Green and the Colorado Rivers, lying in what is known as District 9.

We are attaching a status map of that area. The red is privately owned property; the black is power site and Bureau of Reclamation withdrawals; and the gray is State land.

You also raised the question in connection with the Biddlecomb Ranch and the Tidwell Ranch headquarters, both of which show as being located on Federal range. We have quite a number of cases of this kind within the districts, as the ranch headquarters were set some years ago, and so far the General Land Office surveys in these townships surrounding the headquarters have not been approved.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. F. Moore
Chas. F. Moore,
Regional Grazier.

Enclosure

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Elkton, Md.
October 28, 1943.

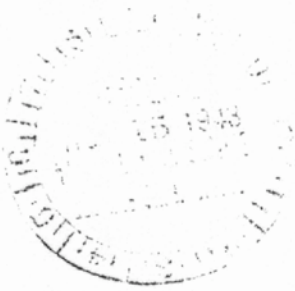
Mr. George W. Olcott,
National Park Service,
Santa Fe, N. M.

Dear Mr. Olcott:

It occurs to me that I ought, perhaps to supplement my letter of October 24 by saying that I think our "draft (a)" statement of what we believe to be the general policy of the Grazing Service in the southeastern Utah Grazing Districts should be boiled down to something quite brief, though comprehensive as to controlling principles and very carefully worded. The nub of it I suppose to be (very loosely and hastily worded) that their controlling long-term objective is gradually to approach as closely as practicable toward the maximum permanently sustainable yield of livestock production (measured in net economic gain per annum or per decade) of which the grazing lands in those districts are physically capable, by such methods as regulating the number and distribution of the stock grazed, improving water-supply conditions and making other direct investments out of grazing fees for improvement of conditions, etc., "net gain" being computed from a comparison of gross values derived from the livestock industry in the Districts with the operating costs and investments of both the Government and the operators grazing under permit. My further assumption is that the optimum conditions on the range toward which this policy will approach would be characterized, as to amount of forage annually present on the ranges (on the average) ~~by~~ measured in "animal units", by more than at present but less than probably existed before heavy grazing began or than could theoretically be re-established and maintained if less stock were grazed than ~~xxxxxxx~~ would give the maximum sustained yield; and, as to the number of ~~xxxx~~ head of stock to a given large area, by more (after the condition of the range has been brought up to optimum) than are grazed at present, except in ^{perhaps} areas that are being temporarily overgrazed and deteriorating toward a point where they would be ~~xxxx~~ unable to support ~~xx~~ so few (if any) that the average returns over any considerable number of years would be much less than under a sustained yield system.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick Law Olmsted



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Olcott

Elkton, Md.,
November 9, 1943.

Dear Mr. Olcott:

Thanks for your letter of the 3rd with enclosures.

I will try ~~my~~ hand at the statement about the Grazing Service policies and send my try back for you to consider and criticise (considering it a part of the total report on the Escalante Region on which you are working), as soon as I can. I am pretty well tied up for most of this month with other things, including two N.P.S. assignments in ~~xxxx~~ Washington and vicinity and a consulting job for Syracuse University. (The latter makes the third "private practice" job this year that has ~~xxx~~ had to be fitted into my schedule between work for the N. P. S. and numerous non-paying activities. Is business looking up, I dunno?)

Sincerely yours,

Frederick Law Olcott



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Olmsted
GWB

June 13, 1944.

Mr. George W. Olcott, Park Planner,
National Park Service,
Box 1728,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dear Mr. Olcott:

This is to acknowledge with thanks ^{receipt of} your letter of June 3
and the two books mentioned therein. 1

I agree that Mr. Fenneman's name "The Canyon Lands of Utah" is by no means fully satisfactory for the area we are reporting on. It does sound "like the title of a book" and if Mr. Debler is right in saying that the people of Utah would naturally assume such a title to refer to the canyons of the Dinosaur region rather than to the region south of the Book Cliffs that is a very serious objection to the name. Nevertheless, the name "Escalante" remains open to a number of objections as a designation of the region between the Book Cliffs and the Kaibab National Forest. We have discussed some of those objections before. Let us continue to search for some other name less open to objection than either "the Escalante Region" or "The Canyon Lands of Utah".

Sincerely yours,

Frederick Law Olmsted

Frederick Law Olmsted.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Olcott
GWS

June 13, 1944.

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National Park Service,
Box 1728,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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Sincerely yours,

Frederick Law Olmsted

Frederick Law Olmsted.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

54,

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

September 11, 1944.

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Wirth:

July 5-16 inclusive, I spent with Mr. George W. Olcott in the Canyon Lands of Utah. This general region was described and pictorially represented in the Progress Report, Survey Recreational Resources, Colorado River Basin, June 1944, and in previous reports, and the Service now has a considerable body of information about it. The purpose of this memorandum is to suggest a course of action, based upon some of the findings and suggestions of those who have conducted the Survey in the field.

Page 29 of the Progress Report states the following tentative conclusions:

"There are two major sections of the area where the various types of scenery and other recreational interests reach a climax; where, after traveling for miles thru this fascinating country you come to places that startle you by their grandeur, or extraordinary character. (The two sections are outlined on the accompanying map by heavy lines.) One centers on the junction of the Colorado and Green Rivers and includes such outstanding sections as the Junction Butte — Upheaval Dome — Dead Horse Point triangle, Lands End, The Needles, Elk Ridge, Arch Canyon, White Canyon, Dark Canyon and Gypsum Canyon. The other centers on the canyons between the east end of the Kaiparowits Plateau and Navajo Mountain and includes historic Hole in Rock, the Crossing of the Fathers, and Major Powell's Music Temple, Rainbow Bridge, and numerous other natural bridges and arches.

"It is believed by the investigators that in these two major sections recreational use should be placed on at least an equal footing with other uses and in certain cases should be the dominant use.

"The circles on the map indicate the approximate locations where, at the present stage of the investigations, it is believed that facilities within the area for recreational use should be concentrated. The finest viewpoints are in the immediate vicinity of these centers and most of the outstanding features of the area are accessible from them. Each of these centers is now accessible by automobile, except the one on Warm Creek and the one on the Colorado River at North Wash."



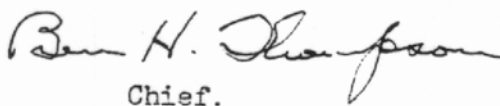
After having seen these areas I concur in the general conclusions just quoted. Moreover, I want to say that, considering the vast area studied, its tremendously rugged character and the difficulties of travel involved, I think that the authors of the Progress Report are deserving of high commendation for having reduced the problem to such simple and practical limits.

If we were to consider only the quality of the scenery we might justifiably recommend that both areas defined by Map No. 4, between pages 27 and 28 of the Progress Report be established as national parks. Because of the importance of many other factors such a recommendation would be impractical. I believe that eventually, however, there will be a national park comprising the northern half of the northern area and perhaps another comprising the southern area.

For the present it is suggested that we discuss with Representative Will Robinson the possibility of his sponsoring legislation to establish a national park of the area between the Green and Colorado Rivers in San Juan County, with appropriate provisions authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate detached units of the park as centers for accommodations, comprising not more than 4 sections each, at other points of interest in the Canyon Lands of southeastern Utah on lands under his administration. This area, which it is suggested be called the Grand View National Park, or by some other more suitable name, is sketched diagrammatically on the attached map. The location of the suggested development centers is illustrative only.

Since the Canyon Lands are so extensive and rugged it is believed that they can best be seen from the air, and with the least damage and expense. Visitors' accommodations at such remote scenic points as the southern tip of the Kaiparowits Plateau, Lands End or the Needles might best be reached primarily by plane and secondarily by foot trails, and by auto trails where the latter would be practical. Probably a good highway should be built into the area between the Rivers, the main unit, with scenic drives to the best view points around the rim.

This proposed park would make accessible some of the greatest scenery in the United States, as well as areas of unusual scientific value and of historic interest. The climate is excellent, the general elevation of the plateaus being between 6000 and 7000 feet. Not much land would be required and there would be no conflict with reservoirs if they should prove feasible.


Chief,
National Park Division,
Branch of Lands.

Enclosure 930.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Stew:

Thought you'd enjoy
this story on "Campoulands
alias "Escalante".

Perhaps we settled
for peanuts!

Ted

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BRLPSC INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Mr. Smith

TO

Mr. Drury

DATE

Sept 15, 1944

FROM

Wirth

TIME

Do you approve of me talking to
Congressman Will Robinson on this while
I am in Washington?

Discussed with
Cong. Robinson in chief
10/7/44 by C.L.W.

In a very tentative way. Tell the Congressman
that we are studying the situation, and do not intend
to initiate action at this time. ~~W~~ - SEP 16 1944

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

September 7, 1944.

MEMORANDUM for the Director.

Reference is made to Mr. Wirth's memorandum of April 1, 1944, concerning the Scofield Reservoir Project, Carbon County, Utah. Enclosed are four copies of a report on the recreational aspects of the project, and the attachments included in Mr. Wirth's memorandum of April 1.

In Salt Lake City recently Mr. Olcott and Mr. Lassiter had an opportunity to talk with Regional Director Larson, Bureau of Reclamation about the project and on August 27 en-route to Santa Fe they visited the project area. The enclosed report is based on their findings. Apparently the area has little scenic attraction, but is good for fishing and would warrant development of limited public recreational facilities primarily for the benefit of the people living in the Helper-Price district.

M. R. TILLOTSON

M. R. Tillotson,
Regional Director.

Enclosure 2383832

GVO:mbu

Olcott

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

September 25, 1944.

Dr. Herbert E. Gregory,
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah.

Dear Dr. Gregory:

Your note of September 16 and Mr. Patraw's reply was forwarded to this office. We regret to say that our reply must be the same as Mr. Patraw's. Our pictures of the Lower Escalante River are also very meager. However, we are enclosing five air photos which may be helpful, and a copy of Mr. Olcott's report on his trip thru the Escalante region. Page 19 to 26 concerns his trip down to the mouth of the Escalante River and you may find some of the photographs of interest. I would appreciate your returning the photographs and report when convenient.

Sincerely yours,

M. R. TILLOTSON

M. R. Tillotson,
Regional Director.

GWO;mbu

Enclosure 2888833
cc: Director.

~~Summer~~

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

December 26, 1944.

MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director,
Region Four.

To complete our records of the occurrence of various wildlife species needing protection in the Escalante area it would be greatly appreciated if this office might have the temporary use of any records in Region Four which might have been made by Wildlife Technicians occasionally assigned to the area in question. We have particularly in mind the original field note-books written by these technicians and subsequently deposited in the Wildlife Section office of Region Four. It is believed that these note-books may now be in Mr. Dixon's office in Berkley.

There were also some records in the Wildlife Section's "Species Files" which would be extremely valuable, but we hesitate to request the use of these without knowing whether those files could be readily located subsequent to the drastic curtailment in filing space which was necessary at the time that the CCC Program was terminated.

Any records that you can let us have will be returned promptly.

M. R. TILLOTSON

M. R. Tillotson,
Regional Director.

IS:mbu

S
~~Sumner~~

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

December 26, 1944.

MEMORANDUM for the Director.

To complete our records of the occurrence of various wildlife species needing protection in the Escalante area, this office would find very valuable the field notes and monthly reports of any of the Wildlife Technicians who were assigned to the area, however briefly, during the years 1934 to 1937.

We are wondering if your office would be able to locate and send to us any of these records. They would be returned promptly. We are writing also to the office of Mr. Joseph S. Dixon in Berkley for any original field note books that may cover these investigations.

M. R. TILLOTSON

M. R. Tillotson,
Regional Director.

LS:mu

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

A NARRATIVE REPORT ON THE TRIP TO HORSE MOUNTAIN AND A
GALLERY SEAT IN THE ESCALANTE AREA.

We didn't know that it would be Horse Mountain at the northern tip of Elk Ridge in the "Blues", or Abajo Mountains, that would make possible an experience which would stand out among the many thrilling ones of our trip into the southeast corner of Utah. In fact, Horse Mountain was not on our schedule as we crossed the Colorado - Utah State line at Northdale on U. S. Highway 160 on the morning of July 15, 1943, to obtain some first-hand information on the recreational values of some little known parts of the Escalante region of the Colorado River Basin.

I, for one, was reluctant to leave the high mountains and swift-running cold water streams of southwestern Colorado for the desert country. We speculated with the possibility that if we, who are "desert rats" at heart, looked lingeringly back at the snow-spotted peaks, what of that army of vacationists that would some day follow our trail? Would they be able to tear themselves away from that region in southwestern Colorado that has so much to offer in mountain scenery, trout fishing, amateur prospecting, historic interests, and archeological lore? It occurred to us that we were leaving a section of the country which had not begun to realize on its advantages as a recreation and vacation land of national importance. As we twisted and squinted to catch a glimpse of water-falls and mountain tops from the windows of our automotive conveyance we noted with excitement the narrow-gage railroad tracks winding around the mountains connecting many of the picturesque live and ghost towns and other points of interest, and thought of the pleasure that could be derived from riding an open observation car on one of the little trains through such a landscape.

But as we climbed up from the Dolores River valley where we had spent the night at the site of the McPhee Reservoir, which we conceived would be the focal point of still-water recreation in the region if and when completed, we prepared ourselves for different scenes. Across the sage brush plains and great expanse of cultivated bean fields, the Abajo Mountains beckoned as the landmark and jumping-off place into the canyon country beyond.

The Abajo (Blue) Mountains were to remain the hub in and about which our travels and attentions were to center for the next several days. We merely flirted with the heart of the Range at first, circling south and west over well established roads from Monticello to Blanding, thence, up and across the southwest section of the La Sal National Forest through the Bears Ears and down to Natural Bridges National Monument.

It sounds like casual enough travel written that way, but it's really swell. Of course some of the grades are steep and long and your car heats up and "vapor-locks", (it took our old Betsie 40 minutes to unlock her vapors each time) and the road is bumpy and twisty, but the exposures of colorful layers of shales and sandstones of the Triassic period of the Mesozoic era were interesting, the weird effects of wind erosions were sometimes fantastic, the size of the western pine in the forest was majestic, the glimpses into Arch Canyon were thrilling and the view over the great valley of the Colorado from the Bears Ears was superb.

The natural phenomena of the great stone bridges absorb the immediate attention at the Monument, but we were conscious of the desert surroundings and of being "down-under" the high lands of Elk Ridge. Our recollection of the last bridge visited on the 9 mile hike is blurred with feverish images rising from a tainted canteen.

