

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1927



*U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR*  
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*EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE*  
*SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR*  
*FISCAL YEAR 1927*

*RELATING TO THE*

# *NATIONAL PARK SERVICE*



*UNITED STATES*  
*GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE*  
*WASHINGTON*  
*1927*

# *THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE*

April, 1927, marked the close of 10 years' work by the National Park Service as a bureau of the Interior Department. The period thus covered was mainly one of organization and coordination, while the new decade entered upon with the 1927 travel season is expected to be one of service to the public, primarily along recreational and educational lines.

## *TRAVEL*

Travel to the national parks and monuments was the largest yet experienced by the system. A total of 2,354,643 persons visited the national parks, and 443,197 the national monuments, making a total visiting list to the national park and monument system of 2,797,840. This was an increase of 482,935 persons, or 20.9 per cent, over the previous high record of 1926.

## *INCREASE IN AREA*

The area of the system was increased to 11,817 square miles through boundary adjustments in the Hawaii Park from 186 to 242 square miles and Grand Canyon National Park from 958 to 1,009 square miles.

## *PROPOSED NEW PARKS*

Plans have been maturing during the year for the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the States of Tennessee and North Carolina, and the Shenandoah National Park in the State of Virginia. A total of \$5,000,000 has already been pledged toward the acquisition of the necessary land for the Great Smoky Mountains Park, of which \$2,000,000 was authorized for appropriation by the State of North Carolina and \$1,500,000 by the State of Tennessee, these amounts not to be available, however, until the entire sum to acquire the total necessary acreage has been secured. In addition, Tennessee has purchased an area of 76,507 acres within the proposed park area.

Considerable progress has been made by the State of Virginia in surveying and appraising the area lying within the maximum taking lines of the proposed Shenandoah Park.

Arrangements were made during the past season through which it is expected the private and State lands within the Bryce Canyon National Monument, Utah, will pass to the Federal Government. When this is consummated, the area will automatically assume status as the Utah National Park, under the terms of the act of Congress passed June 7, 1924.

### *EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS*

The educational work in the national parks has progressed. The American Association of Museums and several scientific organizations have cooperated. Through the museum association a fund of approximately \$10,000 was appropriated by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for the erection and equipment of an observation station and branch museum at the Grand Canyon National Park. The new Uwekahuna Observatory and branch museum at the Kilauea Crater in the Hawaii National Park was donated by the Hawaii Volcano Research Association. Scientific studies were conducted in the Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, and Mount McKinley National Parks by scientists of the Carnegie Institution, National Museum, Geological Survey, and University of California.

A permanent educational working plan for Yellowstone National Park was formulated and similar plans are now being developed for Yosemite, Mount Rainier, and Grand Canyon Parks. The free nature guide and lecture service is popular and served more people than ever before in the history of the parks.

### *ARCHEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS*

Archeological work was conducted in the Mesa Verde National Park last year, as in other recent years, by Jesse L. Nusbaum, superintendent of the park. Funds for this work were donated privately. The principal excavations, carried on in the east side of the reservation, brought to light interesting data regarding the early inhabitants of the ruin, showing that it had been used during the early pre-pueblo and cliff-dweller times, and possibly by the even earlier basket makers.

Archeological work was also carried on in national monuments. Permit was again issued to the National Geographic Society to conduct further investigations at the Chaco Canyon National Monument, and a permit was also issued to the Southwest Museum of Los Angeles to carry on investigations in the trash mounds of Casa Grande, primarily in stratification of pottery. Restoration work at the Grand Quivira National Monument was carried on in cooperation with the School of American Research of Santa Fe.

Paleontological investigations were continued at the Grand Canyon and many hundreds of pounds of fossil ferns and prehistoric animal tracks were collected.

### *WINTER USE OF NATIONAL PARKS*

The winter use of the national parks is growing steadily and more than half of the national parks were open last year, either as winter resorts of mild temperature or as playgrounds for the enjoyment of winter sports.

*APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUES*

Appropriations for the national parks and monuments for the fiscal year 1927 amounted to \$3,951,183.57. Expenditures totaled \$3,923,386.20, resulting in a saving of \$27,797.37 for return to the Federal Treasury. Despite the fact that the automobile entrance fees to the parks were reduced just before the beginning of the 1927 fiscal year, revenues for that year totaled \$703,849.60, as compared to \$818,530.72 in 1926, when the larger entrance fees were in effect, and \$670,920.98 in 1925.

*PARK ROAD DEVELOPMENT*

Congress appropriated for the present year an item of \$2,000,000 for continued construction of roads and trails in the national parks, and in addition authorized the approval of projects for additional work at a total cost of not exceeding \$2,500,000. Of the actual appropriation, \$1,500,000 covered contractual obligations authorized in the 1927 appropriation act. As the 1928 appropriation act was passed in January, 1927, and road construction funds made immediately available, it was possible to take full advantage of the present construction season, with the result that practically all cash for road work will be withdrawn from the Treasury by January 1, 1928.

Despite the excellent progress made under the road budget act, motor travel to the national parks has increased so tremendously during the last two or three years that it will be difficult to accommodate this heavy traffic unless larger appropriations are made available. With this in mind I instructed the National Park Service to draw up plans for the necessary road development. In cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads, such a program was drawn up, under which a total fund of approximately \$51,000,000 will be required to complete adequate road systems on modern standards in the national parks. On this basis \$5,000,000 for road work has been requested in the 1929 estimates.

*GIFTS TO THE NATIONAL PARK AND MONUMENT SYSTEM*

Numerous gifts to the national park and monument system were made during 1927. Among these were gifts of land, or funds to purchase lands, in Lafayette, Zion, and Sequoia National Parks. Funds totaling many thousands were also donated for museum construction and equipment, archeological research, roadside clean-up, fish hatchery development, and other purposes.

*PROTECTION OF NATURAL FEATURES*

Wild animal and forage conditions throughout the national park system generally were good during the past year.

The Director of the National Park Service was appointed a member of the board which made a survey of the five-year needs of the bureaus interested in fire-protective work. Based on this survey, estimates covering an adequate fire plan were submitted to Congress for the 1929 fiscal year. An item of \$383,471 was included in the regular and supplemental 1929 estimates of the National Park Service for fire prevention.

Insect-control work in the national parks was carried on in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture, under an appropriation of \$7,500.

### *FISH-PLANTING OPERATIONS*

Fish-planting operations were carried on in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Fisheries and State hatcheries. A new hatchery was completed in Yosemite National Park, in cooperation with the California Fish and Game Commission. Funds were donated to defray half the cost of a new hatchery in the Yellowstone and Government funds to match this were assured by the Bureau of Fisheries.

### *ENGINEERING ACCOMPLISHMENTS*

The major road construction of the National Park Service was carried on through cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads.

The duties of the landscape division were greatly increased through necessity of giving advice as to the location of roads now under construction so as to least affect the major scenic features of the park, and the harmonizing of culverts and bridges with the landscape.

### *OFFICE AND FIELD ADMINISTRATION*

The Washington office work of the National Park Service was kept current during the year, and much constructive work was done. Of particular interest was the development of the new accounting system.

A high standard has been maintained by the field personnel. Improvement of living and working conditions in the field was accomplished by providing weatherproof cottages to replace tents as habitations in several parks.

### *COOPERATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL BUREAUS*

As in the past, the service availed itself of the scientific and technical resources of other Government bureaus. All requests for cooperation were met in the most helpful way by the bureaus approached. The United States Public Health Service assisted in maintaining sanitary conditions at a high standard, and also cooperated by detailing one of its medical officers to act as superintendent

of the Hot Springs National Park, as well as by operating the clinic there in connection with the free public bathhouse. Experts of the Bureau of Entomology made studies of insect infestations in the parks and assisted in their control; the Bureau of Biological Survey assisted in the care of the park wild animals; and the Forest Service cooperated in fire protection and in other valuable ways. The Bureau of Fisheries, the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the Weather Bureau, as well as the Geological Survey and General Land Office of this department all contributed assistance.

### *PUBLICATIONS AND MAPS*

A total of 547,800 free publications were prepared and distributed during the year. This is an increase of 96,100 over 1926, and included rules and regulations pamphlets for the various parks, annual reports, and special publications. Two new sales publications on technical subjects were also issued during the year. An allotment of \$25,000 of Government funds was available for printing and binding, but private donations amounting to over \$2,000 were also made for printing. Owing to the widespread interest and numerous inquiries larger printing and binding appropriations are needed to enable the Park Service to meet all requests for free information.

In addition to the publications, 161,000 automobile guide and other maps, 357,500 automobile wind-shield stickers, and 60,275 fire warning posters and stickers were issued.

The National Parks Portfolio and other sale publications showed increased sales during the year. Supplies of these were placed in the larger parks on a consignment basis and receipts turned over to the Superintendent of Documents. Supplies of topographic maps prepared and sold by the Geological Survey were also sent to the parks on a consignment basis, receipts from sales of such maps being turned over to the survey.

### *NINTH NATIONAL PARK CONFERENCE*

The Ninth National Park Conference, called in Washington in November, 1926, was the most interesting and valuable yet held. It was attended by the superintendents of all the major national parks and the general field engineering, landscape, and educational officers, in addition to the officers of the Washington office and representatives of various cooperating bureaus. The close contact established between the field representatives and the Washington headquarters, as well as with cooperating bureaus, has resulted in simplification and coordination of work.

## *PARTICIPATION IN PAN PACIFIC CONFERENCE*

The National Park Service participated officially in the Pan Pacific Conference on Education, Reclamation, Rehabilitation, and Recreation held in Honolulu last April. An exhibit, consisting of 34 colored enlargements, 6 small models of park scenes, and a large section of a sequoia tree with certain of its age rings labeled with important dates in Hawaiian history, was sent to Honolulu for display at the conference.

### *YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, WYO.*

Travel to the Yellowstone reached the total of 200,825, an increase of 13,018 over 1926. The year was especially notable because of the visit of President and Mrs. Coolidge and their son during the latter part of August. President Coolidge is the fourth Chief Executive to visit the Yellowstone.

