



SPAN

The Newsletter of
The Natural Arch and Bridge Society

Volume 1, Number 3

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July 1989

SOCIETY NEWS

DUES! DUES! DUES!

The NABS Executive Committee met for the first time on April 8, 1989, via teleconference. Among the topics discussed was the need for annual dues. All five ExecCom members readily agreed that dues were an appropriate and necessary price for NABS membership. After some discussion, **\$5.00 A YEAR** was decided upon. The money raised from dues will go primarily to cover printing and mailing costs for *SPAN*. If you would like to contribute more than \$5.00, it would be greatly appreciated and will go to fund other NABS activities.

If you have already made a contribution of \$5.00 or more this year, you have been given credit for your 1989 dues. If not, and you want to continue your membership in NABS (which includes a subscription to *SPAN*), please send a check or money order for \$5.00, made **PAYABLE TO THE NATURAL ARCH AND BRIDGE SOCIETY**, to:

NABS
P. O. Box 26236
Colorado Springs, CO 80936

Since we do not have sufficient funds to mail out reminders, **THIS WILL BE THE ONLY NOTICE FOR DUES YOU WILL RECEIVE**. Therefore, please take a moment now to get your dues in the mail.

1990 Convention

The ExecCom also considered your responses to the April questionnaire on our 1990 convention. Based in large part on the comments received, it was decided that we will hold the first NABS Convention and General Membership Meeting in Grand Junction, Colorado, during the weekend of Friday, May 4, through Sunday, May 6. Please mark that weekend on your calendars and plan to attend. Grand Junction was chosen primarily because it offers regularly scheduled commercial air service and has plentiful and inexpensive motel accommodations.

Although the agenda for our convention is still in the planning stages, we will be arranging presentations, talks, and discussion groups on several subjects. Of primary interest to many will be a NABS sponsored field trip into Rattlesnake and Pollock Canyons to study the high concentration of arches there. NABS member Bob Sherrill, in association with the Museum of Western Colorado, will be our leader for this field trip. His description of the outing follows:

Located in the high mesa red rock country of Western Colorado, Rattlesnake Canyon is home to eleven significant natural arches. Nearby Pollock Canyon contains at least five arches, making this one of the best areas on the Colorado Plateau to visit these ribbons in the sky.

Perhaps the best hiking access to this area is gained through Pollock Canyon's Old Ute Indian Trail. Although the lower part of this canyon is privately owned, special permission has been given to conduct organized treks into this region. The hike to Rattlesnake Canyon from this point requires a six mile round trip walk past eleven arches and thousands of wildflowers. The rugged nature of this country and unpredictable early spring weather can make this hike a challenging experience. If the weather is warm and comfortable, anyone in reasonably good physical condition should enjoy this trip.

For those who would rather drive, access to the arches can be gained by driving a good high clearance vehicle to the BLM Upper Arches Trailhead located at the end of the Black Ridge Hunter Access Road. A one mile hike will take you to the top of the nearest of several arches.

It may be possible to arrange a hike-in/drive-out expedition if there is enough interest and the weather cooperates.

A descriptive map of the area is available from Bob Sherrill, 2917 Formay Ave., Grand Junction, CO 81504. Please enclose \$2.00 for materials and handling. - Bob Sherrill

In addition, several other field trips in the Grand Junction and Moab, Utah areas, are being planned by individual members for the week of May 7th. Bob Keniston is coordinating these other field trips. Please contact him at 12530 Ashcroft, Houston, TX 77035, (713) 723-1646, for information or to suggest an outing.

We also hope to conduct some business at the convention. Among other items of business are revision and ratification of the NABS Bylaws and nominations for the NABS Executive Committee for the 1991-2 term. A proposed list of NABS business and a proposed agenda for the convention will appear in the October 1989 issue of *SPAN*. The final agenda will appear in the April 1990 issue. If you would like to raise a topic for discussion, or would like to contribute time and effort to making the convention a success, please contact Danny Horowitz, 5930 Sanford Rd., Houston, TX 77096, (713) 729-4726.

