

REPORT

OF THE

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT
NATIONAL PARKS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1911



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REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Three Rivers, Cal., October 5, 1911.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the condition of affairs and the management of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The rainfall and snow during the winter of 1910-11 was about normal in the parks and the surrounding country. Repair work on the roads and trails was begun in April, under the direction of Mr. Walter Fry, the ranger in charge, and they were found in good condition on June 2, the date of my arrival in the park, except the higher mountain trails, which were put in good condition by the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

Troop A, First Cavalry, 2 officers and 55 men, arrived June 2, for duty in the parks. The troop was accompanied by a surgeon and 3 men of the Hospital Corps, and was provided with the usual supply and transportation service. However, the transportation was insufficient and should be materially increased during the coming season. Camp was established at the old site, on the Giant Forest Road at the Marble Fork Bridge, but under orders from the department commander the camp was moved to the Parker group of "Big Trees," just off Moro Rock Road, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the old camp site and one-half mile from Moro Rock. Moving the camp was commenced June 23 and was not completed until July 18. Outposts of three men each were put on the more important entrances of the Sequoia Park and at the crossroads in the General Grant Park, the outposts in the Sequoia Park being located as follows: Rocky Gulch, Atwell Mill, Cold Springs, Elk Park Gate, Clough Cave, and supply camp outside the park limits at Kaweah. All of the stations were frequently inspected, and all roads and trails were patrolled from the several stations by the outposts and by officers and special patrols from the main camp, and by the five rangers—Mr. Decker in Grant Park; and Messrs. Blossom in the southwest, with headquarters at Hocketts Meadow; Britten in the southeast, at Quinns; and von Grunigen in the north, at Giant Forest, while Mr. Fry, having general supervision of improvement work, was kept constantly on horseback to cover all points.

On July 17 headquarters Third Squadron, Band, Troops B, I, K, and L, First Cavalry, arrived in the park, Maj. John H. Gardner commanding, Troop B, was sent to General Grant National Park, arriving there July 18, relieving the detachment there, which returned to Camp Sequoia. The remainder of the command marched into the Sequoia Park, but never reached Camp Sequoia on account of the

failure of the contractor to furnish necessary supplies. This portion of the command returned to Kaweah, where it could obtain supplies, and remained there until July 30. At that date, under orders of the division commander, the command, including Troop B, started for the Presidio of San Francisco. A detachment of one noncommissioned officer and two privates was sent to General Grant National Park August 1. The detachment at Rocky Gulch was increased to five men.

TOURISTS, TRAVEL, AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

There was quite an increase in the number of tourists entering the parks this season over that of last season. The numbers are as follows:

Tourists in Sequoia Park, season of 1911.

April	45
May	68
June	441
July	1,061
August	925
September	574
Total	3,114

Tourists in General Grant Park, season of 1911.

April	151
May	335
June	852
July	762
August	60
September	
Total	2,160

The total for both parks was 5,274, compared with 3,585 for last year. Many persons used their own transportation, mostly vehicles of various descriptions; some ride and a few walk. Tourists generally throughout the season showed a gratifying disposition to observe the park rules and regulations, and they seemed to enjoy the parks thoroughly. The present railroad station for the Sequoia Park is Lemon Cove. There is a hotel at this place. The River Inn Co. has a hotel and store 1 mile above Three Rivers and about 10 miles from Lemon Cove, on the road to the Giant Forest. The same company also furnishes tent hotel accommodations and furnishes campers' supplies at Camp Sierra, in the Giant Forest; they also furnish stage transportation from Lemon Cove to the parks. This company has been granted a 10-year concession by the Interior Department, commencing June, 1912, authorizing them to conduct a transportation service and providing for the maintaining of hotels in the Giant Forest, in the Sequoia Park. The company intends to erect a number of buildings for the accommodation of tourists, which after completion will undoubtedly be the means of drawing a different class of tourists to the parks and in no way decrease the number of the present patrons, but as yet Mr. Stousland, the manager of the company, has had only a bathhouse erected. There is a telephone service at Camp Sierra, connecting with long distance, and triweekly mail. There are two stores at Camp Sierra, one operated by Mrs. Cora M.

Keller and one by the River Inn Co. Mrs. Keller caters to the general public, while the so-called store operated by the River Inn Co. is only to furnish their eating house and individual guests with necessary supplies. There are also two feed yards at Camp Sierra operated by the same parties on the same general plan as the stores.

