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(May 1929)

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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

\_\_\_\_\_ NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO.

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ARNO B. CAMMERER,  
*Director.*

**COPY**

September 5, 1936

The Director  
National Park Service  
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

There is submitted herewith annual report for Zion  
National Park, covering fiscal year ended June 30, 1936.

Very truly yours,

P. P. Patraw  
Superintendent

Inc. 1 in dup.

CC to Chief Engineer

ZION NATIONAL PARK, UTAH  
P. P. Patraw, Superintendent, Springdale, Utah

Annual Report for Fiscal Year July 1, 1935,  
to June 30, 1936.

### General

This report of the administration of Zion National Park covers the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, and the eighteenth year that Zion has been a national park.

Zion National Park first became a national monument in 1908, and gained national park status in 1919. Enlargements since the original monument was established has brought it to a total area of 148 square miles, all of which is in federal ownership with the exception of 520 acres of privately owned land, and 307.71 acres of state school land. It is located near the southwestern corner of Utah. It is made accessible to visitors by an 18-mile road system, including the famous Zion Tunnel of more than a mile length, four trails from the valley to the rim, and a system of bridle and foot trails in the valley. Accommodations, of the lodge and housekeeping cabin types, and transportation service, are provided by Utah Parks Company, which also operates similar services in Bryce Canyon National Park, Cedar Breaks National Monument, and North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park. Two public auto camps, each supplied with running water, fuel wood, sanitary facilities, and picnic tables, and one also having individual cooking fireplaces, are maintained by the Government.

Railroad connection to the park is provided by Utah Parks Company buses from Cedar City, on the Zion-North Rim of Grand Canyon-Bryce-Cedar Breaks loop tour, during the summer season, June 1 to September 30.

The lodge is open each summer from June 1 to September 30, and the housekeeping camp, with cafeteria in conjunction, is operated throughout the year, as is also the south entrance public campground. Roads within the park are kept open all winter, snow removal operations being performed when necessary.

### Boundary Extensions

The spectacular area to the northwest of and approximately adjoining the park, known as the Kolob Canyons, has been under study for several years as a possible extension to the park. In 1935 the studies were completed, proposed boundary lines drawn, and recommendation submitted for an area embracing some 75 square miles to be set up as Zion

National Monument pending enactment of enabling legislation to add the areas to the park. The proposed additions include the Kolob Canyons making up most of the area, and smaller areas adjoining other portions of the present park considered necessary for more adequate administration, protection, and future development. The Kolob Canyons present a scenic spectacle second only to Zion Canyon itself and should by all means be made a permanent reservation and ultimately a part of Zion Park.

A meeting called by the Division of Grazing and attended by representatives of livestock interests, local civic clubs, and other private interests, was held at Zion Lodge on the 18th of June to consider the proposed reservation, at which a resolution favoring the reservation was adopted.

#### Summary of the Season

Attendance records were set far exceeding all previous records.

The second annual Easter sunset services were held on April 12, 1936, a record visitation of 5,375 persons being registered into the park on that day.

The park operator's business has been more than trebled over the low point of 1933, and may show a small profit this year, in marked contrast with the previous years since 1929.

Considerable favorable national publicity has been given the park, the principal feature being the article on the state of Utah published in the May, 1936, issue of the National Geographic.

Two C.C.C. camps were maintained through the year in Zion and Bryce Parks and Cedar Breaks Monument. While the improvement work accomplished by these camps is of great benefit primarily from a protection standpoint, it is unfortunate that the park has not had the benefit of some public works funds for the more expensive types of construction such as larger buildings and water systems. With visitation records mounting up as they have in the past two years, and undoubtedly will continue to do in succeeding years, it is becoming increasingly urgent that funds for public works development be made available at the earliest possible time if we are to continue adequately to serve the park visitor and at the same time properly protect and develop the park. It is likewise urgent that increased appropriations for administration, protection, and maintenance be allowed. Current allotments are even less than they were in 1932, when visitation was not one-half of current records.

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Attention is called to the fact that revenues in the 1936 fiscal year amounted to some \$31,000. This should be compared with administrative expenditures of about \$39,000.

