

REPORT
OF THE
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1912



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GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS ON YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The following publication may be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior:

General information regarding Yosemite National Park: Season of 1912. 22 p.

Contains information regarding transportation lines, hotels, camps, and principal points of interest, list of books and magazine articles, sketch map, and rules and regulations.

The following publication may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.:

Sketch of Yosemite National Park with an account of the origin of the Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy Valleys, by F. E. Matthes. 48 pages. 10 cents.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Yosemite, Cal., September 30, 1912.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of conditions and administration in the Yosemite National Park during the season of 1912:

GENERAL STATEMENT.

This park is situated in Tuolumne, Mariposa, and Mono Counties, Cal., and originally had an area of about 1,512 square miles. The lands embraced therein were set aside by act of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 650), and were placed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. By the act of February 7, 1905 (33 Stat., 702), and the joint resolution of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 831), the boundaries were changed, excluding a total of 555.94 square miles therefrom and including a total of 168.35 square miles not previously within the reservation, making the present area of 1,124.41 square miles, or 719,622.40 acres. The second change in boundaries included the recession of Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove to the Federal Government.

The Yosemite Valley is open to travel all the year round, and while it is impracticable in the wintertime, because of the snow, to ascend any of the trails up to the rim of the valley, the principal roads on the floor of the valley are passable.

Troops C and D, First Cavalry, that had been on duty in the park during the season of 1911, were withdrawn on November 1, 1911, and on November 20, 1911, I returned to my station at the Presidio of San Francisco, leaving Mr. Gabriel Sovulewski, the supervisor, in immediate charge of the park.

On April 12, 1912, I returned to the park, to remain for the season, and on May 5, 1912, Troops C and D, First Cavalry, arrived in Yosemite Valley for protection duty during the season of 1912.

As soon as practicable detachments were stationed at Wawona, the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, Crane Flat, Merced Big Trees, Aspen Valley, Hog Ranch, Hetch Hetchy Valley, Lake Eleanor, Buck Creek, and Soda Springs, and a district was assigned to each detachment, which was provided with written instructions and a schedule of patrols to be made in its district.

As these troops had served in the park before, most of the soldiers were acquainted with the park and the duties required of them, and for this reason, and because there was a full complement of officers with them, the protective duty of the park has been more efficient and generally satisfactory this season than in any previous season since 1908.

GRAZING.

No sheep or stock have been herded through the park, but there has been considerable trouble with cattle and friction with cattle owners on the west side. These cattle owners all had grazing permits for the season from the forest supervisor of the Stanislaus National Forest, and each permit contained the following provision: "*Provided further*, That the animals shall not intrude upon any national park, and any such intrusion shall be sufficient cause for cancellation of this permit and denial of future grazing privileges."

Numerous trespasses of cattle owned by holders of grazing permits from the Forest Service were reported to the forest supervisor for appropriate action.

FIRES.

The vigilance of the troops prevented any serious forest fires in the park this season. Those that occurred were quickly discovered and quickly extinguished.

Camp Curry, in Yosemite Valley, was partially destroyed by fire on July 18, 1912.

GAME.

The deer, bear, grouse, and quail continue to increase.

FISH.

In July, 1912, about 35,000 lake trout from the Wawona hatchery were planted in Bridalveil Creek above the falls, 20,000 in Crescent Lake, 20,000 in Grouse Lake, and 30,000 in Ostrander Lake. On July 1, 1912, the streams in Yosemite Valley were opened for fishing and, although the limit of number was reduced to 20 and the limit of size increased to 8 inches, these streams were nearly exhausted of fish during the summer.

FENCES.

The proposed fence along part of the western boundary that was to be built at the joint expense of the Forest Service and cattle owners to prevent the trespassing of cattle on the park lands, has not yet been built.

The fence around the big tree "Grizzly Giant" in the Mariposa Grove has been built.

PATENTED LANDS.

The urgent recommendations of previous years that the Government extinguish the title to all patented lands in the park, is renewed.

There are approximately 20,000 acres of these lands, consisting of timber claims and a few claims that were taken up under the homestead act and were never occupied as homesteads, but simply used as a pretext for bringing in stock or cattle to stray upon the park lands. There are no persons now residing on patented lands within the park, except Mr. Kibby, at Lake Eleanor.

The timber claims are valuable and are increasing in value very rapidly. Perhaps the finest sugar pine timber in California lies within the park along the road from Wawona to Chinquapin, and most of it is on patented lands.

The Yosemite Lumber Co. has built a logging railroad from El Portal to near the park boundary in the vicinity of Chinquapin, and is now cutting timber there and shipping the logs to Merced Falls, where it has built a large sawmill. This company has also surveyed a route for continuing the logging railroad through the park to Alder Creek, where it claims the ownership of 6,000 acres of timberlands. The work of denudation in the vicinity of Chinquapin has already begun, and it is what will happen to the timber on all the patented lands in the park in the near future unless they are purchased by the Government.

