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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone NATIONAL PARK

FILE COPY

FILE NO.

MONTHLY REPORTS

July, 1931

JULY 1931

August 3, 1931.

The Director,
National Park Service,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

Following is a report of the activities of the Yellowstone National Park for the month of July, 1931:

000 - General

010 - Forest fires occupied the center of the stage during the month and the park experienced one of the worst fires in its history. A fire broke out in the Teton National Forest, south of the park, on July 7 and was still burning when on the afternoon of the 17th a fire started on Red Creek, near Mount Sheridan, in the southern part of the park. It rapidly spread to Basin Creek and thence to Heart Lake. The entire organization was called upon to combat the situation and it was nearly the end of the month before the report could be made that the fire was really under control. In the meantime smaller fires, which were controlled after some effort, were reported in the Hechler River country, Pelican Creek, Astringent Creek, Lewis River, Cougar Creek, Gibbon River and near Lava Creek. Nearly all of these fires were away from the main traveled highways and centers of interest and interfered in no way with traffic in the park, although it is believed that the reports of fires which reached the outside world discouraged people from making the park trip.

020 - General Weather Conditions

The monthly mean temperature was 63.6 degrees, which was exactly the same as last July's. A higher July mean temperature has occurred in various years, the most recent of which was 1923. One must go back to 1901, however, to find a higher maximum temperature in July than the 82 degrees recorded on the 21st of this July. On the last day of July, 1901, a temperature of 96 degrees was recorded, not only the highest July temperature in the record but the highest for any month. July averaged 2.1 degrees in the

daily departure from normal, and is the sixth month of the current year with a plus departure, only May having a minus departure. The accumulated departure from normal temperature since January 1st was plus 456 degrees at the close of the month. The lowest temperature of the month was 53 degrees, which was observed on the 6th with a light frost. Early that morning ice was observed about the lawn hose sprays.

The ordinary low July relative humidity of this locality fell still lower on the 13th, along with a distinct rise in temperature on that date. Earlier than this in the current July the maximum temperature had not risen above 81 degrees. But from this date on, until the 26th, the lowest maximum temperature registered was 81 degrees, with 92 on the 21st and 91 on the 27th. These are unusual temperatures for this place. A relative humidity of 9 per cent was observed at 3 p.m. on the 20th, the lowest observed so far this summer. The month closed cool and cloudy, and with rain. Snow fell down the Park, but not at Monmouth.

Total precipitation was 0.72 inch, or 0.57 inch less than normal. This was the ninth consecutive month with less than normal precipitation. The accumulated deficiency for this period is 7.21 inches. From June 12 to July 21, inclusive, the total precipitation for this station was 0.07 inch. In records for the warmer months, April to September, inclusive, running back to 1899, this summer's record for scantiness of rainfall holds second place. There was a total of 0.07 inch for 40 days this summer. In 1897, from August 11 to September 27, inclusive (a period of 48 days), the station records show a total precipitation amounting to only a trace. This followed a rainfall of 0.16 inch on August 10. An unusual number of clear days recorded during the first three weeks of July this year. Of the 21 days, 14 were clear, as an average sky condition between sunrise and sunset. Of these, seven averaged less than one-tenth obscuration of the sky by clouds. During that period only one day averaged cloudy. Duration of bright sunshine was 78 per cent of the possible time.

100 - Administration

110 - Status of Work

The forest fires in the southern end of the park were given priority by the administrative as well as the ranger and other organizations in the park and the regular work was somewhat delayed. Every effort was concentrated in the fire area. The fires necessitated a great deal of overtime work and many hardships on the part of some employees but everyone responded to their utmost, and the park organization pulled together in a way that won the highest praise from those in touch with the situation. The employment of some 630 men, 150 or more pack horses and mules, the purchase, transportation and issue of fire tools, beds, equipment and supplies, all at emergency speed, and the reduction of force and paying off of the men at the close of the month all resulted in a vast amount of additional work on all branches of the park organization.

Francis E. Watson of Yosemite Park reported on July 26 to take over the duties of Disbursing Officer, the position having been vacated by the retirement for disability of Leroy Hill, whose retirement was made effective May 1, 1931.

120 - Park inspections by

121 - Superintendent

The first 18 days of the month the Superintendent spent considerable time at headquarters and on the main loop inspecting various activities and making contacts but from the 19th to the end of the month he remained at the south entrance ranger station helping to direct the activities connected with the fighting of the Heart Lake fire. Trips away from headquarters during the month were made as follows:

July 1 - To Grand Teton Park with Mr. Cable. Spent night at Moran.
July 2 - Returned to headquarters by way of Lake, Canyon and Norris.
July 4 - To Tower Falls in afternoon, returning to Mammoth for night.
July 5 - To Lake for the night.
July 6 - At Lewis Lake with Judge Edwards, returning to Mammoth for night.
July 7 - To Old Faithful to meet Senator Couzens.
July 9 - Made entire loop trip.
July 12 - Made upper loop trip via Norris, Canyon and Tower Falls.
July 14 - Horseback trip to top of Mt. Holmes to inspect fire lookout station site.
July 15 - To Old Faithful with Dr. Povah and Mr. Scherer, spending night at Old Faithful.
July 16 - Completed loop trip with Dr. Povah and Mr. Scherer, returning to Mammoth for the night.
July 17 - To Old Faithful in evening to meet Congressman Tilson. Spent night at Old Faithful.
July 18 - Proceeded around loop to Mammoth.
July 19 - To Snake River Ranger Station to inspect the Heart Lake fire, where he remained until the 30th, making one trip into Mammoth on the 25th.

Acting Superintendent Edwards made the usual inspections of work around headquarters and at all points in the field.

123 - National Park Service Officers

Mr. Charles L. Cable, auditor in the National Park Service, who came in via Cody on June 28, left via the north gate on July 3.

George T. Grant, Photographer for National Park Service, entered the park at the west gate on July 2. He will remain until about the middle of August.

D. H. Madsen, Supervisor of Wild Life Resources, National Park Service, returned to the park via the south gate on July 13 and left via the same gateway about the 25th.

George Wright of the Wild Life Research Division of the National Park Service made a second visit to the park, entering via the south gate on July 13. He will leave via the west gate on August 2. He was accompanied by Joseph Dixon and Ben Thompson, his assistants.

John D. Coffman, Fire Control Expert, for the National Park Service, entered via the south gate on July 20 to aid in fighting fire at Basin Creek. He was still in the park at the end of the month.

124 - Other Interior Department Officers

John H. Edwards, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, came in via Gardiner on July 4. He left via Gardiner on the 17th.

Miss Carrie M. Stein, confidential secretary to Assistant Secretary Edwards, came in via Gardiner on the 6th and left via Cody on the 10th.

125 - Other Governmental Officers

Major Evan Kelley, District Forester, U. S. Forest Service, Missoula, Montana, came in via Cody in his own car on July 10 and left via Gardiner the same day.

127 - Other Agencies

S. A. Barrett, Director of the Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis., and assistants, who came in via Cody on June 10, left via the west gate on July 10. They were engaged in fossil forest excavation near Tower Falls in order to prepare an exhibit for the Milwaukee Museum.

Dr. H. C. Bumpus of Waban, Mass., Chairman, Advisory Board on Educational Matters in National Parks, and member of President's Commission on educational activities of National Park Service, who came in via Gardiner on June 22, left via the north gate on July 14.

140 - Labor Situation

There was little change in the labor situation over the past two months. While not such a large number of men called at the office seeking work as during the past two months there were plenty of men available for every job and the decrease in business at the hotels and lodges resulted in the operators reducing their crews considerably. The forest fires necessitated emergency calls for fire fighters and little trouble was experienced in finding sufficient men. Some men were recruited from Ashton, Idaho, and Moran, Wyo., while the majority were sent in from Livingston, Montana. Friends of the park in Livingston aided in the recruiting of men for the fires. At the end of the month a reduction of the fire fighting forces was possible and the men were returned to Livingston and West Yellowstone by Government transportation.

180 - Circulars, Placards, Publicity Bulletins, etc.

Only one circular (No.9) was issued during the month. A large number of press releases were sent out to several hundred newspapers but due to a shortage of paper it was necessary to curtail the issuance of these stories before the end of the month. The stencils for the July Nature Notes were cut but as there was no mimeograph paper available for running them off they are being held pending the arrival of paper from Washington. The mimeograph paper shortage has handicapped the work considerably. Copies of the circular and press releases are attached.

200 - Maintenance, Improvements and New Construction

210 - Maintenance

Roads in the Park - #202: Road maintenance had been stabilized to general routine work early in the month, and with the exception of the Canyon-Lake section and a short stretch near the Excelsior Geyser Basin, all Park roads were in excellent condition. The breaking out of forest fires in the Heart Lake Basin on July 18 caused the removal of all maintenance foremen, road crews, and maintenance trucks between Mammoth and the South Entrance. However, this mileage was maintained in very fair condition by hastily organized substitute crews and equipment until the regular crews could be returned at the end of the month.

Dust palliative oiling and skin coat treatment was carried on over approximately forty miles of Loop roads during the month as follows: Norris-Canyon-Application of 1/4 gallon of oil per square yard spread on scarified material, well mixed and laid down and providing a very satisfactory skin coat. East Entrance Road-application of 1/4 gallon of oil per square yard between Fishing Bridge and Lake Butte and covered with roadside material as a dust palliative only. South Entrance Road-application of 1/4 gallon of oil per square yard between Lewis Lake and the South Entrance and covered with roadside material. Results on this section were particularly satisfactory but the constant pounding from heavy truck traffic to the fire area will make it necessary to rework this section before the end of the season if time and funds will permit. Norris-Gibbon

[illegible]

Bridge-Consisted of a light dust palliative treatment on the contractors' subgrade work where dust conditions were such as to be a menace to traffic. The spreading of the oil was carried on with the Park Service distributor and equipment for covering with roadside material was furnished by the contractor.

In addition to the above, several short sections, aggregating about ten miles, were given dust palliative treatment as the need arose.

Roads in East Forest-#303:

Despite the extremely dry weather the general condition of this section has been better than for several seasons past.

Heavy rains of nearly cloudburst proportions on the night of July 29 caused some damage by washes and slides at several points between Elephants Head and Moss Creek but traffic was not appreciably delayed and the repair work was handled by the regular maintenance crews with the assistants of the Forest Service forces in that vicinity.

Roads in South Forest-#304:

Though there has been considerable criticism of this section, it is considered that its condition has been comparable to that of previous seasons. The majority of complaints appear to have been registered at Norris by those who have toured the Park and left by the South Entrance and their opinions have been largely a comparison of its condition with the better type of roads traveled in the Park.

Every effort has been made to improve the surface so far as possible with the funds and equipment available and the six miles immediately South of the Park boundary has been given a dust palliative treatment.

CONSTRUCTION:

Mammoth Sewer-#492:

Work for the month on this project was confined entirely to construction of the concrete disposal plant now complete except for the pouring of two valve chambers. The crew has been reduced to the economical minimum and further work will not be laid out until it has been determined what curtailment is necessary to provide funds for forest fire costs.

Signs-#525.4:

Good progress was made on this project during the month with practically all name and text signs planned now erected.

Otter Creek Road and Bear Feeding Ground-#525.6:

This project is completed except for the pouring of the concrete slab for the feeding platform and the installation of the sewerage service. The foreman and crew employed on this work were transferred to the Heart Lake Basin forest fire and will not be returned until after the first of the month.

Loop Betterment-Project #525.8:

Consists of the revision of road alignment at a blind curve near the Old Fountain Ranger Station. This project was minor in character and embraced the rough grading, finishing, and surfacing of approximately 400 feet of roadway with the handling of 100 cubic yards of material with team work and hand labor.

The work required about ten days and is 100% complete.

Loop Betterment-Project #525.9:

Consists of the revision of road alignment at a blind curve near the 0F4 mile post. Work was started on July 29 and will require about ten days for completion.

Surface Betterments-#527:

Work under this project embraced the processing, semi-processing, and retreatment of twenty-three miles of roadway, completion of the grade raising across Old Fountain Flat, and the laying of an experimental section of retread with Utah Rock Asphalt, 1000 feet in length, over the old pavement at West Yellowstone.

Canyon-Tower Falls. The 2-mile section beginning at Grand View which was constructed by the Park Service in 1929 was given a treatment of about 3/4 of a gallon per square yard and thoroughly mixed producing the finest surface constructed this season.

Inspiration Point Road. This section was carried out as a semi-process job since it is programmed for an oil mix contract under the Bureau of Public Roads supervision for next season and the expense of more intensive treatment did not seem advisable. About 1/2 gallon per square yard was spread and well mixed and an excellent surface obtained that should prove adequate for this season's traffic.

Artist Point Road. This section is also programmed as an oil mix job by the Bureau for next season and was treated in much the same manner as the Inspiration Point Road.

West Yellowstone Retread. Eight hundred feet of the old asphalt penetration pavement at the one mile post out of West Yellowstone was given a retread coat with Utah rock asphalt and in addition four hundred and sixty feet of the same material was put down at the entrance gate.

Mr. Howard Means, President of the company producing the material, gave the job his personal supervision and direction for several days.

This work was carried on for experimental purposes and a detailed report of methods, costs, and results is to be prepared later.

Trails, Old Faithful- Basal:

Due to the fact that the crew working on this project had to be transferred to road maintenance to take the place of crews sent to the forest fire, very little work other than the bridge mentioned last month was completed.

220 - Improvements

Paint Shop: The work of this department consisted of miscellaneous painting, kalsomining and varnishing in various quarters at Mammoth; painting Soda Butte and Cooke Ranger Stations and road camp buildings at Sylvan Pass, and painting and lettering signs.

Electrical Department: Employees of this department were engaged in wiring various buildings for lights and repairing telephone lines. Some repairs were made on Cooke telephone line, and 8 miles of the Gallatin line were repaired; built 12 miles of 1-wire telephone line from Apollinaris Spring to Mt. Holmes fire lookout station; built approximately 5 miles of new line from Thumb to Snake River. This work consisted of stringing two #8 copper wires on brackets, using native poles and cutting 8 to 10 feet of right of way.

Carpenter Shop: Work of this department consisted of miscellaneous repairs to buildings at headquarters and in the park. Other work consisted of finishing ranger dormitory at Old Faithful; ranger stations at Old Faithful and Canyon altered; built ranger station at Lake; built wharf at southeast arm of Lake; finished warehouse at Old Faithful; built a number of boxes for commissary supplies for the various camps at the Basin Creek fire; heightened the sides of trucks in order that horses could be hauled to the fire; prepared the material for the Mt. Holmes lookout; built one tent frame at the Mammoth Hot Springs for the use of one temporary ranger.

Plumbing and Sanitation Department: The Master Plumber and his assistants were engaged in miscellaneous plumbing work in various buildings at Mammoth; other work consisted of maintaining water and sewer systems at Apollinaris, Norris, Madison Junction, Old Faithful, Thumb, Lake and Canyon. Also maintained comfort stations at these points. At Old Faithful, three complete plumbing systems were installed in the new buildings, and at Fishing Bridge the new sewer system was also completed.

260 - Landscape Work

Working drawings were completed for the additions and alterations of the Lake Ranger Station.

Mr. A. Paul Brown, Asst. Landscape Architect, from Field Headquarters, was in Yellowstone from July 4 to August 1, making preliminary studies and working drawings for employees' residences at the Mammoth area.

Mr. A. H. Jennings of the Westchester County Parks Commission left the Park July 1st after a two weeks visit. During his stay he accompanied Mr. McCarter on a field trip through Yellowstone Park, Teton Park and over the proposed Park approach road from Red Lodge to the Nordquist Ranch.

Vista cutting of trees along the Twin Lakes on the Mammoth-Norris road section was begun under the supervision of Mr. McCarter. Work was discontinued due to the crew being called for fire duty elsewhere.

Preliminary reconnaissance was made on the South Entrance-Moran approach road with Mr. Wallace, B.P.R., locating engineer.

Mt. Holmes fire lookout was located and oriented on top of the mountain.

Studies were made on the Fishing Bridge area layout including the new Fishing Bridge and Lake Junction.

300 - Activities of other agencies in the park

The forest fires no doubt had a slight effect on travel but general depressing business conditions throughout the country were reflected in the reduced travel to the park and the business done by the operators. All activities in the park were functioning but the decrease in business at the hotels and lodges necessitated the operators cutting down their forces. Railroads particularly have suffered from the decrease in travel as the largest percentage of loss has been in the number of rail visitors.

340 - State, county, or municipal legislation effecting parks

Hearing on the game preserve north of Gardiner was held at Livingston on June 6. As a result of the hearing the Montana State Fish & Game Commission, on July 2, 1931, created this preserve, to be known as the Gallatin Game Preserve Extension, the legal description of which is as follows:

"Beginning at the intersection of the west boundary line of the townsite of Gardiner, Montana, with the north boundary line of Yellowstone National Park, thence northerly along said townsite line to the south bank of the Yellowstone River, thence northwesterly along the west shore of the said Yellowstone River to its point of intersection with the north section line of Section 17, Township 9 South, Range 6 East, thence westerly along said section line and the north section line of Section 18, said Township, to the point of intersection with Reese Creek, thence southwesterly along Reese Creek to the junction of main Reese Creek and the north fork of Reese Creek, thence along said North Fork of Reese Creek (sometimes known as Electric Creek) to its point of intersection with the township line between Townships 9 South, Ranges 7 and 8 East, thence south along said township line to the north boundary of Yellowstone National Park, thence east along the north boundary of Yellowstone National Park to the point of beginning, all of which is in Park County, Montana.

"It shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor, punishable accordingly, for anyone to carry or discharge firearms within the limits of this Preserve, except where permit has been granted by the State Game Warden to carry and discharge firearms within the Preserve, for the purpose of destroying predatory animals and birds.

MONTANA STATE FISH & GAME COMM.
By: T. H. Marlowe, Chairman.
H. E. Hill, Secretary."

400 - Flora, fauna, and natural phenomena

410 - Ranger, naturalist and guide service

Due to the Basin Creek fire in the Snake River country the biggest portion of the Yellowstone rangers were on fire duty, only enough being left at ranger stations to carry on the usual routine duties. The usual patrols for the protection and observation of the park's wild life, however, were carried on during the first half of the month, and it is hoped that we will soon have all our rangers back on duty and things will be on a normal basis once again.

The Chief Ranger made an inspection trip in the Upper Miller Creek region, leaving Mammoth on July 15 and returning the evening of July 17. The next morning, July 18, he left for the Basin Creek fire, at which fire he has been to date.

420 - Museum Service

The following is the report of the Park Naturalist for the month:

Public Contacts:

1. Although the fire emergency necessitated a reduction of twenty-six educational activities for the month, the contacts exceeded those of the previous year by 102,422.

a. A total of 627 guide trips with an attendance of 33,175 as compared with 638 guide trips and an attendance of 34,053 for the same period last year shows a decrease of 878 contacts.
b. A total of 515 lectures were given before 264,699 persons, as compared with 569 lectures for the same period last year with an attendance of 92,777 persons.
c. A total of 83 trips with 4879 cars carrying 18,665 persons, an increase of 13,030 contacts over the same period of a year ago, is the record of the auto caravan for the past month.
d. Museum attendance for the month totalled 94,478 as compared with 86,985 of the same period last year.
e. Special Parties for the month totalled 44 with an attendance of 2061.
f. Total public contacts for the month 401,017.

Ranger Naturalist Staff:

Baylor Brooks was released on July 23 and Fred Isacksen reported on July 24 to replace Mr. Brooks.

Inspection Trips:

A total of 10-1/2 days were spent in attending various educational activities around the loop.

Relief:

Owing to the fire situation it was thought best to call off all relief until the situation became better. Twelve days were spent on relief.

PERMANENT PROJECTS:

Nature Notes:

Owing to the shortage of paper, Nature Notes were not printed, but the stencils were cut early in the month.

Libraries:

A total of 3 books, 12 pamphlets, and 16 periodicals were received during the month.

Fifty books have been in circulation during the month.

Museums:

Two pieces of petrified wood were presented to the museum.

Lantern Slides:

During the month 98 slides were in circulation.

Photographs:

Seven photographs were presented to the museum during the month. Eight and a half days were spent on pasting photographs and dividing the albums.

Museum Work:

The Fishing Bridge Museum has been the main project and one room prepared for opening on August 1.

Sales Publications:

A total of 3598 publications having a value of $1644.20 were sold at the Mammoth and Old Faithful Museums.

Report Forms:

A special report of educational activities for the period from August, 1930 to July 25, 1931 has been prepared and submitted to the Superintendent's office.

Personnel:

Mr. Norman W. Scherer, Assistant Park Naturalist, reported for duty on July 7.

All members of the educational staff were on duty throughout the month.

Yellowstone Park News Letter:

Four issues of the News Letter have been edited during the month.

430 - Zoo and Buffalo Corral

During the month the attendance at the Buffalo Corral was 17,528 as compared with 13899 last year and 21169 in 1929. During the latter part of the month, due to the drouth conditions, it was necessary to feed hay to the twenty-four head of buffalo which we have in this show herd.

440 - Insect Control

The type map crew has made excellent progress during the past month, having camped on Solfatara Plateau, Mary Mountain, Nez Perce Creek, Lone Star Geyser and is now at the headquarters of Littles Fork. It was necessary during the greatest movement of the Basin Creek fire to hold this type map crew in the vicinity of Lone Star Geyser for fire protection purposes on the west side of the park.

The insect control project in the Bechler River region was discontinued on July 9. Several fires were started by this crew during the latter part of their stay at Bechler and it was these fires which broke out again the latter part of the month which were suppressed by fire suppression crews.

Due to our financial condition it was necessary to curtail operations on the cleanup crew on the road between Mammoth and Old Faithful, this crew having cleaned up and burned a great number of red top trees between Mammoth and Madison Junction.

460 - Birds

Referring to the last month's report about the trumpeter swans, it was later discovered that these swans are still nesting near Crescent Hill and the two young ones are with them. The usual number of summer birds are still prevalent in the park.

470 - Animals

General game conditions throughout the park are about normal. The high summer ranges are in fair shape but the lower ranges, due to the hot weather and lack of rainfall, are in very poor condition.

Elk: Elk are being seen by the tourists on practically all of the roads in the park during the evening and early morning. The three large bull elk which inhabit the Norris Junction flat are still there and the tourists are all taking their pictures.

Deer: Deer, as well as the elk, are being noted by the tourists along the roads and this year they seem more plentiful than a year ago during this same month. Their condition is noted as very good.

Antelope: About fifteen head of antelope have summered on the Gardiner hay field and may be seen there at any time of the day by the tourists leaving or entering that gate.

Moose: Several large bull moose have been seen in close proximity to the Cooke ranger station and are being reported seen by large numbers of tourists, especially in Willow Park.

Buffalo: Due to the absence of Chief Buffalo Keeper Joseph Douglas, who was assigned to the Basin Creek fire, no report is available on the buffalo herd. However, it is estimated that we have a calf crop of approximately 250 for this year.

Mountain Sheep: A herd of 25 mountain sheep has been seen several times on Mt. Washburn. Also, a total of 25 has been counted on the high peaks in the vicinity of the Cooke Ranger Station.

Bears: The bears in the park are now becoming one of our greatest problems, especially so at the Canyon and Fishing Bridge housekeeping cabins and campground areas. Several reports are being received daily regarding damages and accidents caused by the bears. During the month prior to the starting of the Basin Creek fire we started trapping operations at the Canyon, taking all the bears which had been trapped to Virginia Meadows and liberating them. However, it was necessary to shoot a few of the more dangerous ones to keep them from doing more damage. During the month four grizzlies were trapped and hauled away from the Morrison-Knudsen construction camp on Dunraven Pass. Sixteen black and brown bears were taken from the Canyon campground. Three were trapped and hauled away from the Fishing Bridge campground. A great many more would have been taken from the Fishing Bridge but it was necessary to stop the trapping operations on account of the fire.

On the following pages are given the names and addresses of persons visiting the park whose cars and personal effects were damaged by bears:

BEAR DAMAGE REPORTS:

Date	Name & Address of Owner of Car or Property	
June 28	Blanche Kramer, R. #1, Edmonds, Wash.	Car damaged.
June 30	R. P. Barton, Escolon, Calif.	Car damaged.
July 2	Mrs. H. Graham and Miss H. Sutherland, Box 165, Brig, Colo.	Car damaged.
July 2	J. L. Parker, Ogden, Utah.	Food damaged.
July 3	E. Gillespie, Bozeman, Mont.	Trunk containing food damaged.
July 4	Donald Putnam, 2106 Virginia Ave., Everett, Wash.	Cabin entered and damaged by bear.
July 4	J. D. Cherry, Springfield, Idaho.	Car damaged.
July 5	D. R. Field, Peterson Furniture Co., Pocatello, Idaho.	Car damaged.
July 6	Charles Stewart, 14 Knappen Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba.	Car damaged.
July 6	Miss Catherine Jesslyn, 103 Algoma Blvd., Oshkosh, Wis.	Car damaged.
July 6	F. Guldner, Evanston, Wyoming.	Car damaged.
July 7	M. Ivey, Ogden, Utah.	" "
July 7	Mr. Erdly, Wray, Colo., and W. H. Wolfe, Columbus, Ohio.	Cabin entered and damaged.
July 7	Dr. F. E. Stanton, Long Beach, Calif.	Occupied cabin damaged.
July 7	G. B. Jackson, 40 So. Harvard Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	Tent damaged.
July 7	Clyde Jones, 808 E. 5th South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.	Car damaged.
July 8	Emil Sharp, Lehr, N. Dak.	Cabin damaged.
July 8	W. Tieman, Los Angeles, Calif.	" "
July 8	A. L. Wagner, Denver, Colo.	" "
July 8	F. C. Vertrees (Calif. license 6[illegible]9410)	" "
July 9	Henry Holtherson, 3128 N. 49, Milwaukee, Wis.	Car damaged.
July 9	E. H. Pippin, Billings, Mont.	" "
July 9	Fred Kessler, Minneapolis, Minn.	Cabin damaged.
July 9	G. Cahvon, Grand Rapids, Mich.	" "
July 9	Gladys Smith, Tungiar, Iowa.	Bear entered cabin.
July 9	Fred Gilman, Redington, Nebr.	Tent damaged.
July 10	Mrs. Hoffman (license Ill. 783-996)	Stove and dishes damaged. Bear broke food box.
July 10	Donald Gran, Milford, Iowa.	Food box damaged.
July 10	L. B. Still, Long Beach, Calif.	Tent damaged.
July 10	D. R. Hooker, Gainesville, Ark.	" "
July 10	F. L. Hudson, Faculty Club, Berkeley, Calif.	Car damaged.
July 11	Joseph Kalata, 910 N. Richmond, Chicago, Ill.	" "
July 12	A. Stevens, 5999 Fisher Ave., Detroit, Mich.	Food box damaged.
July 12	H. W. Mare, Grandview, Wash.	Bear entered cabin.
July 12	F. P. Morely, Redlands, Calif.	" " "
July 12	L. S. Boodington, 254 Temple St., Long Beach, Calif.	Trunk on car damaged.

