

REPORT
OF THE
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
IN
CALIFORNIA
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1904.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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REPORT

OF THE

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

CAMP A. E. WOOD, YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK,
Wawona, Cal., June 30, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with instructions conveyed in your letter of the 16th of May, 1904, that the Department would be pleased to receive short monthly reports covering the condition of the affairs in the park during the season, together with such recommendations in relation thereto or expression of opinion thereon as in my judgment may be advisable, I have the honor to submit the following report and statement of views covering the period from my occupation of this camp on the 23d of May to the 30th of June this year.

I arrived here and entered upon my duties under the disadvantage of inexperience and of having had practically no opportunity of looking over the Interior Department records of the park.

Pursuant to a request conveyed in your letter of May 16, I issued the following order:

Officers and enlisted men are subject to the regulations governing the park as much as civilians within or without the reservation. They are especially cautioned against the violation of rules 6 and 7 of the park regulations relative to hunting and fishing.

In your instructions of the 16th of May you state that I am at liberty to select any other place than the site of the former camps for my camp. A more central position in the park would seem to be preferable to my present one, but there is none which is in better communication (roads, trails, and telegraph and mail service being considered) with my patrol posts on one side and Raymond, my shipping point, on the other. Moreover, I was required by paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 17, Headquarters Department of California, as I understood it, to establish my camp and remain in camp at this point.

The examination of parties entering the park commenced at the guard tent of this camp on the 26th of May. Two firearms were sealed on this day. Following is a summary of the work of the reservation guards this season, according to reports received up to date:

Distance marched, in miles.....	1,695
Cattle and other stock found trespassing.....	105
Number of arms sealed.....	109
Number of arms taken up.....	18

Map (marked "Exhibit G") shows the plan adopted for the disposition of reservation guards, or patrol posts. The first of these posts left this

camp on the 28th of May and was established at Crockers station on the 29th. Since then posts have been established at Hog ranch, Chiquita Lake, and Little Jackass. The snow still prevents the establishment of posts at Return Canyon, Soda Spring, and Reds Meadow.

Posts Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are known as the eastern, and posts Nos. 1 and 2 as the western section. An officer is detailed as commander of each section. The commander of the eastern section takes post at Soda Spring; the commander of the western section remains posted in this camp. Each section commander is required to inspect each of his posts at least once during his tour. When all the posts are established, the patrols of adjoining posts, excepting No. 1, are to meet and exchange mail or messages every Thursday. On this day reports from commanders of patrol posts addressed to the adjutant are to be delivered by the patrols from Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 to patrols from the next posts on their right. A complete circuit of patrols is thus assured from post No. 2, around by the right, to this camp. Patrol posts are ordered to patrol to their front beyond the line of the reservation, and try to locate without the reservation, all herds, especially of sheep, that may be lurking in the vicinity of the line. Such herds are to be kept under observation, and, if possible, turned back on the reservation line. Lists of the known or suspected herds of the character referred to have been furnished to the commanders of the patrol posts.

Patrols are made from this camp to Jerseydale about once a week.

At different points cattle in small numbers have been found trespassing on Government land. They have generally been claimed by and returned to the owners. A corral has been constructed by the labor of troops at Big Oak Flats, near T. H. Carlon's place on the South Fork of the Merced River, to be used when occasion arises for a pound for trespassing cattle, in accordance with regulations of the Interior Department of June 2, 1902.

I have made one application for authority to grant a permit for cattle to graze on Government land. The decision of the Secretary has not yet been received. I believe it to be in the interest of the park that a certain amount of cattle be allowed to graze on the Government lands. My reasons may be stated as follows:

First. The cattle, by consuming the grass, diminish one of the principal means of starting and transmitting fires which lead to destructive forest fires.

Second. The cattle, by cutting trails, provide guards which, if they do not stop the progress of fires, are very useful in combating them by the usual methods of back firing.

Third. The presence of cattle in the park insures the interest of a number of cattlemen, herders, cowboys, etc., in preventing and extinguishing forest fires. These men can be relied upon to take an active part not only in keeping me informed of fires that break out, but in assisting in their suppression, and to put them out in many cases before troops could reach them. Not being concerned in the injury that they may cause, most of the people living on patented land within the park or passing through it are disposed to let fires burn without even reporting them to the troops.

Fourth. Cattle ranging on Government land would lead to the fencing in of the patented land in order to exclude such cattle. This means the definition of the metes and bounds of patented lands as contemplated in rule 9 of the park, which at present is commonly disregarded.

Fifth. Cattle are a picturesque feature of the landscape, relieving the monotony of wastes of grass and wood.

I would now submit for the consideration of the Department a project which I have formed, or a plan, for the regulation of grazing on Government land within the park.

Adjoining the western boundary of the park are three distinct sections separated from each other and from the rest of the park by streams and ridges generally impassable to cattle, which may be regarded as ranges bounded and marked out by nature. They are shown on map marked "Exhibit F," designated, respectively, by the letters A, B, C. I propose that an estimate be made, first, of the area and average quality of the grazing land belonging to the Government within each of these ranges; and, second, of the number of cattle which may be judiciously allowed to graze on the Government land in each range. This estimate should be that of an expert, who has no interest in cattle in this section. I have heard of Mr. David Griffiths of the expert Division of Agrostology, Department of Agriculture, as eminently fitted to make it.

I propose further that accurate information be obtained with respect to each range as to the parties actually owning patented lands therein, and the areas of their respective ownerships. I would then allow the owners of patented lands to graze certain quantities of their own or any other cattle on Government land in the ranges in which their patents were respectively located, the amount in each case to be determined by multiplying the ratio of a party's ownership of patented land within a particular range to the total area of patented land in such range by the total number of cattle to be grazed on Government land in such range. Thus if a party owned 320 acres of patented land in range B, the total area of patented land in such range being, say, 20,000 acres, and the total number of cattle to graze on Government land in range B, say, 10,000, the apportionment would be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{320}{20,000} \times 10,000 = 160.$$

On account of the privileges of owners of patented land a full and correct register of the owners of such land is necessary to the enforcement of the rules and regulations of the park. The "List of entries" published in the annual report of my predecessor, Lieutenant-Colonel Garrard, Fourteenth Cavalry, is full and correct, but it does not show the changes of ownership that have taken place since the original entries. It is impossible to find from it with any certainty whether a party claiming to have acquired ownership since the original entries actually did so or not. With a view of clearing this matter up, I wrote on the 7th of June to the register of the United States land office at Stockton, Cal., inclosing a copy of the aforementioned "List of entries" and requesting that he note thereon the changes that had taken place in the owners. In reply he stated in part that "Any transfer which may have taken place since the land passed from the Government is not of record in this office. The only place where such a record is to be found is in the office of the recorder of the county in which the land is situated." I accordingly wrote to the recorders of Tuolumne, Madera, Mariposa, and Mono counties. No reply has been received from the recorder of Madera County. The recorder of Mono

County states that it is impossible from his records to ascertain the boundaries of the Yosemite National Park or the names of landowners therein, and refers me to Forest Ranger George A. Kirkwood, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal. I have written to this officer, but have not yet heard from him. The recorders of Tuolumne and Mariposa counties reply to the effect that they can not furnish the information called for without compensation, but they do not propose any terms.

The most difficult and perhaps the most important of my duties in the park is the prevention and extinction of forest fires. I have received 36 rakes furnished by the Quartermaster's Department for use in fighting such fires, but they are not strong enough to answer the purpose well. I have authority from the Secretary of the Interior to expend \$90 in the purchase of suitable implements for fighting forest fires. These articles, when procured, should in my judgment be kept in the park with the Interior Department records during the winter. Besides the permission of a certain amount of cattle to graze on Government lands in the park a measure tending to prevent forest fires which deserves serious consideration is the regular and systematic burning of the underbrush, dead leaves, pine needles, and other débris of the forest. This procedure was recommended by Major Hein in his report for 1902 (p. 5).

From remarks of Lieutenant-Colonel Garrard in his report for 1903 (p. 1), I judge that it had his approval. Various trustworthy people that I have talked with here on this subject tell me that it was formerly done every year by the Indians. Most of the competent judges in the matter whom I have consulted express themselves in favor of the burning. I have known or learned but of two persons who seem or have seemed to be opposed to it. They are both persons for whose views I have great respect. One is Ranger Britton and the other Mr. Hopkins of the Agricultural Department. I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining from Ranger Britton what his particular reasons are for objecting to the preventive firing of the forest. Mr. Hopkins expressed the idea that it would kill a great deal of the young growth and more or less of the matured trees, and lead to the breeding of insects. I think that before Mr. Hopkins left Wawona he had been led, principally by the representations of Ranger Leidig, to think less unfavorably than he did at first of the preventive fires, but I do not believe that he was ready to approve of them.

The proper periods of the year for preventive firing are from about the beginning of November to the fall of snow and in the spring from the melting of snow to about the end of May. During these periods the troops generally speaking are not in the park, settled, and equipped for such work. As no systematic firing of the forests has taken place in a number of years, it would be a particularly delicate operation at present or when next attempted. The three rangers of this park would not be equal to it alone. If it is to be undertaken there should be troops or more rangers in the park to take part in it.

It would seem that a choice should be made between two evils. Which will in the long run prove the most destructive to the forests, preventive fires or accidental and incendiary fires, in the absence of preventive firing? I am not prepared to suggest an answer to this question. The answer must depend in a measure upon the action taken by the Department upon my suggestion to allow a limited amount of grazing on Government lands. It seems to me that the question might

advantageously be referred to experts in forestry, and if these seem to favor preventive firing, I would recommend that it be undertaken in at least a portion of the park experimentally. This could be done by the three rangers alone.

The projected road from the Glacier Point road to Mono Meadow has been constructed by the labor of troops at no cost to the Government. With this exception no work has been done on the roads or trails. Authority has been requested by telegraph to advertise for bids.

Mr. A. D. Hopkins, in charge of forest insect investigation, Division of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, called upon me for assistance in making an investigation of the tree-destroying insects in the park. I furnished him a guide and, on his invitation, accompanied him to the Yosemite Valley. The trip was instructive to me, and I believe satisfactory, except for its brevity, to Mr. Hopkins.

The commission referred to in your letter of the 16th of May, appointed to examine certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, etc., arrived at Wawona on or about the 24th of June. They conferred with me and Ranger Leidig concerning conditions in the park, requested my assistance in fitting them out for a fifteen-days' trip, and invited me to accompany them thereon. On account of the proximity to the end of the month, coinciding as it does with the end of the quarter and of the fiscal year, I had to decline the invitation. I furnished them Ranger Leidig as guide, a 4-mule wagon, 3 pack mules, 2 packers, 2 men as escort, a wall tent, and other camp equipage, and arranged for their making purchases from the commissary. They started on the 27th of June. I have their projected itinerary, and may, after the end of the month, take the field to join them.

