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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Zion NATIONAL PARK

FILE No.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1932

1932

IMPORTANT

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STEPHEN T. MATHER,

Director.



COPY

January 4, 1933

Field Headquarters
National Park Service
409 Underwood Building
San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

I am inclosing for your records a carbon copy of the annual reports for Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks for the 1932 year.

Very truly yours,

P. P. Patraw
Superintendent

Inc. 2.

 **COPY**

December 31, 1932.

The Director,
National Park Service,
Washington.

Dear Mr. Director:

The annual reports of Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon National Park for the 1932 year are transmitted herewith in triplicate.

Inasmuch as the reports are not to be printed, they were typed on letter size paper, single spaced.

Very truly yours,

Incls.

P. P. Patraw,
Superintendent.



ANNUAL REPORT
ZION NATIONAL PARK,
1932

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ZION NATIONAL PARK

Preston P. Patraw, Superintendent,
Springdale, Utah.

GENERAL

This is the annual report of Zion National Park for the year 1932, the fourteenth year of its existence as a national park.

Zion National Park is located in southwestern Utah. It was established as a national monument in 1909 and as a national park in 1919, embracing an area of 76,800 acres. Subsequent enlargements have brought the area to a total of 94,888 acres. Its principal feature is Zion Canyon formed in lofty, highly-colored cliffs of sandstone.

Zion National Park is kept open and is visited daily throughout the year. However, hotel accommodations are available only from about May 15 to October 15, and the public camp ground from April 1 to November 30 when weather conditions are favorable for outdoor camping.

The administrative organization of Zion National Park also administers Bryce Canyon National Park, the superintendent, assistant superintendent, chief ranger and chief clerk holding respective positions in both parks with headquarters at Zion National Park. The additional permanent organization of Zion National Park includes a park naturalist, a foreman of laborers, two park rangers, a general mechanic, storekeeper-costkeeper, and stenographer. During the summer season the permanent organization is supplemented by three ranger-naturalists, three or four temporary park rangers, and such per diem laborers as are required for maintenance and construction.

In January 1932 Capt. Thomas J. Allen, Jr., was transferred to the superintendency of Hot Springs National Park, and Preston P. Patraw appointed in his place by transfer from the position of assistant superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park. In March the then vacant position of supervisor was reclassified to assistant superintendent-engineer and Thomas O. Parker appointed to it. Mr. Parker has for years been employed as an associate engineer in the office of the chief engineer of the National Park Service and assigned to Zion and Bryce Canyon national parks. Effective July 1 a new position of storekeeper-costkeeper was established for Zion National Park.

The completion of the floor of the Valley road during this year has marked a large step forward in the development of the park. Much landscape and engineering care has been used in the construction of this road, fully justified by the results, so that the road is, if that be possible, an added attraction to the Valley of Zion Canyon.

While the seasonal travel figures are below those for the previous two years, the travel has not been disappointing, the decrease of 13.7% being much smaller than might have been expected under the existing business conditions which have been unfavorable for recreational travel.

WEATHER

Storms began in November, breaking the severe drought of the previous season, and continued throughout the winter bringing more snow than the region has received in any one of the past several years. There was a maximum depth of snow of 19 inches in the Temple of Sinawava, three feet at the east entrance and four feet on the West Rim. On Cedar Mountain the snow probably reached a maximum depth of 12 to 15 feet; snow remained on the ground there into July.

The heaviest rain was on August 27 when 2 inches of rain and hail fell in a half hour. The storm reached tornado proportions in the Temple of Sinawava where several large trees were uprooted or broken off. Although the summer storms were violent rather than frequent, the weather was usually pleasant with few days in excess of 100°. The maximum of 105° was reached in June and July and the minimum of 9° in November and February. The mean annual temperature was 60.35°. The total precipitation of 31.79 inches exceeds that of any year since 1904 which is as far back as our records go. There were 167 clear days, 77 partly cloudy and 122 cloudy.