The operators of the public utilities in the park made investments of about \$600,000 in improving their facilities for the accommodation of visitors.

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. installed two complete copper circuits, one running from headquarters to Old Faithful and West Yellowstone and the other from Grand Canyon to Yellowstone Lake. When completed this service will cost approximately \$150,000.

One hundred and twenty-six miles of road were sprayed with oil under pressure, making travel much more comfortable.

The first two large road projects to be undertaken in the Yellowstone, under which 14 miles of the Cody and Gallatin Roads will be reconstructed, were contracted for, at a cost of \$255,000.

Camp grounds were extended and improved. In all the camps at the principal centers of interest over 437,070 campers were cared for during the season.

The commission appointed by the President's Committee on Outdoor Recreation to study the Jackson Hole elk herd problem recommended the purchase of about 11,000 acres of land to add to the present southern elk refuge. In aid of these plans and other projects, undesignated, unappropriated public lands in the Jackson Hole were temporarily withdrawn from settlement on July 7, 1927.

### *YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIF.*

The opening of the All-Year Highway to Yosemite National Park on July 31, 1926, marked the beginning of a new era in the development of this park. Immediately upon its completion heavy travel began to pour in, and this has grown in volume until now, at the end of the 1927 season, travel for the year has closely approached the 500,000 mark. The winter travel totaled over 75,000.

This unprecedented travel has resulted in a serious traffic situation. Over the Decoration Day week end more than 10,000 visitors entered the park a day, and by noon of May 30 there were approximately 25,000 people within Yosemite Vally alone. From this it is evident that extension of the facilities in Yosemite operated by the Government must be rapidly expanded to meet the increasing demands upon them.

The public utilities are also faced with the problem of extending their facilities to meet the new conditions. A step in this direction has already been made with the completion of the new Ahwahnee Hotel, constructed at a cost of over a million dollars by the Yosemite Park & Curry Co., dedicated and opened to the public last July.

Under the agreement entered into with the California State Fish and Game Commission in 1926, by which the department granted a 20-year lease to certain land near Happy Isles for the erection and maintenance of a State fish hatchery, the State completed and put into operation the main unit of the hatchery, erected primarily for the production of fish for stocking park waters, and plans are now in preparation for the construction of rearing ponds.

Road work consisted primarily of the improvement of the highway system on the floor of the valley, and the survey for the relocation of the Big Oak Flat Road between the valley and the park boundary near Crane Flat. The Forest Service and the State have each contributed \$4,000 toward the survey of the road beyond the park line, and some assurance has been received that the State of California, either alone or in cooperation with the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Public Roads will construct this section in the near future.

Under the terms of the Raker Act, granting the use of the Hetch Hetchy Valley to the city and county of San Francisco for reservoir purposes, certain provisions were made for the construction of roads and trails and the transfer of certain lands to the Government. Formal demand was made on the city and county of San Francisco by the Secretary of the Interior on July 7, 1927, to fulfill these obligations, but up to this time no answer has been made to this communication.

### *GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, ARIZ.*

The area of Grand Canyon National Park was increased by 51 square miles through the revision of boundaries. Small areas not needed for park purposes were returned to national forest status, while other lands needed to permit important road, trail, and other developments were added to the park. On the north rim a representative section of the Kaibab Forest was added to the park.

Travel to the canyon again broke all records, with a total of 162,356 visitors.

The development of high-class tourist facilities on the north rim was assured through the awarding of a contract to the Utah Parks Co., a subsidiary of the Union Pacific System. Plans are now under way for the construction of a main lodge, with surrounding cabin accommodations for guests, at Bright Angel Point, and it is expected that the new development will be completed by the beginning of the next tourist season. Bright Angel Camp, owned by Mrs. Elizabeth McKee, the pioneer in this area, was purchased by the Utah Parks Co. and operated throughout the past season.

Work on the construction of the Kaibab Trail was expedited, and its completion about two weeks after the close of the park travel year on September 30 is expected. This trail is an engineering feat, and its ascent of the blue lime wall on the north side is particularly impressive, carved as it is in places out of sheer cliffs. When completed this trail will make it possible to go by saddle horse from the south to the north rim in one day, instead of the two days now required. During the latter part of August the operator of the public utility abandoned its trips over the Bright Angel Trail, owing to its dangerous condition, and thereafter the saddle horse tourist trips from the south rim to the bottom of the canyon were conducted over the new Kaibab Trail from Yaki Point.

Research work carried on in the interesting fossil fields of the canyon uncovered some of the most primitive fossil forms found in any part of the earth's crust. Twelve species of invertebrate fossils, four of them never before uncovered in this region, were collected and sent to the Geological Survey for identification. Plans were completed for the erection and equipment of a trail-side museum at Yavapai Point by the National Academy of Sciences and the American Association of Museums. An extension of the museum service will be the exhibit of the best preserved of these fossils in the localities where discovered.

#### *ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK, COLO.*

The question of jurisdiction in Rocky Mountain National Park is still unsettled. The State legislature last January considered a bill to cede jurisdiction to the Federal Government over both Rocky Mountain and Mesa Verde National Parks, but opposition to the former resulted in a bill being passed which ceded jurisdiction only over the Mesa Verde.

The House Appropriations Committee of Congress has taken the stand that no further expenditures for the development of roads and trails in the park should be made until the question of jurisdiction is definitely settled, and when the cession of State jurisdiction failed in the legislature the tentative allotment of \$199,000 for this

purpose was withdrawn. It is expected the future status of the park will be determined at the next session of the State legislature. The construction of new trails was suspended during the year, pending the solution of the jurisdiction question.

The winter sport use of the park was continued, and many visitors took advantage of the ski and toboggan courses.

Two needed shelter cabins were completed. One of these is at Boulderfield, at the end of the horse trail leading toward Longs Peak, where a permit was issued to provide food and overnight lodgings. This shelter is the highest occupied building in any of the national parks, at an elevation of 12,700 feet. A record-breaking number of people climbed Longs Peak during the year, and on one day 100 made the ascent.

The other storm shelter was constructed at the Keyhole, on the Longs Peak trail, at the 13,200-foot elevation. This unusual structure was presented to the park by F. O. Vaille, whose daughter over a year ago lost her life in an attempt to climb the peak under winter conditions.

#### *MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, WASH.*

Both the winter and summer travel to Mount Rainier National Park increased during 1927, with a total of 200,051 visitors for the year. Improved roads and more camping facilities were available, but these accommodations still fell far short of the park needs.

Reconstruction of the Nisqually Road and the construction of the first unit of the West Side Highway, under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads, progressed very satisfactorily. This is the first modern road that has been available for motorists in Rainier Park since automobiles were admitted, and has created much favorable comment by motorists.

None of the areas now accessible to motorists are adequately equipped with camping, housing, and sanitary facilities. The road development now under way will, within four years, open three new centers of tourist activities where it is expected from 40,000 to 60,000 summer visitors will go the first season. To provide for this large influx of visitors a considerable expenditure must be made for camping and sanitary facilities, as well as for housing administrative employees.

During the winter special accommodations were provided for visitors wishing to enjoy winter sports, and the park is rapidly becoming a center of winter-sport activity. The road from the park entrance to Longmire was kept open by means of a snowplow.

*GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONT.*

During the year a fire-fighting organization was perfected which will protect the park from forest fires as far as this can be done with funds available. Two new fire lookouts were established, additional fire tools cached advantageously throughout the park, and the telephone system extended. In addition, a fire lane was cut around the administrative headquarters at Belton in such a way as not to mar the landscape.

Progress was made on the Avalanche Creek-Logan Pass section of the Transmountain Road despite a very late spring. There still remain 11 miles of heavy construction for which funds are not available at present. The completion of the Transmountain Road will bring with it many new problems, of which the principal one will be the need for greatly increased camping facilities, and plans have been made for the location and development of such camps.

A program has now been outlined under which existing trails will be rebuilt and necessary new trails constructed. During the past season several inexpensive but important new trails were completed. Owing to the necessity of removing snows that blocked the passes, but little funds remained available for trail maintenance.

It is believed that the Prince of Wales Hotel, erected and operated by a subsidiary of the Great Northern Railway at the Canadian end of Waterton Lake, in the Waterton Lakes National Park of Canada, will be a great asset to Glacier National Park. Motor transportation between this hotel and the Glacier Park and Many Glaciers Hotels of our park is provided by the Glacier Park Transportation Co., and many visitors to the Prince of Wales will probably visit Glacier also. The completion of this hotel calls for more extensive accommodations at the American end of the lake.

Glacier Park also saw the largest travel in its history, reaching a total of 41,745 during the season.

*CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, OREG.*

Plans for important future developments at Crater Lake National Park include a scheme for the rim area. Under this program an asphalt trail is to be laid along the edge of the rim for the full length of the village, and between this promenade and a parking revetment the soil will be restored to natural grasses and wild flowers and a wide parking area provided alongside a 30-foot dustless road. It is expected that this development will be finished next year.

A new trail was constructed down the crater wall to the lake, with a minimum bench of 6 feet and a maximum grade of 15 per cent. This new trail is safe for both foot passengers and animals, and it is planned to inaugurate the use of mules or burros on the trail next

year. This will render the lake accessible to many who formerly were unable to make the difficult trip up the 930-foot crater wall.

Good progress was made in road development. The new road from Anna Spring to the rim village, overlooking the lake, was completed, replacing the old hazardous road with its 11 per cent grades by a highway built on a maximum grade of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The new road was surfaced with crushed rock, but owing to the short season the oiling, and the construction of adequate guard rails at certain points, had to go over until next spring. The Medford and Klamath roads were completed by dust proofing with oil.

There was a slight reduction in the total travel to the park this year caused by the season starting five weeks later than last year. A total snowfall of over 51 feet, heavily compacted by spring thaws, was difficult to remove, since there was no mechanical snow removal equipment available. To permit visitors to enter the park it was necessary to clear over 15 miles of heavy snow by the use of explosives and shovels, and this was accomplished on the evening of July 2, a date by which over 20,000 had already entered in 1926. Heavy travel at once set in, showing noticeable increases over corresponding periods for the year before. It was impossible, however, to make up for the loss of travel during the earlier five-week period. Another factor in the reduced travel was the fact that the park closed 10 days earlier than usual.