I have been abundantly supplied by the Interior Department with copies of two maps of the park, one prepared by First Lieut. N. F. McClure, Fifth Cavalry, in 1896, and one of later date but not given, compiled presumably in 1899 or 1900 by the Interior Department from the forementioned map of Lieutenant McClure; the Geological Survey map of 1898-99; a map by First Lieut. H. C. Benson, Fourth Cavalry, subsequent to McClure's; and Captain Wheeler's survey map. The Interior Department map is the more correct, but is on too small a scale to be of much use. I have found the map of Lieutenant McClure most useful. It needs correction principally in the township in the southeastern corner of the park and the township adjoining it on the north.

I am told by Ranger Leidig that the boundary line running due north from the southeastern corner of the park as shown on this map should be about a mile farther east. This map is furnished only in connection with the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Garrard. I recommend that it be furnished, if practicable, by itself until a better one becomes available. The Geological Survey map is more correct, but does not include the whole park in one sheet. A map in one sheet based on the Geological Survey and later maps would serve the purposes of the troops better than Lieutenant McClure's map.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BIGELOW, Jr.,

Major Ninth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C.

CAMP A. E. WOOD,
Wawona, Cal., September 23, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of affairs in the Yosemite National Park in California and of the management of said park since the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

At the latter date a detachment of about 25 men and 1 officer was in the vicinity of Pinoche Peak (T. 3 S., R. 20 E.) fighting a fire. They succeeded the following day in getting it under control, but it was not until the 6th of July that the last of the detachment returned to this camp and reported the fire completely extinguished. When the detachment went out there was not an adequate supply of proper implements for use in fighting forest fires. A supply purchased by authority from your office with the funds of the Interior Department arrived while the fire was in progress. A suitable portion was forwarded to the detachment, but did not reach it in time to be of any appreciable use.

Another fire broke out on the 13th of August in the vicinity of the south side of the Middle Fork of the Tuolumne River (T. 1 S., R. 20 E.). This fire was fought by the patrol post at Hog Ranch and Crockers Station, with the assistance of a half a dozen civilians, from the 13th to the 17th of August. At the latter date a detachment of 25 men and 1 officer from this camp arrived on the scene. By this time the fire was under control. It was finally extinguished, and the detachment started to return to this camp on the 23d instant.

These two were the only considerable fires that broke out in the park this season. Both fires were in timber land. In the first the area burnt over was about 2, and in the second about $3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The few minor fires that occurred were promptly extinguished. The principal region of forest fires is shown on map (Exhibit F).

Following is a list of the implements for extinguishing forest fires now available and belonging to the Interior Department: 24 pitch rakes, 24 rake handles, 12 shovels, long handled, 12 large hoes, 12 axes, double bitted, 6 hatchets, 2 gross friction matches. Two-thirds of these articles are in the hands of the troops in this camp. The other third are for the greater part distributed among the patrol posts in the region of forest fires (posts 8, 1, and 2).

The positions of my patrol posts and their principal lines of communication, and of operation, are shown on Map marked "Exhibit G." The orders by which these detachments were principally governed are set forth in the inclosed copy of standing orders marked "Exhibit E." In their printed form they were received too late to be of any appreciable use this season. They seem to me now, and will doubtless seem to my successor, to be in some respects in need of amendment. But I believe that as they are, they will prove a convenience to the troops in the park next spring, especially if these on their arrival are new to their duties as a reservation guard. In my mind the most important amendment to be made in these orders is the embodiment therein of a provision for stringent measures to be employed against sheep trespassers who are old and willful offenders, which they practically all are. My idea of what this provision should be is expressed in the following order which I issued on September 9, 1904:

When sheep are caught trespassing on the reservation, and are accompanied by herders, the sheep will be expelled in one direction, the herders in another, and

their outfits in another. Sheep driven into a forest reserve must be driven out of it. Ordinarily the sheep will be driven out of the park on its east side, and the herders and outfits, if practicable, on the northern and southern side.

Such an order would have been issued earlier in the season but for my failure to understand that it was authorized.

A short time after I entered upon my duties as acting superintendent I was visited by Mr. Charles H. Shinn, supervisor of the Sierra Forest Reserve, who conferred with me respecting the common interests of the park and his reserve, and the ways and means of securing cooperation between his rangers and my troops and rangers. As a consequence, orders were issued by each of us with this end in view. (See paragraphs 15 and 16, standing orders, Exhibit E.) The effect has been such as to satisfy me that similar orders should be issued next year by the acting superintendent of this park and the supervisors of the Sierra and Stanislaus Forest Reserves.

I am especially indebted to Forest Inspector Langille, Forest Supervisor Shinn, District Officer Bigelow, and Forest Ranger Goodale for information, obtained in some cases at a cost of much time and hard riding, respecting the location of sheep threatening the line of this park and communicated by them to me or my patrol posts.

My administrative duties prevented my taking the field for any extended trip until the 17th of August. At the instance of Mr. H. D. Langille, forest inspector, I started on that date with Park Ranger Leidig and four soldiers to meet a number of forest reserve rangers at the camp of my patrol post in Return Canyon and proceed in cooperation therewith to clear the country on either side of the northern boundary of the park of trespassing sheep. At the appointed time and place my detachment was reinforced by District Ranger Kirkwood and Ranger Patterson, of the Stanislaus Forest Reserve. Together we scouted Virginia, or Return, Canyon and the adjacent country for a couple of days. We rounded up about 5,500 trespassing sheep, which we expelled from the northeast corner of the park. We then went out of the park by Bloody Canyon and marched through Farrington's Ranch, Lundy, and Bodie to Bridgeport to get information of sheep lurking about the lines of the park and the forest reserve, and for me and my ranger to acquaint ourselves with this route and especially with the town of Bridgeport, which is the main base of supply of sheep herders. We rested here one day. During this time I saw at least a dozen parties or outfits, comprising at least a score of pack animals, go out in the direction, it seemed to me, of the Stanislaus Forest Reserve. From Bridgeport we proceeded on the 30th of August directly west into the forest reserve. We camped therein on the 30th and 31st.

On September 1 we found a band of about 2,000 sheep branded "E" not far from the head of what we took to be Jack Main's Canyon, and in the forest reserve. The sheep were evidently making for the Yosemite National Park. The forest-reserve men were left with these sheep to guard them and look for others in the vicinity and put them all out of the reserve. On September 2 I proceeded with my park ranger and four troopers southward by the fore-mentioned canyon, which seems to be most commonly called Kerrick Canyon. We went through what is marked on McClure's map as a dead forest, a tract of about one-half a mile wide and from 2 or 3 miles in length, covered with dead lodge pole (tamarack) pines. The new growth,

about 4 feet high, was abundant, but seemed to be attacked in the needles. We camped in this canyon. On the following day we passed out of it and camped at McGill's in the Yosemite National Park. On both days we came upon bunches of loose horses numbering a dozen or more. Not knowing whether those in the forest reserve had a permit or not, I did not undertake to move them.

On September 3 in the national park I rounded up from 100 to 150 head of cattle that had strayed from patented land near Vernon Lake, and drove them to McGill's, where I found the owners, Rush and Herrera, and turned them over to the latter, with a warning that their stock would be impounded next time it was caught on Government land. About a week later a party of my men visiting McGill's by my order found a dozen head of stock on Government land. The stock was impounded. At the same place at the time of my visit September 2, I learned that Rush and Herrera had about 40 acres of Government land fenced in. I told them that in the course of the last week of the month I would have a detachment of soldiers visit the place, and if this fence was not removed they would see that it was. A detachment is now in the field with orders to attend to this matter. From McGill's I proceeded by Hog Ranch and Crockers Station to my camp, where I arrived September 5, the 20th day of the trip. I saw no other stock than that mentioned. In our joint operation we lost practically a day by finding a pass which is usually open at this time of the year closed by the snow.

In the course of this expedition I observed a number of instances of vandalism, indicating the need of more patrolling on the lines of travel in the park than there has been for a number of years. On the Tioga road, not far from the head of Bloody Canyon, I found a dozen or more lodge pole pines "girdled;" the bark was stripped off completely around the trees in bands from 6 inches to 2 or 3 feet in width. The trees were all dying. There were initials, hearts, cross sabers, etc., cut in trees. I regret to have to admit that more or less of this defacement was evidently the work of soldiers. In a few cases names and initials were painted on rocks or posts, and photographs and advertisements tacked on trees, posts, etc. I have taken action to have all such signs removed, so far as I feel authorized to do so. A question arises in my mind with reference to roads having franchises, as to whether I have authority to remove any signs or other marks within their legal limits. I understand that they are legally 40 feet wide. It is along these roads that advertisements are most commonly exhibited and most objectionable.

In the vicinity of Chinquapin Station I found a man cutting trees and making shakes without proper authority. My action in the premises was reported to your office by letter of September 8. In the same letter I reported what seems an illegitimate occupation or use of certain lands in T. 4 S., R. 19 E.

The Yosemite National Park has so long been called by this name and by such high authority that I will not undertake to question its title thereto, but I would invite attention to the fact that the act creating it was entitled "An act to set apart certain tracts of land in the State of California as forest reservations." It declares certain townships "set apart as reserved forest lands," and does not contain the word "park." The Yosemite National Park has not the quality and number of roads and trails; the efficiency of police or guardianship;

the accommodations for travelers; the general air of cultivation and finish; nor the freedom of going in and out without paying, that one would expect of a great national park. The roads and trails are few and dusty; the troops, until the latter part of the season, are too inexperienced to serve efficiently as guides and guardians; the hotels are small and primitive; each of the principal entrances to the park is closed and opened by a toll gate guarded by a toll collector, suggesting the sally port of a mediæval castle with its drawbridge, portcullis, and a man at arms.

The idea is entertained by some people that land not covered or thickly dotted with trees is not forest land or suited for a forest reserve. It naturally prevails among lumbermen. I take it that when Congress set certain tracts of land apart as reserved forest lands it was not seeking to promote the interests of lumbermen so much as to provide recreation for the American people. The value of a given tract of land to the park is not determined by the quantity of timber that promoters and speculators can reckon on getting off it; it consists of the sum of the wholesome pleasures which it yields to the general public, to the people of moderate or scanty means who on foot, or horseback, or in wagons, seek it in the heat of summer as a relief from the sweltering temperature of Fresno, Madera, and other low-land towns and settlements of California, and to people in better circumstances who come to it on bicycles, in automobiles, and by rail and stage, from all parts of California, of the United States, and of the world.

The essential purposes of this forest reservation, or tract of reserved forest land, are, it seems to me, the following:

First. To afford protection for a certain rainfall, and so preserve the water supply of an extensive region.

Second. To provide a great museum of nature for the general public free of cost. It is doubtless this purpose that has given rise to the name of park.