General Grant Park also has telephone connections, triweekly mail service, a store, and tent hotel accommodations. The wagon roads in the General Grant Park are in very fair condition, but the motor roads are poor and sadly in need of repair. It will require considerable money and labor to put them in good condition.

IMPROVEMENT WORK.

In the Sequoia Park 123 miles of trails were improved, and trails were completed as follows: The Clough Cave-Cold Spring trail, covering a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Clough Cave-Dennison; and 6 miles of the Dennison-Summit Meadow trails. One-fourth mile of wagon road, leading from Giant Forest Road to the new military camp, was constructed, and the military camp site was cleared of brush and litter. About 2,000 feet of water pipe was laid into the tourist camp at Camp Sierra. A new post-office building has been erected at a cost of \$950 at Ranger, in Camp Sierra.

The Mount Whitney Power & Electric Co. has entered into a contract with the Interior Department to utilize a portion of the waters of the Kaweah River for the purpose of generating electric power, and a force of its men (about 10) is constructing a trail from a point near the junction of the Middle and Marble Forks of the Kaweah River to the proposed dam near the Marble Falls on the Marble Fork.

At General Grant Park the fence has been repaired, additional auto signs were placed on the Government roads, repairs were made on the ranger's cabin, and about 1,100 feet of additional water pipe was laid to the tourist's camp.

CONCESSIONS.

In the General Grant Park Mrs. Mattie Cooksey had a concession for a store, hotel accommodations, and feed yard. Mrs. Cooksey was also postmistress at the General Grant Park.

In the Sequoia Park the River Inn Co. maintained tent accommodations, an eating house, and a stage line from Lemon Cove to Camp Sierra; also a store and feed yard for its own convenience and that its individual guests. Mrs. Cora M. Keller maintained a store and feed yard for the general public. Mrs. Keller was also postmistress at Camp Sierra and acted as a Government agent in operating the Interior Department telephone installed in the Ranger post office. Mr. Eddy, photographer, whose concession was renewed, erected a very neat redwood studio on Government land about 50 yards from the Ranger post office.

GRAZING.

The River Inn Co. grazed 10 milch cows and 20 beef cattle on private meadows in the Giant Forest for the purpose of supplying Camp Sierra and the military camp. During the season 496 head

of cattle in 6 droves were allowed to pass through a section of the park on the Mineral King Road to the national forest, where grazing privileges were held by their owners.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The past season was a dry one, there was practically no rain, and the roads were exceedingly dusty. The weather was generally clear and the atmosphere bracing and usually cool and pleasant.

FIRES.

During the season there were two forest fires. The first was at Mitchell Meadow, caused by lightning July 28, 1911; extinguished the following day by Ranger Blossom and two soldiers; area burned, one-half acre.

The second fire was at Horse Creek, caused by lightning July 30, 1911. This fire was surrounded by Ranger Blossom and four soldiers on August 4 and a patrol around the burned area to prevent any further spreading of the fire was kept on duty until August 11, when it was thought the fire had burned itself out. On August 19 it was reported that this same fire had broken out again. This time 12 soldiers under Sergt. Zobin, Troop A, First Cavalry, were sent out to get the fire under control. The fire continued to spread and seemed to be getting beyond the control of the force fighting the same, and, on August 30, Rangers Blossom and von Grunigen and 6 additional soldiers were sent to reinforce and aid the fire-fighting party. This entire force fought the fire until September 5 when they managed to surround it, but the fire was not finally extinguished until September 13. About 600 acres were burned, mostly in brush country.

The forest-fire notices furnished by the Interior Department are posted in a great many conspicuous places both in and out of the parks.

The fishing is nothing remarkable and the streams are practically fished out early in the season. The fishing is supposed to be one of the greatest drawing cards of the parks, and to make the sport attractive and worth while I recommend that the Government establish a hatchery within the limits of the park with a suitable force to care for the same and to well stock each year all the desirable streams.

RODENTS.

In order to comply with a State law of California there was allotted by the department \$55 for the purchase of poisoned grain—\$50 for the Sequoia Park and \$5 for General Grant Park—for the extermination of rodents. There was an unusual and unavoidable delay in securing the poisoned grain. However, the grain has arrived and will be distributed to the rangers, and the extermination of the rodents will commence immediately.