#### Personnel

The permanent administrative organization consists of a superintendent, assistant superintendent-engineer, chief ranger, chief clerk, park naturalist, chief ranger, two park rangers, foreman of laborers, general mechanic, storekeeper-costkeeper, and clerk-stenographer. This force is supplemented during the summer season from April to the first of November by four temporary rangers and three ranger-naturalists. Construction and maintenance labor is recruited from neighboring communities as needed. The administrative staff is also supplemented by the assignment of architects, engineers, etc., from the respective branches of the Service.

The office also administers Bryce Canyon National Park and Cedar Breaks, Timpanogos Cave and Lehman Caves National Monuments.

A high standard of service has been maintained by the public contact personnel, in spite of the fact that on account of unprecedented visitation the employees have had to work under considerable strain. For handling more than one hundred thousand visitors this year the park has had only one more public contact employee than it had three years ago when the visitation records were less than 50,000 persons. Additional personnel has been requested in the budget for 1936 fiscal year and it is to be hoped will be authorized.

#### Weather Conditions

Precipitation and mean temperatures were nearly normal from July to March, but from April to June, 1936, precipitation fell considerably below normal, and the last month was the warmest June since weather records have been kept in the park. The precipitation for the year was deficient about two inches from annual average. Storms were frequent from the latter part of January through March. The spring was somewhat late, frosts and freezing temperatures occurring as late as April.

The following is a summary of weather conditions by months:

	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Free.	Clear	P.C.	Cloudy
July	96.87	67.19	82.03	105	58	0.39	15	15	1
Aug.	94.97	67.61	81.29	104	61	1.90	15	12	4
Sept.	89.93	62.17	76.05	100	54	1.28	19	8	3
Oct.	77.42	48.71	63.06	91	29	0.06	27	7	0
Nov.	68.13	35.47	48.80	73	24	1.23	22	1	7
Dec.	54.61	34.03	44.32	63	26	1.16	15	5	11
Jan.	55.23	30.03	42.63	68	19	0.21	22	6	3
Feb.	52.34	33.07	42.70	67	20	3.43	6	8	15
March	64.77	37.87	51.32	74	23	1.91	13	5	13
April	74.9	46.3	60.6	90	26	0.30	16	6	8
May	86.87	56.20	71.53	96	39	0.44	19	6	6
June	91.93	68.17	80.05	108	48	0.05	14	11	6
Average	75.16	48.90	62.03	108	19	12.34	203	90	78
Normal			60.63			13.56			

### Travel

The 107,879 visitors recorded during the 1936 fiscal year established an all-high record. This was an increase of 29,734, or 38 per cent, over the previous high record of 1935, and 48,660, or 62 per cent, in excess of the number registered in the 1934 fiscal year.

Nearly all of the gain was made during the seasonal months. Principally because of adverse weather conditions, travel showed losses in the months from November to February inclusive. August was the month of heaviest travel, when 21,412 persons were registered.

An all-time day record of 5,375 registered visitors was established on Easter Sunday, April 12, 1936.

Out-of-state travel has increased in greater ratio than the total. Whereas in 1930 only 56 out of each 100 visitors came from out of state, in 1935 there were 75 out-of-state visitors for each 25 visitors from the home state of Utah. Travel from points outside the continental United States totalled 1,018 persons (approximately one for each 100 visitors), an increase of 395, or more than 60 per cent over the previous year's record.

The following is a summary of travel for the year, and comparison with the previous year, by months:

	1936		1935	
	Private Autos	People	Private Autos	People
July	6,186	21,084	4,147	14,241
August	6,300	21,412	3,878	13,020
September	4,015	12,504	2,780	8,605
October	1,950	5,408	1,464	4,023

	1936		1935	
	Private Autos	People	Private Autos	People
November	622	1,963	765	2,290
December	452	1,309	468	1,465
January	418	1,081	454	1,207
February	469	1,376	621	2,069
March	682	2,343	590	1,670
April	2,194	8,457	1,822	6,762
May	3,254	10,361	2,136	6,492
June	6,486	20,561	5,023	14,301
	<u>33,038</u>	<u>107,879</u>	<u>34,148</u>	<u>78,146</u>

### Maintenance, Improvements, Construction

#### Maintenance

There was little maintenance outside of routine work of keeping roadways and gutters clear of material sloughing from cut banks, clearing culverts following storms, occasional patrol and light maintenance of trails, maintenance of sanitation and garbage disposal. Snow removal from roadways was light during the winter. Service roads to the utility and residential areas and in the Crotto Campground were dust oiled.