The first of these purposes is daily increasing in importance. The trees of the Sugar Pine Lumber Company and other smaller concerns on the south side of the park are being felled at such a rate that the process can not long fail to have an effect upon the general water supply of this section of country. The park is already remarkably dry. I have traveled from Maine to California and have been in mountains in Texas and Arizona, and I may say that I have never seen such dryness, not to say aridity, in a wooded country as I have seen in this. The strongest impression that the average traveler takes with him from the majestic, awe inspiring, big trees and the sublime beauties of the Yosemite Valley, is the dustiness of the roads. In the drowsiness of the steeper ascents I readily imagine myself in the Gila Valley or on the Jornada del Muerto. One of the first tourists that I spoke to said that the dust spoiled all his recollections of "the trip;" a discontented foreigner is said to have remarked, "Everything has been exaggerated except the dust." About the beginning of August the water in the streams becomes so low that the falls are hardly worth looking at, and tourists that are posted in the matter can not be lured into the valley even by the rosy-hued advertisements of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Any land upon which a tree can be planted and made to grow is, or should be, valuable in this region as forest land. I do not know of

any land in the park which will not support some kind of a tree. With the education of the people in the theory and practice of forestry this idea will, I trust, be generally accepted and acted on. Great public good might be done in this State, especially in its inland sections, by the institution and observance of an Arbor Day.

The second purpose is to preserve not only trees, but everything that is associated with them in nature; not only the sylvia, but also the flora and fauna, the animal life, and the mineral and geological features of the country comprised in the park. To an intelligent lover of nature a few samples of a rare tree or flower may make a spot more interesting, a piece of land more valuable, than thousands of feet of food for lumber mills. The townships adjoining the western border form what may be termed the warm belt of the park. I have no thermometric record, but believe from observation and inquiry that this belt has a higher average temperature than any other similar one in the park. It goes without saying that it contains forms and conditions, if not species, of vegetable and animal life which are not to be found in other parts of the park. It is said to contain the only specimen of California nutmeg to be found in it. It contains the only specimens of the nut pine that I have seen in the park. I have been informed that there are a few in the vicinity of Alder Creek, where the stream is crossed by the road from Wawona to the Yosemite Valley, but this beautiful and interesting tree, producing, as I understand, the heaviest cone that grows, is very rare in the park.

Another remarkable tree which I have seen in this belt and which is very scarce, if, indeed, it can be found elsewhere in the park, is the *Pinus tuberculata*. Of this plant John Muir, in his book on the Mountains of California, says:

At the age of 7 or 8 years it begins to bear cones, not on branches, but on the main axis, and as they never fall off the trunk is picturesquely dotted with them. The branches also bear fruit in the same manner after they attain sufficient age.

With reference to the habitat and name of the tree he expresses himself as follows:

No other conifer in the range is so closely restricted to special localities. It is usually found apart, standing deep in chaparral on sunny hill and canyon sides, where there is but little depth of soil.

While exploring the lower portion of the Merced Canyon I found a lonely miner seeking his fortune in a quartz vein on a wild mountain side planted with this singular tree. He told me that he called it the hickory pine because of the whiteness and toughness of the wood. It is so little known, however, that it can hardly be said to have a common name. Most mountaineers refer to it as "that queer little pine tree covered all over with burs."

An expert in botany or biology would find other objects of scientific interest peculiar to this warm belt. It comprises most of the mining claims in the park, and is no doubt the most interesting in mineralogy, if not in geology.

It is to be hoped that Congress will not meet and adjourn without duly considering and wisely acting upon the following projected measures:

First. The acquisition by the United States Government of the Yosemite Valley, now owned by the State of California.

Second. The purchase of the toll roads in the park leading to the valley.

Third. The purchase by the Government of certain patented lands

which are scattered over the park, and constitute a considerable part of its area, perhaps 100 square miles.

Fourth. The cutting off of eight townships, an area of about 12 miles by 20, from the national park.

The first of these measures is believed to be necessary to securing from Congress appropriations adequate to the improvement of the roads and trails and of the park generally. It is a palpable anomaly for the valley to be under the State government and the ground around it under National Government. The valley would be rendered more attractive, and therefore financially more productive to the State, under National than it is under State government. There is no conflict between the troops in the park and the commission in charge of the valley, but it would be to the advantage of the military authority to have the communications in the valley, by which the troops have to march, improved as they would be if they were under charge of the National Government. The acquisition of the valley by the National Government is a matter, to be sure, in which the initiative must be taken by the State government, but I have good reason to believe that the idea that the National Government should own the valley has for some time been gaining in favor with the people of California. I know it to be discussed by prominent and influential residents of the State, but am not prepared to confirm the statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Garrard that it is "popular with the public."

The second measure, or an equivalent therefor, will, I believe, be recommended by the commission appointed by you, and which visited the park early in the season to examine certain lands therein, etc. One of the toll roads (Tioga road) is not kept in condition to be passable for loaded army wagons. It would, if so kept, be a useful line of communication between this camp and Tuolumne Meadows. The other road is the one principally traveled by tourists and campers. It would be very much more traveled if the tolls were abolished.

The third measure would greatly simplify the work of the acting superintendent and the officers and men acting under him. The perplexities set forth in my report of June 30 as to the ownership of patented lands have lately been considerably relieved by my coming into possession of copies of the land assessment rolls of Mariposa and Tuolumne counties. These documents settle most of the titles pertaining to this park at this date. The question of boundaries is, however, as unsettled as ever. Attention is invited to the fact that the boundaries of the Yosemite National Park, of the Yosemite State grant, of the State selections for school land, and of most of the private patented lands, are not effectually marked. Officers, soldiers, and rangers are frequently in doubt as to whether they are in or out of the park of the Yosemite grant and of various patented estates. As guardians of the Government lands in the park, they are in the position of being required to do something without knowing exactly what it is. Under such circumstances vigorous and efficient action is not to be expected, and has not always been realized.

The values placed upon the patented lands by their owners vary greatly. Some, especially timber men, say that they will not sell at any price. From inquiry among owners of grazing land in the southwestern township of the park, I believe that such land as theirs can be bought at an average price of \$10 an acre.

The fourth measure is, in my judgment, much the most important one. To use the words of my predecessor, Lieutenant-Colonel Garrard, "I do not recommend the cutting off of one acre of the park." The bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Gillette, of California, provides for transferring eight townships (an area of 240 square miles) from the park to the forest reserve. Most of this area, I understand, lies in the western part of the park. In the southwestern corner of the park is the principal retreat of deer and other small game in the winter. It is their haunt until compelled by the cold to retreat therefrom southward or westward out of the park. (See map marked Exhibit F.) It is needless to say that the opening of this country to hunters would accelerate the lamentable reduction now going on in the number of deer in the park.

In the northwestern section is the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which is thought by many people to equal the Yosemite in scenic beauty and interest. To retain these two sections and cut out an intervening one, thus making a deep indentation in the boundary line of the park, would considerably increase the labor of patrolling that line. The next step would be a rectification of this boundary by cutting out the projections in its northern and southern sections. I do not know, and can not think, of a reason for despoiling the park of any township that would not justify a similar action with any and every other one. There is no telling where this cutting out, once commenced, would stop.

The western part of the park is the region of its principal forest fires. It is safer for the park to have inflammable timber within its boundary and under its control than adjoining it outside and not under its control. The most troublesome fire that the troops had to deal with last year had its origin in the Yosemite Valley. It would never have gotten fairly started had that reservation been under the control or guardianship of the troops in the park. The rangers of the forest reserve, faithful and zealous as they are, can not, for lack of numbers, prove as efficient in preventing and extinguishing forest fires as the force of troops habitually stationed in the park during the summer.

Even if timber men will not sell their land and the Government will not appropriate it by eminent domain I should not favor the cutting out of such land from the park. The cutting of the timber in the park will not injure the park any more than cutting it outside of the park. If this cutting is carried on as recklessly as it has been done by the Sugar Pine Lumber Company the time will come when the owners will be willing to sell the land at the Government's price.

But the main consideration bearing upon this measure is, it seems to me, the fact that the Yosemite National Park has been given or dedicated by Congress to the people of the United States. Congress may indeed take it from them, but I can not believe that it will undertake to do so without practically securing their general approval of the measure. It will not do it at the instance merely of a syndicate of lumber merchants in disregard of the wishes of the owners of the property, and the American people will never give their consent to the mutilation of this magnificent possession of theirs as contemplated in the Gillette bill.

Following is a list of the expenditures made and incurred up to September 15, 1904:

From appropriation for fiscal year 1903-4:	
For purchase of fire implements	\$86.00
From appropriation for fiscal year 1904-5:	
1. Repairing trail from Rodgers Lake to Smoky Jack Meadow, about 30 miles	\$1,085.00
2. Constructing trail from Lamberts Soda Spring to Palmer trail, about 5 miles	300.00
3. Repairing parts of trail from Hog Ranch to Hetch Hetchy	100.00
4. Constructing trail from Hopkins place to Merced Lake, about 8 miles; repairing trail from Crescent Lake to Johnson Lake, about 1 mile; repairing trail from Chilnualna Falls to junction with trail from target range, about 5 miles	1,050.00
5. Tarring suspension bridges over the Merced River and Wet Gulch ..	99.75
6. Constructing a foot bridge over the South Fork of the Merced River near Camp A. E. Wood	225.00
7. Constructing a corral at Camp A. E. Wood	175.00
8. Purchase of typewriter	93.00
9. Purchase of office furniture, record boxes, arm chest, etc	74.07
10. Purchase of guide posts and labels	15.00
11. Construction of office building	200.00
12. Purchase of file cases	48.85
13. Printing of standing orders	19.25
14. Sundries	32.35
Total	3,517.27

Payment for the construction of the office building (item 11) has been suspended pending the reconstruction of parts of the foundation. The underpinning rests on loose stone lying on the surface of the ground. The stonework is to be carried below the surface of the ground at certain points. Besides this one the following allotments remain unexpended:

Clerical services	\$175.00
Sundries	7.35
Arboretum	20.00
Office stove and pipe	16.00
Total	218.35

Adding these two totals, and subtracting the result from the appropriation for this year (\$5,400), gives an unexpended balance of \$1,664.38.

My estimate of expenses for the fiscal year 1905-6 is as follows:

1. To construct trail from Lake Tenaya to Soda Spring trail near Hopkins Place, about 8 miles	\$1,400
2. To construct trail from Murdock Lake by Benson Lake to Rancheria Creek by junction of Thompson and Stubblefield canyons and down Tiltill Ridge to Tiltill Valley, about 30 miles	3,000
3. To construct trail from Soda Spring up Lyell Fork through Donohue Pass by headwaters of Rush Creek and Thousand Island Lake to Walker's sheep corral, about 18 miles	1,800
4. To construct trail from Little Jackass Meadows, by Saddler Lake, Isbergs Pass, and Fosters Peak, about 30 miles	2,700
5. To construct trail from Coulterville Road near Hazel Green to Suspension Bridge on Merced River, about 13½ miles	1,300
6. To improve trail from western summit of North Fork of the San Joaquin River to Carters Bridge on said river, about 3½ miles	200
7. To construct bridge across Fall River below Lake Vernon	400
8. To provide labels for plants, seeds, walks, etc., in arboretum, and improve the same generally	200

9. To purchase books on the laws of California, the history and description of the Yosemite National Park, and on natural history	\$50
10. To pay 2 rangers, at \$1,200 per year	2,400
11. Sundries (telegraphy, tacks, twine, sign posts, turpentine for effacing inscriptions on rocks, dogs to chase mountain lions, kenneling and subsistence of same, etc.)	50
Total	13,500

The locations of the several trails are indicated on the maps inclosed in my letter of September 14, forwarding the estimate to your office.