Protection Efforts

Another important decision of the ExecCom was that NABS will take an active role in reviewing and commenting on draft management plans released by the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and other agencies for areas which contain natural arches. We have already commented on the Arches National Park draft management plan and are currently reviewing the Rainbow Bridge National Monument and Colorado National Monument plans. Bob Moore has agreed to be the NABS coordinator for our efforts in this area. His note follows:

At the recent Executive Committee teleconference, I was selected as the "environmental issues" point man for NABS. One of the purposes for which we were organized is to work for the protection and preservation of natural arches. This takes many forms, but one of the most important and one that is currently quite "hot" is in management plans and environmental impact statements (EIS) of national parks and monuments, wilderness study areas and other public lands. This is an on-going process that is seeing a lot of activity at the present time. All such plans have a public comment phase, and as a society our collective voice can be an important contribution.

But I need help! While I am very familiar with the events in Arizona, my knowledge of other areas is sketchy at best. Those of you who live in other states can be of invaluable help. Here's what you can do: If you know of a management plan, EIS, and so forth, for an area with arches, try to obtain a copy. Most such documents list several alternatives, including the one preferred by the agency. Look it over. Which alternative best protects the spans in the area? Did they omit anything important? Is there a need for trail construction or other maintenance? If you can, send me a copy of the document, or the summary that is often published separately (all these documents are free, by the way), together with your comments and appropriate notes so I don't need to re-study the whole thing. If you can't send the whole thing, be as accurate in your letter to me as possible so we don't err in our response. And try to give me plenty of time - don't wait until just before the deadline to write to me.

By working together, we can make a significant contribution to the protection of arches and the future of gephyrology. Please send your thoughts on this subject and all relevant material to Bob Moore, 6622 W. Fillmore, Phoenix, Arizona 85043. - Bob Moore

Other Business

Several other items were discussed and decided during the April 8 Executive Committee meeting. A copy of the minutes of this meeting is available, as is a copy of the draft NABS Bylaws. Please send a stamped, self-addressed business envelope with your request to NABS, P. O. Box 26236, Colorado Springs, CO 80936.

EDITOR'S MARK

Corrections

In the Larry Bouchez and Jim Shields article "Lake Powell Adventures", which appeared in the April 1989 issue of *SPAN*, an arch is described and labeled "Slit Arch". In the material they originally submitted, Larry and Jim expressed doubt that this was the real Slit Arch and wondered if it might be a 'new' arch. Due to my error, this speculation was omitted from the printed article. In the Bob Vreeland article "Names of Arches", also in the April issue, the name "Paul Bunyons Potty" appeared incorrectly as "Paul Bunyon's Potty". The apostrophe was my error and not Bob's. My apologies.

NABS Logo

NABS needs a logo. We need one for our letterhead (for official NABS correspondence) and for other materials that we publish (eg. information brochures). Thus, here's a challenge for all of you who have an artistic bent. Sketch your ideas for a NABS logo and send them to me at P. O. Box 26236, Colorado Springs, CO 80936. Depending on the quantity received, I'll run either all or just the best in a future issue of *SPAN* and let everyone vote on which we use. While you're dreaming up good ideas, remember that the logo should reflect our purpose, ie. advancing the study, appreciation, and preservation of natural arches. It should also be sufficiently simple so that we can afford to get it printed. That pretty much rules out color. Also, I would appreciate it if your submissions were as camera ready as you can make them. Good luck!

SPAN

As a reminder, the deadline for submitting material for the October issue of *SPAN* is September 1. Please send your articles and news items to me at P. O. Box 26236, Colorado Springs, CO 80936. Thanks.

Finally, many thanks to Bob Vreeland for use of the following article on Clara Bernheimer Natural Bridge.

- Jay Wilbur

CLARA BERNHEIMER NATURAL BRIDGE

by Robert H. Vreeland
(copyright 1989 by the author)

When Lieutenant Joseph C. Ives visited the Grand Canyon in the middle of the last century, he stated in his notes for April 18, 1858, "Ours has been the first, and will doubtless be the last, party of whites to visit this profitless locality". When Charles L. Bernheimer visited Clara Natural Bridge in 1927, he stated in his notes for June 8, 1927, "... some day it will be seen by thousands".