#### *SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, CALIF.*

Further progress was made in clearing up private holdings in the Sequoia National Park through the gift of \$5,000 by Miss Aurelia S. Harwood, president of the Sierra Club. This, when matched by Federal funds, provided for the acquisition of the Dean holdings of 480 acres. A tablet commemorating the acquisition of the Rowland-Farnsworth holding at Round Meadow was erected at Giant Forest. The National Geographic Society, which contributed toward the purchase of this holding, and the Sierra Club, assisted in the ceremonies.

Travel to the park reached a new high level, with 100,684 visitors. This is an increase of 13 per cent over 1926. Numerous pack-train trips were made into the newly added Kern River portion of the park.

Continued progress by both the Government and the operators marked 1927. The Generals' Highway will be completed up to the Sherman Tree before snow flies. The road to Moro Rock was widened and a new grade built to Soldier Camp. In accordance with the policy of protecting highly scenic areas from overdevelopment, the road to Log Meadow was closed and automobiles barred from Crescent Meadow.

The provision by Congress of \$10,000 for fire prevention made possible an extensive program of firebreak and tool-cache construction.

The new park area of the Kern and upper Kaweah was improved by a telephone line to Kern Canyon station, the designation of tourist pastures, construction of a ranger station at the south entrance, and improvement of the principal trails.

#### *GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK, CALIF.*

Travel to General Grant National Park during 1927 totaled 47,996, a slight decrease from 1926. While business depression in the San Joaquin Valley affected local travel, there was a marked increase in the number of visitors from outside points.

The completion of the new west entrance road to Sequoia Lake rendered the park even more accessible, and the celebration of the Nation's Christmas tree festivities at the General Grant tree resulted in wide publicity and the stimulation of national travel.

#### *MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLO.*

Despite the unusually heavy and protracted rainy spells during the period of greatest travel to the Mesa Verde National Park, this area again ended the season with a gain in travel. In all 11,915 visitors were recorded. Each year an increasing number of anthropologists, archeologists, and other scientists visit this park.

Archeological investigations of several weeks' duration were carried on by the superintendent with privately donated funds. While these excavations did not yield as much museum material as previous expeditions, due to the activities of the early pot hunters, scientific knowledge of the life and customs of the early inhabitants was increased. Superintendent Nusbaum was designated archeologist for the Department of the Interior, in connection with his duties as superintendent of Mesa Verde National Park.

For the first time in several years the park escaped a water shortage during the 1927 travel season, due to the construction of a water catchment system consisting of 1 acre of galvanized steel sheets upon which all precipitation was gathered and conducted by gravity flow into steel storage tanks, together with the unusually heavy precipitation. While this method solved the problem of serious water shortage, which a year ago threatened the closing of the park, a further supply will be necessary as travel increases.

The completion and equipment of the Aileen Nusbaum Hospital filled a long-felt need. Funds for this building were voluntarily made a part of the park's 1927 appropriation in recognition of the services of the wife of the superintendent in ministering to the sick and injured visitors and employees. The hospital is of the same distinctive type of architecture as other recent park structures.

Survey of the north entrance highway from the park boundary to Spruce Tree Camp by the Bureau of Public Roads was completed. The road program contemplates a more direct entrance road without sacrificing scenic advantages, the elimination of dangerous curves and gradients, and the gravel surfacing of the whole entrance road. Informal camp-fire meetings were held each evening in favorable weather. Sections of the dance of the Yeibachai ceremony, performed by Navajo Indians, concluded the programs.

#### *HAWAII NATIONAL PARK, TERRITORY OF HAWAII*

The outstanding event of the year in Hawaii National Park was the temporary return of liquid fire to the pit of Halemaumau, in Kilauea Volcano, in July. After three years of inactivity, the black lava floor was suddenly transformed into a molten lake from which four fiery fountains spouted to a height of 125 feet. This continued for three days, raising the level of the lake up to within 1,200 feet of the rim. Then the vigor of the fountains steadily diminished until at the end of two weeks all had ceased.

Up to this time travel was far behind last year, but with the eruption travel for July grew to five times the monthly average for the earlier part of the year. A total of 37,551 visitors was reported, which is slightly more than last year's total.

The principal development of the year was construction work on the Chain of Craters Road. Sufficient progress was made to insure its completion by January 1, 1928.

A new type of accommodations was provided by the construction of the Kilauea summer camp, opened on June 1, consisting of cottages surrounding a central lodge, located in the Ohia Forest on the edge of the crater.

The new Uwekahuna Observatory and branch museum, built by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association at a cost of \$5,000, was presented to the United States, through me, during the Pan Pacific Conference and is now operated by the National Park Service.

A shelter built close to the rim of Halemaumau provides a haven from wind and rain for the many people visiting the pit.

#### *LAFAYETTE NATIONAL PARK, ME.*

Again the area of Lafayette National Park was increased, when the Hancock trustees of public reservations donated 190.74 acres to the United States. The transfer of additional land totaling 125 acres, 10 square rods, to the United States, for addition to the park, is now pending before the department.

Another interesting instance of public-spirited interest in this park is the project to raise funds for building and endowing the proposed Lafayette National Park Museum of Stone Age Antiquities, now being erected on private land near the Sieur de Monts Spring entrance and expected to be available in 1928. Considerable material for this museum has already been collected.

The excellent automobile road from Bar Harbor to Jordan Pond House, made possible through private contribution of funds, was completed, opening an interesting vista to motorists. Under Government appropriation work progressed on the road to the summit of Cadillac Mountain, the highest point on the Atlantic coast. The approved bridle path and horse road systems, for which funds were also donated, were completed.

### *ZION NATIONAL PARK, UTAH*

In spite of poor road conditions, due to heavy construction work on the approach highway early in the summer, which caused a loss in pre-season travel to Zion National Park, the year ended with the record breaking total of 24,303 visitors.

During the year the first permanent superintendent of Zion National Park was appointed.

A potential nuisance of the first order was eliminated during the year with the acquisition of 13.15 acres of private land located just below the checking station. Half the purchase price of \$2,250 was donated by a friend of the park, and this was matched with Government funds. This acquisition gives the park sufficient level ground for buildings in the administrative area.

Until recently Zion has been one of the most inaccessible of our parks, located 64 miles from the nearest railroad. The State of Utah, however, has during the past three years brought all but 13 of the 64 miles of the highway from Cedar City up to a Federal-aid standard graveled road, and Zion may now be reached over excellent highways. In the administrative area of the park two buildings of native stone were erected, one as a residence for the superintendent and the other a machine shop. An attractive section north of the public camp was made available to motorists.

### *HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK, ARK.*

The Public Health Service continued the cooperative arrangement, whereby one of its medical officers was detailed as superintendent of the Hot Springs National Park.

The operation of the Government free bathhouse was continued, 5,699 persons being given 87,348 baths during the year. The free clinic examined and treated 4,757 patients. The total number of examinations and treatments given in the clinic during the year was 84,477. In addition, the clinic staff made 1,692 examinations for the city board of health. Bacteriological examinations of the water and mosquito-control work were carried on. The park also assisted the city of Hot Springs in the examination and vaccination of all food handlers in the city.

The number of visitors to the park is estimated at 181,523. This apparent decrease is not due to a sudden decline in the number of visitors but to a revision in methods of estimation, so as to arrive at a more accurate figure.

The reconstruction of mountain roads in the park was continued and a new paved road of about 1 mile in length was built from Fountain Street to the tower on Hot Springs Mountain.

#### *MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK, ALASKA*

Mount McKinley National Park experienced its greatest travel year with a total of 651 visitors. It is evident, however, that travel would be much larger and the stay of visitors much longer were it possible to motor to the more distant and interesting sections of the park. The extension of the main road and the establishment of additional camps would relieve congestion at the Savage River Camp, 12 miles from the Alaska Railroad. Though this camp has been improved and enlarged to accommodate 60 people, it was necessary at times last summer to turn away parties.

Progress in road work, with the funds available, was made under the direction of the Alaska Road Commission. The past season's work consisted of further improvement of the main road, of which 22 miles are in service, and new construction from Sanctuary River to Igloo Creek Camp, considerable work also being done on the branch road from Savage River Camp to the headwaters of Savage River.

Approximately 8,000 miles of dog-team patrol were made by the ranger force during the winter, and illegal slaughter of caribou and mountain sheep was held down to a minimum.

#### *LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK, CALIF.*

During last August Lassen Peak was noted to have steamed more than at any time during the year. Reconnaissance investigations conducted by the Geological Survey, in cooperation with the National Park Service, revealed that the whole Lassen edifice is very active.

Travel for the year reached the highest peak in the park's history, with a total of 20,089 visitors.

Road work and other general improvements were carried on as rapidly as funds permitted, and it is expected that all the major improvements will be finished by 1930.

#### *WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK, S. DAK.*

Visitors to Wind Cave National Park showed a decrease. If it is to continue to function as a national park, this area should be adequately developed, with more water, more facilities for sewage disposal, and the installation of a modern electric lighting system in the cave.

The Biological Survey continued to operate a game preserve within the park. I believe this park should be surrendered entirely for this purpose.

*PLATT NATIONAL PARK, OKLA.*

The general travel movement throughout the West during the past year brought 294,954 visitors to Platt National Park. The greater part of this travel is local, but motorists from nearly every State passed through Platt on their way west, and many stopped at the public camp grounds. This park should be ceded to Oklahoma and operated as a State park.

*SULLYS HILL NATIONAL PARK, N. DAK.*

Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs the superintendent of the Fort Totten Indian School continued to act as superintendent of the Sullys Hill National Park without compensation. No funds were available for expenditure by the National Park Service in this area. The Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture continued to use the park as a game preserve and should have entire jurisdiction over it.