#### Improvements

There being an available supply of relief labor in the neighboring communities, a W.P.A. project was secured, a crew organized, and the project begun in April of flattening of cut and fill slopes along the Floor of the Valley Road. An allotment of \$1,500 was granted from and Roads and Trails appropriation to furnish the necessary contributions to the project for equipment operation. Splendid and efficient work is being obtained from this crew.

#### New Construction

##### Emergency Conservation Work.

No funds or means for construction were available during the period of this report with the exception of Emergency Conservation Work. We have two G.C.C. companies assigned to this headquarters; both companies are camped in Zion during the winter months, and one in Bryce and the other in Cedar Breaks Monument during the summer months. Company No. 962 (Utah) moved from Bryce Camp NP-3 to Bridge Mountain Camp NP-4 in Zion on October 28, 1935, remaining here until May 1, 1936, when it moved to and reoccupied Bryce Camp NP-3. Company No. 1966 (Utah) moved from Cedar Breaks Camp NM-1 to Zion Camp NP-2 on October 8. Due to national re-

duction in number of companies, this company was disbanded on April 12, and Company No. 3238 (New York) assigned to take its place. This latter company moved to Cedar Breaks Camp NM-1 on June 17, 1936. During the time the companies were in Zion the following major projects were worked on:

**Stream protection:** Channel change, and construction of rock-filled crib dams along the North Fork of Virgin River to protect the stream banks and the road and other developments beyond from flood waters.

**Fine grading of road slopes:** Flattening of cut slopes along the park highways, for stabilization, the excavated material being used in turn to flatten and stabilize adjacent fill slopes.

**East rim truck trail:** Continuation of construction of a low standard road to and over the east rim plateau of the park, for protection and administrative purposes. Fair progress has been made, and at the close of this period the heaviest work involved in the entire project had been nearly finished.

**Diversion dam:** A dam was constructed across the North Fork to raise the water level, and diversion works constructed thereat, for diverting water into an irrigation ditch for use in irrigating transplanted areas at the south entrance.

**Buildings:** Two 3-room cottages were constructed. The building formerly used as an office was given a 14x16 addition and was converted into a museum and information office. An addition 24x48 was built on to the old residence nearby, and converted into administrative and technical offices. The building in the Grotto Campground formerly used as a museum was remodeled into a cottage to be occupied by the ranger-caretaker at the campground.

**Campground improvement:** The Grotto Campground was rearranged into individual campsites, involving the construction of roadways and parking spurs, and installation of rock curbs. Further improvement was made in the newly developed south entrance campground, and during the irrigating season a crew of C.C.C. boys was detailed from Bryce Camp NP-3 for irrigation and maintenance of the transplanted trees and shrubs.

**Insect control:** The usual spring work of spraying cottonwood and ash trees on the floor of the valley for control of tent caterpillars was performed by C.C.C. labor. It was also found necessary to cut a few beetle-infested pine and Douglas fir trees.

### Approach and Feeder Highways

Work was begun and completed on grading and gravel surfacing of the road from LaVerkin Junction to Hurricane. Contract has not yet been awarded for a new bridge across the Virgin River near Hurricane. There remain to be constructed a section from Hurricane southwest to the Virgin River to complete this cut-off route. This is a State highway route.

Recommendation was submitted by this office for the designation of a section of about 33 miles of the Cedar-Long Valley route as a National Park approach road. The designation was made by the Secretary of the Interior, following which it was discovered that more patented land existed near the east terminus which would disqualify a portion of the designated section. A revised recommendation has been filed but not yet acted on. Summer traffic over this route has so increased that it has become hazardous, and the reconstruction of the road should be initiated next year.

Bureau of Public Roads engineering crews have completed the location survey of the Gulch section (which is outside the proposed approach section), and of the approach section from the western terminus at the forest boundary to Cedar Breaks.

A sixteen-mile length of U.S. 89 from Panguitch south was oiled under a State highway project. There remains in this region only a twelve-mile section north from Glendale to complete the oil surfacing of this highway to the Utah-Arizona line.

