REPORT

OF THE

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS,

IN THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1903.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1903.

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NEW MILL 1897

CONVE

BASIN

KINGS RIVER GROVE

40.000 ACRES OWNED BY THE SANGER LUMBR CO.

PARKER'S

HOIST

RAIL ROAD

SEQUOIA MILL

GEN. GRANT NATL. PARK

CAMP

BALD HILL

RESERVOIR

TEN MILE CK.

SOUTH FORK KINGS RIVER

DEEP IMPASSABLE GORGE

BOWLDER CR.

TE-NI-TE

COPPER CK.

GOOD TRAIL

COPPER CK.

NORTH DOME

CAMP SWAMP MDS.

FOX

GRAND CANON KINGS

SUMMIT MS.

FOX CK.

BEAR SKIN MDS.

MINE

GRAND CANON TRAIL

BUATON MDS.

HOUSE

CORRAL MS.

INDEPENDENCE TRAIL

FINGER PT.

WESTONS

AVALAN

ROARING RIVER

SUGAR LOAF CREEK

CANON

RIVER

OLD TRAIL TO MT. BREWER VERY DIM

BIG MD.

HALSTEAD MEADOW TRAIL TO KINGS

WESTERN

GRANITE MT.

HIGH ROCKY REGION

BEAR TRAP MDS.

STONEY CK.

CREEK

KETTLE MT.

ROCKY PK. 8,500

EAST SUGAR LOAF CK.

REDWOOD CREEK

BIG BALDY

LINE OF

CAMP

BIN MT.

CR.

DORST

MT. SILLIMAN

POND MDS.

EAST FK. MINERAL

WET MT.

SILLIMAN CK.

ESHOM VALLEY

KAWEAH RIVER

IMPASSABLE

ROUGH AND IMPASSABLE

PRECIPITOUS AND PRACTICALLY IMPASSABLE

LITTLE BALDY

HALSTEAD MD.

KING

MARBLE FORK

SILVANEE TRAIL

UPPER FORD

ALTA PEAKS

TRAIL WOLVERTON CK.

MOOSE LAKE

THOUSAND LAKE

SHARPS PT.

ALTA MEADOWS

MENTON MS.

SHERMAN TREE

ROUND MEADOWS

PANTHER PK.

SUGAR BOWL DOME

SEQUOIA

NATIONAL

SIERRA

FOREST

RESERVE.

HOT SPRINGS

BEFORE JULY 4

GIANT FOREST

OTHORPS LOG CABIN

OLD COLONY MILL

MILL CK.

MORO ROCK

PANTHER CK.

WHITE GRANITE DOME

LONG MDS.

DUCK CANON

RASPBERRY MS.

HAMILTON

PRECIPITOUS ROCKY AND IMPASSABLE

MIDDLE FORK

GRANITE PKS.

GRANITE COVE CR.

REDWOOD MS.

HAMILTON

HARMON MS.

DEAN

ASH PEAKS

SHEEP CREEK TRAIL

SHEEP CK.

NORTH FORK

DEEP CANON

COLONY MILL CK.

KAWEAH RIVER

SNYDER

DAVIS

CASTLE ROCKS

DEAN

DANGER

FALL

VERY ROUGH IMPRACTICAL DIVIDE

TOOTH

HIGH RIDGE

CUTLER

WEISNER'S HILL CAMP

U.S. 7600 1896.

WEISNER'S MILL

TIMBER GAP

DEER CANON

RIDDEL

GRIFFEN

EGLIE

LANE

CALDER

HATTON

ORIOLE LAKE 5,000 FT.

RENWOOD

MILL

ATWELL'S MILL

KAWEAH COLONY

RED HILL

KING

MINERAL

MT. WHITNEY POWER HOUSE

EAST FORK

KAWEAH PARK

RIVER

OAK GROVE

CAMP

FLUME

SALT CK.

SALT CREEK TRAIL

TAR GAP TRAIL

NEW TRAIL

MINERAL KING 8100

GREASY CANON

KAWEAH RIVER ROAD TO THREE RIVERS

THARP

KELLYS

HORSE CK.

BIG OAK FLAT

PHILLIPS

SOUTH FORK

GOOSE CK.

THREE RIVERS TRAIL

HOUSE SP.

I RIDGE I

VAN GORDON CREEK

YOKOL FORD

YOKOL CREEK

YOKOL VAL.

BLUE RIDGE SCHOOL

BINGHAMS

FORK TULE RIVER

FIELD

BATTLE MT.

DILLONS

DILLONS MILL

SHINGLE MILL

MT. MOSES

MT. MAGGIE

MOUNTAINEER

SOUTH MOUNTAINEER

MILL CK.

FRAZIERS MILL

SALT CK. GROVE

MAHOGONY SPRING

HOMERS NOSE

EVELYN LAKE

MILR RANCH

CLOUCUS CAVE

REDWOOD CABIN CAMP

KAWEAH RIVER

CAMP TARGET RANGE

SODA SP.

WHITMAN CK.

ROCKETT MS.

SAND MEADOWS

WET MDS.

CABIN MDS.

QUINNS HORSE CAMP

SODA CK.

QUINNS SHEEP CAMP

PECK'S CANON

MT. VANDEVERE

FLORENCE

FAR WELL GAP 10000 FT.

WHITE CHIEF

WET MEADOW CK.

LITTLE KERN

CORNE STAR

ROAD TO GIANT FOREST, ... ═══

EXTENSION AROUND FOREST, ═══

TRAILS, PROPOSED, ... ----------

SKETCH OF THE

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

and the

SIERRA FOREST RESERVE

In their Immediate Vicinity

Surveyed and drawn by

2d Lieut. M.F. Davis, 4th Cav'y A.E.O.

1896.