*NATIONAL MONUMENTS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE*

No new national monuments were created during the year, the total number remaining at 32. The combined travel to these reservations reached a total of 443,197 persons, the highest number yet recorded. Superintendent Pinkley continued general supervision over the group of southwestern monuments. Repair and archeological work was carried on in several of the monuments. The National Geographic Society continued its archeological work at Chaco Canyon. The School of American Research of Santa Fe continued to cooperate in restoration work at the Gran Quivira, and a permit was issued to the Southwest Museum of Los Angeles to conduct investigations in the Casa Grande National Monument.

The Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska continued its cooperation in supervising all governmental activities in the Sitka National Monument. A comparatively small part of the cost of maintenance and repair work at this Alaskan monument was borne by the Park Service, its funds being augmented by generous allotments of funds from the Alaska Road Commission, the Territory of Alaska, and the Sitka Commercial Club.

It is my hope that as the State park movement develops, it may be possible for the States to take over some of the existing national monuments and operate them as State parks.

# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 1.—*National parks administered by the National Park Service*

[Number, 19; total area, 11,816.79 square miles; chronologically in order of creation]

Name	Location	When established	Area in square miles	Distinctive characteristics
Hot Springs <sup>1</sup> ----- 1832	Middle Ar- kansas.	Apr. 20, 1832	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative prop- erties—Many hotels and boarding houses— Bathhouses under public control.
Yellowstone <sup>1</sup> ----- 1872	Northwestern Wyoming, southwest- ern Mon- tana, and northeast- ern Idaho.	Mar. 1, 1872	3,348	More geysers than in all rest of world to- gether—Boiling springs—Mud volca- noes—Petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gor- geous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, greatest wild bird and animal preserve in the world—Exceptional trout fishing. The Big Tree National Park—Several hundred sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter— Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Mount Whitney and Kern River country.
Sequoia <sup>1</sup> ----- 1890	Middle eastern California.	Sept 25, 1890 July 3, 1926	604	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many water- falls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—High Sierra—Waterwheel Falls—Good trout fishing.
Yosemite <sup>1</sup> ----- 1890	do-----	Oct. 1, 1890		
General Grant <sup>1</sup> ----- 1890	do-----	do-----	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—6 miles from Sequoia National Park. [Largest accessible single peak glacier sys- tem; 28 glaciers, some of large size; 48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful subalpine wild-flower fields.
Mount Rainier <sup>1</sup> ----- 1899	West central Washington.	Mar. 2, 1899 May 28, 1926	325	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of ex- tinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—In- teresting lava formation—Fine fishing.
Crater Lake <sup>1</sup> ----- 1902	Southwestern Oregon.	May 22, 1902		
Platt----- 1902	Southern Oklahoma.	July 1, 1902 Apr. 21, 1904 June 29, 1906	1¾	[Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Wind Cave <sup>1</sup> ----- 1903	South Dakota.	Jan. 9, 1903		
Sullys Hill----- 1904	North Dakota.	Apr. 27, 1904	1¾	Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Mesa Verde <sup>1</sup> ----- 1906	Southwestern Colorado.	June 29, 1906 June 30, 1913	76.76	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake—Is an important wild-animal pre- serve.
Glacier <sup>1</sup> ----- 1910	Northwestern Montana.	May 11, 1910		
Rocky Mountain <sup>1</sup> ----- 1915	North middle Colorado.	Jan. 26, 1915 <sup>3</sup> Feb. 14, 1917 June 2, 1924 <sup>3</sup> June 9, 1926	378	[Most notable and best preserved prehis- toric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Hawaii <sup>1</sup> ----- 1916	Hawaii-----	Aug. 1, 1916 May 1, 1922 <sup>3</sup>		
Lassen Volcanic <sup>1</sup> ----- 1916	Northern Cali- fornia.	Aug. 9, 1916	124	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers— Precipices thousands of feet deep— Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Mount McKinley <sup>1</sup> ----- 1917	South central Alaska.	Feb. 26, 1917 Jan. 30, 1922 <sup>3</sup>	2,645	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Grand Canyon <sup>1</sup> ----- 1919	North central Arizona.	Feb. 26, 1919		
Lafayette <sup>1</sup> ----- 1919	Maine coast-----	do-----	12	Three separate volcanic areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii; Haleakala on Maui.
Zion <sup>1</sup> ----- 1919	Southwestern Utah.	Nov. 19, 1919	120	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak, 10,466 feet—Cinder cone 6,879 feet—Hot Springs—Mud geysers.
				[Highest mountain in North America— Rises higher above surrounding coun- try than any other mountain in the world.
				The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
				The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island.
				Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon) depth from 800 to 2,000 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic in- terest.

<sup>1</sup> General information circulars on these parks may be obtained free on application.

<sup>2</sup> In Wyoming, 3,114 square miles; in Montana, 198 square miles; in Idaho, 36 square miles.

<sup>3</sup> Boundary changed.

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 2.—*National military and other parks administered by the War Department*

[Number, 8, total area, 22 square miles or 14,068 acres; chronologically in order of creation]

Name	Location	When established	Area (acres)	Special characteristics
Chickamauga and Chattanooga.	Georgia and Tennessee.	Aug. 19, 1890	6, 543	Beautiful natural park; embraces battle fields of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge and scenes of other conflicts of the Civil War fought in the vicinity of Chattanooga during 1863.
Antietam Battle Field.....	Maryland.....	Aug. 30, 1890	50	Scene of one of the greatest battles of the Civil War.
Shiloh.....	Tennessee.....	Dec. 27, 1894	3, 546	Natural park embracing the battle field of Shiloh near Pittsburg Landing.
Gettysburg <sup>1</sup> .....	Pennsylvania.....	Feb. 11, 1895	2, 451	Beautiful natural park; scene of Civil War combat; probably better marked than any other battle field in the world.
Vicksburg.....	Mississippi.....	Feb. 21, 1899	1, 323	Beautiful natural park; scene of the siege and surrender of Vicksburg in 1863 during the Civil War.
Lincoln's Birthplace <sup>1</sup> .....	Kentucky.....	July 17, 1916	.....	Contains the log cabin and part of the farm where Abraham Lincoln was born.
Guilford Courthouse.....	North Carolina.....	Mar. 2, 1917	125	Near Greensboro; scene of one of the great battles of the Revolution; fought in 1781. <sup>*</sup>
Moore's Creek.....	do.....	June 2, 1926	30	Site of memorable battle of Revolutionary War.

<sup>1</sup> Donated in whole or in part to the United States.NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 3.—*National monuments administered by the National Park Service*

[Number, 32; total area, 3,669 square miles; chronologically in order of creation]

Name	Location	Date of proclamations	Area (acres)	Description
Devils Tower.....	Wyoming.....	Sept. 24, 1906	1, 152	Remarkable natural rock tower, of volcanic origin, 1,200 feet in height.
Montezuma Castle.	Arizona.....	Dec. 8, 1906	1 160	Prehistoric cliff-dwelling ruin of unusual size situated in a niche in face of a vertical cliff. Of scenic and ethnologic interest.
El Morro.....	New Mexico.....	{Dec. 8, 1906 June 18, 1917}	240	{Enormous sandstone rock eroded in form of a castle, upon which inscriptions have been placed by early Spanish explorers. Contains cliff-dweller ruins. Of great historic, scenic, and ethnologic interest.
Petrified Forest.....	Arizona.....	{Dec. 8, 1906 July 31, 1911}		
Chaco Canyon.....	New Mexico.....	Mar. 11, 1907	1 20, 629	Abundance of petrified coniferous trees, one of which forms a small natural bridge. Is of great scientific interest.
Muir Woods <sup>2</sup> .....	California.....	{Jan. 9, 1908 Sept. 22, 1921}	426. 43	Numerous cliff-dweller ruins, including communal houses, in good condition, and but little excavated.
Pinnacles.....	do.....	{Jan. 16, 1908 May 7, 1923 July 2, 1924}		
Natural Bridges..	Utah.....	{Apr. 16, 1908 Sept. 25, 1909 Feb. 11, 1916}	1 2, 740	One of the most noted redwood groves in California, and was donated by Hon. William Kent, ex-Member of Congress. Located 7 miles from San Francisco.
Lewis and Clark Cavern. <sup>2</sup>	Montana.....	{May 11, 1908 May 16, 1911}	160	Many spirelike rock formations, 600 to 1,000 feet high, visible many miles; also numerous caves and other formations.
				Three natural bridges, among largest examples of their kind. Largest bridge is 222 feet high, 65 feet thick at top of arch; arch is 28 feet wide; span, 261 feet; height of span, 157 feet. Other two slightly smaller.
				Immense limestone cavern of great scientific interest, magnificently decorated with stalactite formations. Now closed to public because of depredations by vandals.

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.<sup>2</sup> Donated to the United States.