### Utah Parks Company

Zion Lodge closed on October 1 and reopened officially on June 1, although guests were accommodated beginning May 22. Saddle horses were removed on September 28, and were brought back in for the 1936 season on the 19th of May. The cafeteria and the cabin camp at the south entrance were maintained in operation throughout the year.

During the summer season the operator has enjoyed very good business. The winter business at the cabin camp was somewhat disappointing, due primarily it is believed, to the fact that travel fell off because of unfavorable weather conditions.

Running water from the cold water line was installed in the motor cabins. Seasonal business has been sufficiently encouraging that the company is laying plans for construction of some additional cabins. During the current season the cabins have frequently been filled to capacity.

Rail-bus transportation business, which nearly doubled last season, had shown an increase of one-third at the beginning of the 1936 season.

### Other Agencies

Plans and designs have been prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads for completing the lining of the Zion Tunnel, in anticipation of an allotment of \$275,000 for this project from the 1937 National Park Service roads and trails appropriations. Also, as mentioned elsewhere, the Bureau has been engaged in surveys and design of a portion of the proposed Zion-Bryce National Park Approach Road (Cedar-Long Valley route).

Dr. Herbert E. Gregory of the U. S. Geological Survey made his headquarters at Zion for a few months in the summer of 1935, continuing studies of and preparation of his professional paper on the geological structures of Zion and surrounding region.

The Geological Survey has completed, subject to correction, the engraving of the contour map of Zion National Park, prepared under direction of Topographic Engineer R. T. Evans.

Park employees operated the cooperative weather station in the park for the Weather Bureau, and took readings of the flow gauge in the North Fork for the Water Resources Division of the Geological Survey.

Cooperative fire plans have been drawn up and executed by this office and the supervisors of the Dixie National Forest and Powell National Forest.

### Education

The steady increase in educational work, reported during the past three years was this year climaxed by an increase of 87.5 per cent over 1935, which is more than double the increase in travel for the same period. Factors chiefly responsible for this increase are more accessible museum location; initiation of educational work at lookout stations; and increased winter lecture schedule outside the park. The first factor has been operative during May and June only, just since the museum was moved from the Grotto Camp to park headquarters at the Mt. Carmel-Canyon Road Junction. The value of this move is indicated by the following figures:

	1935	1936	Increase
Park travel for May and June	22,793	30,922	35%
Museum attendance for May & June	6,726	9,888	47%

Increase in all educational work for the entire year is as follows:

	1935	1936	Increase
Educational contacts for year	52,523	98,527	87.5%
Park travel for the year	78,145	107,879	38.0%

These figures, while gratifying, are but partially indicative of a more important feature, i.e., improved quality of public contacts. It is difficult to express concretely in this report the spirit which our rangers and naturalists are continually and increasingly passing on to the visiting public. So many comments have reached us during the last year concerning the distinctive friendly atmosphere of Zion, that we are more than ever realizing the great value of fostering such a spirit. Our educational work has probably reached an optimum development as to proportion of visitors contacted, and is now concentrating on far more important and limitless advances toward making Zion internationally famous as "the friendly park".

A move toward more accurate information service was started this year by commencing the compilation of a Zion-Bryce-Cedar Breaks encyclopedia to be used by all men on information duty, including employees in the lodge and transportation service. The first volume, devoted to general information (distances, elevations, regulations, accommodations, etc.) was nearly completed during the year, and extensive material gathered for volumes covering Administration, History, Geology, and other sciences.

The major museum project of the year has been the establishment of a new temporary museum at park headquarters. The former office building was enlarged as an EOW project, and all exhibits moved to it from the old building at Grotto Camp, which has been converted to its originally intended use, as a ranger cabin. New exhibit cases and exhibits are being built at the Berkeley laboratories with a \$2,000 FWA appropriation. Cases are being so constructed as to fit into the plan of a permanent museum, and exhibits are being laid out according to plans outlined by the park naturalist who was assigned to duty at Berkeley for a week in March.

Other research and museum projects included continuation of bird banding started last year; collection of vertebrate fauna and of flora; study of management problems of mountain sheep and deer; printing and coloring 120 lantern slides; and publication of a bird check list.

#### Protection

The ranger force has consisted of a chief ranger and two permanent park rangers, supplemented during the season by four temporary rangers. The south entrance checking station is operated two shifts daily

throughout the year, for registration of incoming cars and collection of entrance fees. The east entrance checking station is operated on two shifts throughout the summer season, on one shift for two weeks or so at each the beginning and close of the summer season, and is closed for the remainder of the year.