This matter demands urgent attention. The necessity of preserving the forest in this portion of the park and of reducing the number of private claims to such an extent as would justify the Federal Government in purchasing the remaining claims was one of the main reasons that caused the Yosemite Commission of 1904 to recommend the reduction of the area of the park.

That commission, as has every other person who has been charged with the welfare of the park or with making any recommendations in regard to it, recommended that the Government immediately purchase and extinguish all private rights.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The telephone system connecting all the soldier outposts with the superintendent's office was, as usual, promptly repaired and placed in operation by the troops. The War Department has been very liberal in furnishing material and equipment for this system, which facilitates the administration and protection of the park.

The agreement with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., which, by permission of the department, has operated its lines from Yosemite Valley to the outside world by way of El Portal on condition that all Government messages, telephone or telegraph, should be transmitted free, was modified so as to provide that the company should pay an annual license fee to the Government and the Government would pay for the transmission of its telephone and telegraph messages.

ROADS.

There are about 141 miles of road in the park—the Coulterville road, 19 miles; the Big Oak Flat road, 10 miles; the Wawona-Glacier Point-Yosemite Valley road, 32 miles; the Tioga road, 45 miles; and the Government roads, about 35 miles, the latter comprising the roads on the floor of Yosemite Valley, the portion of the Yosemite-El Portal road lying within the park, and the roads in the Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

The Big Oak Flat, the Wawona-Glacier Point-Yosemite Valley, and the Tioga roads are toll roads. The status of the Coulterville road is not definitely known, recent information being to the effect that the franchise of that road has been extinguished. Full information about these toll roads is contained in the Report of the Yosemite Park Commissioners, Senate Document No. 34, Fifty-eighth Congress, third session.

GOVERNMENT ROADS.

The Yosemite Valley-El Portal road is the main highway into the park. The portion of this road between Pohono Bridge and the park boundary, about 10 miles, is still rocky, narrow, and tortuous, and it should be widened, straightened, regulated in grade, and metaled.

The portion of the Wawona road that belongs to the Government should be improved and sprinkled, and all the roads on the floor of the valley should be metaled, parts of them being relocated in order to follow more attractive routes, and the road between the village and Happy Isles, on the south side of the river, should be improved and sprinkled first, because of the preponderance of travel over it.

Because of the delay in the passage of the appropriation bill there has been no improvement work done on any of the park roads, but the necessary preliminary steps are in progress for beginning the work, and as much as possible will be done before winter weather makes further work impracticable until spring.

TRAILS.

A new trail branching off from the Mirror Lake-Tenaya Lake trail at Snow Creek was built to the North Dome, and thence to Yosemite Point, and also a new trail from Tenaya Lake to Clouds Rest, passing between Clouds Rest and Sunrise Mountain. All the old trails about Yosemite Valley were repaired and maintained in good condition during the season, and the following trails exterior to Yosemite Valley were repaired and improved:

Trails repaired and improved during season of 1912.

	Miles.
Pohono trail from Glacier Point to Fort Monroe-----	12
Lake Merced trail from its junction with the Sunrise trail to Lake Merced--	5
Clouds Rest trail from the top of Nevada Falls-----	5
Soda Springs trail from its junction with the Clouds Rest trail-----	14
Soda Springs trail via Lake Tenaya-----	15
Hetch Hetchy trail from Lake Tenaya to McGee Lake, Conness Creek, Virginia Canyon, Matterhorn Canyon, Benson Pass, Smedburg Lake, Rodgers Lake, Rodgers Meadows, Pleasant Valley, Rancheria, and Hetch Hetchy Valley-----	46
Smedburg Lake to Benson Lake-----	5
Hetch Hetchy Valley to Tiltill Valley-----	6
Tiltill Valley to Lake Vernon-----	7
Lake Vernon to Lake Laurel and Lake Eleanor-----	10
Lake Eleanor to Hetch Hetchy Valley-----	8
Hetch Hetchy Valley to Hog Ranch-----	12
Yosemite Point to Tioga road-----	5
Total-----	150

BRIDGES.

El Capitan Bridge over the Merced River near El Capitan is now in a precarious condition and if not replaced soon by a new one will have to be closed for travel, and the Tenaya Bridge over Tenaya Creek is in a similar condition. The bridge over Yosemite Creek near Camp Yosemite was replaced by a new one last fall. The bridge over the Tuolumne River in the Hetch Hetchy Valley partially destroyed last year by high water has not yet been repaired, and it will probably be advisable to build a new one better located.