If possible, the sum of \$1,300 should be available in March, 1905, for expenditure upon trail No. 5, "from Coulterville road, near Hazel Green, to Suspension Bridge on Merced River." The lack of water on this route would make the construction of the trail very expensive later in the season. This trail, and all other trails to be constructed, should be blazed or staked out before bids are advertised for. I have directed the rangers to have a few of the trails that should be first worked on staked out before the troops arrive in the park next spring. Most of the trail work done this year has had to be done over again once or twice. The contractors have generally bid too low for the work they had to do. They will probably be more careful in this respect next year. By preliminary surveys and staking out or by express stipulation and contract the ascents should be made easier than they commonly have been. On hills of 100 feet or more in height the average grade should not exceed a slope of one-sixth, and the average zigzag not be shorter than 30 yards where these conditions can be realized without excessive labor and expense. The turns at the ends of zigzags should have a radius of at least 4 feet, measured from the center of the curve to the center of the trail. Loaded pack animals and horses, with their riders and packs on their backs, should be able to travel up and down mountain sides on the main trails without distress or injury.

Following is a summary of the work done by my patrols during the months of July and August:

Distance traveled by patrols, miles	10,943
Number of cattle found trespassing	59
Number of sheep found trespassing	49,600
Number of campers	718
Number of arms sealed	91
Forest fires, serious	1
Permits granted:	
To carry arms	17
To pass cattle	8

I believe that the number of sheep ejected from the park during the season was equaled by the number which, on an average, were trespassing in concealment therein. On one point I can not better express my views than by quoting those of my predecessor:

Every acting superintendent of the park has felt the necessity for, and recommended, the enactment of laws prescribing penalties for violations of the rules and regulations. In our country, where no man can be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it is plainly impossible for an officer to properly punish anyone for breaking rules and regulations that have not the sanction of law. Even when the laws are ignored there is no way provided for bringing offenders to trial, there being, I believe, no United States commissioner or district court within 100 miles. I strongly recommend that this park be made a United States court district, and a resident commissioner appointed. The rangers could easily serve as deputy marshals without interfering with their other duties. (Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Garrard for 1903.)

It is very desirable that the acting superintendent be kept informed of the changes in ownership of patented lands, and furnished with a supply of maps giving both the topography and land lines in the park. The map of this kind furnished by the Department is on too small a scale for use in guiding detachments.

Attention is invited to the fact that it does not agree in its representations of patented lands with the map (plat) accompanying the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Garrard. One of these maps must be incorrect and misleading. The map made by Lieutenant McClure, while it has proved very useful in guiding detachments about the park, is not sufficiently accurate to admit of the land lines being drawn on it. The best map that I have for use in traveling is that of the Geological Survey. It might be improved by the addition of the names of a few points not at present shown on it. Thus completed and with the land lines drawn on it, it would be well-nigh an ideal map. I recommend that such maps be made and supplied to troops in the park. These maps should take in a belt of territory at least 20 miles in width all around the outside of the park.

The list of original entries of land furnished me as an appendix to Lieutenant-Colonel Garrard's report for 1903 is marred by errors more or less serious. If lots are to be designated in this list, as they are in certain cases, by number, the system on which the numbering is based should be stated, or the numbers themselves entered on the map or plat.

A requisition for the stationery to fit out this office for the work of next season has been made and forwarded. The records of the Department will be left here in the office of the acting superintendent. As a consequence, the new acting superintendent will not be able to consult them until his arrival in this camp. This is one of many reasons why the troops should, if possible, come here earlier in the season than they have been coming.

It would be a great convenience and advantage to the acting superintendent to have the records of his office indexed. Much time and labor is wasted by speculating and inquiring as to precedents which are of record, but not effectually, for want of an index. It seems to me that the time must come when an index will be a necessity. The work of preparing one is increasing year by year. It can hardly be done during a season of active service in the park. Many of the papers on file are not even properly briefed. On this account, together with the pressure of military and interior department business, I have not as yet been able to have the papers on file properly sorted and arranged in the file cases purchased by authority from your Office. If an officer with a few men could come here early and remain late in the season, this work might perhaps be completed without removing the records from the park or keeping a detachment here through the winter.

Considerations of police and guardianship make it desirable in my judgment that the troops should arrive here not later than the 1st of May. If practicable, a troop of cavalry, or the larger part of one, should be posted at Bridgeport, and a smaller detachment at Sonora, or some other point in that quarter, to watch the bands of sheep as they come up from the south with a view to trespassing in the eastern and northern sections of the park. The troops would be in position to fol-

low the sheep into the park if they did not intercept them on the border. This year, although my detachments went out from this camp before the snow had sufficiently melted in the mountains to admit of their crossing the ridge, the troops found when they got across it that sheep had been trespassing in the park on the north side of the mountains for weeks.

The current season has been an unusually wet one in the eastern and an unusually dry one in the western portion of the park. The vegetation is generally in a flourishing condition. I have observed an abundance of cones on the trees. Ranger Leidig says that the number is unusually large.

In my report of June 30 I recommended that action be taken to have the question as to the advisability of the periodical burning of the forests authoritatively considered and settled. I was informed in a letter from your Office of the 15th of July that the matter would be referred to the Chief of the Forestry Bureau of the Agricultural Department at an early day. As yet I have received no further information on the subject. In my judgment, no general rule or practice can be judiciously made or established in this matter for the whole park and all years or periods of years. The trees and undergrowth are different in kind and density in different parts of the park, and more or less so in different years. The regulation of their growth or elimination can only be properly determined locally, and year by year, upon studying the problem on the ground. I do not see how this can be done by anyone who does not reside in the park or frequently travel over it. If periodical firing is not advisable for the park as a whole, it may be good and safe for parts of it.

Under date of September 15 I reported to your Office the establishment in the park of an arboretum and botanical garden under the designation of The Arboretum (Exhibit A). This institution has since that date been improved and developed by the posting of more signs and labels, the opening up of paths, the putting up of signposts and seats, the trimming of trees, and removal of deadwood and other débris. The trees and plants now marked number 36. A number of labels are ready, and soon to be put up. Tags for temporary use have been ordered. In this connection I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to First Lieut. Henry F. Pipes, of the Medical Corps, for his zealous and efficient assistance as officer in charge of the arboretum. Principally through the labors of this officer, the arboretum has been brought to a condition in which it may be considered as worthy and susceptible of development into a prominent feature of the park. I hope it will some day be supplemented by a building serving the purpose of a museum and library. I inclose a few photographs illustrative of the arboretum and its surroundings.

With the aid of military transportation, trout from the State fish hatchery in the park were planted in the month of July, as follows:

In the Merced River:		
By Ranger Leidig	59,950	
By Fish Commission.....	25,000	
		84,950
In Rush Creek:		
By Ranger Leidig	11,000	
Total		95,950

The streams and lakes in the park are generally well stocked with trout.

The building put up for an office and storeroom is found to answer its purpose very well. The new bridge over the South Fork of the Merced River and the new corral for impounded cattle are in course of construction. The former is nearly completed. The arm chest and boxes for records, authorized to be made, are completed and partly in use.

Rangers Leonard and Leidig were always ready for any duty that I assigned to them, and prompt and efficient in its performance. I consider their responsibilities considerably increased by the establishment of the arboretum. I have looked chiefly to them for information as to plants not growing in it and that might be transferred to it. The labor of transplanting trees and flowers from other parts of the park into the arboretum will in a measure devolve upon them.

I have recently been retired from active service in the Army on my own application, and consequently relieved from duty as acting superintendent of this park. It is my intention to recommend to my successor that a portion of the arboretum be assigned to each ranger for him to guard and cultivate during the absence of the troops.

In conclusion, I wish to express the hope that I have, to the extent of my ability, performed the duties devolving upon me as acting superintendent, and my appreciation of the advantages that I have enjoyed in the trust and confidence reposed in me and the unfailing, effective support extended to me by the Department.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BIGELOW, Jr.,
*Major of Cavalry (Retired), Late Major, Ninth Cavalry,
and Acting Superintendent Yosemite National Park.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT A.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT, CAMP A. E. WOOD,
Wawona, Cal., September 15, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with telegraphic instructions from your office dated the 9th instant, I have the honor to report the condition of the work being done in the arboretum in the Yosemite National Park.

The arboretum is close to Camp A. E. Wood. It is bounded on the north by the south side of the South Fork of the Merced River, on the east by the property of the Wawona Hotel, on the south by the southern boundary of the park, and on the west by a line which I have not yet exactly determined, but may be assumed as running generally north and south from a point between the two bridges at my camp (one of which is not yet completed) and the southern boundary of the park. Its area as thus determined may be roughly estimated at from 75 to 100 acres, which may be indefinitely increased by extension westward. Near its eastern boundary a creek, called Big Creek, from which my command gets its drinking water by a flume and pipe, runs northward into the river. An old trail goes up the right bank of this creek about one-half mile to where the water is taken into the flume. Another old trail connecting the hotel with my camp goes through the arboretum from east to

west. A number of comparatively new trails branch out from this east-and-west trail. Among these is one going up Big Creek on its left side.

The ground slopes for the greater part toward the river at an angle of from 20 to 40 degrees. It is generally wooded, but in places not densely enough to afford good shade in the middle of the day. The general nature of the vegetation may be judged from the inclosed lists of plants:

"List I.—Plants found in the arboretum, already identified and labeled.

"List II.—Plants found in the arboretum, already identified, to be labeled in a few days.

"List III.—A few of the plants believed not to be in the arboretum, to be transferred or planted therein."

List III should in time include all plants of interest to be found in any part of the park. A single flower, which I can not now name, is the only plant which has thus far been brought into the arboretum. It is my intention to do most of the transplanting between the 1st and 15th of next month.

A number of guideposts are ready to be put up for the assistance of strangers in finding their way to and through the arboretum.

I have had a number of seats built, and shall have more built. It is also my intention to provide the needed shade on the principal trail by laying out a line of live oaks on each side of it. There is not enough water at hand to warrant the planting of cottonwood or alder, which abounds along the river. I shall also plant a grove or avenue of about two dozen Big Trees, *Sequoia washingtoniana*, here commonly called *Sequoia gigantea*. A number of these trees are already growing in my camp. They were planted, I understand, by Capt. A. E. Wood, of the Fourth Cavalry, who first established this camp, and after whom it is named. I have had the trees labeled for their protection. They are in good condition, but are growing very slowly. The tallest is about 2½ feet high. I believe they have received very little attention, and not had sufficient water. The rains have now commenced here so they do not need watering at present. Next year the water supply of this camp will probably be greatly increased. They may then be helped by regular watering.

As a protection against loose stock the whole arboretum should be fenced in. I did not include the expense of this work in my regular estimate for next year, but trust that enough money can be saved from the allotments for the construction and repair of trails to cover this work.