MT. GARDNER 13326

BLACK PK. 13300

MT. KEARSAGE 13,127

MT. BEERS 13,300

BIG HORN PK. 13500

LAKE CHARLOTTE

KEARSAGE PASS 12000

ONION VALLEY

GLACIER DOME

CHARLOTTE CK.

CRATER MT.

BULLFROG LAKE 11,000

DEVIL'S STAIRS

DEVIL'S SOUP BOWL

MINARETS

ROCKS

BUBBS CR.

UNIVERSITY LAKES

UNIVERSITY PA. 13800

BUBBS CK.

BREWER CK.

BREWER LAKE

NORTH GUARD 13500

MT. BREWER 13000

KEARSAGE PASS 13800

SOUTH GUARD 13400

13900

14,000

MT. STANFORD 14,100

KING

TABLE MT 13,900

BIG KERN RIV.

CAMP

TABLE CK.

TYNDALL CK.

MT. TYNDALL

MT. WILLIAMS 14447

MILESTONE PK. 14,100

MILESTONE PK.

MT. BERNARD 14,300

14,300

SUMMIT LAKE

FALL

FISH MDS. 8500

EAST FORK

WHITE PK.

WEST FORK

BIG KERN

SIERRA

MIL. RES.

13,600

MT. WHITNEY

LANGLE CAMP 12,500

CRABTREE CK.

CRABTREE MDS.

WHITNEY PALISADE

14,145

14,140

KAWEAH GROUP

SAND FLAT

FISHERMANS PK. 11,300

ROCK CK.

HOT SPRING

CANON FALLS 1,500 FT.

FORD

GRANDVIEW OF THE BIG KERN

SODA CR.

FUNSTON'S SHEEP RANGE

1000 SHEEP

WILLOW CK.

ARROYS

FUNSTON'S UPPER CAMP 6,000

SIBERIAN PK.

PASS 10,000

WHITNEY

TOOTH PEAK

RATTLE SNAKE CK.

MEADOW

COUNTRY

LAUREL CR.

DANGEROUS

POISON MEADOW

FUNSTON'S

HIGH

WHITNEY

CREEK

INDIAN TRAIL

TRAIL

FORD

MDS.

CABIN

NATURAL BRIDGE

LAVA BEDS

COYOTE CK.

TOWER ROCK

MEADOW

BIG KERN LAKE

LITTLE LAKE

ROCKETT TRAIL

LION MDS.

(CRAMER)

END OF HIGH SIERRAS

(SECONDARY AXIS)

LITTLE

NINE MILE CREEK

BURNT CORRAL

(CRAMER)

REPORT

OF THE

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS, CALIFORNIA.

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS,
OFFICE OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
Kaweah, Cal., October 15, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the report of Capt. Charles Young, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, acting superintendent of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, copy of letter from the adjutant-general, Department of California, marked "D," and copy of letter from Miller & Lux, marked "E," and to submit the following report and recommendations:

An examination of the work done on the roads and trails under the direction of Capt. Charles Young shows that it has been well done, and the quantity is largely in excess of that done in previous years with the same amount of money. This I consider largely due to the strict personal supervision of the work given by Captain Young, who continually spurred on the men under his employ, with the idea that the road to the Giant Forest must be completed this year. About 450 persons visited the park this summer, and now that a good road has been completed to the Giant Forest this number will no doubt be largely increased the next season.

After a careful investigation of the circumstances I have the honor to make the following recommendations:

PRIVATE LANDS.

The purchase as soon as possible of all the private lands in the General Grant and Sequoia National Parks is earnestly recommended. Reference is here made to my letter on this subject of October 9, 1903.

ROADS AND TRAILS.

It does not seem advisable to further extend the system of roads and trails until the purchase of the private lands is completed, but the usual appropriation of $10,000 can be used to good advantage in widening and improving the roads already constructed. The portion of the road from the park limits to the Old Colony Mill, which is now kept

in repair by the National Government, was built by private parties, who have never been reimbursed by the Government, and while it may not be advisable to do so this present year, yet an appropriation should be made in the near future for this purpose.

GAME.

The variety of game at present in the park can be increased by quite a number of elk. (See letter from Miller & Lux, hereto attached, marked F.)

The building of about 6 miles of fence in the southeastern portion of the park would insure their retention where they would obtain good winter pasturage. The building of this fence would cost about $300 and could be defrayed out of the regular appropriation.

VIOLATIONS OF PARK REGULATIONS.

If existing laws are not sufficient, new legislation should be passed for the punishment of violators of the park regulations for the preservation of timber and game in the parks.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PARK.

Owing to the necessity of the continual presence of the superintendent with the working parties on the roads and trails and the need of his presence within the park before the arrival of the troops in the summer, I think that some officer other than the one in command of the troops should be detailed for this purpose, and that he should be sent to the park as soon as the roads can be worked in the spring, while the ground is still wet. Owing to the good work performed by Captain Young, Ninth Cavalry, during the present season, I recommend his permanent detail on this duty as long as he is available.

Respectfully submitted.

L. W. CORNISH,
Captain, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

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

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS,
OFFICE OF ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
Kaweah, Cal., October 15, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the conditions obtaining and of the management of affairs in Sequoia and General Grant National Parks for that part of the year 1903 (from May 20 to October 15) during which I was acting superintendent of these parks.

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 15, Headquarters Department of California, dated San Francisco, Cal., April 21, 1903, I marched with Troops I and M, Ninth Cavalry (3 officers and 93 enlisted men), on May 20 from San Francisco, arriving at Kaweah, Cal., June 3. A general supply camp was established and maintained here throughout

the year, as it is centrally located with respect to the posts to be furnished. The ground for this camp was kindly offered to the troops by Mr. Ralph Hopping. This also constituted a temporary headquarters camp for the troops during the month of June and a part of July, while they were engaged in their annual target practice. The camp was after this moved to the Marble Fork Bridge. As soon as we arrived at Kaweah immediate steps were taken to secure the park from injury and depredations by sending detachments to Cedar Creek on the Old Colony Mill Road, to Cold Spring on the Mineral King Road, to Cloughs Cave on the South Fork of the Kaweah River, and to General Grant Park. The forest rangers who had been ordered to report to the acting superintendent were likewise used for patrol duties in various parts of the park.