CONCESSIONS.

The following concessions were held in the park during the period from November 1, 1911, to October 31, 1912:

Concessions, season of 1912.

No.	Name.	For what granted.	Expiration.	Annual rental.
<i>Leases.</i>				
	W. M. Sell, jr.	Sentinel and Glacier Point Hotels.....	Oct. 31, 1912	\$3,500.00
	J. W. Coffman.....	Livery stables.....	do.....	1,500.00
	Chris Jorgensen.....	Studio.....	Oct. 31, 1914	1.00
<i>Permits.</i>				
1	H. C. Best.....	Studio, photographs, etc.....	Oct. 31, 1912	300.00
2	J. T. Boysen.....	do.....	do.....	300.00
3	J. W. Coffman.....	Blacksmith shop.....	do.....	40.00
4	David A. Curry.....	Public camp.....	do.....	1,000.00
5	John Degnan.....	Residence.....	do.....	20.00
6	Mrs. John Degnan.....	Delicatessen store.....	do.....	150.00
7	F. G. Drum, lessee.....	Transportation.....	do.....	2,000.00
8	George Fiske.....	Studio, photographs, etc.....	do.....	20.00
9	D. J. Foley.....	do.....	do.....	250.00
10	F. W. McCauley.....	Meat market.....	do.....	25.00
11	Arthur C. Pillsbury.....	Studio, photographs, etc.....	do.....	300.00
12	Nelson L. Salter.....	General merchandise store.....	do.....	1,000.00
13	W. M. Sell, jr.....	Public camp.....	do.....	1,000.00
14	W. M. Sell.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00
15	Fred H. Smith.....	Shoe repairing, etc.....	do.....	25.00
16	Yosemite Transportation Co.....	Transportation.....	do.....	2,500.00
17	do.....	Hauling freight.....	do.....	250.00
18	E. N. Baxter.....	Studio, photographs, etc.....	do.....	50.00
19	Charles A. Kenney.....	Guide.....	do.....	60.00
20	John Baker, jr.....	Transportation.....	do.....	100.00
21	Edward Torrence.....	Guide.....	do.....	20.00

HOTELS AND CAMPS.

There is only one hotel in Yosemite Valley, and it was built years ago for summer use only, possesses few conveniences, and does not admit even of being remodeled to advantage. A new hotel with all conveniences for winter and summer travel and located on the north side of the valley is much needed.

Camp Ahwahnee, Camp Lost Arrow, and Camp Curry were all operated satisfactorily during the summer, and with the hotel and its annexes accommodated comfortably all visitors during the season.

The sewer system of Camp Curry was not satisfactory during part of the summer, and there was much complaint from visitors on account of it. Measures are now under consideration for remedying the trouble.

The sewer systems of all the other camps were satisfactory.

SAN FRANCISCO WATER SUPPLY.

In 1907 the Secretary of the Interior granted a hearing at San Francisco in regard to reopening the matter of granting reservoir rights of way in the Hetch Hetchy Valley and at Lake Eleanor, in the Yosemite National Park, for the furnishing of an adequate supply of Sierra water for the city of San Francisco, under an application of James D. Phelan, former mayor of the city, which had been

filed October 15, 1901, later assigned to the city, and denied by the department.

Mr. Marsden Manson, city engineer, department of public works, was given authority to act for the city, and after extended hearings, conferences, and the submission of briefs for and against the proposition, the Secretary, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the act of February 15, 1901, reinstated the Phelan application on May 11, 1908, and granted the option which the city of San Francisco desired until the matter could be submitted to the voters and definite action taken upon the filing of certain stipulations affording ample protection to the park lands and to the rights of the Modesto and Turlock irrigation districts to the use of the flow of the Tuolumne River. The stipulations provide, among other things, that the Lake Eleanor site shall be developed to its full capacity before beginning the development of the Hetch Hetchy site. The city will be required to pay for timber cut or used in the exploitation of the reservoir sites or rights of way for conduits, etc., and for any power which may be generated in the future and sold commercially.

The city's representatives have surveyed a dam site in sec. 3, T. 1 N., R. 19 E., at Lake Eleanor, and have taken preliminary steps to clear and explore for foundations for the dam, the timber on the site having been first appraised by a forest officer of the Department of Agriculture, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior. A camp site and temporary buildings for laborers were also established. Preliminary surveys of the Lake Eleanor main canal, running from the dam above mentioned to a junction with the Hetch Hetchy main canal, and of the Cherry Creek diversion canal, running from Cherry Creek, in sec. 8, T. 2 N., R. 19 E., to the Lake Eleanor dam site, were approved by the department on February 25, 1909.