One temporary ranger is assigned to highway patrol, dispatching of entrance fees collected, and management of the Grotto Campground.

Two seasonal rangers are held over until the close of the hunting season, usually November 1.

The following are the most numerous of infractions, approximately in order of frequency, and customary disciplinary action taken to correct:

Traffic - speeding:	Parking of vehicle and driver for periods of 15 to 45 minutes.
Picking flowers:	Warning, and confiscation of specimens.
Inscriptions:	Offenders required to obliterate inscriptions.
Loose pets:	Offenders required to tie up or confine pets and warned against repetition of offense.

Occasional cases of disorderly conduct are handled by eviction from park, or arrest and arraignment before the local justice of the peace. While local disciplinary action has in the past been generally effective, it is becoming essential in view of ever-increasing visitation that a United States Commissioner be made available for handling offenses against regulations which cannot be handled in local courts. The nearest United States Commissioner at present is at Modena, Utah, a fair day's drive by auto. A request has been submitted to the federal court to appoint a suitable park employee as commissioner.

Park boundaries were patrolled during the open hunting season on the outside. No trespass of park land by hunters was observed.

The assignment of a ranger to residence on the Grotto Campground has been very effective in maintaining order, peace and quiet. This has been much appreciated by the individual campers as they feel that they are being looked out for.

#### Accidents

There were nine automobile accidents recorded, none serious. Five injuries by falling were recorded, of which none were serious. One woman died from heart attack while passing through the Zion Tunnel en

route to her home in California. One male visitor suffered a stroke while riding on a trail, was removed to the hospital at Cedar City, and later died. One park employee was bitten on the finger by a rattlesnake. There were several industrial accidents reported from the CCC camps, most of them being of minor nature.

#### Forestry and Wildlife

The services of the E.C.W. wildlife technician assigned to this park were terminated on January 31, and the services of the E.C.W. forestry foreman were terminated on May 15, due to curtailment of funds.

In the two years since grazing was eliminated in the southern sections of the park, and the boundary fenced against trespass, notable improvement in the range conditions has been noted. Range grass and cottonwood seedlings in Parunuweap Canyon show particularly good recovery.

The deer in the park have maintained themselves in fair to good condition. Evidence of over-population in the valley of Zion Canyon, however, continues to be seen. Reproduction and annual growth is sufficiently heavy that the condition has not become at all serious as yet. The deer concentrate in the valley during fall, winter, and spring months. Some remain in the valley all years; others migrate to higher elevations for the warmer months. Careful counts of deer within the canyon were made during November and December, from which it is estimated that there are about 125 deer that winter here.

Not much additional information has been gathered on the Bridge Mountain band of mountain sheep. Our opinion that the number of individuals is so low as to threaten extinction has not changed.

A few head of elk have been reported seen in the vicinity of the park north boundary. These are members of the herd developed from elk transplanted several years ago in the adjacent Dixie National Forest.

More numerous raiding by cougar of bands of domestic sheep grazing north of the park has been reported. There is some evidence leading to the belief that the number of cougar within the park is increasing and that a reduction program may be needed in the near future.

Spraying operations this spring were successful as usual in controlling the tent caterpillar attacking cottonwood and ash.

There were no forest fires within the park during the year.

Except for small, sporadic outbreaks of bark beetles, coniferous trees within the park are in generally good condition.