July 12 - A. A. Dickey, Salt Lake City, Utah.	Bear entered cabin.
July 12 - E. Robin, Portland, Oregon.	" " "
July 12 - L. W. Still, 2129 East 1st St., Long Beach, Calif.	Bear entered cabin and ripped bed and springs.
July 12 - I. R. Clark, 63 Morland Ave., Cranston, R.I.	Food box damaged.
July 12 - C. B. Rapey, 208 N. Grant St., Pocatello, I.	Tent damaged.
July 12 - Olaf Clover, 219 -136th Pl. Calumet City, Ill.	Food box torn.
July 12 - T. J. Beatey, 700 W. 21st St., Vancouver, Wash.	Suitcase damaged.
July 13 - Mr. Philipson and Mr. Thorgeson, Mankato, Minn.	Cabin damaged.
July 13 - E. R. Haseltine, 301 Nat. Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.	Car damaged.
July 13 - Geo. W. Wilson, 242 21st St., Santa Monica, Cal.	Suitcase damaged.
July 14 - F. W. Ferguson, Detroit, Mich.	Tent damaged.
July 14 - J. M. Ambrose, 872 Coventry Rd., Berkeley, Cal.	Car damaged.
July 14 - Lora Shatto, Sebring Fla.	Food box damaged.
July 14 - J. E. Sudermen, Altona, Manitoba, Canada.	" " "
July 14 - L. A. Larson, Route #3, Stillwater, Minn.	Tent damaged.
July 14 - Mary Vorkees, Lincoln, Nebr.	Cabin window damaged.
July 14 - H. B. Hammott, Green Hotel, Pasadena, Calif.	Car damaged.
July 15 - Mrs. Ethel Meyers, 1637 Orange Road, Santa Barbara, Calif.	Tent damaged.
July 15 - E. H. Mettler, Shafter, Calif.	Car damaged.
July 16 - Max Felgentreff (driving Ford, license Wash. 14-35)	Food box damaged.
July 15 - A. A. Bennett, Dallas, Ore.	" " "
July 15 - J. J. Brouer, 394 E. 49 N., Portland, Ore.	Car damaged.
July 16 - J. T. Clark, 740 E. 11th St., Oakland, Calif.	Mess chest damaged.
July 17 - B. T. Gahn, Los Angeles, Calif.	Bear entered cabin and destroyed food.
July 17 - W. H. Newton, La Crescenta, Calif.	Tent and groceries damaged.
July 17 - Lloyd T. Bailey, 1320 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.	Tent damaged.
July 16 - L. L. McCracken, Route #10, Topeka, Kansas	Trunk on car damaged.
July 18 - R. C. String, Philadelphia, Pa.	Car damaged.
July 18 - Lincoln, Bray, Los Angeles, Calif.	Food box damaged.
July 20 - L. Vern Greenwood, Grand Island, Nebr.	Tent damaged.
July 18 - E. Bertelson, Ephraim, Utah.	Cabin entered by bear and food damaged.
July 20 - C. L. Focht, Livingston, Mont.	Cabin entered by bear and some damage done.
July 20 - A. E. Ward, 875 - 20th St., Ogden, Utah.	Car considerably damaged.
July 20 - Lenard Parker, Wellsville, Utah.	Car damaged.
July 20 - Lydia Kean, Minneapolis, Minn.	Cabin entered and damaged by bear.
July 20 - W. C. Gass, Trenton, Nebr.	Tent damaged.
July 22 - Kapela Kahandahle, Chicago, Ill.	Cabin entered and food damaged.
July 22 - B. H. Whiting, 2 Pinehurst Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Car damaged.

July 22 - C. K. Wylie, Meridian, Ohio.	Bear entered cabin.
July 22 - Stella Marsden, 2125 Linwood Ave., Fort Lee, N. J.	Car damaged.
July 22 - W. F. Broman, Rochester, N.Y.	Box on running board damaged.
July 23 - Mrs. H. Holst, 2828 Farman St., Davenport, Iowa.	Personal property in cabin damaged.
July 23 - C. F. Jackson, Macomb, Ill.	Bear entered cabin but no damage done.
July 23 - R. H. Moore, 95 N.Elizabeth St., Lombard, Ill.	Bear destroyed food.
July 24 - C. Mulhalan, Idaho Falls, Idaho.	Cabin entered and some damage done.
July 25 - Lewis L. Fraude, 4425 N.W., 14th St., Washington, D. C.	Car damaged.
July 25 - B. S. Meager, New Kensington, Pa.	Trunk on car damaged.
July 26 - W. P. O'Dell, Charleston, W. Va.	Car damaged.
July 26 - A. Howard, Max, Nebr.	Tent, car and refrigerator damaged.

Fishing: Large numbers of fish are being caught by the visitors to Yellowstone Park. However, most of them are being taken from the Lake and in streams away from the main traveled roads and trails. To date 64,350 fish have been taken as compared with 54,915 fish last year, and 27,500 in 1929.

Ranch Operations: During the month of July haying operations were started on our hay ranches. Approximately fifty tons were cut at the Game Preservation Ranch and it is stacked now ready for use in feeding the elk and antelope next winter. The clover hay on the Mammoth parade ground has also been cut and is stored away for feeding the deer next winter. Haying operations are now in progress at the Buffalo Ranch and the Slough Creek ranches. The crop this year will be very much lighter than normal and it is evident that additional hay will have to be purchased to supplement that which is harvested on the different ranches. The haying operations at these latter ranches have been somewhat delayed due to the daily rain in that section of Yellowstone Park.

480 - Natural Phenomena: Mammoth Hot Springs

Several changes have taken place in the activity on the terraces during the month, some of them only temporary but others more permanent. Jupiter continues to increase slowly on the older formation to the northeast. A basin at the foot of the inactive Cupid's Cave gradually filled with water during the first part of the month with a considerable quantity of gases bubbling up from below. On July 24, water ceased flowing from Blue Springs after fluctuating throughout the fore part of the month. Later during the day, water started to flow slowly from the orifice. The activity increased daily until the end of the month. During this inactivity of Blue Springs, the pool at the base of Cupid's Cave emptied. It has, however, refilled again.

July has not witnessed much increase in the activity of Old Angel Terrace although New Angel Terrace is being somewhat colored by algae growing in the run-off from Old Angel. The two small springs on New Angel continue to increase slowly. (In the report for June the words Old and New should be interchanged.)

Cleopatra and Minerva have both increased considerably during the month, Cleopatra over an inactive portion to the northeast and Minerva over the entire formation, even over the broken-down portion. Orange Spring Mound, New Highland, and the White Elephant have remained practically constant through July. The small spring some distance to the east of Narrow Gauge Terrace continued to increase in activity and the color gradually spread over its formation. Main and Mound Terraces have remained constant.

Diana suffered a period of fluctuation during the middle of the month but its activity has resumed and perhaps surpasses the activity it had at the time of the last report. During the latter part of the month, Hymen has been constantly decreasing. Some of the water from the Diana Terrace is flowing over the southeastern portion of Hymen, tending to increase the color.

Norris Geyser Basin:

Constant Geyser: On July 18 and July 19-25 played at frequent intervals; July 25-31 interval approximately 4 minutes. Average height of eruption 25 feet.

Ebony Geyser: Played July 2, 4, 9, 11, 13, 14, 17 (twice), 19, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29. Average duration 3½ minutes; height 50 feet.

Fan Geyser: Played July 1, 9, 19, 27, 28, 29, 30. Average duration 5 minutes; average height 25 feet.

Hillside Geyser: Played July 30 (twice), 31st (twice). Average duration one and one-half minutes; height 15 feet.

Ledge Geyser: On July 13 played to a height of 50 feet for approximately 9 hours; still steaming on July 19. Slight eruption on July 31.

New Crater Geyser: Plays approximately every 5 minutes throwing water to a distance of 20 feet almost horizontally.

Valentine Geyser: Played July 4, 7, 10, 18, 22, 25, 27 and 31. Average duration one hour and 45 minutes. Height at beginning approximately 75 feet gradually declining.

Vixen Geyser: Spurts to a distance of 10 feet approximately every 4 minutes.

Whirligig Geyser: Inactive.

Sawmill Geyser: Almost inactive, behaving more like a hot spring.

UPPER GEYSER BASIN:

Beehive Geyser has not played.

Daisy Geyser: Average interval for month 110 minutes with exception of July 23. On that day Daisy Geyser played at 8:45 A.M. and 12:40 P.M. Interval of 3 hours and 55 minutes. This was due to the play of Splendid Geyser.

Giant Geyser: Still very active but as yet has not played.

Grand Geyser: The greatest number of spurts recorded is 11. Interval of 15-51 hours.

Giantess Geyser: Has not played.

Jewell Geyser: Interval determined by Mr. Oberhansley and "Geyser Bill" (George Ankrom) 8-8 minutes.

Lone Star Geyser: "Geyser Bill" (George Ankrom) reports a three-hour interval.

Tardy Geyser: Active throughout the month, although playing irregularly. Height 20-25 feet, duration 5-20 minutes.

Riverside Geyser: Average interval 7½ hours.

Splendid Geyser: At 10:05 A.M. on July 28 the Splendid Geyser erupted to a height of 125-150 feet for a period of 4-5 minutes. During the eruption the Daisy, Brilliant, and Comet and Bonita were all noticeably affected, in that the level of the water in each was lowered.

Sawmill Geyser: Still inactive although containing more water than during the early part of the season.

Topaz Spring: Still dry.

Whistler Geyser: Between 1:30 and 2:00 p.m. on July 18 the Whistler Geyser erupted to a height of 40 feet. A long steam period followed with a distinct sharp roar. Afterwards the crater was dry for 2 days. All algae was killed which was growing around the vent.

A small geyser on the Nature Trail, which formerly played to a height of one to two and a half feet is now playing to a height of more than a hundred feet and has killed the famous "snake tree."

490 - Miscellaneous

Meetings: On July 20 and 21, the Intermountain Game Conference held its third annual meeting at Yellowstone Lake. Representatives from Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana were present, also several Forest Service men from Colorado. Due to the serious fire in Yellowstone Park at that time, Mr. Toll and Mr. Baggley were unable to attend. Mr. Edwards, Assistant Superintendent, and Mr. Rush, in charge of elk study, represented Yellowstone Park; Mr. David H. Madsen, Supervisor of Wild Life Resources, and Mr. Joseph Dixon, Park Collaborator, were representatives of the National Park Service and took part in the discussions. Mr. George Wright of the Park Service was also in attendance. Both Mr. Edwards and Mr. Rush gave interesting talks covering the wild life problems of the park. On the evening of July 20, Mr. Rush showed pictures of Yellowstone wild life and there was a large crowd in attendance.

At the meeting a resolution was adopted to ask Congress for an appropriation of $480,000 to be divided among the States of Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming for the purpose of furthering fish cultural work in these States.

Mr. John T. Scott of Wyoming was elected chairman for the ensuing year and Chief Ranger George F. Baggley was elected Secretary. Because of the desirability of the place and its close proximity to the represented States, Yellowstone Lake was agreed upon for the 1932 meeting.

Special Incidents

On July 5, Ranger Harry Trischman apprehended two men, Paul Meador of Terre Haute, Ind., and Joseph Quick of Moberly, Mo., who had been doing petty shoplifting in Mrs. Pryor's store. They had been in the park since July 2 or 3 and had been loafing around the auto camp and stores. Their driving permit was taken and they were asked to leave the park, after first going to Fishing Bridge and picking up a third member of their party, William Bigelow of Terre Haute, Ind. Nothing can be proved but it was generally rumored around Fishing Bridge that these men had been selling liquor. They were driving Model T Ford roadster, Indiana license 264215.

On July 21, about 3:15 p.m., Carl Cramer of 1518 Reid Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, driving Ford A, Ohio license 942208, and Paul Seebahn of 1633 Rockford Place, Cincinnati, Ohio, were scaling the side of the canyon by the upper falls when Carl Cramer slipped and slid about 40 feet, stopping 20 feet up. Ranger White rescued Cramer by means of a rope. Cramer was uninjured except for a slight scratch on elbow. Ranger Donley C. Harts witnessed the accident.

On July 24, about 2:30 p.m., Clarence Wilmoth, employee of Morrison-Knudson Company, was up a telephone pole changing line from Mt. Washburn to Dunraven because the pole had rotted away below the surface. The removal of the wire took away its only support and it toppled over. Wilmoth had his leg broken (left) and his head badly smashed and cut; he was unconscious. He was taken to Morrison-Knudson Camp and a nurse was sent up from Canyon, also an ambulance and nurse from Mammoth.

Scout-Naturalists Expedition

The 1931 Scout-Naturalist Expedition has completed a month's stay in Yellowstone and went from here to Glacier National Park where they will establish a wild-flower garden near Many Glacier Hotel.

In the year 1929 the Scout-Naturalists came into actual being and the first expedition went on the road. Mr. Ansel F. Hall, Senior Naturalist and Forester, started the Scout-Naturalists Expeditions. These expeditions were originated for the purpose of giving the best qualified Eagle Scout in the Scout Council an opportunity to learn and work in the out-of-doors and accomplish something under the direction of eminent scientists in the field.

The Scout Naturalists Expedition of 1931 is composed of 11 Scouts from Councils in various parts of California. Three weeks were spent in Yellowstone excavating petrified trees at Tower Falls under the direction of Drs. Barrett and Edwards of the Milwaukee Public Museum. Under their guidance five standing trees, several prostrate trees, and a limb or branch 18 feet long were uncovered for exhibition. A chute of 250 feet had to be constructed to carry dirt down the hill and across the road. During the work period two side trips were made, one to Specimen Ridge and the other to Cooke City. On July 9 the expedition left Tower Falls to take the Loop tour and to stop at Stevenson's Island for a three day Biological survey of the Island. Under the supervision of Dr. H. E. Stork, head of the Department of Biology at Carleton College and leader of the expedition, records and collections of all types of trees, plants, animals including insects and mammals were made. Also, a type map of the island was completed. From Stevenson's Island the expedition left for the remainder of the Loop trip and started out the north entrance of the park the next day headed for Glacier National Park.

From Glacier a week's tour of Canada will be made with stops at Waterton Lakes National Park, Banff, Lake Louise, Jasper National Park and other points of interest. At Rainier National Park, the next stop, they will work on nature trails. From Rainier two days will be taken to journey to Crater Lake National Park where a few days will be spent in seeing the Lake and surrounding park. The climax of the trip will be the ascent of Mt. Shasta (over 14,000). On August 14 the expedition arrives in Berkeley to bring the 1931 Scout-Naturalists Expedition to a close.

The members of this year's party are Morton D'Evelyn, Piedmont; Ray McClethen, Stockton; John Fried, Oakland; Bob Branstead, Clarence Unnewehr and Paul Baldwin, Berkeley; Jack Nolan, Santa Barbara; Clifford Husted, Carpenteria; Dean Wiley, Santa Maria and Bogaton Kaiser, 1930 representative of the 1931 expedition. The leaders are Dr. H. E. Stork, scientific leader of the expedition and Mr. Guy Crump, the organization leader of the party.

In 1930, eight Eagle Scouts of San Francisco Bay cities and Santa Cruz toured five of the western National Parks. During their stay at Yellowstone a nature trail and bridge were made.

500 - Use of Park Facilities by the Public

510 - Increase or decrease in travel

The report of travel of the Chief Ranger for July, 1931, together with a table of comparative figures on the travel to August 1, 1931, 1930 and 1929 are attached hereto, also a statement of private auto travel as classified by States for the 1930 season to August 1, 1931. It will be noted by these figures that the private auto travel records of previous seasons have been exceeded. It will be noted that a decrease is shown in the total travel as compared with 1930 and 1929. The total travel this season to August 1st was 130,899 as compared with 133,957 prior to August 1, 1930, showing a loss of 3058 and a decrease of approximately 2%.

Private auto travel for the month shows a gain of 1319 and an increase of 1% over previous high record of last year. Rail travel shows a loss of 4243, and a decrease of 31% when compared with the rail travel of last year, and a loss of 10694, and a decrease of 53% when compared with the rail travel of 1929.

330 - Visitors

July 3 - Ehmann, E. W., of Oakland, Calif., (Cooperator with Bureau of Biological Survey) came in via the west gate.

July 3 - Frugoni, Emilio Lopez)
Thiele, Ricardo O.) Civil Engineers from Argentine, came in via Gardiner and left via Cody on the 7th.

July 3 - Burt, Struthers (Dude Rancher and Author) of Jackson, Wyoming, and Mrs. Burt, came in via the south gate and left via Gardiner in their own car on the 4th.

July 4 - Dennison, P. N. (E. I. DuPont de Nemours &Co., Pittsburg, Pa.) and Mrs. Dennison came in via Cody and left via the north gate on July 9.

July 4 - Shipp, Thomas R. (Albee Bldg., Washington, D.C.) (newspaper and advertising work) and Mrs. Shipp came in West Yellowstone on the 4th and left via Gardiner on the 11th.

July 3 - Barton, C. W. (Editor, Casper Times, Casper, Wyo.) and Mrs. Barton were at Canyon the night of the 5th.

July 5 - Barnett, John T. (Denver, Colo.), former Attorney General of Colorado, came in the office on July 5. He made the Loop trip and was leaving via Cody.

July 5 - Gilpin, Miss Laura (Colorado Springs, Colo.) (noted photographer), came in via the south gate in her own car and called at the office on the 6th. She left via Gardiner on July 10.

July 6 - Menlove, Joe J. (U.S.Congressman from Missouri) was at Old Faithful the night of the 6th and left on the 9th.

July 6 - National Customs Service Party, was at Old Faithful on the 6th and left via Gardiner on the 9th.

July 6-- Booth, George F. (Publisher and Editor, Worcester Telegram and Evening Gazette, Worcester, Mass.) came in via Cody on the 6th and left via the same gateway on the 10th. He was accompanied by his wife and son.

July 7 - Couzens, James (U.S. Senator from Michigan) came in via the west gate on the 7th and left via the same gateway on the 10th. There were 10 or 12 in the party.

July 8 - Hempstone, Mrs. Smith (wife of Commander Smith Hempstone of U.S.N.) came in via Gardiner on the 8th and left via the same gateway on July 12.

July 7 - The Valley Ranch Girls' Party of the Valley Ranch entered the park at Sylvan Pass. They are making a six weeks' horseback trip of the Yellowstone and Grand Teton Parks and expect to leave the park on August 6.

July 8 - Valley Ranch Boys' Party of the Valley Ranch entered the park at Sylvan Pass. Making six weeks' Horseback trip of Yellowstone and Grand Teton Parks and expect to leave the park August 8.

July 11 - Western Wonder Tours, consisting of about 125 in party, came in on the 11th via the west gate. This is the first of 4 parties booked by the Lackawanna Railroad.

July 12 - Shantz, Dr. Homer Leroy (Pres., University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.) accompanied by Mrs. Shantz came in via the south entrance on the 12th and left via the west gate on July 16.

July 12 - Christian Herald Magazine Tour, in charge of Graham Patterson of 285 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., came in via Gardiner on the 12th and left via Cody on the 17th.

July 12 - Brooks, Bryant B., Casper, Wyoming, came in via Gardiner on the 12th and left via the south gate on the 13th. Mr. Brooks is former Governor of Wyoming.

July 13 - Donovan, Col. W. J., Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C., prominent attorney of Washington, came in via Gardiner. He left via the west gate on the 13th.

July 13 - Hudson, Will H. (Cinematographer, Seattle, Wash.) entered the park at the north gate. Spent about two weeks photographing for pictures depicting outdoor life in northwest.

July 14 - Gustin, Bruce (Denver Post, Denver, Colo.) (and main editorial writer, came in own car with wife and son.

July 14 - McNarney, Major J. T. (Air Corps, U.S.A., Commandant March Field, Riverside, Calif.) came in via the south gate on the 14th.

July 16 - Williams, Henry A. (Blossom, Mass.) (author and newspaper writer) came in via the east gate and left via Gardiner on the 17th.

July 18 - Tilson, Hon. John Q. (U.S.Congressman from Connecticut) and family of 5, came in via the west gate. Left via the north gateway on July 21.

July 19 - Teague, C. C., former Member of the Federal Farm Board, with Mrs. Teague, came in via the east gate in own car, and they left via the south on the 22nd.

July 20 - Elmore, Judge John A., Commissioner, U. S. Court of Claims, Washington, D.C., accompanied by wife and 3 children, came in via the south gate on the 20th and left via the west gateway on the 28th.

July 20 - Southern Tours, Inc., (in charge of R. M. Grumman, Chapel Hill, N.C.) and party of 40 college students and teachers, came in on the 20th in 7 autos.

July 19 - Thrift, Hugh A., Washington, D.C., friend of Director Albright, and great civic worker, came in via Gardiner and left via the same gateway on the 23rd.

July 20 - Intermountain Fish & Game Conference was held at Lake on July 20 and 21. Mr. S. B. Locke, Associate Biologist of the U.S. Biological Survey, Ogden, Utah, was chairman of the conference.

July 21 - Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, Mass., in charge of Dr. John B. May of 138 State House, Boston, Mass., came in the south gate on the 21st and left via Cody on the 29th.

July 21 - Barnett, Joe, National Chaplain of the American Legion, Oshkosh, Wis., came in via Gardiner on the 21st and left via the same gateway on the 23rd.

July 24 - Robinson, Arthur R. (U. S. Senator from Indiana) came in via the west gate on the 24th and left via Cody on the 26th.

July 24 - Baldwin, Frank (Editor, Waco News-Tribune, Waco, Texas) came in via the west gate on the 24th and left via the south gate on the 28th.

July 24 - Travis, J. L. (Editor, Portland Oregonian, Portland) was in the office on the 24th.

July 25 - Matthias, Judge Edward S. (Commander in Chief, U. S. Spanish War Veterans, Columbus, Ohio) came in via the north gate on the 25th. He left on the 26th. He was accompanied by Judge Morkam of Bozeman.

July 24 - Van Sinderen, Adrian (40 Wall St., New York City) and party of ten, came in about the 24th.

July 26 - Winter, Hon. Charles E., Casper, Wyo., former U. S. Congressman, accompanied by son, came in via the south gate on the 26th and left via the east gate on the 30th.

July 26 - Montana Bankers Association held their annual convention at Old Faithful Inn on July 26-27-28. Governor Erickson of Montana was in attendance.

[illegible]

July 27 - Erickson, J. E. (Governor of Montana, Helena, Mont.) entered the park via the west gate on the 27th to attend the meeting of the Montana Bankers Association. He left via the same gate on the 28th.

July 27 - Colmay, Maurice - Paris, France. Representative Le Monde Illustre, Paris and a number of American newspapers. In East Yellowstone. Will spend about a week in the park.

York, Dr. Hubert - former Secretary of the Interior and National Republican Chairman. In east, out east August 1st. Accompanied by former U. S. Senator Sullivan of Wyoming and party of 9.

Georgia Caravans (Atlanta, Ga.) Out Cody August 2. Traveling in own cars, fully equipped. Party of about 50.

July 28 - Kuechle, E. J. (New York City). Former Montana cattleman and friend of Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill. In east, out east August 3.

July 28 - Smoot, Hon. Reed (U. S. Senator from Utah) came in via the west gate on the 28th. He went direct to the Jackson Hole with Mr. Fabian.

July 29 - Hays, Will (head of Motion Picture Industry), New York City. In East gate, out East July 30.

Carter, Vincent (U. S. Congressman from Wyoming) Kemmerer, Wyo. In South, out South July 31.

600 - Protection

630 - Fire Protection - Mist Creek Divide Fire. 110.1

The Mist Creek Divide fire was reported from Mt. Washburn at 1:30 p.m. on July 15. Location of the fire was checked by Canyon and Lake Ranger Stations at 2:00 p.m., and smoke was spotted by Mt. Sheridan at 2:15 p.m. Heavy smoke was again reported at 4:00 p.m., by Mt. Washburn. Assistant Chief Ranger Johnston and District Ranger Hanks took charge of the fire and four men were sent out at 5:50 p.m., and four more at 11:00 p.m.

On July 16, at 8:00 a.m., Mt. Washburn lookout reported the fire burning strong. Four more men were sent out at 9:00 a.m. Reports from Washburn and Sheridan lookouts during the day showed fire burning furiously. Rations were sent out this day. Equipment was already at the Lake Station. Fifteen more men were sent out at 7:00 p.m. These men were taken from Milliam Higgins' construction crew.

July 17 Washburn and Sheridan lookouts reported the fire quieting down. However, a few spot fires were visible. For further protection ten men were sent out at noon.

On July 18 it was reported by Chief Ranger Buggley at 1:00 p.m. that this fire was under control at 10:30 a.m. However, all the men were being held on the fire for the time being for patrol work and protection.

On July 22 the airplane survey made by Howard Flint of the Forest Service disclosed three small spot fires, caused by lightning, in the close vicinity of the Pelican cabin and near the Mist Creek Divide fire (report phoned from Livingston, 6:00 p.m.).