TRAVEL

Visitor No. 51,650 was the last one counted during the 1932 travel year. The loss in number of park visitors was 7,536 or 12.7% under the 1931 total of 59,186, which was the largest travel year in the history of the park. The 1932 figure is 5,647 below the 1930 total, and 19,297 above 1929. Of the total for 1932 50,483 visitors came in their own motor transportation, 1,087 by Utah Parks Company tour busses and 80 by other means, principally on foot. Auto visitors represented every state and the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Australia, Austria, Africa, Canada, China, Central America, England, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Porto Rico, South America, British West Indies, Finland and Haiti. The home state of Utah led the others with 25,641 visitors, California being second with 19,353. Of the states east of the Rocky Mountains New York led with 1,073 and Illinois was second with 1,000 visitors. The total travel in 1932 from countries other than the United States and its possessions was 240 visitors as compared with 215 during 1931. The largest travel day was March 27 when 154 cars and 309 visitors entered. July was the month of heaviest travel with 11,146 visitors.

The following are comparative tables of park travel.

Year	By automobile		By stage	Miscellaneous	Total Visitors
	Cars	Passengers	(rail)		
1932	16,180	50,483	1,087	80	51,650
1931	18,215	58,697	2,436	81	59,186
Loss	2,035	8,204	1,361	19 (increase)	7,536
	11.17%	10.95%	55.41%	25.43%	12.71%

Month	1932	1931	Month	1932	1931
October	3,445	3,181	April	2,699	4,033
November	1,233	1,110	May	4,335	4,772
December	750	413	June	8,689	11,335
January	982	864	July	11,146	11,937
February	804	941	August	10,440	11,566
March	2,717	2,163	September	5,360	6,861
			Total	51,650	59,186

During the year 11,026 visitors used the public camp grounds.

CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS

Roads

Floor of the Valley Road. Work on the construction of the Floor of the Valley road, begun during the preceding season, was suspended in December for the winter, resumed on March 13 and completed on March 23, 1932. The construction cost totaled \$236,325.85.

Award of contract was made on August 8, 1932, for surfacing the road. Work was begun the first of September, but little had been accomplished at the close of the period for which this report is submitted. The project is 6.351 miles in length, and contemplates a four-inch course of gravel plant-mixed with cutback asphalt for the full width of roadway and gutters and a seal coat of pea gravel over the roadway, at a cost of approximately \$77,000.

Supplemental Construction, Zion Tunnel and East Rim Road. Close observation and studies were made of the Zion tunnel. Following Dr. H. E. Gregory's study and report made last summer, the Bureau of Public Roads engaged the services of Senior Mining Engineer W. R. Crane of the Bureau of Mines who in November made a study and submitted a detailed report of conditions. During the winter frequent inspections were made by Bureau of Public Roads engineers as well as by Park officers, and in March after an inspection by Deputy Chief Engineer L. I. Hewes and engineers from the Ogden District and the Regional office decision was reached as to supplemental construction work immediately necessary to strengthen points of structural weaknesses. Plans and specifications were then prepared and in June a contract awarded for supplemental construction, calling for 481 lineal feet of reinforced concrete lining, lagging and backfilling behind existing timber lining, 187 feet of new timber lining in the main bore, reinforced concrete arch in Gallery 3, extension of reinforced concrete arch in Gallery 2, reinforced concrete covering of the roof of Gallery 1, replacement of outer wall above Gallery 1 with reinforced concrete columns, and completion of guniting of unlined sections of the tunnel bore. The contract also included the guniting of the small Section 3 tunnel. It also included 21,500 cubic yards of excavation for making line changes immediately outside the west portal of the main tunnel.

Work was started in July and fair progress obtained to the close of this period. On September 27, after setting off shots for enlarging the bore to make room for lining between Gallery 3 and the west portal a block of rock containing about 550 cubic yards fell from the ceiling, completely filling the bore for a distance of 150 feet. This cave-in necessitated a change in plans involving approximately \$12,000 additional cost. It is estimated that the total cost of the contract work will amount to \$125,000.

Eventually it is anticipated all of the bore from Gallery 3 west to the west portal will require lining, but the work now contracted for will adequately protect the points of most critical weakness. From Gallery 3 to the east portal the tunnel, being farther in from the face of the cliff, is in firmer rock and probably will not require future lining except in Gallery 4.

One of the features developed in the present contract is the placing of intermittent concrete lining, consisting of rings of 3 or 6 lineal feet with skip intervals of 3 feet. The intermittent type is not only a saving in cost but also presents a better appearance than continuous concrete lining.