It is amazing how wrong both of these explorers were with their predictions. Every year almost four million people visit the Grand Canyon. On the other hand, only about sixty people have seen Clara Bernheimer Natural Bridge and over half of those were members of the Rainbow Bridge-Monument Valley Expedition (RBMVE) of the 1930s at the time of their visit. As a matter of fact, in the 45 years from 1938 through 1982, only six persons visited the feature, as far as we know, and they were all brought in by one man.

With that one exception, then, Clara Bernheimer Natural Bridge was lost for 46 years. During that time period the local guides were showing another arch as the one when asked about Clara Bernheimer Natural Bridge. Even the name became confused, some misspelling it Burnheimer, Burkheimer, or Berkheimer. It should appear, then, that the true history of this natural arch is worth recording.

Description of the Arch

Clara Bernheimer Natural Bridge is located in the southeastern part of Monument Valley, Navajo County, Arizona. It lies within the boundary of Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park.

It is an old, alcove type natural arch, weathered from DeChelly sandstone. DeChelly is a member of the Cutler Formation and is Permian in age, about 235,000,000 years old.

Measurement of the span of the arch was straightforward. With a steel tape, we found the span to be 149 feet. The other dimensions were calculated from our photographs by posing people in them. From these we concluded that the height was 80 feet, the thickness was 27 feet, and the width was 30 feet. Compare these with Mr. Bernheimer's estimates: a span of 150 to 175 feet, a height of 100+ feet, a thickness and a width of 25 feet each.

The arch was named in 1927 by Charles L. Bernheimer for his wife, the former Clara Silberman. It has also been called Clara Natural Bridge, especially by Mr. Bernheimer.

It is not shown on the 15-minute topo map Agathla Peak 1952. Its location is latitude 36° 53' 05"N and longitude 110° 01' 47" west. The top of the arch is almost 6000 feet above sea level.

The best photographs of it can be taken in the early afternoon. To reach the arch requires 4WD. Then one must walk about half a mile, reaching a point where an end view is obtained (see Figure 1). From there one must ascend two pitches of about sixty feet each. The first can be done by almost anyone accustomed to climbing in slickrock. The second involves a type of chimneying that requires little skill but a great deal of agility. Overweight persons will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible. The whole climb is challenging enough to be listed in Eric Bjornstad's climbing book Desert Rock on page 417.

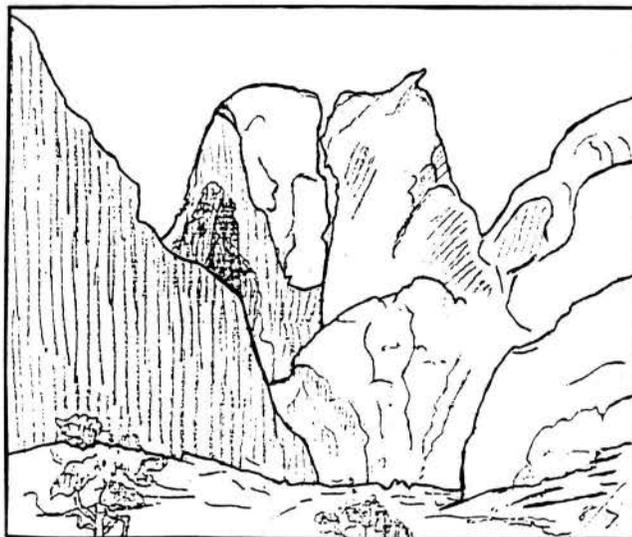


Figure 1 - End View of Clara Natural Bridge as Sketched by Charles Bernheimer (1927)

Discovery of the Arch

It was June 1927 and the Sixth Bernheimer Expedition was in Monument Valley on the way back to Kayenta from a season of exploring. John Wetherill had promised to show Charles Bernheimer some "natural bridges" there, but Bernheimer was disappointed in those he saw. Just the same, he took photographs of each and gave them names, none of which have had any acceptance. These are now cataloged in Volume 10 of Nature's Bridges and Arches.