One of these fires was located by District Ranger Allyn Hanks the same evening and the other two were found the next morning. Hanks also located and put out another fire near Astringent Creek.

A few days later the men were laid off in small groups, the last ones leaving on July 30.

Fox Creek Fire: 110.2

July 17. The Fox Creek fire was a continuation of the Gravel Creek fire in the Teton National Forest, which fire on this date was about five miles in length and within four miles of the park boundaries in the vicinity of Fox Creek. This fire was moving towards the park boundary line at the rate of about one mile a day.

District Ranger Rudolf Grims at Snake River covered the head of this fire on July 16 and had reported that there were no men on that part of the line and that there were an unlimited number of spot fires ahead of the main fire.

At 11:00 a.m. it was decided that the Park Service would send men to this fire under the direction of District Ranger Harry Trischman, who was to cooperate with Supervisor McCain. During the afternoon District Ranger Grimm ordered fifty men from Ashton, Idaho, for fighting fire and 25 pack horses and packers from Moran, Wyoming; rations and equipment were sent from Mammoth Hot Springs.

District Ranger Harry Trischman was called in from his construction work on the Mt. Holmes trail and lookout and reported to Snake River the same evening.

On July 18, Trischman with 28 men, including packers, left Snake River for Fox Creek. They also took pack string, rations and equipment.

On July 24, District Ranger Dart phoned from Thorofare and reported that the Fox Creek fire was about under control, the north line being all trenched and the Forest Service and Park Service crews were working on the east side. It was also reported that Trischman lost about one-fourth mile of line July 23 and was forced to move his camp, due to the heavy smoke. However, on July 24, everything was in first class shape.

Dart reported again on July 31 that the Fox Creek fire was under control and that Trischman was bringing in his crew and equipment and desired boats to meet him at Beaver Dam Creek Sunday morning, August 2. The Forest Service was holding on to a large number of their men for mop-up work and patrol duty.

The pack outfit which was brought in from Moran was sent back by way of Snake River. Trischman and his entire crew reported to Mammoth about 4:00 p.m. on August 2.

HEART LAKE FIRE: 110.3

This fire was discovered on July 17 at 12:30 p.m. The Mt. Sheridan lookout reported a small fire south of Mt. Sheridan on Bain Creek. However, the point of origin was on Red Creek about one and one-half miles above its junction with Snake River.

Assistant Chief Ranger Johnston was notified at 1:00 p.m., but the fire had already been spotted by him at the Lake Junction. About 1:15 p.m. this fire had been located by Mt. Washburn. When first reported by Mt. Sheridan the lookout stated that four or five men would be needed for suppression work. However, Mt. Sheridan again reported at 1:30 p.m. that the fire was raging furiously.

Johnston on his way to Snake River picked up the Thumb and Lewis River road camps and the Lewis River telephone crew and started them for the fire by the way of Heart Lake at 4:00 p.m. There were 34 men in this outfit with all their equipment.

The last reports during the evening of July 17 disclosed that the fire was burning strong. Rations, equipment and 20 more men were sent to Snake River from Mammoth the same evening.

Chief Ranger Baggley, who had been on an inspection trip in the Upper Miller Creek region, was reached by telephone at the Buffalo Ranch about 5:30 p.m., notified about the fire and came directly into Mammoth, leaving at 4:00 a.m., July 18, for Snake River where he took over the fire plan organization.

On Sunday and Monday, July 19 and 20, all available permanent rangers were called for fire duty and crews varying from 35 to 100 men were sent out with each one of them. Pack horses were obtained from all available places in the vicinity of the park. Trouble was had with some of the pack trains and many men were without food and bedding for two days. A great many hardships were endured during the early days of this fire, but everyone showed good spirit.

John D. Coffman, Fire Control Expert, reached Snake River at 8:15 p.m., Monday, July 20, in response to telegrams sent to him Saturday morning and Sunday. He made the trip from Berkeley to Ashton by rail and airplane and thence by Government car which was sent from Mammoth to meet him. He came in by way of Teton Pass.

On July 21, Superintendent Toll took over the Snake River headquarters job, relieving Chief Ranger Baggley to go on the fire line with Coffman. From 10:30 a.m. on this date Baggley and Coffman directed all field operations at the fire camps and on the fire line.

Major Evan W. Kelley, Regional Forester, released Howard Flint from work near Spokane to cover the Heart Lake fire. Mr. Flint is the most experienced airplane fire observer in this district and his work was of the highest value to us. Flint with Wakefield, as pilot, left Spokane and arrived at Livingston on Sunday, July 19. They made a trip over the fire at 4:00 p.m. and dropped a map at the Snake River Station showing the location of the fire front at that time, and returned to Livingston, which was the nearest suitable landing field.

The area as computed from this map was about 6,000 acres burned at 4:00 p.m. Sunday, and showed that the fire had traveled 5½ miles since its start two days earlier.

After the flight over the fire, Flint went to Snake River by auto and looked for a landing field near the station but no suitable place was found. On Tuesday morning, July 21, Flint was taken in to Livingston and he made another flight over the fire at 6:30 p.m., at which time this fire was at its greatest peak.

It was on this day, July 21, that the fire spread most rapidly. The wind was strong, humidity was low (12%), the fire had swept beyond two of the fire camps and fear was felt for the safety of 140 men in these camps.

Ranger Arnold left that afternoon to get in touch with these camps and the following morning at 8:45 reported that both camps were safe as they had been located in well chosen places inside the fire line so that, although the smoke and fire had caused much hardship, the men came through safely.

Visibility at 7:45 p.m., as reported by Howard Flint, was very poor, but he dropped a new fire map at the Snake River Ranger Station. This map indicated 25,000 acres burned and showed that the fire had jumped Heart River and burned east of the Continental Divide at Overlook Mountain and south to the end of Chicken Ridge with several spot fires east of Chicken Ridge. Flint made another flight on Wednesday, July 22, and dropped another map which was more accurate because of better visibility and corrected errors in the map made on Tuesday. This reduced the area to about 18,000 acres and showed that Overlook Mountain had not been burned. Flint made another flight on July 24 and supplied revisions showing changes during the preceding two days. Flint's airplane observations kept us advised of the most dangerous points of the fire and also spot fires which in some cases crews on the ground had not as yet located. His assistance was of the greatest value.

By Friday, July 24, eight camps had been established on the fire line with a total of 550 men.

About 5:10 p.m., Saturday, July 25, Coffman phoned Snake River that conditions had again become unfavorable and fire on the southeast slope of Chicken Ridge was running wild and that a camp of 100 men would have to be established on Upper Sickle Creek in order to reach it.

Eighty of the 110 men which were sent to Snake River that morning had been returned to Mammoth the same afternoon. They were sent back to Snake River that night and went in to the fire on Sunday.

From Sunday, July 26, to Wednesday, July 29, the fire had several danger points, principally on both sides of Chicken Ridge and at the foot of Barlow Peak. The fire, however, was held with comparatively little advance and each day saw the fire more nearly trenched.

On Wednesday afternoon, July 29, the first real rain in six weeks fell on the fire area. It varied in intensity from about 1/10 of an inch to 1/4 of an inch at most of the fire camps and 7/10 inch fell at Snake River Station. The effect of this rain was most beneficial since it permitted the men to go ahead with their trenching unhampered by moving fires.

Information now available indicates that the area burned was between 18,000 and 20,000 acres and that the outside perimeter is 48 miles. The length of actual perimeter of the main fire and the many spot fires is undoubtedly more than 100 miles. The length of the burn from east to west is 9-3/4 miles. The length of the burn from north to south is 7½ miles. The maximum number of men in camp was approximately 700. Howard Flint reported that the smoke from the fire made a column from 18,000 to 20,000 feet in height.

The fire jumped Heart Lake at its narrowest point where the width is 1/4 mile. In many places spot fires were found half a mile ahead of the main fire. All the south shore of Heart Lake is burned, as well as a considerable area northeast of the lake. This comprises the most serious scenic loss that results from the fire.

Approximately 15 or 20 miles of emergency telephone line were run to the various fire camps.

The cooperation received from the Forest Service was of the finest type and was extremely helpful and valuable to us. The assistance of all Forest officers sent to aid us on this fire was greatly appreciated. Every person in the Yellowstone Park organization did his very utmost to help on the fire.

WEST THUMB FIRE: 110.4

This fire apparently started on July 13. It was first discovered on July 15, at 3:00 p.m., by Fred Quist from the Lake road. At 3:10 p.m. it was reported to George A. Walker at the West Thumb Ranger Station, and at 3:15 p.m. Ranger Walker with one man left by truck to the fire. Reinforcements, consisting of 7 men, arrived at 4:10 p.m., and the fire was controlled at 5:30 p.m. The fire was completely out at 10:15 a.m., July 16.

When the fire was discovered it had burned 3,000 square feet and the total area burned was 3500 square feet. There was a strong southwest wind. Seven men and the foreman from the maintenance crew at West Thumb worked on this fire. The fire was visible from Mt. Sheridan.

The fire was located on the right hand side of the Howard Eaton Trail going toward West Thumb. The fire was probably started from smoking as there was no evidence of a camper.

The fire started at the top of a moderate slope, altitude approximately 7800, about 700 feet from the loop road, and 1-1/2 miles north of Thumb Junction.

BECHLER RIVER FIRE: 110.5

On July 20, Ranger Yetter reported smoke. Mt. Sheridan was unable to confirm at that time on account of poor visibility but the following day Mt. Sheridan lookout reported smoke at readings [illegible] and [illegible] 284.5 [illegible]. Yetter and the only other two men in that part of the park started out on July 20. Ventres, engineer of the Bureau of Public Roads, and four of his men went from Snake River to Bechler by truck over the old Reclamation road. On the way they put out a small fire near Falls River. Two fires were found and extinguished. Insect infested trees in that area had been burned in May, June and up to July 9. No burning had been done since that date. The drought had caused embers to smoulder a remarkably long time, and the low humidity and wind made them again active. Equipment and rations were sent down to Bechler River the following morning.

Ranger Yetter reported at 6:30 p.m., July 21, that he could locate no other fires in his district.

LEWIS RIVER FIRE: 110.6

On July 21, 6:05 p.m., Boyce, Foreman of the Lewis River road camp, reported that two of his men had gone 1/2 mile up the hill west of the road camp in order to get a view of the Heart Lake fire and had found a fire of indeterminate origin. Boyce sent his men to the fire, also called for men from the telephone crew and 18 men were sent by truck from Snake River, making a total of 35 men. These men got the fire under control that evening. A patrol was left night and day for several days, and the location was dangerous.

ROBINSON CREEK FIRE: 110.7

This fire was reported by Ranger Yetter at 5:30 a.m. on July 22 on the top of the ridge between Robinson Creek and Little Robinson Creek about six miles north of the south boundary of Yellowstone Park. From the smoke seen it was not definitely known whether the fire was on the inside or outside of the west boundary line. At 1:00 p.m. on the same day Ranger Yetter reported smoke in three more directions. District Ranger Bicknell was notified to report at the Bechler River Station.

Rations and equipment were ordered at 8:15 a.m. for this fire. One hundred men were called for from Ashton, Idaho, for duty the next morning. Supplies and equipment were ordered through the Forest Service from Ogden, Utah.

Several small spot fires were located in this vicinity and put out, but some of the fires could not be found and the smokes were not seen again. The men searched the entire country where the bug trees had been burned, in order that we would take no possible chance of a large fire starting in this region. There were about ninety men on this fire and all men with the exception of five, who were kept on for patrol purposes, were released on July 25.

COUGER CREEK FIRE: 110.8

A fire, covering one and one-half acres of ground, was started, probably by lightning, on July 22, near Cougar Creek, about 8 miles from West Yellowstone, and was burning bug-killed timber. The fire was discovered by a Forest Service Fire Guard on patrol at 4:00 p.m., July 22, also sighted by Robert Davis from water tank at West Yellowstone, at 4:45 p.m. The fire was reported to the West Yellowstone Ranger Station at 4:30 p.m., and at 4:45 Ranger Carlos Davis and one man left for the fire on horseback, traveling 8 miles, and arrived at the fire at 6:00 p.m. Reinforcements, consisting of 12 men at 10:00 a.m., arrived, and the fire was under control that night. However, two men were left as guards after the fire was out. They remained until August 4, at 8:00 a.m.

LAVA CREEK FIRE: 110.9

At 9:05 a.m., July 24, Temporary Ranger Houston at Tower Falls Ranger Station, reported a fire on the ridge between Lava Creek and Lupine Creek, about 4 miles south of the Tower Falls-Mammoth road. At 10:15 a.m., 12 men under Houston and Lloyd Holman were sent to the fire with all equipment and lunches

for one meal. At 5:56 p.m., this entire crew returned to Kamath after having put the fire under control and buried the small area which was burned, this fire consisting of no more than three or four large logs smoldering in heavy, dense timber. Cause was probably lightning.

630 - Accidents

On July 1, J. Kramer of Mishek, N. D., driving Model A Ford sedan, Montana license 36-704, while attempting to park his car ran into Chevrolet (N. Dak. license 96-357) driven by H. C. Michisch, whose address is C/o Dr. R. R. Walker, Lincoln, Nebr. Mr. Kramer's bond was covered by liability insurance in the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company of Bloomington, Ill. Mr. Kramer agreed to collect from the company and pay for the repairs on the Chevrolet car.

On July 1, Floyd Workman, driving Chevrolet, Missouri license 40717, whose address is not known, while traveling 35 to 40 miles an hour, arrived at a right hand curve and applied brakes, causing left front brake to lock. He failed to make the curve and the car went straight ahead about 20 feet over the bank until it was stopped by trees. Damage slight. One passenger in car - B. H. Thompson of Kansas City, Mo., who was injured slightly.

On July 5, S. A. Wright of 1140 Hamilton Ave., Palo Alto, Calif., driving Auburn, California license 5577-79, backed into car driven by F. M. Ramsing, Box 98, Idaho Falls, Idaho. Mr. Ramsing's leg was crushed.

On July 4, George Spiva, driving Ford, Wyoming license 9529, ran into a culvert on edge of road, damaging his car slightly. His address is Lander, Wyoming. Mrs. Spiva and three children were occupants of the car.

On July 5, H. N. Nelson of Algoma, Wis., driving Dodge, Wisconsin license gD6828, alleges that he was hit by a Buick car, Idaho license g7655, driven by Ralph Shelton of the Morrison-Knudsen Camp "B" in the park. Mr. Nelson's car was damaged slightly.

On July 6, Gordon Hanson of Burley, Idaho, driving Chevrolet, Idaho license 68287, and Sam Eagle of West Yellowstone, Montana, driving Ford, Montana license 7683, were involved in a collision. Mr. Eagle paid Mr. Hanson $15.00, settling the damage to the satisfaction of Mr. Hanson. Passengers in the Hanson car were Mrs. Hanson, J. T. Freer, Mrs. E. C. Freer and B. Freer, all of Burley, Idaho. Dean Houseman of Bozeman, Mont., was in the Ford car with Mr. Eagle.

On July 6, F. H. Hawes of Columbia Station, Seattle, Wash., with Mrs. Hawes, stopped his Willys car, Washington license 7688, and parked off the road, leaving the emergency brake on while he took some pictures. The brake failed to hold and the car rolled backwards, crossed the road and was stopped at the edge of the canyon at the falls of the Firehole River when it hit a large boulder. Damage to car slight.

On July 6, J. S. Burrows, of Claremore, Okla., driving Chevrolet, Texas license 58-3889, while reading road signs, ran into the back of Ford

car (California license 7L5993) belonging to Mr. E. A. Gallagher of 336 Hazelwood Ave., San Francisco, Calif. Mr. Gallagher had stopped his car to read some road signs. Damage to both cars was slight, and Mr. Burrows seemed willing to let the matter drop but Mr. Gallagher insisted on a settlement. Upon being told that we had nothing to do with such, he was desirous of bringing a civil action in the Federal courts. It is believed that niehter party will carry the matter further.

On July 9, Mr. C. H. Lewis, driving Dodge, California license 4A285, ran his car into a ditch when the rod connecting axle to steering post broke. No one was hurt. Mr. Lewis gave his address as 591 Pico Way, Sacramento, Calif.

On July 10, William K. Greer of Spanish Fork, Utah, driving Graham-Paige, Utah license 61-609, went off the road over a small ditch and smashed into a pine tree. Mr. Greer admitted that he had fallen asleep. Of the six passengers, two were hurt seriously - Mr. and Mrs. Greer.

On July 9, Henry Otterstedt, driving Essex, New York license 6T9197, collided with Ford, California license 3N5818, driven by Mrs. Helen Eaves of 11 Circle Drive, Pasadena, Calif. Mrs. Eaves and her daughter were injured. The Ford was badly damaged. The man in the Essex said they were traveling about 12 miles per hour and they allege that the Ford was going about 30 miles per hour.

On July 11, R. J. Woods, driving Buick, Montana license 687, and Mr. Johnson, driving F. W. D. truck for Morrison-Knudsen, contractors, license No. M.K.179, had a collision when the truck struck the running board and rear fender of the Woods car and crushed said parts.

On July 12, Mr. Sol B. Fressburg, driving Pontiac, Louisiana license E14553, address 2324 Marys St., Alexander, La., was crowded off the road by another car which did not stop. Mr. Fressburg and wife were both slightly injured.

On July 13, Dorothy Rouse, driving Chevrolet, California license 2W877 and Glenn Stuart, driving Duesenberg, Maryland license 315900, were involved in an accident caused by loose gravel along the side of the road. No one was injured. Slight damage to both cars.

On July 19, Duane Schnaiser, driving Ford, California license 6H3205, and Victor Cumner, driving Dodge truck 256, owned by C. A. Hamilton, collided. The damage to both cars was slight. Mr. Schnaiser's address is 4127 W. Washington St., Los Angeles, Calif.

On July 19, at 10:30 a.m., near the upper falls of the Canyon, Afton Forsgren, driving Chevrolet, Utah license 7T-775, permit 190511, and Ben Frost, driver of U.S. N.Y.A. Grader No. 13, collided. The grader had stopped (heading toward the ranger station) on the curve by the upper falls steps. The auto caravan was progressing toward Chittenden Bridge. Miss Forsgren was attempting to speak to the driver of a nearby car, and did not see the grader. She struck the blade of the grader squarely on the point, slitting the left front fender, bending it slightly, and cutting the left front tire and tube about 18 inches. Miss Forsgren says she was at fault

absolutely, that she was not watching the road, and that the grader operator, Ben Frost, had been very considerate in stopping when the auto caravan approached.

On July 20, May Fullerton of 216 Overlook Road, New Rochelle, N.Y., driving Hupmobile, New York license [illegible]4000, was sideswiped by car driven by E. V. Hamretty of Brooklyn, N.Y., New York license [illegible]74. The damage to Miss Fullerton's car was slight.

On July 21, there occurred a collision between [illegible]. M. Fenn of 1413 N. Main, Temple, Texas, driving Ford [illegible], Texas license 4-0539, and E. Y. Grove of Buffalo, Montana, driving Hudson, Montana license 19-652. Both cars were damaged slightly. No one was injured.

On July 27, a large rock, about 12 inches in diameter, became loosed when road crew were working on side of a mountain and struck Ford A car belonging to Oscar Chambers, Missouri license 226333, causing a large dent at the rear of motor at cowl. Mr. Chambers had one passenger in his car but there were no injuries.

On July 30, Mrs. N. T. Lathrop of Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, driving Dodge, Montana license 18450, ran into a parked Essex car belonging to W. H. Waits of Holmes, Wyoming, 1930 Oklahoma license 149323. Mr. Waits was standing beside the Essex when Mrs. Lathrop in attempting to pass a third car, ran into the Essex broadside and Mr. Waits was caught between the two cars, bruising his right leg badly. The damage to the Essex is estimated at between $15 and $20. The damage to the Dodge was slight. Mrs. Lathrop agreed to stand the expense of the hospital bill necessary for an examination and treatment of Mr. Wait's injured leg, the bill to be paid through her insurance company. She also agreed to pay for the damage to the Essex car provided her insurance company was agreeable.

[illegible] REPORT.

Date	Name and Address
June 29	- Craig [illegible]. Engleson, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio.
June 29	- W. P. Shimmant, 7560 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
July 1	- Anna Fry, 4 Crosby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
July 2	- T. L. Wells, Florence, Colorado.
July 2	- Al Scanlon, 1304 West Second, Oklahoma City, Okla.
July 3	- B. M. Nowary, 1802 N. Blvd., Houston, Texas.
July 6	- Dudley Richards, Garnet, Kansas.
July 6	- Mrs. G. L. Smith, 14928 E. Warren St., Detroit, Mich.
July 7	- Mrs. Anna Burns, 1227 [illegible]nd Ave., N.E., Minneapolis, Minn.
July 8	- Mrs. [illegible]. Y. Williams, Pocatello, Idaho.
July 8	- Mrs. T. C. Campbell (Calif. license 4890-80).
July 8	- Miss Mattie Case, Oakland, Calif.
July 8	- Mrs. J. [illegible]. Clark, Portland, Ore.
July 11	- Nora Whittinghill, Lake Garage, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming.
July 12	- Mrs. Roy Nyquist, 1510 Collingwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
July 12	- B. Schram, Jackson, Mich.
July 13	- Elaine Stone, Lincoln, Neb.

July 14 - Mrs. I. A. Iverson, 2276 N. Franklin St., Denver, Colo.
July 15 - George Corbas (car license Ill. 107975)
July 15 - Barney Larson, Linbrook, N. Y.
July 16 - Verne Wallace, Joliet, Mont.
July 17 - W. J. Hault, 417 - 18th St., N.W., Canton, Ohio.
July 17 - Mike Mathews, 4360 Gilbert Ave., Western Springs, Ill.
July 18 - Mrs. Edward White, Aspen, Colo.
July 18 - Mrs. Minnie Houston, Oklahoma City, Okla.
July 18 - Mrs. Clark, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
July 18 - Mr. Charles Check, 5323 West 23rd St., Cicero, Ill.
July 19 - Ralph Clark, 550 West Day St., Pocatello, Idaho.
July 19 - Mrs. Corinne Anderson, 615 4th St., Wausau, Wis.
July 19 - Carl B. Robinson, Box 56, Balboa, Canal Zone.
July 20 - Harold Tuck, 2819 Stearns Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
July 21 - Small son of D. H. Jewell, Jr., of Shreveport, La.
July 21 - W. G. Boorn, Tenafly, N. J.
July 22 - Mrs. Clifford Hagerty, 1118 N. Monroe, Hutchinson, Kansas.
July 23 - Joe Feller, 3813 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
July 23 - Mrs. A. M. Hickey, Alton, Mo.
July 23 - James Mellinger, Longmont, Colo.
July 24 - Dr. J.M. Warts, Des Moines, Iowa.
July 24 - Miss Amie Tyler, 3401 So. Benton, Kansas City, Mo.
July 25 - J. H. McCann of Las Vegas, Nev.
July 25 - A. M. Chapman, Vancouver, Wash.
July 26 - Mrs. George Watson, 3659 Melbourne, Cleveland, Ohio.
July 28 - William Scott, Kane, Wyoming.
July 29 - Howard Goodwin, Maywood, Nebr.

License

900 -
Miscellaneous

Post Office: Business in the Post Office showed a decrease of about 15% from the same period in 1930. The decrease in parcels post tendered for shipment by tourists was particularly noticeable.

Church Services: Roman Catholic masses were held in the Chapel at 6:00 A.M. and 8:00 A.M. every Sunday during the month, by Father Vincent. Protestant services were held according to schedule, namely: Episcopal by Rt. Rev. F. W. Faber, Bishop of Montana, morning and evening of July 5; Episcopal by Rt. Rev. Elmer N. Schmuch, Bishop of Wyoming, on July 19, both morning and evening; Methodist by Rev. A. P. Aiton, morning and evening of July 12; English Lutheran by Rev. Webster H. Clement morning and evening of July 26, 1931.

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On July 11 the local civil service board held an examination for the position of Forest and Field Clerk. Only one contestant took the examination.

On July 18, Dr. George A. Windsor, Park physician, was operated on for appendicitis at the Mammoth Hospital. Dr. Noonan of Anaconda, Montana, a longtime friend of Dr. Windsor, performed the operation. At the end of the month Dr. Windsor was able to be up on his feet and was making fine progress.

On July 30 we received a telegram from the Washington Office to the effect that Director Albright had undergone an operation for appendicitis in a hospital at Fairbanks, Alaska. Everyone deeply regretted that the Director has been so stricken and all were pleased at the news that his condition was satisfactory. All his Yellowstone friends and workers wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth C. McCarter received an addition to their family in the person of a 10-pound baby boy, born at the Mammoth Hospital on July 28. The mother and son are both doing splendidly.

Hospital and Medical Service:

Total number of patients in hospital.....101

42 - Sick	
27 - Minor accidents	
15 - Major accidents	
4 - Bear bites	
1 - Measles	
3 - Major surgical	
2 - Minor surgical	2 Deaths (Heart failure), one
1 - Pneumonia	at Mammoth Camp; one at Norris
3 - Heart cases	Junction tourist camp.
2 - Burns	
1 - Confinement	
101	

Number of miles traveled.....4,195
No. of calls in park, majority employees..... 57
No.of complete tours of park, checking dispensaries looking after guests and employees, majority employees..... 5
No.of minor operations, dressings, etc., coming

Miscellaneous

Post Office: Business in the Post Office showed a decrease of about 10% from the same period in 1947. The decrease is probably due, partially to payment by vouchers and partially to unfavorable conditions.

Church Services. Roman Catholic masses were held at 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. every Sunday during the month, at Grand Theatre. Protestant services were held according to schedule, mostly conducted by Mr. Ior. T. T. Yoko, Minister of Education, evening and morning of July 6; officiated by Mr. Ior. Ishar H. Gondwa, minister of Yandes, on July 13, both morning and evening; officiated by Mr. A. T. Alube, morning and evening of July 20; officiated Mr. Ior. Moses T. Ulzenge, morning and evening of July 27.