Pursuant to orders, the acting superintendent reported to the Secretary of the Interior for instructions relative to the duties of his office; a letter of instructions was, however, awaiting in the mail.

Telegraphic authority was asked for and granted to begin work immediately upon the Giant Forest road while the earth was soft and in condition. In the meantime a tour of inspection was made of the repair work on this road, for which $500 had been previously granted Forest Ranger Ernest Britten out of this year's appropriation. The route of extension of the road was also gone over by the acting superintendent in company with the constructing engineer, Mr. George Welch, and preparations were begun for this work, which was pushed with all possible haste to completion.

HUNTING AND TRESPASSING.

There has been but one case of shooting or violation of park regulations during the present season. This was by a tourist to whom permission had been granted to carry a revolver for self-protection in the park. He fired, without result, at a deer in Giant Forest with this weapon, and was immediately disarmed and arrested by Mr. Ralph Hopping, whom I had appointed deputy forest ranger in order to give better protection to the forest against just such tourists and campers under his conduct through the park.

Messrs. Hopping and Broder have authority from the Interior Department for such privilege. Explanation was later made by this gentleman, and, being satisfactory, his pistol was returned to him. The carbines of the soldiers were boxed after target practice and have not been fired within the park limits or carried therein except in two instances when it was necessary in passing outside these limits.

The people of the adjoining country and tourists are awakening to the benefits and beauties of the park, and desire to protect the game and forests and see that the regulations are not violated. No trouble was given by anyone in this regard, with the single exception before mentioned.

THE GAME.

The game is increasing rapidly and getting tamer. Both deer and bear are frequent visitors upon traveled roads and in and near the camps. Permission should be given rangers for the extermination of coyotes and mountain lions, which prey upon the deer to quite an extent.

PERMITS.

Permits to parties going through the park were, as a general rule, written by the acting superintendent upon a copy of the park regulations, which insured against the excuse of ignorance or want of such regulations in case of violation.

FOREST FIRES.

There has been but one small forest fire, within a remote corner of the park, this year. It was probably caused by lightning, and was doubtless extinguished by the storm before it had a chance to spread and do much damage.

ROADS AND TRAILS.

The road into the Giant Forest, consisting of about 3 miles, was completed on August 15, and a good wagon road to Moro Rock, 2 miles farther, was constructed in connection with the general plan of extension of this to the meadows and principal points of interest. This latter construction was wholly on United States land, in order to prevent trouble between the Government and private claimants to park lands.

The trail from Giant Forest to Mineral King, via Panther Peaks, was also improved, but a wholly new trail should be built for the distance of one-half mile, as the old one can never be made good. In addition to this, the enlisted men repaired about 18 miles of trail, covering a period of five days. The main effort of the year, however, was put upon the Giant Forest road, the completion of which, upon a grade not exceeding anywhere 8 per cent, should in future insure a thousand tourists where in previous years there have been but a hundred. From the park line to Old Colony Mill this road needs widening in parts and about twenty turn-outs to make it perfectly safe. I recommend that the appropriation of next year be applied to this purpose and the remainder, or as much as necessary, be expended upon the Mineral King-Giant Forest trail to make it of easy travel. The appropriations for road and trail work in future should be for connecting with a tourist circuit beginning with the Sequoia Park and Giant Forest; thence to Mineral King, to canyon of the Kern, Mount Whitney, the valley of the Owens River; thence to Kearsarge Pass, canyon of Kings River, to General Grant Park, and thence to railroad at Visalia, Cal. This seems to be the line of travel generally, and for wild scenic beauty the route can not be surpassed.

THE FORESTS OF THE PARK AND ADJACENT COUNTRY.

The trees of the park consist of pines and cedars and firs in general and of the giant redwoods, or sequoias, in particular, all of which are well worth protecting. It has been previously remarked that the Sequoia National Park is the Giant Forest, but it is believed by many that even without the grandeur of the Giant Forest, which is matchless anywhere else in the world, there are enough beautiful mountain views, delightful camping sites, and water courses stocked with fish to constitute a national park where the overworked and weary citizens of the country can find rest, coolness, and quiet for a few weeks dur-

ing the hot summer months, and where both large and small game can have a refuge and be allowed to increase.

Indeed, a journey through this park and the Sierra Forest Reserve to the Mount Whitney country will convince even the least thoughtful man of the needfulness of preserving these mountains just as they are, with their clothing of trees, shrubs, rocks, and vines, and of their importance to the valleys below as reservoirs for storage of water for agricultural and domestic purposes. In this, then, lies the necessity of forest preservation.

It may not be out of place, as an argument to what follows regarding the destruction of the timber lands and giant redwoods on private claims within the parks, and as to the recommendations that these private claims should be purchased without further delay, to state that we know that in many countries of Europe districts which, by reason of well-watered soil and salubrious climate, afforded ample room for numerous people are now, by reason of wanton destruction of the forests, deserted and bare.

I call to mind at this time, among others in particular, Servia, which in former times boasted of the most extensive forests in all Europe, when the lives of these oaks were held by the people of equal value with their own lives, when the proverb, "To kill a tree is to kill a Servian," was in every mouth. In many parts the forests disappeared, the peasant in need of a branch cutting down an entire tree, and the herdsman, not content with feeding his bivouac fires with dry sticks, but must needs have an oak. Reclus states that the greatest enemies of the forest, next to the herdsman, are the goats and hogs, the former browsing upon small trees and leaves, the latter laying bare the roots. An old tree thrown down by the storm or sacrificed to the woodman's ax was not replaced.