EXTENSION OF THE PARKS.

This subject has been discussed by several of my predecessors, and a variety of new boundaries have been suggested and the advantages and disadvantages to the park that would result from such extensions have been gone over quite thoroughly. In thinking over the matter and discussing the same with the rangers on duty in the Sequoia Park, who have a thorough knowledge of the country and several years' experience of active duty in their present positions, I am of the opinion that the following boundary, suggested by Mr. R. B. Marshall, chief topographer, Geological Survey, would be most desirable.

Beginning at a point on the range line between ranges 31 and 32 east, in township 18 south, of the Mount Diablo base and meridian, being a point on the present eastern boundary of the Sequoia National Park where it crosses the hydrographic divide between Little Kern River and Soda Creek; thence southeasterly along the hydrographic divide between Little Kern River and Soda Creek to the junction of Little Kern River and Quail Creek; thence easterly along the hydrographic divide between Quail Creek and Lion Creek to the summit of the Great Western Divide; thence southeasterly along the Great Western Divide to Coyote Peak; thence easterly along the hydrographic divide to the junction of Kern River and Little Creek, about one-half mile south of Kern Lake and between that lake and Little Lake; thence easterly along the main divide south of Little Creek and between Golden Trout Creek and Cold Creek (tributaries of Kern River) to the summit of Kern Peak; thence northerly and easterly along the hydrographic divide between the South Fork Sierra Nevada; thence northerly along the main crest of the Sierra Nevada to Pine Creek Pass at the head of Piute Creek; thence following westerly down Piute Creek through French Canyon to the junction of the South Fork of San Joaquin River and Piute Creek; thence southerly along the main hydrographic divide to the summit of Mount Henry; thence southeasterly along the hydrographic divide between the drainage of the South Fork of the San Joaquin River and the drainage of the North Fork of Kings River to the junction with Goddard Divide; thence southerly and westerly along the hydrographic divide between Goddard Creek and the drainage of the North Fork of Kings River, and along the divide between Crown Creek and Blue Canyon Creek, along Kettle Ridge to Kettle Dome; thence southwestward along the hydrographic divide to the junction of Crown and Fawn Creeks; thence westerly along the hydrographic divide between Fawn Creek and Rodgers Creek to Obelisk Peak; thence westerly along the main hydrographic divide south of Rodgers Creek to Spanish Mountain; thence southerly along the hydrographic divide (Deer Ridge) to the junction of the South and Middle Forks of Kings River; thence southerly along the hydrographic divide between Tenmile Creek and Lockwood Creek and along the Sequoia and Big Baldy Ridges to Big Baldy; thence southerly along the hydrographic divide (Big Baldy Ridge) to the junction of Redwood Creek and the North Fork of Kaweah River; thence following down

the east bank of the North Fork of Kaweah River to the junction with Cactus Creek; thence southeasterly along the hydrographic divide between Cactus Creek, Maple Creek, and the North Fork of Kaweah River to Ash Peaks; thence southerly along the hydrographic divide west of Alder Creek to the junction of the Middle and East Forks of Kaweah River; thence south and easterly along the hydrographic divide between the East Fork of Kaweah River and Salt Creek, over Red Hill, to Case Mountain; thence easterly along the hydrographic divide (Salt Creek Ridge) between the South and East Forks of Kaweah River to Homers Nose; thence southwesterly along the hydrographic divide east of Bennett and Burnt Camp Creeks to the junction of Burnt Camp Creek and the South Fork of Kaweah River; thence southeasterly along the hydrographic divide to Dennison Mountain; thence easterly along the hydrographic divide (Dennison Ridge) between the South Fork of Kaweah River, the North Fork of Tule River, and the North Fork of the Middle Fork of Tule River to Sheep Mountain; thence northeasterly along the hydrographic divide between the South Fork of Kaweah River, Pecks Canyon, Soda Creek, and Little Kern River to the place of beginning.