The labels and signs thus far used are of 1-inch plank, double coated on all sides with light-brown (khaki-colored) paint, and bearing names, English and Latin, in letters in dark brown, from 1½ to 2 inches in height. The labels are nailed to trees, the heads of the nails being well driven in and puttied and painted over, to prevent staining with rust. The signs are nailed to posts which are painted light brown and charred where they go into the ground.

Smaller signs are needed for flowers. For want of anything better, I am about to send off for a gross of white metal tags about 3 inches by ¾ inch.

For want of books or other authority, I have a number of times been in doubt, and changed my mind as to the proper nomenclature of plants. If there be any dictionary, glossary, or other work, adopted or approved by the Government that, I could use for the decision of questions of nomenclature, I would request that I be provided with a copy of it. I have learned from a bulletin that the Agricultural Department adopts for the Big Trees of California the name *Sequoia washingtoniana*, which seems to be quite unknown out here.

Unless otherwise advised from your office by telegraph I shall substitute for the sign which I now use: "Giant Sequoia, Sequoia Gigantea," the sign, "Big Tree, Sequoia Washingtoniana."

I inclose a copy of my order instituting the arboretum. The first and present officer in charge of it is First Lieut. and Asst. Surg. Henry F. Pipes, the surgeon of my camp, a young officer of no particular training as a botanist, but interested in his work, and doing it in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BIGELOW, Jr.,
Major Ninth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

ARBORETUM IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

LIST I.—Plants identified and labeled.

Black oak. <i>Quercus tinctoria</i> .	Sugar pine. <i>Pinus lambertiana</i> .
Manzanita. <i>Arctostaphylos tomentosa</i> .	Douglas spruce. <i>Pseudotsuga douglasii</i> .
Cottonwood. <i>Populus angustifolia</i> .	California lilac. <i>Ceanothus thrysiflorus</i> .
Cascara sagrada. <i>Rhamnus californica</i> .	Silver fir. <i>Abies magnifica</i> .
Wild cherry. <i>Prunus demissa</i> .	Tar weed. <i>Chamaebatia foliolosa</i> .
Wild plum. <i>Prunus subcordata</i> .	Live oak. <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> .
Black willow. <i>Salix nigra</i> .	Buckthorn. <i>Rhamnus frangula</i> .
Yellow pine. <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> .	Western juniper. <i>Juniperus occidentalis</i> .

LIST II.—Plants identified and to be labeled.

California lilac. <i>Ceanothus divaricatus</i> .	Common milkweed. <i>Asclepias mexicana</i> .
Blue-and-white lupine. <i>Lupinus bicolor</i> .	Common elder. <i>Sambucus glauca</i> .
California azalea. <i>Rhododendron occidentale</i> .	Service berry. <i>Amalanchier alnifolia</i> .
Wild gooseberry. <i>Ribes menziesii</i> .	Incense cedar. <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> .
Great-berried manzanita. <i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i> .	White fir. <i>Abies concolor</i> .
California wild currant. <i>Ribes glutinosum</i> .	Hazelnut. <i>Corylus rostrata californica</i> .
Hornless woolly milkweed. <i>Gomphocarpus tomentosus</i> .	Alder. <i>Alnus rubra</i> or <i>tenuifolia</i> .

LIST III.—Plants to be transplanted or planted in the arboretum.

Hickory pine.	Yerba santa.
Chinquapin oak.	Bay tree, or spice wood.
Californian nutmeg.	Purple-coned sugar pine.
Mountain mahogany.	White violet.
Scrub oak.	Blue violet.
Cedar of Lebanon.	Yellow violet.
Narrow-cone pine.	China lily.
Quaking aspen.	Shasta or Washington lily.
Lodge-pole or tamarack pine.	Bitter brush.
Nut pine.	Williamson spruce.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 46.

CAMP A. E. WOOD,
Wawona, Cal., September 10, 1904.

* * * * *

II. A tract of ground on the south side of the Merced River, located for the greater part between this camp and land pertaining to the Wawona Hotel, is selected for use as an arboretum and botanical garden, and designated as The Arboretum. An officer will be detailed to take charge of it, and will be designated as in charge of arboretum. He will be assisted by a noncommissioned officer and one private detailed on special duty. The duties of the officer in charge of arboretum will be—

1. To see that the grounds are guarded against trespassers and preserved in proper order.

2. To have samples of the various species of trees, flowers, and other interesting plants, found in the arboretum, marked with their English and Latin names.

3. To have, so far as practicable, all other varieties of interesting plants found within the limits of the Yosemite National Park, planted in the arboretum.

4. To carry out such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the acting superintendent regarding the maintenance and administration of the arboretum.

By order of Major Bigelow:

FREDERICK M. JONES,
First Lieutenant and Squadron Adjutant, Ninth Cavalry, Adjutant.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

EXHIBIT B.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK,
OFFICE OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
CAMP A. E. WOOD,
Wawona, Cal., October 14, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following supplemental report upon the operations of the Yosemite National Park for the season 1904. I have attempted to carry to completion all plans instituted by my predecessor, but the real work of the season was practically completed before Major Bigelow left. All patrol stations were withdrawn September 25. As there was snow at nearly all the stations at that time, the following work could not be completed on account of storms with the amount due on each contract to be paid next spring:

Item I of Major Bigelow's list of expenditures upon completion of the work..	\$346. 25
Item IV	200. 00
Item VII.....	25. 00
Total	571. 25
all to be paid on completion of contracts.	
In addition I have expended:	
On trail from camp to top of Chilnualna Falls	250. 00
Sundries.....	3. 94
Total	253. 94
Deduct unexpended balance item of office stove and pipe.....	1. 40
Total	252. 54

Deducting expenditures from unexpended balance, \$1,664.38, shown by report of my predecessor, leaves a balance of \$1,411.84 available for work next spring. I recommend that next spring a contract be let to repair the trail through Hetch Hetchy Valley up Rancheria Creek to Pleasant Valley, this work to be completed by June 30, 1905, and paid for out of this year's appropriation.

I concur in the important recommendations of my predecessor. I wish, however, to recommend that instead of item No. I, in estimate of expenditures for next year, be substituted "a trail from Mirror Lake in the State reservation up the west side of Hoffman Creek to the boundary line of the State park, thence across a practically level country to Lake Tanaya." The cost should not exceed \$2,000, and the State may be willing to share the expense.

The proposed trail would enable the patrols at Soda Springs and Return Canyon to get out about a month earlier and thus prevent the trespassing by sheep in that vicinity early in the season, referred to by my predecessor; it would also reduce by at least one-half the difficulty of supplying these two stations, as experienced this year.

As the records are all in the office building constructed this year, I would recommend that the officer who is to be acting superintendent next year be sent here with one enlisted man as clerk about a month before the troops arrive; he then can examine the records, maps, reports, etc., converse with the rangers, travel over the accessible portion of the park and get in touch with his work before the troops arrive.

Very respectfully,

W. H. McCORNACK,
Captain, Ninth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT C.

YOSEMITE AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

AN ACT to set apart certain tracts of land in the State of California as forest reservations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tracts of land in the State of California known and described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of township two north,



FOOTBRIDGE ACROSS BIG CREEK, BUILT BY TROOPS LAST SEASON.



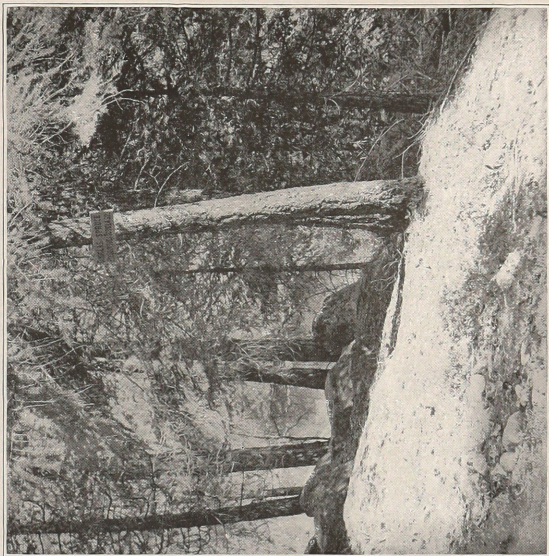
LOOKING UP BIG CREEK FROM BELOW FOOTBRIDGE.



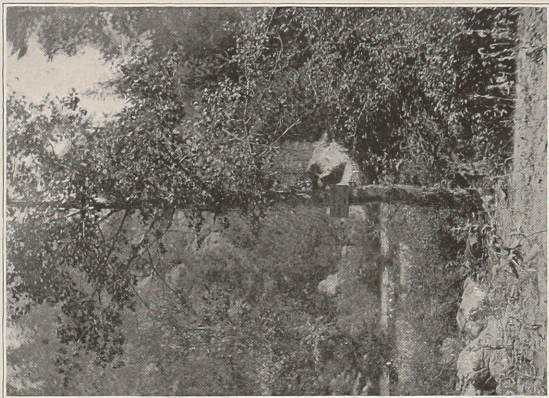
MANZANITA BUSH.



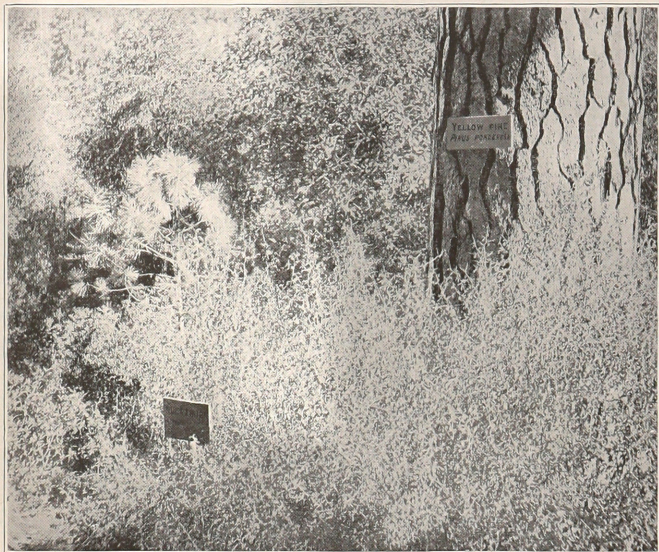
CASCARA SAGRADA BUSH.



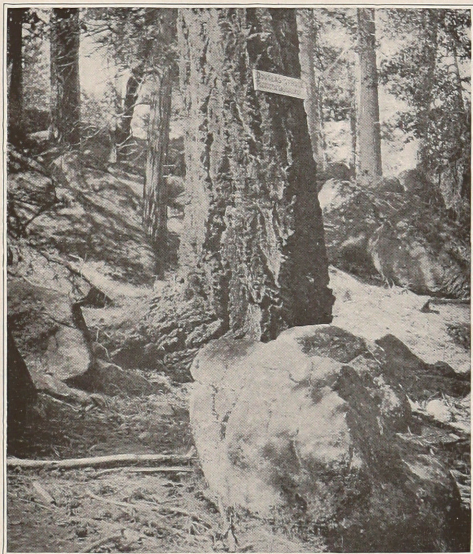
DOUGLAS SPRUCE.