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In July, 1947 the local civil service took an examination for the post of Power and Trade clerk. Only one candidate took the examination.

In July 19, Mr. Dennis L. Hudson, Public Relations, and Director of Operations of the Bureau departed. Mr. Hudson of Lamondi, Nigeria, a Lombardo Friend of Mr. Kiaran, performed his duties. At the end of the month Mr. Hudson was only 15 km on duty, and not making the progress.

On July 30 he received a telegram from the Nigerian office to the effect that Director Alberti had changed in operation for specialists in a hospital at Kiaran, Nigeria. Everyone hastily concluded that the Director has been in charge and all was closed in the Lamondi Bureau and Nigerian factory. All his Nigerian and Yoruba and workers also had a speedy and complete recovery.

On 4th, and 5th, Lamondi G. Bureau received an invitation to have a party in the person of a 10-year body boy, born in the Bureau on July 4. The mother and son are both doing fairly well.

Medical and Welfare Service

Total number of patients in hospital.....101

61 - Male
27 - Minor ailments
10 - Major ailments
4 - Eye ailments
1 - Head
2 - Lower extremity
8 - Upper extremity
1 - Pneumonia
1 - Heart disease
2 - Burns
1 - Tuberculosis
101

Number of calls received.....
No. of calls to work, emergency attendance.....
No. of complete cases of pain, sunstroke illnesses
looking after guests and employees, injury or accidents.....
No. of minor operations, dressings, etc., etc.

A special Court Martial, one at Bureau Court one at Lamondi Bureau Court.

to the hospital..... 230

No. of calls upon nurses throughout the Park dispensaries by employees and guests, majority employees..... 775

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Very truly yours,

Roger W. Toll
Superintendent.

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(JULY 1929)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

TRAVEL REPORT

YELLOWSTONE National Park for the month of JULY, 1931

	This Month	This Travel Year To Date	This Month Last Year	Last Travel Year To Date	Increase for Travel Year Number	Increase for Travel Year Percent
PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION:						
Cars first entry,	21299	35435	20028	35978	542*	2*
Cars reentry,	1645	2847	1578	1809	1038	57
Motorcycles,	68	102	73	108	6*	6*
Total motor vehicles,	23212	38384	24479	37895	489	13
Persons entering via motor vehicles,	75414	121071	79631	119752	1319	1
Persons entering via other private transportation,	216	428	321	562	134*	24*
Total persons entering via private transportation,	75630	121499	79952	120314	1185	1
OTHER TRANSPORTATION:						
Persons entering via stages,						
Persons entering via trains,	7049	9400	10385	13643	4243*	31*
Persons entering otherwise,						
Total other transportation,	7049	9400	10385	13643	4243*	31*
GRAND TOTAL ALL VISITORS,	82679	130899	90337	133957	3058*	2*

	This Year	Last Year	Increase *Decrease Number	Increase *Decrease Percent
Automobiles in public camps during month,	18078	19566	1488*	8*
Campers in public camps during month,	56946	61829	4883*	8*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

TRAVEL REPORT

[illegible] National Park for the month of [illegible], 1[illegible]

	This Month	This Travel Year To Date	This Month Last Year	Last Travel Year To Date	Increase or Decrease Travel Year	
					Number	Percent
PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION:						
Cars first entry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars reentry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorcycles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total motor vehicles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Persons entering via motor vehicles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Persons entering via other private transportation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total persons entering via private transportation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OTHER TRANSPORTATION:						
Persons entering via stages						
Persons entering via trains	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Persons entering planes						
Total other transportation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL ALL VISITORS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	This Year	Last Year	Increase or Decrease	
			Number	Percent
Assessments to public camps during month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Permits to public camps during month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATUS OF AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

YELLOWSTONE National Park for the Month of JULY, 1931.

Description of Projects	Percent Constructed To Date	Percent Constructed This Month	Percent Constructed Last Month	Probable Date of Completion
502 - Mammoth-Norris Road	100		1	July 1, 1931
525.1 - Madison-Old Faithful	100			
525.4 - Signs	90	5	10	Aug.15, 1931
525.5 - Post Const. Maint.	50		10	
525.6 - Bear Feeding Grounds	98*	8		
525.7 - Lewis River Bridge	100			
528 - Old Faithful Trails	40	8	2	Aug. 15, 1931.
528 - " " Parking	100			
529.1 - Artist Point Cleanup	100			
529.2 - Artist Point Oiling	20			
530.1 - Norris-Madison Oil	100		50	
530.2 - Norris-Madison Cleanup				
530.3 - Norris-Madison Bridge	100			
532 - E.Ent.-Lake Butte Cleanup	99			
533 - Canyon-Tower Jct.Cleanup	100			
486 - Mammoth Water System	100		15	
492 - Mammoth Sewer System	75		15	
525.8 - Loop Betterment	100			
525.9 - " "	25			

*$2,000 additional work programmed, June 20, 1931.

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATUS OF AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Yellowstone ..... National Park for the Month of ..... 1941.

Description of Projects	Percent Constructed To Date	Percent Constructed This Month	Percent Constructed Last Month	Probable Date of Completion
1001 - Administrative Area	100		1	July 1, 1941
1001.1 - Building--Old Fire Control	100			
1001.2 - Signs	50	1	10	Oct. 15, 1941
1001.3 - Test Wells, Water	50		10	
1001.4 - Park Public Contacts	100	0		
1001.7 - Lake Hotel Lodge	100			
1002 - Old Trading Post	40	0	1	Dec. 15, 1941.
1003 - " " Dwelling	100			
1003.1 - Lower Hotel Cabins	100			
1003.7 - Upper Hotel Cabins	20			
1003.8 - Environmental Ed.	100		10	
1003.9 - Concessions Ed. Lodge				
1003.10 - Concessions Cabins	100			
1004 - Yellowstone Lake Lodge	50			
1005 - Lodge-Cabin Lake Camp	100			
1006 - Grounds Lake Camp	100		15	
1006 - Grounds Lower Camp	75		15	
1006.4 - Lake Restaurant	100			
1006.5 - " "	10			

70,000 additional work programmed. Dec. 27, 1941.

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ay, 1931)

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATUS OF PERSONNEL

YELLOWSTONE National Park for the Month of JULY, 1931.

	This Month		This Month Last Year	
	Appointed	Non-Appointed	Appointed	Non-Appointed
mber of employees beginning of month	128	455	144	351
mber of additions	22	923	2	153
Total	150	1,378	146	504
mber of separations	2	714	2	41
mber of employees close of month	148	664	144	463
mber of promotions during month	0		10	
gregate amount of annual leave taken	0		27½	
gregate amount of sick leave taken	44		31	
gregate amount of leave without pay	0		0	

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATUS OF PERSONNEL

[illegible] — National Park for the Month of [illegible]

	This Month		This Month Last Year	
	Appointed	Non Appointed	Appointed	Non Appointed
[illegible] of employees beginning of month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] entrance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] of separations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] of employees close of month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				
[illegible] of temporaries during month	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]				
[illegible] number of annual leave taken	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible] number of sick leave taken	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible] number of leave without pay	[illegible]	[illegible]		

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REPORT OF PARK REVENUES

YELLOWSTONE National Park for the Month of JULY, 1951.

	This Year	Last Year
Park revenue on hand beginning of month,	[illegible]	None
Received,	[illegible]	63,580.98
Total,	[illegible]	63,580.98
Remitted,	[illegible]	63,580.98
On hand close of month,	None	None

Park revenues received this year to date,	75,945.[illegible]
Park revenues received last year to date,	63,580.98
Increase,	12,[illegible]4.8[illegible]
Per cent of increase,	19.[illegible]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REPORT OF PARK REVENUES

[illegible] National Park for the Month of [illegible]

	This Year	Last Year
Park revenue on hand beginning of month		
Received		
Total		
Remitted		
On hand close of month		

Park revenues received this year to date	
Park revenues received last year to date	
Increase	
Per cent of increase	

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REPORT OF SALES OF PUBLICATIONS

(MAMMOTH AND OLD FAITHFUL MUSEUMS) JULY, 1931

	Number	Value
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS:		
On hand beginning of month,	1012	252.35
Received during month,	3813	936.75
Total,	4825	1189.10
Sold during month,	3093	998.65
On hand at close of month,	1732	190.45
NON-GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS:		
On hand beginning of month,	414	658.00
Received during month,	644	759.50
Total,	1058	1417.50
Sold during month,	512	645.55
On hand at close of month,	546	771.95

Cash on hand beginning of month,	$ 259.30
Sales during month,	1644.20
Total,	1903.50
Remitted during month,	1848.[illegible]
Balance,	55.10

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REPORT OF SALES OF PUBLICATIONS

(Period of the month covered) _____, 19__

	Number	Value
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS:		
On hand beginning of month,		
Received during month,		
Total,		
Sold during month,		
On hand at close of month,		
NON-GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS:		
On hand beginning of month,		
Received during month		
Total,		
Sold during month,		
On hand at close of month		

Cash on hand beginning of month,	
Sales during month,	
Total	
Remitted during month,	
Balance,	

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UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REPORT OF TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH BUSINESS

YELLOWSTONE National Park for the Month of JULY, 1931.

	This Month	This Month Last Year	Increase	Percent Increase
LOCAL BUSINESS				
iles of circuit maintained	532	528	4	0075
lo. of telephones connected	188	170	18	105
lo. of measured service calls				
lo. of other local calls				
'otal No. of local calls	13,329	15,464	-2135	-14
'eak load in calls per day	673	787	- 114	-14
'eceipts from measured service calls				
'eceipts from coin boxes				
'eceipts from telephone rental				
TOTAL RECEIPTS				
ONG DISTANCE BUSINESS				
o. Outbound calls	331	215	116	54
o. Inbound calls	181	180	1	005
TOTAL LONG DISTANCE CALLS				
eak load in calls per day	23	24	-1	-04
eceipts from Long Distance business				
ELEGRAPH BUSINESS				
essages via Western Union				
essages via				
TOTAL MESSAGES				
eceipts from telegraph business				
o. of money transfer messages				
o. of money transfer receipts				
OTAL RECEIPTS TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH DEPT-				

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UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

*ELECTRICITY GENERATED, SOLD, USED, ETC.

YELLOWSTONE National Park for the Month of JULY, 1931.

	This Month	This Travel Year To Date	This Month Last Year	Last Travel Year To Date	Increase for Travel Year Number	Increase for Travel Year Percent
Current generated, ...	83740.	83740.	83642.0	83642.0	98.	0011
Sold to park operators, . . .	20427.	20427.	21408.2	21408.2	-951.2	-04
Sold to others, ...						
Furnished to other Governmental agencies, ...						
Used by National Park Service, lost in transit, etc., . . .	63313.	63313.	62233.8	62233.8	1079.2	017
Total current generated, . .	83740.	83740.	83642.0	83642.0	98.0	0011

Amount receivable from the sale of electricity, ... $ 1021.35

* Indicated by K. W. H.

STATEMENT SHOWING AUTOMOBILE TRAVEL BY STATES
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK - SEASON OF 1931, THROUGH JULY

NAME OF STATE	NORTH		WEST		EAST		SOUTH		TOTAL	
	Cars	Passengers	Cars	Passengers	Cars	Passengers	Cars	Passengers	Cars	Passengers
Alabama			13	41	13	49	8	27	34	117
Arizona	17	49	81	229	27	75	13	43	138	396
Arkansas	2	6	15	54	18	54	12	44	47	158
California	599	1670	2150	6292	846	2440	446	1242	4041	11644
Colorado	105	277	165	515	504	1549	278	839	1052	3180
Connecticut	10	30	9	33	53	147	9	22	81	232
Delaware	3	8	2	3	6	16	1	2	12	29
Dist. of Col.	15	40	27	80	51	154	14	45	107	319
Florida	13	31	38	118	48	139	19	59	118	347
Georgia	10	36	24	133	11	32	1	4	46	205
Idaho	81	237	1570	6123	80	265	267	988	1998	7613
Illinois	193	583	318	992	1009	3129	196	629	1716	5333
Indiana	58	179	109	321	261	838	69	208	497	1546
Iowa	94	297	140	465	586	1910	88	279	908	2951
Kansas	64	178	124	391	305	985	121	387	614	1941
Kentucky	7	20	27	91	43	141	13	45	93	297
Louisiana	3	6	17	56	26	97	9	24	55	183
Maine	4	15	8	32	9	20	1	2	22	69
Maryland	7	26	17	51	44	142	12	35	80	254
Massachusetts	27	75	51	153	116	326	17	48	211	602
Michigan	78	248	130	398	423	1230	67	192	698	2068
Minnesota	260	817	147	451	580	1813	33	92	1020	3173
Mississippi	4	16	12	43	14	50	9	26	39	135
Missouri	61	173	121	429	338	1074	111	362	631	2038
Montana	1364	4526	1039	3591	462	1548	53	171	2918	9836
Nebraska	72	210	84	263	418	1359	122	409	696	2241
Nevada	11	39	63	194	6	16	18	51	98	300
New Hampshire	5	17	5	10	14	50	2	4	26	81
New Jersey	40	128	72	207	158	468	26	75	296	878
New Mexico	4	12	25	61	15	49	12	29	56	151
New York	61	154	163	432	451	1274	83	240	758	2100
North Carolina	14	73	18	69	13	43	10	47	55	232
North Dakota	156	505	97	351	173	591	12	40	438	1487
Ohio	72	218	232	737	418	1223	116	371	838	2549
Oklahoma	46	152	72	232	162	516	79	307	359	1207
Oregon	97	275	318	998	117	374	39	119	571	1766
Pennsylvania	60	173	147	493	279	837	62	184	548	1687
Rhode Island	3	9	6	24	10	26	4	12	23	71
South Carolina	2	7	12	45	4	15	1	2	19	69
South Dakota	64	199	55	185	253	813	25	77	397	1274
Tennessee	8	32	28	108	38	114	10	32	84	286
Texas	48	137	142	443	240	728	134	410	564	1718
Utah	106	347	1300	4866	64	192	244	776	1714	6181
Vermont	2	8	3	8	7	22	3	9	15	47
Virginia	10	37	22	81	25	78	5	15	62	211
Washington	354	1108	464	1378	218	676	60	162	1096	3324
West Virginia	8	25	19	66	28	84	9	32	64	207
Wisconsin	123	380	87	294	407	1282	40	120	657	2076
Wyoming	73	192	95	329	1027	3600	473	1591	1668	5712
Alaska	2	7	3	9	1	2			6	18
Canada	198	659	72	256	120	405	13	39	403	1359
Cuba					1	2			1	2
Canal Zone	3	11	5	16	4	15	1	2	13	44
Guam							1	2	1	2
Haiti					1	4			1	4
Hawaii	4	8	8	29	7	19	3	11	22	67
Philippine Is.			1	5					1	5
Czecho Slovakia	1	2							1	2
Australia	1	1							1	1
TOTALS	4727	14668	9972	33274	10555	33100	3474	10983	28728	92025
Cars entering second trip, unclassified by states									2430	7897
Motorcycles, unclassified by states									85	106
Pre-season travel, unclassified by states									7141	21043
GRAND TOTAL ALL CARS AND PASSENGERS, classified and unclassified									38384	121071

Form No. 1030—Met'l.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WEATHER BUREAU.

MONTHLY

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

STATION

MONTH

, 19

8—1650 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1929

Department of the Interior
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming

YELLOWSTONE PARK NEWS LETTER

Vol. 1. No 2 July 6, 1931

Joseph Joffe, Asst. to the Supt. | George Baggley, Chief Ranger | Alfred H. Povah, Park Naturalist

This "News Letter" will be published weekly during the summer by the protective, educational and publicity departments for the information of all rangers and ranger naturalists.

Road Conditions
July 6, 1931

This present summer will witness construction work on many of the roads in adjoining states due to their efforts to meet the unemployment situation by voting larger bond issues for extensive road programs. Naturally the tourist will encounter repair, oiling and road building, but there will be no long stretches, such as found in previous summers.

West Entrance
(1) Via Gallatin Gateway to Bozeman, very good. Slightly rough and dusty a few miles north from West Yellowstone.
(2) Via Ennis and Virginia City to Butte, rough. Some construction.
(3) Via Monida to Dillan, fair; Lima to Dillan good to fair, some construction. Dillan to Butte, very good.
(4) Via Old Oregon Trail to Portland, good. Mostly surfaced. Some short stretches of construction.
(5) Via Victory Highway east or west from Salt Lake City, fair to good.
(6) Twin Falls to Wells, good to state line, poor to Wells.

South Entrance
(1) Via Pinedale to Rock Springs, dirt road. Good when dry.
(2) Via Jackson and Victor over Teton Pass thence via Tetonia to Sugar City, good.
(3) Via Togwotee Pass to Lander and Riverton, thence on to Rawlins, or via Casper to Cheyenne, generally good. Some construction.
(4) Snake River to Moran, generally good.
(5) South Entrance to Luske, Wyoming, fair to good.

East Entrance
(1) Via Cody, Greybull, Worland, and the Bighorn Pass, fair to good. Somewhat rough in places.
(2) Via Cody, Powell, to Billings, good. Frannie to Bridger, rough.
(3) Via Cody and Casper to Cheyenne and Denver, generally good.
(4) Road from Fishing Bridge to Sylvan Pass, closed from 6:00 P.M. to 6:00 A. M.
(5) East Entrance to Casper is 14 miles nearer than South Entrance via Riverton.

North Entrance (1) Via Y-G Bee Line or Park-to-Park Highway to Glacier Park, thence to Calgary, Banff, and Lake Louise, good. Mostly gravel.

(2) Via Yellowstone Trail, National Parks Highway east, generally good. Livingston to Columbus, generally rough; Custer to Hipham, rough; balance in Montana and No. Dak. fair to good.

(3) Via Yellowstone Trail west, generally good. Livingston to Three Forks, good. Seven miles west of Three Forks poor gravel, 7 miles rough grade into Whitehall. Philipsburg routing recommended from Butte to Missoula, fair to good. Missoula to Spokane, fair to good. Two miles construction east of Superior and 2 miles east of Saltese.

(4) Gardiner to Livingston, good. Road being oiled. Does not interfere with traffic.

Park roads are generally in good condition. Considerable construction is being done on the Canyon Tower Falls road, but it is passable at all points.

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Park Naturalist Alfred H. Povah and Newell Joyner, relief ranger naturalist, are spending ten days on an official trip around the loop. They are attending each lecture and accompanying each guide trip, thus having the opportunity of seeing guides and lecturers in action.

Members of William Penn's family, from Roanoke, Va., were guests of the trail with Mrs. Marguerite Arnold not long ago. Many such interesting and unexpected contacts are made by guides and lecturers--it's one of the pleasures of such work. Dr. Kelly recently contacted members of the Gibbon family, relatives of General Washburn, the leader of that memorable expedition of 1870.

This past week inquiries were made concerning the location of the grave of Mrs. Culver, wife of a former winter keeper for the hotels. This grave is located near the Fountain Ranger Station. Relatives had requested friends to visit the grave while in the Park.

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NOTICE: Effective this date, July 1, and until further notice, Duck Lake in Yellowstone National Park near the West Thumb Ranger Station, will be closed to fishing.

During the month of June the attendance at the Buffalo Corral was 4,994 as compared with 2,780 last year and 3,598 in 1929.

Fishing in park waters has been excellent the past month, especially so in Lewis, Heart and Beula Lakes. Large numbers of visitors are catching their limit daily. To date 27,333 fish have been taken, as compared with 14,063 last year and 7,490 in 1929. The total for this year does not include 1500 taken from the Falls River and Bechler River in the southwest corner of the park.

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Honorable John H. Edwards, Assistant Secretary of the Interior entered the park at the North Gate on July 4, and will remain here several days before going to Glacier Park.

George F. Booth, Publisher and Editor of the Worcester Telegram and Evening Gazette of Worcester, Massachusetts, arrived in the park with his wife and son on July 7 via Cody. He is traveling in a special Lincoln car, and is due to leave Cody on the 10th.

Honorable James Couzens, U. S. Senator from Michigan, with a party of about 12 people, entered the park at the West Gate on July 7. The party is making the park trip in one of the new transportation busses, and will leave via West Yellowstone on the 10th.

Honorable Joe J. Manlove, U. S. Congressman from Missouri, was at Old Faithful on the night of the 6th, and will spend a couple of days at the Lake with Mr. Foster of the Bureau of Fisheries. He is traveling in his own car.

Joseph J. Copeland, Director of the Division of Botany of the College of the City of New York entered the park at the East Gate on June 24. Mr. Copeland is collecting specimens of algae, and is making a study of the thermal algae at the various points in the park. He will remain here until the end of the month.

Miss Carrie M. Stein, confidential secretary to Assistant Secretary Edwards of the Interior Department, entered the park at the North Gate on July 6, and will leave via Cody on the 10th.

The Valley Ranch Girls Party entered the park at Sylvan Pass on July 7, and the Boys Party entered the following day.

Mr. George T. Grand, photographer for the National Park Service, arrived via West Yellowstone on July 2, and expects to spend several weeks photographing park features and exhibits in the various museums.

Dr. H. C. Bumpus returned from the Dinosaur Monument on June 29, and will remain here two or three weeks in connection with museum work.

The Christian Herald Magazine tour party is due to enter the park on July 12, via Gardiner, leaving via Cody on the 17th.

The Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company and the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company have opened an information bureau in the town of West Yellowstone to dispense information to park visitors, and to make reservations for the hotels and lodges for persons coming into the park. Mrs. Way, who for years has been with the Camps Company at Mammoth Lodge, is in charge of this bureau.

Miss Laura Gilpin of Colorado Springs, Colorado, entered the park at the South Gate on July 5th, and will spend several days photographing Yellowstone Park features. Miss Gilpin has done some remarkable work in photography. Her efforts in the past have been concentrated on Mesa Verda National Park and the South West. Following her visit to Yellowstone she will proceed to Glacier Park for some pictures.

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Following are some vital travel statistics in Yellowstone National Park on July 4.

POPULATION YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, JULY 4, 1931

	*Camp Grounds	Housekeeping Cabins	Lodges	Hotels	Total
Mammoth	200	377	246	93	916
Norris	30				30
Madison Junction	52				52
West Yellowstone	18				18
Old Faithful	734	994	660	210	2598
West Thumb	154	179			333
Lake	83		314	86	483
Fishing Bridge	669	681			1350
Sylvan Pass			9		9
Canyon	184	301	612	124	1221
Tower Falls	68	52	54		174
			GRAND TOTAL		7184

JULY 4, 1931, ENTRANCE TRAVEL, COMPARATIVE

	1931			1930		
	Rail	Cars	Pass.	Rail	Cars	Pass.
North	53	345	1139	46	238	784
West	59	776	3042	103	587	2118
East	51	432	1512	67	371	1301
South		124	403		100	339
TOTAL	163	1670	6096	216	1296	4542

GRAND TOTALS

1931		1930	
Cars	1670	Cars	1296
Visitors	6259	Visitors	4758

* Only the number of cars in the campground are counted and 3.07 is used as the average number of passengers per car as a converting factor.

Yellowstone Travel Report for week ending, July 4, 1931, is as follows:

	1931		1930		Percentage	
	Cars	People	Cars	People	Increase	Decrease
By private car	4941	16451	4812	15537	6%	
By rail		1229		1833		33%
Miscellaneous		32		48		33%
TOTAL FOR WEEK	4941	17712	4812	17418	2%	
Previously reported	13668	42878	11827	37880	13%	
TOTAL TO DATE	18609	60590	16639	55298	10%	

Grand Teton travel to date (July 4) consists of 6637 visitors in 2258 cars as compared with 5863 visitors in 1990 cars last year, or an increase of 13%.

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Department of the Interior
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming

YELLOWSTONE PARK NEWS LETTER

Vol. 1. No 3 July 14, 1931

Joseph Joffe, Asst. to the Supt.
George Baggley, Chief Ranger
Alfred H. Povah, Park Naturalist

This "News Letter" is published weekly during the summer by the protective, educational and publicity departments for the information of all rangers and ranger naturalists.

Road Conditions
July 14, 1931

West Entrance

(1) Via Gallatin Gateway to Bozeman, very good. Slightly rough and dusty for a few miles north from West Yellowstone.

(2) Via Ennis and Virginia City to Butte, fair. West Yellowstone to Ennis, fair to good. Ennis to Virginia City, good. Virginia City to Donald, rough. Donald to Butte, good.

(3) Via Monida to Dillon, fair. Some construction between Lima and Dillon. Dillon to Butte, very good.

(4) Via Old Oregon Trail to Portland, good. Mostly surfaced. Some short stretches of construction.

(5) Via Victory Highway east or west from Salt Lake City, fair to good. Lincoln Highway, fair to good.

(6) Twin Falls to Wells, good to state line, poor to Wells.

South Entrance

(1) Via Pinedale to Rock Springs, dirt road. Good when dry.

(2) Via Jackson and Victor over Teton Pass thence via Tetonia to Sugar City, mostly good.

(3) Via Togwatee Pass to Lander and Riverton, thence on to Rawlins, or via Casper to Cheyenne, generally good. Some construction.

(4) Snake River to Moran, generally good.

(5) South Entrance to Lusk, Wyoming, fair to good.

EAST Entrance

(1) Via Cody, Greybull, Worland, and the Bighorn Pass, fair to good. Some stretches of rough.

(2) Via Cody, Powell, to Billings, good. Rough from Frannie to Bridger.

(3) Via Cody and Casper to Cheyenne and Denver, generally good.

(4) Road from Fishing Bridge to Sylvan Pass closed from 6:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M.

(5) East Entrance to Casper is 14 miles nearer than South Entrance via Riverton.

North Entrance (1) Via Y-G Bee line or Park-to-Park Highway to Glacier Park, thence to Calgary, Banff, and Lake Louise, good. Mostly gravel. Some construction between Ringling and White Sulphur Springs.