The sum of \$13,128.77 has been accepted from the city as payment in full for timber and forest growth in the reservoir space of Lake Eleanor, Tuolumne County, Cal., upon the land under control of the United States to be flooded by the first reservoir level constructed under the grant to the city of May 11, 1908.

On February 25, 1910, the Secretary of the Interior issued a citation to the mayor and supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco to show cause why the Hetch Hetchy Valley and reservoir site should not be eliminated from the permit granted May 11, 1908, for a water supply for the said city and county. A board of Army engineers, consisting of Col. John Biddle, Lieut. Col. Harry Taylor, and Maj. Spencer Cosby, United States Engineer Corps, were detailed at the request of the Secretary of the Interior as advisory to him in the disposition of the question. Congress appropriated \$12,000 to defray the expenses of this board.

An application having been made by the city for an extension of time to secure further data, a continuance for such purpose was granted for one year, or until June 1, 1911, and the advisory board of Army engineers was authorized to receive such data as might be furnished by the city to establish its claims for the necessity for the use of the Hetch Hetchy site, and secure such further information on the subject as might be advisable. On application a further continuance was granted until December 1, 1911, and still further extensions have been granted until November 20, 1912.

BUILDINGS.

The building occupied by the superintendent as an office and residence should be converted into an administration building, containing offices and record rooms for the superintendent, supervisor, and resident engineer.

It is recommended that a separate residence be constructed for the superintendent. Four small cottages of an appearance appropriate to the environment have been built for the resident engineer, clerk, and the two electricians, at a total cost of \$16,600. They were built by day labor under the supervision of the resident engineer.

A reenforced concrete magazine for the storage of high explosives was built on the north side of the Merced River opposite Bridalveil Meadows.

POWER PLANT.

Estimates are submitted elsewhere for the improvement of this plant, which is generally of flimsy material and faulty construction.

WATER SUPPLY.

The construction of a new water-distributing system for Yosemite Valley was begun, and one concrete basin was built at the spring, and about 1 mile of 8-inch main was laid. Preparations are now in progress for resuming work on this project.

SANITATION.

The fly nuisance has become intolerable in Yosemite Valley and some arrangement for burning the manure from the various stables is an urgent need in order to prevent the multiplication of flies. A small, inexpensive garbage incinerator is soon to be built by the War Department for Camp Yosemite; and if it shall prove satisfactory for burning manure, allotment to build others for general use will be requested.

As stated elsewhere the sewage disposal of Camp Curry was unsatisfactory and remedial measures are under consideration.

The destruction of ground squirrels in cooperation with the California Board of Health has been carried on persistently during the year.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Shizuya Kwlezuma, Japanese, died of tuberculosis in Camp No. 8 on the night of July 18, 1912, and Mrs. May Weisgerber, employed at the Glacier Point Hotel, was accidentally killed by a falling tree on the afternoon of September 23, 1912. In each case the body was removed from the park.

CAMP YOSEMITE.

Seven cottages, two barracks, and two lavatories, of a temporary character, were built at Camp Yosemite by the War Department and a water and sewer system installed there, all of which has added greatly to the comfort and contentment of the troops. Lieut. H. S.

Johnson, First Cavalry, quartermaster, was indefatigable in improving the post and making it more attractive in appearance as well as comfortable.

A temporary building for the hospital is now under construction and will be finished by the end of October, 1912.

VISITORS.

Between October 1, 1911, and March 31, 1912, there were 795 visitors to the valley, and between April 1, 1912, and August 31, 1912, there were 9,789 visitors to the valley, which were distributed about as follows: Sentinel Hotel, 2,615; Camp Lost Arrow, 954; Camp Ahwahnee, 1,162; Camp Curry, 3,526; and transient camps, 1,532. In addition to these visitors to the valley it is estimated that about 300 people visited the park during the season who did not come to Yosemite Valley. This makes the total number of visitors to the park during the season of 1912, 10,884.

About 7,984 of these visitors were transported by the Yosemite Valley Railroad to El Portal and by the Yosemite Transportation Co. from such terminus to Yosemite Valley. The Yosemite Transportation Co. also carried 2,950 of these visitors from Yosemite Valley to the Mariposa Big Tree Grove during the season.

The following list, though incomplete as to the full number of tourists to the Yosemite National Park, indicates the points in the United States and the foreign countries from which 9,037 of the visitors came.

Residences of visitors to Yosemite National Park.

UNITED STATES.