Our next day was spent in that desolate, uninhabited country southwest of the Bridges under the Clay Hills. It's a blank space on the ordinary highway map, but actually there's some cattle that range for several miles around the spring at Redhouse (abandoned) near the alleged head-waters of Red Creek. Also there are huge, formidable batteries of flying-buttruss type red sandstone buttes that guard the north rim of the desert floor. From our dry camp at daybreak, the first rays of the sun striking those towering walls brought a "lookit" from every throat. Maps to the contrary, notwithstanding, there is a faint rude trail (it broke old Betsie's left rear axle). It takes off from the Old Mormon Road near the present Natural Bridges Monument entrance, and struggles down to Redhouse where it apparently leads off in all directions, indistinguishable from the cow paths.

Having indulged ourselves in the intimate feel of the desert floor, (we were on our backs under Betsie repairing her rendered parts most of the time) we started for the Blues again to have a look from the top-side. We climbed almost to the Bears Ears before Betsie got her vapors locked again, but eventually we reached Maverick Springs, where Olcott shocked a maverick lady bovine by using her water trough as a bath tub. At Kigalia ranger station, where we tried to manipulate the telephone contraption, we were visited by a cow-hand mounted on a locally famous horse which had outraced a man the year before. The story was that the man might have won only he stopped to round up a herd of sheep that had been scattered by his opponent. Anyhow, our visitor paid for his share of our ~~man~~ of beans in friendly advice and folklore of the region. He would have enjoyed catching us unaware in a confession of desert greenhornitis in our experiences "down below". We have him to thank for influencing us to try for Horse Mountain at the far end of Elk Ridge. For this we are eternally grateful.

The trip out on Elk Ridge is full of surprises. First, the road is unusually good in spite of "vapor-locking" grades and numerous cattle gates. Second, there are many startling vistas into canyons on either side. The snap-shot folks should be warned not to expose all their film on Hammond and Kilgallia Canyons at Little Notch. The views into Dark Canyon and Chimney Park at the Notch are better. Another surprise on this road to Horse Mountain is a broad open meadow just beyond the Gooseberry Ranger Station which gives a pleasant contrast to the travel through the heavy forest of Spruce, Aspen and Pine.

The road ends at the side of Horse Mountain which rises impressively some 700 feet from the meadow at the head of Basin Wash, where we came to a steaming halt.

Unless forewarned that it's worth it, it is doubtful if many will puff up that mountain side even though there are many cattle trails zig-zagging to the top to follow. Once we had started, however, the promise of the view just above, and the mania that obsesses mankind to reach a mountain-top urged us up, irresistibly.

And now I've come to the difficult part of the narrative; a description of the reward of that climb up Horse Mountain. First, I'd better record that there is a fine flat meadow on top, ample to provide suitable space for a terminal loop for the road that some day should be built to the top. From every direction on that future loop road (three-quarters mile long and one-quarter mile wide) turnouts and vistas can be cut to give views out over amazing country.

We broke through a thick growth of Aspen to a rocky point at the northern tip of the mountain, elevation 9200, and stopped and looked and sat down and looked some more. There it was -- the whole works. I had the feeling that there was nothing in that vast country that couldn't be seen from that point.

A glance over the left shoulder gave orientation for there were the familiar Bears Ears with the cavernous Dark Canyon lying between us. Fifty miles west of us loomed the Henry Mountains, and we could trace Dark Canyon cutting down to the Colorado River in between. The high peaks of the La Sal Mountains looked less than the fifty miles to the north of us. Olcott in high excitement began identifying other points and formations which he had visited in his previous investigations in the valleys of the walled rivers. Of major interest, for instance, only twenty miles in front of us was Junction Butte, marking where the Green and Colorado Rivers meet. Far beyond, the horizon was defined by the Book and Roan Cliffs. Almost in the immediate foreground we spotted North Sixshooter, and Castle Butte, and then as the light changed

(4)

the formations of the Needles and Candlestick Spire over on the Colorado became sharp. The great red walls of Hatch Point to the east of Junction Butte attracted our attention, but there was so much to see that to attempt to tell it all would be futile.

This should be the tourists introduction to the Escalante canyons land. Here can be pointed out to them, over the desert wastes and serpentine canyons what they will later come to know more intimately in their travels into and along the Colorado and Green Rivers' canyons. And those who will not be privileged to enjoy orchestra seats in the pit below can come here to a gallery bench and see the lavish display of fantastic scenery on the distant stage of the Escalante circus.

Paul V. Brown
Recreational Planner.
August 14, 1943.

George W. Olcott
?

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

May 12, 1945.

MEMORANDUM for the Superintendent,
Mesa Verde National Park.

You will no doubt be interested in the following item from Superintendent Smith's report for the month of April, 1945:

Capitol Reef National Monument. Custodian Charles Kelly sends us several items from his region. He reports that Mr. Arthur Chaffin, from Hite, on the Colorado River, informs him that funds have been obtained through the State Publicity Department for a new road and that work will start soon beginning about twenty miles east of Hanksville and continuing down North Wash to the Colorado. The crew, furnished by the State Road Department will then move east to the Natural Bridges and continue down to the River from that side. Mr. Chaffin is to construct a ferry boat for operation when the road is completed. Mr. Kelly says, "While the road will be rough and sandy in places, it will be possible to drive from here to the Bridges and on to Blanding during most of the year. It should be a comparatively safe road except during the cloudburst season in August."

This may be the first step in the development of a road from Blanding to Hanksville, Utah. Certainly it is an attempt to open up the Colorado River country of Southeastern Utah for recreational travel. I saw another item about the project which suggested that the road would provide access to the upper end of Glen Canyon for boat trips down the river.

George W. Olcott,
Park Planner.

GWO:mbu

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION FOUR

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
601 Sheldon Building

S. J. ...
...
...



January 4, 1945.

MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director, Region Three.

Concerning wildlife reports that have a bearing on the Escalante area referred to in your memorandum of December 26 we are checking our wildlife records and believe that it will be necessary to send for some we sent to Yellowstone for safe storage soon after Pearl Harbor. We will forward the material as soon as possible.

O. A. Tomlinson
O. A. Tomlinson,
Regional Director.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON

Zion National Park, Utah
February 11, 1945

Mr. M. R. Tillotson,
National Park Service,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dear Mr. Tillotson:

In our explorations of the Escalante Canyon last October good use was made of Olcott's 1943 report on "Field investigations of the Escalante region", which accompanied your letter of September 25, 1944. The pamphlet is returned herewith.

This spring I plan to continue a study of the Escalante and to prepare the results for publication by the Geological Survey. For use as field notes, some for reproduction as illustrations, I should like much to have prints of the following photos, which are included in the report as sent to me.

- No. 133 (airplane) Colorado River in Glen Canyon
- No. 134 (airplane) Looking west up Escalante River

- No. 23)) First natural bridge in Coyote Creek Canyon
- No. 24))

- No. 25)) Second natural bridge in Coyote Creek Canyon
- No. 26))

- No. 27 Arch in Willow Creek Canyon
- No. 28 Arch in Davis Creek

- No. 33)) Hole in the Rock
- No. 34))

Very truly yours,

Herbert E. Gregory

(Herbert E. Gregory)



HEG/ehg

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

February 24, 1945.

MEMORANDUM for the Director.

Enclosed is the first draft of a statement on the "Wildlife of the Escalante" prepared by Lowell Sumner as a part of the Survey of the Recreational Resources of the Colorado River Basin.

We would appreciate having the report reviewed by the interested branches in your office and receiving their comments. A copy is also being sent to Mr. Olmsted for his review.

P. A. TILLOTSON

M. R. Tillotson,
Regional Director.

Enclosure 2888851
cc: Mr. Olmsted

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

August 6, 1943.

MEMORANDUM for the Director.

In accordance with the Acting Regional Director's memorandum of June 11, transmitting the original and four copies of the report entitled "Report on Field Investigation of the Escalante Region", by Messers Olcott and Butterfield, we are transmitting, herewith, three additional sets of colored pictures. We would appreciate having the pictures inserted in three copies of the report.

George W. Olcott,
Park Planner.

Enclosure 2888669

gwo:mbu

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

August 6, 1943.

Mrs. John Wyley Redd,
Blanding, Utah.

Dear Mrs. Redd:

Enclosed is the Kodocolor picture of the Dance Hall on the road to Hole-in-Rock, which I promised to send you.

Mr. Brown, our two boys, and I really enjoyed our visit to Natural Bridges National Monument, in spite of the lemonade episode. You and Mr. Redd were so friendly and hospitable.

Mr. Redd will be interested to know that the day we left the Monument we drove down the old trail to a point about three miles south of Red House. On the way back, when we were about two miles from Red House, the rear axle of the truck broke. Fortunately, we had a spare axle and with considerable trouble we managed to replace the broken axle and proceeded on our way, after about six hours work.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Olcott

Enclosure,
GWO:mbu

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

August 2, 1943.

Mr. George Collins,
National Park Service,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear George:

I have just received a pencil carbon copy of Mr. Olmsted's letter of July 27, concerning certain changes in his last draft of prefatory note to accompany my report of June on the Escalante Region. I agree with the changes listed and think that such a note is desirable. The statement "The present ad interim report is merely a record of these explorations as far as they have gone, with some description of types of scenic values observed", is exactly what I intended it to be. In spite of the fact that many people have been in that country, and there are several published reports concerning certain sections of the country from Lee's Ferry to Green River and Moab, Utah, it is still an unknown region to most people, even those living in Southeastern Utah are familiar only with sections of it. I thought a record of our trips might be helpful to others wishing to see the country. For example, one is continually hearing of Dead Horse Point, it being photographed for the Travelogue Movie shorts, etc., while the Upheaval Dome and Junction Rattle points, only a few miles further down the same road are never mentioned and they are in many ways more impressive than Dead Horse Point. Only on this last trip with Paul Brown did I really see Upheaval Dome. In Edwin T. McKnight's report, U.S.G.S. Bulletin 903, Geology of Area between Green and Colorado Rivers, Grand and San Juan Counties, he states that "Upheaval Dome is the most peculiar structural feature that has yet been found in southeastern Utah" It is also the most peculiar scenic feature I have seen so far. It is a perfect tourist attraction, strange, colorful, awe-inspiring. The inner section has the same dramatic quality as the Grand Canyon, in that you have no indications of its presence until you reach the very rim of the center of the dome. And there is a great circular chasm a mile or more across containing a rugged mountain of colorful shales and sandstones. McKnight says "the center of the dome as seen from some point in the cuesta ridge formed by the inner edge of the Wingate is spectacular, and resembles a high crater, a mile or so across, but formed in bright-colored sedimentary rocks, rather than in more somber igneous rocks".

The place has marvelous acoustical qualities, a voice thrown against one portion of the Wingate walls can be heard over and over again as the sound travels around the circle.

Tom Brown and my son were with us on this last trip. These two boys age thirteen were more impressed by the scenery and had more fun hiking and climbing over the sandstone formations in the Upheavel Dome sections than any other place we visited. I don't know just why I have gone on so about Upheavel Dome except that I was much impressed by it, and I am more certain than ever that all of the area between the Green and Colorado Rivers in San Juan County should be set aside for recreational purposes.

The Olcotts, Ruth, Sue, George and I will be in Chicago, August 27, through September 2. We are looking forward to seeing all of our friends there, and I will of course come into the office to talk about the Survey.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Olcott.

cc: Frederick Law Olmsted

gwo:mbu

Elkton, Md.
July 27, 1943.

MEMORANDUM for Regional Director, Region II.

In reference to Mr. Ingall's memorandum of July 22 to you, and your memorandum of July 22 to me enclosing copy of same:-

My comment, for Mr. Ingall's information, is that a change in the Bureau's proposed approach road for construction purposes to the Echo Park dam site from the one via Vernal en route from rail head at Price or Heber to one from rail head at Green River, Wyoming, would not necessarily "completely change the picture as far as access to the Monument is concerned".

I assume, in the absence of information to the contrary, that Mr. Prescott still contemplates obtaining aggregate for dam construction in the Island Park region, and locating the construction camp for the Echo Park dam in that region, and building a road in Highpool Canyon from Island Park to the dam site, and that his proposed access road from Green River, Wyoming, would be entirely on the west side of the Green River and would arrive at Island Park from the northwest -- whether it follows, in the main, the present highway from Green River, Wyoming, to Vernal and branches off that route at a point not very far north of Vernal (possibly at Vernal itself) or whether it follows a new line most of the way. In any case it seems reasonable to assume, from what I know of the topography and roads in the region between Green River, Wyoming, and Island Park, that Mr. Prescott's suggested route for the construction road would pass through a point on Brush Creek not very far from where his previously proposed road would cross that creek. In any case, the Bureau would probably open a reasonably direct road from the Island Park construction camp to Vernal for access to post office, and other facilities, for administrative reasons, even if the materials hauled from Green River, Wyoming, came in to Island Park by an independent route. If so, the problem of approaches to the Monument would not be substantially different from what we have hitherto assumed, except for improved access from Green River, Wyoming, and therefore from the Wind River Mountains and from Jackson Hole and from Yellowstone Park.

I should be glad to have Mr. Ingall's reaction to this comment.

C. C. Region III
+ Chicago Office

Frederick Law Olmsted
Celebrator

Copy for Olcott

El Reton, Md.

July 27, '43.

Dear Mr. Collins:

I have yours of 7-22-43 with suggestions for modifications in my draft of preparatory note for Olcott's statement of June 43 on administration of Escalante Region. I accept the amendments, add a few unnecessary ones, and return the revised draft. I have not heard from Olcott about this draft, and you do not say whether you have sent him your suggestions. Therefore to bring him up to date I will send him a copy of this and record the present changes from my first draft of the preparatory note for his information; as follows:—

¶2, lines 3 & 4: Change "Escalante National Monument" to "area to be administered for recreation". Change "such a monument" to "such an area". Strike out "widely".

¶2, line 5: Insert "somewhat" before "arbitrary".

¶2, line 8: Insert comma after "industry". Strike out "largely". Change "a matter of guesswork" to "imperfectly known".

¶3, line 1: Change "national monument" to "recreational area".

¶3, line 4: Change "a national monument" to "an area".

3, line 6: Change "controversy" to "question".