This boundary is a natural one, being the ridge line of numerous mountain chains. Practically all the new territory that would be acquired is now in the national forest, is of little value commercially, and of great value as a park reserve. Its natural beauties are great and varied, there is comparatively little deeded land within the indicated boundary, it forms a natural game preserve, and within this extensive area game of all kinds should prosper and increase rapidly, and be able to escape the hunter that each year is promptly, at the opening of the hunting season, at the most desirable points for the killing of such game, that by reason of the protection afforded by park regulations, easily fall victims to the enthusiastic and persistent hunter. These ridges are natural barriers and the game is not apt to stray or roam beyond them. Also within this proposed area there are some of the finest trout streams in the world, and these streams and the fishing therein should be so regulated as to preserve their reputation indefinitely.

PURCHASE OF DEEDED POSSESSIONS.

This subject I know has been under discussion and investigation by the Government for a number of years, and I can say nothing new on the subject. Still I might repeat some of the facts and the advantages gained, should such a policy be adopted.

The individual owners would receive a fair compensation for their property, which, held under the present conditions, can be nothing more than a source of annoyance and a constant demand on the Government for certain privileges connected with such holdings, in order that they may develop the same, or manipulate it, so as to derive the greatest pecuniary benefit therefrom.

The purchase of said lands would eliminate the possibility of any trouble or friction between present land owners and Government forces, and would materially aid in the general and natural development of the parks.

RECOMMENDATIONS.**ADMINISTRATION OF THE SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT PARKS BY CIVILIANS.**

I recommend that the administration of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks be placed in the hands of a civilian appointee (a retired Army officer, qualified by experience, knowledge and interest, would, in my opinion, make an admirable superintendent). I believe a similar appointment in the other parks to be equally desirable. A force of permanent park rangers should be appointed, sufficient to properly patrol the parks, enforce police regulations, protect game, forests, and prevent violations of park regulations. I believe some permanent arrangement could be made by which a sufficient number of able-bodied men could be assembled at short notice to fight fires, which are of such frequent occurrences in the mountain forests. The large majority of these fires are due to lightning. The men proposed to fight fires should be paid from a fund set aside for this particular purpose.

This scheme I believe to be in the interest of both economy and efficiency. One good ranger is, in my opinion, more valuable in the park work than a dozen soldiers. He is working in his chosen profession; he is interested in the park, in its successful administration, and in the enforcement of the park rules and regulations. It is his livelihood and he is permanent, whereas most soldiers do their work in a perfunctory manner and do it simply because they are ordered to do it, but not from any sense of interest they have in the park or its workings. Their work is temporary at the best and there is a great probability of one season in the park being their first and last park duty.

These remarks are to a certain extent applicable to an Army officer detailed as acting superintendent. I believe the best interests of the parks are neglected by these practically annual changes of superintendents. One superintendent will become more or less interested in certain improvement work requiring several years to complete. About the time he gets this work started the season closes; next year a new superintendent is appointed, and he is in no way interested in the work commenced by his predecessor, and probably this work will be abandoned for a new scheme, deemed more important by the new superintendent. A permanent superintendent such as I have suggested would avoid this waste of energy and funds and the consequent retardation of the general development and improvement of the parks.

In my opinion park duty for enlisted men in the Army is more or less detrimental to discipline and military training. From the necessities of the park work a large number of men are on detached duty, not subject to the personal observation and frequent inspection of their officers, and they become lax in discipline during this prolonged absence from proper military control. Under present conditions a large number of enlisted men are recruits, and if a recruit commences his service and gets his initial instructions under the above conditions it is doubly hard to make a good soldier of him and disabuse his mind of the impressions he acquired while on outpost duty early in his career with only a noncommissioned officer to direct and

discipline him. There are a number of noncommissioned officers at the present time with a too limited experience.

I have not been able to obtain figures on the subject, but at a glance it seems to me that it would be a matter of great economy to have the parks administered by a civilian force. I do not mean that it would be more economical to the Interior Department, for the present arrangement, with a military police force, saves the Interior Department the amount it would require to employ the number of rangers necessary in the absence of the military. The expense to the War Department I believe to be much greater than would be the necessary expense incurred by the Interior Department in employing the proper number of civilians. As before stated, under this scheme I believe more efficient park work would be accomplished, and the military now engaged on park duty would be in a position to pursue the course of instruction, which I believe to be more in line with the training necessary to make competent and excellent soldiers of them.