(2) Via Yellowstone Trail, National Parks Highway east, generally good. Livingston to Columbus, generally rough. Custer to Hysham, rough; balance in Montana and No. Dakota fair to good.

(3) Via Yellowstone Trail west, generally good. Livingston to Three Forks, good. Seven miles of poor gravel west of Three Forks, 7 miles rough grade into Whitehall. Philipsburg routing recommended from Butte to Missoula, fair to good. Missoula to Spokane, fair to good. Two miles of construction east of Saltese.

(4) Gardiner to Livingston, good. Road being oiled. Does not interfere with traffic.

Effective July 11, and until further notice, the Dunraven Pass road, which is now under construction, will be closed to travel from 7:30 p.m. until 6:00 a.m.

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The Bechler River insect control camp was disbanded on July 9 after 2,929 bug infested trees were destroyed.

A district ranger office has been established at Mammoth Hot Springs to handle all matters pertaining to the Mammoth ranger district. This office is located in the winter post office.

The contractors on the Sylvan Pass road are building two miles of guard rail. This guard rail requires 20,000 running feet of 10-inch timber.

A Reo speed wagon chassis has been purchased and on it has been placed a fish tank and motor, for planting fish in Yellowstone National Park. This new equipment will enable us to plant a larger number of fish without loss.

When giving information to visitors regarding the town of Cooke, Montana, rangers and ranger naturalists will please explain that Cooke is at the end of the road and that there is no road between this point and Cody, Wyoming, which is shown on the map as seventy miles. This information will save a great number of tourists from traveling to Cooke, Montana.

During the month of June, eighty-five thousand eastern brook trout were received from Wisconsin and placed in the rearing ponds at Mammoth Hot Springs. They arrived here in very good shape considering the long ride and changes of water.

The fire trail up Mt. Holmes, as well as the telephone line, will probably be completed this week. Construction work on the Mt. Holmes lookout station will begin this week.

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Two cabins with private bath are being constructed at Roosevelt Lodge to take care of visitors who desire this type of accommodation. The Lodge is establishing a fine reputation for service and food. Persons desiring a quiet restful place where good horse-back and hiking trips can be made, and where there is excellent fishing, should be recommended to this lodge. It also takes the visitor away from the large crowds. Miss Corinna E. Perry is in charge of the Lodge this year, and is serving her first season as the manager. The visitors to the lodge so far this season have been greatly pleased with the service, and numerous fine compliments have been received.

Dr. S. A. Barrett and his associates from the Milwaukee Public Museum completed their work in the vicinity of Tower Falls, where they have been collecting petrified tree specimens, and proceeded to Zion and Bryce Parks, where they will engage in work preparatory to completing exhibits of those parks for the Milwaukee museum. A large number of specimens collected in the Yellowstone are to be taken to Milwaukee for identification, to be later returned to the Yellowstone museum.

Colonel W. J. Donovan, with his family, arrived in the park at Gardiner on July 13, and is leaving via the West Gate on the 15th. He is traveling in his own car. Colonel Donovan is a prominent attorney of Washington, D. C., and was formerly assistant attorney general. He holds numerous medals for service during the world war.

George Wright of the Wild Life Research Division of the National Park Service entered at the South Gate on July 13, and will spend some time observing the swan family near Tower Falls. He is accompanied by his assistant, Ben Thompson.

The Christian Herald Magazine Tour Party entered the park at the North Gate on July 12, and is leaving via the East Gate on the 17th. The party is in charge of Mr. Graham Patterson of Chicago. The Christian Herald Magazine is a very influential publication among church people.

Both the Valley Ranch Boys' and Girls' Parties are now in the park, and are following the schedule previously furnished to Park Rangers and Ranger Naturalists.

The scout-naturalist expedition, which has been engaged in excavating petrified trees near the large petrified tree in the vicinity of Tower Falls, has completed its work, and after spending a few days at Stevenson Island, will proceed to one of the other national parks.

Dr. H. C. Bumpus, who is handling the museum work in Yellowstone Park, leaves on July 14, returning to his home in Massachusetts. This will complete Dr. Bumpus' visit to the Yellowstone for this season.

Judge John A. Elmore, Commissioner of the U. S. Court of Claims of Washington, D. C., is due to enter the park via the South Gate on July 18 or 19. He will be traveling in his own car.

Hon. John Q. Tilson, U. S. Congressman from Connecticut, who is the majority leader of the House of Representatives, is due to arrive in the park on July 19, and will remain until the 22nd, when he will leave via the North Gate, for Minneapolis. He is accompanied by his family.

Mr. Will E. Hudson of Seattle, Wn., is in the Park taking motion pictures for use in a story which he is preparing. Mr. Hudson for 8 or 10 years was the Northwest representative for Pathe News. He will remain in the Yellowstone about 10 days.

The Diana Terrace at Mammoth, which became active in February 1929 and increased in activity and brilliance throughout the past two seasons, has at last decreased slightly in its activity during the past few days. At the same time the Minerva Terrace, which has been much less active than it was before the Diana Terrace became active, has increased in activity. No water is flowing into the grotto on the south side but the east side is becoming quite brilliant and withint the past few days a small amount of water has started flowing over the north side, indicating that that side is likely to become active again.

Dr. H. Shantz, president of the University of Arizona and noted plant physiologist, is visiting the Yellowstone this week.

Mr. Norman W. Sherer, newly appointed Assistant Park Naturalist of Columbus, Ohio, arrives in the park July 14.

An auto caravan to Inspiration and Artist Points is being inaugurated at the Canyon this week.

History lived again this past week for some of our men who had the privilege of meeting W. A. Hagenbaugh of Los Angeles, California, a distant relative of Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Rangers and Ranger Naturalists are urged to caution visitors about unextinguished campfires, cigarette and cigar stubs and matches. At this time of year, especially following dry, windy weather, the fire hazard increases and we cannot be too cautious.

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Yellowstone Park travel report for the week ending July 11, 1931 is as follows:

	1931		1930		Percentage	
	Cars	People	Cars	People	Increase	Decrease
By private car	5362	17010	5808	18558		6%
By rail		1948		2431		20%
Miscellaneous		103		153		33%
TOTAL FOR WEEK	5362	19061	5808	21142		10%
Previously reported	18609	60590	16639	55298	10%	
TOTAL TO DATE	23971	79651	22447	76440	4%	

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	1931		1930		Percentage	
	Cars	People	Cars	People	Increase	Decreas
Yellowstone National Park to Grand Teton National Park	668	1942	432	1372	42%	
Grand Teton National Park to Yellowstone National Park	343	1056	185	627	68%	
Yellowstone National Park to Teton Nat'l. Park and return	101	313	98	306	2%	
TOTAL FOR WEEK	1112	3311	715	2305	44%	
Previously reported	2258	6637	1990	5863	13%	
TOTAL TO DATE	3370	9948	2705	8168	22%	

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A comparison of educational activities for the week ending July 11, 1931, with the corresponding week of 1930 is as follows:

1931		1930	
Hikes	9,147	Hikes	7,307
Auto Caravan	735	Auto Caravan	155
Lectures	54,052	Lectures	22,639
Museum Attendance	21,349	Museum Attendance	20,530
Total Persons Served	87,238	Total Persons Served	51,601

Percentage of Increase over Last Year -- 69+%

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Department of the Interior
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming

YELLOWSTONE PARK NEWS LETTER

Vol 1. No. 4 July 21, 1931

Joseph Joffe, Asst. to the Supt.
George Baggley, Chief Ranger
Alfred H. Povah, Park Naturalist

This "News Letter" is published weekly during the summer by the protective, educational and publicity departments for the information of all rangers and ranger naturalists.

Road Conditions
July 21, 1931

West Entrance

(1) Via Gallatin Gateway to Bozeman, very good. Slightly rough and dusty for a few miles north from West Yellowstone.
(2) Via Ennis and Virginia City to Butte, fair. West Yellowstone to Ennis, fair to good. Ennis to Virginia City, good. Virginia City to Donald, rough. Donald to Butte, good.
(3) Via Monida to Dillon, fair. Some construction between Lima and Dillon. Dillon to Butte, very good.
(4) Via Old Oregon Trail to Portland, good. Mostly surfaced. Some short stretches of construction.
(5) Via Victory Highway east or west from Salt Lake City, fair to good. Lincoln Highway, fair to good.
(6) Twin Falls to Wells, good to state line, poor to Wells.

South Entrance

(1) Via Pinedale to Rock Springs, dirt road. Good when dry.
(2) Via Jackson and Victor over Teton Pass thence via Tetonia to Sugar City, mostly good.
(3) Via Togwatee Pass to Lander and Riverton, thence on to Rawlins, or via Casper to Cheyenne, generally good. Some construction.
(4) Snake River to Moran, generally good.
(5) South Entrance to Lusk, Wyoming, fair to good.

East Entrance

(1) Via Cody, Greybull, Worland, and the Bighorn Pass, fair to good. Some stretches of rough.
(2) Via Cody, Powell, to Billings, good. Rough from Frannie to Bridger.
(3) Via Cody and Casper to Cheyenne and Denver, generally good.
(4) Road from Fishing Bridge to Sylvan Pass closed from 6.00 P.M. to 6.00 A.M.
(5) East Entrance to Casper is 14 miles nearer than South Entrance via Riverton.

North Entrance (1) Via Y-G Bee line or Park-to-Park Highway to Glacier Park, thence to Calgary, Banff, and Lake Louise, good. Mostly gravel. Some construction between Ringling and White Sulphur Springs.

(2) Via Yellowstone Trail, National Parks Highway east, generally good. Livingston to Columbus, generally rough. Custer to Hysham, rough; balance in Montana and N. Dakota fair to good.

(3) Via Yellowstone Trail west, generally good. Livingston to Three Forks, good. Seven miles of poor gravel west of Three Forks, 7 miles rough grade into Whitehall. Philipsburg routing recommended from Butte to Missoula, fair to good. Missoula to Spokane, fair to good. Two miles of construction east of Saltese.

(4) Gardiner to Livingston, good. Road being oiled. Does not interfere with traffic.

Effective July 11, and until further notice, the Dunraven Pass road, which is now under construction, will be closed to travel from 7:30 p.m. until 6.00 a.m.

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Director Horace M. Albright of the National Park Service sailed from Seattle on July 18 for Alaska with the House Appropriation Committee. He is due to return to Seattle on August 6, and will come to the Yellowstone on August 10 or 11.

Honorable John Q. Tilson, U. S. Congressman from Connecticut, and the majority leader in the House of Representatives, entered the park at the west gate on July 18. He is leaving via the north gate on July 21, for Minneapolis.

Honorable John A. Elmore, Commissioner of the U. S. Court of Claims of Washington, D. C., entered the park at the south gate on July 20, and is leaving via the west gate July 21.

Mr. C. C. Teague, a former member of the Federal Farm Board, arrived in the park on July 19, and will spend several days in the Yellowstone.

George Wright of the Wild Life Research Division of the National Park Service returned to the Yellowstone from Rocky Mountain National Park on July 13. He was accompanied by his assistants, Joseph Dixon and Ben Thompson. Further study will be made of the trumpeter swans near Tower Falls.

The Montana Bankers Association will hold their annual conference at the Old Faithful Inn July 26, 27, and 28.

The Mist Creek Fire was placed under control July 17. However thirty men are being held on this fire for control purposes.

John D. Coffman, Fire Control Expert for the National Park Service, arrived at the Snake River fire on the afternoon of July 20.

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The Fox Creek fire, or the fire in Jackson Hole, is still out of control. The Teton Forest has a crew of men working on the sides, and Yellowstone has a crew of 25 men there at the present time, which we intend enlarging very soon. This crew is working on the nose or front in order to stop it before it enters Yellowstone Park. This fire at the present time is about 3½ miles from the south boundary.

The Basin Creek fire has now increased to about 8,000 acres, and is still going strong. We now have about 400 men on the fire line, but the outcome is something we cannot foretell. This fire is in one of the most thickly timbered sections of Yellowstone Park, and is the worst fire which has been recorded here for many years. We are being assisted by the Forest Service, as well as the officials of the Teton National Park. Cooperation is also being given us by the public utility operators in the park. All the permanent rangers, with the exception of five, have been assigned to this fire, thus handicapping us greatly. Cooperation, therefore, on the part of all temporary rangers will be needed. One of the five permanent rangers not at the fire is confined in the hospital, leaving us only four permanent rangers for our key positions.

The Intermountain Fish and Game Conference is being held at the Lake July 20 and 21.

Mr. Norman W. Scherer, recently appointed as Assistant Park Naturalist, arrived in Yellowstone July 14. Mr. Scherer comes from Columbus, Ohio, where he was Assistant Engineer of the Department of Highways, State of Ohio. Prior to that, he had charge of the forestry work at Ohio State University. Mr. Scherer is not new to Yellowstone, having been a ranger under then Acting Superintendent C. A. Lindsley, for two seasons, in the early days of the National Park Service. Mr. Scherer's training as an engineer and forester should prove of benefit to our organization.

Mrs. Scherer, their son Paul and daughter Martha will arrive later.

Among the many visitors to the park the past week, were two men who were here in 1876. Both expressed great surprise at the improvements made since those early days.

C. J. Peterson, Justice of the Peace, Little Falls, Minnesota, is visiting the park this week for the first time since he helped build the Norris Hotel in 1885.

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Yellowstone Park travel report for the week ending July 18, 1931, is as follows:

	1931		1930		Percentage	
	Cars	People	Cars	People	Increase	Decrease
By private car	5169	16634	5538	17791		7%
By rail		1501		2530		41%
Miscellaneous		39		56		30%
TOTAL FOR WEEK	5169	18174	5538	20377		11%
Previously reported	23971	79651	22447	76440	4%	
TOTAL TO DATE	29140	97825	27985	96817	1%	

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GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

Travel report for week ending July 18, 1931.

	1931		1930		Percentage	
	Cars	People	Cars	People	Incr.	Decr.
Yellowstone National Park to Grand Teton National Park	756	2268	383	1139	99%	
Grand Teton National Park to Yellowstone National Park	295	901	154	458	97%	
Yellowstone National Park to Teton Nat'l Park and return	101	354	103	397		11%
TOTAL FOR WEEK	1152	3523	640	1994	77%	
Previously reported	3370	9948	2705	8168	22%	
TOTAL TO DATE	4522	13471	3345	10162	33%	

Teton travel is taken at the South Entrance of Yellowstone Park.

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A comparison of educational activities for the week ending July 18, 1931, with the corresponding week of 1930 is as follows:

	1931		1930
Hikes	8368	Hikes	8498
Auto Caravan	4261	Auto Caravan	1486
Lectures	63812	Lectures	48572
Museum Attendance	21844	Museum Attendance	19926
Total Contacts Made	98285	Total Contacts Made	78482

Percentage of increase over last year -- 25%

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Department of the Interior
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming

YELLOWSTONE PARK NEWS LETTER

Vol. 1. No. 5 July 29, 1931

Joseph Joffe, Asst. to the Supt. | George Baggley, Chief Ranger | Alfred H. Povah, Park Naturalist

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This "News Letter" is published weekly during the summer by the protective, educational and publicity departments for the information of all rangers and ranger naturalists.

Road Conditions
July 29, 1931

West Entrance

(1) Via Gallatin Gateway to Bozeman, generally good. Somewhat rough and dusty for a few miles north from West Yellowstone.

(2) Via Ennis and Virginia City to Butte- Vigilante Trail. Butte to Donald, pavement and oiled road. Ennis to Henry's Lake, oiled road. Balance of road dirt and gravel, fair to good.

(3) Via Monida, Dillon, Butte. #93, Monida to Dillon construction, detours. Dillon to Butte, oiled surface.

(4) Via Old Oregon Trail #30 to Portland. Surfaced road, generally good. Some construction. Via No. 30 East, no report for week.

(5) Via Victory Highway #40, east or west from Salt Lake City, heavy construction with dusty detours reported. Inquire Salt Lake City.

(6) Twin Falls to Wells, good to state line, fair to Wells, construction.

South Entrance

(1) Via Pinedale to Rock Springs, natural gravel. Good when dry.

(2) Via Jackson and Victor over Teton Pass thence via Tetonia to Sugar City, generally good.

(3) Via Togwotee Pass to Lander and Riverton, thence on to Rawlins, or via Casper to Cheyenne, generally good. Some construction.

(4) Snake River to Moran, generally good.

(5) South Entrance to Lusk, Wyoming, fair to good.

East Entrance

(1) Via Cody, Greybull, Worland, and the Bighorn Pass, fair to good. Some stretches of rough.

(2) Via Cody, Powell, to Billings, fair to good. Rough from Frannie to Bridger.

(3) Via Cody and Casper to Cheyenne and Denver, generally good.

(4) Road from Fishing Bridge to Sylvan Pass closed from 6:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M.

(5) East Entrance to Casper is 14 miles nearer than South Entrance via Riverton.

North Entrance (1) Via Y-G Bee line or Park-to-Park Highway to Glacier Park, #87, thence to Calgary, Banff, and Lake Louise, good. Mostly gravel. Surfacing between Ringling and White Sulphur Springs.

(2) Roosevelt Trail, #2, east. Gravel roads good, dirt roads rough, construction.

(3) Roosevelt Highway, west, construction, dirt roads fair, gravel road good.

(4) Yellowstone Trail #10 and 12, east. Gravel roads good, dirt roads fair.

(5) #10 east, most of gravel road good, construction Big Timber - Columbus.

(6) #10 west, via Wallace, Missoula to Superior, construction, also St. Regis to state line. Completed road good.

Via Clark's Fork, construction. Road between Perma and Plains closed (fair detour)

Butte to Missoula

Via Hamilton, good road, scenic, 24 miles farther than via Phillipsburg, good.

Via Deer Lodge, construction, 37 miles shorter.

Continued dry weather, heavy travel and construction and maintenance have their effect upon road conditions, especially dirt and natural gravel roads, and roads are becoming choppy and dusty.

No reports of fires interfering with traffic, some forests outside of park closed to campers without permission.

Dr. Hubert Work, former Secretary of the Interior, entered the park at the east gate on July 27 and will spend about a week here. He is accompanied by former Senator Sullivan of Wyoming and Will Hays, head of the Motion Picture Industry.

U.S. Congressman William Williamson of South Dakota is due in the park some time this week.

The Appalachian Mountain Club party of Boston, Mass., entered the park at the south gate on July 21 and is leaving via Cody on the 29th. The party is in charge of Dr. John B. May of Boston, Mass.

The Georgia Caravans of Atlanta, Georgia, entered the park on July 27 and are leaving via Cody on August 2. This is an educational tour and Mrs. Basil M. Boykin is in charge. The caravans carry their own tents, equipment, kitchen, etc.

George Wright of the Wild Life Research Division expects to leave for Glacier Park on the 28th or 29th of this month. Mr. Joseph Dixon and Ben Thompson will leave with him.

Honorable Reed Smoot, U.S. Senator from Utah, entered the park at the west gate on July 28 and proceeded directly to the Grand Teton National Park. Senator Smoot expects to visit the Yellowstone again later in the season when Director Albright is here.

Sanitary Engineer H.B. Hommon is due to arrive in the park about August 1st.

In consequence of the fire emergency, the educational program has been modified at all points with the exception of Lake and Mammoth. Mr. Scherer is still at Snake River but Herbert Lystrup has returned to Old Faithful.

The Park Naturalist represented the educational department at the Intermountain Fish and Game Conference held at Lake Lodge, July 20 and 21.

So far as we know the record for single trips for Yellowstone Park occurred at Old Faithful on July 24, when Mr. Frank Oberhansley led an auto caravan of 225 cars and 4 busses, containing 868 people.

Mrs. Edwin H. Povah, of Detroit, Michigan, is visiting her son, Dr. Alfred H. Povah.

Excitement ran high at Old Faithful today, July 28, when the Splendid erupted in place of the Daisy Geyser. It is reported to have played to a height of 100 to 150 feet and for a period of five minutes.

Dennis McCarter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McCarter on July 28.

During the past two weeks the following changes have been made in the personnel of the Educational staff:

Bertrand F. Harrison to Old Faithful.
Arthur Nash to Norris
Baylor Brooks to California.

The loss of Mr. Brooks necessitated the appointment of another ranger naturalist. Mr. Fred Isacksen of Tacoma, Washington, arrived on July 24 to take up his duties in the Mammoth Museum. Mr. Isacksen is not new to many of us, as he was a temporary ranger during 1928 and 1929.

It is estimated that the Basin Creek fire which started on July 17, has burned approximately 20,000 acres and for a while was practically under control. However, due to adverse weather conditions the southwest corner of the fire jumped Sickle Creek and the latest word (july 27) is that this section of the fire is spreading rapidly.

At one time there were approximately 700 men on this fire, including forest officers and all available park rangers. There are about 12 temporary rangers at the fire and nearly all the permanent rangers. If weather conditions would remain favorable for about two days this fire could be placed under control and large numbers of the fire fighters laid off. Several airplane surveys of this fire as well as the fires in Bechler River have been made by the generosity of the Forest Service, who loaned us one of their expert fire fighters and an airplane for making these observations.

At one time there were about 100 fire fighters in the Bechler River region on fires which had been caused by the insect control crews and which were not fully extinguished at the time of their disbanding on July 9. At present only five men are left at Bechler for patrol purposes only.

A fire was discovered in the Riverside district about seven miles north of West Yellowstone on July 23. This fire was about an acre in size and was placed under control by a crew of 15 men.

Another fire on Lava Creek was discovered on July 25 and was also placed under control with 15 men.

A lightning storm the night of the 26th started another fire in close proximity to the first one in West Yellowstone. This second fire was also in the bug-killed timber and was discovered soon enough after starting so that it did not have a chance to spread very far.

The fine work carried on by the rangers and ranger naturalists while a great portion of our rangers are on fire duty is very commendable. It is hoped that a few of the rangers will be able to leave the fire area and return to their stations soon so that the work will get back to normalcy.

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Yellowstone Park travel report for the week ending July 25, 1931, is as follows:

	1931		1930		Percentage	
	Cars	People	Cars	People	Increase	Decrease
By private car	5344	17160	5624	18528		7%
By rail		1832		2466		26%
Miscellaneous		35		34	3%	
TOTAL FOR WEEK	5344	19027	5624	21028		10%
Previously Reported	29140	97825	27985	96817	1%	
TOTAL TO DATE	34484	116852	33609	117845		.8%

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GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

Travel report for week ending July 25, 1931.

	1931		1930		Percentage	
	Cars	People	Cars	People	Incr.	Decr.
Yellowstone National Park to Grand Teton National Park	693	2148	402	1192	80%	
Grand Teton National Park to Yellowstone National Park	360	1251	168	471	166%	
Yellowstone National Park to Teton Nat'l Park and return...	133	425	92	344	24%	
TOTAL FOR WEEK	1186	3824	662	2007	91%	
Previously reported	4522	13471	3345	10162	33%	
TOTAL TO DATE	5708	17295	4007	12169	42%	

Teton travel is taken at the South Entrance of Yellowstone Park.

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming

July 18, 1931.

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL PARK RANGERS:

During the present period of extreme fire hazard, which is the driest period since 1897, your earnest cooperation is desired and all rangers are requested to bear in mind the following:

1. Rangers on the checking stations will caution all visitors regarding the fire hazard and suggest the extinguishing of all cigarettes, cigars, matches, etc.

2. Camp fires outside of regularly designated camp grounds will not be permitted. Motorcycle patrolmen and rangers enroute from station to station will watch closely for such fires.

3. Absolutely no fire permits are to be issued.

4. A careful watch of the surrounding country will be kept for new smoke columns and, if observed, they will be immediately reported to the District Ranger or the Acting District Ranger, this report to be followed at once by a report to the Chief Ranger's office.

5. There will be no smoking on saddle horse trails. Wranglers have been notified to this effect and will be held responsible.

6. All rangers not on fire duty will keep themselves ready for immediate call and within close telephone communication.

George F. Baggley
Chief Ranger

United States
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming

July 16, 1931

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL PARK RANGERS:

The attached inventory is a list of fire tools which are furnished to you for your fire tool cache. Please post it near where your fire tools are stored so that it can be checked when the tool caches are inspected. Any fire tools which were at your station before the new cache was received may be added to this list.

In the future when taking property inventories fire tools will all be listed separately and will not be included with the regular property inventory.

The success of any fire protective organization depends on the speed with which they are able to attack a fire and the available tools with which to work. The tool caches which were established this year in Yellowstone Park are part of a general fire protection program which we hope to complete within the next two years. These tool caches are to be kept at your station where they are protected from the weather and loss.

Tools in the fire cache are not to be used for any purpose excepting fire.

Rangers will be expected to keep their fire tools in first class condition at all times and when tools are used on a fire they will be repaired and returned to the cache as soon as possible. Rangers who are stationed at summer stations are to have their fire tools ready for inspection before they leave for their winter station.

All fire tool caches are to be stored in a good dry place before winter either at the ranger station or at headquarters, preferably at the ranger station.

Frequent inspections will be made by the Forest Assistant and by the Chief Ranger and failure to have all fire tools in the proper condition will warrant a severe reprimand.

George F. Baggley,
Chief Ranger.

United States
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming

July 16, 1931

FIRE ORGANIZATION PLAN:

Yellowstone National Park, with its 3426 square miles or 2,192,640 acres, is one of the largest and most successful wild life refuges in the world. For this reason it is very essential and desirable to keep very careful watch for forest fires and that no time be lost in arriving at and suppressing all fires as soon as possible after discovery.

Approximately eighty per cent of Yellowstone Park is covered by timber. Seventy-five per cent of this timbered area is lodgepole pine and sixty per cent of the lodgepole forest is mature timber.

For administrative and protection purposes, Yellowstone Park is divided into ten (10) ranger districts, each district being in charge of a district ranger who will be in charge of all fire suppression work in the district. Each district ranger will be responsible on fire suppression work to the forest assistant, who in turn is responsible to the Chief Ranger.