Their Ute guide and wrangler, Old Mike, had told Bernheimer that for a thousand dollars he would show them a natural bridge even larger than Rainbow Bridge. He said that their trail would go right past it but it couldn't be seen from the trail. After consulting with Zeke Johnson and John Wetherill, Bernheimer offered \$200. The offer was accepted, so off they rode, with Wetherill leading the way at first, and then Old Mike. It was Wednesday, June 8.

After seven miles of travel on horseback they saw the end view of the arch (see Figure 1). All tried to climb up to it but only Wetherill succeeded. Johnson and Mike tried a different route but failed to reach the arch. Bernheimer gave up quickly and sat down to write in his

journal. After lunch, Wetherill went back with the camera and took pictures. These are now in the 1927 Bernheimer photograph album at the Utah State Historical Society as photos number 180 through 187. Then they went back the seven miles to their camp.

The next day was spent digging for artifacts, first under Moccasin Arch (10-2, Bernheimer called it High Bridge Window) then later about half a mile south. On Friday, they moved camp to a spot near Clara Natural Bridge. When Wetherill, Johnson, Bernheimer, and Frank Wyatt arrived, they found the two younger men, Will Basil and Kent Neilsen, and the two Indians, Old Mike and Edecloye Bandani Athethkloy, had already climbed to the top of the arch, using a rope all the way.

After lunch, Basil climbed back to the top of the arch to deposit an empty olive bottle containing a note about the discovery. The note was written by Bernheimer on a flattened empty raisin box and went as follows, according to Bernheimer: "The C. L. Bernheimer Expedition of 1927 of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. June 10 we visited the Clara Natural Bridge, so named by us in honor of Mr. Bernheimer's wife". This was followed by the names of the eight members of the party, even though three of them, Bernheimer, Johnson, and Wyatt, had not actually seen the arch. On Saturday morning, they left for Kayenta and the end of the expedition.

Subsequent History

The next persons to visit the arch after its discovery, were probably Harry Goulding, his wife Mike Goulding, and her brother Maurice Knee, in 1931. They left no record of their visit at the arch.

Also claiming to be the first to visit after the discovery party was the first group from the RBMVE. The Mayes party consisted of Thorn Mayes, Leonard Thatcher, and two other men. They came in the last part of June, 1933. Mr. Thatcher had a camera with him and took photos of the arch (see Figure 2). Although he kept a journal, it was lost when his house burned. They also left no record of their visit at the arch, so we have only his memory to rely on. Mr. Thatcher recalls finding the olive bottle in a cairn on top of the arch and the message inside was something like: "I dedicate this bridge to my wife. From now and for ever more this bridge shall be called the Clara Bernheimer Bridge. Charles L. Bernheimer".

It is quite possible that some other parties from the early years of the RBMVE visited this arch without leaving a record. On the other hand the arch may have been completely forgotten until Charles L. Bernheimer showed up again.

Bernheimer was a member of the 1936 contingent of the RBMVE. The day before his 72nd birthday he led a party of 13 to the arch. These men signed their names to a piece of paper which was folded and left in a small, metal aspirin box. It seems strange that Bernheimer was able to climb up into the arch at this time but was "too old" nine years before.

About a year later (July 7, 1937) a third group from the RBMVE visited the arch. They signed another piece of paper, folded it, and left it in the aspirin box. Martin Gambee noted that, while they were there, he made a water color of the "bridge". The other members of this group were Walter Buss and Roland Shaw.

Later that month (July 21), Walter Buss returned with five others from the RBMVE. They signed their names to the other side of the original piece of paper. One of the members of this party was Dwight Williamson from New York City. Mr. Williamson subsequently made three more visits to the arch (in 1951, 1954, and 1970), bringing his family and some friends. On his last, trip Mr. Williamson copied all the names into a small notebook which he left, with the aspirin box, in a Planters whole cashews metal can with plastic lid.