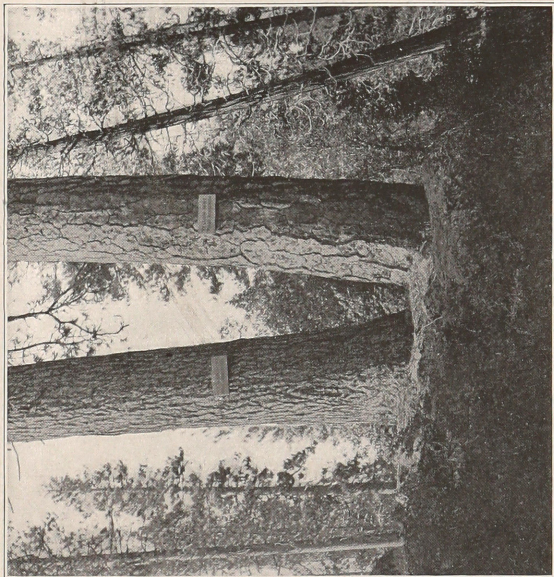
COTTONWOOD.



YELLOW PINE AND BUCKTHORN.



DOUGLAS SPRUCE.



YELLOW PINE AND SUGAR PINE.



SILVER FIR.



INCENSE CEDAR.



BRIDGE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION ACROSS SOUTH FORK OF MERCED RIVER. OLD BRIDGE IN BACKGROUND.



OFFICE AND STOREHOUSE BUILT LAST SEASON.



ENTRANCE TO CAMP FROM STAGE ROAD.

range nineteen east Mount Diablo meridian, thence eastwardly on the line between townships two and three north, ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east; thence southwardly on the line between ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east to the Mount Diablo base line; thence eastwardly on said base line to the corner to township one south, ranges twenty-five and twenty-six east; thence southwardly on the line between ranges twenty-five and twenty-six east to the southeast corner of township two south, range twenty-five east; thence eastwardly on the line between townships two and three south, range twenty-six east to the corner of townships two and three south, ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven east; thence southwardly on the line between ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven east to the first standard parallel south; thence westwardly on the first standard parallel south to the southwest corner of township four south, range nineteen east; thence northwardly on the line between ranges eighteen and nineteen east to the northwest corner of township two south, range nineteen east; thence westwardly on the line between townships one and two south to the southwest corner of township one south, range nineteen east; thence northwardly on the line between ranges eighteen and nineteen east to the northwest corner of township two north, range nineteen east, the place of beginning, are hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and set apart as reserved forest lands; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon, or occupy the same or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be construed as in anywise affecting the grant of lands made to the State of California by virtue of the act entitled "An act authorizing a grant to the State of California of the Yosemite Valley, and of the land embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; or as affecting any bona fide entry of land made within the limits above described under any law of the United States prior to the approval of this act.

SEC. 2. That said reservation shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation from injury of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said reservation, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years of small parcels of ground not exceeding five acres, at such places in said reservation as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases and other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said reservation to be expended under his direction in the management of the same and the construction of roads and paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said reservation, and against their capture or destruction, for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, and, generally, shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act.

SEC. 3. There shall also be and is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and shall be set apart as reserved forest lands, as hereinbefore provided, and subject to all the limitations and provisions herein contained, the following additional lands, to wit: Township seventeen south, range thirty east of the Mount Diablo meridian, excepting sections thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty-four of said township, included in a previous bill. And there is also reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and set apart as forest lands, subject to the like limitations, conditions, and provisions, all of townships fifteen and sixteen south, of ranges twenty-nine and thirty east of the Mount Diablo meridian. And there is also hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and set apart as reserved forest lands under like limitations, restrictions, and provisions, sections five and six in township fourteen south, range twenty-eight east of Mount Diablo meridian, and also sections thirty-one and thirty-two of township thirteen south, range twenty-eight east of the same meridian. Nothing in this act shall authorize rules or contracts touching the protection and improvement of said reservations beyond the sums that may be received by the Secretary of the Interior under the foregoing provisions, or authorize any charge against the Treasury of the United States.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

EXHIBIT D.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1902.

1. By act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, the tract of land in the State of California described as townships one (1) and two (2) north and townships one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4) south, all of ranges nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), and twenty-four (24) east, also townships one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4) south of range twenty-five (25) east, and also townships three (3) and four (4) south of range twenty-six (26) east, excepting therefrom that tract of land known as Yosemite Valley, granted to the State of California for a public park by act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, as the same has been surveyed out and accepted by said State, have been set apart for a public park, and the same shall be known as the "Yosemite National Park."

2. The park by said act is placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, and these rules and regulations are made and published in pursuance of the duty imposed on him in regard thereto.

3. It is forbidden to injure or disturb in any manner any of the mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders on the Government lands within the park.

4. It is forbidden to cut or injure any timber growing on the park lands. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel.

5. Fires shall be lighted only when necessary, and completely extinguished when not longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.

6. Hunting or killing, wounding or capturing any bird or wild animal on the park lands, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to order of the Secretary of the Interior, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof.

7. Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the superintendent of the park in any of the waters of the park, or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

8. No person will be permitted to reside permanently or to engage in any business on the Government lands in the park without permission in writing from the Secretary of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion, and no pack trains shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

9. Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; such lands, however, shall have the metes and bounds thereof so marked and defined as that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent.

10. The herding or grazing of loose stock or cattle of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over the same, is strictly forbidden, except in such cases where authority therefor is granted by the superintendent.

11. The sale or use of intoxicating liquors on the Government lands in the park is strictly forbidden.

12. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed on the Government lands within the reservation, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

13. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who may violate any of the foregoing rules may be summarily removed from the park and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the superintendent of the park.

14. The superintendent designated by the Secretary is hereby authorized and

directed to remove all trespassers from the Government lands in the park and enforce these rules and regulations and all the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid.

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPOUNDING AND DISPOSITION OF LOOSE LIVE STOCK
FOUND IN THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1902.

Horses, cattle, or other domestic live stock running at large or being herded or grazed on the Government lands in the Yosemite National Park without authority from the superintendent of the park will be taken up and impounded by the superintendent, who will at once give notice thereof to the owner, if known. If the owner is not known, notices of such impounding, giving a description of the animal or animals, with the brands thereon, will be posted in six public places inside the park and in two public places outside the park. Any owner of an animal thus impounded may, at any time before the sale thereof, reclaim the same upon proving ownership and paying the cost of notice and all expenses incident to the taking up and detention of such animal, including the cost of feeding and caring for the same. If any animal thus impounded shall not be reclaimed within thirty days from notice to the owner or from the date of posting notices, it shall be sold at public auction at such time and place as may be fixed by the superintendent after ten days' notice, to be given by posting notices in six public places in the park and two public places outside the park, and by mailing to the owner, if known, a copy thereof.

All money received from the sale of such animals and remaining after the payment of all expenses incident to the taking up, impounding, and selling thereof, shall be carefully retained by the superintendent in a separate fund for a period of six months, during which time the net proceeds from the sale of any animal may be claimed by and paid to the owner upon the presentation of satisfactory proof of ownership; and if not so claimed within six months from the date of sale, such proceeds shall be turned into the Yosemite National Park fund.

The superintendent shall keep a record in which shall be set down a description of all animals impounded, giving the brands found on them, the date and locality of the taking up, the date of all notices and manner in which they were given, the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the amount for which each animal was sold and the cost incurred in connection therewith, and the disposition of the proceeds.

The superintendent will, in each instance, make every reasonable effort to ascertain the owner of animals impounded and give actual notice thereof to such owner.

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

EXHIBIT E.

STANDING ORDERS FOR RESERVATION GUARDS IN THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK,
OFFICE OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
Wawona, Cal., August 1, 1904.

CAMP A. E. WOOD.

IN GENERAL.

1. The term reservation guard, as used in these orders, applies to any detachment from this camp acting under orders from the acting superintendent.

The guard of the camp itself combines the functions of an ordinary camp guard with certain functions of a reservation guard. It is not referred to in these orders by the term reservation guard.

2. Commanders of reservation guards will be careful to inform themselves before leaving this camp as to their duties and responsibilities. They should prepare themselves to meet every emergency as it arises without applying to this office or other authority for instructions.

3. Patrol posts will be established and numbered as follows:

	Number.
Crockers Station	1
Hog Ranch	2
Return Canyon	3
Soda Spring	4
Reds Meadow	5
Little Jackass	6
Chiquita Lake	7
Jerseydale	8

Posts will ordinarily be designated by their numbers.

4. As far as practicable troops will alternate or take turn in furnishing all detachments.

5. The changing of patrol posts will be so regulated that no detachment shall be absent from this camp more than thirty days, and that in returning all detachments shall arrive in this camp on the same day.

6. Posts Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 will be known as the eastern, and posts Nos. 8, 1, and 2 as the western section. An officer will be detained as the commander of each section. The commander of the eastern section will take post at or near Soda Spring, the commander of the western section will remain posted in this camp. Each section commander will make at least one inspection of each of his posts during his tour, and see that all orders for patrol posts are carried out. He will make such patrols and reconnaissances as may seem expedient with a view to locating herds of sheep or other stock.

7. The commander of the western section will have a patrol in position every Thursday to receive reports from post No. 7, as indicated in paragraph 8. He will confer with the commanding officer regarding inspections to be made in the western section.

8. The senior officer or noncommissioned officer in charge of a patrol post is responsible for all forage as well as for all other Government supplies at his post. He will give his personal attention to the issue of such supplies, and see that none is wasted or lost.

In the use of the Government ration he will try to prevent the accumulation and spoiling of any article. In case of any such accumulation he will report the article and the quantity to the commissary.

Upon being relieved he will prepare a complete itemized list in duplicate of all property and stores found at his post. Both lists will be signed by the new officer or noncommissioned officer. One list will be retained by the latter; the other will be brought to this camp and delivered to the quartermaster by the old officer or noncommissioned officer.

9. A day's forage for a horse is 12 pounds of grain and 14 pounds of hay.

A day's forage for a mule is 9 pounds of grain and 14 pounds of hay.

A sack of oats averages 96 pounds in weight, or 8 rations for a horse.

A quart cup of oats filled even with the top holds a little less than a pound; heaping full it weighs a little more than a pound.

10. Reservation guards will patrol the intervals between patrol posts, so as to prevent stock or camping parties from passing in or out of the park without being discovered. They will explore the country beyond the park line, so as to locate herds of sheep or other stock intending to trespass upon the park. Guards detecting such herds will keep them under observation and turn them back, if possible, on the park line. In the performance of this duty they will be careful to avoid trespassing themselves.

11. Commanders of patrol posts and the commander of the camp guard will keep a daily record of all patrols, impoundings, or confiscations made by their commands. They will report to this office all violations of the park regulations or orders for the government of reservation guards and all other occurrences of importance.