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 3.—National monuments administered by the National Park Service—Continued

[Number, 32; total area, 1,673 square miles: chronologically in order of creation]

Name	Location	Date of proclamations	Area (acres)	Description
Tumacacori.....	Arizona.....	Sept. 15, 1908	10	Ruin of Franciscan mission dating from seventeenth century. Being restored by National Park Service as rapidly as funds permit.
Navajo.....	do.....	{Mar. 20, 1909 Mar. 14, 1912	360	{Contains numerous pueblo, or cliff-dweller ruins, in good preservation.
Shoshone Cavern..	Wyoming.....	Sept. 21, 1909		
Gran Quivira.....	New Mexico..	{Nov. 1, 1909 Nov. 25, 1919	560	{One of the most important of earliest Spanish mission ruins in the Southwest. Monument also contains pueblo ruins.
Sitka.....	Alaska.....	Mar. 23, 1910		
Rainbow Bridge..	Utah.....	May 30, 1910	160	Unique natural bridge of great scientific interest and symmetry. Height 309 feet above water, and span is 278 feet, in shape of rainbow.
Colorado.....	Colorado.....	May 24, 1911	13, 883	Many lofty monoliths, and is wonderful example of erosion, and of great scenic beauty and interest.
Papago Saguaro...	Arizona.....	{Jan. 31, 1914 Dec. 28, 1922	1, 940. 43	{Splendid collection of characteristic desert flora and numerous pictographs. Interesting rock formations.
Dinosaur.....	Utah.....	Oct. 4, 1915		
Capulin Mountain.	New Mexico..	Aug. 9, 1916	681	Deposits of fossil remains of prehistoric animal life of great scientific interest.
Verendrye.....	North Dakota	June 29, 1917	253	Cinder cone of geologically recent formation.
Casa Grande.....	Arizona.....	{Mar. 2, 1889 <sup>3</sup> Dec. 10, 1909 Aug. 3, 1918	480	{Includes Crowhigh Butte, from which Explorer Verendrye first beheld territory beyond the Missouri River.  {These ruins are one of the most noteworthy relics of a prehistoric age and people within the limits of the United States. Discovered in ruinous condition in 1694.
Katmai.....	Alaska.....	Sept. 24, 1918		
Scotts Bluff.....	Nebraska.....	{Dec. 12, 1919 May 9, 1924	1, 893. 83	{Wonderland of great scientific interest in the study of volcanism. Phenomena exist upon a scale of great magnitude. Includes Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.  {Region of historic and scientific interest. Many famous old trails traversed by the early pioneers in the winning of the West passed over and through this monument.
Yucca House <sup>1</sup> .....	Colorado.....	Dec. 19, 1919		
Fossil Cycad.....	South Dakota.	Oct. 21, 1922	320	Located on eastern slope of Sleeping Ute Mountain. Is pile of masonry of great archaeological value, relic of prehistoric inhabitants.
Aztec Ruin <sup>2</sup> .....	New Mexico..	Jan. 24, 1923	4. 6	Area containing deposits of fossil plants.
Hovenweep.....	Utah-Colorado.	Mar. 2, 1923	285. 8	Prehistoric ruin of pueblo type containing 500 rooms.
Pipe Spring.....	Arizona.....	May 31, 1923	40	Four groups of prehistoric towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings.
Carlsbad Cave....	New Mexico..	Oct. 25, 1923	719. 22	Old stone fort and spring of pure water in desert region. Serves as memorial to early western pioneer life.
Craters of the Moon.	Idaho.....	May 2, 1924	24, 960	Beautifully decorated limestone cavern, believed to be largest yet discovered.
Wupatki.....	Arizona.....	Dec. 9, 1924	2, 234. 10	Best example of fissure lava flows; volcanic region with weird landscape effects.
Glacier Bay.....	Alaska.....	Feb. 27, 1925	1, 164, 800	Prehistoric dwellings of ancestors of Hopi Indians. Contains tidewater glaciers of first rank.

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.<sup>2</sup> Donated to the United States.<sup>3</sup> From Mar. 2, 1889, until Aug. 3, 1918, classified as a national park.

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 4.—*National monuments administered by the Department of Agriculture*

[Number 15; total area, 601 square miles; chronologically in order of creation]

Name	Location	Date of creation	Area (acres)	Description
Gila Cliff Dwellings.....	New Mexico.....	Nov. 16, 1907	160	Numerous cliff-dweller ruins of much interest and in good preservation.
Tonto.....	Arizona.....	Dec. 19, 1907	1 640	Do.
Jewel Cave.....	South Dakota.....	Feb. 7, 1908	1 1,280	Limestone cavern of much beauty and considerable extent, limits of which are as yet unknown.
Wheeler.....	Colorado.....	Dec. 7, 1908	300	Of much interest from geological standpoint as example of eccentric erosion and volcanic action. Of much scenic beauty.
Mount Olympus.....	Washington.....	{ Mar. 2, 1909 Apr. 17, 1912 May 11, 1915	299,370	{ Contains many objects of great and unusual scientific interest, including many glaciers. Is summer range and breeding ground of the Olympic elk.
Oregon Caves.....	Oregon.....	July 12, 1909		
Devils Postpile.....	California.....	July 6, 1911	800	Spectacular mass of hexagonal basaltic columns, like an immense pile of posts. Said to rank with famous Giant's Causeway in Ireland.
Walnut Canyon.....	Arizona.....	Nov. 30, 1915	960	Contains cliff dwellings of much scientific and popular interest.
Bandelier.....	New Mexico.....	Feb. 11, 1916	22,075	Vast number of cliff-dweller ruins, with artificial caves, stone sculpture, and other relics of prehistoric life.
Old Kasaan.....	Alaska.....	Oct. 25, 1916	38.3	Abandoned Indian village in which there are numerous remarkable totem poles and other objects of historical interest.
Lehman Caves.....	Nevada.....	Jan. 24, 1922	593.03	Limestone caverns of much beauty and of scientific interest and importance.
Timpanogos Cave.....	Utah.....	Oct. 14, 1922	250	Limestone cavern.
Bryce Canyon.....	.....do.....	June 8, 1923	7,440	Box canyon filled with countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles. Best exhibit of vivid coloring of earth's materials.
Chiricahua.....	Arizona.....	Apr. 18, 1924	4,480	Natural rock formations within Coronado National Forest.
Lava Beds.....	California.....	Nov. 21, 1925	45,967	Interesting ice caves. Battleground of Modoc Indian War, 1873.

† Estimated.

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 5.—*National monuments administered by the War Department*

[Number, 4; total area, 453 acres; chronologically in order of creation]

Name	Location	Date of creation	Area (acres)	Description
Big Hole Battle Field.....	Montana.....	June 23, 1910	5	Site of battle field on which battle was fought Aug. 9, 1877, between a small force of United States troops and a much larger force of Nez Perce Indians, resulting in rout for the Indians.
Cabrillo.....	California.....	Oct. 14, 1913	1	Of historic interest because of discovery of the territory now partly embraced in the State of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who at this point first sighted land on Sept. 28, 1542.
Mound City Group.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 2, 1923	57	Famous group of prehistoric mounds in Camp Sherman Military Reservation.
Fort Wood.....	New York.....	Oct. 15, 1924	2.5	Site of the Statue of Liberty.
Castle Pinckney.....	South Carolina.....	.....do.....	3.5	Fortification built in 1810 to replace a Revolutionary fort.
Fort Pulaski.....	Georgia.....	.....do.....	20	Built in 1810 to replace Fort Greene of the Revolution.
Fort Marion.....	Florida.....	.....do.....	18.09	Fort built by Spaniards in 1656.
Fort Matanzas.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1	Relic of Spanish Invasion.
Meriwether Lewis.....	Tennessee.....	Feb. 6, 1925	50	Contains grave of Captain Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
Fort Niagara.....	New York.....	Sept. 5, 1925	.0074	Site for erection of cross to commemorate a cross erected by Father Millett in 1688 on what is now the Fort Niagara Military Reservation.
Fort McHenry.....	Maryland.....	Mar. 3, 1925	46.75	Restored and preserved as birthplace of "Star-Spangled Banner."

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 6.—Visitors to national parks, 1912-1927

Name of park	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Hot Springs.....	1 135,000	1 135,000	1 125,000	1 115,000	1 118,740	1 135,000	1 140,000	1 160,490
Yellowstone.....	22,970	24,929	20,250	51,895	35,849	35,400	21,275	62,261
Sequoia.....	2,923	3,823	4,667	7,647	10,780	18,510	15,001	30,443
Yosemite.....	10,884	13,735	15,145	33,452	33,350	34,510	33,497	58,362
General Grant.....	2,240	2,756	3,735	10,523	15,360	17,390	15,496	21,574
Mount Rainier.....	8,946	13,501	15,038	35,166	23,989	35,568	43,901	55,232
Crater Lake.....	5,235	6,253	7,096	11,371	12,265	11,645	13,231	16,645
Wind Cave.....	3,199	3,988	3,592	2,817	1 9,000	16,742	1 36,000	1 25,000
Platt.....	1 31,000	1 35,000	1 30,000	1 20,000	1 30,000	1 35,000	14,431	26,312
Sullys Hill.....	1 200	1 300	1 500	1 1,000	1 1,500	2,207	4,188	4,026
Mesa Verde.....	230	280	502	663	1,385	2,223	2,058	2,287
Glacier.....	6,257	12,138	14,168	14,265	12,839	18,387	9,086	18,956
Rocky Mountain.....				1 31,000	1 51,000	117,186	101,497	169,492
Hawaii.....					(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Lassen Volcanic.....					(2)	1 8,500	1 2,000	1 2,500
Mount McKinley.....						(2)	(2)	(2)
Grand Canyon.....								37,745
Lafayette.....								1 64,000
Zion.....								
Total.....	229,084	251,703	235,193	334,799	356,097	488,268	451,661	755,325

  

Name of park	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Hot Springs.....	1 162,850	1 130,968	1 106,164	1 112,000	1 164,175	1 265,500	1 260,000	181,523
Yellowstone.....	79,777	81,651	98,223	138,352	144,158	154,282	187,807	200,825
Sequoia.....	31,508	28,263	27,514	30,158	34,468	46,677	89,404	100,684
Yosemite.....	68,906	91,513	100,506	130,046	105,894	209,166	274,209	490,430
General Grant.....	19,661	30,312	50,456	46,230	35,020	40,517	50,597	47,996
Mount Rainier.....	56,491	55,771	70,371	123,708	161,473	173,004	161,796	200,051
Crater Lake.....	20,135	28,617	33,016	52,017	64,312	65,018	86,019	82,354
Platt.....	1 38,000	1 60,000	1 70,000	1 117,710	1 134,874	1 143,380	1 124,284	294,954
Wind Cave.....	27,023	28,336	31,016	41,505	52,166	69,267	85,466	81,023
Sullys Hill.....	9,341	9,100	1 9,548	8,478	8,035	9,183	19,921	22,632
Mesa Verde.....	2,890	3,003	4,251	5,236	7,109	9,043	11,356	11,915
Glacier.....	22,449	19,736	23,935	33,988	33,372	40,063	37,325	41,745
Rocky Mountain.....	240,966	1 273,737	1 219,164	218,000	224,211	233,912	1 225,027	229,862
Hawaii.....	(2)	1 16,071	27,750	41,150	52,110	64,155	1 35,000	37,551
Lassen Volcanic.....	1 2,000	1 10,000	1 10,000	1 9,500	1 12,500	1 12,596	18,739	20,089
Mount McKinley.....	(2)	(2)	4 7	4 34	4 62	4 206	4 533	651
Grand Canyon.....	67,315	67,485	84,700	102,166	108,256	134,053	140,252	162,356
Lafayette.....	1 66,500	1 69,836	73,779	64,200	71,758	73,673	101,256	123,699
Zion.....	3,692	2,937	4,109	6,408	8,400	16,817	21,964	24,303
Total.....	919,504	1,007,335	1,014,502	1,280,886	1,422,353	1,760,512	1,930,865	2,354,643