Sometime late in July, John Wetherill received a large crate from Bernheimer. In it was a cast bronze plaque. The accompanying letter asked Wetherill to attach this plaque to the arch. A few days later he, Milton Wetherill (his nephew), and Watson Smith (one of the crew leaders of the RBMVE) went out to the arch with the plaque still in its crate.

Under the arch, the crate was opened and Milton proceeded to mount it to the north abutment while John and Watson watched. By this time John Wetherill had convinced himself that he and Zeke Johnson had seen the arch before its 1927 discovery and had merely allowed Bernheimer to "discover" it at an opportune moment. For this reason he refused to help.

The plaque reads:

CLARA BERNHEIMER NATURAL BRIDGE
DISCOVERED JUNE 8th 1927
BY THE
VI BERNHEIMER EXPEDITION OF THE
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
NEW YORK
GUIDES
JOHN WETHERILL
EZEKIEL JOHNSON
LEADER
CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER

The plaque is still there (see Figure 3) as are parts of the crate.

On August 1, 1937, four previous visitors returned with ten fellow scientists from the RBMVE. They signed their names to the back of both pieces of paper already there.

Except for the Williamson parties, no one (as far as we know) visited the arch for 46 years. In 1983, a group guided by Ted Cly and including Maurice Knee and Mike Goulding could not find it. A party organized by the Utah State Historical Society found the arch on May 29, 1983, but could not climb up to it.

Finally, on October 8, 1983, the Utah State Historical Society group returned and three of them climbed up to the arch. In the spring of 1986, this party returned and



Figure 2 - Leonard Thatcher on top of Clara Natural Bridge (1933)

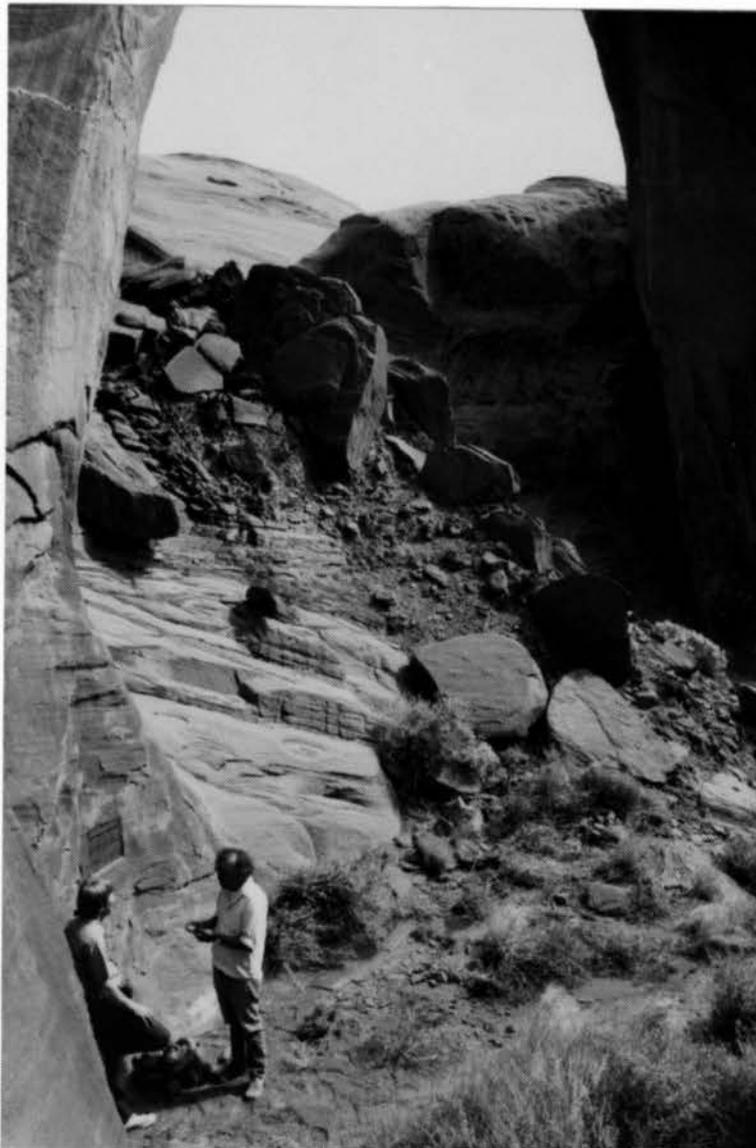


Figure 3 - Harvey Leake and Gary Topping at the Plaque for Clara Natural Bridge (1983). Photo by A. W. Scott, Jr.