Alabama	13	Nevada	9
Arizona	20	New Hampshire	15
Arkansas	2	New Jersey	117
California	5,360	New Mexico	5
Colorado	36	New York	942
Connecticut	53	North Carolina	3
District of Columbia	64	North Dakota	4
Delaware	10	Ohio	176
Florida	13	Oklahoma	35
Georgia	18	Oregon	62
Illinois	247	Pennsylvania	284
Idaho	4	Rhode Island	23
Indiana	93	South Carolina	5
Iowa	52	South Dakota	3
Kansas	34	Tennessee	18
Kentucky	32	Texas	60
Louisiana	19	Utah	10
Massachusetts	222	Virginia	22
Maine	12	Vermont	16
Maryland	38	Washington	36
Michigan	62	West Virginia	6
Minnesota	25	Wisconsin	70
Missouri	134	Wyoming	1
Montana	1		
Nebraska	21	Total	8,507

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Australia	47	Japan	2
Austria	16	Java	2
Algeria	4	Korea	2
Belgium	5	Mexico	14
British West Indies	1	Norway	1
Canada	30	New Zealand	6
China	8	South America	8
Denmark	3	South Africa	3
Egypt	6	Spain	5
France	32	Switzerland	6
Great Britain	150	Tahiti	3
Germany	83	Philippine Islands	5
Hawaii	36	Russia	9
Holland	25		
Hungary	1	Total	530
India	13		
Italy	4	Grand total	9, 037

ESTIMATES.

The following are the estimated expenditures required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914:

Estimates for fiscal year 1914.

Pay of 1 civil engineer	\$2, 000. 00
Pay of 1 supervisor	1, 800. 00
Pay of 1 stenographer and typewriter	1, 200. 00
Pay of 1 chief electrician	1, 200. 00
Pay of 1 assistant electrician	1, 080. 00
Pay of 1 plumber	1, 080. 00
Pay of 3 rangers (one yet to be authorized)	3, 600. 00
For sanitation, care of camp grounds, office, barns, and storehouses, etc	2, 775. 00
For cutting wood for fuel for department use	600. 00
For maintenance and repair of 44 miles of roads, bridges, and culverts	4, 000. 00
For maintenance and repair of 30 miles of trails around the rim of Yosemite Valley	1, 200. 00
For maintenance and repair of 300 miles of trails outside of Yosemite Valley	1, 800. 00
For purchase of material and supplies for use in repair of roads, trails, bridges, culverts, fences, and sanitation of grounds	1, 500. 00
For maintenance and repair of public buildings and plants	1, 500. 00
For maintenance and repair of electric light and telephone lines	2, 000. 00
For hire of blacksmith	900. 00
For hire of stock	840. 00
For hauling supplies	1, 000. 00
For improvement of Yosemite Falls and Eagle Peak trails	1, 290. 00
For improving short trail to Glacier Point	700. 00
For improving Nevada Falls trail	800. 00
For improving Tiltill Valley-Lake Vernon trail	500. 00
For plowing, seeding, and cutting hay	1, 000. 00
For cutting and storing ice	250. 00
For purchase of forage	4, 760. 00
For construction of new trail from Yosemite Point via White Wolf, Hardens Lake, Smiths Meadows, to join the Hetch Hetchy trail on Poopenaut Meadows	2, 500. 00
For sprinkling El Portal-Yosemite Village road	9, 490. 00
To extend road-sprinkling system from Yosemite Village to Happy Isles and Camp Lost Arrow	2, 020. 00
For removal of undergrowth	2, 500. 00

For protection of Merced River banks in Yosemite Valley-----	\$2, 500. 00
For surfacing 1 mile of road from Yosemite Creek bridge through Camp Yosemite-----	2, 500. 00
For the purchase of miscellaneous supplies-----	5, 000. 00
For improvement of Camp Ahwahnee-Yosemite Village road-----	22, 629. 00
For improvement of Yosemite Village-Power Plant road-----	42, 312. 10
For improvement of Bridal Veil Falls Loop road-----	6, 585. 10
For improvement of road from floor of Yosemite Valley to Fort Monroe, on Wawona road-----	64, 900. 00
For improvement of road from floor of Yosemite Valley to Gentry's, on Big Oak Flat road-----	67, 500. 00
For reenforced concrete bridge to replace present El Capitan bridge over Merced River in Yosemite Valley-----	16, 000. 00
For reenforced concrete bridge to replace present Tenaya bridge over Tenaya Creek in Yosemite Valley-----	11, 000. 00
For extension and improvement of water-supply system in Yosemite Valley-----	42, 889. 00
For improvements to power plant-----	83, 000. 00
For power hauling equipment-----	8, 100. 00
For residence for the superintendent of the park-----	16, 000. 00
For making surveys and maps-----	5, 000. 00
Total-----	451, 800. 20

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In addition to the items contained in the table of estimates, all of which are recommended, the following recommendations are submitted: (1) That the patented lands in the park be purchased by the Government or exchanged for public lands outside the park; (2) that comfortable hotel accommodations be provided; (3) that a law be enacted for the government of the park similar to that provided for the Yellowstone Park.