CLERK FOR THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

It is recommended that the department supply a competent clerk for the acting superintendent from the Washington office, who is perfectly familiar with all the returns, reports, vouchers, and forms connected with the administration of the parks, this clerk to be present for duty in the park from May 15 to October 1 of each year, or for such periods as his services will be desirable by the acting superintendent. It is practically impossible to secure a competent clerk on short notice for such a short period at a reasonable rate of compensation, and the result is that the acting superintendent has to perform the clerical work or have it done by an enlisted man without any compensation whatever therefor.

SALE OF COMMODITIES BY INDIVIDUALS HOLDING CONCESSIONS FROM THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

I recommend that the department regulate the price of commodities sold by individuals who acquired concessions, allowing a certain percentage on all commodities. I am also in favor of granting a similar concession to two or more individual parties desiring the same. This will have a tendency to induce concessionaires to observe more strictly the conditions imposed upon them and will give the public a better return for their money.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT WORK TO BE DONE BY CONTRACT.

I recommend that all improvement and construction work in the parks be done by contract, instead of the present method of employment of day labor. I believe equally good, if not better, work can be done, and certainly it can be done cheaper, if honest competition in the securing of contracts can be secured.

SANITATION.

As long as the military are in charge of the parks the surgeon of the command should be appointed sanitary inspector of the various tourist camps and make frequent inspections of them.

A list of simple sanitary rules should be drawn up by the surgeon and these posted or distributed among the tourists, and all the officers on duty in the park and all park rangers should promptly report any violations of them.

WATER-PIPE SYSTEM FOR MILITARY CAMP.

During the season the military camp, by order of the department commander, was moved. The new camp site selected was the Parker group of "Big Trees" just off the Moro Rock Road, about one-half mile from Moro Rock. The site seemed the most desirable one that was available, and under conditions by which permanent water can be secured I believe it to be the best location to be had. There is a small stream running through the camp, but the flow is small and uncertain, and during a dry season it will certainly cease to run before the end of the tourist season. In selecting the present camp site it was contemplated to pipe water from Log Creek, at the head of Log Creek Meadow, a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the camp, with a fall of 161.15 feet. It was assumed that the War Department would make the necessary allotment of funds for this work. A requisition was made for the same and flatly refused by the War Department. This water system will cost at least \$2,000, and it is earnestly recommended that if a military camp is to be continued in the parks that this amount be allotted for this work from the next year's appropriation and be made available for expenditure at a date as early as possible. If the work is to be done material should be on the ground by July 1 or as soon thereafter as possible. If this pipe line is not built the present camp site will most probably have to be abandoned, and it will be difficult to find a suitable new one.

BUFFALO.

There are sections in the Sequoia Park that are peculiarly adapted for the propagation and all year around grazing of buffalo. They should thrive and increase with practically no care or attention. They are ornamental, and would be quite an acquisition to the park. It is recommended that a small herd, about 12, be sent from Yellowstone Park to the Sequoia Park. Inasmuch as a similar request or suggestion has been made during previous years and nothing accomplished, it is suggested that the necessary funds for the transportation and delivery of said buffalo be allotted from the park revenues.

MORO ROCK.

It is extremely desirable to build an iron stairway to the top of Moro Rock. Moro Rock is a decided feature in the park, and the view from it is superb. At present in its natural condition the ascent to the summit of the rock is extremely dangerous, and only a few bold spirits accomplish this feat. It is extremely probable that at any time fatal accidents will result.

BOATS.

A couple of metal rowboats for Twin Lakes would be a very desirable acquisition.

GIANT FOREST ROAD.

The Giant Forest Road, the only means of entering the park by vehicle, is practically only 12 feet wide. It is difficult at most any point of the road for two vehicles to pass each other, and for great stretches of the road such passing is absolutely impossible. This road should be widened to 18 feet.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR WORK.

There are numerous schemes for original and repair work in the parks; all of these were enumerated and estimated for on the annual estimate sheet. I do not think it necessary or desirable to enter into details at this time concerning these schemes. After the next year's appropriation is made and the person in charge is called upon for a tentative scheme for allotting this money the various schemes can be taken up in the order of their relative importance and the immediate wants of the parks, bearing in mind the amount of money available for the prosecution and completion of said schemes.

PROTECTION OF THE BIG TREES.