Laws for protection of the forest have certainly been passed, but they are not enforced, and the wood required for fuel has to be imported, in many instances, from Bosnia.

The destruction of the forest has naturally been attended with a deterioration in climate. Mr. Edward Brown, who traveled in Servia in the seventeenth century, tells us that the "Morava River was then navigable for the greater part of its course, but that at the present time, owing to its irregularities due to forest destruction, it is no longer available as a navigable channel. Servia, by despoiling the mountains of the great forest, has changed its fauna and flora completely." The United States should learn its lesson in time and profit by this experience of European countries, making roads and clearings only where absolutely necessary in order to preserve, if possible, the undergrowth as a shelter and protection for the snow, allowing its gradual melting, thus preventing floods and undue evaporation, followed by drought in the valleys.

THE GIANT FOREST.

Excluding the best-informed people of this State, there are comparatively few in the country who know where in California, outside Calaveras County, the big trees are situated. "Sequoia National Park" is but a name to them. They do not know that "Sequoia" is the scientific name for the giant redwoods. Probably the simpler one of the "Big Tree" or "Giant Tree Park" would have attracted more

lovers of the forest, and those, perhaps, who desire to see these enormous trees which grow here as large and, indeed, more numerous than elsewhere in the world. A fairly well-informed California artist located in San Francisco sought his atlas to convince the writer of this report and others that the "big trees" were in Calaveras County of this State and not in the Sequoia Park, and, finding the name "big trees" in that county, is probably yet unbelieving as to the nature of the latter. It is to be hoped that something may be done to popularize the knowledge of the location of these trees, which must be seen in their natural location, or Redwood Belt, to be appreciated. These are most numerous in the Giant Forest and General Grant National Park. The major part of the former, where the giant trees are, and which is by far the best, belongs to private claimants. It should be bought without further delay by the General Government.

The owners have been waiting patiently for nearly twenty years and holding this land for the Government. Many of them are tired of waiting, and in the Atwell Mill country (also private claims within the park), where these big trees grew close to the county road, the owners have cut them by the wholesale and put the lumber upon the market, so that where once was a fine forest of these magnificent giants there now is but devastation and ruin in the shape of stumps and sawdust piles on either side the high road. It is but just to the owners and for the best interest of the Government that the purchase of these patented lands within the park limits be authorized by Congress if the parks are to be continued. The owners of these lands are only detained from cutting the timber, including the giant forest trees, by want of public or private roads leading to a market for it, the General Government having forbidden them the use of its roads for this purpose. There is no doubt that this subject of private claims will make increasing trouble in the management of the parks and also in the enjoyment of them by the people. Even in the General Grant Park, which is but 2 miles square, there are 160 acres of private or patented land. This can be bought very cheap, as also can that in the Sequoia National Park. The prices asked by the owners are not exorbitant, but in every case reasonable. A copy of a report, made September 28 to the honorable Secretary of the Interior by me, follows, which will show more in detail the facts relative to these claims:

THREE RIVERS, CAL., *September 28, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of private claims:

The private-claim lands have been a source of contention and annoyance both to the Interior Department, the troops sent to guard the parks, and the claimants themselves ever since the parks have been set aside as such.

It is not just to claimants, be they patentees or purchasers, to be prevented the use of their timber lands by holding that they may not use for hauling lumber to market the Government roads connecting with the county roads and passing near their lands, or by holding out to them the hope, year after year, that the Government desires to purchase their lands within the parks. On the other hand the United States can not afford to have the beauty of the park destroyed or its value lessened by cutting off the very redwood trees which the park was set aside to protect. These trees are naturally most numerous on the private lands, as these were originally taken up for the lumber value of the redwoods. The Government can not afford to lose the Giant Forest lands, nor to longer tolerate private ownership within the parks. By dint of hard work this season, and much persuasion, most of the claimants have been induced to sign agreements to sell their lands to the United States within the next year. These agreements are herewith inclosed.

I have carefully examined most of the lands, duly considered the offers herewith in connection with the forest rangers, the register of the land office, and some of the

best business men of this section, all of whom are highly interested in the welfare of the parks and in the purchase by the United States at a reasonable figure of these lands, and we all think and submit that the prices asked in the agreements are reasonable and in many cases low. Out of eighteen owners in Sequoia National Park the agreements of thirteen are herewith submitted; the other five, with one exception, are small owners whom it has not been possible to reach yet, but by estimate and comparison with the agreements it is thought that their claims will not exceed $1,600, while the other claims aggregate $70,734; these, with an offer of 160 acres in General Grant Park for $1,600 (the only private claim in the park), will bring the entire claims within $73,000, which amount is but a trifling sum in comparison with the benefits accruing to the Government in securing for the nation at least 9,000 giant sequoias with innumerable young trees of this species and other timbered and medow lands, all amounting to 3,877 acres. The price asked averages about $18 per acre.

As the agreements for the most important of these lands; that is, those comprising the Giant Forest, only remain in force for a year, I earnestly urge that immediate steps be taken to effect their purchase.

I may state upon good authority that the country road that runs through the park to Mineral King from Visalia will be given to the Government by Tulare County, in order to more effectively guard the park's interests, provided the purchase of the private claimants' lands is made. Again, after the needed repairs are made next season, the road making within the park must stop until these claims are adjusted, as running of roads through private lands without appraisement and condemnation must result in complication to the Government, which in final adjustment would involve more expense than the lands in question.

Please find consolidated list herewith (marked "Appendix A").

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. YOUNG,
Captain, Ninth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PENALTY FOR TRESPASSING.