Attention is invited to the appended report of the resident engineer, Mr. David A. Sherfey.

THANKS.

All the park officials gave me cordial, loyal, zealous support, and I thank them.

Very respectfully,

WM. W. FORSYTH,
Major, First Cavalry, U. S. Army,
Acting Superintendent Yosemite National Park.

REPORT OF RESIDENT ENGINEER.

YOSEMITE, CAL., *October 1, 1912.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of construction work done under my direction in the Yosemite National Park from October 1, 1911, to September 1, 1912:

ROADS.

For a distance of 3,085 feet a Telford base has been covered with macadam to a width of 22 feet. The macadam has a thickness of 8 inches at the center and 3 inches at the sides, requiring about 1,970 cubic yards per mile. This work was done at a cost of \$1.86 per linear foot of road. Part of this cost was due to the opening of a rock quarry and other work incident to the installation of a rock crusher, and it is expected that future work will be done at a less figure. The cost of hauling is quite high, due to the expense of maintaining teams in the Yosemite Valley. At present prices the expense per day of a 4-horse team, including wages of driver, is \$8.33. It is urged that a power tractor and dump cars be acquired for this purpose, it being confidently believed that a considerable reduction in cost of haulage will thereby be accomplished.

For a distance of 4,485 feet a roadbed was graded, covered with a Telford base, and curbed with stones, the width being 22 feet. This work was done at a cost of 64 cents per linear foot of roadway.

All of the above road work was done on the road between Camp Ahwahnee and the Pohono Bridge.

WATER SYSTEM.

The water supply of the Yosemite Valley is obtained from springs at the foot of the cliff below Glacier Point. A new collecting well has been built and put into service that catches water that has heretofore escaped around the old spring house and could not be used as a part of the supply. It is intended to build another collecting well, and at its completion practically all of the water at this source will become available for use in the valley. Six thousand feet of 8-inch cast-iron water pipe has been installed, taking the place of an old steel pipe line, a portion of which has been taken up and relaid to form a temporary line from Yosemite Village to Camp Yosemite, the old one being too small to furnish sufficient water. It is important that the water system be completed with cast-iron pipe of suitable sizes, so that a sufficient water supply may be assured and adequate fire protection provided for the buildings of the valley.

COTTAGES.

Four cottages have been practically completed at a cost of \$16,600. These buildings are for the permanent employees of the park. They are well-constructed frame buildings upon concrete foundations, and

provided with electric lights and plumbing fixtures. Bids were received from the contractors for the construction of these buildings, but were rejected because of high figures. The work was done by the Government at a cost of 14.3 cents per cubic foot, and about \$4,000 less than the lowest bid received.

MAGAZINE FOR EXPLOSIVES.

A reenforced concrete magazine for explosives has been constructed at a cost of \$600.

GRIZZLY GIANT FENCE.

A woven-wire fence has been built around the Grizzly Giant Tree, in the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, at a cost of \$337.12.

PROTECTION OF THE BANKS OF MERCED RIVER.

Wing dams have been built into the Merced River at points where the banks have been subject to heavy erosion. Eleven hundred and seventy-five cubic yards of rubble masonry has been built into these dams at an average cost of \$1.55 per cubic yard.

Very respectfully,

DAVID A. SHERFEY,
Resident Engineer.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF MARCH 30, 1912.

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Yosemite National Park, including the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved October 1, 1890, February 7, 1905, and June 11, 1906:

1. 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.

2. It is forbidden to cut or injure any timber growing on the park lands, or to deface or injure any Government property. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel. When felling timber, stumps must not be left higher than 12 inches from the ground.

3. Fires should 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.

4. 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 the 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. On arrival at the first station of the park guard, parties having firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives, will turn them over to the sergeant in charge of the station, taking his receipt for them. They will be returned to the owners on leaving the park.

5. 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 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.

6. No person will be permitted to reside permanently, engage in any business, or erect buildings, etc., upon 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. No pack trains will be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

7. Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; the boundaries of such lands, however, must be determined and marked and defined, so that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. While no limitations or conditions are imposed upon the use of such private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the park, private owners must provide against trespass by their stock or cattle, or otherwise, upon the park lands, and all trespasses committed will be punished to the full extent of the law. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented private lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States.

8. Allowing the running at large, herding, or grazing of cattle or stock of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over same, is strictly forbidden, except where authority therefor has been granted by the superintendent. All cattle or stock found trespassing on the park lands will be impounded and disposed of as directed in regulations approved February 29, 1908.

9. No drinking saloon or barroom will be permitted upon Government lands in the park.

10. 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.