3, lines 8 + 9: Insert commas after "that"
and after "stage".

Did you receive my other letter
of July 10 about time charges and
travel order for work on Potomac
River problem? (Supposed to have
been mailed from Washington
after my departure).

Sincerely yours -

F. L. Olinde

Olcott



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Chicago, Ill.
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

August 11, 1943.

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MEMORANDUM for the Commissioner,
Bureau of Reclamation.

Enclosed are the original and one copy of the "Report on Field Investigations of the Escalante Region," June 1943, by Messrs. Olcott and Butterfield, for the Survey of the Recreational Resources of the Colorado River Basin.

Other copies of the report are on file in this office, our Region Three Office in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and with Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted in Elkton, Maryland.

(SGD) Hillory A. Tolson
Acting Director.

Enclosure 603.
cc: Regional Director, Region Three, with Prefatory Note by Mr. Olmsted.
" " " " " "
Mr. Olmsted,

PRELIMINARY NOTES BY FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD

The following report is concerned with the large and as yet loosely defined portion of the Colorado River Basin embracing the suggested Glen Canyon, Dark Canyon and Bluff Reservoir sites, together with a great extent of surrounding arid and semi-arid lands, nearly all within the Grazing Districts and Indian Reservations of southeastern Utah and northeastern Arizona -- mostly uninhabited, difficult to penetrate, and of low economic value per square mile, but in the aggregate of large potential value for grazing. The region is notable also for the peculiarly interesting and impressive types of scenery characteristic of many parts of it, especially near the Colorado and Green Rivers, where the topography is most intricately, deeply and precipitously dissected and where conditions are relatively unfavorable for grazing.

That combination of conditions, and a recognition that large values might be derived from these scenic assets, have led to various suggestions for segregating, in this general locality, an extensive area to be administered for recreation. The suggestions for such an area have differed in the scope of territory proposed for inclusion in it and in each case the suggested boundaries have necessarily been somewhat arbitrary, and their actual relation to the intricate topography and to conditions of importance to the grazing industry have been imperfectly known because of the scantiness of detailed topographic surveys and the difficulty of examining the terrain in detail.

These suggestions for an extensive recreational area along the Colorado and Green Rivers in this region have aroused opposition, varying in degree with the extent of the suggested boundaries and based on the fear that the establishment of such an area might seriously interfere with the adequate development and exploitation of the values of the region for grazing, or for water-storage and power, or for both. This question having developed more heat than light, the Bureau of Reclamation suggested that, even though the studies for possible reservoirs in this region were still in a very preliminary stage, one of the early undertakings of the cooperative Survey of Recreational Resources of the Colorado River Basin should be to provide a sound basis of factual information for developing a coordinated general policy aimed at securing the maximum combined values from all three major potential uses of this region -- water use, grazing use, and recreational use -- with the least possible mutual interference.

To do this necessitates a somewhat detailed and thoroughly comprehensive first-hand familiarity with the region from the standpoint of scenic and recreational resources, combined with an intelligent appreciation of what is involved in effective use of the region for permanent yield grazing and for water storage and power development. The only way of acquiring such familiarity is by extensive personal exploration of a "sight-seeing"

kind, accompanied by consultation with those technically experienced in the problems of grazing and water control in various parts of the region. This is necessarily a time-consuming process because of the difficulties of access to many parts of the region and its truly "magnificent distances". The present ad interim report is merely a record of these explorations as far as they have gone, with some description of types of scenic values observed -- a sort of "travelogue"; avoiding until the study is further advanced any indication of the kind of coordinated policy toward which the accumulating information tends to point.

As far as they have gone, however, our investigations encourage me to believe that a satisfactory coordinated policy for the region can be worked out, that will provide for a close approximation to the maximum sustained yield net values from grazing and the maximum net value from water use which the region is physically capable of rendering, while at the same time securing much greater value from the scenic and recreational resources of the region than would be likely in the absence of such a coordinated policy.

Revised

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

July 28, 1943.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. Olcott.

Had I not seen the tongue in your cheek when you asked that I prepare a brief description of the view from Junction Butte of that fantastic country where the entombed Colorado and Green Rivers have their mysterious rendezvous deep in the colorful sandstones of southwestern Utah, I still would have known that you, who had been solemnly quiet as we crept to the edge of the awesome precipice, also recognized the futility of such narration.

Do you recall that first terrifying revolt of our physical bodies at being subjected to such overwhelming and unaccustomed scale of landscape as we looked down - down - down into the abyss of that writhing cataclysm? Back in normal surroundings it is easy to smile in recollection of the violent denial that rose within us as the shock of that scene pounded through our veins, as if the once too insolent flesh was protesting over this sudden, dwarfing comparison of its puniness to the mighty forces of nature.

Do you remember that feeling of inadequacy; that yearning to do something to bring our perspectives back into comprehensive focus - such as hurling a rock over that awesome, bloodred cliff to regain a small sense of potency? How we next tried to reduce the scene before us into terms of feet and miles? How stupid that was. Like measuring the value of a friendship in the medium of dollars and cents, were we going to obliterate the impressions of that sublime landscape with a calibrated screen before our eyes?

What matter that we looked down on the tortuous river channels two thousand or ten thousand feet below or lifted our eyes to the towering peaks of the La Sal Mountains, 40 miles to the east, or even to the Roan Cliffs, 70 miles to the north? We can and will forget the statistics, but the experience of that hour on the great rock where the two walled rivers meet will be with us always. We pledged ourselves to come back again as we left, and so we shall. In fact, I have been back many times in recollection and find it hard to tear myself away.

And if, in these moments of reverie, you have found me pensive it is because of a deep sense of regret that so few of us have had the privilege of visiting Junction Butte and Upheaval Dome and Deadhorse Point, and the Neck and Greys Pasture, and those other wonders of nature in that country of "The Entombed Rivers". To enjoy it fully we must share it. So we have an obligation, it seems to me, to recommend to our superiors that this area be accepted into the National Park System, if and when offered for the permanent enjoyment of the people.

Paul V. Brown,
Recreational Planner.

Olcott



July 10, 1943.

Mr. George L. Collins,
National Park Service,
Merchandise Mart,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Collins:

I have been much delayed in drafting the prefatory note to the Olcott-Butterfield report on field investigations of the Escalante region because practically every moment of my waking time for the last couple weeks has been taken up by emergency work on the Potomac River problem to which I was assigned at Mr. Damaray's request.

I enclose my draft of the prefatory note herewith and I am sending a copy of this letter and the prefatory note to George Olcott in Santa Fe. I shall be glad to consider any suggestions from you or Olcott as to modifications in the draft or as to its complete omission.

Needless to say, I have read with much interest your letter of July 3, which I think needs no further comment from me other than the foregoing.

I am returning to George Olcott, in accordance with your suggestion, the second of the two copies of the report of June 1943 on the Escalante Region.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick Law Olmsted.

cc - Mr. Olmsted.
Mr. Olmsted's Brookline Files.

cc - Mr. Olcott, Santa Fe.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

7-3-93

(Date)

FIELD TECHNICIANS' COMMENT

State _____ Project No. _____ Project name Olcott
Job No. _____ Job name _____

Dear Mr. Olcott:

Getting back to the Olcott-Butterfield
"Report on Field Investigations of the Escalante
Region," I think that you might return your
extra copy to George Olcott. We have,
here in Chicago, the original and two copies,
which I presume will be sufficient. If not
we can call upon George Olcott for more.

I will see that your suggested changes in
the text are made in the original and our
other two copies. I think that the simplest
method would be for those holding copies
to make the changes since we all have the same
notes to go by. I am going to make one more
change, in addition to those you suggest, viz:
on page 26, line five, supplant "peck-a-boo
with" by "in and out of."

I shall hold the original and the two copies
until receiving the draft of introductory statement you

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FIELD TECHNICIANS' COMMENT

(Date)

State _____ Project No. _____ Project name _____

Job No. _____ Job name _____

*** 16-3687

propose to send.

A copy of this memo is going to George Elliott, so we should all be together in the matter.

As one goes back again and again to the report it gets better and better. Major Powell didn't do any better in convincing his readers that they had a priceless heritage and responsibility in Colorado River scenery.

Yes. L. Collins

The following report is concerned with the large and as yet loosely defined portion of the Colorado River Basin embracing the suggested Glen Canyon, Dark Canyon and Bluff Reservoir sites, together with a great extent of surrounding arid and semi-arid lands, nearly all within the Grazing Districts and Indian Reservations of southeastern Utah and northeastern Arizona -- mostly uninhabited, difficult to penetrate, and of low economic value per square mile, but in the aggregate of large potential value for grazing. The region is notable also for the peculiarly interesting and impressive types of scenery characteristic of many parts of it, especially near the Colorado and Green Rivers, where the topography is most intricately, deeply and precipitously dissected and where conditions are relatively unfavorable for grazing.

That combination of conditions, and a recognition that large values might be derived from these scenic assets, have led to various suggestions for segregating, in this general locality, an extensive "Escalante National Monument". The suggestions for such a monument have differed widely in the scope of territory proposed for inclusion in it, but in each case the suggested boundaries have necessarily been arbitrary, and their actual relation to the intricate topography and to conditions of importance to the grazing industry, have largely been a matter of guesswork because of the scantiness of detailed topographic surveys and the difficulty of examining the terrain in detail.

These suggestions for an extensive national monument along the Colorado and Green Rivers in this region have aroused much opposition, varying in degree with the extent of the suggested boundaries and based on the fear that the establishment of such a national monument might seriously interfere with the adequate development and exploitation of the values of the region for grazing, or for water-storage and power, or for both. This controversy, having developed more heat than light, the Bureau of Reclamation suggested that, even though the studies for possible reservoirs in this region were still in a very preliminary stage, one of the early undertakings of the cooperative Survey of Recreational Resources of the Colorado River Basin should be to provide a sound basis of factual information for developing a coordinated general policy aimed at securing the maximum combined values from all three major potential uses of this region -- water use, grazing use, and recreational use -- with the least possible mutual interference.

To do this necessitates a somewhat detailed and thoroughly comprehensive first-hand familiarity with the region from the standpoint of scenic and recreational resources, combined with an intelligent appreciation of what is involved in effective use of the region for permanent yield grazing and for water storage and power development. The only way of acquiring such familiarity is by extensive personal exploration of a "sight-seeing" kind, accompanied by consultation with those technically experienced in the problems of grazing and water control in various parts of the region. This is necessarily a time-consuming process because of the difficulties of access to many parts of the region and its truly "magnificent distances". The present interim report is merely a record of these explorations as far as they have gone, with some description of types of scenic values observed -- a sort of

"travelogue"; avoiding until the study is further advanced any indication of the kind of coordinated policy toward which the accumulating information tends to point.

As far as they have gone, however, our investigations encourage me to believe that a satisfactory coordinated policy for the region can be worked out, that will provide for a close approximation to the maximum sustained yield net values from grazing and the maximum net value from water use which the region is physically capable of rendering, while at the same time securing much greater values from its scenic and recreational resources of the region than would be likely in the absence of such a coordinated policy.

Report Enclosed. (Survey of the Recreational Resources of the Colo. River Basin - Report on Field Investigations of the Escalante River - June 1911 by Olcott & Butterfield)

Cleott

Handwritten notes:
I should have...
my second note...
copy of this...
pictures...
proof-reading...
6-22-43

Elkton, Md.
June 22, 1943.

Dear Mr. Collins:

I return herewith the original copy (with Kodacolor prints) of Report on Field Investigations of the Escalante Region, June, 1943, together with "proof-reader's questions" suggesting minor pen-and-ink changes to make reading easier.

I have just had a telephone call from Mr. Demaray asking me to go to Washington on another and urgent matter, and am going on an early train to-morrow. This will delay the draft I promised to try my hand on, for a brief explanatory preface to this report, intended for the eye of the Commissioner and his engineers to forestall the risk you mentioned that it might produce a mistaken impression in some respects.

Cleott has sent me direct another copy of the report (without the Kodacolor pictures, of course) and I can therefore return the other such copy to you, or return that one to Cleott. Which shall I do? Copy of this and of the enclosure is going to Cleott.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick Law Ousted
Collaborator

Mr. George L. Collins,
National Park Service,
Merchandise Mart,
Chicago, Ill.



MEMORANDUM OF PROOF-READER'S ~~XXXX~~ QUESTIONS ON

REPORT ON FIELD INVESTIGATIONS OF THE ESCALANTE REGION, JUNE 1943

- p. 2, par. 3: change "are" to "is"?
- p. 6, line 5: " " "form" to "forms"?
- " " " " 11: hyphenate "sheer-walled"?
- p. 6, par. 2: perhaps hyphenate "pinyon- juniper- and cottonwood-
studded"?
- p. 7, par. 2: comma between "canyon" and "added"?
- " " " " 3: hyphenate "snow-covered" 5th line from end?
- p. 8, " " 3: comma after "Newk" in line 1?
change "past" to "passed"? in line 3.
- p. 9, " " 2, line 2: period after "Butte"; new sentence "The..?"
- p. 10, line 4: comma after "Butte"?
- p. 10, last par: to make the long parenthetic phrase seem less
breathless in the way it postpones the verb, away
off beyond the semicolon in the middle of the
phrase, it might be enclosed in ~~an~~ actual paren-
theses. Breaking the sentence into two would be
better but would involve re-typing two pages.
- p. 11, line 13: change "would" to "should", spelling of "enough"?
- " " " " 18: hyphenate "glade-like"?
- " " " " line 8 from bottom: comma after "west"?
- " " " " 7 " " " " " " " " "cliffs"?
- p. 12, par. 4: comma after "River"?
- " " " " 5: " " " " "relief"?
- " " " " line 5 from bottom: comma after "blending"?
- p. 13, line 1: correct "food" to "foot".
- " " " " last par: commas after "road" line 6, "ridge" and "road"
line 12, "river" line 16?
- p. 14, par. 3: commas after "ranch" line 2, "canyon" line 10;
hyphenate "death-like" line 14?
- p. 15, par. 2: hyphenate "snow-covered" line 7, possibly "pinyon-
juniper-covered" line 12 and 19, some punctua-
tion (semicolon?) end of line 21, comma after "and"
line 22 and after "benches" line 25?
- p. 16, line 10: comma after "bench"?
- p. 17, line 2: spelling "formidable"?
- p. 19, par. 2, 3rd sentence: insert "Canyon" after "River"?
- (The land rises toward the rim of the canyon,
but the phrase "rises toward the river" is con-
fusing.)
- p. 20, line 5: hyphenate "orange-brown"?
- p. 22, last line: comma after "zeal"?
- p. 24, par. 3: comma after "bench" line 3; "o. 39" line 5?
- " " " " 5: hyphenate "snow-covered" line 1?
- p. 25, line 12: semicolon after "bridge"?
- p. 26, par. 2: hyphenate "smooth-faced" line 9?
- p. 28, line 5: hyphenate "sheer-walled"?