took the aspirin box and its contents (which were in a badly deteriorated condition) as well as the little notebook back to the museum in Salt Lake City with them. They left a note to that effect in an aluminum film can. It is their intention to transcribe the entries as accurately as possible and return them to the arch in a better container. This has not yet been done.

The Bernheimer Expeditions

As a hobby and a respite from business cares, Charles L. Bernheimer devoted a part of each year for over fifteen years to exploration in the Southwest, first under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and later also representing the Smithsonian Institution, the US National Museum, and the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Originally, starting in 1915, the trips were merely vacations, using Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and Gallup as bases for automobile travel. Then, in 1920, the first expedition was made from Kayenta to Rainbow Bridge and back to Kayenta with John Wetherill and Zeke Johnson.

Being a wealthy man, Mr. Bernheimer could afford the best: the best guides (he used both Wetherill and Johnson at the same time), the best horses and mules that could be obtained by the guides, the best equipment that was available (they didn't use tents, however), and the best supplies (if certain foods were not available in Kayenta, Mr. Bernheimer shipped them from New York). It has been written that he brought along a large humidor to keep his cigars from drying out and this had to be carried by one of the pack animals.

On these expeditions he visited such places as Rainbow Bridge, Navajo Mountain, Keet Seel ruin, Canyon de Chelly, Navajo Canyon, and Monument Valley long before they were known or accessible to the general public. He always had a camera (he called it a kodak) and plenty of film with him to take photographs, but the principal purpose of these expeditions was to gather prehistoric artifacts for his sponsoring museums.

He kept a detailed journal in which he wrote down everything he saw and did, but also some of his feelings. Many of his annual reports were published, particularly in *Natural History* magazine, the official organ of his first sponsor. He also wrote a book, *Rainbow Bridge*, which was a report of four of his expeditions. However, for a couple of the expeditions (the sixth and seventh) there is no report available, so a student must refer to his notes for these years. The original journals are in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City and have been transcribed. The best available references for the eight expeditions are listed in the Bernheimer Expedition bibliography.

Charles L. Bernheimer

Charles Leopold Bernheimer, merchant, was born at Ulm-on-Danube, in eastern Wurttemberg, southern

Germany, on July 18, 1864. He was the son of Leopold M. (a dry goods merchant) and Amalie (Bing) Bernheimer. He graduated from Thudichum's college, Geneva, Switzerland in 1880 and a year later emigrated to the United States, entering the employ of his uncle's business, Adolph Bernheimer and Company, dry goods wholesalers, in New York City, as an office boy.

He advanced to positions of increasing responsibility under the firm's successive reorganizations as Bernheimer and Walter and the Bear Mill Manufacturing Company, and was president of the latter from 1907 to 1928. From then until his death on July 1, 1944, in Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City, he was the chairman of its board of directors. The company specialized in cotton goods, contracting with cotton mills for cloth which it bleached, dyed, printed, and finished for the trade. This business had been started by the Bernheimer brothers who came to America in 1837 from South Germany.

In 1913, Mr. Bernheimer became involved in the three-month-long men's clothing strike. The principles laid down by him as a basis for settlement of the strike earned him a national reputation as an exponent of arbitration.

He was married in New York City, on November 3, 1893, to Clara, the daughter of Jacob Silberman, a silk manufacturer of Paterson, New Jersey. Charles and Clara had two daughters, Helen and Alice. Mrs. Bernheimer died in 1932.