River Control for Road Protection. An allotment of \$13,000 from Roads and Trails funds was granted in October for performing additional protection work. With these funds 5000 feet of channel change were excavated and 1800 feet of basket dams constructed. High water in the river was experienced from the spring run-off in May and from storms in July and August. The highest stage was reached on August 28 when the river rose 12 feet above the mean, the highest in several years. At this time the value of the basket dams which have been constructed was well demonstrated, the main force of the current being retained inside the channel with no damage outside, whereas in unprotected places the current rapidly ate into banks and took out alluvial land which can not be replaced. Each stage of high water results in widening the channel and if uncontrolled it would in time take out all of the flat land in the upper area of the canyon.

Post Construction of Roads. As was to be expected, the heavy snows of the winter resulted in many slides from the high cut banks. At the second switchback below the west portal of the tunnel where the cut bank is 150 feet high a large slide took place and 2,000 yards of material were removed to clear the road. Immediately above this place, where the road line and the line of the level immediately above are so close together as to make a very steep slope in between, another large slide occurred and the upper level road which had been placed partly on a fill section began to settle rapidly. The toe of the bank was temporarily stabilized and the settling portion of the road barricaded. The contract for supplemental construction in the tunnel, as previously mentioned, includes line changes here consisting of moving the upper level back to the cliff in a full bench section and moving out the line on the next level so that the slope in between can be increased to an angle of repose.

The run-off from two heavy storms of the summer brought down so much debris that the culverts of the valley road were in each instance choked and the flood material carried onto the road. Post construction work consisted of removal of the material from the road, cleaning out the culverts and enlarging the culvert intakes so as to prevent or at least ameliorate future damage of this nature.

In the place where the river cut out the shoulder of the road near the Temple of Sinawava in August the Bureau engineers recommended a masonry wall for protection, but due to lack of funds a less expensive log crib, 200 feet in length, was constructed.

Prior to contracting for supplemental construction in the tunnel, some temporary work was necessary consisting of placing five timber rings, placing several large poles in Gallery 3 to support an impending block of rock, and barricading the entrance to Gallery 3.

A small masonry retaining wall was constructed at the toe of a fill west of the small tunnel to hold a fill which was sliding off the sloping ledge on which it had been placed.

In the spring grass seed was planted with fair results on the fresh cut slopes of the Valley road. A program of wild flower seed collecting was undertaken this summer to reseed these slopes. The slopes which have been cut back to comparatively gentle angles have stood up excellently and have already reseeded themselves to some extent.

Roadside Cleanup. With an allotment of \$2,000 made in October the clean-up of the purchased area at the south entrance, visible from the entrance road, was accomplished. The west abutment of the old Virgin River Bridge and the irrigation ditch flume at this place was removed and a rock wall constructed to replace the wooden flume.

Road Maintenance. The heavy snows of the winter, which placed a maximum depth of three feet at the east entrance, required frequent removal to keep the East Rim road open. This route forms the connection through the park of the through State highway from Anderson Ranch junction on Highway U.S. 91 to Mount Carmel junction on Highway U.S. 89. The Valley road was kept open to Zion Lodge.

Summer work consisted principally of constant blading of the gravel-surfaced Valley road which corrugated quickly under traffic, and of occasional blading of section 3 of the East Rim road. This section has received only a very light surfacing and dust oiling, and maintenance of a good surface under heavy traffic is impractical.

There was also a considerable amount of work required to fill back the holes washed out in the shoulders of the East Rim road.

Trail Construction. A new foot trail 1.5 miles in length was constructed from the Lodge bridge into and looping around in the Court of the Patriarchs. A 3/4-mile section of the Emerald Pool trail was reconstructed. A foot trail

connecting Zion Lodge and the public camp ground was built, the old Valley road being used for most of the 1/2-mile distance.

Miscellaneous Construction and Maintenance. A two-room exposed-frame cabin was built at a cost of about \$1,000. A powder magazine of heavy plank construction, interior dimensions 10 ft. by 8 ft. by 8 ft. height, was erected near the barn, at a cost of \$300. In June a contract was awarded for the construction of a four-room cottage at \$3,930, located in the now approved Oak Creek residential area. Work was completed in September. The two-room cabin mentioned above was moved to the Oak Creek residential area. Water is supplied temporarily through the Springdale pipe line, and sewage is disposed of in a cess pool. Funds are available for the construction of an equipment shed, but construction has been delayed pending decision on the proposal to establish a new permanent utility area in Oak Creek Canyon.