There should be penalties fixed by law of fines or imprisonment, or both, for violations of the park regulations. As it now is, those charged with its protection are instructed to use force for the ejection of trespassers if necessary, while they are cautioned that no bodily harm must result to those ejected. The lack of authority behind an order or power to see that it is obeyed, it will be plainly seen, virtually nullifies it. Happily there has been no cause for ejection of anyone from the parks for violation of regulations during this season, but I submit that with the continually increasing travel therein it will be necessary to prescribe right early an act for their protection similar to that for Yellowstone National Park of May 7, 1894.

THE PARK RANGERS.

The park rangers have fulfilled all the requirements of their duties as such, and the case of Ranger L. L. Davis, who volunteered to take charge of the clearing of the right of way for the Giant Forest road, saving by his intelligence, zeal, and good judgment many hundreds of dollars for the Government, deserves especial commendation from me. For the protection of the parks, I have disposed them for the coming winter, or until the Department sees fit to change them, as they were last winter, i. e., Rangers Ernest Britten and C. W. Blossom in Sequoia Park, with headquarters at Three Rivers, and L. L. Davis in General Grant National Park, with post-office address at Millwood, Cal. I consider them good and efficient men. I recommend, as was done this season, that the amount of $500 from appropriation of 1904 be allowed to Ranger Britten for the early spring repairs on Giant Forest road.

NAMES OF TREES IN PARKS.

It is recommended that naming of the giant trees by irresponsible parties be stopped. So far I know of no names placed upon trees that would not be acceptable to the entire nation. It should be so.

I permitted the naming of three trees in Sequoia Park this season: One "G. A. R." tree, in honor of the Grand Army of the Republic; another, from its peculiar growth of three large trees from one big trunk, was named "I. O. O. F.," for the Odd Fellows of the country; and the third, after repeated requests from visitors and the wishes of the workmen who finished the Giant Forest road, was named for that great and good American, Booker T. Washington. To protect the General Grant and General Sherman trees I had redwood fences made around them and notices duly posted against trespassing within their inclosures. This was necessary to prevent theft of bark and standing upon their roots by photographic parties.

COPIES OF REGULATIONS, BLANK PERMITS, ETC.

For the next season no copies of regulations, blank books for permits, or receipts for arms, etc., need be printed, as there is a supply on hand for two or three years to come. But I recommend that a sealing device, consisting of wire and lead seals, similar to the ones used by railway and express companies, with an "I. D." stamp within sealing pliers, be furnished for sealing firearms. The present use of twine and sealing wax is not handy nor sure.

INVENTORY OF TOOLS.

An inventory of tools and implements for road work was made, a copy turned over to the forest ranger and another left with the records. This should be done yearly in order to keep trace of these things.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

The improvements have progressed in General Grant Park to the extent of finishing the road from the General Grant tree toward Visalia, which road was begun last season. This road was joined outside the park with the county road through Happy Gap, thus cutting out the dangerous and difficult Stevens grade which has been repeatedly reported upon by the acting superintendents. The cost, which was $121.50, was promised by the Board of Trade of Visalia, Tulare County, Cal., as Fresno County, where the road is situated, had no available funds for this construction. This gives a good road from Visalia and surrounding towns into General Grant Park and allows the United States to supply its soldiers doing guard there with ease during the season.

In addition to this important and much needed improvement, over 1½ miles of fire brake have been constructed on the north and west sides of the park. Many acres have been cleared of rubbish in the vicinity of the giant trees, the General Grant tree fenced, a small barn built for the rangers' animals in use for park services, and the road extended in the park toward Converse Basin.

It is recommended that the private claim of E. O. Miller, 160 acres

of this park, be purchased for the small sum of $1,600, for which he agrees to sell to the United States, even if this amount must be taken from the appropriation for the improvement of this park next season.

REMARKS.

An appendix marked "B" is hereto affixed, which may serve to aid the officer in charge of troops next season so far as concerns the management of the military part of this work. It will at least supply information as to what may be expected en route to the park if the same line of march is followed.

In conclusion, I would fail in my duty toward the officers and men if I did not commend the hearty cooperation and efficiency of the former and the faithfulness to duty and good conduct of the latter, a fact that was commented upon by both visitors to the park and the residents in the neighborhood of the camps.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. YOUNG,
Captain, Ninth Cavalry, Acting Superintendent.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

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

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 permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent per-

sons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion, and no pack trains shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

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

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

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

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

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

14. The superintendent designated by the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to remove all trespassers from the Government lands in the park and enforce these rules and regulations and all the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid.

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

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

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

Horses, cattle, or other domestic live stock running at large or being herded or grazed on the Government lands in the 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, impounding, and selling thereof shall be carefully retained by the superintendent in a separate fund for a period of six months, during which time the net proceeds from the sale of any animal may be claimed by and paid to the owner upon the presentation of satisfactory proof of ownership; and if not so claimed within six months from the date of sale such proceeds shall be turned into the 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.

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Rules and Regulations of the General Grant National Park.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1902.

1. By act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, the tract of land in the State of California described as 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. The superintendent designated by the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to remove all trespassers from the Government lands in the park and enforce these rules and regulations and all the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid.

Thos. Ryan,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

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

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

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

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

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX A.

List of private lands in Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, with present ownership.

Name.	Amount of land.	Price.	Metes and bounds.	
SEQUOIA PARK.				
	Acres.			
J. F. Jordan	638.48	$15,962	Described in contract	Giant forest lands. Mostly merchantable redwood, cedar, pine, and fir timber, all standing; 3 small meadows; no desert or swamp lands.
E. J. Fudge	159.24	3,981	do	Do.
N. H. Tharp	159.24	3,981	do	Do.
Sus. Mitchell	320	3,440	do	Adjacent to the giant forest; partly well timbered; no redwoods; cheap.
F. H. Gibson	320	3,200	SW. ¼ and S. ½ of sec. 16, T. 15 S., R. 29 E., M. D. M.	Do.
Mary M. Atwell	160	4,000		On Mineral King road; merchatable timber mostly all cut; some redwoods still standing. Important to purchase, as this property, lying on either side the county road and having a sawmill upon it, is a perpetual menace to the park's game.