The Rainbow Bridge-Monument Valley Expedition

This expedition was organized by Ansel F. Hall, who directed scientific and educational activities in the western National Parks from 1917 to 1937. Mr. Hall's title was Chief of the Field Division of Education of the National Park Service (NPS) and he held a degree in forestry from the University of California at Berkeley.

He made a preliminary scouting trip in 1932 into the Monument Valley region, where he met John Wetherill, then the Custodian of Navajo National Monument. The two of them developed plans for a small expedition to work intensively on a comprehensive survey of the archaeology of that fascinating region, collaborating with other field sciences that might contribute to such studies.

The original plan was for a group of ten scientists to study the area between (and including) Monument Valley and Rainbow Bridge, thus the name. Announced in the University of California alumni magazine *California Monthly* under the title "Wanted: Ten Explorers", the project gained immediate and widespread response from university men, both students and instructors, not only in California but also in other states throughout the country, and this was in the very depth of the Depression!

Since the NPS gave the project sponsorship without subvention, each member of the field party assisted toward defraying his share of the expenses. The services

of staff members were contributed chiefly by various universities. Before being selected, each person was interviewed by Mr. Hall or his designate.

Early in June of 1933, two caravans of trucks and station wagons converged on Kayenta, the headquarters. One was from California and the other from New York and both had added men enroute, until the total scientific force was over 75 men. In Kayenta, they were divided into groups by scientific expertise and each group went to a different area to start work.

The field sessions lasted for eight to ten weeks, concluding with a boat trip on the San Juan River, both to explore the canyons and to have a good time. As an aside, it might be mentioned here that one of the boatmen that first year was Norman D. Nevills (see arch 8-9). After on season with the RBMVE, Nevills went on to develop a successful river tour business based in Mexican Hat. He was a pioneer in opening both the San Juan and Colorado rivers to recreational boating.

Some of the areas, such as Monument Valley, could be surveyed using the Ford trucks and station wagons. Others, such as Tsegi Canyon, Skeleton Mesa, and Navajo Mountain, had to be traversed by foot, mule, or horse. John Wetherill, his son Benjamin, and his nephew Milton, proved invaluable in packing, guiding, and field organizing. They were used extensively every year except the last, which was devoted primarily to completing the excavation of several previously-noted sites.

Each summer, for six seasons, the routine was repeated, with a moderate change in personnel each year. Early in June, the two caravans reached the headquarters and divided into groups, which separated to their study areas. In 1936, Charles Bernheimer joined a crew as an archaeology assistant (he had only the equivalent of a high school education) representing the American Museum of Natural History.

The major archaeological excavations were made in Tsegi Canyon and its tributaries. In addition, two seasons were spent by a small crew at Black Mesa and, in 1937, a major project was conducted on the Kaiparowitz Plateau. The archaeological collections of 1933 and 1934 were sent to the Museum of Northern Arizona. The collections of 1935 to 1938 went to UCLA. Unfortunately, the NPS abandoned the idea for a new park in Monument Valley soon after the expedition started (apparently for political reasons). Thus ended the largest and, in some respects, the best-equipped scientific expedition ever sent into the Southwest.

Visitors to the Arch

These people actually climbed into the opening:

**June 8, 1927

1 John W. Wetherill Kayenta, AZ

**June 10, 1927

2 Will Basil

3 Kent Neilsen
4 Old Mike, a Ute
5 Edecloye Bandani Athethkloy,
a Navajo

**1931

6 Harry Goulding Goulding's Tr. Post
7 Mike Goulding Goulding's Tr. Post
8 Maurice Knee Goulding's Tr. Post

**Last part of June, 1933

9 Thorn L. Mayes California
10 Leonard G.S. Thatcher UC Berkeley
11 unknown
12 unknown

**July 17, 1936

13 Charles DelNorte Winning New York Univ.
14 Charles L. Bernheimer New York City
15 Benjamin Wade Wetherill Kayenta, AZ
16 Harold A. Bulger Washington Univ.
17 Robert B. Grinnel Utah
18 Miller Simon Brown Univ.
19 Alan M. Ferguson California
20 Myrton D. Likes Santa Maria J. C.
21 Frederic Brewster Loomis Amherst College
22 Clifford Bond UC Berkeley
23 George G. White Porterville J. C.
24 Edward H. Eakland Stanford and USC
25 Gordon Buskirk USC

