

Visiting Mt. Lassen

Volcanology

Mt. Lassen National Park is one of the newer and less accessible of our national parks. R. H. Finch, volcanologist, who is stationed at Mineral, Calif., to keep track of the activities of the only "live" volcano within the United States proper, tells how it may be reached.

Coming from the East by automobile, one should turn from the Lincoln Highway and head for the Susanville-Red Bluff Highway. From this one can turn off for Drakesbad, which is in a solfataric area. Thence one can go by horseback to the foot of Mt. Lassen. Another horseback trip from Drakesbad is to Cinder Cone and its latest lava flow, which is the youngest in the United States, having occurred about 1851. Another point on the above highway, from which one can drive to within hiking distance of Mt. Lassen, is Mineral, where the National Park Service maintains its headquarters.

Coming from the West the most common place for leaving the Sacramento Valley is Red Bluff, over the excellent Red Bluff-Susanville Highway. The northwest entrance to Lassen National Park may be reached by a fair highway from Redding. The northeast entrance to the park, near which is Cinder Cone, may be reached by motorists who are not afraid of sand.

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Among Indians Of Today

Ethnology

Information from the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.

Once the Indians owned all of America. Today their descendants aided by Uncle Sam are making their contribution to American progress and doing their part in adjusting themselves to white man's civilization. Interesting scientific work among the Indians may be seen at:

The nonreservation schools for Indians, at Salem, Ore., Riverside, Calif. (Sherman Institute), Phoenix, Ariz., Albuquerque and Santa Fé, New Mexico, Genoa, Nebr., Lawrence, Kan. (Haskell Institute).

The Menominee Timber Project, Wisconsin.

Experimental date gardens at Martinez and Palm Springs, Mission Agency, California.

Experimentation work on Indian agency and school farms, instructing Indians as to diversifying their products, carried on in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The growing of long staple Egyptian Cotton, supplying high grade tested seed, at Pima agency, Sacaton, Arizona.

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Landmarks of Ancient America

Archæology

Prepared by Neil Judd, archæologist of the U. S. National Museum, who has excavated Pueblo Bonito and other American ruins.

Those who inhabited America long before the white man have left evidence of their life and cities in archæological ruins now studied by scientists and viewed by interested tourists.

CAHOKIA MOUND GROUP—Madison County, Illinois, 6 miles east of St. Louis, Missouri, and most easily reached from St. Louis. The principal mound is the largest prehistoric artificial earth-work in the United States; it measures 998 by 721 feet, is 99 feet high and contains over 21 million cubic feet of earth.

ETOWAH MOUND GROUP—Bartow

County, Georgia, 3 miles southeast of Cartersville. The principal mound is 380 by 330 feet and 61 feet high. The Indian village formerly here is supposed to be the Guaxule of De Soto's chronicles. Brief descriptions of both the Cahokia and Etowah groups with biographies are found in the Handbook of the American Indian, Bulletin 30, Bureau of American Ethnology.

PUEBLO BONITO—In Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, Northwestern New Mexico. Largest of several great ruins representing the highest civilization of Pueblo peoples in prehistoric times. Pueblo Bonito has been excavated by the National Geographic Society. (See *National Geographic Magazine* for September, 1925). It is most easily reached by auto from Gallup, New Mexico.

INSCRIPTION ROCK (El Morro)—35 miles east of Zuñi pueblo, Valencia County, New Mexico. A favorite camping place for the Spanish Conquistadores on the old trail from Zuñi to the Rio Grande pueblos. It served as a stone autograph album for the conquerers and later pioneers, of whom Juan de Oñate was the first to carve his name, in 1605. Reached by auto from Gallup, New Mexico.

CANYON DE CHELLY and its tributary, Canyon del Muerto. About 65 miles northwest of Gallup, New Mexico, and best reached from there by auto. This canyon, of surpassing beauty and picturesqueness, contains many ancient cliff dwellings and the remains of still older peoples; it is now inhabited by scattered families of Navajo. In favorable season those familiar with the Canyon can reach most of the ruins by auto; by wagon or horseback is a slower but more certain means of locomotion. Competent guides are essential.

HOPÍ PUEBLOS—In northeastern Arizona, reached by auto from Winslow, Arizona, or Gallup, New Mexico. Most conservative of modern Pueblo villages; in large part, direct descendants of ancient cliff-dwellers. Their various ceremonials, especially the Snake Dance of late August, are among the most dramatic of the Indian ceremonials still presented.

CASA GRANDE—9 miles southwest of Florence, Pinal County, Arizona, best preserved of the southern Arizona prehistoric ruins, it was visited by Fray Eusebio Kino in 1694.

PECOS PUEBLO—30 miles southeast of (Turn to next page)



THE GRIZZLY GIANT, one of the grandest of the California Big Trees.