List of private lands in Sequoia and General Grant National Parks—Continued.

Name.	Amount of land.	Price.	Metes and bounds.	
J. H. Trauger	160	$500	Sec. 20, T. 17 S., R. 30 E., M. D. B. and M.	In the Atwell country. Remarks same.
S. F. Ogilvie	160	4,000	Sec. 8, T. 17 S., R. 30 E., M. D. B. and M.	Do.
J. W. Griffes	160	3,500	One-quarter section in sec. 7, T. 17 S., R. 30 E., M. D. B. and M.	In the Atwell country. Cheap on account improvements.
E. O. Larkins or W. F. Dean.	410	4,920	.....	Land contains merchantable pines, firs, and giant redwoods. One particularly fine tree. Cheap offer.
J. H. Moore	10	500	Sec. 11, T. 17, R. 30 E	In the Atwell country (see remarks above).
Isham D. Mullenix	10	650	Sec. 11, T. 17, R. 30 E., M. D. B. and M.	Do.
F. H. Martin	640	9,600	All of sec. 36, T. 15 S., R. 29 E., 640 acres.	Very important to purchase, as the already contracted giant-forest road runs through this claim. Contract will be forwarded as soon as received. Well timbered in places with pines and firs and cedars. Contract furnished.
Gus. Weiman	40	1,200	NW. ¼ of NE. ¼ sec. 7, T. 16 S., R. 30 E., 40 acres; certificate of purchase only.	In the Atwell country (see remarks above in Atwell claims).
Wm. Riddell	160	3,200	E. ½ of NE. ¼ of sec. 7, N. ½ of SE. ¼ of sec. 7, all in T. 17 S., R. 30 E., 160 acres.	Do.
Robert E. Eglie	40	1,200	NW. ¼ of NW. ¼ of sec. 18, T. 17 S., R. 30 E., 40 acres.	In the Atwell country. Approximate values, as the owners have not yet been heard from.
J. M. McFadzean	160	6,400	W. ½ of SW. ¼ of sec. 11, E. ½ of SE. ¼ of sec. 10, all in T. 17 S., R. 30 E., 160 acres.	Do.
Frank Moore	10	500	W. ½ of W. ½ of NW. ¼ of NE. ¼ of sec. 11.	Do.
Total	3,716.96	70,734		
GENERAL GRANT PARK.				
E. O. Miller	160	1,600	SE. ¼ of NW. ¼, SW. ¼ of NE. ¼, NE. ¼ of SE. ¼ of sec. 5, T. 14 S., R. 28 E., M. D. B. and M.	Only claim in General Grant Park; very cheap (see letter of register of United States land office and contract).
Grand total	3,876.96	72,334		

Appendix B.

The following was the transportation for the troops going to Sequoia and General Grant National parks: Four escort wagons, 1 Dougherty wagon, 20 draft mules equipped, 2 civilian packers, and 6 civilian teamsters. The Quartermaster's Department shipped such equipage and property as could not accompany them en route. The fuel and forage were purchased in open market en route, and the rations were taken from the Presidio with them.

Contracts were let from department headquarters for fuel, forage, and hauling for the season. The commissary with the troops let contracts for fresh meat.

THE EQUIPAGE AND PROPERTY.

Tentage, tarpaulins, Sibley stoves, field ranges (large and small), axes, picks, shovels, crosscut saws, zinc tubs for washing clothing, water cans, galvanized-iron buckets, horse and mule shoes, blacksmiths' and farriers' outfits, picket lines, ammunition, target material, and records were taken. Each man was made to provide himself with two pairs of shoes, one pair at least being hobnailed. Overcoats, blankets and bed sacks were taken, and came in handy during the latter part of the season.

ITINERARY.

The following is an itinerary of the march from the Presidio to Kaweah post-office, where the supply station was maintained and where the first headquarters were established at the beginning and ending of the season:

	Miles.
First day, to Uncle Tom's Cabin	17
Second day, to Mayfield	22
Third day, to San Jose	18
Fourth day, to Gilroy	32
Fifth day, to Bells station	21
Sixth day, to San Luis house	20
Seventh day, to Los Banos	16
Eighth day, to Dos Palos or "Hog ranch"	20
Ninth day, to the "ditch" (irrigation) beyond Firebaugh	14
Tenth day, to Madera	30
Eleventh day, to Fresno	20
Twelfth day, to Kings River bridge	18
Thirteenth day, rested and washed clothing.	
Fourteenth day, to Visalia	18
Fifteenth day, to Lemon Cove	18
Sixteenth day, to Kaweah post-office	15

A route of this march is appended to this report and marked "C."

TARGET PRACTICE.

The ground for the annual target practice was kindly lent by Mr. D. A. Carter, and was about 3 miles from the supply camp. It was purposed to have this practice in one of the meadows of the park, but they were found either too wet or too far away and inaccessible to admit of its being held in any of them before the season would terminate. Even as it was, an extension had to be asked for in order to allow the detachments to be brought across from Mount Whitney Military Reservation for this. It is recommended, if possible, that this practice be held before the coming of the troops to the parks, and because of the difficulty of communication between Mount Whitney Military Reservation and Sequoia and General Grant parks that the two commands be kept wholly separate. Three mountain divides, 10,000 to 11,000 feet above sea level, must be crossed to maintain this communication with Mount Whitney Reservation, and so destructive are these steep, rough, and often dangerous trails to horses and mules, I submit that it is best to have separate commands if the military guard is to be maintained for Mount Whitney Reservation. Few crossings of these trails were made during the year without leaving some dead horses on the trails, either from exhaustion from fatigue and the elevation or from having eaten poisonous weeds in the meadows, for no hay can be carried; and where horses were not wholly killed they were in many cases so completely "played out" as to render them unfit for cavalry service. This in spite the fact that the utmost care was exercised by both officers and men in this regard. The distance given on the maps, it was found, had to be multiplied by four in going from one place to the other, so difficult and winding are the trails. The meadows, both in the parks and Mount Whitney Military Reservation, though passable food for cattle are poor in the extreme for horses, and if both hay and short forage are not given the horses rapidly lose flesh and become run down.