**July 7, 1937

26 Martin Gambee New York
27 Roland Clark Shaw Massachusetts
28 Walter Richard Buss Weber St. College

**July 21, 1937

29 Gilbert L. Campbell Illinois
Walter R. Buss
30 Dwight W. Williamson New York City
31 Robert LeRoy Chambers Univ. of Utah
32 John Edwin Fobes Northwestern Univ.
33 Edward Pierrepont Beckwith New York

**Late July 1937

John W. Wetherill
34 Milton A. Wetherill Kayenta, AZ
35 Watson Smith Ohio

**August 1, 1937

36 Frank R. Morris Fresno St. College
37 David C. Twitchell
Robert L. Chambers
38 Robert P. Arnold California
Martin Gambee
39 Peter S. Corn New York City
40 George A Jackson Connecticut
41 Jerry W. Hanson California
Alan M. Ferguson ("Slim")
42 Shepard J. Crumpacker, Jr. Northwestern Univ.
Gilbert L. Campbell
43 Frederick W. Weihe UC Berkeley
44 George Walton Brainerd Ohio St. Univ.
45 Herbert G. Crowle UC Berkeley

****June 30, 1951**

46 Isabel Williamson (Mrs.
DWW)
Dwight W. Williamson
47 Leon Bradley

****May 24, 1954**

Dwight W. Williamson
Isabel Williamson
48 John Williamson (age 10)
49 Deborah Williamson (age 12)

****May 30, 1970**

Dwight W. Williamson
50 Norman R. Bullard

****October 8, 1983**

51 Gary Topping
52 August W. Scott, Jr. ("Gus")
53 Harvey Leake
Utah St. Hist. Soc.
Prescott, AZ
Rosemead, CA

****December 8, 1983**

54 Bill Crawley
55 Genevieve Crawley
56 Jim Lane
Kayenta, AZ
Kayenta, AZ
Kayenta, AZ

****April 20, 1986**

Gary Topping
Harvey Leake
August W. Scott, Jr.
57 Sandra Scott (Mrs. AWS)
Prescott, AZ

****November 6, 1986**

Jim Lane
58 David Unsell

****March 19, 1989**

Bill Crawley
59 Evelyn Yazzie Jensen
60 Orville T. Sisco
61 Ramon Redhouse
62 George E. Sisco, III

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1920-22: Dodge, Natt N., "The End of the Rainbow Trail", in *National Parks Magazine*, Vol. 35, No. 162, March 1961, pages 8-10.

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1926: Bernheimer, Charles L., "The Fifth Bernheimer Expedition to the Southwest", in *Natural History* magazine, Vol. XXVII, No. 3, May-June 1927, pages 248-256.

1927: "The Bernheimer Expedition", in *Natural History* magazine, Vol. XXVII, No. 4, July-August 1927, page 400.

1927: "Notes of the Sixth Bernheimer Expedition", Copy of the Diary of Charles L. Bernheimer.

1929: Notes, "Bernheimer 1929 Expedition", Copy of the Diary of Charles L. Bernheimer, May 18 through June 16, 1929, 31 pages.

1930: Bernheimer, Charles L., "Cave Treasures of the Lukaichukais", in *Touring Topics* magazine, Vol. 23, No. 9, September 1931, seven page insert between pages 34 and 35.

Bibliography - Rainbow Bridge-Monument Valley Expedition

Since this was a cooperative effort, with the participants and their universities providing the funding, almost all of the published reports were produced by them and are not usually easily identified with the RBMVE. A bibliography of these reports has been compiled by others, so it is not included here.

Listed below are those documents which summarize the work of the RBMVE or give some background information. The article by Watson Smith discusses the Clara Bernheimer Natural Bridge. None of the others even mention it.

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