The report would read more easily if I think with
the above minor changes done in pen & ink.
But it is a damned good report and some of
the pictures, especially in Kodachrome, are corkers.
7.L.P.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

November 26, 1942.

Region III
Geo. Olmsted

MEMORANDUM for the Director.

Referring to Memorandum of November 5 by Acting Superintendent Nysbaum about mineral prospects in vicinity of Moab and consequent prospective imminence of the Dewey dam for power, copy of which I have just received: there is a discrepancy that may be worth checking up between the general impression conveyed by that memorandum and the ~~xxxx~~ impression received by me from conversations with officials of the Bureau of Reclamation in Denver in September and October of this year. Both impressions may be correct as to the situation as of ~~xxxx~~ different dates; but it may be of some importance to find out which impression is most nearly up to date.

My impression is that officials of the Bureau in Denver (1) thought the Dewey power development much less likely to be authorized at an early date this Autumn than they did in November 1941, and (2) based that guess on a belief that conditions, geological and otherwise, appeared to be less favorable for development of manganese extraction on a large scale from the salt deposits in the vicinity of the Dewey dam site than they had appeared to be in the Autumn of 1941, so far at least as concerns any very prompt development of those mineral resources.

Mr. Nysbaum's memorandum of November 5, 1942, gives no hint of any recent trends of investigation unfavorable to the early exploitation of the deposits in question. It may be worth while to check up with the Bureau of Mines as to the latest news from that front.

*Asking Reclamation
to ascertain additional
facts if any.*

Frederick Law Olmsted
Collaborator

glc 11/30/42

*Asking Reclamation
to ascertain additional
facts if any.*

glc 11/30/42

UTAH
POPULATION OF COUNTIES BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1920 TO 1940

Minor Civil Division	1940	1930	1920
<u>Carbon County</u>	<u>18,459</u>	<u>17,798</u>	<u>15,489</u>
Precinct 2, Scofield	262	295	678
Scofield town	259	254	678
Precinct 4, Clear Creek	202	254	578
Precinct 5, Rolapp	319	355	226
Precinct 6, Castle Gate	851	923	1,120
Castle Gate town	851	923	1,120
Precinct 7, East Helper	1,176	1,086	---
Helper city, total	2,843	2,707	1,606
In precinct 7	1,176	1,086	---
In precinct 8	652	1,621	---
Precinct 21, entire	1,015	---	---
Precinct 8, West Helper	671	1,901	---
Helper City (part)	652	1,621	---
Precinct 9, Spring Glen	888	659	298
Precinct 10, Kenilworth	879	858	830
Precinct 11, Peerless	97	207	171
Precinct 12, Spring Canyon	691	869	656
Precinct 13, Standardville	257	504	545
Precinct 14, Latuda	275	316	343
Precinct 15, Rains	363	271	430
Precinct 16, Northwest Price	783	951	---
Price city, total	5,214	4,084	2,364
Precinct 16, entire	783	627	---
Precinct 17, entire	1,216	938	---
Precinct 18, entire	1,170	876	---
Precinct 31, entire	1,331	1,126	---
In precinct 32	714	517	---
Precinct 17, East Price	1,216	1,133	---
Price city (part)	1,216	938	---
Precinct 18, South Price	1,170	1,179	---
Price city (part)	1,170	876	---
Precinct 19, Wellington	1,116	534	534
Wellington town	674	348	361
Precinct 20, Sunnyside	472	956	2,144
Sunnyside town	424	749	2,072
Precinct 21, Northwest Helper	1,015	---	---
Helper city (part)	1,015	---	---
Precinct 22, Harper	32	35	48
Precinct 23, Wattis	93	249	287
Precinct 24, Hiawatha	917	977	1,436
Hiawatha town	858	939	1,408
Precinct 27, Martin	339	---	---

Minor Civil Division	1940	1930	1920
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Carbon County (Cont'd)

Precinct 28, Columbia	422	646	---
Precinct 30, Consumers	144	475	---
Precinct 31, Central Price	1,331	1,126	---
Price city (part)	1,331	1,126	---
Precinct 32, Northeast Price	749	517	---
Price city (part)	714	517	---
Precinct 33, Sweet Mine	180	166	---
Precinct 35, Carbonville	511	---	---
Precinct 36, Miller Creek	1,038	---	---

Emery County

7,072 7,042 7,411

Castle Dale precinct	953	829	866
Castle Dale city	841	713	715
Clawson precinct	179	121	183
Cleveland precinct	686	524	490
Cleveland town	447	294	244
Desert Lake precinct	79	179	154
Elmo precinct	392	305	260
Elmo town	198	---	---
Emery precinct	705	722	739
Emery town	618	637	650
Ferron precinct	983	876	931
Ferron town	515	508	453
Green River precinct	682	611	771
Green River city	470	474	645
Huntington precinct	1,323	1,202	1,285
Huntington city	997	877	1,285
Lawrence precinct	169	161	139
Mohrland precinct	---	620	691
Molen precinct	94	51	129
Orangeville precinct	750	644	649
Orangeville city	652	532	553
Rochester precinct	47	114	---
Woodside precinct	30	83	124

Minor Civil Division	1940	1930	1920
<u>Grand County</u>	<u>2,070</u>	<u>1,813</u>	<u>1,808</u>
Precinct 1, East Moab	1,026	795	784
Moab town, total	1,084	853	856
In Precinct 1	835	647	637
In Precinct 8	249	206	219
Precinct 2, Richardson	87	55	37
Precinct 3, Thompson	113	93	84
Precinct 4, Cisco	248	193	95
Precinct 7, Elgin	137	128	82
Precinct 8, West Moab	336	262	318
Moab town (part)	249	206	219
Precinct 9, Sego	123	223	198

<u>Wayne County</u>	<u>2,394</u>	<u>2,067</u>	<u>2,097</u>
Precinct 1, Fremont	227	230	231
Precinct 2, Loa	559	492	499
Loa town	396	343	499
Precinct 3, Lyman	297	253	235
Precinct 4, Bicknell	417	311	298
Bicknell town	362	---	---
Precinct 5, Teasdale	285	224	267
Precinct 6, Grover	92	73	52
Precinct 7, Torrey	274	274	252
Torrey town	231	---	---
Precinct 8, Fruita	46	39	44
Precinct 9, Caineville	68	71	67
Precinct 10, Hanksville	129	81	141

<u>Garfield County</u>	<u>5,253</u>	<u>4,642</u>	<u>4,768</u>
Boulder precinct	216	192	177
Cannonville precinct	255	227	311
Cannonville town	250	---	---
Escalante precinct	1,161	1,016	1,032
Escalante town	1,106	862	1,032
Henrieville precinct	241	207	170
Henrieville town	241	---	---
Tropic precinct	562	458	474
Tropic town	514	447	474

Minor Civil Division	1940	1930	1920
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<u>Kane County</u>	<u>2,561</u>	<u>2,235</u>	<u>2,054</u>
Precinct 1, Kanab	1,397	1,195	1,102
Kanab city	1,365	1,195	1,102
Precinct 2, Mount Carmel	187	133	143

<u>San Juan County</u>	<u>4,712</u>	<u>3,496</u>	<u>3,379</u>
Precinct 1, Bluff	284	1,300	382
Precinct 2, Monticello	865	763	768
Monticello town	667	496	768
Precinct 3, Blanding	1,438	1,001	1,072
Blanding town	1,111	555	875
Precinct 4, La Sal	285	211	287
Navajo Indian Reservation	1,443	---	537

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

*File
Escalante*

June 11, 1943.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted,
Elkton, Maryland.

Dear Mr. Olmsted:

Your memorandum of June 2 enclosing a set of pictures which you took on our last trip has been received. We have gone over these pictures and added notes to the captions on the backs which we hope will be of some benefit to you.

We have prepared a report on Field Investigations of the Escalante Region which consists primarily of a travelogue of our field trips. No specific recommendations have been included at this time because it is desired to do additional field work before drawing conclusions. Enclosed is a copy of this report for your perusal and comments. Copies are also being transmitted to the Director.

Mr. Paul V. Brown entered on duty June 7 in this office to assist with the Survey of the Recreational Resources of the Colorado River Basin.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Olcott,
Park Planner.

NAB:ls
Enclosure 2888656

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

*File
Escalante*

June 11, 1943.

MEMORANDUM for the Director.

Enclosed are the original and four copies of the report entitled "Report on Field Investigations of the Escalante Region" by Messrs. Olcott and Butterfield in connection with the Survey of the Recreational Resources of the Colorado River Basin.

No definite recommendations are included in this report as the authors desire to continue their field studies further.

Kodacolor prints for all copies of the report have been on order for several weeks, but unfortunately they have not been received to date. Three additional sets of colored pictures will be forwarded you as soon as they are received.

RAB:ls
Enclosure 2888654

Ross A. Maxwell,
Acting Regional Director.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

File note
Escalante

Elkton Md -

June 2 '43

Memo for Mr. Oelcott or Mr. Butterfield.

Here are some very poor pictures I took on our Apnc trip. My notes about them ~~also~~ are very inadequate and I am uncertain of several of the ^{identifying} captions on the backs.

At your convenience will you glance them over and correct or supplement the captions and wait the prints back to me at Elkton -

If you want any copies of any of them, which I doubt, let me know what numbers. The series runs from 7826-99 to 9826-123.

W.H. Oliver

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

April 16, 1943.

AIR MAIL

Mr. George W. Olcott,
Desert Moon Hotel,
Thompson, Utah.

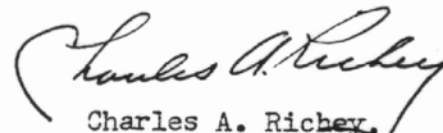
Dear George:

Western Union called me last night, advising you had left St. George earlier in the day. This is in conflict with your telegram of April 13 concerning your delay at St. George. Instead of sending our memorandum of April 15 to the La Court Hotel, Grand Junction, we are sending it to the Desert Moon Hotel, Thompson, Utah.

It still seems advisable to me that you contact Mr. Moore by telephone as soon as these communications catch up with you.

I am sending a copy of this note to the La Court Hotel at Grand Junction so that you will be advised in case you do not stop at Thompson.

Sincerely yours,


Charles A. Richey,
Acting Regional Director.

cc: Mr. Olcott, La Court Hotel,
Grand Junction, Colorado.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

April 15, 1943.

CWO
MEMORANDUM for Mr. Olcott,
La Court Hotel, Grand Junction, Colorado.

I am enclosing a copy of a self-explanatory letter received today from Regional Grazier Charles F. Moore, concerning his plan to meet you in Grand Junction for the airplane trip over the Escalante Country. Also enclosed is the confirmation copy of a telegram sent you today about this same matter.

Charles A. Richey
Charles A. Richey,
Acting Regional Director.

Enclosure 2488134.

STANDARD FORM NO. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 6-7134

FROM INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

BUREAU NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CHG. APPROPRIATION

April 15, 1943

Santa Fe, New Mexico

STRAIGHT TELEGRAM - WESTERN UNION

George W. Olcott,
St. George, Utah

(NOTE TO WESTERN UNION: Advise us if wire not delivered today)

Call Regional Grazier Charles F. Moore, SaltlakeCity regarding meeting you

Richey, Acting

1-088 a

ENCLOSURE 2480134

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

6-0045

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GRAZING SERVICE
238 Federal Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

April 12, 1943

D
COOPERATION
National Park Service

Mr. H. R. Tillotson, Regional Director,
National Park Service,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

My dear Mr. Tillotson:

With reference to your letter to Director Rutledge, dated April 6, I will plan on meeting Mr. Olmsted in Grand Junction on the evening of April 22, to be ready to make the trip on the 23rd and 24th.

If you will send me the itinerary of Mr. Olmsted, Mr. Olcott and Mr. Butterfield, if possible, I will plan to join them during the period of April 6 to 22.

I do not know for certain whether I will be able to be out of Salt Lake City, as Senator Scrugham is holding a hearing here on April 21, at which my presence will be necessary.

Will you please notify me of any change in dates.

Sincerely yours

/s/ Chas. F. Moore

Chas. F. Moore,
Regional Grazier.

AIR MAIL

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

April 15, 1943.

AIR MAIL

Mr. Charles F. Moore,
Regional Grazier,
Grazing Service,
238 Federal Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Mr. Moore:

I have your air mail letter of April 12, regarding your plans to join Messrs. Olmsted, Olcott, and Butterfield at Grand Junction, Colorado, for the trip which is scheduled to be made over the Escalante country.

Inasmuch as there have been changes and delays in their original itinerary, I have today wired Mr. Olcott to contact you concerning this matter, and you will probably hear from him before you receive this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Richey,
Acting Regional Director.

cc: Mr. Olcott, Grand Junction, Colo.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

IN REPLY REFER TO:

D
COOPERATION
National Park Service

GRAZING SERVICE
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
SALT LAKE CITY

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, GRAZING SERVICE

April 6, 1943.

M. R. Tillotson, Regional Director,
National Park Service,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

My dear Mr. Tillotson:

I have received your letter of March 30 inviting Mr. Chas. P. Moore to accompany Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted on a proposed airplane trip covering the Colorado River drainage basin from Grand Junction to Boulder Dam on April 23 and 24.

Mr. Moore is out of town this week, but I feel sure that he will be able to make the trip with Mr. Olmsted. Whether it will be possible for Mr. Moore to spend any time with Mr. Olmsted on some of his proposed field trips prior to that time is a matter on which Mr. Moore will have to advise you. As soon as he returns to his office you may expect to hear from him direct.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) R. H. Rutledge

R. H. Rutledge,
Director of Grazing.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Elkton, Md.
February 28, 1943.

Mr. George W. Olcott,
Park Planner,
National Park Service,
Santa Fe, N. M.

Dear Mr. Olcott:

I am glad to get your letter of February 23 and the interesting brief account of your recent trip with Mr. Butterfield.