1 Estimated.

2 No record.

3 Indicated loss in travel from 1921 due largely to better methods of checking and estimating employed.

4 Actual park visitors; many miners and prospectors passed through park.

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 7.—Visitors to the national monuments in 1922-1927<sup>1</sup>

Name	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Aztec Ruin (New Mexico).....		6,234	5,968	7,000	5,646	7,298
Capulin Mountain (New Mexico).....	3,000	1 1,000	1 7,000	1 7,000	14,965	12,617
Carlsbad Cave (New Mexico).....			1 1,280	1 1,794	10,904	20,436
Casa Grande (Arizona).....	5,068	6,787	9,583	13,587	16,542	28,818
Chaco Canyon (New Mexico).....				1 2,000	2,500	1 1,500
Colorado (Colorado).....	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	9,500
Craters of the Moon (Idaho).....				3,349	4,620	5,771
Devils Tower (Wyoming).....	8,500	8,000	7,800	8,450	16,640	1 10,400
El Morro (New Mexico).....	2,500	2,500	3,200	1,800	5,794	5,178
Gran Quivira (New Mexico).....				1 1,000	1,577	2,034
Hovenweep (Utah-Colorado).....				250	250	263
Katmai (Alaska).....		15	17			
Montezuma Castle (Arizona).....	6,000	7,400	7,500	9,000	12,355	15,400
Muir Woods (California).....	90,370	91,253	92,391	93,643	97,426	101,514
Natural Bridges (Utah).....		20	62	68	68	82
Navajo (Arizona).....	112		85	200	250	260
Papago Saguaro (Arizona).....	8,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	13,000	60,540
Petrified Forest (Arizona).....	31,333	45,475	42,781	55,227	53,345	61,761
Pinnacles (California).....	6,500		8,973	10,000	10,167	11,265
Pipe Spring (Arizona).....				4,000	16,728	16,853
Rainbow Bridge (Utah).....		142	115	250	300	300
Scotts Bluff (Nebraska).....	6,000	20,000	35,000	24,000	27,000	30,000
Sitka (Alaska).....					2,500	3,000
Tumacacori (Arizona).....	5,100	6,000	8,800	10,500	13,683	16,761
Verendrye (North Dakota).....		3,500		1,400	8,000	15,000
Wupatki (Arizona).....				500	600	450
Yucca House (Colorado).....				100	150	196
Total.....		171,988	212,826	248,555	294,050	384,040

1 No records for other 6 national monuments.

2 Estimated.

3 Opened to public June 1, 1924.

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 8.—*Private automobiles entering the national parks during seasons 1920-1927*<sup>1</sup>

Name of park	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Hot Springs <sup>4</sup>								\$1,559
Yellowstone.....	13,586	15,736	18,253	27,359	30,689	33,068	44,326	49,055
Sequoia <sup>3</sup>	5,657	7,139	7,886	9,796	11,032	14,273	26,503	30,165
Yosemite.....	13,418	18,947	19,583	27,233	32,814	49,229	74,885	137,296
General Grant.....	4,710	6,545	12,010	12,036	9,118	11,108	12,869	13,172
Mount Rainier.....	10,814	12,271	17,149	27,655	38,351	39,890	38,626	48,275
Crater Lake.....	5,158	7,892	9,429	15,377	19,301	19,451	26,442	25,667
Wind Cave <sup>4</sup>	7,686	9,078	10,096	13,570	17,200	22,598	28,332	26,879
Platt <sup>4</sup>		21,848	\$ 30,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 57,400	\$ 60,000	45,796	\$ 75,000
Sullys Hill <sup>4</sup>						2,271	4,484	\$ 4,700
Mesa Verde.....	570	651	969	1,255	1,803	2,197	3,054	3,315
Glacier.....	2,009	2,614	2,416	5,599	6,756	7,585	6,727	7,980
Rocky Mountain <sup>4</sup>	\$ 50,562	\$ 57,438	\$ 52,112	\$ 51,800	\$ 53,696	\$ 58,057	\$ 50,407	54,109
Hawaii <sup>4</sup>				8,025	10,150	12,650	\$ 6,500	8,345
Lassen Volcanic <sup>4</sup>						2,646	5,423	5,899
Grand Canyon.....	3,260	5,104	7,890	11,731	13,052	19,910	22,849	28,479
Lafayette <sup>4</sup>	\$ 10,000	9,958	8,650	8,600	12,561	9,351	15,361	29,181
Zion.....	644	604	662	1,446	1,993	3,928	4,796	6,203
Total.....	128,074	175,825	197,105	271,482	315,916	368,212	417,356	557,079

<sup>1</sup> Automobiles entering parks with or without licenses, to and including Sept. 30, 1927.<sup>2</sup> Count made only at public camp ground.<sup>3</sup> License required only for Giant Forest Road.<sup>4</sup> No license required.<sup>5</sup> Estimated.NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 9.—*Automobile and motor-cycle licenses issued during seasons 1923-1927*

Name of park <sup>1</sup>	1923		1924		1925		1926		1927 <sup>2</sup>	
	Auto- mobiles	Motor cycles	Auto- mobiles	Motor cycles	Auto- mobiles	Motor cycles	Auto- mobiles	Motor cycles	Auto- mobiles	Motor cycles
Yellowstone.....	25,357	131	28,912	158	31,488	144	38,942	135	43,062	191
Sequoia <sup>3</sup>	4,350		3,684		4,312		10,781		16,383	
Yosemite.....	28,587	136	17,696	89	23,203	68	29,302	82	96,580	218
General Grant.....	8,037		6,524		7,023		4,880		6,702	
Mount Rainier.....	17,208	299	19,267	321	21,752	23	20,490	101	28,340	47
Crater Lake.....	10,864	61	16,032	44	15,471	37	23,249	35	15,046	18
Mesa Verde.....	1,146	2	1,812	2	2,075	3	3,222	3	2,959	7
Glacier.....	4,900	5	3,981	2	6,039	3	5,240		5,196	
Grand Canyon.....							9,707		21,629	
Zion.....							3,596		4,069	481
Total.....	\$ 100,449	634	97,809	616	111,364	278	149,109	356	239,966	

<sup>1</sup> No licenses required for Wind Cave, Hot Springs, Platt, Hawaii, Lassen Volcanic, Sullys Hill, Rocky Mountain, and Lafayette National Parks. No roads in Mount McKinley Park.<sup>2</sup> Number of licenses formally reported to Washington, to and including Aug. 31, 1927.<sup>3</sup> Licenses required only for Giant Forest Road.

Licenses not required in certain parks because of small road mileage or unimproved condition of roads (see footnote 1). Licenses also not required for travel on unimproved roads in other parks. No charge for license issued for operating cars on official business.

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 10.—*Receipts collected from automobiles and motor cycles during seasons 1923-1927*

Name of park <sup>1</sup>	1923	1924	1925	1926 <sup>2</sup>	1927
Yellowstone.....	\$189,375.00	\$217,235.00	\$236,520.00	\$119,286.50	\$129,377.00
Sequoia <sup>3</sup>	10,875.00	9,210.00	10,780.00	10,481.00	16,383.00
Yosemite.....	101,312.00	87,278.00	114,556.00	75,179.00	192,370.00
General Grant.....	3,975.00	3,287.00	3,511.50	2,440.00	3,351.00
Mount Rainier.....	43,309.00	48,488.50	54,405.50	21,488.00	28,387.00
Crater Lake.....	27,223.50	40,130.00	38,714.50	26,594.50	15,064.00
Mesa Verde.....	1,691.50	2,719.00	3,114.00	3,377.00	2,965.50
Glacier.....	7,926.50	5,528.50	9,338.50	5,240.00	5,196.00
Grand Canyon.....				9,707.00	21,629.00
Zion.....				1,798.00	2,034.50
Total.....	385,687.50	413,876.00	470,940.00	275,591.00	416,757.00

<sup>1</sup> No licenses required for Wind Cave, Hot Springs, Platt, Hawaii, Lassen Volcanic, Sullys Hill, Rocky Mountain, and Lafayette National Parks. No roads in Mount McKinley Park.<sup>2</sup> Received to and including Aug. 31, 1927. Rates for 1926 reduced.<sup>3</sup> License required only for Giant Forest Road.