12. Every Thursday about 12 m. the patrols of adjoining patrol posts, excepting No. 1, will meet and exchange mails and messages. On this day reports from commanders of patrol posts, addressed to the adjutant, will be delivered by the patrols from Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 to the patrols from the next posts on their right; and a report addressed to the adjutant will be mailed by the commander of the reservation guard at each of the posts Nos. 8 and 1. These reports need not comprise ordinary details which are reported when the reservation guards are relieved. The statement "All's well" will ordinarily suffice.

In marching under the provisions of this paragraph patrols will carefully examine the ground and scan the country for signs of trespassing live stock. Any such signs

that may be discovered will be promptly acted upon or reported to the nearest post, even if this prevent a prescribed meeting of patrols.

13. Unless otherwise expressly prescribed, reservation guards will be armed and provided with ammunition, as follows:

Noncommissioned officers, carbine and pistol, with 40 carbine and 20 pistol ball cartridges; privates, pistol with 20 pistol ball cartridges.

14. Patrols going to and from their posts or this camp and generally when moving about the park will be uniformed and equipped as prescribed in the regulations and carry themselves in a soldierly manner. They will stop and examine or question any suspicious-looking person or party.

They will not cut their initials, the letters of their troops, cross sabers, or other insignia in standing trees or otherwise mark or deface any natural object.

They will be careful not to injure trails by cutting off the corners of zigzags. They will habitually keep in the trail where there is one.

15. The acting superintendent and the officers and guards of the park acting under his orders have the permission of Mr. Charles H. Shinn, forest supervisor, to enter the forest reserve at any time during the season of 1904 in search of sheep or other trespassing lives tock.

All forest rangers are expected to cooperate heartily and constantly with the officers and men of the park. (Letter of Mr. Charles H. Shinn, forest supervisor, June 15, 1904.)

16. Rangers of the forest reserve have the permission of the acting superintendent to look for trespassing sheep in the Yosemite National Park. Troops will afford them every assistance in their power and will seek their cooperation on every occasion.

FOREST FIRES.

17. Reservation guards will be constantly on the alert to detect forest fires, and will use every means in their power to extinguish them. Fires which can not be extinguished will be reported to this office with as little delay as possible by telegraph, telephone, or mounted messenger. Telegraph and telephone messages may be sent collect.

LIVE STOCK.

18. No live stock is allowed on Government land in the park except by permission of the acting superintendent.

Such permission will habitually require that the stock be escorted by a reservation guard. Stock on Government land without a military escort should therefore be presumed to be trespassing.

19. A reservation guard coming upon live stock within the limits of the park and not accompanied by an escort will endeavor to satisfy itself as to whether such stock is on Government or patented land. If satisfied that the stock is on Government land and the stock be accompanied by a herder, the guard will call upon the herder to show his permit.

If the guard have no reason to doubt the genuineness of the permit it will proceed to examine the herd and see that the number, mark, brand, etc., correspond to the permit.

If the guard have reason to doubt the genuineness of the permit it will report the fact and circumstances to this office.

While awaiting instructions in the case it will not allow the herd to move except by the shortest route to the park line.

If the herder have no permit the guard will inform him, and all other persons accompanying him, that they are trespassing upon Government or park land, and require them to immediately depart with their stock from the reservation. They will be escorted off the reservation.

In case of refusal to depart they will at once be ejected with such force or show of force as may be necessary, and no more.

20. Where herders appear to be willful trespassers they will be summarily removed from the park regardless of whether or not their herds can keep up with them or travel by the same route.

If the herds become separated from their herders they will be driven out of the park by the reservation guards.

21. If a guard can not satisfy itself as to whether certain ground is patented or Government land it will report the fact to this office.

22. Stock driven over Government land must be kept in the roads and trails and not permitted to stray off on the reservation land.

23. Parties having permits to herd stock on patented land are required to keep it confined thereon. Stock straying therefrom on Government land will be required

to depart from the park, as provided in paragraphs 19 and 20, and will not be allowed to return without a new permit. In case, however, that stock straying from patented land is small in number, the herder will be notified and allowed to reconfine it, but such notification will not be given to the same party more than twice during the season.

24. Stock found on Government land and not accompanied by a herder will, if practicable, be taken to the nearest Government pound and there impounded. If the stock be too numerous, or if for any other reason it can not be impounded, it will be removed from the park by the reservation guard.

25. Except as provided in paragraphs 20 and 24, a guard will not itself drive a herd out of the park without instructions from this office.

26. Sheep or other stock driven by a reservation guard out of the park into a forest reserve will be turned over to a forest ranger or driven out of the forest reserve by the reservation guard.

27. Any stock turned over by one reservation guard to another for impounding will be receipted for to the guard from which it is received and reported and accounted for to this office.

28. Commanders of reservation guards having charge of pounds will be informed from this office as to how and where they shall procure forage for cattle or other stock impounded.

The commander of a reservation guard in charge of impounded stock will keep a daily record of their number, of their names, brands, marks, etc., of their owners, and of the amount and cost of the forage issued to the stock of each of the several owners. The commander will be ready at any time to calculate the amount due from any owner for all expenditures of the Government on account of his stock.

If no expense has been incurred stock called for by the owner, or by a party accrediting himself as his representative, will be delivered to such owner or representative.

If expense has been incurred the stock will be delivered to the owner or his representative by the commander of the reservation guard upon the settlement of the account between the owner and the Government and not before. The commander of the reservation guard will procure a receipt of payment in full of all charges on account of the stock and a receipt for all the stock before he releases any of it.

These receipts will be on one sheet and in the following form:

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, ———, 190—.

We, the undersigned, acknowledge having received from ———, commanding a reservation guard, the sums set opposite our names, respectively:

Names:

_____ (sums in letters) _____ dollars and _____ cents (sums in figures),
 \$_____.
 _____ (sums in letters) _____ dollars and _____ cents (sums in figures),
 \$_____.
 _____ (sums in letters) _____ dollars and _____ cents (sums in figures),
 \$_____.
 _____ (sums in letters) _____ dollars and _____ cents (sums in figures),
 \$_____.
 Total, \$_____.

This certifies that I have received from the above-mentioned reservation guard _____ (_____) head of stock belonging to me, for which I have paid the commander of said reservation guard _____ dollars and _____ cents.

(\$_____.)

_____,
 per _____.

29. Impounded cattle under charge of a reservation guard will be guarded by a sentinel or watchman day and night. When more men are needed on account of this requirement application therefor will be made to this office.

30. In this camp impounded stock will be under the charge of the quartermaster. All loose stock brought into camp for impounding will be turned over to this officer, who will furnish a statement of the number of the stock with description of same to the adjutant and apply to him for any guard or other assistance that he may require.

Stock will be released by the quartermaster as by the commander of a reservation guard (par. 28). The fact of such release will at once be reported to the adjutant and transmitted by him to the commander of the guard.

ARMS, CAMPING PARTIES, ETC.

31. Persons going through the park are not to carry firearms unless they have a permit to do so signed by the acting superintendent or the arms are closed with cord or wire bearing the seal of the Interior Department.

Reservation guards and the camp guard will stop all parties entering the park unless excepted from this office and will require all firearms to be delivered to them.

If the parties are to leave the park by the route by which they entered it the firearms will be retained. The owners will be furnished receipts therefor, bearing in each case the name of the owner, the name of the maker, and the number and caliber of the piece.

32. Arms retained by reservation guards will be delivered to the adjutant when the guards are withdrawn at the end of the season. If before this is done owners apply for the recovery of such arms, the arms will be returned to them. In other cases applicants will be referred to the adjutant. In no case will an arm be returned to the owner without recovering the receipt therefor. Guards returning arms to their owners will secure the receipts to the appropriate stubs in the receipt book.

33. Reservation guards will deliver their receipt books for arms to the adjutant when they are relieved at the close of the season.

34. Arms taken by the camp guard to be retained will at once be delivered to the adjutant, who will act as custodian of such arms and furnish the proper receipts therefor.

35. In case a reservation guard or the camp guard has well founded suspicion that a party has brought firearms into the park without a permit, and the party denies the fact, the guard will search the wagons and packs of such party for firearms and game. For the purpose of making such a search a guard may enter in a peaceable manner upon patented land.

36. The names of all campers, or the heads of camping parties, within the park boundary, whence they came and their several destinations and numbers, will be ascertained and reported to the adjutant by the commander of each reservation guard upon his return to this camp.

37. Reservation guards will not seize horses or other property for the purpose of confiscation, except as provided in Rules and Regulations of the Yosemite National Park, issued by the Secretary of the Interior.

38. Reservation guards are not authorized to imprison persons or to give them any sustenance at Government expense.

In case, however, of a violation of a game law a reservation guard may arrest an offender and turn him over to the nearest constable of the county in which the offense was committed, and swear out a warrant against the offender. If the distance to the nearest constable be considerable and the name and address of the offender be positively known it will ordinarily be advisable simply to report the matter to the constable, with a view to the institution of proceedings by him under the State law.

39. The California game laws are briefly as follows:

OPEN SEASON.

Deer, July 15 to October 31.

Doves, July 15 to February 15.

Mountain quail, grouse, sage hen, September 1 to February 15.

Valley quail, ducks, ibis, curlew, plover, rail, October 15 to February 15.

Tree squirrels, August 1 to January 31.

Trout, April 1 to October 31.

Steelhead trout, April 1 to September 10 and October 16 to January 31.

Salmon, October 16 to November 15.

Fine for violation of the game laws, \$25 to \$500 and imprisonment. Fine for violation of the fish laws, \$20 to \$500 and imprisonment. Smallest fine for using explosives to take any fish, \$250 and imprisonment.

WHAT IS ALWAYS UNLAWFUL.

To buy, sell, offer for sale, barter, or trade, at any time, any quail, pheasant, grouse, sage hens, ibis, plover, or any deer meat or deer skins.

To have in possession doe or fawn skins.

To take or kill, at any time, does, fawns, elk, or antelope.

To take or kill pheasants or Bob White quail.

To run deer with dogs during the close season.

To shoot half hour before sunrise or half hour after sunset.

To trap game of any kind without having first procured written authority from the Board of Fish Commissioners.

To take or destroy nests or eggs of game birds.

To ship game in concealed packages, or without your name and address.

To buy or sell trout less than one-half pound in weight.

To take at any time sturgeon or female crabs.

To take abalones less than 15 inches in circumference.

To take trout or black bass, except with hook and line.

To take salmon, shad, or striped bass with a net less than 7½ inch mesh.

To fish with boat and net without a license.

To fish for salmon with nets Saturday and Sunday.

To use a set net.

To take fish in any manner within 50 feet of a fishway.

To take, buy, or sell striped bass less than 3 pounds in weight.

To shoot meadow larks.

To shoot on inclosed land without permission.

40. Cases of hunting in the park in a season which is open under the laws of California will be dealt with as indicated in the following rule, issued by the Secretary of the Interior June 2, 1902:

"6. Hunting or killing, wounding, or capturing any bird or wild animal on the park lands, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to order of the Secretary of the Interior, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation."