Communication:

All ranger stations and lookouts have telephones and can be communicated with through park headquarters. The Park Service telephone system connects with Forest Service systems at the Gallatin and Sylvan Pass Ranger Stations. Also, telephone connections are made with the Forest Service and Reclamation Service at the Snake River Ranger Station. No direct telephone communication is possible through Cooke, Montana, but a messenger can be sent from Park Ranger Station to Cooke to communicate over the Forest Service line. The distance between connections is three miles. Park headquarters is also connected with the Western Union Telegraph and the long-distance Bell Telephone System.

Following are the ranger districts, ranger stations, road crews, personnel, tools, equipment, etc. available for fire fighting in Yellowstone National Park:

HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL

Roger W. Toll, Superintendent
Guy D. Edwards, Assistant Superintendent
George F. Baggley, Chief Ranger
George W. Miller, General Assistant
Francis D. La Noue, Field Assistant
Fred T. Johnston, Forest Assistant

MAMMOTH DISTRICT

Mammoth Station:	Harry Trischman, District Ranger 4 Temporary Rangers 1 Lookout--Mt. Holmes Mammoth road camp, 5 men, 1 truck Blacktail road camp, 5 men, 2 teams 50-man fire outfit complete 1 large Pacific pump, 1200 ft. hose.
Gardiner Station:	Julius L. Greer, Park Ranger 2 Temporary Rangers
Norris Station:	John Bauman, Park Ranger 1 Temporary Ranger Norris road crew, 5 men, 1 truck 6-man fire outfit, complete.
Tower Falls Station:	E. L. Arnold, Park Ranger 3 Temporary Rangers Tower Falls road crew, 5 men, 1 truck 6-man fire outfit, complete 1 Evenrude fire pump and 800 ft. hose.
Buffalo Corral:	Clifford Anderson, Park Ranger.
Upper Sl. Cr. Station:	James N. Dupuis, Park Ranger.

SODA BUTTE DISTRICT

Soda Butte Station:	Wm. S. Chapman, District Ranger Cooke road crew, 5 men, 2 teams 6-man fire outfit complete.
Cooke Station:	Frank H. Anderson, Park Ranger 1 Temporary Ranger.

SYLVAN PASS DISTRICT

Sylvan Pass Station:	E. E. Ogston, District Ranger 3 Temporary Rangers East entrance road camp, 5 men, 2 teams East Forest road camp No. 1, 6 men, 3 teams " " " " " 2, 4 men, 2 teams 6-man fire outfit complete.

LAKE DISTRICT

Lake Station: Allyn F. Hanks, District Ranger
3 Temporary Rangers
Lake road crew, 7 men, 2 trucks
Frost Lake fire patrolman
15-man fire outfit complete
1 small Pacific pump 800 ft. hose.

Fishing Bridge Sta.: 2 Temporary Rangers.

West Thumb Station: George A. Walker, Park Ranger
1 Temporary Ranger
West Thumb road crew, 6 men, 1 truck
6-man fire outfit complete.

SNAKE RIVER DISTRICT

Snake River Station: Rudolf Grimm, District Ranger
John F. Aiton, Park Ranger
1 Temporary Ranger
1 Lookout--Mt. Sheridan
Lewis River road camp, 6 men, 2 teams, 1 truck
South Forest road camp, 8 men, 3 teams
6-man fire outfit complete.

Heart Lake Station: Fire patrolman.

RIVERSIDE DISTRICT

Riverside Station: Albert T. Bicknell, District Ranger
1 Temporary Ranger
25-man fire outfit, complete.

West Yellowstone Sta.: Maynard Barrows, Park Ranger
3 Temporary Rangers.

Gallatin Station: Lee L. Coleman, Park Ranger
1 Temporary Ranger
Gallatin road crew, 6 men, 1 truck
6-man fire outfit, complete.

Madison Junction Sta.: 1 Temporary Ranger
Madison Junction road crew, 8 men, 1 truck.

CANYON DISTRICT

Canyon Station: Curtis K. Skinner, District Ranger
7 Temporary Rangers
1 Lookout--Mt. Holmes
Canyon road crew, 6 men, 1 truck
6-man fire outfit, complete.

Dunraven Pass Station: 1 Temporary Ranger
Dunraven Pass road crew, 7 men, 3 teams.

OLD FAITHFUL DISTRICT

Old Faithful Station: Frank W. Childs, District Ranger
6 Temporary Rangers
12-man fire outfit, complete.

BECHLER RIVER DISTRICT

Bechler River Station: Gerald P. Yetter, District Ranger
Albert E. Elliott, Park Ranger
6-man fire outfit, complete.

THOROFARE DISTRICT

Thorofare Station: F. Sheldon Dart, District Ranger
12-man outfit, complete
1 Evenrude fire pump, 650 ft. hose.

Additional Tools:

In addition to the foregoing mentioned tools every ranger station, including lookout stations, is equipped with one complete smoke chasers outfit. Also, the road crews have shovels and various other tools which can be used on fires.

Additional Labor Supply:

The regular road maintenance crews are to be used in all cases where a crew is needed on a fire, the nearest crew to be called first and other crews to be called as needed. In case additional labor is needed it can be secured from the public utility operators and from the towns of West Yellowstone and Gardiner.

Transportation:

In addition to the 83 Government trucks which can be used on all fires, an additional supply of buses and trucks can be secured from the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company. Also additional horses can be secured from the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company at Mammoth, Old Faithful, Canyon and Tower Falls.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries operates and maintains three large launches on Yellowstone Lake which are always available for transportation across the Lake, in cases of emergency.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--86

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Three English "schoolmarms" have chosen a novel way to visit Yellowstone National Park. They came from London to the park by way of the Panama canal and Los Angeles. What's more, after spending ten days seeing the park wonders, they are going to turn right around and go back the same way they came.

"What about New York, are you going to miss that? And Chicago?" they were asked.

"Really now, that would be a letdown after the park, wouldn't it?" was their reply. "Besides, we've just come from London, so New York would hold little attraction for us."

Five weeks of sailing on a fruit freighter took the three women from their home city around the North American continent and to Los Angeles. The three travelers are Agnes Fry, London; Frances M. Fry, head of a women's college at Oxford, and Marie Michaelis, a school teacher in one of London's suburbs.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Horance M. Albright, director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., is expected to make an inspection trip to Yellowstone National Park early in August. He sailed from Seattle July 18 for Alaska with the House Appropriation committee. He returns to that city August 6 and will immediately entrain for Yellowstone.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--85

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Pack horse, speed boat and high powered ambulance all were called into play recently to save the life of a firefighter who had cut his foot severely while battling the flames near the south boundary of Yellowstone National Park.

John Wegener, 32, of Pickardville, N.D., was the unfortunate victim. His plight was doubly serious since he was 20 miles or more from any road and more than a hundred miles from the nearest hospital at Mammoth Hot Springs here in the park.

Bleeding profusely from his injury, it was decided that he must be removed at once to a hospital, but the only means of transportation available was a pack horse. Leaving the fire-fighting camp early on the night of July 21, Wegener and a fellow worker traveled on horseback all night and most of the next day. A ranger lookout on Mount Sheridan had telephoned to Lake Hotel and from there a high-powered speed boat piloted by Jack Croney, superintendent of the Yellowstone Park boat company, met the injured man and transported him 35 miles over the huge lake. The ambulance awaited them at the Lake hotel.

At the Mammoth hospital it was discovered that Wegener had suffered greatly from loss of blood, and that his injuries were fairly severe. Tendons, muscles and a piece of bone had been cut in his left foot. His situation is rapidly improving, attending physicians report, but it will be a month before he will be able to leave the hospital.

J.H.M. - 0 0 0 -

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--84

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- With Rome C. Stephenson, South Bend, Ind., president of the American Bankers Association as principal speaker, and bankers from Minnesota and South Dakota as special guests, the Montana Bankers Association will hold its annual convention at Old Faithful Inn, Yellowstone National Park, July 26,27, and 28.

Heading the list of varied entertainment will be a golf tournament at Corwin Springs for the bankers, another for their wives, a tour of the Jackson Hole country and the Teton mountain region, entertainments by John B. Wood, Centralia, Washington, banker, and Robert H. Fletcher, Montana, cowboy poet, and a special program put on by the "savages" of Old Faithful.

Roger W. Toll, park superintendent will welcome the bankers at the opening session Monday morning, followed by B. M. Harris, Park City, president of the association. Reports of committees will follow and then a series of addresses. Besides Mr. Stephenson, speakers are Guy C. Emery, secretary and manager of the Montana Association, Inc., G. M. Robertson, state superintendent of banks; Adam S. Bennion, director of personnel for the Utah Power and Light company; Gov. J. E. Erickson of Montana, who will address the closing session; and B. V. Moore vice-president of the First Minneapolis Trust company, who will speak on "General Business Conditions."

J.H.M. - 0 0 0 -

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--83

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- "President Hoover's moratorium plan for war debts is the greatest move for alleviation of world depression in a decade," declared Congressman John Q. Tilson, Republican floor leader of the House here recently.

Praising the president's foresight and acumen, the congressman expressed a belief that this move averted a financial panic for Germany and relieved a situation which might have brought on a world-wide money panic. He declared that there was no doubt in his mind that Congress would accept the plan this fall. At the conference of congressmen of both parties early in June almost wholesale approval was given to the plan, Mr. Tilson said.

Enjoying a four-day stay in Yellowstone National Park, Congressman Tilson, his wife and three children partook of some of the famous fishing in Yellowstone Lake. Within an hour the party had caught the limit of cutthroat trout. John Q. Jr., seemed to have the best luck, but Peggy and Catherine, his daughters, were not to be outdone. Congressman Tilson had to satisfy himself with two fish for his efforts.

"Yellowstone Lake is one of the most wonderful spots in the country," he declared enthusiastically. "It offers everything a lake resort can offer, plus the ideal mountain climate and is situated in the midst of the nation's wonderland."

J.H.M. - 0 0 0 -

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--82

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- A request for $480,000 federal appropriation to further fish culture in four states was the outstanding move of the Intermountain Fish and Game conference which met for two days at Lake Lodge in Yellowstone National Park July 20 and 21.

Distribution of these funds would provide fish hatcheries and rearing ponds in Glacier, Yellowstone and Teton National Parks, and rearing and holding ponds in Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Idaho.

John T. Scott, member of the fish and game commission of Wyoming, was elected chairman of the conference for the ensuing year, and George Baggley, chief ranger of Yellowstone Park, was named secretary. It was decided to hold the fourth annual meeting in 1932 at Lake Lodge again.

Pleas for recognition of the wild life conservation problem as an economic measure and not a sportsmen's whim were made repeatedly during the conference. It was pointed out that school children, service, clubs, commercial clubs and businessmen in general must be enlisted to preach the gospel of conservation.

Addresses were made by Dr. J. W. Hazzard, Salt Lake City, member of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries; Joseph Dixon, Berkeley, Calif., of the Wild Life Research division of the National Park Service; Glen A. Smith, president of the Montana Sportsmen's Association and of the U. S. Forest Service; R. H. Hill, Montana state game warden; and M. P. Bailey, Boise, Idaho, member of the Idaho game and fish department.

Utah with ten representatives had the largest delegation; Wyoming had six; Montana five; Idaho three; California and Colorado each two; Washington one; Yellowstone park nine and Teton Park one.

J.H.M. - 0 0 0 -

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--81

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- What might have been a tragedy turned out to be merely a good lesson for one Yellowstone National Park visitor recently and also an apportunity for a youthful Boy Scout to do a bit of rescue work.

Exploring the sides and bottom of the Grand Canyon of the park on July 21, Carl Cramer and Paul Seebohm, both of Cincinnati, Ohio, suddenly found themselves on a sheer wall of the canyon, with the churning pit of Upper Falls just below them and an insurmountable sheer wall above them. To add to their difficulty, their footing was precarious because of the moisture in the ground due to the heavy mist from the falls.

Seebolhn, the Boy Scout, managed to make his way along the ledge, but Cramer slid dangerously close to the edge of the wall overhanging the water. Seebohm, remembering his scout training, threw a small rope to Cramer, who tied it about his shoulders. The other end Seebohm tied to a small tree and then ran for help.

Rangers, road workers and park visitors came to the rescue. It took more than an hour to reach Cramer, and by the time he was reached he was utterly exhausted and his arms were lascerated above the elbow from his attempts to keep his footing. It became necessary to haul Cramer all the way to the top of the canyon, a depth of more than a thousand feet.

Arriving at the top, he explained that fright and nervousness took all his strength, and he declared that he had learned all about canyons that he wished to know. Seebohm, member of Troop 97 of the Cincinnati scouts has been given special recognition by the rangers. William White, park ranger, and Robert Kelly and John Russell, park employees, were primarily responsible for the rescue.

- 0 0 0 - J.H.M.

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--80

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 Checking up on the activity of the hot springs in Yellowstone National Park is like checking up on the measles. You never know where they are going to break out next.

Old Angel Terrace, declared to be the most beautiful of all terraces this season, continues to grow in volume of water with consequent heightening of color. Closely rivaling Old Angel is Diana Terrace, which after a period of inactivity became active again two years ago, and is now rated as the second most beautiful on the entire formation. It maintained a slow and steady increase in size and quantity of water released during June, but slowed up in activity about the middle of July.

Two small springs have recently broken out at the foot of Angel Terrace, and this formation, once thought to be dying out, is taking on new life and showing a steady though slow increase.

Springs that show little change from former years are the Orange Spring Mount, Cleopatra and Highlands. The White Elephant Back, exceedingly active last year, has become quite dormant, Jupiter Terrace, the largest in the world, is showing a slight increase especially over portions of the old terrace. Minerva Terrace, one of the most active for the past three years, was almost dead until July when it took on new life. The grotto of Minerva terrace filled last fall, and this part of the formation, probably the most active during 1929 and 1930, is now practically extinct.

An unexplainable phenomenon has occurred for the third successive year at Blue Springs Terrace. For a time this spring the floodwater which inundated the old trail near it became entirely dry, and then submerged the trail again as new activity broke out.

A monthly record of all hot springs activity 's maintained by ranger naturalists.

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J.H.M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

1931 COMPARATIVE TRAVEL FIGURES WITH 1930 AND 1929
SEASON THROUGH JULY 31, 1931.

1931

	RAIL (People)			MOTOR		MISC.	TOTAL
ENTRANCE	Hotels	Camps	Total	Cars	People	People	People
orth	1391	1674	3065	8519	25950	130	29145
est	2167	2514	#4681	13143	43029	173	47883
ast	763	820	1583	12762	39805	106	41494
outh	25	46	71	3960	12287	19	12377
TOTALS	4346	5054	9400	38384	121071	428	130899

1930

	RAIL (People)			MOTOR		MISC.	TOTAL
ENTRANCE	Hotels	Camps	Total	Cars	People	People	People
orth	2381	1867	4248	8492	25571	107	29926
est	3540	3338	##6878	13778	44862	269	52009
ast	1191	1305	2496	11358	35696	170	38362
outh	16	5	21	4267	13623	16	13660
TOTALS	7128	6515	13643	37895	119752	562	133957

1929

	RAIL (People)			MOTOR		MISC.	TOTAL
NTRANCE	Hotels	Camps	Total	Cars	People	People	People
orth	3267	2503	5770	8663	26742	229	32741
est	5938	4283	10221	13185	42958	135	53314
ast	2131	1705	3836	11710	37210	201	41247
outh	135	132	267	3824	12050	12	12329
TOTALS	11471	8623	20094	37382	118960	577	139631

TRAVEL NOTES

Largest day's entrance travel 6259 on July 4, 1931; previous record 4758 on uly 4, 1930.

Largest number of motor vehicles entering park on a single day, 1670 on July , 1931; as compared with previous record of 1296 on July 4, 1930.

TRAVEL SUMMARY

Total travel to July 31st inclusive,130899; last year,133957: loss 3058.
Total travel for month, 82679; last year, 90344; loss 7665.
Rail travel for season, 9400; last year, 13643; loss 4243.
Rail travel for month, 7049; last year, 10385; loss 3336.
Average daily travel during July, 2667; last year, 2914.
Average daily entrance auto travel for July, 749; as compared with 789 last year.
Average number of passengers per car for season to date 3.15.
Fish caught in Yellowstone Park to July 31 inclusive, 64350; as compared with 4915 in 1930.

#Union Pacific 3843; C.M.St.P.& P. 726; Northern Pacific 112; Total 4681.
##Union Pacific 5886; C.M.St.P.& P. 815; Northern Pacific 177; Total 6878.

Department of the Interior)
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--79

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- A gigantic school that served 89,496 students during June alone--such is the Yellowstone National Park with its efficient educational department conducted by ranger naturalists.

It's difficult to avoid lectures in the park, for they are daily occurrences at every point of interest. Besides these there are at least 20 guide trips conducted by ranger naturalists at eight strategic points in the park. These areas include Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, Old Faithful or Upper Geyser Basin, West Thumb, Yellowstone Lake, Fishing Bridge, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone and at Tower Falls. A total of 14,071 visitors were taken on these guide trips in June alone.

A new feature added to the educational program last year is the auto caravan trip. During June, 21 of these trips were taken, serving 1,747 persons in 464 cars. During July this number will probably be five times greater since the park season did not open until June 20.

A total of 176 lectures were given to 52,898 persons during June. Besides this educational work, museums in the park recorded 20,504 visitors during June. Thirteen special parties, numbering 589 persons were conducted through the museums.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- For the first time since the park season opened the Yellowstone National Park jail is empty. The last guest there, R. A. Lynch, was removed July 15 to the Laramie county jail at Cheyenne, Wyo., by W. Ridgeway, deputy U. S. marshall. Lynch, who is being held for violation of the federal prohibition act, will come before the grand jury in November for a hearing.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--78

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- In an attempt to revive interest in the conservation of wild life in Yellowstone National Park, the Yellowstone chapter of the Izaak Walton League met on July 13 in the post canteen at Mammoth Hot Springs to reorganize and plan the program for the year.

After a lapse in activity over two years, the organization plans to meet regularly, to distribute information to park visitors and arouse interest in the league efforts.

Officers named for the year include: George Baggley, chief ranger, re-elected as president; B. A. Hundley, chief clerk, as vice-president; George W. Miller, assistant chief ranger, as secretary; C. A. Lindsley, park postmaster, re-elected as treasurer; and Guy D. Edwards, assistant park superintendent, named director.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- A party of 15 preparatory students from Pennsylvania arrived in Yellowstone National Park July 16 for a three day trip. Under the sponsorship of Princeton University, this tour is a yearly feature. Accompanying the boys is Dr. Lawrence Whitcomb of the Princeton faculty. Erling Dorf, who has spent a number of years as a ranger-naturalist in the National Park Service, and now a professor of geology at Princeton, acted as a guide for the party.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--77

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Enjoying a visit to Yellowstone National Park as a part of a 15 day vacation granted to him because of his part in the capture of Fred "Killer" Burke, M. C. Swepston, member of the detective force of St. Joseph, Mo., entered the park July 15 for a three day stay.

Recounting incidents of the capture of this notorious murderer, Mr. Swepston declared that it felt good to come unscathed from an encounter with a man who had dozens of killings against his record.

"When we closed in on the farmhouse near Milan, Mo., in which we knew Fred Burke to be that cold morning in March, we all felt that we would more than likely end up as a cerpse," the detective said. "However, our plans were so well laid, and we took Burke so completely by surprise that he offered no resistance.

"Our trip to St. Joseph, Mo., and later to St. Joseph, Mich., where Burke was sentenced to life imprisonment for killing Patrolman Charles Skelly had all the ear marks of a circus parade," Mr. Swepston added. "Crowds lined the roads and streets everywhere, and later on in jail more than five thousand people passed Burke's cell daily to get a glimpse of him. On the trip to St. Joseph, Michigan, we traveled so fast we didn't have time to see any scenery. On this trip we're moving along leisurely and taking in all the sights and, believe me, Yellowstone has given us more than an eye full."

Accompanying Mr. Swepston was his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Irwin, also of St. Joseph, Mo. While here they paid a visit to Joseph Joffe, assistant to the superintendent of the park, and a former resident of St. Joseph.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--76

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- To a party of nine natives of Holland who are making a transcontinental tour of the United States, the Yellowstone National Park seemed the most remarkable sight they had witnessed on their journey this far west.

"We were amazed by the New York skyline, of course," said J. Scholten of Amsterdam, "but there's nothing as magnificent about that as your mountains, your beautiful Yellowstone Lake, the geysers and the gorgeous canyon."

"We were certainly thankful to find swimming pools in the park," added J. Sprenger of Leyden. "After the dust we encountered in the desert, we felt really at home when we hit the water."

Accompanying Mr. Scholten and Mr. Sprenger were H. Bn. Visser 't Hooft, also of Leyden; and C. L. Patyn, G. Beelaerts v. Blokland, and the Misses S. M. Van Citters, W. Schaurbeer, C. A. Van Wassenaer and C. H. Wllewaall Van Stoetwefer, all of The Hague.

From Yellowstone park they planned to leave for Seattle, Washington, where they will turn south and then return across the continent by a more southerly route.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- A recent visitor to Yellowstone National Park was Jan Bunge, German construction engineer, who accompanied by his wife, spent four days in the park in the middle of July. The Shoshone Dam was one of the spots of particular interest in Mr. Bunge's itinerary.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--74

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Telephone and telegraph combine to make it increasingly difficult for the vacationist to seek relief from business or social problems, even in Yellowstone National Park.

Whether it is the young swain who has neglected to write regularly to his lady love, the absent-minded professor who has left his wife stranded in Kankakee or the business man who has neglected to leave orders for his office during his absence--all these problems can be righted quickly and easily through an efficient system of telegraph and telephone communication from the park to all parts of the world.

Telephone facilities are maintained at all points in the park by the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, while at every lodge and hotel in the park, the Western Union has an operator on duty all the time.

Efficient and hasty distribution of telegraph messages is accomplished by posting lists of telegrams at every point in the park where visitors gather. These are found at hotels, lodges, ranger stations, automobile camps, museums and information bureaus.

To the busy business man, officials of the telegraph and telephone companies politely say, "Your office or home is no further than the nearest telephone or telegraph station."

J.H.M. - 0 0 0 -

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--73

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- From Japan comes a new idea in organized hobbies. A letter to officials of the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company, coming from the Japan Label Society, asks for a collection of park labels.

Couched in the quaint phraseology of the English-speaking Oriental, the letter is unique in two respects. Introducing his request, the writer, Y. Kohia, says that "the craze for the collection of labels is now at the midst of prevalence among the intelligentsia of this country like as that of stamp collection ever has been."

Continuing, he says, "We will much oblidge you, if you will kindly help our purpose and take suitable steps for the following matters.

"1. Kindly send us your every kind of labels. (If you please, over 200 pieces.) Distributing your labels among our members will surely be the most effective methods of advertising your business to our well-off people.

"2. Please send your guide-book or pamphlet to us.

"3. If you have acquaintance with some collector of the same, kindly introduce him to us."

"Would you label this as a label racket?" wonders Miss Esther Roth, secretary of the hotel company.

J.H.M. - 0 0 0 -

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--72

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- The click of the snap-shot kodak and the whir of the moving picture camera are familiar sounds in Yellowstone National Park at all times, but semi-professional photographers have never been as prevalent in the park as they are now.

At least five expeditions are in the park now battling with sun and clouds in an effort to photograph the many features of the park.

George T. Grant, photographer for the National Park Service, is completing his second week in the park, primarily interested in getting shots of the exhibits in the various museums. Will E. Hudson of Seattle, Washington, is taking motion pictures for a story which he is preparing. Mr. Hudson was northwest representative for Pathe news for nearly 10 years. He is expecting to remain here for about 10 days.

Another experienced photographer is Miss Laura Gilpin of Colorado Springs, Colo., who is spending several days in quest of interesting camera features in the park. Miss Gilpin has concentrated most of her previous efforts in Mesa Verda National Park and in the Southwest. Following her visit to Yellowstone, she will proceed to Glacier Park for more pictures.

Dr. S. A. Barrett, who with several associates from the Milwaukee Public Museum spent nearly a month collecting petrified tree specimens in the park, wound up his stay here by making the loop in quest of motion picture studies. He plans to use these for illustrated lectures in Milwaukee.

Recently many of the most notable features of Yellowstone Park were caught in sound pictures for Fox News Reel. F. C. Suessenguth and a battery of camera and sound men toured the park for this purpose.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--71

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- With the warmest interval of the present season holding sway in Yellowstone National Park for the past three days, the two swimming pools in the park are rivaling the natural wonders in popularity.

Sun-tanned arms and blistering noses are making heavy inroads on the park population as the temperature flirts with the 85 degree mark. On July 14 the maximum temperature of the season was reached when the mercury rose to 85.4, while the day before it was just four-tenths of a degree short of this mark. The nights have been cool and comforting.

Hundreds of park visitors are flocking to the swimming pool near Old Faithful Inn, while the daily average at Mammoth Lodge pool has been slightly over 100.

Both of these pools are unique in that the water is supplied from the natural formations at both locations. At Mammoth the water is supplied from the hot springs, just a few hundred yards above the pool. This water is always comfortably warm. At the Old Faithful pool, operated by H. P. Brothers, the water is supplied from the Solitary Geyser, and is always at a temperature comfortable for bathers. Solitary Geyser is about one-half mile from the pool, and the water is piped from geyser to pool. So hot is the water when it leaves the geyser that numerous cooling stations have been built into the pipe line, so that by the time the water reaches the pool, it is cool enough for swimming.

The Mammoth pool is 50 by 100 feet in size and varies in depth from three and one-half to seven and one-half feet.

J.H.M. - 0 0 0 -

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--70

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Depression, scarcity of money, old General Hard Times don't mean a thing to at least 75 men and women who are touring Yellowstone National Park this season. To them this summer is quite the rosiest in years.

They are making a tour of the park with all expenses paid as the guests of the Northern Pacific Railway and the Paramount-Publix corporation; also cooperating in the project is the Fox Film Corporation. Varied methods were used in selecting the winners of the tours. In some cities, it was run as a popularity contest, others as a beauty contest, in others it was given to a lucky patron of the theater, while civic groups selected their candidates in some communities.