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 11.—Statement of appropriations made for, and revenues received from, the various national parks and national monuments, and expenditures made therefrom during the fiscal years 1917-1927, inclusive; also appropriations for the fiscal year 1928

Name of the national park	Appropriations		Revenues	
	Appropriated	Expended	Received	Expended
<b>Hot Springs:</b>				
1917			\$35,611.75	\$31,302.98
1918			28,883.44	42,822.02
1919	\$140,000.00	\$140,000.00	52,109.15	32,130.36
1920			45,682.85	35,710.33
1921 (deficiency)	60,000.00	60,000.00	57,807.00	74,021.19
1922			55,339.15	85,043.85
1923	63,900.00	63,280.88	50,669.16	( <sup>3</sup> )
1924	67,600.00	67,294.82	44,769.53	
1925	78,000.00	85,541.38	60,577.70	
1925 (deficiency)	11,800.00			
1926	72,100.00	69,537.19	55,421.75	
1927	71,000.00	69,250.58	47,535.70	
1928	69,800.00			
<b>Yellowstone:</b>				
1917	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00	\$54,795.69	\$53,775.61
1918	10,500.00	9,645.82	71,393.56	96,812.34
1919	334,920.00	332,583.03	42,775.50	( <sup>3</sup> )
1919	3,259.48	539.44		
1920	255,500.00	253,577.15	120,027.61	
1920 (deficiency)	71,026.64	71,026.64		
1921	278,000.00	285,992.28	158,806.54	
1921 (deficiency)	8,000.00			
1922	350,000.00	348,746.54	165,014.53	
1923	361,800.00	361,687.86	203,140.02	
1924	368,000.00	395,139.06	299,132.97	
1924 (deficiency)	27,700.00			
1925	372,800.00	394,086.50	318,861.00	
1925 (deficiency)	24,163.00			
1926	396,060.00	393,190.23	356,193.56	
1927	398,000.00	397,861.12	230,674.69	
1928	400,000.00			
<b>Sequoia:</b>				
1917	22,300.00	15,605.28	10,326.60	415.04
1918	50,000.00	50,000.00		
1918	25,000.00	24,578.71	13,402.53	25,508.45
1919	30,510.00	30,420.98	9,772.52	( <sup>3</sup> )
1920	35,000.00	34,824.54	15,899.00	
1921	36,000.00	35,732.79	19,584.99	
1922	86,000.00	85,961.84	20,086.27	
1923	78,000.00	77,671.62	23,917.22	
1924	120,000.00	119,560.60	24,220.21	
1925	136,000.00	140,638.90	19,981.08	
1925 (deficiency)	5,810.00			
1926	71,710.00	72,412.22	26,356.16	
1927	73,750.00	73,750.00	29,486.10	
1928	109,000.00			
<b>Yosemite:</b>				
1917	250,000.00	249,987.45	53,500.66	55,098.45
1918	235,000.00	226,368.29	65,865.65	88,975.62
1919	255,000.00	254,294.64	57,520.03	( <sup>3</sup> )
1920	200,000.00	197,611.29	85,601.54	
1921	300,000.00	300,645.44	95,894.47	
1921 (deficiency)	3,000.00			
1922	300,000.00	295,079.94	131,797.51	
1923	280,000.00	278,218.50	148,860.60	
1924	295,000.00	294,768.42	173,732.28	
1925	309,000.00	324,414.85	137,200.14	
1925 (deficiency)	21,414.00			
1926	252,714.00	243,703.59	231,209.14	
1927	256,640.00	254,170.31	239,382.94	
1928	301,000.00			
<b>General Grant:</b>				
1917	2,000.00	1,999.55	1,153.78	536.97
1918	2,000.00	1,999.97	1,801.63	3,951.88
1919	4,500.00	4,481.51	1,063.90	( <sup>3</sup> )
1920	6,000.00	5,992.79	1,870.83	
1921	5,300.00	5,300.00	2,663.37	
1922	6,000.00	5,981.24	3,480.45	
1923	6,500.00	6,419.88	3,180.16	
1924	50,000.00	49,874.91	4,847.73	
1925	14,175.00	15,151.51	2,907.54	
1925 (deficiency)	1,180.00			

Footnotes at end of table.

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 11.—Statement of appropriations made for, and revenues received from, the various national parks and national monuments, and expenditures made therefrom during the fiscal years 1917–1927,<sup>1</sup> inclusive; also appropriations for the fiscal year 1928—Continued

Name of the national park	Appropriations		Revenues	
	Appropriated	Expended	Received	Expended
<b>General Grant—Continued.</b>				
1926	\$12,180.00	\$11,986.37	\$3,298.55	-----
1927	12,300.00	12,281.07	3,686.63	-----
1928	13,650.00	-----	-----	-----
<b>Mount Rainier:</b>				
1917	30,000.00	29,999.19	14,346.80	\$17,617.04
1918	75,000.00	74,846.67	17,241.25	34,715.96
1919	24,600.00	24,552.28	17,336.47	( <sup>2</sup> )
1920	32,500.00	32,446.01	22,153.76	-----
1921	40,000.00	39,819.34	24,967.79	-----
1922	150,000.00	149,497.31	22,286.59	-----
1923	106,800.00	105,721.05	29,133.17	-----
1924	133,000.00	135,813.76	43,014.33	-----
1924 (deficiency)	13,000.00	-----	-----	-----
1925	100,000.00	117,906.78	51,395.58	-----
1925 (deficiency)	5,230.00	-----	-----	-----
1926	106,500.00	101,777.55	56,631.25	-----
1927	111,000.00	107,294.68	28,613.30	-----
1928	108,000.00	-----	-----	-----
<b>Crater Lake:</b>				
1917	8,000.00	7,999.88	4,565.25	-----
1918	15,000.00	14,738.44	5,505.72	-----
1919	13,225.00	13,203.84	5,958.21	( <sup>3</sup> )
1920	28,225.00	28,162.05	8,327.73	-----
1921	25,300.00	25,223.40	9,784.98	-----
1922	25,300.00	25,290.41	15,277.53	-----
1923	32,000.00	31,787.77	18,139.75	-----
1924	35,000.00	34,822.56	30,495.93	-----
1925	30,700.00	32,613.36	39,789.49	-----
1925 (deficiency)	1,980.00	-----	-----	-----
1926	35,980.00	35,865.26	41,486.50	-----
1927	37,160.00	37,084.77	20,232.00	-----
1928	63,590.00	-----	-----	-----
<b>Platt:</b>				
1917	8,000.00	8,000.00	434.11	138.28
1918	7,180.00	7,179.84	1,010.40	1,699.88
1919	7,500.00	7,485.05	482.63	( <sup>3</sup> )
1920	6,000.00	5,980.24	486.59	-----
1921	9,000.00	8,900.70	726.20	-----
1922	7,500.00	7,238.26	519.80	-----
1923	7,500.00	7,325.62	65.30	-----
1924	10,000.00	9,982.48	74.14	-----
1925	10,000.00	11,916.20	60.50	-----
1925 (deficiency)	1,920.00	-----	-----	-----
1926	17,920.00	17,818.60	54.13	-----
1927	12,400.00	12,154.12	50.00	-----
1928	13,050.00	-----	-----	-----
<b>Wind Cave:</b>				
1917	2,500.00	2,499.87	1,632.60	1,013.04
1918	2,500.00	2,498.40	4,082.60	8,006.53
1919	4,000.00	3,988.77	2,533.15	( <sup>3</sup> )
1920	4,000.00	3,987.24	3,714.15	-----
1921	5,000.00	4,971.55	2,918.20	-----
1922	7,500.00	7,500.00	3,785.25	-----
1923	7,500.00	7,443.84	3,869.00	-----
1924	10,000.00	9,934.56	3,856.50	-----
1925	10,000.00	10,800.63	4,232.61	-----
1925 (deficiency)	960.00	-----	-----	-----
1926	10,960.00	11,827.07	5,934.54	-----
1927	10,275.00	10,275.00	6,840.50	-----
1928	10,850.00	-----	-----	-----
<b>Mesa Verde:</b>				
1917	10,000.00	9,999.00	130.14	( <sup>3</sup> )
1918	10,000.00	9,913.05	2,763.75	-----
1919	18,000.00	17,022.44	3,348.66	-----
1920	11,000.00	10,959.69	3,317.95	-----
1921	14,000.00	13,929.71	3,771.35	-----
1922	16,400.00	16,339.30	1,273.72	-----
1923	43,000.00	42,812.62	3,690.10	-----
1924	35,000.00	36,685.21	4,071.65	-----
1924 (deficiency)	3,000.00	-----	-----	-----
1925	42,500.00	43,183.46	3,599.45	-----
1925 (deficiency)	1,895.00	-----	-----	-----

Footnotes at end of table.

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 11.—Statement of appropriations made for, and revenues received from, the various national parks and national monuments, and expenditures made therefrom during the fiscal years 1917-1927,<sup>1</sup> inclusive; also appropriations for the fiscal year 1928—Continued

Name of the national park	Appropriations		Revenues	
	Appropriated	Expended	Received	Expended
Mesa Verde—Continued.				
1926.....	\$42,835.00	\$42,596.97	\$3,221.15	
1927.....	72,300.00	70,720.99	4,391.00	
1928.....	50,750.00			
Glacier:				
1917.....	110,000.00	108,148.16	3,202.40	\$1,352.75
1918.....	150,000.00	114,362.82	4,438.22	9,026.80
1919.....	80,000.00	79,958.69	2,624.53	( <sup>2</sup> )
1920.....	85,800.00	85,000.00	7,253.85	
1920 (deficiency).....	11,849.12	81,572.94		
1921.....	95,000.00			
1921 (deficiency).....	12,564.09	107,847.30	10,513.20	
1922.....	195,000.00			
1923.....	178,700.00	194,803.03	6,082.71	
1924.....	225,000.00	178,515.70	10,732.67	
1925.....	281,000.00	227,133.13	19,759.23	
1925 (deficiency).....	9,260.00	288,233.45	15,328.71	
1926.....	184,960.00	172,888.11	21,311.72	
1927.....	167,745.00	167,113.23	12,020.58	
1928.....	163,300.00			
Rocky Mountain:				
1917.....	10,000.00	9,964.24	871.27	( <sup>3</sup> )
1918.....	10,000.00	9,922.10	598.75	
1919.....	10,000.00	9,993.94	307.50	
1920.....	10,000.00	9,924.85	1,507.78	
1921.....	40,000.00	39,945.40	537.25	
1922.....	65,000.00	64,923.10	2,695.41	
1923.....	73,900.00	73,153.99	3,077.08	
1924.....	74,280.00	74,000.03	582.38	
1924 (deficiency).....	8 26,171.00			
1925.....	93,000.00	122,888.53	3,183.83	
1925 (deficiency).....	4,540.00			
1926.....	84,660.00	82,259.56	2,538.35	
1927.....	87,000.00	86,100.00	2,401.88	
1928.....	97,620.00			
Hawaii:				
1919.....	750.00	731.40		
1920.....	750.00	747.52		
1921.....	1,000.00	125.00		
1922.....	10,000.00	9,645.16		
1923.....	10,000.00	9,969.03	775.00	
1924.....	10,000.00	9,658.74	1,460.00	
1925.....	10,000.00			
1925 (deficiency).....	1,260.00	9,463.09	760.00	
1926.....	15,560.00	13,349.54	2,450.00	
1927.....	18,000.00	17,582.22	1,975.00	
1928.....	18,250.00			
Lassen Volcanic:				
1917.....			81.25	( <sup>3</sup> )
1918.....			118.05	
1921.....	2,500.00	2,410.90		
1922.....	3,000.00	2,922.41		
1923.....	3,000.00	2,963.42	228.66	
1924.....	3,000.00	2,865.61	277.27	
1925.....	3,000.00			
1925 (deficiency).....	100.00	2,957.51	170.96	
1926.....	10,000.00	9,783.06	135.97	
1927.....	12,700.00	12,389.36	194.48	
1928.....	15,625.00			
Grand Canyon:				
1919.....			525.03	( <sup>3</sup> )
1920.....	40,000.00	39,874.27	599.32	
1921.....	60,000.00	59,948.45	8,305.43	
1922.....	100,000.00	99,966.55	4,872.02	
1923.....	75,000.00	73,906.35	7,508.72	
1924.....	125,400.00	124,798.40	12,055.42	
1925 (without year).....	100,000.00	63,757.24		
1925.....	116,000.00			
1925 (deficiency).....	4,360.00	115,908.64	12,550.06	
1926.....	192,360.00	189,579.00	15,806.45	
1927.....	132,000.00	129,288.38	41,300.12	
1928.....	128,760.00			

Footnotes at end of table.