11. It is forbidden to carve or write names or otherwise deface any of the posts, signboards, platforms, seats, railings, steps, boulders, trees, or structures of any kind in the park.

12. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who may violate any of the foregoing rules, will 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.

No lessee or licensee shall retain in his employ any person whose presence in the park shall be deemed and declared by the superintendent to be subversive of the good order and management of the reservation.

13. 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 acts of Congress aforesaid.

INSTRUCTIONS OF MARCH 30, 1912.

1. Interference with, or molestation of, any bear or other wild animal in the park in any way by any person not authorized by the superintendent is prohibited.

2. The wanton destruction of wild flowers, plants, or shrubs growing on the park lands is forbidden.

3. *Fires*.—The greatest care must be exercised to insure the complete extinction of all camp fires before they are abandoned. All ashes and unburned bits of wood must, when practicable, be thoroughly soaked with water. Where fires are built in the neighborhood of decayed logs, particular attention must be directed to the extinguishment of fires in the decaying mold. Fire may be extinguished where water is not available by a complete covering of earth well packed down. Care should be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

4. *Camps*.—No camp will be made except at designated localities. All campers in Yosemite Valley shall first report at the office of the superintendent for assignment to camping sites, and will not change camps without permission, nor shall fires be lighted in Yosemite Valley or Mariposa Big Tree Grove without the express permission of the superintendent. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article liable to frighten teams must not be hung near the road. The same rule applies to temporary stops, such as for feeding horses or for taking luncheon.

Many successive parties camp on the same sites during the season, and camp grounds must be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned. Tin cans must be flattened and, with bottles, cast-off clothing, and all other débris, must be deposited in a pit provided for the purpose. When camps are made in unusual places where pits may not be provided, all refuse must be hidden where it will not be offensive to the eye.

5. *Bicycles*.—The greatest care must be exercised by persons using bicycles. On meeting a team the rider must stop and stand at side of road between the bicycle and the team—the outer side of the road if on a grade or curb. In passing a team from the rear, the rider should learn from the driver if his horses are liable to frighten, in which case the driver should halt and the rider dismount and walk past, keeping between the bicycle and the team.

6. *Fishing*.—All fish less than 8 inches in length should at once be returned to the water with the least damage possible to the fish. Fish that are to be retained must be at once killed by a blow on the back

of the head or by thrusting a knife or other sharp instrument into the head. No person shall catch more than 20 fish in one day.

7. *Dogs and cats.*—Dogs and cats are not permitted in the park.

8. *Stages.*—Stages entering Yosemite Valley shall stop at each hotel or permanent camp in the order of location, so that passengers may exercise the right of selection.

9. *Driving on roads of park.*—(a) Drivers of vehicles of any description when overtaken by other vehicles traveling at a faster rate of speed shall, if requested to do so, turn out and give the latter free and unobstructed passageway.

(b) Vehicles in passing each other must give full half of the roadway. This applies to freight outfits as well as any other.

(c) Freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits on sidehill grades throughout the park will take the outer side of the road while being passed by passenger vehicles in either direction.

(d) Transportation companies, freight and wood contractors, and all other parties and persons using the park roads will be held liable for violations of these instructions.

(e) Mounted men on meeting a passenger team on a grade will halt on the outer side until the team passes. When approaching a passenger team from the rear, warning must be given, and no faster gait will be taken than is necessary to make the passage, and if on a grade the passage will be on the outer side. A passenger team must not be passed on a dangerous grade.

(f) All wagons used in hauling heavy freight over the park roads must have tires not less than 4 inches in width. This order does not apply to express freight hauled in light spring wagons with single teams.

10. *Miscellaneous.*—Automobiles and motor cycles are not permitted in the park.

No person shall ride or drive faster than a walk over any of the Government bridges within the park. Riding or driving at night, except on the floor of the Yosemite Valley, is forbidden.

Persons with animals using trails must keep therein; leaving the trails for the purpose of making short cuts will not be permitted.

Persons are not allowed to bathe near any of the regularly traveled roads in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

It is forbidden to bathe, wash clothes or cooking utensils, or in any other way pollute the waters of the river or creeks above the Sentinel Hotel in Yosemite Valley.

It is forbidden to water stock directly from the river or creeks above the Sentinel Hotel in Yosemite Valley. A bucket or other vessel should be used.

It is forbidden to tie stock within 100 yards of any tent or tent ground. It is forbidden to tie stock so near the river or creeks above the Sentinel Hotel in Yosemite Valley that the stock may enter these streams.

It is forbidden to soil or in any way write upon or mutilate any of the signs or structures erected for public convenience.

To take bark from any live sequoia tree on the park lands is forbidden.