The horse corral and barn located near the public camp ground was moved to a location near the present utility area.

The old John Gifford ditch, which was acquired in the purchase of land in Oak Creek, was placed in condition and water diverted into it in order to save trees along the ditch line through the administrative area which were in danger from lack of water. This ditch will be used later for diverting irrigation water to the south entrance area.

The checking station was moved to the new south boundary.

A cattle fence was placed across the south of Zion Canyon at the south boundary to prevent local stock from drifting into the park.

Six hose boxes were installed at fire hydrants in the utility and residential areas, and a length of fire hose installed in each box.

IMPROVEMENT OF NEARBY HIGHWAYS

A flood during the first part of February took out the Big Meadow Creek bridge on Utah Route 15, four miles east of the east park boundary, closing this route for five weeks until a temporary bridge could be constructed. During the spring the State did minor improvement and dust oiling on the section between the park south boundary and LaVerkin. The nine mile section of Highway U.S. 89 from Mount Carmel junction south toward Kanab was given an oil-process surfacing, completing the surfacing to the Utah-Arizona line.

Oil surfacing operations were performed on Highway U.S. 91 south of St. George, completing the surfacing of this route from the Utah-Arizona line north to and beyond Cedar City.

The State placed in its program the construction of a new highway from Harrisburg Beach (on Highway U.S. 91 north of St. George) to the town of

Hurricane, but construction has not yet begun. When completed and a connection made with Route 15 the distance to the Park from St. George will be shortened by about ten miles and should result in an increase in travel to the park from California.

PUBLIC SERVICE OPERATOR

Hotel and transportation service within the park is rendered by Utah Parks Company, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific System, which also operates the bus tours from Cedar City to Zion National Park, North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park and Cedar Breaks. There was a falling off of more than fifty per cent in the tour business, 1,047 tourists being brought to the park this year as compared with 2,400 in the previous year, 4,006 in 1930 and 5,151 in the peak year of 1929.

Zion Lodge closed for the winter last season on October 16 and reopened this year on May 15. The patronage of the Lodge was very disappointing, entirely out of proportion with the number of visitors, and clearly indicates the necessity for a less expensive type of accommodations for the average visitor. For some time a study of the problem and preparation of landscape plans have been engaged in for the development of a camp of the housekeeping cabin type for Zion National Park. Last year private land was purchased at the south entrance, for which the Union Pacific System liberally donated, and the plans for the camp centered on this area for its location. In July President Gray of the Union Pacific System with a party of other officials visited the park and concurred in the tentative plans. The way now seems to be clear for the establishment of such facilities, dependent on the success of our efforts to secure appropriation for the construction of adequate water and sewer systems.

The lawn in front of Zion Lodge was much improved by the extension of the planted area to cover the old loop entrance replaced by a new road. The transformer bank supplying electricity to the lodge area was moved to a location adjoining the swimming pool. Some planting of wild grape vines was done to mask the fence surrounding the swimming pool. The telephone lines at the south entrance were moved to another location less conspicuous from the highway.

ACTIVITIES OF OTHER AGENCIES

A permit renewable annually for twenty years was granted during the previous year to the Springdale Pipe Line Company for the use of surplus water from three springs in Oak Creek Canyon and for piping the water out of the park. The water system was completed this spring and the town now has an ample supply of water for domestic use.

The Grand Canyon Airlines, Inc., which regularly operates an airplane service from the South Rim of Grand Canyon, extended its operations by occasional visits to Cedar City and flights over Zion National Park. Cedar City's landing field has been leased from the city by the company for this purpose.