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 11.—Statement of appropriations made for, and revenues received from, the various national parks and national monuments, and expenditures made therefrom during the fiscal years 1917-1927,<sup>1</sup> inclusive; also appropriations for the fiscal year 1928—Continued

Name of the national park	Appropriations		Revenues	
	Appropriated	Expended	Received	Expended
<b>Mount McKinley:</b>				
1922	\$8,000.00	\$7,792.88		
1923	8,000.00	7,850.61		
1924	8,000.00	7,730.85		
1925	11,020.00	11,497.89	\$68.93	(3)
1925 (deficiency)	700.00			
1926	13,800.00	13,575.86	135.45	
1927	18,700.00	18,379.15	45.68	
1928	22,000.00			
<b>Lafayette:</b>				
1919	<sup>10</sup> 10,000.00	9,972.42		
1920	10,000.00	9,930.06		
1921	20,000.00	19,997.73		
1922	25,000.00	24,992.99		
1923	25,000.00	24,819.20		
1924	30,000.00	29,785.89		
1925	34,700.00	37,258.20		
1925 (deficiency)	2,820.00			
1926	34,190.00	33,636.66		
1927	34,000.00	33,463.47		
1928	37,940.00			
<b>Zion:</b>				
1917 (deficiency)	15,000.00	14,963.51		
1920			511.50	(3)
1921	7,300.00			
1921 (deficiency)	1,585.07	8,825.06	524.00	
1922	10,000.00	9,968.62	414.95	
1923	10,000.00	9,727.39	584.37	
1923-24 (deficiency)	133,000.00	144,066.88	913.25	
1924	13,750.00			
1925	15,190.00	15,282.02	195.80	
1925 (deficiency)	1,560.00			
1926	20,000.00	19,968.00	479.50	
1927	22,000.00	21,772.52	2,231.00	
1928	30,900.00			
<b>Protection of national monuments:</b>				
1917	3,500.00	2,586.66		
1918	5,000.00	4,832.70	225.00	(11)
1919	10,000.00	9,473.10	320.75	
1920	8,000.00	7,802.92	123.50	
1921	8,000.00	7,838.99	123.20	
1922	12,500.00	12,019.98	39.00	
1923	12,500.00	11,385.55	135.38	
1924	12,500.00	11,774.15	23.50	
1925	20,750.00	21,179.10	57.00	
1925 (deficiency)	1,230.00			
1926	46,980.00	46,752.31	72.00	
1927	21,270.00	20,867.25	66.00	
1928	25,000.00			
<b>Casa Grande National Monument:</b>				
1917	900.00	(12)		
1918	900.00	(12)		
1919	900.00	(12)		
<b>Improvement of Navajo National Monument, Ariz.: 1917.</b>	<sup>13</sup> 3,000.00	1,962.69		
<b>Carlsbad Cave National Monument:</b>				
1926	(14)		3,718.00	
1927	15,000.00	14,663.81	32,628.00	
1928	30,000.00			
<b>National Park Service:</b>				
1917	3,666.67	2,513.62		
1918	17,600.00	17,413.33		
1919	19,200.00	19,177.50		
1920	22,220.00	21,524.46		
1921	27,420.00	27,090.59		
1922	31,020.00	30,957.72		
1923	32,420.00	32,383.50		
1924	33,200.00	32,922.67		
1925	44,000.00	46,632.92		
1925 (deficiency)	2,700.00			
1926	51,000.00			
1927	55,680.00	55,678.63	94.00	
1928	57,100.00			

Footnotes at end of table.

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 11.—Statement of appropriations made for, and revenues received from, the various national parks and national monuments, and expenditures made therefrom during the fiscal years 1917-1927,<sup>1</sup> inclusive; also appropriations for the fiscal year 1928—Continued

Name of the national park	Appropriations		Revenues	
	Appropriated	Expended	Received	Expended
Fighting forest fires:				
1922.....	\$25,000.00	\$9,618.30		
1923.....	25,000.00	17,764.16		
1924.....	25,000.00	6,526.02		
1925.....	20,000.00	20,000.00		
Emergency reconstruction: 1925.....	20,000.00	17,009.15		
Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires:				
1926.....	40,000.00	80,000.00		
1926 (deficiency).....	40,000.00			
1927.....	40,000.00	40,000.00		
1927 (deficiency).....	235,000.00	225,930.59		
1928.....	40,000.00			
Accounting services:				
1923.....	6,000.00	5,216.60		
1924.....	6,000.00	5,992.11		
1925.....	6,000.00	5,564.15		
1926.....	6,000.00	5,899.19		
1927.....				
1928.....	6,000.00			
Construction of roads and trails:				
1925 (deficiency).....	1,000,000.00	995,200.61		
1926.....	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00		
1927.....	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		
1928.....	2,000,000.00			
Insect control:				
1925-26 (deficiency).....	25,000.00	24,945.24		
1927.....	20,000.00	18,344.47		
1928.....	7,500.00			
Southern Appalachian:				
1925-26 (deficiency).....	20,000.00	12,453.27		
1927.....	( <sup>13</sup> )	7,252.21		
1928.....	5,000.00			

<sup>1</sup> For statement of appropriations and revenues prior to 1917 see 1920 Annual Report, pp. 354-358.

<sup>2</sup> Made available during fiscal years 1920 and 1921 by sundry civil acts approved July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 204), and June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 918).

<sup>3</sup> Expenditure of revenue for park purposes not authorized. Sundry civil act of June 12, 1917 (40 Stat. 153); Hot Springs, act of May 24, 1922 (42 Stat. 590).

<sup>4</sup> Appropriation transfer. See separate table.

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$15,855 from sale of lots in 1925; \$8,500 in 1926.

<sup>6</sup> Unexpended balance of 1918 War Department appropriation of \$20,000 made available under Interior Department during 1919. Sundry civil act of July 1, 1918 (40 Stat. 678).

<sup>7</sup> For purchase of private holdings.

<sup>8</sup> Made available during 1925, act of Mar. 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 1331).

<sup>9</sup> Expenditure of revenues from Mesa Verde and Rocky Mountain Parks for park purposes not authorized by statute.

<sup>10</sup> Appropriation for 1919 made under the name of Sieur de Monts National Monument.

<sup>11</sup> Expenditure of revenue for monument purposes not authorized.

<sup>12</sup> Expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

<sup>13</sup> Expended under direction of Smithsonian Institution.

<sup>14</sup> \$25,000 of appropriation for protection of national monuments specifically made available for Carlsbad Cave.

<sup>15</sup> Unexpended balance of 1925-26 appropriation made available for expenditure in 1927. Act of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 857).

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 12.—*Summary of appropriations for the administration, protection, and improvement of the national parks and national monuments, together with the revenues received, for the fiscal years 1917<sup>1</sup>–1928, inclusive*

Year	Department	Appropriation	Revenues
1917	Interior Department.....	\$537,366.67	
	War Department.....	247,200.00	
		\$784,566.67	\$180,652.30
1918	Interior Department.....	530,680.00	
	War Department.....	217,500.00	
		748,180.00	* 217,330.55
1919	Interior Department.....	963,105.00	
	War Department.....	50,000.00	
		1,013,105.00	196,678.03
1920	.....	907,070.76	316,877.96
1921	.....	1,058,969.16	396,928.27
1922	.....	1,433,220.00	432,964.89
1923	.....	1,446,520.00	513,706.36
1924	.....	1,892,601.00	663,886.32
1925	.....	3,027,657.00	670,920.98
1926	.....	3,258,409.00	826,454.17
1927	.....	3,698,920.00	703,849.60
1928	.....	3,874,685.00	.....

<sup>1</sup> For summary of appropriations and revenues prior to 1917 see 1920 Annual Report, p. 359.

\* The revenues from the various national parks were expendable during the years 1904 to 1918, inclusive, with the exception of those received from Crater Lake, Mesa Verde, and Rocky Mountain National Parks, the revenues from which were turned into the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 13.—*Statement of amounts transferred under the authority contained in the appropriation acts to transfer 10 per cent from one appropriation to another*

Year	Amount	From—	To—
1924.....	\$3,000	Yosemite National Park.....	Mount Rainier National Park.
1924.....	1,000	do.....	Mesa Verde National Park.
1924.....	1,000	Zion National Park.....	Do.
1924.....	1,900	Mesa Verde National Park.....	Glacier National Park.
1924.....	800	Grand Canyon National Park.....	Do.
1924.....	200	Yellowstone National Park.....	Do.
1925.....	1,000	Hot Springs National Park.....	Zion National Park.
1925.....	500	Grand Canyon National Park.....	Do.
1926.....	1,000	Yellowstone National Park.....	Wind Cave National Park.
1926.....	913	do.....	Sequoia National Park.
1926.....	1,062	Rocky Mountain National Park.....	Mount Rainier National Park.