The outfits, etc., will be brought to this camp and delivered to the quartermaster when the reservation guards which seized them are relieved. No receipts for such property will be given to the parties from whom they were taken. The quartermaster will make an inventory of such property and act as custodian thereof.

41. Where firearms are found they will be disposed of as prescribed in the regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior.

42. Where game is found which has been killed in violation of the laws of the State of California the name and address of the offender, date and place of offense, names of witnesses, and other details will be promptly reported to this office for transmission to the proper county authorities, with a view to the institution of proceedings under the State laws.

43. A reservation guard will stop all parties going past it out of the park, unless excepted from this office, and examine all firearms that have been sealed. If any seals are found to be broken the names of the owners of the firearms, their addresses, the points at which they entered the park, and a description of the arms, with number, make, and caliber of same will be noted and reported.

44. On proper occasions the attention of camping parties will be called to the rules of the Secretary of the Interior applicable to them. Should it be necessary, camping parties will be requested to clean up their camp grounds before leaving them, burying all garbage, tin cans, and other rubbish. Every failure of a camping party to clean its camp ground when leaving it will be reported to this office for record against such party.

45. In case a party refuses to give the name of its head or other information asked for in compliance with these regulations, the fact of such refusal will be noted with a description of the party and such further information as may have been obtained regarding it. The party will then be removed from the park. It will not be allowed to return without permission in writing from the Secretary of the Interior or the acting superintendent of the park.

46. Tourists and other persons who properly observe the regulations governing the use of the park will at all times be received and treated with courtesy.

47. Officers and enlisted men are subject to the regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park as much as civilians within or without the park. They are especially cautioned against the violation of any of the rules relative to hunting and fishing.

48. All orders in conflict with the foregoing are revoked.

By order of Major Bigelow.

FREDERICK M. JONES,

First Lieut. and Squadron Adjutant Ninth Cavalry, Adjutant.

MAP OF THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

PREPARED FOR USE OF U.S. TROOPS BY

N.F. MCCLURE, 1ST LIEUT., 5TH CAVALRY

MARCH, 1896.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 miles.

REMARKS.

Mainly from Scouts by Officers and Men of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, particularly those of Lieuts. H. C. Benson, M. F. Davis and W. R. Smedberg Jr., Fourth U. S. Cavalry and Lieut. N. F. McClure, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

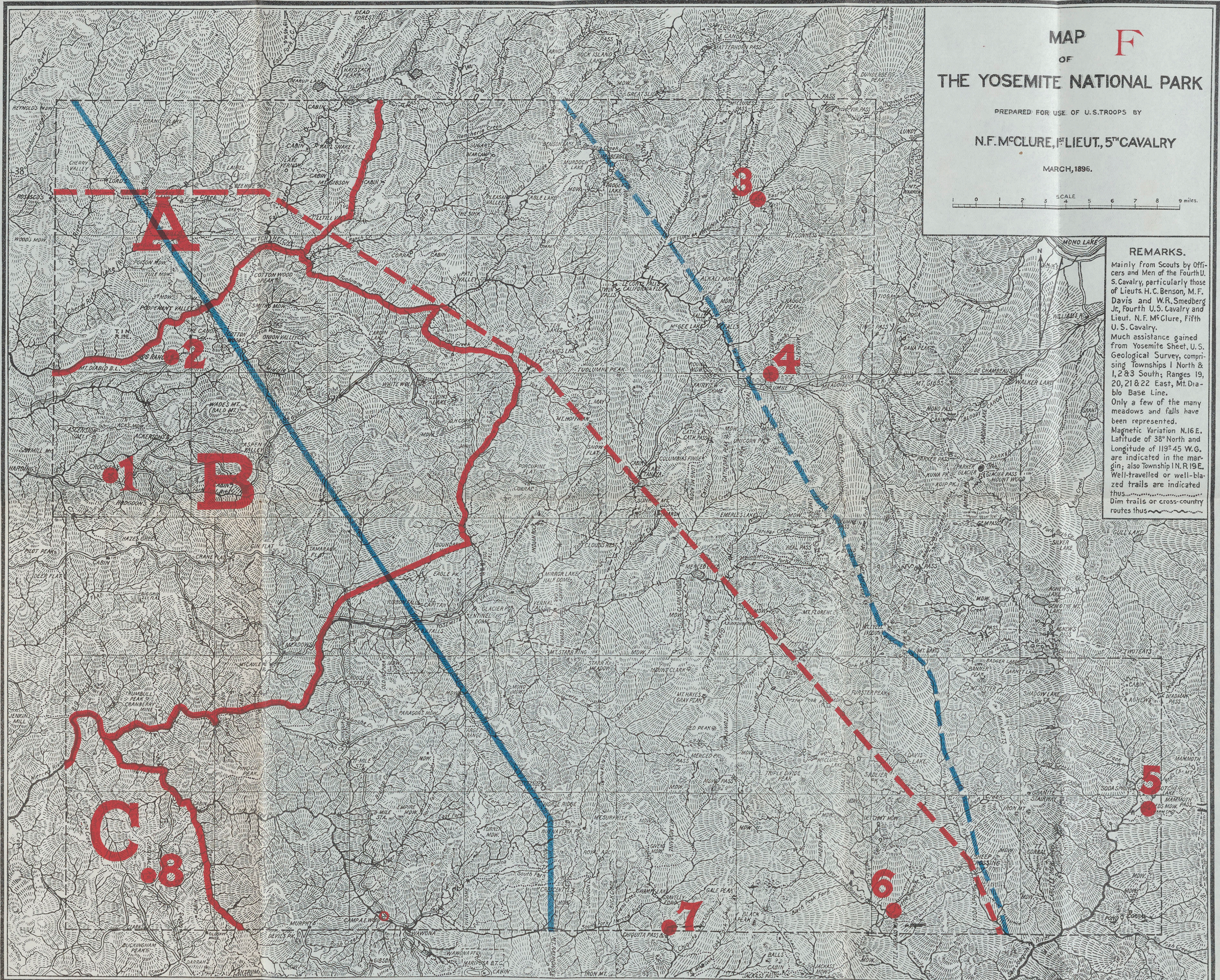
Much assistance gained from Yosemite Sheet, U. S. Geological Survey, comprising Townships 1 North & 1, 2 & 3 South; Ranges 19, 20, 21 & 22 East, Mt. Diablo Base Line.

Only a few of the many meadows and falls have been represented.

Magnetic Variation N. 16° E. Latitude of 38° North and Longitude of 119° 45' W. G.

are indicated in the margin; also Township 1 N. R. 19 E. Well-travelled or well-blazed trails are indicated thus: ————

Dim trails or cross-country routes thus: ————



— Natural boundaries of cattle ranges A, B, C. Most of the cattle trespassing is within these ranges. Numbers in red designate patrol posts.

— The section of the Park west of this line is considered as the region of forest fires; also as the haunt of deer and small game during the months from September to May, both inclusive.

— The section of the Park west of this line is considered as the haunt of deer and small game.

Posts are numbered as shown in red ink

— LINES OF SUPPLY —

Wagon —————

Pack Mule + + + + +

Routes followed by patrols — — — — —

Scouting Routes - - - - -

Meeting point of patrols

1 DAY Time necessary for patrols to reach point

marked thus ————— Where time is not

shown, trip out and back is made in one day.

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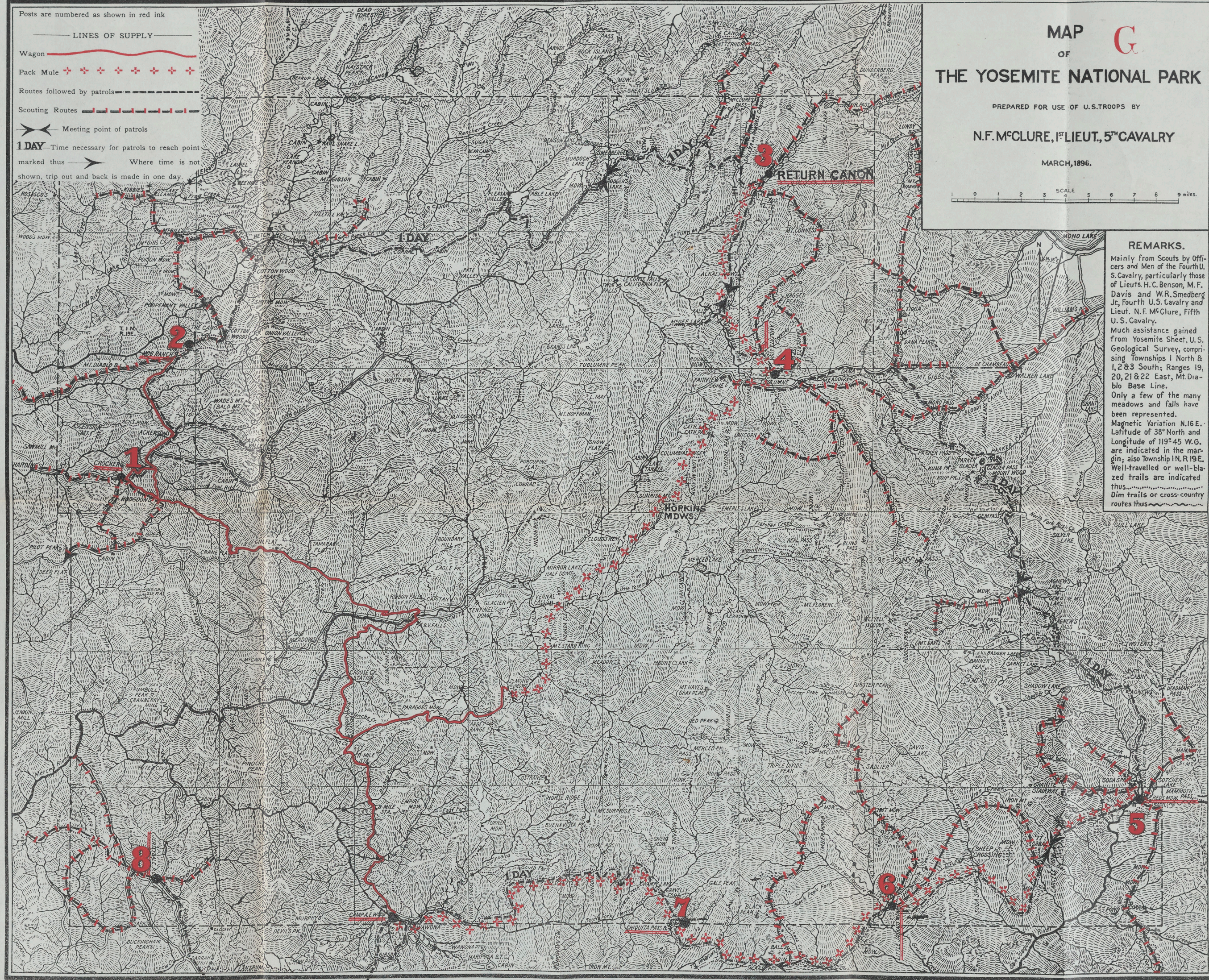
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1 DAY