This probably will not reach you until you return from your next trip, starting March 4 -- probably would not even if I sent it air mail. But that is of no importance since you will have time enough to make any arrangements for field work with me in April after your return about the middle of March, unless arranging for a plane is too time-consuming. And anyhow you could not do much about that the day before starting on your March trip.

I should like to go over considerable parts of the Escalante country by plane if it is at all practicable to arrange for it, as I am sure you would; because much of it will not get seen any other way in the time at our disposal, and because the aspect of it as seen by plane has an important bearing on plans for the best manner of utilizing its recreational resources. Obviously one factor controlling what, if anything, we can arrange to see by plane this year is how the allotment of funds for the fiscal year is holding out and whether some plane service can be wangled from the Army (as an incident of practice operations or otherwise) or from some other Government Agency, or whether a plane would have to be chartered at considerable cost. In any event, I agree with you that I must see somewhat more of the area than I have done by means of ground-transportation, and I think some of this ought to be done before I take to the air with you. I think you had better take the initiative in working out an itinerary, bearing in mind that it will have to be quicker than I could wish, if only because of the rather close limitation of funds available. But if you could send me your ideas as to the itinerary soon after your return to Santa Fe I might be able to come back with some comments and suggestions by mail well in advance of getting there myself, which I shall plan to do about April 5 as you indicate.

I am assuming, since you say nothing to the contrary in response to the question raised in my previous letter, that you consider early April a suitable time for my arrival, and that Santa Fe is the best place for me to meet you.

In case it proves practicable to include any extensive exploration by plane in this trip, I think it would be desirable not to confine it narrowly to what

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Elkton, Md.
March 2, 1943.

Mr. George W. Olcott,
National Park Service,
Santa Fe, N. M.

Dear Mr. Olcott:

Your letter of February 26, just received, was in part answered by my letter of February 28.

Regarding your other questions, taking them in reverse order:-

It would doubtless be helpful if Mr. Moore were to accompany us on all the field work in the Escalante area, but I am inclined to think that would be too much to ask.

My suggestion would be to ask his assignment to accompany us on the plane trips, and at the same time mention what else we have in mind doing in that country and say that of course we should be very glad if he found it convenient to join us in any of the other trips in addition to the plane trips.

It would be well for Mr. Ingalls to meet us at the Dewey site if it can conveniently be arranged.

I question whether the boat trip would be worth the time and expense involved, at the present time; but you are probably in a better position to judge this than I.

In general, my impression is that your tentative schedule for this batch of field work would be likely to ~~xxxw~~ exhaust our allotment of funds prematurely, considering that other matters are likely to turn up that will need some time in the field and work on reports before the end of the fiscal year; but this impression may be entirely mistaken since I have not yet seen a statement of how the funds are holding out.

Do you think it would be practicable and worth while for us to make a further preliminary reconnaissance on the ground, with a clinometer, as to the probable feasibility of the road you contemplate, as desirable if feasible, from the Bridge Canyon Dam site northward up to the plateau?

Sincerely yours,

Frederick Law Olmsted

Frederick Law Olmsted
Collaborator

cc to Gen. L. Collins

has been generally referred to in the Service as the "Escalante Country"; distinctly desirable to include a rapid flight continuing across portions of that country and over the intervening area to and across the Shivwits Plateau region explored by you this winter, partly to get the relationships of these various areas clearly in mind and partly to give me glimpses of large areas that I have not seen at all between the easterly boundary of the Grand Canyon National Monument and the Virgin River arm of Lake Mead.

Looking forward with eager anticipation to our trip in April, I am

Very sincerely yours

/s/ Frederick Law Olmsted

Frederick Law Olmsted

cc: to George L. Collins, Chicago Office.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

February 26, 1943.

MEMORANDUM for the Director.

In connection with the survey of the Recreational Resources of the Colorado River Basin Mr. Frederic Law Olmsted has indicated he would like to fly over the Escalante region this spring. We are now making tentative arrangements for Mr. Olmsted to visit the Escalante region beginning the 5th of April.

Due to the present curtailment of private and commercial flying we wonder if it would be possible to arrange through the Washington Liaison Office for the use of an army plane. There are several Army Air Fields in Arizona, and army planes frequently fly over the Grand Canyon. Likewise, there are Army Fields at Las Vegas, Nevada and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Olmsted should make a round trip from Boulder Dam to Grand Junction. This would require two days flying. Mr. Moore, Regional Grazier, Salt Lake City, Mr. Butterfield and Mr. Olcott may wish to accompany Mr. Olmsted on this flight.

Please advise this office as soon as possible whether such arrangements can be made.

GWO:ls

M. R. Tillotson,
Regional Director.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

February 23, 1943.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted,
Elkton, Maryland.

Dear Mr. Olmsted:

I have your letter of February 15 commenting on my revised report on the Shivwits Plateau region and suggesting you like to come out here about the first of April.

Your comments on the report were greatly appreciated. I am sending the report to the Chicago office for distribution to the Bureau of Reclamation this week.

Mr. Butterfield and I had a fine exciting trip through part of the Escalante country. We managed, in spite of snow and cold weather at times, to go down Indian Creek; see Arches National Monument; drive to Junction Butte between the Green and Colorado Rivers, and south from Green River to Flint Cabin from which we rode horseback to the junction of the Green and Colorado Rivers. We also made it down to Hite; went to Escalante and made arrangements for a trip down to "Hole in Rock"; and drove from Escalante to Boulder over the new winter road, which Butterfield said was superior for scenery to the summer road up in the Forest.

We are now proposing to leave here about the 4th of March for the Hole in Rock trip. That will take almost three weeks for we hope to stop in at Rainbow Bridge, Mexican Hat and to see Arch Canyon. If we do all this it will leave only the Hall Creek Road to be covered, otherwise we will have covered all of the existing auto trails into the Escalante.

This schedule will give us about two weeks to get straightened around before you arrive, assuming you arrive in Santa Fe the 5th of April. I have not worked out an itinerary for your trip and would be glad to have your suggestions. Do you still wish to fly over the area? It would be the best way to get a general picture. However, you must see at least part on the ground.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Olcott,
Park Planner.

CWO:ls

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

March 5, 1943.

MEMORANDUM for the Acting Superintendent,
Mesa Verde National Park.

Reference is made to our memorandum of March 3 regarding the Carroll H. Wegemann's Report on "Mineral Values in the Escalante National Monuments (Proposed)".

We appreciate very much your having loaned us this report and are herewith returning it as copies have been made for the Regional Office files.

ls
Enclosure 2888579

George W. Olcott,
Park Planner.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

March 2, 1943.

Mr. Emmorn Alvey,
Escalante, Utah.

Dear Mr. Alvey:

Reference is made to my letter of February 23 regarding our forthcoming trip to Escalante and then down to the Hole-in-Rock.

It has been necessary to change our date of arrival in Escalante from the evening of March 5 to Sunday evening, March 7. I trust that our arriving on March 7 will be satisfactory to you in making the necessary arrangements for the pack trip.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Olcott,
Park Planner.

NAB:ls

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GRAZING SERVICE

Price, Utah.

Olcott
ADDRESS REPLY TO
REGIONAL GRAZIER

IN REPLY REFER TO:

OP
WELFARE
General



February 26, 1943.

Mr. George W. Olcott,
Park Planner,
National Park Service,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

My dear Mr. Olcott:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 23, 1943, regarding your binoculars.

I am very sorry to learn that they are lost. I have searched through my car, but the binoculars were not there. It seems to me that when we went to Chaffin's Ranch, I had my binoculars and you had your camera. Mr. Butterfield mentioned at that time that you had some binoculars, which you would use in the event that you went to Lands End, but due to stormy weather, we did not make the trip.

I watched all along the road coming back to Price, but I did not see anything of the tarp which you stated was missing. I sincerely hope that you will find your binoculars and also that your tarp will be turned in by the finder.

Sincerely yours,

Dean W. Seeley
Dean W. Seeley,
District Grazier.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

February 25, 1943.

Mr. Fawn Chaffin,
Green River, Utah.

Dear Mr. Chaffin:

Enclosed is my check for twenty dollars (\$20.00) to cover the amount I owed you on the hire of your horses for the trip to the junction of the Green and Colorado Rivers.

Did you find the horses alright the day we left? We saw no tracks of them down the road.

Mr. Butterfield and I certainly enjoyed our trip and few days with you even though I was lame and sore all over for several days after the ride. We will probably be down in your country again in April with Mr. Olmsted and hope we will see you again at that time.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Olcott,
Park Planner.

GWO:ls
Enclosure 2888707

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

February 24, 1943.

Mr. Chas. F. Moore,
Regional Grazier,
Grazing Service,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Mr. Moore:

Your letter of January 15 reached me at Mesa Verde National Park and I was very grateful for your offer of assistance on my field trip. We went down to Dugout Ranch in Indian Creek on our way to Moab. In Moab we met Mr. Markham who was very cooperative, driving us up the Colorado one day and to "Dead Horse Point" and the "Neck" another day. At Chaffin's Ranch we learned that Mr. Seeley was planning to be down so we arranged for a trip to Flint Cabin when he could accompany us. We also made it to Hite but did not go to Richfield.

On the trip I wore out the set of Grazing Service maps you had sent to me. I would greatly appreciate receiving two copies each of the maps of grazing Districts 5, 6 and 7.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Cleott,
Park Planner.

GWO:ls

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

February 23, 1943.

Mr. Emmorn Alvey,
Escalante, Utah.

Dear Mr. Alvey:

You will recall that Mr. Butterfield and I talked with you about making a trip to "Hole in Rock" and the surrounding country. You said you would furnish us with horses and would be glad to act as guide.

We now plan to arrive in Escalante the evening of March 5 and drive down the road to "Hole in Rock" the following day. On this trip we would like to go to Navajo Point, (the end of the Kaiparowitz Plateau), Hole in Rock, natural bridges along Escalante River, etc, spending about five days down there.

Please advise where and how we will meet you. If we are to meet you down at your camp please send me directions on how to get out of Escalante and how to find your camp. Due to rationing of canned goods, etc., we will be able to bring only enough of that stuff for our own use. We will have our own bedrolls. You will have to furnish two saddle horses for us, and with your horse I suppose we will need two pack horses to carry feed for the animals and our equipment.

In our conversation you would not give us a figure on your charge for this trip hence we are offering to pay you seven dollars (\$7.00) a day to cover cost feeding the horses and other incidental expenses you will have in connection with trip. Please advise whether or not this will be satisfactory.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Olcott,
Park Planner.

GWO:ls

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GRAZING SERVICE

IN REPLY REFER TO:

ADDRESS REPLY TO
REGIONAL GRAZIER

R
COOPERATION
National Park Service
Recreational Areas

January 15, 1943.

Mr. George W. Olcott,
c/o Acting Supt. Nusbaum,
Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.

Dear Mr. Olcott:

I received in the mail this morning a letter from M. R. Tillotson, Regional Director, enclosing your itinerary.

Our District Grazier J. D. Dillard and Range Examiner Ben S. Markham, located at our district office in Moab, Utah, will be glad to assist you with any arrangements you need to make for your inspection trip while in that area.

District Grazier Dean W. Seeley and Grazier Aide Richard S. Greenland, located at our district office in Price, Utah, will be glad to assist you with your trip in the area between the Green River and the Dirty Devil River.

The area around Hanksville and Hite, and east is under the supervision of District Grazier Donald S. Moffitt, and Assistant District Grazier Dale H. Kinnaman, at Richfield, Utah. They will be very happy to assist you while you are in their area.

One of the personnel of the regional office here in Salt Lake City, will be glad to meet you, if you so desire, at any locality which you may name, if you will give us a few days notice.

If you happen to come by way of Salt Lake City, we would like very much to confer with you.

Sincerely yours,

Chas + Moore
Chas. F. Moore,
Regional Grazier.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CHICAGO

Olcott

January 13, 1943.

MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director, Region Three.

Attached is the illustrated statement of December 12, 1941, made by Mr. Ben H. Thompson for Mr. Neal A. Butterfield, concerning Arch Canyon and Castle Valley Utah, near the Dewey Dam site.

This statement is being sent on loan in response to Mr. Olcott's memorandum of January 8, and should be returned to this office when it has served your purpose.

Geo. H. Collins

Acting Chief, National Park
Planning Division.

Enclosure 2868433.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

January 8, 1943

MEMORANDUM for the Director.

Reference is to the two memoranda of December 12, 1941 for Mr. Butterfield by Mr. Ben H. Thompson regarding Arch Canyon, Utah and Castle Valley, Utah, near the Dewey Dam site.

It is believed these two memoranda are bound, including pictures and are filed in the report files of the Land Planning Division.

It would be appreciated if these two reports could be loaned to this office for the use of Messrs. Olcott and Butterfield on a trip to the Escalante Region, starting about January 20 or 22nd.

Lloyd G. O. O.
Park Planner

Olcott MC

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK
COLORADO

December 26, 1942.

Mr. George W. Olcott, Park Planner,
Region Three, National Park Service,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dear Mr. Olcott:

Reference is made to your letter of December 21 concerning weather and travel conditions in the outlined section of the Upper Colorado district, including the proposed Escalante area.

It is snowing here now - about a foot on the North Rim - and since precipitation was so light during the past year, I rather expect heavy precipitation the balance of the winter and through 1943. Rainbow Lodge is closed for the winter, and there you would be on the southeast side of Rainbow Mountain and fourteen miles from Rainbow Bridge (and about eight miles from the first comprehensive views of the Escalante area) over a tough trail for mules even in summer. You would probably run into pretty heavy snow as you approach the mountain. You can get some good views of Navajo Canyon at Richardson's Trading Post, just east of Inscription House Ruin, and young Richardson could tell you of conditions northward thereof. You would probably have no trouble on the Kayenta road and through Monument Valley to Harry Goulding's Trading Post, which is the best point from which to see the valley, as well as the Tsaybegay - the important area east of Goulding's and the main road. The Gouldings, I believe, are holing in there for the winter, and could care for you. Their post office address is Kayenta.

The Norman Nevills and their mother are at Mexican Hat (Mrs. Nevills operates the Mexican Hat Lodge) and you can get good ideas of the Upper San Juan Canyon and the Goose Necks out from there. There is some fine country northward and eastward of Mexican Hat, including the great Syncline. Sandy Comb Wash may be traversable by car from the crossing at the west toe of Comb Reef, northward to the fine part of Arch Canyon, which is an important area scenically, geologically and archeologically. Nevills could advise you and very likely would be willing to accompany you into that country which he knows.