Most of the park guests come from the mid-West, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, although the West coast is also represented. In many communities, the local newspaper joined the others in sponsoring the trip.

A regular four and one-half day trip, including stops at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful and the Upper geyser basin, Yellowstone Lake and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, is scheduled for these guests. Nearly each one is routed from the north entrance at Gardiner through the park and out of Yellowstone by way of Cody, Wyo. In this way the trip concludes with the picturesque 96 mile drive along the Yellowstone River, through the Shoshone National Forest, the Shoshone Canyon, past the Shoshone Dam and into the stamping grounds of the famous "Buffalo Bill".

By the middle of July about ten of the trip winners had already passed through the park.

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--69

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Like a voice from the dead, names and dates carved into trees in Yellowstone National Park more than 50 years ago and recently checked against a diary written in 1877 by the leader of a party of Helena tourists, have set at rest a controversy that has existed for many years.

Trail markers on the highway between Lake Junction and Canyon Junction direct visitors to two spots where it is said that soldiers under General Howard crossed the valley of the Yellowstone river. One of the landmarks there is called "Major Spurgeon's Beaver Slide", showing marks left on trees by rope burns. Deep grooves show where ropes were snubbed around trees as an aid in letting the wagons down the steep incline.

A few miles beyond this point is another marker which points out yet another point where these soldiers are said to have crossed Cascade Creek. History had it that General Howard's men, who were pursuing a tribe of marauding Nez Perce Indians under Chief Joseph, made their crossing at these points. However, Dr. A. H. Povah, park naturalist, and Curtis K. Skinner, district ranger at Canyon, recently investigated three names and dates carved in trees on the north side of Cascade Creek on August 24, 1877. General Howard's record clearly shows that he was not in this area until about a week later than that.

Not until another written record was discovered in the library of the Mammoth museum was the mystery cleared up. Here, in an antiquated diary written by Andrew J. Weikert, leader of a party of tourists that visited Yellowstone in August and September of 1877 was found the explanation of the

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three names.

A study of this detailed diary revealed the following facts: Mr. Weikert, in company with R. Dietrich, Fred Pfister and Joe Roberts left Helena, Mont., on August 13, 1877 with a pack of horses and provisions. They traveled directly toward the Mammoth Hot Springs, arriving there on August 20. There they were met by L. Duncan, L. Wilkie and Ben Stone, colored. Sometime during the intervening days or shortly after, they were also joined by three other men, Kenk, Stewart and Foller.

Their journey continued to the Lower Falls of the Yellowstone river, which they reached late on August 23. The next day, the day on which Dietrich, Wilkie and Duncan carved their initials on the trees, they were surprised to see a band of 300 Indians. Thinking they were the peaceful Nez Perce under Chief Joseph, the party of white men did not take any unusual precautions. It turned out, however, that these Indians were a band of young bucks who had broken away from Chief Joseph's leadership and were plundering and marauding the countryside.

On August 26 Indians attacked this little group of ten tourists, killing Kenk, wounding Weikert in the shoulder, and nearly killing Stewart with a shot in his side and in the calf of his leg. The entire camp was routed, and only Weikert and Wilkie, who were away from the camp at the attack, were left with horses. They managed to get the injured men to Mammoth, and here two days later, the Indians again attacked. This time Dietrich, the Helena music teacher, was killed with three bullets at close range.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--68

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- The American tourist is an incredulous individual--a real "doubting Thomas". Visitors to the Yellowstone National Park are no exception.

Rangers and ranger naturalists are daily approached by visitors who are not quite ready to accept all they hear and see as incontestable fact. If they do not see a moose, elk or deer their first day in the park, they doubt the existence of such animals in the park. Quite a number entertain the idea that the geysers are artificial--merely a man-made phenomenon to fool the public.

Some question the fact that the bears are really not tame, until one demonstrates his wildness with tooth and claw. Others really don't believe that the water in some of the pools is actually at the boiling point, until they have a scalded finger to convince them.

In the face of all this dubiousness, Miss Herma Albertson, Junior Park Naturalist, believes she has met up with the champion doubter of the season. He had just been inspecting the huge mound of horns outside the Mammoth museum and the "house of horns" just across the road. Here are thousands of antlers shed by moose, elk and deer. Wind, sand and rain have made them white and weather beaten, but their genuiness is unquestionable, for in many cases part of the animal's skull is still attached to the horns.

"Aw, they're made of wood," says the "doubting Thomas", and goes on his way to pick new flaws in the wonders he sees.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--66

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Every fish over the regular limit of ten taken out of the Bechler river by J. E. Wilson, of Rexburg, Idaho, cost him $1.55. He's ready to admit that's a bit too expensive, especially when he is allowed ten fish without any cost whatever.

Wilson was arrested on July 12 by Gerald Yetter, district ranger at the Bechler river station, charged with taking more than the legal number of fish. In his possession he had 20 native or cutthroat trout.

He was brought before Judge John W. Meldrum, U. S. Commissioner at Mammoth Hot Springs the next day and fined $10 and costs, a total of $15.50.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Hard luck trailed James Davidson, 71 year old Yellowstone National Park visitor, all the way from his home in Chicago to the park, but did not strike until he was ready to leave the park.

During his five day trip through the park, Mr. Davidson did not miss a single event. He was "on deck" for every hike, every lecture and every side trip offered in the park. He did not shy at the difficult "Uncle Tom's" trail leading down the steep Canyon of the Yellowstone River to the bottom of Lower Falls. Nor did he pass up the 409 steps leading down to the brim of the falls on the other side of the canyon.

Yet, when the entire trip was at an end, misfortune overcame him, when he tripped on the stairs leading to the recreational hall of one of the lodges, and fractured his leg. His trip ended in Mammoth hospital.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--65

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Approaches to the four gateways leading into Yellowstone National Park are nearly all in good condition, a mid-month report just released shows.

In a few instances dust, rough spots and construction offer some inconvenience to travelers, but road conditions are probably better than at any time this season, the report indicates.

Roads leading to the west entrance are uniformly fair to very good, with the exception of a short stretch between Twin Falls and Wells which is poor, a short distance between Virginia City and Donald which is rough, and small stretches under construction on the Old Oregon Trail to Portland.

Visitors coming through the south entrance will find four of the five highways leading to the gateway in good condition. The road via Pinedale to Rock Springs is good when dry, but being a dirt road, may offer difficulties in wet weather. The road over Teton Pass and over Togwotee Pass to Lander and Riverton is generally good, but short stretches are under construction.

At the east entrance, some rough spots are encountered by way of Cody, Greybull, Worland and the Bighorn Pass. The Cody, Powell to Billings road is good, but rough stretches are found from Frannie to Bridger. The Cody and Casper to Cheyenne and Denver road is good.

Four roads leading to the north entrance at Gardiner will offer little difficulty to drivers, although on the Yellowstone Trail, the National Parks highway to the east is rough between Livingston and Columbus. The same condition obtains between Custer and Hysham. The Yellowstone Trail to the west is generally good, as is the Livingston-Gardiner road.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--64

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- More than 700 visitors to Yellowstone National Park are making their way through the Mammoth Museum daily as the travel season into the park reaches its height, records at park headquarters show.

During the period from July 1 to 11, a total of 7,804 visitors have made their way through the building that houses many of the geologic, historic, floral and wild life displays that make up the park wonders. This number compares with a total during June of 6,064.

Women visitors to the museum outnumber men by a ratio of about 55 to 45, rangers in charge of the information bureau there declare. Distribution of maps, road information and books on the park are but a part of the service rendered visitors to the museum.

Rating first inpopularity at the museum are the exhibits of big game animals, including bear, antelope, deer, mountain sheep and smaller animals. The hundreds of flowers rate a close second in the interest of visitors. A huge relief map is also a constant source of interest. Visitors study it in great detail, eager to see the point where they entered the park, where they are to go out, where they crossed the Continental Divide, and what rivers they crossed. Mounts of nearly two hundred varieties of birds, all of which are to be found in the park, attract the attention of all visitors.

J.H.M. - 0 0 0 -

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--63

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- To the Halvorson girls of Warren, Minnesota, Yellowstone National Park is a natural post-graduate course following their college careers. Four of them have totaled 14 summers as park employees, and they are looking forward to other summers.

Rounding out their fourth season at Mammoth Hot Springs are Louise and Agnes, Agnes, who has spent three years as a tent girl, or "pillow-puncher" as the park employees put it, is this year acting as mail clerk at Mammoth Lodge. Louise is finishing her fourth year as a "heaver" or waitress at the same lodge. Gertrude, the most recent addition to the Mammoth Lodge staff, is room clerk this year after having spent one year as a tent girl.

Absent from the Mammoth camp this year is Clara, who is at home this summer, having "graduated" after four summers as a tent girl at Mammoth Lodge.

During the other nine months of the year, all four of the girls are teachers; Agnes instructing Young America at Cloquet, Minn., Clara at Thief River Falls, Minn., Gertrude at Underwood, Minn., and Louise at Breckenridge, Minn.

They are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Halvorson, whose home is in Warren.

J.H.M. - o o o -

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--62

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Poaching and packing liquor are two very unhealthy and unprofitable occupations in Yellowstone National Park. Recent actions of government rangers and Judge John W. Meldrum, U. S. Commissioner in the park area, attest to that.

Laurell Augusta, known as a "tie-hack" around Trude, Idaho, has just bid farewell to the park jail after spending a 30 day sentence there for poaching. He was arrested June 9 by District Ranger Albert T. Bicknell for trapping live marten in Yellowstone National Park along the west boundary line adjoining the state of Idaho.

Judge Meldrum fined him $25 and costs, and being unable to pay, Augusta was given the jail sentence. Upon his release, he took the pauper's oath, and bade farewell to the park.

Recent violators of the federal prohibition act were B. F. Goe and R. A. Lynch of Jackson, Wyo. They were arrested at the south entrance of the park near the Snake River ranger station by Chief Ranger George F. Baggley. They had 16 gallons and five pints of moonshine in their possession. After their arrest on June 29, they were brought before Judge Meldrum on July 7, waived preliminary trial and demanded a hearing. Bonds were set at $1,000 for each of them. Goe placed bonds and was released to appear before the grand jury at Cheyenne, Wyo., in November.

Lynch is being held in jail because of failure to provide bonds. He is to be taken to Laramie county jail at Cheyenne for trial in November.

Aubrey F. Robertson was arrested at Old Faithful station for possession of three quarts of alcohol on July 5. He was fined $100 and costs the next day.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
Release ON RECEIPT 1931--61

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- "Al" Bruckert, a mechanic in Yellowstone National Park, whose chief business is to see that visitors here are not forced by balky motors to remain here longer than they plan, thinks the word "gratitudinous" should be added to the dictionary. That's the only way he can describe a recent visitor to the park.

"He certainly was a gratitudinous fellow", Al says, and points to a letter which he recently received from R. E. Burenbark of Manhattan, Kansas.

It seems that Mr. Burenbark was looking ahead with apprehension toward the long trek back home after his visit to the park. His car was not behaving just as he would like to have it. He consulted Al, and in his own words, his troubles were more than solved.

"I appreciate what you did to my car while it was in your garage," the letter says. "Believe me, you made that car 100 percent better for hill climbing and fast driving. I drove home in three days, a little over 1,200 miles, and I never saw a car of its make work better in my life. To put it mildly, you know your stuff, and I for one appreciate meeting a mechanic like you."

"That's the kind of testimonial I like," says Al, "Unsolicited and unpaid for."

J.H.M. - 0 0 0 -

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- A three day serial survey of Yellowstone National Park to determine location of insect infested areas has just been completed.

Under the direction of James C. Evenden, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, of the federal bureau of entomology, T. T. Terrill, assistant entomologist, flew over the more than two million acres comprising the park to spot the yellow-topped trees that indicate the ravages of insect pests.

Principal damage to the park forests is done by the mountain pine beetle. This insect attacks only mature trees, young growths being practically free of damage. Lodge pole pine, comprising the vast majority of Yellowstone trees, is the chief victim of the beetles.

Following the aerial survey, a ground survey will be made later during the summer. At this time the exact areas will be determined, and arrangements made for the destruction of the parasite. Two methods of control are in use. The first, and most common, is the standing-burning method, where oil is sprayed on the standing trees which are then set afire. The other, or felling-burning method, is sometimes employed. Because of the danger of fire during the summer, control work is done only in the spring and fall.

A government pilot accompanied the observer, and on the final day of the survey, Fred T. Johnston, assistant ranger in charge of forestry, was also in the observation plane.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Trying to locate the owner of a set of false teeth is the latest problem confronting rangers in the Yellowstone National Park.

George A. Walker, park ranger in charge of the West Thumb station came upon the set of uppers on the beach near Yellowstone Lake. Realizing the inconvenience of being without teeth in the park, where one's appetite usually makes a spectacular ascension, Ranger Walker passed the word around and used the telephone frantically in an effort to restore the molars to their owner. No one has made a demand for them yet, but they await the loser's call at the ranger's headquarters at Mammoth Hot Springs.

Meanwhile the toothless owner may have to content himself with the thought that his teeth are "somewhere in old Wyoming".

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- "Tillie", a woodchuck that makes the boathouse at Lake Yellowstone her headquarters, is strutting around the park with a decidedly ritzy attitude.

Brother and sister woodchucks are at a loss to understand her pose, but she has two very good reasons for "high-hatting" her kind. To begin with, "Tillie" is the mother of 12 baby woodchucks, a family that makes too many demands on her to allow her to pass her time in idle frivolity with other woodchucks.

Then too, "Tillie" has been singled out for other honors. Her picture appears in a recent double page advertisement in the Saturday Evening Post. "Tillie" did not share the spotlight with her brood, probably urging them to "get a reputation" first.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Shades of pre-historic hod-carriers! Here's a new one for rangers in Yellowstone National Park to ponder over.

A large group stood near Old Faithful geyser awaiting its eruption recently. A ranger naturalist in the National Park Service was explaining geyser activity, and using Old Faithful as an example, he showed how most geysers in the Lower Basin were of the cone type. Contrary to the fountain type, the cone geyser builds up a mound about it. Silica is deposited at the rate of about one-sixty-fourth of an inch a year. Judging from the size of the mound around Old Faithful, this geyser is hundreds of thousands of years old.

All this explanation either was "over her head" or unheard by one woman visitor, who seized upon a break in the lecture to inquire,

"But ranger, who did the masonry work around Old Faithful, and how could he do it?"

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Geysers, mud volcanoes and bubbling springs don't mean a thing to Congressman Joe Manlove from Missouri as long as the fish are biting in Yellowstone Lake. Mr. Manlove has been in the park since July 5 and has crossed off each day on the calendar since then satisfied and secure in the thought that he has "caught the limit". Mr. Manlove is ranking member of the Committee on Roads in the House of Representatives.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- To Judge John H. Edwards, assistant secretary of the interior and a yearly visitor to Yellowstone National Park, there is no place that can compare with Yellowstone Lake.

"To me, Yellowstone Lake is the wonderspot of the American continent," Judge Edwards says. "Unlike unusual phenomena, which once seen leave the same impression, Yellowstone Lake has dozens of different moods each day."

Twilight invariably finds Judge Edwards near a window at the Lake hotel, where for hours he watches as the lake changes from green-blue to deep purple as the long shadows of the surrounding mountains cast their blanket over the glass-like surface. Last rays of the sun, reflected in the water touch the surface with pale red streaks that glisten and dance as the sun descends.

"Nothing like it in the world," says Judge Edwards, "unless it is Yellowstone Lake in the moonlight. With a full moon, one could take a newspaper out on the lake and read it in comfort."

Yellowstone lake, with a shoreline of 100 miles and an area of 139 square miles is one of the largest in the world at so great an altitude. It lies 7,740 feet above sea level. It is surrounded on the East and Southeast by the Absaroka mountain range. Flattop and Sheridan mountain enclose it to the south and southwest, while a low mountain ridge known as the Elephantback closes in on the lake from the West.

Six islands are found in the lake, the three largest being Stevenson, Frank, and Dot Islands. All are natural shelters for birds and animals. Best known is Molly or Pelican Island, where hundreds of Pelicans nest.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Obsidian cliff, the mountain of black glass in Yellowstone National Park, will no longer be passed up by visitors who are unaware of its existence. A roadside shrine, giving the history of the cliff, with specimens of obsidian and its entire legend, has been erected on the main highway, just opposite the cliff.

Under the direction of Herbert Maier, architect for the American Association of Museums, the little roadside shrine, built almost entirely of columnar basalt, has just been finished, and already has become a popular stop-off place for park visitors.

Covered by a thin layer of moss and fungus growth, Obsidian cliff does not give the appearance of a phenomenon at first glance. Only upon close inspection can the black, glass-like structure of the mountain be noted. Bits of rock that have broken off the cliff clearly distinguish the formation of the rock as obsidian. It is coal-black in color, smooth and glossy as glass--is in fact a compound with all the features of glass, save that of color.

It was for this obsidian that Indians made their way into the park before its discovery by white man. Although they looked upon the park area as a region haunted by devils, they found obsidian so useful for arrows, knives, and scrapers, that they braved geysers and steam pools to make regular excursions to the glass cliff. Signs of crude workshops on the top of the cliff indicate that the Indians chipped the obsidian into small pieces right at the source.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Collecting more than 18 million trout eggs to be hatched during the summer, the fish hatchery maintained by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries at Yellowstone Lake in Yellowstone National Park, completed this work July 11, and will devote the rest of the season to the hatching process.

Working in cooperation with the National Park Service, the staff in the hatchery under the direction of Fred J. Foster, each year collects, hatches and distributes between 12 and 30 million eggs of the native or cutthroat trout. More than half of the fish hatched are replaced in Yellowstone Lake or streams tributary to it.

Eggs are secured by stripping the male and female fish of eggs and milt, placing the two together and immediate fertilization takes place. From that time on, under careful attention and regulated temperature, the eggs hatch within 30 to 40 days. The young are then fed a mixture of oatmeal and liver until they are released to "rearing ponds" to be cared for until they reach the fingerling stage, or distributed as "fry" to the lake and streams.

Part of the service rendered by the hatchery is to supply streams in distant parts with fish. Eggs in the "eye" stage have been shipped as far as Africa and Japan, Mr. Foster reports.

For the past six weeks, employees of the hatchery have been busy visiting the numerous fish traps in the lake, where the trout are held until they can be stripped of their eggs. Because of the low temperatures during the winter at the lake, no young trout are held there all year, but all are released either to streams or to rearing ponds in other sections of the park.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- U. S. Senator James Couzens of Michigan, who together with a family party of eight is spending part of his vacation in Yellowstone National Park, finds the park a welcome relief and relaxation from continuous talk of depression and unemployment.

"When I left Washington the air was thick with the blues," the senator remarked, and added, "I suppose we'll be bombarded on all sides by the same sort of thing when we return to the capital. The quiet, rustic beauty of Old Faithful Inn is going to be my retreat while I'm in the park."

While the rest of his party toured the park, Senator Couzens was content to roam over the nature trails around Old Faithful. From Yellowstone, the senator's party planned to go to Grand Canyon, Bryce and Zion National Parks before returning to Michigan early in August.

Washington will again call the senator to his duties in October, he said.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Members of Pi Kappa Sigma, national social sorority, gathered in Yellowstone National Park from points over the entire United States recently for their annual convention.

The four-day conclave was held at Old Faithful Inn, ending July 9. A tour of the park was on the program after the close of the convention. Washington, New York, and California were particularly strongly represented.

Mrs. E. A. Roberts was in charge of arrangements for the tour.

J.H.M. - 0 0 0 -

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESS
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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- "You haven't seen Yellowstone until you've seen the Cody drive," is the oft repeated phrase of the Burlington railroad--and if the report of visitors who make the Cody drive is any criterion, the statement is quite true.

Although Cody is nearly 60 miles from the east gateway to the park, so "chock-ful" of wonders is that 60 mile stretch that the visitor would never know where the park left off were it not for the ranger station that marks the gateway. Leaving Canyon Junction, the road parallels the colorful Yellowstone river as it weaves its way through the Hayden valley and up to beautiful Yellowstone Lake. Here, crossing over Fishing bridge, the road leads through beautiful virgin forest.

Mountains are everywhere. One can never lose sight of them, for they tower to the right and left. Nor does one ever lose sight of beautiful mountain streams, for the road creeps right alongside swirling streams, passes Sylvan Lake, edges out to Lookout point where the Teton mountain range, more than 50 miles distant, can be easily seen, and then up the Absaroka Range, until, 9,000 feet above sea-level and high above the timber-line it finds a way to the other slope through Sylvan Pass.

Passing the ranger station a few miles beyond Sylvan Pass the visitor enters the Shoshone National Forest. For the last 50 miles of the drive, the road wends its way along the beautiful Shoshone river and through the Shoshone canyon. Here, on every side one can see beautiful, intricate formations in the shape of human beings, animals, churches and spires molded out of the red rock of the canyon sides.

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A few miles from Cody is the Shoshone dam, a concrete wall 320 feet high that imprisons millions of gallons of water to be fed to the arid regions farther down the valley. This point is the mecca for thousands of visitors each summer. Here the two walls of the canyon come within a few hundred feet of each other, and government engineers have taken advantage of the pranks of nature and have walled off the canyon at this point to create the huge Shoshone lake from the waters held back by the dam. The dam itself is 220 feet wide at the base and 10 feet at the top.

So steep and rugged are the walls of the canyon at this point that the roadway leads through five tunnels within a distance of one mile. To provide a spillway for the surplus water, a tunnel has been forced deep through the hard rock, and through this tunnel the waters of Shoshone lake plunge to the depths of the canyon below the dam. As more water is required for irrigation purposes, it is released through the dam. Two such releases are built into the dam besides the tunnel which allows the normal surplus water to escape.

J.H.M. - 0 0 0 -

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Yellowstone National Park

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Cars from every state in the Union, every province in Canada, from the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Czecho-Slovakia, Australia, Haiti, Cuba and the Canal Zone have been checked into Yellowstone National Park thus far this season.

A report released at the end of June by Roger W. Toll, park superintendent, shows California far in the lead for honors among the states to see which one sends the most visitors. From that state have come, 1,273 cars carrying 3,551 passengers. These totals do not include rail visitors. Montana, which each year stages a battle with California for first honors, is second, though far behind with 686 cars and 2,135 passengers. Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Washington follow in the order named.

Every state has sent more than one car, although Delaware and Maine are at the bottom of the list with only two cars from each state, carrying seven passengers from the former and five from the latter state. Vermont is also low with three cars and nine passengers.

Second-time visitors to the park are over increasing in number, 1,874 having registered to date. They arrived in 585 automobiles. Motorcycles have brought 19 passengers, two of them carrying extras, for only 17 machines have entered the park. The West entrance at West Yellowstone has been the most popular for automobile visitors to the park, with the East entrance from Cody, Wyo., and the North entrance following in order.

Fishermen have found the park lake and streams much more productive this year than last. A total of 27,333 fish have been caught to date, compared with 14,063 as listed for last year in the superintendent's records.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Visitors to Yellowstone National Park can feel quite certain that they will be "hob-nobbing" with prominent people of business, politics and society during their stay here.

On the registration lists of park hotels, lodges and auto camps for June appear the names of scores of persons known throughout the world for their work in widely separated fields. Two representatives from foreign countries, nearly a dozen national administrative officers, a senator, and a score of business executives have answered the call of nature's wonderland during June.

Prominent among the June visitors were D. H. Madsen, supervisor of wild life resourses for the National Park Service; Ansel Hall, senior park naturalist and forester in the National Park Service, who came here to work on fossil forest excavation; Dudley G. Dwyne, U. S. Consul at Mexico City; Henry B. Joy, former president of the Lincoln Highway Association, former president of the Packard Motor Company, and at present a director of this company and a director of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Foreign representatives were headed by Ferdinand Vozerka, Czecho-Slovakian minister to the United States, and Mamoru Kishi, member of the Japanese Parliament, who spent two days here on a mission to study the U. S. Park systems.

Others include Alfred J. Bayer, president of the Bayer Iron Works; E. O. McLaughlin, president of the Union Hardware and Metal Company of Los Angeles; Mrs. Secondo Guasti, widow of the famous grape grower; Judge Ernest H. Van Fossan, member of the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals; Sanford Bates, director of the bureau of U. S. prisons; Dr. H. C. Bumpus, former president of Tufts College and a member of the president's commission on educational activities

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of national parks; Charles J. Rhoads, commissioner of Indian affairs; Mrs. Clara Washburn Lammers, niece of General H. D. Washburn for whom Mount Washburn in the park was named; Senator Frank Southworth of Plymouth, Ind.; Major General William Crozier, former chief of ordnance in the U. S. War Department; Chase S. Osborn, former governor of Michigan, who toured the park in his own car; Charles S. Krick, vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad; and George T. Seabury, secretary of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Most of these prominent visitors were accompanied by their wives and the duration of their stay varied from two days to a week.

J.H.M. - 0 0 0 -

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- All existing records for travel into Yellowstone National Park were shattered July 4 when 6,259 visitors entered the four gates leading to the park, a total more than 1,500 greater than the record set exactly a year before that date. Automobiles entering the park on that day totaled 1,670, also a record.

West Yellowstone gateway led all others by admitting 3,101 visitors, most of whom came in the 769 cars that passed through the gate. The Gardiner entrance recorded 1,192 visitors and the south entrance reported 403 visitors. At all these points new records were set. Only the Cody entrance failed to set a new mark.

Total travel for the season continued 4,600 ahead of last year at the end of June, according to a report released by Roger W. Toll, park superintendent. At that date 48,220 people had visited the park, while on July 1 last year 43,620 visitors had entered. A total of 15,172 cars entered the four gateways up to July 1, bringing 45,657 of the total number of visitors. This figure compares with 13,416 cars and 40,121 passengers at the same time last year.