Five grazing permits for a total of 200 head of cattle were issued.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

The educational service was in charge of Dr. John Gray who was appointed park naturalist on March 18. During the season he was assisted by three ranger-naturalists. The educational program consisted of operating the small museum in the public camp grounds, two nature hikes daily over the Narrows Trail, occasional nature hikes over the Birch Creek Trail, lectures each night at Lion Lodge and the public camp grounds, and individual and group contacts at unscheduled times and places. The following are the statistics of educational contacts from April to September:

	No.	Attendance	Total	
			No.	Attendance
Guided trips:				
Auto caravan	1	21		
Nature hikes	248	5,524	249	5,545
Lectures:				
Campfire	235	8,899		
Lodge	112	4,617		
Museum	25	(572)*	373	13,516
Museum visitors				12,992
Total			622	32,053

*Added in "Museum visitors"

During these same months there was a total of 42,719 visitors, giving a figure of 845 contacts for each 1,000 visitors.

Museum exhibits were amplified and re-arranged. Several interesting pieces of early settler collections were donated, a few archeological specimens were collected in the park, and several reptile, bird and mammal specimens were collected and mounted. A live reptile exhibit was maintained at the museum. It included rattlesnake, king, gopher and racer snakes, lizards, chuckwallas, turtles, horned toads and Gila monsters. Wild flowers in season were gathered weekly and placed on display with proper labels. A geologic column, ranging from the Kaibab limestone to the Pink Cliffs formation, was constructed in the museum and charts made to furnish descriptive explanation. The library was added to by a few purchases and donations. A complete card-index catalog was made of the material in the library. Six issues of Lion-Bryce Nature Notes were published, being Nos. 1 to 6 of Volume 4; distribution was made to a mailing list containing an average of about 175 addresses.

PROTECTION

The protection force consists of one chief ranger, two permanent park rangers and a seasonal force of three temporary rangers. During the season the services of the three temporary and of one permanent ranger are utilized full time in operating the two checking stations and the other permanent

ranger is engaged in patrolling the roads and in police work.

South entrance checking station was operated throughout the year, the east entrance station from May 15 to September 18. The automobile entrance fee charge was discontinued on November 3 and resumed April 1.

At spare times the ranger force was engaged in erecting and repairing signs, maintaining the telephone lines, spraying trees for insect control, spraying stagnant ponds for mosquito control, and making patrols to observe range and game conditions. The park boundaries were kept under patrol during the deer hunting season, October 20-31, 1931.

There were no arrests. A few automobiles were parked for short periods or other disciplinary measures taken because of speeding and other minor infractions of regulations. One automobile party was denied admittance, the driver being intoxicated. Several cars turned around at the checking stations on refusal to pay the entrance fee.

Sanitation measures received close attention. The maintenance of the public camp ground was particularly well handled, with the result that frequent commendations and no complaints were received. Several fly traps set out on the grounds were successful in abating the fly nuisance.

Additional fire fighting equipment was purchased and placed at headquarters and in outlying tool caches.

There were no serious accidents in the park during the year. One automobile skidded off the tunnel road and was considerably damaged, but the driver was injured. There were several minor industrial accidents.

FOREIGN AND WILD LIFE

The open deer season last year was from October 20 to 31. There were several bucks bagged by hunters in and around Springdale and Rockville. The relative numbers of bucks and does within the park seem to have become disproportionate; it is estimated that there are now not more than two bucks to each ten does and several dry does are to be observed.

The establishment of a game preserve adjoining the south boundary of the park for the protection of the park's deer that range immediately outside around the time of the hunting season has been given consideration. In order to create such a preserve the consent of property owners affected is necessary. This presents difficulties as some of these property owners complain that the deer damage their crops, particularly grapes. However, the deer within the park are increasing in spite of hunting outside, and so long as this condition holds true the establishment of a game preserve for additional protection is not urgently necessary.

Some form of poisoning, presumably vegetation, attacked the deer in the latter part of August and 14 dead deer were found at that time. Examinations

failed to reveal any pathological symptoms. Parts of vital organs and the stomach contents of one deer were sent to the Biological Survey for examination which showed that the deer had eaten a poisonous Solanum species, but such a small amount as to make it doubtful as cause of death.

The following is the annual census and estimate of the larger species of animals in the park:

	<u>Census</u>	<u>Estimated</u>
Mule deer	91	450
Cougar	0	25
Coyote	0	100
Bobcat	0	300
Fox, gray	0	200
Mountain sheep	1	25
Eik	0	10
Badger	1	12

Trees were sprayed with a mixture of arsenate of lead and lime for control of caterpillars and box elder bugs as soon as the leaves came out in April and the operation repeated in May. The spraying was unusually effective, being aided by the cool weather of the spring months which helped to retard the insects.