I am very certain that you can't get over to the Natural Bridges National Monument because the road (unsurfaced) traverses Elk Ridge past the Bear's Ears at an elevation of about 9,000 feet. Snow will probably preclude this part of the trip.

The road which the Grazing Service has indicated on your map turns left from Highway 160 at a point fourteen miles north of Monticello, passes through Marie Ogden's "Home of Truth," and then, about three miles west, descends over the breaks to Al Scorup's Dugout Ranch, which is principal headquarters for controlling the grazing of cattle on the east side of the Colorado River from above Indian Creek down to Clay Hills. Scorup, who is now past seventy, is the cattle king of that country and if he takes a liking to you, and if your approach is good, he will probably furnish you with information and possibly horses and guidance to take you on down Indian Creek - perhaps into the Needles section of the proposed Escalante. He has offered to take care of me whenever I can come. I suggest, if you meet him, that you frankly state that you want to get an idea of the country, outlining the scope of your purposes and emphasizing scenery, and further adding that these will be pursued with the least possible disturbance to the grazing industry. You probably will encounter snow to the breaks, but you will be below the snow level at Dugout Ranch and from there on exploration should be practicable in January.

Moab seldom experiences snow and, if it falls, it usually melts within a day; however, it can get pretty chilly, even cold, at night. I would get in touch with McKinney, Arches custodian, there, and he can accompany you out to Dead Horse Point if there are no bad conditions on the plateau (snow, etc.), then down Big Flat to The Neck and out the new Gray pasture road well down to Muffin Butte where you get the finest views overlooking the river junctions.

From Green River you can proceed south to the San Rafael River crossing, and if you can get in touch either there or at Green River with a Mr. Chaffin (who is a stockman), he possibly can accompany you down the old road on the west side of Labyrinth Canyon (not penciled in on your map) to the connection that is penciled in, on the west rim of Stillwater Canyon. Go to the end of this road, if conditions permit, to a point commonly referred to as Lands End, which will give you what some say is the finest commanding view from Orange Cliffs over the river junction and Needles area. There is some bad sand on the road which makes it difficult in the summer time, but that condition should be better now. Mr. Chaffin guided the Region Two geologist there. It may be that the road branching off from No. 24 is a newer and better connection.

You can probably find a place to stay with a Mormon family at Hanksville. The road from Hanksville south goes to Trachyte Ranch and before reaching the ranch you turn down a sandy wash on the left, bordered by low sandstone cliffs, which eventually opens up into a big canyon. You can get into trouble down this unless you have someone with you who knows the country. This route is referred to as the North Crescent Wash. It reaches

Colorado River about six or eight miles above Hite. I understand that the brother of Mr. Chaffin who lived there has given up his home. I ruptured myself in North Crescent Wash trying to get a pickup out following a cloud-burst. Talk to Tilly about Crescent Wash so you will be informed in advance. Although he claims to have gone through, I think he gave it up before reaching Hite.

From Hanksville to Notom is a bad road when wet - Mancos shale - but some interesting bits of scenery at a few points. I haven't been from Notom to Hall's Crossing, so gather information on the ground before attempting it. I would be chary of the road shown from just above Notom down to Boulder and Escalante, since it crosses the Powell National Forest at 9,000 to 10,000 feet elevation for a considerable distance and you may encounter bad snow conditions. I have traversed the road with Tilly, from Torrey (where you should meet Bishop Pectol, a good friend of ours) to just above Boulder. If this road is closed, you can travel westward to the next open road in lower country and proceed south to Escalante, or eastward from Widstoe. Two years ago in May a truck made the first trip to the top of the Hole-in-the-Rock Crossing of Colorado River, which was used by the Mormons who settled Bluff City in 1880, and last year some 340 persons made the trip by car, which indicates that you can travel by car to the top of the crossing and descend, by the old trail and steps, 700 or 800 feet to the river, which will give you a good idea of that country. You might also visit the new natural bridge found by Nevills about two years ago. This is a flat arch, but higher by some fifteen or twenty feet than the crest of the Rainbow Bridge. It is about twelve or fourteen miles up Escalante Creek from Colorado River and in the south tributary canyon thereof, which the above road probably heads to reach the head of the old Mormon crossing.

Bryce should be under snow - it is high - but if the road is open it is only a short distance off the main road. In returning, if you haven't done so, I would suggest that you go down to old Lee's Ferry where Frank Dodge, who worked with me here years ago in the early '20's, is hydrographer for the Bureau of Reclamation. He knows the lower canyon country very well.

The water is **very** low in Colorado River and a boat trip from Moab down to Junction and up to Green River may or may not be practicable. If you will write to L. L. Taylor of Moab he can put you in touch with anyone that has a boat available for hire.

The trip outlined above is an easy one - no bad water whatever. From the junctions of the rivers down Cataract Canyon the rapids are bad - some of the hardest going on the river - and Norman Nevills is the best one to contemplate that trip with. However, Norman is short on tires and gas and not able, I understand, to conduct trips until these deficiencies are cared for, since he trails his boats to points of embarkation from Mexican Hat and back there from points of debarkation.

You had better plan to come here to go over the whole trip and review the entire program before starting. I think I have covered all the principal information requested, on the basis of which you can write other letters for more detailed information. Actually, Park Service representatives have covered but a modest part of the inner section of the Escalante area and you will understand why when you get over there. And no Service representative has covered other than the first few miles of the canyon below Moab. The Mexican Hat-Lee's Ferry trip done by Bolton and me, including the trip upriver to the Hole-in-the-Rock Crossing from the junction of the San Juan and Colorado Rivers is the only extended trip by a Service representative. Mr. Tillotson can supplement information not incorporated herein and not available in the reports of earlier surveys of the Escalante area.

I am returning the marked-up map on which I note some of my hieroglyphic writing.

Sincerely yours,

Jesse L. Nusbaum
Jesse L. Nusbaum,
Acting Superintendent.

Enclosure.

P.S. - From your conditions may be pretty harsh for you, if possible, trip should be deferred till Spring. See you and normally are collect months. - gas.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

December 23, 1942

Mr. Charles F. Moore, Regional Grazier
Grazing Service
Salt Lake Cuty, Utah

Dear Mr. Moore:

In connection with our cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation on a survey of the recreational resources of the Colorado River basin, Mr. George Olcott of this office wishes to begin an investigation of the Escalante region in January. Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted has advised us that you would be glad to assist by supplying information, and possibly guide service on field trips.

Last August, in reply to an inquiry concerning roads, we received the desired information from O. E. Gianni. At that time, Mr. Olcott had expected to inspect the area in October but it was postponed for an investigation of the Shivwits region. Now that the trip has been delayed until January, we are wondering whether the roads will be passable by pick-up truck. Mr. Olcott wishes to cover as much of the region from Green River, Utah to Lees Ferry as can be accomplished by auto, short pack trips, and afoot.

Any information and suggestions you can give concerning possible weather and road conditions, guides, routes of travel, and time required, will be sincerely appreciated.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Tillotson
Regional Director

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

December 23, 1942

Mr. Charles F. Moore, Regional Grazier
Grazing Service
Salt Lake City, Utah

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Any information and suggestions you can give concerning possible weather and road conditions, guides, routes of travel, and time required, will be sincerely appreciated.

Yours very truly,

M. R. TILLOTSON
Regional Director

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

December 21, 1942

Mr. Jesse Nusbaum, Supt.
Mesa Verde National Park
Mesa Verde, Colorado

Dear Mr. Nusbaum:

As a part of the survey of the recreational resources of the Colorado River I would like to begin a study and explanation of the Escalante region in January. Knowing that you are familiar with that country I would appreciate all the information you can give me. Enclosed is a map on which I have marked the routes which the grazing service has advised me could be traveled by pick-up truck. Which ones do you think I might be able to negotiate in January? Do you know of any other roads or trails I should cover? What kind of weather may I expect in January? What do you think of the advisability of making a trip down the River from Green River or Moab to Lees Ferry? Have you made the trip and if so do you think with day hikes back up from the river I would see enough of the country to make it worth while? To whom could I write regarding arrangements for such a boat trip? What do you consider to be outstanding points and sections that I should see and which sections are least known, or have not been visited by Park Service representatives?

I will stop in to see you on my way out, but in the meantime I would be glad to have your answers to all my questions.

Sincerely yours,

George W. Olcott
Park Planner

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GRAZING SERVICE
238 Federal Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

ADDRESS REPLY TO
REGIONAL GRAZIER

IN REPLY REFER TO:

R
COOPERATION
General

August 24, 1942.


Mr. Leo A. McClatchy,
National Park Service,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

My dear Mr. McClatchy:

I am enclosing copies of two letters which have been received in this office, they will give you the information you requested in your letter of August 8.

Do not hesitate to call on us at any time we may be of service to you.

Sincerely yours,


O. E. Gianni,
Regional Grazier.

Enclosure.

8/27 McClatchy
Olcott

C
O
P
Y

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GRAZING SERVICE
Price, Utah

IN REPLY REFER TO:

ADDRESS REPLY TO
REGIONAL GRAZIER

R
COOPERATION
National Park Service
Roads

August 14, 1942.

MEMORANDUM for Regional Grazier,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Reference is made to your letter dated August 12, 1942, concerning conditions of roads in this district.

The Emery truck trail from Greenriver to Robbers Roost is an error. There is no truck trail running from Emery and connecting with the Greenriver-Flint Cabin Truck Trail. The Greenriver-Robbers Roost-Flint Cabin Truck Trail has been graded from the town of Greenriver as far south as Chaffins Ranch on the San Rafael River. From there on south the road isn't graded until you reach the Emery-Wayne-Garfield County line.

The Flat Butte Truck Trail is a graded road connecting the Greenriver-Hanksville Road with the Greenriver-Robbers Roost-Flint Cabin road.

It is suggested that anyone traveling in this country and wishing to get to Flint Cabin or Robbers Roost, take the Greenriver-Hanksville Road as far as the Flat Top Butte Road, then take this road which connects with the Greenriver-Robbers Roost-Flint Cabin Truck Trail.

DALE H. KINNAID,
Grazier-Aide.

C
O
P
Y

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GRAZING SERVICE
Richfield, Utah

IN REPLY REFER TO:

ADDRESS REPLY TO
REGIONAL GRAZIER

O
COOPERATION
National Park Service

MEMORANDUM for the Regional Grazier,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

With respect to your letter of August 12, 1942, to which was attached a copy of a letter from Mr. Leo A. McClatchy of the National Parks Service inquiring of certain road conditions the following information is herewith submitted.

Hanksville - Hite Road

Distance from Hanksville to Hite can be covered by car, Pickup or truck should be used on this trip as high centers, etc. are too dangerous for passenger cars. The last 15 miles of this distance is very rough but can be traveled by pickup.

Halls Creek Trail from
Notom to Halls Crossing

Cars can travel from Notom to within about 15 to 18 miles of Halls Crossing. Balance of trip should be made on horseback. Carlyle Baker of Teasdale, Utah, who owns property near mouth of Halls Creek and operates cattle in same area could provide horses for this trip.

Escalante to Hole-In-Rock

Cars can travel from Escalante to Hole-In-Rock.

Individuals traveling any of the above roads should be prepared to make minor repairs on road as storms may make various places impossible to automobiles.

D. S. Moffit,
District Grazier.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

August 8, 1942.

Mr. Chas. P. Moore,
Regional Grazier,
238 Federal Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:

We have received your letter of August 4 and the set of maps of Utah Grazing Districts Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8. Your prompt response to our request for the maps is greatly appreciated.

Certain notes on the Escalante and San Rafael district maps seem to indicate that there may have been some work on truck trails in those districts. We are planning on a field trip in the fall and would appreciate any information you can give us concerning the condition of the following trails:

Emery truck trail from Green River to Robbers Roost and Flint Cabin.

Flat Butte truck trail between Emery trail and the Hanksville Road.

Hanksville Hite trail.

Halls Creek trail from Notom to Halls Crossing.

Trail along Straight Cliffs from Escalante to Hole-in-Rock.

Sincerely yours,

Leo A. McClatchy,
Acting Regional Director.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

December 12, 1941.

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Butterfield.

On September 15, 1941, I drove from Blanding, Utah, to the western brink of Elk Ridge plateau, just west of the Bears Ears, on the road toward Natural Bridges National Monument. A few miles east of the Bears Ears, where the road skirts the southern brink of the Elk Ridge plateau, one obtains a distant but fine view down into a portion of Arch Canyon. The canyon is a picturesque, reddish sandstone gorge, with sheer and spectacular eroded forms, and is scenically outstanding. Mr. George Grant tells me that Zeke Johnson, for many years the Custodian of Natural Bridges National Monument, was very enthusiastic about Arch Canyon and stated that it is in his opinion one of the finest canyons in southeastern Utah.

While I did not have an opportunity to make the trip into the area, which would be essential for its proper study, the portion of the canyon that I could see from the plateau gave me the impression that the canyon is worthy of being a Federal scenic reservation, either as an independent unit or in conjunction with other Federal recreation reservations.

It is hoped that as a part of the current study of the recreational resources of the Colorado River Basin, representatives of the National Park Service may be able in the near future to make a pack trip reconnaissance of Arch Canyon to secure more detailed information and photographs.

In addition to the two attached photographs taken from the road, there are also enclosed several enlargements of the aerial photographs taken by Mr. George Grant during a flight over the proposed Escalante region in 1937, contact prints of which are in the report by Mr. Sager of February 17, 1937.

(sgd) Ben H. Thompson

Chief, Land Planning Division.

BHT:st

cc: BR&LP-Room 5211.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

December 12, 1941.

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Butterfield.

On September 16, 1941, I drove from Cisco, Utah, southward, crossing the bridge over the Colorado River, about two miles below which the Bureau of Reclamation is making test drillings for the Dewey Dam site, and down the south bank of the Colorado River to Castle Creek in Castle Valley.

Spectacular rock formations along the south side of Castle Valley, somewhat similar to "the Towers", illustrated and discussed in Mr. Sager's Escalante report of February 17, 1937, are plainly visible for many miles as one drives southwestward along the river road, and the scenery is vast and colorful. The La Sal Mountains, snow-capped at the time of my trip, presented an imposing background for the canyon scenes. Castle Valley extends perhaps seven or eight miles along the Colorado River. The valley is several miles wide, and rimmed with sheer red cliffs. The cliffs on the La Sal Mountain side appear to rise to a height of from 1500 to 2000 feet above the Colorado River, and it is on this side where the spectacular rock formations are found, which are shown in the following photographs.