#### Official Visits and Inspections

- July - Dr. E. P. Meinecke, Principal Pathologist, Department of Agriculture, San Francisco.  
Mr. Frederick Delano, Vice Chairman, National Resources Board, and Chairman, National Capitol Park and Planning Commission, Washington D. C.  
Photographer George Grant, National Park Service, Washington D.C.  
Superintendent M. R. Tillotson, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.  
Chief Auditor Charles L. Gable, National Park Service, Washington.  
Mr. G. M. Kerr, Deputy Grazing Supervisor, Division of Grazing, Salt Lake City.  
Director F. R. Carpenter, Division of Grazing.  
Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, Geological Survey.  
John P. Victory, Secretary, National Advisory Council for Aeronautics, Washington.  
Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, accompanied by his secretary and Forest Service officials.
- August - Asst. Director Conrad L. Wirth, National Park Service, accompanied by Messrs. Evison, Flieschhauer, and Ballard of the State Parks Division.  
Evon Voght, Custodian, El Morro National Monument, New Mexico.  
W. J. Homacker, Civil Service Commission, Washington.  
A. J. Cameron, Works Progress Administration, Washington.
- September - Senator and Mrs. Carl Hayden, Arizona.  
Associate Forester W. H. Wirt, E.C.W., National Park Service.  
Senator L. J. Frazier, North Dakota.
- October - Congressmen J. G. Scrugham of Nevada, Jed Johnson of Oklahoma, and Benjamin M. Jacobsen of Iowa.  
Associate Forester L. F. Cook, National Park Service, Berkeley.  
Entomologist Donald DeLeon, National Park Service, Berkeley.  
Archeologist M. R. Harrington, National Park Service, Berkeley.  
Asst. to Supt. and Mrs. Joseph Joffe, Yellowstone National Park.  
District Engineer B. J. Finch, Bureau of Public Roads, Ogden.  
Chief Clerk E. R. Miller, Bureau of Public Roads, Washington.
- November - Brig. Gen. C. A. Trott, Fort Douglas District C.C.C.  
B. L. Douglas, Auditor, E.C.W., National Park Service, Washington.
- January - Supt. Guy Edwards, Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming.
- March - Inspector James C. Reddock, E.C.W., Washington.  
State Director R. A. Hart, P.W.A., Salt Lake City.
- April - Asst. Supt. and Mrs. Paul Franke, Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.

May - Brig. Gen. W. C. Sweeney, Commanding Fort Douglas District CCC.  
 David H. Madsen, Supervisor of Fish Resources, National Park Service.  
 June - Sanitary Engineer H. B. Hommon, U. S. Public Health Service,  
 San Francisco.  
 Regional Landscape Architect Ernest A. Davidson, San Francisco,  
 and Victor H. Cahalane, Acting Chief of Wildlife Division,  
 National Park Service, Washington.

Receipts and Expenditures

Receipts

Auto entrance fees . . . . .	\$ 30,989.00	
Business concessions . . . . .	125.00	
Sales of condemned property . . . . .	15.00	
Reimbursement for lost property . . . . .	3.68	
Total . . . . .		\$ 31,132.68

Expenditures

Administration, protection, and maintenance . . . . .	\$ 38,136.57	
Equipment . . . . .	1,104.41	
Total . . . . .		\$ 39,240.98
Forest Protection & Fire Prevention Service . . . . .	\$ 37.80	
Equipment . . . . .	66.11	
Total . . . . .		\$ 103.91
Roads and Trails Road sloping . . . . .	\$ 372.61	\$ 372.61
Emergency Conservation Fund . . . . .	\$ 81,210.78	\$ 81,210.78

207-014

 COPY

June 16, 1936

The Director  
National Park Service  
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

Receipt is acknowledged of your Memorandum of June  
6, regarding submission of the 1936 annual report.

Very truly yours,

  
P. P. Patraw  
Superintendent



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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
National Park Service  
Washington



June 6, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL FIELD OFFICERS:

You are requested to transmit your Annual Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, in time to reach the Washington Office on July 31.

In addition to data on activities of general importance, please include two or three brief paragraphs on special winter use of the park or monument area under your jurisdiction, sanitation programs, important road projects, and such other information of particular significance as may be used in the Director's Annual Report to the Secretary. A few photographs of outstanding new work should also accompany the report.

In order that the Service may have material available for the comparative statistical tables, please wire on September 30 travel figures for the year October 1, 1935 to September 30, 1936. No travel figures need be submitted with the Annual Report data unless they show some unusual travel or illustrate a particular point.

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF THIS MEMORANDUM.

(Sgd) Arno B. Cammerer,

Director.



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207-014

P. W. 26735

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Washington

January 25, 1935.



MEMORANDUM FOR NATIONAL PARK SUPERINTENDENTS,  
CUSTODIANS, AND FIELD OFFICERS:

Attention is invited to the fact that the submission of detailed annual report material, in addition to the summary submitted for the Director's annual report, is no longer required.

A request for the material for the Director's Annual Report for the fiscal year 1935 will go out in the spring.

(Sgd.) A. E. Demaray,  
Acting Director.