The park had one forest fire, which burned over an area of 30 acres. The fire was in an inaccessible location on the west rim above the Temple of Sinawava. Suppression measures consisted mostly of controlling the fire from spreading beyond the accessible boundaries.

LANDS

The $N\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36, T. 40 S., R. 11 E. was used as a base for selection of other lands for the State of Utah. This is the only change of the year in the land status of the park. The status of alienated lands within the park now stands as follows:

State school lands	157.71 acres
Private patented lands	520.00 acres
Total	<u>767.71 acres.</u>

STEPHEN T. MATHER MEMORIAL PLAQUE

A large boulder in the Stadium, located a half mile above the Temple of Sinawava on the Narrows Trail, was selected for the emplacement of the Stephen T. Mather memorial plaque. The plaque was installed and dedicated on July 4, 1932. The dedication services were in charge of President Heber J. Grant of the Church of Latter Day Saints and Mr. Dan S. Spencer of the Union Pacific System, representatives of the Stephen T. Mather Appreciation, and were attended by a group of 125 local and visiting people.

OFFICIAL VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

The park received the following official visits from officers of the National Park Service; or allied Government services;

- October - Frank A. Kittredge, Chief Engineer.
- November - David H. Madison, Wild Life Supervisor.
- May - Roger W. Toll, Supt., Yellowstone National Park;
W. R. Tillotson, Supt., Grand Canyon National Park;
Louis C. Cranton, Special attorney to the Secretary of the Interior;
W. R. F. Wallace, Assoc. Hwy. Engr., Bureau of Public Roads.
- June - Harry B. Hoxson, Sanitary Engr., Public Health Service.
Peter E. Bilkert, Asst. Chief, Branch of Operations.
- July - Dr. Harold C. Bryant, Assistant Director.
Thomas C. Vint, Chief landscape Architect.
- August - George A. Moskey, Assistant Director.

On July 10 Assistant Secretary Edwards, Director Albright, and Superintendent Tillotson of Grand Canyon made an airplane flight over Zion National Park in a trip starting from Grand Canyon.

Assistant Landscape Architect Harry Langley spent considerable time in Zion National Park, dividing his time among this park and Bryce, Grand Canyon and other National Park Service areas, from March to the close of this period. Close landscape inspection was maintained on construction projects under way. Final drawings of the Zion Master Plan were completed, and studies made for location of proposed future developments. Special attention was given to the proposed South Entrance camp and the residential and utility areas in Oak Creek.

Dr. Herbert E. Gregory of the Geological Survey was in the park most of the time from May to September engaged in field research work on the geology of the region and the San Juan country.

Topographic Engineer R. T. Evans of the Geological Survey paid one visit to the park to do some additional field work in connection with the map of Zion National Park. The advance sheets of this map are now completed and printed.

Several visits were received from Bureau of Public Roads officials, including Dr. L. I. Hewes, Deputy Chief of the Bureau, District Engineer B. J. Finch and others from both the district office in Ogden and the regional office in San Francisco. Associate Highway Engineer R. B. Brown continued as supervising engineer and Junior Highway Engineer F. L. Davis the resident engineer in charge of major road work in the park.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Receipts:

Automobile entrance fees	\$13,340.00
Grazing fees	<u>91.30</u>
Total deposited in the general treasury to credit of miscellaneous receipts	\$13,431.30

Expenditures:

Sierra National Park appropriation:	
Administration, protection and maintenance	\$ 44,367.04
Purchase of equipment	1,300.63
Physical improvements	<u>6,523.14</u>
Total	\$ 52,290.81
Forest Protection and Fire Prevention	644.79
Roads and Trails	<u>\$300,136.55</u>
Total expenditures	\$359,068.15

207-0114
206-5-00
COPY

September 2, 1932.

The Director,
National Park Service,
Washington.

Dear Mr. Director:

In compliance with your letter of June 8 there are submitted herewith brief reviews of the most important activities in Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon National Park for inclusion in your annual report.

Some illustrative photographs will be submitted later.