The most prominent of the big trees should be protected against fire by clearing away annually the brush and fallen timber for a considerable space around them. The most prominent and remarkable of these trees are the General Sherman, the McKinley, and Abe Lincoln in the Sequoia Park and the General Grant in the General Grant Park. The latter-named tree has a fence partially around it, but the fence was much damaged by falling limbs in 1909. To protect these trees against vandals, who have an irresistible desire to carve their names in public places, or otherwise mutilate monuments of all kinds, I recommend that substantial fences, preferably iron, be placed around the General Sherman tree (the largest and the most wonderful tree in the world) in the Sequoia Park and the General Grant tree in the General Grant Park.

CARE OF THE FOREST.

Considering the great tracts of forest lands within the limits of the parks and the small amounts appropriated for the administration of them, all I can suggest under such conditions is that the greatest possible care, considering the means available, be exercised to prevent the starting of forest fires, or the spreading of the same when once started; also to check the ravages of insects, so destructive and deadly to a great variety of timber.

ANIMALS AND GAME.

Predatory wild beasts have noticeably decreased during the past year, and this undoubtedly is due to the expenditure of \$900 by the department in employing three hunters for three months during the winter season of 1910-11. It is recommended that a similar course be adopted during the coming winter.

So far as known no deer were killed by wild animals during the past season.

There was a marked increase in the smaller animals and birds, particularly tree squirrels, quail, and grouse.

The bears at Camp Sierra during the past season proved to be a general nuisance. Campers lost quantities of provisions that were stolen and destroyed by them, and on several occasions during the nighttime campers and tourists were alarmed and much frightened by the sudden and unwelcome visits of Mr. Bruin. So far as I know the bear is neither useful nor ornamental, and I recommend that he be exterminated.

The Fish and Game Commission of California supplied 150 wild turkeys, which were liberated August 23, 1911, at Hospital Rock, 10 miles east of the west boundary, on the middle fork of the Kaweah River. I am now in communication with the fish and game commissioners of California, who wish to furnish 150 more wild turkeys to be liberated in the Sequoia Park. I am trying to get possession of these birds and have them liberated without any cost to the department.

FISH.

The best trout streams in the Sequoia Park are the Middle and East Forks of the Kaweah River and the headwaters of the South Fork and the upper Marble Fork.

Fish this year were planted by the Tulare County Sportmen's Club, of Visalia. About 90,000 of these fish were planted in the waters of the Kaweah, in the Elk Park, and west of the park boundary. Such replenishing of the streams is very uncertain, even with this outside aid and such similar donations as have been made in the past year.

TROOPS ON DUTY IN THE PARKS.

Troop A, First Cavalry, was on duty in the parks during the past summer. The troop rendered excellent service in construction work, patrol duty, fire fighting, and in enforcing the park rules and regulations. The troop left the parks for its home station September 14, 1911.

PARK RANGERS.

The park rangers, Mr. Walter Fry, head ranger, Mr. C. W. Blossom, Mr. H. T. Britten, and Mr. John G. von Grunigen, of the Sequoia Park, and Mr. Milo S. Decker, of the General Grant Park, performed their varied duties in a zealous and conscientious manner, and were loyal to the acting superintendent in doing all they could to make the administration of the parks as pleasant and efficient as existing conditions would admit.

JAMES B. HUGHES,

Major, First Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

General Regulations of March 30, 1907.

1. By act of Congress approved September 25, 1890, the tract of land in the State of California described in township 18 south and ranges 30 and 31 east, and also sections 31, 32, 33, and 34, in township 17 south and range 30 east, and by act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, the adjoining tract described as townships 15 and 16 south, ranges 29 and 30 east, and also township 17 south, range 30 east, except above-mentioned sections 31, 32, 33, and 34, have been set apart for a public park, and the same shall be known as the "SEQUOIA 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 per-

mission, 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.

Regulations of March 30, 1907, Governing the Impounding and Disposition of Loose Live Stock.

Horses, cattle, or other domestic live stock running at large or being herded or grazed on the government lands in the Sequoia 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, impound-

ing, 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 Sequoia 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 to give actual notice thereof to such owner.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

General Regulations of March 30, 1907.

1. By act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, the tract of land in the State of California described as sections 5 and 6, in township 14 south, range 28 east of Mount Diablo meridian, and also sections 31 and 32, of township 13 south, range 28 east of the same meridian, have been set apart for a public park, and the same shall be known as the "GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK," "General Grant" being the name by which the Great Tree therein is so widely known.