The scenery is so extraordinary and so striking in this region, including the Towers, that I believe it should be carefully studied for possible addition to the proposed Escalante National Recreational Area. Such an extension of the Recreational Area up the Colorado River might also at some future time include the reservoir impounded by Dewey Dam, if and when it is constructed.

(sgd) Ben H. Thompson
Chief, Land Planning Division.

BHT:st

cc: BR&LP-Room 5211.

files 6-15.
~~Mr. Elliott~~

~~Mr. Tice~~ ~~not~~ ~~son~~;

For your review, & transmission
to Elliott and files, of
attached copies of Harry Curran's
original letter to Tols &
Tols' recommendations on
Escalante, ^{area} including the
names considered & rejected

Neobann.

Use taken from Tols report
found in Wash. while looking
for your report - which was
not located. - I had never
seen Tols report, strange as it
may seem.

Neobann.

This is a small portion of the files on proposed
Escalante Det. May. I have written to Supt.
Kittredge asking that he transfer to this office the
entire file, including my original report, now
in his office.

not 6/14

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION THREE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

~~Amble~~
~~Tillotson~~
Wulson

June 13, 1941.

Memorandum for Ben H. Thompson, Washington Office:

I am returning herewith Roger Toll's excellent report of December 30, 1935, on the proposed Escalante area, including the loose photographs some of which were taken by me, for your return to the Washington Office files.

You will perhaps recall that an unsuccessful search was made for the Tillotson report and this report, which I had never seen before, turned up just on the eve of my departure. I placed it in my brief case to take on the trip with the Director and Mr. Olmsted as the photographs illustrated the inner gorges of the canyons from water level or bordering rims and illustrations of this character are seldom included in other reports.

I think Mr. Olmsted should have opportunity to study this report in connection with his other studies as there was limited time to review it in the course of the field trip.

I can't for the moment recall which person of your immediate force turned the report over to me and wished it returned through him as it was charged out to him by the files. Please see that it passes through his hands en route to the files so that the records are clear.

Toll's letter to the Director establishes for all time the fact that he proposed the name of Escalante. I thought Mr. Tillotson was responsible but he thought otherwise and, as he recalled, suggested the name San Juan.

Senior Archaeologist.

Encl. 2372434.

C O P Y

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

Office of the Superintendent

September 21, 1935.

The Director,
National Park Service,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

Superintendent Tillotson sent me a copy of his report to you, transmitted August 20, relative to the Lower Colorado River Exclusion.

Land status has not yet been tabulated, though it is known that there is only a very small percentage of alienated land involved and that nearly all of the area is unappropriated public domain.

The area of the proposed national monument is estimated at about 167 townships, 6,000 square miles, or 4,340,000 acres. This is a larger area than any of the existing national parks or monuments. It is 75 per cent larger than the largest national park and 40 per cent larger than the largest established national monument. It is believed, however, that the area is not excessive. The area could be reduced, if necessary, by about 25 per cent, but further reduction would omit valuable areas.

The Colorado River comprises one of the greatest undeveloped sources of power in the United States. The value to the nation of this power resource is believed to be the greatest value in the area under consideration. This potential power should be kept available for future use.

The second most important asset that this area offers to the people of the United States is believed to be the combined value of its future recreational, scenic and scientific features. The utilization of power will not prohibit the desirable use of these other resources, which are of great value.

Other natural resources, such as grazing and mineral values are much less important than the values above mentioned.

The area will surround the Natural Bridges National Monument, which should cease to exist as a separate reservation and be absorbed as a part of the larger area.

A suitable name for this national monument is to be selected.

This area is the most important of the six areas of public domain now under consideration for national monuments. It is one of the greatest wilderness areas of the country. Aside from areas that are already in federal reservations, this area is probably the most remarkable extensive area in the United States. The area is practically uninhabited. Civilization has not touched it. Parts of it have seldom been explored. It is rich in outstanding features of form and color. Its scenery is varied and magnificent. It personifies silence and solitude, mystery and enchantment.

It is recommended that:

1. The area be established as a national monument.
2. The boundaries recommended by Superintendent Tillotson be adopted.
3. The reservation of the national monument be subject to the prior rights for the development of power and other uses of the Colorado River and its tributaries.
4. The present rights and established use of grazing be continued but that these rights be not transferable and that no new grazing permits be issued, with a view to the gradual reduction and ultimate elimination of domestic grazing in the area. The grazing should eventually be available to wildlife.
5. The reservation be subject to all valid, existing claims, but that future claims for mining and other use, except water and power, be prohibited.
6. The area be reserved as a wilderness area for future generations, that only the minimum amount of development be considered, and that no development be undertaken until after a careful consideration of the ultimate objective.

Supplemental memoranda are attached.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Roger W. Toll,

Roger W. Toll,
Superintendent.

cc: Supt. Tillotson

rwt/d

SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDA

Power. The development of water power of the Colorado River and its tributaries will also result in the development of reservoir storage capacity for irrigation, flood control, and silt collection. Since the capacity of the reservoir formed by the Boulder Dam is adequate to store the entire flow of the Colorado River for a period of more than one year, it is believed that this existing reservoir provides the storage capacity that is required for irrigation and for flood control. Future reservoirs, higher up on the river, will aid in the collection of silt and thus extend the useful life of the Boulder Dam. Future reservoirs will serve other purposes besides the generation of power, but it is believed that the necessity for future reservoirs will be determined principally by the need of the country for additional power.

Should one or more of the dams be built, the resulting reservoir would permit travel by motor boat or hydroplane through many miles of spectacular canyons, otherwise not readily accessible.

Estimated Area of Proposed National Monument

T. 23	S. contains approximately 1.5 townships in area
24	3
25	3
26	3
27	3
28	6
29	6
30	6
31	12
32	12.8
33	9.9
34	8.9
35	12
36	12.4
37	15.5
38	14.6
39	13
40	11.2
41	7.4
42	4
43	1.6
44	<u>0.2</u>

167.0 townships, or 6012 sq. mi.

Name of the National Monument. The chief topographic feature of the area is the Colorado River and its tributaries, but as Superintendent Tillotson points out, there are important objections to the name "Colorado".

The chief scenic features of the area are canyons, but there are objections to the use of the word "Canyon" as the major part of the name.

The area lies entirely in the State of Utah, but the name of a state has proven unsatisfactory for other national monuments as well as for national forests.

The name San Juan does not seem wholly satisfactory. An area of truly national interest should ordinarily not be named for a county of a state. The San Juan River is the topographic feature that is second in importance in the area, but the reservation lies only on one side of the San Juan River.

The Green River is the topographic feature that is third in importance in the area, but this name is proposed for the national monument to be established further up on the Green River, in Utah and Colorado.

My preference is for the name Escalante National Monument, in honor of the first explorer of the region. A second choice would be Powell National Monument, in honor of the distinguished geologist and explorer who first traversed the canyons of the Green and the Colorado Rivers and furnished much of the first authentic information regarding the area.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REGION TWO
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

February 19, 1941.

Memorandum for the Regional Director Region III:

Thank you for your memorandum of February 15, transmitting a photostatic negative of the Northeast one third of Arizona and a photostatic negative of Southeastern Utah, showing the proposed Escalante National Recreational Area.

We do not seem to have a copy of the Survey of Scenic and Recreational Resources of Utah. The Washington Office tabulation "Status of State Reports," as of January 1, 1941, indicates that a Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Study has been completed by the State Planning Board. We find that we do not have a copy of this study. We would very much appreciate your obtaining a copy for us if possible.

Acting Regional Director.

cc: Director.

PRS 18823

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

9:10 PM
Scott L. O.
Humbert

JAN 31 1940

Hon. Abe Murdock,
House of Representatives.

My dear Mr. Murdock:

I have received your secretary's letter of December 18 to Secretary Ickes, and the attached communication and newspaper clipping from Mr. T. H. Humpherys, State Engineer of Utah, concerning the Escalante region of southeastern Utah.

Your attention is invited to Secretary Ickes' letter of July 24 to Senator William H. King, copies of which were sent to the other members of the Utah Congressional delegation. In this letter the Secretary clearly outlines the intention of the Department regarding the Escalante region. He explains how clarification of the purposes of the legislation to which Mr. Humpherys now refers was agreed upon in conference with Representative Robinson. Therefore, no excuse is seen for the statement in the last paragraph of Mr. Humpherys' letter to you. Mr. Humpherys ignores the facts which the Secretary gave to the Utah delegation.

The Secretary closed his letter to Senator King with a statement to the effect that he would be glad to discuss the matter of the Escalante area. The attitude of the Department has not changed in any respect since this letter was written.

Mr. Humpherys' letter of December 16 and the attached clipping are returned as requested. For your ready reference, I am also enclosing a copy of the letter of July 24 from the Secretary to Senator King.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR S. SURLEY

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosure 2532453.

cc: Regions II, III, IV, w/c of incoming corres. (by NPS)

Mr. Nusbaum, Region III " "
Mr. Christiansen " "
Supervisor Edwards, Boulder Dam N.R.A. "
Supt. Canfield, Rocky Mountain NP
The Director.

UNITED STATES SENATE
Washington, D.C.

December 18, 1940.

Honorable Harold L. Ickes,
Secretary of the Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Senator-elect Murdock is now in Utah. In his absence there has been delivered at this office the enclosed letter from Mr. T. H. Humpherys, State Engineer of Utah. I am also enclosing the newspaper article written by Harry J. Brown, and referred to in Mr. Humpherys's letter. You will note that the Utah newspaper is keeping before our people the proposal to establish the Escalante National Monument. You will also note that the State Engineer is very desirous that a hearing be held before any action is taken to establish the monument.

We shall greatly appreciate having your advice with respect to this matter.

Kindly return the enclosures when they have served your purpose.

Yours very truly,

(sgd) Ray R. Murdock

Secretary

M:ka
Enclosures

C
O
P
Y

THE STATE OF UTAH
Office of State Engineer
Salt Lake City

December 16, 1940

Hon. Abe Murdock
Senator-Elect
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murdock:

Enclosed herewith please find a clipping from Sunday's Tribune written by Harry Brown from Washington, D. C. December 14 in which it is stated that Secretary Ickes still has in mind a creation of the Escalante Monument on the Colorado River in southeastern Utah, but "is willing to give state officials and other local spokesmen an opportunity to be heard, but his mind is made up, and one of these days he will lay before the president the draft of an executive order, creating this national monument, and the president is likely to sign it. In the meantime if the incoming governor of Utah cares to be heard, there may be a hearing. But ultimately there will be an Escalante national monument in Utah, unless the secretary can persuade congress to authorize "national recreation areas" in lieu of national monuments."

My thought in writing you again relating this matter is to urge that everything possible be done to insure hearing to the end that Utah will ultimately be protected in its rights to the use of Colorado river water for possible irrigation, irrigation works, and power within the boundaries of the proposed Escalante National monument.

The executive order now drawn by the Secretary for the creation of this monument does not provide for Utah any one of these. Moreover, neither does the proposed bill for a recreational area except at the pleasure of the Secretary. Granting that Secretary Ickes will do this there is no telling what his successor might or might not do. We should, therefore, be fully protected in our rights in any case.

Yours very truly,

(sgd) T. H. Humpherys

T. H. Humpherys,
STATE ENGINEER.

l/met

Enc: clipping

cc Dr. Herbert B. Maw, Governor-Elect
Continental Bank Building
City

C
O
P
Y

ICKES HOLDS FAST TO PURPOSE TO CONTROL FOREST SERVICE

Denials of Associates Rouse Skepticism; President Must
Act Soon on Transfer And Have Order Approved By Both
Houses

By Harry J. Brown
Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 - Since publicity was given to the fact that Secretary Ickes is again on a still hunt for the forest service, hoping to grab it away from the department of agriculture, certain unnamed administration spokesmen have deemed it necessary to give out the assurance that the report is groundless; that the president has no intention of ordering the transfer.

But this denial is to be discounted for a number of reasons. First, someone undertakes to speak in Washington for the president when the chief executive is cruising around the waters of the West Indies; secondly, that the denial comes only after a considerable number of aroused senators have protested, and, thirdly, because similar assurances given on two previous occasions were wholly misleading, and subsequently proved to be untrue.

STILL WANT CONTROL

There is no disguising the fact that Secretary Ickes wants control of the forest service. He is more determined than ever to get that bureau, if it is possible, and he will leave no stone unturned to accomplish his end. The trouble is that the president, if he is to order the transfer, must act before January 20, and he must then be able to have his order approved by both houses of congress.

Failing to act before that date, the president must persuade congress to reenact the government reorganization law under which the transfer could be made; otherwise he will be powerless. If the transfer is not ordered before January 20, 1941, the president will have real difficulty getting congress to prolong the life of the reorganization bill, and nothing will militate against him more than the uncertainty that surrounds the forest service.

MONUMENT ISSUE PERSISTS

Not long ago Secretary Ickes was quick to discount the story of his intention to revive the Escalante national monument project in southeastern Utah. The story, in fact, was wholly correct, for Mr. Ickes himself, in a forgotten moment, had said some months ago that he would lay that project aside until after the election, but following the election he "intended to go through with it". And he does. Of course, the secretary is willing to give state officials and other local spokesmen an opportunity to be heard, but his mind is made up, and one of these days he will lay before the president the draft of an executive order, creating

this national monument, and the president is likely to sign it.

In the meantime, if the incoming governor of Utah cares to be heard, there may be a hearing. But ultimately there will be an Escalante national monument in Utah, unless the secretary can persuade congress to authorize "national recreation areas" in lieu of national monuments.

TUGWELL MENTIONED

In connection with the forest service denial that was given out in Washington was coupled the interesting hint that the president had offered to appoint Professor Rex Tugwell of resettlement fame, as head of the forest service, that office having been vacant for about a year. Tugwell, it was related, would not accept the appointment because of the uncertain fate of the forest service. He would have been willing to accept it, it was said, could he have had assurance that the service would remain in the department of agriculture, but he did not want to be chief forester if that meant serving in the interior department.