Very truly yours,

P. P. Patraw,
Superintendent.

Incls.

Resume for Director's Annual Report

ZION NATIONAL PARK

The travel records for Zion National Park were exceptionally favorable, there being a loss of only 12% over the previous year. Weather conditions were nearly ideal, there being only two hot spells that could be so called, in pleasing contrast to the unusually hot summer of last year.

Accommodation of Visitors

The Utah Parks Company continued its high standards of service at Zion Lodge. There was no impairment of service whatsoever in spite of discouraging returns. I can not commend the operator too highly for its spirit in maintaining excellent service in the face of losses. It is to be hoped that through the good will of the visitor thus earned the company will receive commensurate returns by a corresponding increase in patronage when times become better.

The public auto camp north of Zion Lodge was maintained in excellent condition throughout the season. There was an increase of approximately 15% in the use of the grounds.

Much study was devoted to plans for the establishment of a cabin camp on the land at the south boundary purchased last year. We expect that next spring will see the construction of a unit to be placed in operation next season.

Road and Trail Construction

After several months of close observation and study by geologists and engineers, it was found necessary to perform supplemental construction in the Zion tunnel to strengthen structural weaknesses noted in the rock formation through which the tunnel was driven. A contract for this work was awarded in July, at \$113,000. The work is now in progress and will be completed in December.

The Floor of the Valley road grading project undertaken last season was completed on March 23. A contract was awarded recently for surfacing the road with rock and cut-back asphalt.

Only a small allotment could be given this year for continuing construction work to protect the valley road and lands from flood waters of the Virgin river. The funds were expended at the most critical points. Flood waters of August 27, which reached the highest stage of several years, did some damage at unprotected points, but at the same time proved the value of the protection work already in place.

 ~~267-01.4~~
COPY
206-502

June 14, 1932

The Director
National Park Service
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 8 containing instructions for the preparation of the 1932 annual report.

Since the individual park reports are not to be included as an appendix to your printed report, and in the absence of specific mention in your letter of instructions, I presume that there is no limitation on the length of the individual annual reports this year, and that in general they should be of about the same volume as heretofore.

Very truly yours,

P. P. Patraw
Superintendent

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

 COPY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

JUN -8 1932

Mr. Preston P. Patraw,
Supt., Zion National Park,
Zion National Park, Utah.



Dear Mr. Patraw:

The Washington Office has just received a call from the office of the Secretary for the submission on October 1 of the annual report of the operations of the National Park Service.

The report, as in the past, will cover the fiscal year ending June 30 on financial matters, but will report on travel, construction, and other seasonal activities for the year ending September 30.

In the interests of economy it will be necessary this year to follow the plan initiated in the 1931 report of eliminating the individual park and monument reports from Appendix D, and substituting therefor a brief review of the most important park activities in the body of the report, under the heading "The Year in the Parks."

You are hereby directed, therefore, to send to the Director at the Washington Office, not later than September 1, 1932, a resumé of the activities of the Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, touching briefly but adequately on the important activities. Photographs of important new activities should accompany the resumé.

In this connection, I am sorry to say that several of the reports of the major parks for the last two years, while excellent in form, have omitted mention of such major activities as an exceedingly important new sewerage system and a tunnel development. This year please be sure no such omissions occur.

You are also instructed to wire the Washington Office the night of September 30 the total number of visitors to the park for the travel year October 1, 1931, to September 30, 1932, and also the total number of private automobiles entering during this period.

In addition to the resumé and telegraphic travel report, you will also be expected to submit a complete report of the activities of your park for the year, as has been done in the past. This, however, may

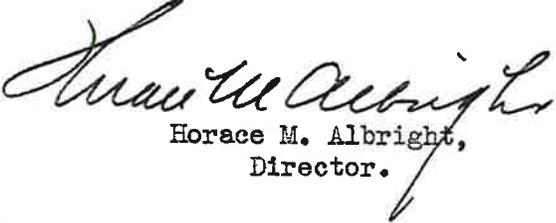
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be prepared later and need not reach Washington before January 1, 1933.
You may mimeograph it or not, as your own judgment dictates.

Please acknowledge receipt of these instructions.

Sincerely yours,


Horace M. Albright,
Director.