A ten percent increase of travel into the park over last year was maintained up to July 4. All of the increase has been noted in individual automobile travel, because railroad travel has shown a decrease of 907 passengers from last year to date.

Figures released for the week ending July 4 show a total of 60,590 visitors to the park for the season to date as compared with 55,298 at the same time last year. Cars reported total 18,609 as compared with 16,639 for last year, an increase of 1,970 in cars and 5,292 in visitors.

J.H.M. - 0 0 0 -

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- More than 3,000 drivers have sat behind the wheel and operated one of the buses of the Yellowstone Park Transportation company during its service in the park.

"Old 134" is the "trial horse" of the park transportation firm and each year this car is taken for a statewide tour of Montana in search of competent drivers for the park season. East to Billings and west to Missoula, with lengthy stops at Livingston, Bozeman, Helena and Butte in between, this veteran vehicle winds its way and submits to the experiments of the 500 young men who yearly seek positions as "gear-jammers" in the park transportation service.

A driving test of about a mile is given to each applicant, and under the watchful eye of Peter Hoffman, maintenance superintendent, the drivers are given an examination of driving skill, care, appearance and disposition. About 100 new drivers are put into the service each year, although this year nearly all the drivers are veterans from last season.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Comprising the first major tour of the Union Pacific railroad through Yellowstone National Park, a party of 70 people, largely from Los Angeles and neighboring cities, visited the park late in June. Three similar tours are planned during the season. Four members of the party were from Pennsylvania, and toured the park on their return trip to the East. J. E. Edwards was in charge of the group. A return to the Pacific coast by way of Salt Lake City is a feature of the tour.

J.H.M.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Unless the elements contrive to tear he clothes off the back of Antonio Lupez of Portugal between now and August , he's going to be richer by $500.

Lopez arrived in Yellowstone National Park on July 3 after having travel- d nearly around the world. He left July 6 for New York, where on July 25 he xpects to sail for his homeland.

Last August Lopez made a wager with a friend in Portugal that he could ravel around the world with nothing but one suit of clothes. Further, he agered that he would never take off the suit during the entire tour. So far, e has lived up to the wager in detail. Each night he retires with his outer garments, now threadbare and unpressed, and in the morning, carefully brushing he valuable coat and trousers, he proceeds on his way.

Shoes and stockings make up his only other wearing apparel. In the ab- sence of a shirt or undergarments, Lopez wears a silk scarf around his neck.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Members of the Montana Bankers' association will hold their annual convention at Old Faithful Inn in Yellow- stone National Park beginning July 26 and continuing for three days.

A special train will carry bankers from Minnesota, North and South Dakota to this meeting. Rome C. Stephenson, South Bend, Ind., president of the American Bankers' association, will be the principal speaker, according to R. E. Towle, managing director of the Helena branch of the Federal Reserve bank of Minneapolis, who is in charge.

Included in the entertainment is a golf tournament on the course at Corwin Springs and a trip to the Jackson Hole country.

.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
National Park Service
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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Never failing to arouse the curiosity and hold the interest of Yellowstone National Park visitors, the "house of horns" is one of the most unique features on exhibit at the Mammoth Museum.

This little house, literally constructed of antlers shed by elk, deer and moose over many years, sits opposite the museum building and is visited by hundreds of people each day of the season. It was constructed in May 1928, under the direction of Sam T. Woodring, who was then chief ranger at Yellowstone Park. The walls are seven feet high, and permit easy entrance into the interior. The house is six by eight feet on the inside. A small bench permits the visitor to sit down inside.

Bleached absolutely white through the years they have lain in the wind, rain and sun, the horns are closely locked together to provide an almost solid wall. Over the doorway are the skulls of a mountain sheep, elk and moose.

Other oddities created from antlers shed in Yellowstone park include a huge mound of horns in front of the Mammoth museum, a long curved fence in front of Roosevelt Lodge, and a complete fence surrounding the house used by Ranger Clifford Anderson, keeper of the buffalo corral. This house was constructed by "Buffalo" Jones, the first keeper of the park buffalo, who gathered together the herd in 1902.

J.H.M.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- A party of 70 Knights Templars and their wives from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, helped dedicate the newest vehicle in use at the Yellowstone National Park on July 1.

Initiating a service that may ultimately replace all present bus service between Canyon Junction in the park and Cody, Wyo., officials of the Yellowstone Park Transportation company themselves drove the huge 15 passenger deluxe yellow bus on its trial run over the 96 mile stretch.

Piloted by F. E. Kammermeyer, superintendent of the company, and timed by W. M. Nichols, president, the huge bus rode over steep mountain passes, through beautiful, rugged Shoshone canyon, alongside the Shoshone river and past the dam and established a new running schedule which will be followed by the new type busses when they are put on the run.

Riding in the leadoff car with park officials were Frederick H. Briggs, grand commander of the group represented; George L. Dodd, grand generalissimo; Benjamin F. Downing, deputy grand commander; their wives, and Steward A. Colpitt in charge of the party. Guy D. Edwards, assistant park superintendent, and Vernon Goodwin, president of the Yellowstone Park Camps and Lodges company, were also in the group.

J.H.M.

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Department of the Interior
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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Yellowstone National Park, the nation's wonderland, might well be called the nation's flower garden at this time of the year.

Nearly every species of flower known to grow in the park is in bloom at this time, a most unusual occurrence, according to ranger naturalists.

"I have never seen so many flowers in bloom at the same time in all my work at the park," Miss Herma Albertson, junior park naturalist, says. "Many flowers that ordinarily are not expected until in the early fall are flowering beautifully already. June has been a month of surprises in respect to flowers. The two weeks of rain during May at the time flowers were in bud was a big help in giving them the early start. Then too, prohibiting picking the flowers has shown good results," she says.

In greatest profusion throughout the park are the monkey-flower, the cow parsnip, gentians, nine-bark, sticky laurel, pentstemon or beard tongue, the mountain hollyhock, lupine, paintbrush, shooting stars, camas, mountain phlox, thimble-berry, sieversia or old man's beard, phacelia, golden asters, harebells which are the true blue bells of Scotland, wild flax, arnica, chiming bells, columbine, little elephant, and whiterein orchis.

Of these, golden aster, hare-bell, bluebell, cow parsnip, mountain hollyhock and paintbrush, all are mid-summer or early fall flowers, and are ordinarily never seen in late June or early July.

Strangest of all, the fireweed and goldenrod have been seen in considerable number. These two flowers usually appear when all the others have gone, and have come to be known as typical fall flowers. Some sunflowers are

already bursting their way to yellow glory, while the violets, orchids and forget-me-nots, typical early June flowers are bidding their last farewell. The dog-tooth violet, yellow violet and purple violet are still to be seen in the high levels though they are almost entirely gone from the low lands.

Varieties in color go from the white of the laurel and mountain phlox to the yellow of the golden asters, the blue and deep purple of the phacelis, the mauve of the mountain hollyhock, the pale pink and red of the wild roses, and the many hues of the paintbrush ranging from white and yellow to red and magenta.

Yellowstone National Park boasts of 750 varieties of wild flowers, and visitors during July can be sure of seeing most of these in bloom. Most enticing to visitors is the drive around Bunsen peak which is alive with blossoms at this time of the year, the old Gardiner freight road, the drive over Mount Washburn, Dunraven Pass and Tower Falls. The roads on the first two drives are not easily traveled, Miss Albertson says, but the beauty to be seen there will be long remembered.

J.H.M.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Elated over the success which has et their efforts, five scientists from the Milwaukee Public Museum, under the irection of Dr. S. A. Barrett, are making all effort to complete their study y the middle of July when they are scheduled to leave the park.

Having arrived here June 3 to make a study of the area near Roosevelt odge where numerous specimens of petrified trees and fossils are found, the cientists were rewarded late in June by the discovery of layers of unpetrified wood, showing the actual wood fiber, which although decomposed, was in ts original state, despite the fact that it had lain buried in masses of rock or millions of years.

"Most remarkable is this discovery, when it is considered that right long side this wood still in its original state, we found layers of petrified ood," says Dr. Barrett. "On June 27 some members of our party found a branch f wood still in its original state and original position as part of a tree."

Eleven Eagle Scouts from California, under the direction of Dr. Harvey . Stork and Guy M. Crump, are doing the excavating. The work is being done bout 200 feet above a large petrified tree which has long been fenced off or visitors to gaze upon.

With Dr. Barrett are Dr. George A. West, Dr. Ira Edwards, George Peter and Roy S. Corwin. Elmer R. Nelson was with the party until June 25 when e suffered an injury and was taken to Pueblo, Colo., for treatment for hernia. r. Peter, during his stay here, will paint a mural of the Grand Canyon of the ellowstone. Although it has been determined that the trees already uncovered ere of the Miocene age, their species has not yet been definitely defined, Dr. Barrett says.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Ever changing in their ceaseless tivity, geysers and hot springs in Yellowstone National Park today would esent quite a different spectacle to visitors than they did ten or five ars ago. Even over a period of a year, numerous changes take place.

Notable changes on the Upper Geyser Basin since last season as pointed it by Herbert Lystrup, ranger naturalist at Old Faithful Museum, includes the most constant activity of the Pump geyser. This geyser is now almost con- antly playing, whereas last season it was irregular. It is not spouting as gh as last year, however, Lystrup points out.

Close by the Pump geyser is the Topaz spring, which last season was one f beauty, with numerous ledges. Today it is almost completely drained, with e water below the uppermost ledge and to a depth of between 18 and 19 feet.

"Whether or not the constant activity of the Pump geyser has anything to o with the drainage of Topaz, just beside and above it, cannot be stated at is time," Ranger Naturalist Lystrup says. "If connected, the level of the ater in each should be the same."

In the Black Sand basin another notable change has come about in Hand- erchief pool. At the beginning of the season it was filled almost completely ith a columnar algous growth. Some of these beautiful plants have been lucket out, and the once ornate Handkerchief pool is more drab than it has ver been. There is still no sign or action of the convection currents hich performed miracles with handkerchiefs in other days.

Bonita Pool, also in the Black Sand basin, which once was an indicator or the Daisy geyser, no longer acts in that capacity. In former years,

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visitors were always warned a few minutes in advance of the Daisy's eruption by the bustling activity of Bonita Pool. This pool, located right along the road, would overflow rapidly, flood the road and then give way while the Daisy sent her columns of steam and water high into the air. The Bonita, however, does fill and lower its level during eruptions of the Daisy geyser.

Sawmill geyser, in the Greater Geyser basin, has not been observed to play this season. To record any activity when no one may be about, a stick has been placed in the main overflow in an inconspicuous place, and it has been undisturbed. Sawmill geyser, which gets its name from the queer whizzing sound that used to accompany its eruptions, formerly played at least once each day to a maximum height of 20 feet.

With all these changes Old Faithful continues its regular spouting approximately every hour. Daisy geyser, rapidly becoming a rival to Old Faithful, is increasing its regularity and also its height. More than 3,000 hot springs, paint pots, and geysers are to be found in the Yellowstone. Between 100 and 200 active geysers, or more than in the rest of the world, are located in this area. They vary in heighth from a foot to 250 feet.

J.H.M.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Known in Japan as the "father of the Japanese National park system," Mamoru Kishi, member of the Japanese parliament, accompanied by Mrs. Kishi, arrived in Yellowstone National Park June 29 for a two day stay.

Mr. Kishi's trip to the United States is being made by order of his government which during the last meeting of its Diet passed laws designating five areas in Japan as national parks. These five parks will be opened this fall, Mr. Kishi said.

Particularly interested in the administration of the National Park Service, Mr. Kishi intends to incorporate in the Japanese parks, the essential factors involved in the handling of parks in this country. With this in mind, he is making a detailed study of personnel, hotel and cabin accommodations, park regulations and methods of insuring the safety of park visitors.

Having already visited Mt. Rainier, where he secured plans and data on park problems from its superintendent, O. A. Tomlinson, Mr. Kishi arrived at Gardiner, Mont., for his study of Yellowstone park. He left by way of West Yellowstone, enroute to Grand Canyon. Later he will visit Grand Canyon, Sequoia, Yosemite and Glacier National Parks.

Although he has visited the United States twice before, this was Mr. Kishi's first trip to Yellowstone. He visited Glacier National Park 15 years ago, but expects to find many changes there. Before leaving for Japan on August 5 from Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. Kishi will visit Washington, D. C. and New York City. At Washington their arrival is being awaited by Ambassador Debuchi, an old friend of Mr. Kishi. He plans a conference with department of the interior officials also.

J.H.M.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Six young Americans who have been in Hawaii as school teachers in the Mid-Pacific Institute at Honolulu, toured Yellowstone National Park last week. In the party were Charles Barrett, Leo Taylor, Irma Curry, Nancy Pelsue, Ethel Bloomer and Marian Baines.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Dr. Richard M. Field, director of the International Summer School of Geology and Natural Resources for Princeton University, arrived in Yellowstone National Park June 26 for his initial trip of the season. Dr. Field, who conducts the summer school at Red Lodge, Mont., will make several journies through the park with parties from the school. The first tour, made up of younger boys, will enter the park July 16.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Major General William Crozier, former chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the U. S. Army, made a four and a half day tour of Yellowstone National Park beginning June 26. On his fourth trip around the world, Major Crozier, now retired, left here for Glacier National Park, and planned to continue from there to Alaska.

"I've been around the world three times, and am now on my fourth trip, and I have yet to find any hotel accommodations that can beat those in Yellowstone Park," the major said while here. "Yellowstone hotels don't have to back down for any in the world. I'd like to spend another week at Lake hotel, if I could arrange my schedule that way. I have a very definite weakness for Yellowstone Lake."

J.H.M.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- A "gear-jammer" by another name would still be a bus driver. At least he would in Yellowstone National Park.

However a great many of them could write after their name a list of titles that might read "Gear-jammer", B. A., M. A., Ph. L. Among the list of about 160 drivers of the big yellow buses that transport visitors throughout the park, probably the most titled is "Doc." E. V. Lynn. Dr. Lynn, formerly acting head of the pharmacy school at the University of Washington, and at present in charge of all chemistry courses in the pharmacy school there, holds four degrees, Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, Pharmaceutical Chemist and Doctor of Philosophy. During the summer months he regularly comes to the park where he acts as driver and relief man for the dispatcher.

Richard P. Reekie, who holds B. S. and Ph. C. degrees from the University of Washington, is the chief dispatcher for the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company. In his office at Mammoth Hot Springs, he had a huge board, with separate divisions representing every district in the park. At a glance he can tell just exactly where every one of the 250 buses is located. Each car is represented by a peg, and as the cars move about the park, he jiggles the pegs about much as a chess player moves his men.

Varying from 160 to 250 men, the staff of "gear-jammers" is largely made up of college students, with at least 10 holding college or university degrees. When the men arrive in the spring before the season opens, each one is given a bus, and he is responsible for its cleanliness during the season. Daily inspections are given the buses, and each winter they are completely overhauled at an average cost of $400 for each bus.

J.H.M. - 0 0 0 -

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Dr. George A. West, member of a geologic expedition working in Yellowstone National Park for the Milwaukee Public Museum, walked into his headquarters at Roosevelt Lodge the other day and announced that he had had a "night-bear".

"I think you've got a cold in the head," another member of the party remarked. "You mean that you had a nightmare, don't you?"

"I had a night-bear, I'm telling you. Early this morning I heard a funny wheezing noise like a bellows. Then later there was a scratching noise accompanied by very audible sniffs. I didn't think much of it until I felt something trying to get into the bed. As I opened my eyes, I saw the huge form of a black bear, raised up on his haunches and then hop up on the bed. Now, I don't mind bed partners when it's necessary, but I sure didn't have any craving to share my bed with this newcomer. I nearly raised the roof when I finally got my wind to yell. The bear ambled off the bed and out the door."

That day Dr. West removed all the food he had in the cabin, and that night he closed the door.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- With brakes smoking like a three-alarm fire, a visitor to Yellowstone National Park from the great prairies of Kansas eased into Tower Junction the other day.

District Ranger Ben Arnold hurried over to the car, and suggested to the driver that he allow his brakes to cool and then get them readjusted at the garage nearby. The visitor had just come down from Dunraven Pass, a drop of over 3,000 feet. Experienced mountain drivers wouldn't think of making the descent except in first gear.

"That's some hill I just came down," remarked the visitor. "Do you know I had to put the car in intermediate the last half mile or so." J.H.M.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Visitors to Yellowstone National Park who wish to see their fill of the wild life that abounds there should not pass up Roosevelt Lodge, situated near Tower Junction. This point, not on the regular four and a half day tour of the park, is located in the wild game country, and probably more species of wild animals can be seen there than at any point in the park.

A party of visitors riding from Roosevelt Lodge to Specimen Ridge on the morning of June 28 saw bear, elk, antelope, two moose, and several deer in a four hour ride.

Antelope are particularly wary during the summer time, but at this point they can be seen in small bands of seven to 15 animals, and as many as 10 to 15 bands can be seen at various times, according to District Ranger Ben Arnold. A favorite spot for the antelope is on the Lamar river, about four miles from Tower Junction. Here visitors can drive overland almost to the valley that is regularly visited by the antelope.

A large herd of elk is also making the Roosevelt Lodge area its feeding ground. About eighty elk, largely cows and their calves, can be regularly seen near Yancey's meadow, about a mile from the lodge. A week ago the male elk deserted the herd, so that now it has dwindled to about fifty.

A twelve mile ride from the Lodge brings the visitor to the buffalo ranch, near which 1,200 buffalo range during the summer time. This point is accessible only on horseback.

Roosevelt Lodge was established in 1906 commemorating the camping trip to this region by President Roosevelt, accompanied by John Burroughs, in April 1903.

J.H.M.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Dunraven Pass is a famous break in the mountain range between Canyon Junction and Tower Falls in Yellowstone National Park. The highway runs through this pass, and at the approach of the pass, drivers find themselves climbing about 2,000 feet in a few miles.

A big yellow bus was making its way slowly up the steep incline. The "gear-jammer", or driver, was pointing out places of interest as the bus crawled along. One old lady from Pennsylvania had asked a dozen questions on the way up.

"What are those flowers called?" she would ask. Then "What's the name of that peak? How high are we now? Is that still the Canyon over there? Is there any danger of us stalling on this climb?" Etc. etc. etc.

To all these questions the "gear-jammer" had given courteous and thoughtful answer. The big yellow bus finally reached the top of the pass, an elevation of 8,859 feet.

"Why do they call it Dunraven Pass?" the old lady queried.

"Well, you see it's this way," answered the driver. "Once people climb over this pass they never get done ravin' over it."

Incidentally, the old lady was "done ravin'."

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- The annual intermountain fish and game conference will be held in Yellowstone National Park July 20 and 21. Five states will be represented at the meeting at which sportsmen's problems of the mountain area will be discussed. Meeting with federal officials will be representatives from Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah.

J.H.M.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Trodding again the paths of Yellowstone National Park that were explored in 1870 by the famous General Henry Dana Washburn, his niece, Mrs. Frank H. Lammers of St. Louis spent five days in the park at the close of June. Coming to the park right after the road to Mount Washburn was opened to traffic, Mrs. Lammers was among the first visitors to go to the top of the peak this year.

Although this was Mrs. Lammers' second trip to the park, the first having been made in the old stage-coach days, 25 years ago, this was the first time she had scaled the peak named after her uncle. During her first visit, the road up to the peak had not been completed.

Reminiscences of her girlhood days, when "Uncle Henry" was her hero, parade before Mrs. Lammers as she viewed again the spouting geysers, the steaming pools and gorgeous canyon that thrilled and awed her uncle more than 60 years ago. She was glad to talk about General Washburn. She had known him when she was a little girl, but later in life she had come to know his work even better through his writings, notes, diaries, and the vast number of specimens showing the wonders of Yellowstone that he brought back to civilization with him mostly for exhibit in government museums.

"I particularly like to look at a copy of one of his diaries showing the sketch he made of Yellowstone Lake from one of the mountains surrounding it," Mrs. Lammers said. "We have come to think of Yellowstone as our park. So much of the family history is tied up with the famous Washburn-Langford-Doane expedition that we like to make regular pilgrimages there."

Mrs. Lammers, now near the three score and ten mark, recalled bits of General Washburn's political career. Twice he defeated Daniel W. Vorhees for

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the post of congressman from Indiana. Such a remarkable resemblance is said to have existed between Mr. Vorhees and General Washburn that state secrets were greatly confused. General Washburn, who was a Republican, was constantly being approached by Democrats who wished to discuss party problems with him. The same problem of identity often led Republicans to confide their state secrets with Mr. Vorhees, a Democrat. Finally in 1870, in desperation Mr. Vorhees approached General Washburn and asked him if he was going to run for the House again. He declared that if Washburn would run, he would not, because of the confusion their similarity in appearance had caused. General Washburn decided not to run.

Something in General Washburn's life that is not well known is the fact that he intended to make his home in Montana. To that end he gathered his family together, which consisted of his wife, one son and a daughter, and started up the Platt river by boat. They had not gone far when Indians attacked them. They used all the furniture they had on the boat as a barricade and successfully fought off the Indians.

"Later they met a band of peaceful Indians. General Washburn traded with them, and the Indian chief was attracted by General Washburn's daughter, Lelia. She was about 15 years old at that time and had long beautiful hair. The Indian chief offered the general a flock of horses and several of his squaws for the young girl," Mrs. Lammers recounted.

General Washburn left no direct descendants, Mrs. Lammers said. His only son, Dr. A. H. Washburn, left no children. His daughter married Dr. J. B. DeMott, who was a lecturer at Depauw University, Greencastle, Ind. They had two sons, Major Laurence Washburn DeMotte, who now conducts the Newton Academy at Newton, N.J.; and John DeMotte, a newspaper man in Montgomery, Ala. Major

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DeMotte was at one time head master of the Army and Navy school at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Serena Washburn, wife of the general, lived long after her husband died in 1871, and even outlived her son and daughter. She died while on a visit in the South.

General Washburn's death was largely due to the hardship and exposure suffered during the latter part of his expedition. One of their party was lost for 27 days in the area now included in the northern part of Yellowstone park. For nearly a month, the expedition tramped over the mountains before they found their comrade. Their shoes worn through, their clothes in tatters, without ample food and clothing, and tired from the long exertion and continuous battle with animals and the elements, General Washburn's party finally found the missing man, and they left for Washington.

"At one time the party was in such dire straits that they didn't know what they would have for their next meal," Mrs. Lammers said. Seymour Nebeker, a brother-in-law of General Washburn, told the party that he would stay home and find a meal, while the others went out to look for the lost member of the party. On their return they sat down to a delicious dinner of soup. They all marveled at its quality, and asked how and of what he had made it. Nebeker obliged them by telling them that he had used all the candles in the camp for the last bit of soup they probably would taste.

Mrs. Lammers, whose home is at 7150 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo., was accompanied by her granddaughter, Eleanore Seeger. The trip was a birthday present for the girl.

J.H.M.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Impressions gained by a visit to Yellowstone National Park vary greatly, but the impression of beauty is consistent with nearly all visitors. Recent visitors to the park were Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Rhoades. Mr. Rhoades is commissioner of Indian affairs. After completing the tour, Mrs. Rhoades wrote to Roger W. Toll, superintendent of the park, "We think these were the two most beautiful days we have ever spent."

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Early July visitors to Yellowstone National Park include Judge John H. Edwards, assistant secretary of the department of the interior; Senator James Couzens of Michigan; and Miss Julia Wallace, well known throughout the country for her lectures and travel talks before women's clubs. Judge Edwards arrived July 4, while the senator and Miss Wallace arrived July 7.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- "A symphony of wonders!" That is the way C. A. Coon, senior half of the famous Coon-Saunders musical organization, describes Yellowstone National Park. Mr. Coon, together with his wife and four children began a tour of the park the first week in July. They are traveling in two cars and expect to drive directly to New York, where Mr. Coon will begin his fall engagement. Enroute through the park they stopped at the four main lodges.

J.H.M.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- The third in a series of eight tours from Southern California sponsored by the Union Pacific railroad is due to arrive in Yellowstone National Park July 20. Organized four years ago by J. E. Edwards, these tours have proved increasingly inviting to Pacific coast residents. The second tour, consisting of 46 persons left the park July 10. Mr. Edwards acts as personal escort for these tours.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Molly island, situated in the south-eastern part of Yellowstone Lake, is the most eastern breeding ground for the White Pelican. More than 250 pair are nesting there, as are about a thousand California gulls. Both of these species are typical salt water birds.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Making a flying tour of Yellowstone National Park, Col. W. J. Donovan, former assistant attorney general of the U. S., arrived in the park July 13 for a two day stay. Colonel Donovan is widely known for his military record as assistant chief of staff in the 27th Division. His war record netted him the D.S.C., Congressional Medal of Honor, and the D.S.M. He is one of two men who have ever received all three of these honors. He also holds the Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre awards.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Thomas Shipp, publicity counsel for numerous large corporations, including the Atwater-Kent Foundation, spent nearly two weeks fishing in Yellowstone National Park, early in July.

J.H.M.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- During the month of June, eighty-five thousand eastern brook trout were received from Wisconsin and placed in the rearing ponds at Mammoth Hot Springs. They will be distributed in Yellowstone National Park streams as soon as they reach the fingerling stage.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- The Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company and the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company have opened an information bureau in the town of West Yellowstone to dispense information to park visitors, and to make reservations for the hotels and lodges for persons coming into the park. Mrs. Way, formerly located at Mammoth Lodge, is in charge of this bureau.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- Attendance at the buffalo corral near Mammoth Hot Springs during June jumped to 4,994 as compared with 2,780 during the same month last year. Twenty-four buffalo, making up a complete cross-section of the regular herd, are on exhibition there.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- After having destroyed 2,929 trees that were infested by the mountain pine beetle, the Bechler River insect control camp was disbanded on July 9.

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Yellowstone Park, Wyo., July 00 -- George Wright of the Wild Life Research Division of the National Park Service is in Yellowstone National Park to observe the family of swans that is located near Tower Falls. His assistants, Joseph Dixon and Ben Thompson, are with him.

J.H.M.

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