Campers and all others, save those holding license from the Secretary of the Interior, are prohibited from hiring their horses, trappings, or vehicles to tourists or visitors in the park.

All complaints by tourists and others as to service, etc., rendered in the reservation should be made to the superintendent, in writing, before the complainant leaves the park.

11. The penalty for disregard of these instructions is summary ejection from the park.

PENALTY FOR INJURING TREES AND FOR NOT EXTINGUISHING FIRES.

[Excerpt from an act entitled "An act to provide for determining the heirs of deceased Indians, for the disposition and sale of allotments of deceased Indians, for the leasing of allotments, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 857).]

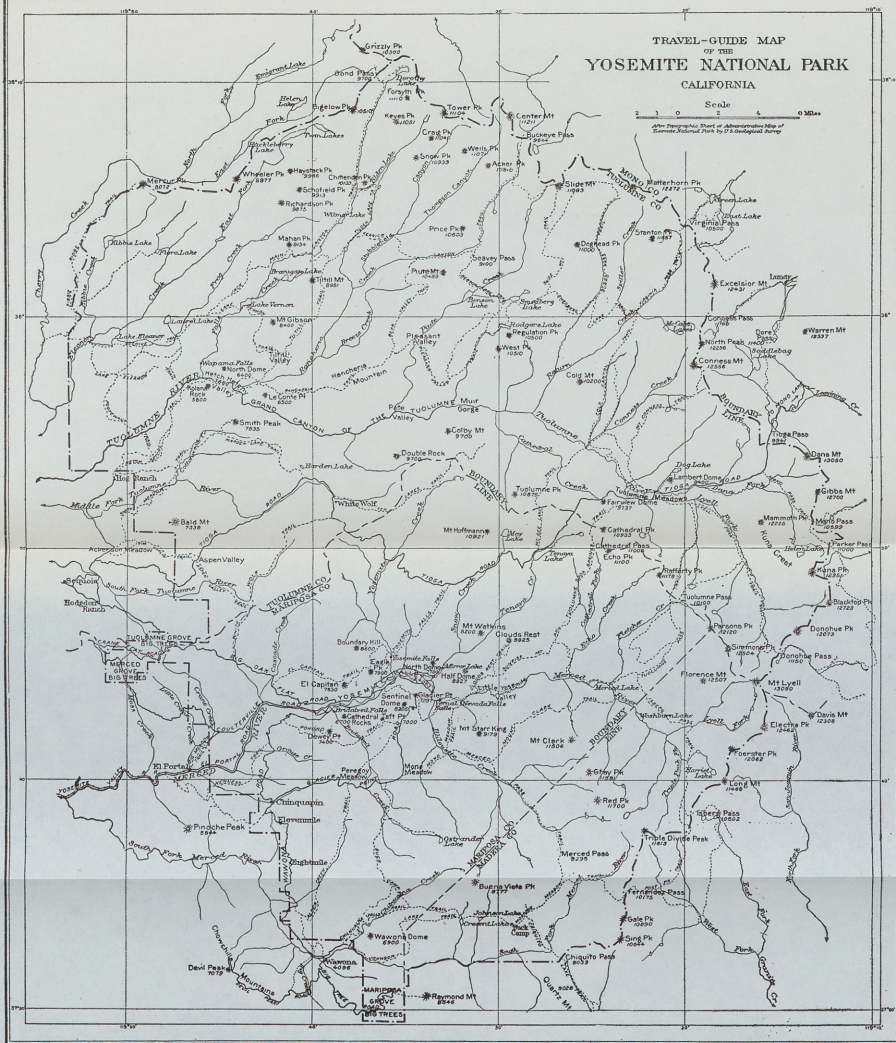
SEC. 6. That section fifty of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine (Thirty-fifth United States Statutes at Large, page one thousand and ninety-eight), is hereby amended so as to read:

SEC. 50. Whoever shall unlawfully cut, or aid in unlawfully cutting, or shall wantonly injure or destroy, or procure to be wantonly injured or destroyed, any tree, growing, standing, or being upon any land of the United States which, in pursuance of law, has been reserved or purchased by the United States for any public use, or upon any Indian reservation or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under the authority of the United States, or any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

That section fifty-three of said act is hereby amended so as to read:

SEC. 53. Whoever shall build a fire in or near any forest, timber, or other inflammable material upon the public domain, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under the authority of the United States, or upon any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall, before leaving said fire, totally extinguish the same; and whoever shall fail to do so shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.





The following topographic maps may be purchased from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.:

Yosemite National Park, on a scale of 2 miles to the inch, 25 cents a copy unbound; 35 cents a copy folded and bound between covers.

Yosemite Valley, on a scale of 2,000 feet to the inch, 10 cents a copy.