There is no way of ascertaining the accuracy of this report about Tugwell, but why he, of all persons, should be considered to head the forest service is perplexing western senators now in Washington. Tugwell knows no more about forestry than he knew about erecting cheap dwellings on a grand scale.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

Alcott
Markham

PRS NO. 18839

DEC 31 1900

Hon. Herbert B. Maw,
Governor-elect of Utah,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Governor Maw:

I have received your letter of December 21 to Secretary Ickes, requesting an opportunity for the State to be heard before definite action is taken by this Department toward the establishment of the proposed Escalante National Monument.

I am attaching a copy of the Secretary's letter of July 24 to Senator William H. King, explaining the attitude of the Department regarding the Escalante region. This Department is cooperating with the States toward a fully balanced program for the conservation and development of the Colorado River basin. The basis of such cooperation is the recognition of all valid rights.

Governor Blood, and other officials of the State Government, and the Utah delegation in Congress, have been kept fully informed of the Department's views in this matter. The Department's position has not changed since the Secretary's statement of it to Senator King, and we shall be glad to discuss it with you at any convenient time.

Sincerely yours,

D. B. EW

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Enclosure 2532453

cc: Regions II, III, IV	w/c of incoming letter
Mr. Nusbaum, Region III,	" " " "
Mr. Christiansen " "	" " " "
Supervisor Edwards, Boulder	" " " "
Gen N.R.A.	
Supt. Canfield, Rocky Mt. NP	" " "
Dr. Woods, Berkeley, California	" " "

SENATE CHAMBER
State of Utah
Salt Lake City

December 21, 1940

Honorable Harold L. Ickes
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary Ickes:

I am writing you as the Governor-elect of Utah for the purpose of urging you to permit our state to be heard before any definite steps are taken by you to create the Escalante National Monument in the southeastern part of Utah.

We are very anxious to cooperate with you in your plans to create a monument in that part of our state, but at the same time, we are desirous of protecting our rights in the use of the Colorado River waters for possible irrigation, irrigation works, and power sites within the boundaries of the proposed Escalante Monument.

I am writing you this note because I feel that it is in accordance with your policy to cooperate fully with the state organizations in carrying on your program.

Respectfully yours,

(sgd.) Herbert B. Maw

Herbert B. Maw

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

December 30, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Collins:

There is indicated on the attached map the result of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *United States v. Utah*, 285 U.S. 64,801. You will note that the court declared most of the Colorado and Green Rivers within the proposed Escalante National Monument to be navigable so that the title to the stream bed became vested in the State of Utah on its admission to the Union in 1894. There is a section of the Colorado River from Mile 212, (a point 4 miles below the junction with the Green) to Mile 176 (near Dark Canyon) that the court held to be non-navigable so that the State acquired no title to the stream bed, same remaining in the United States as part of the public domain except where parts thereof have been disposed of under the public land laws.

The case of *U. S. v. Utah* arose over the conflicting claims of the State and the United States as to the right to dispose of the land under the waters of the rivers. The United States sued Utah in the Supreme Court to quiet title to the river bed. In this case the United States argued against any broadening of the concept of navigability since a determination that a stream was navigable divested the Government of any title to the land in the stream bed.

The case of *United States v. Appalachian Electric Power Company*, decided December 16, 1940 by the Supreme Court of the United States, held that the New River from Allisonia, Virginia, to Hinton, West Virginia, is a navigable water of the United States. In the Appalachian case the United States filed a bill against the Power Company for an injunction against construction of a proposed dam in the New River except under a license from the Federal Power Commission. In order to support its claim that a license from the Federal Power Commission was required, the Government argued that the New River was navigable. The trial court and the circuit court of appeals both held the river was non-navigable, and that no license from the Federal Power Commission was required. The Supreme Court reversed both lower courts on the issue of navigability.

In adapting the Government's contention the Supreme Court seems to have broadened the concept of navigability by holding waters navigable that are susceptible of being made navigable by "reasonable improvements". Having held the New River navigable, the court went on to hold that the power of the United States over its navigable waters is not limited to control for navigation purposes only. The Government's authority over navigable waters is "as broad as the needs of commerce" and such waters are "subject to national planning and control." Flood protection and watershed development are

specifically mentioned as being among the authorized activities.

In the Appalachian case, the Power Company attacked section 10 (a) of the Federal Water Power Act, as amended, on the ground that it deprived the company of its property, without due process of law, and invaded the reserved powers of the States in violation of the 5th and 10th Amendments to the Constitution. Section 10 (a) included "recreational purposes" among the objectives of the "comprehensive plan for improving and developing the waterway" which plan was to serve as a guide to the Commission in evaluating and approving applications for licenses. The court held that section 10 (a) was valid.

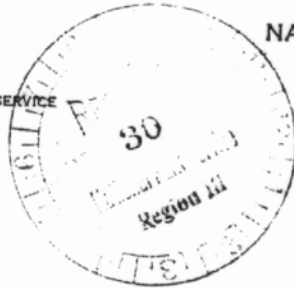
The decision in the Appalachian case cites with approval the case of United States v. Utah, so the latter case is not overruled. The position of the Service in connection with the proposed Escalante area is not affected by the Appalachian case except to the extent that the decision reflects the current approval by the court of the expanded interest of the Federal Government as stated in the Federal Water Power Act, as amended.

/s/ Wendell Little
Planning Coordinator.

cc: Region III
cc: Mr. Vetter
cc: BRLPSC - Room 5214

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



December 27, 1940.

MEMORANDUM for the Regional Director, Region III.

In connection with our memorandum of December 18, there is attached a copy of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the United States of America versus Appalachian Electric Power Company, decided December 16, 1940.

(SGD) George L. Collins

Chief, Land Planning Division.

Enclosure 2437882

Acting

A REVIEW OF THE ATTACHED OPINION RENDERED DECEMBER 16, 1940, BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PETITIONER, VS. APPALACHIAN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, RESPONDENT.

This case involves the scope of the federal commerce power in relation to conditions in licenses, required by the Federal Power Commission, for the construction of hydroelectric dams in navigable rivers of the United States. The District Court and Circuit Court of Appeals have both held that the New River, which flows through West Virginia and Virginia, is not navigable, and that the United States cannot enjoin the respondent from constructing and putting into operation a hydroelectric dam situated in the river just above Radford, Virginia.

Sections 9 and 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 make it unlawful to construct a dam in any navigable water of the United States without consent of Congress. By the Federal Water Power Act of 1920, however, Congress created a Federal Power Commission with authority to license the construction of such dams upon specified conditions.

The Appalachian Electric Power Company began construction work on the dam about June 1, 1934. On May 6, 1935, the United States filed this bill in the District Court for an injunction against the construction or maintenance of the proposed dam otherwise than under a license from the Federal Power Commission, and in the alternative a mandatory order of removal. It alleged that the New River is navigable; that the dam would constitute an obstruction to navigation and would impair the navigable capacity of the navigable waters of the United States on the New, Kanawha and Ohio Rivers; that the Commission had found the dam would affect the interests of interstate or foreign commerce; and that its construction therefore violated both the Rivers and Harbors Act and the Federal Water Power Act.

This opinion construes the commerce clause of Section 8, Article I, of the Federal Constitution: "The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce . . . among the several States."

The Court held: "The states possess control of the waters within their borders, 'subject to the acknowledged jurisdiction of the United States under the Constitution in regard to commerce and the navigation of the waters of rivers.'"

A waterway, otherwise suitable for navigation, by making reasonable improvements therein, is not barred from the classification of navigable river. Congress in the Water Power Act defined "navigable waters" as those "which either in their natural or improved condition" are used or suitable for use. The power of Congress over commerce is not to be hampered because of the necessity for reasonable improvements to make an interstate waterway available for traffic.

The Court stated, at page 22 of its opinion, that the constitutional power of the United States over its waters is not limited to mere control for navigation. Navigation is frequently construed to mean no more than mere operation of boats and improvement of the waterway itself. The authority of the United States is the regulation of commerce on its waters. Navigability is but one part of the entire phase of the regulations of commerce on such waters. Flood protection, watershed development, and recovery of the cost of improvements through utilization of power are likewise parts of commerce control. The authority of the Government in this connection is as broad as the needs of commerce.

The Court stated, at page 22 of its opinion, that: "The point is that navigable waters are subject to national planning and control in the broad regulation of commerce granted the Federal Government."

The cause, therefore, was reversed and remanded to the District Court with instructions to enter an order enjoining the construction, maintenance, or operation of the Radford project until a proper license is given the power company by the Federal Power Commission.

Chief Justice Hughes did not participate in this opinion. Justices Roberts and McReynolds dissented.


Assistant Attorney.

August 23, 1940.

Mr. Harry Reed,
Moab, Utah.

Dear Mr. Reed:

We wish to thank you for the recent receipt of the six prints of pictures for the proposed Escalante National Recreational Area which have been submitted to our Washington Office.

We have recently been advised that while the prints submitted by you will be useful, yet they desire six prints of the panoramic view taken from Dead Horse Point on a special film which Mr. Nusbau sent to you while he was at Mesa Verde National Park.

As previously suggested, please send the bill in triplicate for same to this office.

Sincerely yours,

mfc:mmm
cc: Chief of Land Planning
Division Thompson.

Wilo F. Christiansen,
Assistant Regional Director.

August 2, 1940.

Memorandum for the Director:

Reference is made to Mr. Desmaray's memorandum of March 20 requesting six prints of the panoramic view taken by Mr. Harry Reed from Dead Horse Point in the proposed Escalante National Recreational Area.

There are attached six prints which have been submitted by Mr. Reed after we have made three different requests for them. While undoubtedly they are not the size your office requested, we are sending them on per your request. Although we requested Mr. Reed to submit the bill for these prints for payment, it was not attached to the prints.

mfc:mmm

Encl. 1832884.

Assistant Regional Director.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of National Parks
Buildings and Reservations

515 Customs House
Denver, Colorado
March, 29, 1934

(copy of a letter sent to Mr. Harry A. Aurand)

Mr. Harry A. Aurand,
1360 Bellaire Street,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Mr. Aurand:

I received your letter of March 19, and I am forwarding it to the Director together with the map you prepared showing the location of the areas in Utah and Arizona that you suggest as suitable for national parks or monuments.

I want to express my appreciation of your disinterested interest in this matter, and believe that the suggestions you have made may prove of great value to the National Park Service.

With sincere appreciation for the time and thought you have put on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Roger W. Toll.

Clipping from Salt Lake Tribune

July 10, 1940

WATER BOARD RENEWS BAN ON ESCALANTE - ASKS ASSURANCE ON
ON FREEDOM FOR PROJECTS

The Utah water storage commission Tuesday reiterated its opposition to creation of the proposed Escalante recreational area on the Colorado river in southeastern Utah unless positive assurance is given by the federal government that the action will not interfere with the development of water and power resources.

Twice before the commission has voiced such a protest because of the fear that the withdrawal of the area from the jurisdiction of the state would hold up development of some of Utah's richest potential water and power resources.

The commission acted at its meeting Tuesday in the capitol after E. J. Skeen, special deputy attorney general assigned to the state engineer's office, had reported his findings with respect to operation of the federal recreational area at Boulder dam. This area, embracing Lake Mead and surrounding territory, is operated by the department of the interior through its various agencies.

MUST BE APPROVED

Mr. Skeen told the commission that applications to appropriate water and conduct mining operations must all be approved by the secretary of interior, "and Nevada and Arizona have little to say about what goes on in that area."

After a lawsuit, these states finally were able to tax personal property and improvements in the area, and the states also have the power to license fishermen. The states have the burden of enforcing the criminal laws in the recreational area, he said.

State Engineer T. H. Humphreys said he understood the word had gone to Washington that Utah officials have withdrawn their objections to the proposed Escalante area, and that certain interests in Utah approve the area.

CLUBS OPPOSE PLAN

T. W. Jensen of Mt. Pleasant who was in the meeting on other water matters, informed the board the Associate Civic Clubs of Southern Utah

had gone on record in opposition to the area.

Chairman William R. Wallace of the commission announced he had recently sent a telegram to President Roosevelt setting forth Utah's objections to the proposed withdrawal.

A delegation of Sanpete and Emery county people, who have in the past had serious differences of opinion with respect to proposed water projects, told the commission the two counties are now in accord and will cooperate to obtain funds for projects which will be to their mutual benefit.

June 8, 1940.

Mr. Harry Reed,
Moab, Utah.

Dear Mr. Reed:

Reference is made to our previous letters of March 27 and April 30 concerning our request for six of the best glossy black and white prints of the Upper Escalante Area from Dead Horse Point and that the bill for same and photographs be sent to this Office.

When Mr. Busbaum and the writer discussed this matter with you in Moab last Tuesday, you indicated that these prints had been submitted to this Office. Upon returning here, it was found that these prints had never been received.

As our Washington Office is anxious to receive these photographs, it would be appreciated if you would secure the same and transmit to this Office in the same manner as mentioned in our previous correspondence.

Sincerely yours,

cc: The Director.
mfcm

Milo F. Christiansen,
Assistant Regional Director.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of National Parks,
Buildings, and Reservations

515 Custom House
Denver, Colorado
March 29, 1934

Beatt.

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

Dear Mr. Director:

Attached is a letter from Harry A. Aurand, suggesting for consideration as proposed national parks or monuments the following areas:

Muffin Butte, Utah
East Anticline, Utah
Goose Necks of the San Juan River
Dark Canyon and Woodenshoe Canyon, Utah
Monumental Valley, Arizona
Kaiparowits Plateau, Utah

The area listed as Monumental Valley is the same as the Monument Valley that has been under consideration by the Park Service for some time.

Mr. Aurand is a geologist and has done a great deal of exploratory work for the Midwest Oil Company, which has taken him in many of the out-of-the-way places in southeastern Utah and adjacent territory.

Mr. Aurand is a man of ability and good judgment and his interest in this matter is entirely disinterested. From the photographs that he has shown me of some of these areas, I believe his suggestions are well worth following up.

I am inclined to believe that the area of southeastern Utah, including the Colorado River from Green River to the state line and the territory on both sides of the river, comprises one of the most scenic areas in the United States that is not now contained in a national park. This area is difficult of access and is now practically unavailable to the traveling public. I believe that the land has little commercial value for grazing or mining, and it may be desirable to set aside the most scenic portions for development at some future time. Parts of this area are not accessible during the winter months. * * * * *

Attached is a copy of the General Land Office map of United States upon which Mr. Aurand has indicated the locations of the areas referred to.

Very truly yours,

(signed) ROGER W. TOLL