THE SUMMER HEADQUARTERS CAMP.

A summer camp for headquarters on the Giant Forest road or in Crescent Meadows probably would be better than one at Weishers Mill, because the steep and rough road leading from supply camp to the latter will then be avoided.

TRAILS.

The trails of the parks are well marked, and with the aid of hand maps and guide-boards troops find but little difficulty in going from place to place. The engineer department at San Francisco furnished small blueprint copies of the map made by Lieut. M. F. Davis in 1896, which was found reliable and better than the other maps of the parks in that they showed the adjacent country.

APPENDIX C.

List of appropriated lands in General Grant and Sequoia National Parks, California, as shown by the records of the General Land Office.

GENERAL GRANT PARK.

T. 14 S., R. 28 E., M. D. M.:
Sec. 5, final homestead entry 1714, NE. ¼ SW. ¼, NW. ¼ SE. ¼, SW. ¼ NE. ¼, SE. ¼ NW. ¼, Daniel M. Perry, December 26, 1885. Patented October 15, 1891.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

T. 18 S., R. 30 E., M. D. M.:
Sec. 2, SW. ¼ SW. ¼, selected by State as swamp January 29, 1901, list 98.
Sec. 3, NE. ¼ SE. ¼, selected by State as swamp January 29, 1901, list 98.
Sec. 10, NE. ¼ NE. ¼, selected by State as swamp January 29, 1901, list 98.
Sec. 11, NW. ¼ NW. ¼, selected by State as swamp January 29, 1901, list 98.
T. 17 S., R. 30 E., M. D. M.:
Sec. 7, final homestead entry 3382, N. ½ SE. ¼ and E. ½ NE. ¼, William Riddle, August 5, 1895. Patented January 15, 1896.
Sec. 7, final homestead entry 3350, SW. ¼, James W. Griffith, June 6, 1895. Patented October 22, 1895.
Sec. 8, final homestead entry 3203, SW. ¼, Daniel Hiten, August 23, 1894. Patented March 4, 1895.
Sec. 10, timber and stone 3647, E. ½ SE. ¼, John E. Miller. See sec. 11.
Sec. 11, final homestead entry 1689, S. ½ NE. ¼, Isham Mullenix. See sec. 12.
Sec. 11, timber and stone 3753, NW. ¼ NE. ¼, Daniel L. Clotfelter, June 3, 1885. Patented January 10, 1901.
Sec. 11, timber and stone 3647, E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 10, W. ½ SW. ¼, John E. Miller, August 5, 1884. Patented July 25, 1887.
Sec. 12, final homestead entry 1689, S. ½ NE. ¼ sec. 11, S. ½ NW. ¼, Isham Mullenix, July 17, 1885. Patented April 9, 1890.
Sec. 18, final homestead entry 3383, NW. ¼ NW. ¼, Marie Eglie, August 5, 1895. Patented January 15, 1896.
Sec. 20, final homestead entry 1690, NE. ¼, Jacob H. Franger, July 5, 1885. Patented January 20, 1886.
T. 16 S., R. 30 E.:
Sec. 5, lot 4, SW. ¼ SW. ¼, N. ½ SE. ¼, SW. ¼ SE. ¼, S. ½ SW. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 6, lots 1, 3, 4, and 5, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 7, NW. ¼ NE. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 8, NE. ¼ NW. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 25, NW. ¼ SE. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 34, NW. ¼ SE. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 35, SE. ¼ SW. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
T. 15 S., R. 30 E.:
Sec. 14, NE. ¼ SW. ¼, W. ½ SE. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 15, NW. ¼ SE. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 21, NW. ¼ NE. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 23, SE. ¼ NE. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 24, SE. ¼ NW. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 27, SW. ¼ NE. ¼, SW. ¼ SW. ¼, W. ½ SE. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 28, NE. ¼ NE. ¼, SW. ¼ NW. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 29, SE. ¼ NE. ¼, E. ½ SE. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 30, SE. ¼ SE. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 32, SW. ¼ SW. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 33, N. ½ NW. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.
Sec. 35, NE. ¼ NE. ¼, selected by State January 29, 1901, as swamp, list 98.

APPENDIX D.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal., September 9, 1903.

Capt. LESTER W. CORNISH,
Troop M, Ninth Cavalry, Lone Pine, Cal.
(Through the commanding officer of Presidio of San Francisco.)

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Department has selected you by virtue of your seniority as acting superintendent of the Sequoia and General Grant National parks to relieve Capt. Charles Young, Ninth Cavalry, of that duty.

Notice of this change has been communicated to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with request that the Interior Department be advised thereof.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE ANDREWS,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, Adjutant-General.

A true copy.

EDWIN L. COX,
Second Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry.

APPENDIX E.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *October 1, 1903.*

Capt. L. W. CORNISH, *Kaweah, Cal.*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of September 29 is received. We have a band of elk numbering 75 to 100 head roaming on our range in Kern County. We have offered to the General Government to build wing fences through which we drive the elk to a central point and put them on board of the cars free of any expense, provided the Government select a suitable reserve where the elk will be fully protected and cared for in every way.

President Roosevelt has taken considerable interest in the matter, and during the last session of Congress an appropriation was made of $2,500 for the object of providing for the elk.