All other provisions of the General Grant Park regulations are the same as those for Sequoia National Park.

Regulations of August 17, 1910, Governing the Admission of Automobiles and Motorcycles into the General Grant National Park, California, during the Season of 1910-11.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 650), setting aside certain lands in the State of California as a public park, the following regulations governing the admission of automobiles into the General Grant National Park are hereby established and made public:

1. No automobiles will be permitted within the metes and bounds of General Grant National Park unless the owner thereof secures a written permit from the acting superintendent or his representative. Permits may be obtained from the acting superintendent at Three Rivers, Cal., or his authorized representative at the rangers' headquarters on the government road in the General Grant National Park.

2. Applications for permits must show: (a) Name of owner, (b) number of machine, (c) name of driver, and (d) inclusive dates for which permit is desired, not exceeding one year, and be accompanied by a fee of \$1 for a single round trip through the park or a fee of \$5

for each machine per annum. Permits must be presented to the acting superintendent or his authorized representative at the rangers' headquarters on the government road. The permittee will not be allowed to do a transportation business in the park without a special license therefor from the Secretary of the Interior. All permits granted at any time when automobiles can enter the park will expire on December 31 of the year of issue.

3. The use of automobiles will be permitted only on the Millwood road, the Round Meadow road, the North road north of its junction with the north end of the Round Meadow road, and the tourists' camp grounds, and return, between the hours of 6.30 a. m. and 10.30 a. m. and between the hours of 3.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

4. When teams approach, automobiles will take position on the outer edge of roadway, regardless of the direction in which they are going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for the passage of teams.

5. Automobiles will stop when teams approach and remain at rest until teams have passed or until teamsters are satisfied regarding the safety of their teams.

6. Speed will be limited to 6 miles per hour, except on straight stretches, where approaching teams will be visible, when, if no teams are in sight, this speed may be increased to the rate indicated on sign-boards along the road. In no event, however, shall it exceed 15 miles per hour.

7. Signal with horn will be given at or near every bend to announce to approaching teams the proximity of an automobile.

8. Teams have the right of way, and automobiles will be backed or otherwise handled, as necessary, so as to enable teams to pass with safety.

9. Violation of any of the foregoing rules or the general regulations for the government of the park will cause revocation of permit, will subject the owner of the automobile to any damages occasioned thereby and to ejection from the reservation, and be cause for refusal to issue a new permit to the owner without prior sanction in writing from the Secretary of the Interior.

10. All persons passing through the park with automobiles should be required to stop at the rangers' headquarters and register their names.

11. These rules are also applicable to motorcycles, which may use only the roads herein mentioned on payment of a fee of \$1 for each machine per annum. Permits issued therefor shall expire on December 31 of the year of issue.

Penalties for Depredations on Timber and for Not Extinguishing Fires on the Public Lands.

[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

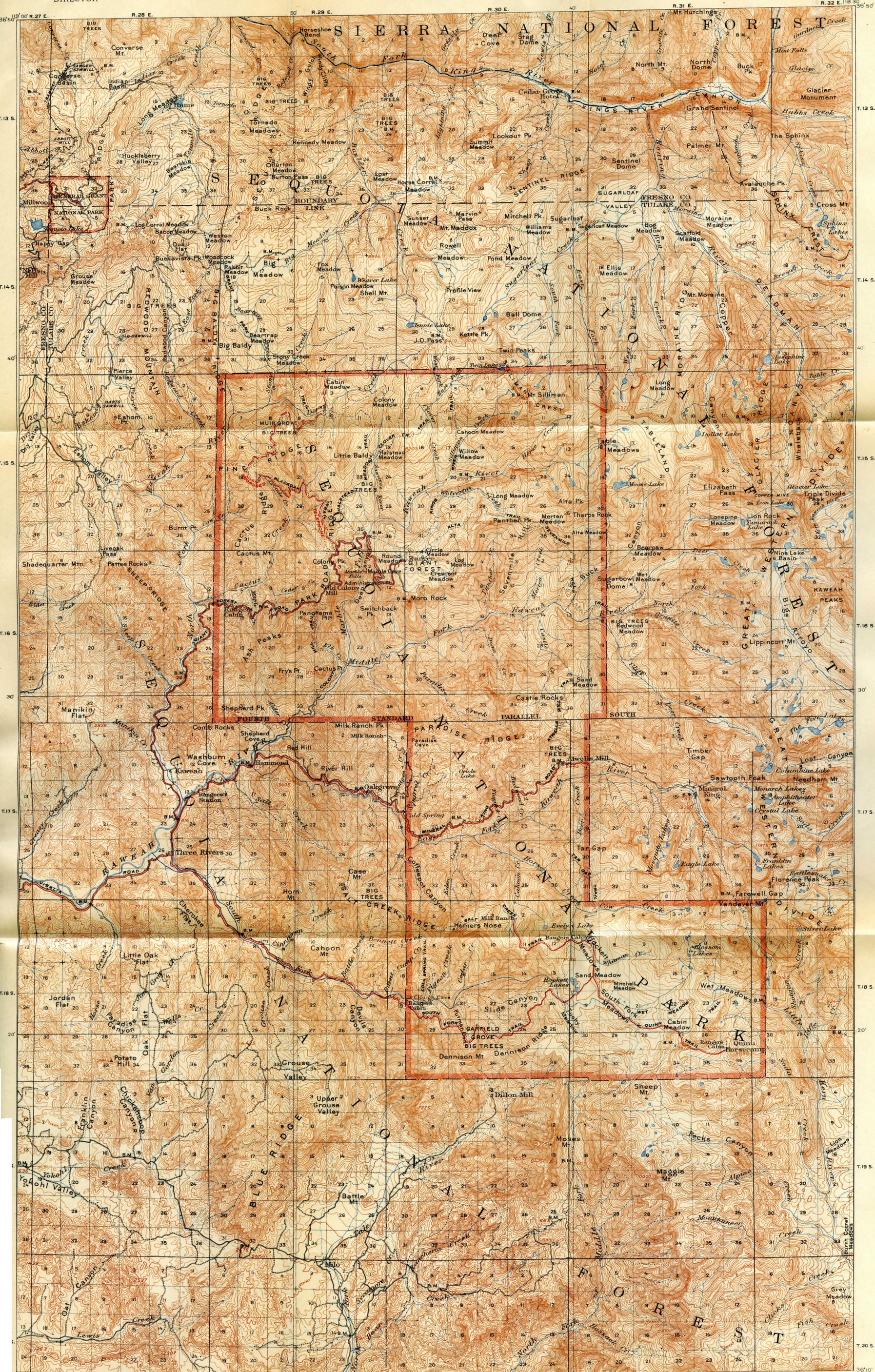
Statutes at Large, page one thousand and ninety-eight), is hereby amended so as to read:

"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."

○



LEGEND



Park Limits

RELIEF
(printed in brown)



Figures
(showing heights above
mean sea level (astronomically
determined))



Contours
(showing height above
sea horizontal form,
and steepness of slope
of the surface)

DRAINAGE
(printed in blue)



Canals and ditches

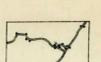


Intermittent streams

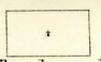


Springs

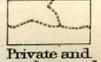
CULTURE
(printed in black)



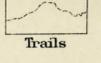
Roads and buildings



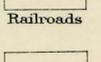
Churches and school houses



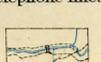
Private and secondary roads



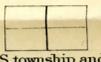
Trails



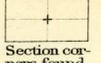
Railroads



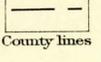
Telephone lines



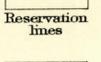
Bridges



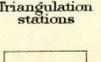
U.S. township and section lines



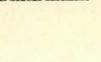
Section corners found



County lines



Reservation lines

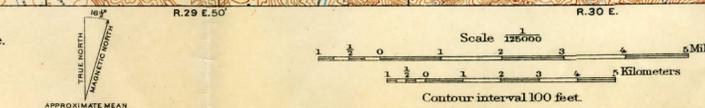


Triangulation stations



Bench marks

1900' R. U. Goode and E. M. Douglas, Geographers.
E. C. Barnard and R. B. Marshall, Topographers in charge.
Topography by E. C. Barnard, R. B. Marshall, A. I. Oliver,
Geo. R. Davis, R. B. Oliver, and W. C. Guerin.
Triangulation by E. T. Perkins.
Surveyed in 1902-1903.



Edition of Mar 1910