An agent of the Government called upon us several months ago and stated he desired to inspect the band, and intended to proceed from Kern County to Santa Barbara County for the purpose of inspecting one of the forest reserves in that county or somewhere in the southern part of the State to determine as to its fitness as a home for the elk. Since then we have heard nothing more concerning the matter. These elk lived for a portion of the time in a large grove of willows in Kern County and formerly roamed over a much larger portion of the country than of late. Owing to the presence of many persons in the coast range boring for oil they have not strayed from the valley for the last two or three years, and consequently have done considerable damage to our crops, hence the necessity for our disposing of them.

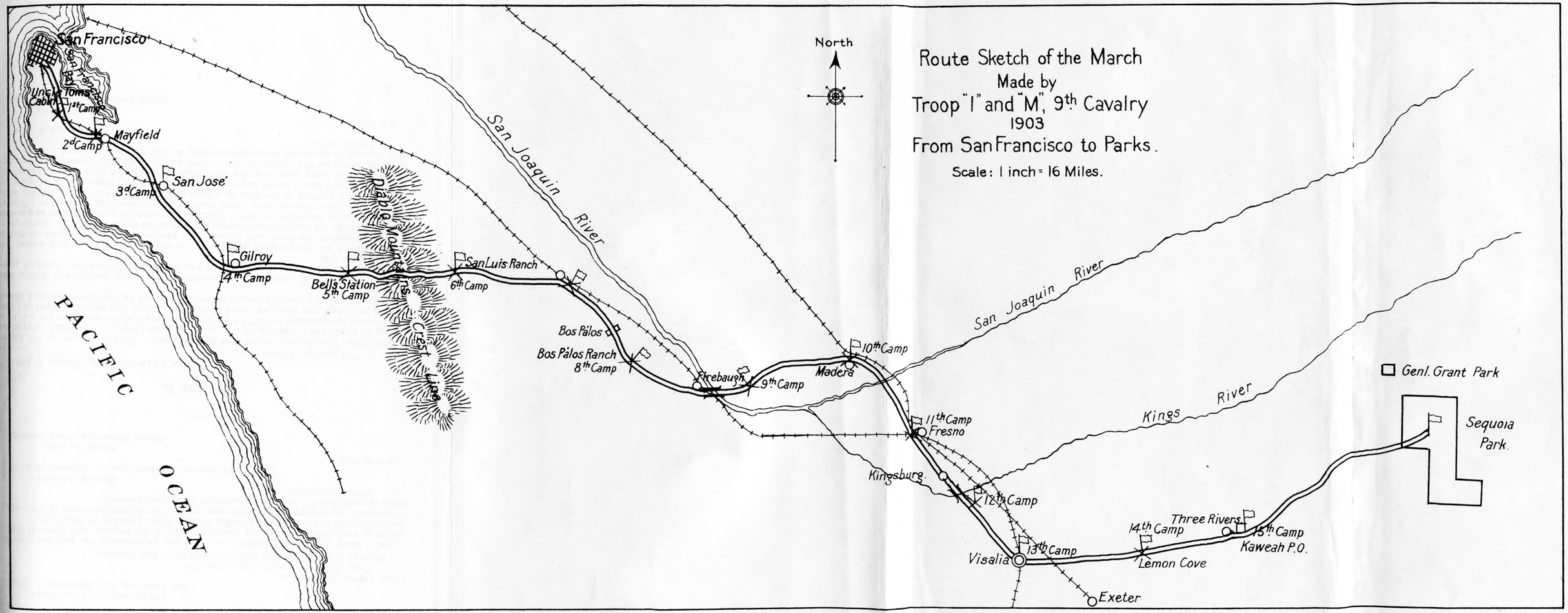
Yours, truly,

MILLER & LUX.

A true copy.

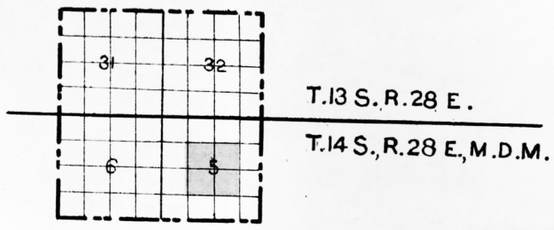
EDWIN L. COX,
Second Lieutentant, Ninth Cavalry.

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Route Sketch of the March
Made by
Troop "I" and "M", 9th Cavalry
1903
From San Francisco to Parks.
Scale: 1 inch = 16 Miles.
North
San Francisco
San Francisco Bay
Uncle Tom's Cabin
1st Camp
2d Camp
Mayfield
San Jose'
3d Camp
Gilroy
4th Camp
Bell's Station
5th Camp
Diablo Mountains
Coast Range
San Luis Ranch
6th Camp
San Joaquin River
Bos Palos
Bos Palos Ranch
8th Camp
Firebaugh
9th Camp
Madera
10th Camp
11th Camp
Fresno
Kingsburg
12th Camp
13th Camp
Visalia
14th Camp
Lemon Cove
Three Rivers
15th Camp
Kaweah P.O.
Exeter
Kings River
Genl. Grant Park
Sequoia Park.
PACIFIC OCEAN

Sequoia N.P.

General Grant N.P.



T. 15 S.

16

R.29 E.

S

30

R. 31 E., M.D.M.

Map

Showing Appropriated Lands in General Grant and Sequoia National Parks

California

Scale: 1 Mile = 2/3 Inches

- Homestead. (Final Certificate)
- Timber & Stone. (Act June 3/78)
- Selected by State as Swamp.

All Plats of Surveys within Sequoia National Park are suspended.
The Boundary of Sequoia N.P. is plotted according to Survey by Isaac N. Chapman U.S.D.S. in 1900.

PHOTOTYPED, WASHINGTON, D.C.