REPORT

OF THE

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1909

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1909

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Sequoia National Park	5
General Grant National Park	5
Guarding the parks	6
General conditions	6
Park regulations	7
Forest fires	7
Game	7
Fish and fishing	8
Driving live stock through parks	8
The big trees	9
Points of interest	9
Patented lands	11
Headquarters camp	11
Military post	11
Post-office	11
Accommodations	11
Tourists	12
Roads, trails, etc	12
Telephone lines	12
Park rangers	12
Mount Whitney Power Company	13
Sanitary rules	13
Estimates for fiscal year 1911	14
Conclusion	14
Rules and regulations	15
Sequoia National Park	15
General regulations of March 30, 1907	15
Regulations of March 30, 1907, governing the impounding and disposition of loose live stock	16
General Grant National Park	17

ILLUSTRATION.

Map of parks	At end.

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

OFFICE OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
CAMP SEQUOIA, CAL.,
September 1, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report relative to the condition of affairs in and the management of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks during the season of 1909.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

Sequoia Park is located in Tulare County, Cal., and has an area of about 250 square miles, or 161,597 acres; it lies 300 miles southeast of San Francisco, and may be reached via the Southern Pacific Railroad to Visalia; thence via the Visalia Electric Railway Company to Lemon Cove, and by stage from that point to the Giant Forest, the Mecca of all visitors who come to see the "big trees." The park was set aside by the act of September 25, 1890 (26 Stat., 478), supplemented by the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 650), and placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior.

The above area comprises approximately 87,160 acres of magnificent merchantable timber, 57,768 acres of woodland (firewood), 5,760 acres of grass land, and 9,312 acres of desert land. The local names of lumber trees in the order of predominance are white fir, sugar pine, yellow pine, sequoia, Jeffry pine, red fir, cedar, foxtail pine, silver pine, white pine, and juniper; of firewood trees, oak, juniper, willow, cottonwood, red alder, sycamore, maple, ash, white pine, mahogany, red bud, false elm, nutmeg, laurel, and buckeye. The average number of board feet per acre in the merchantable timber is 32,000 and each acre of woodland is estimated to produce 22 cords of wood.

In addition to the interesting points shown on the tabulated statement with this report there are many places of note outside the park, among which may be mentioned the Kern and Kings River canyons, Farewell Gap, Mount Vanderver, Mineral King, Sawtooth Peak, and Moose Lake. Inside the park, but not yet accessible by either road or trail, are many places which one given to exploring would be glad to visit, such as Big Baldy, Little Baldy, Castle Rocks, Mount Silliman, Marble Cave, Panther Creek, Dennison Mountain, Homers Nose, and others.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

This park, which lies northwest of Sequoia Park, one-half in Tulare County and the other half in Fresno County, Cal., has an area of about 4 square miles, or 2,536 acres. The distance from Camp Sequoia, in Sequoia National Park, to the ranger's cabin, in the center of General Grant National Park, is 33 miles, but the distance between the boundaries of the two reservations is probably not more than 8 miles by trail. The park is 60 miles from Visalia, on both the Southern Pacific and

Santa Fe lines, and is best reached by wagon road from Sanger, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The main attraction is the grove of great sequoia trees, including the "General Grant," which is surpassed in size only by the "General Sherman" tree, in Sequoia Park, and on account of its accessibility has become the favorite camping place in summer of many people of the San Joaquin Valley.

The park was set aside by the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 650), and placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior in the same manner as Sequoia Park.

GUARDING THE PARKS.

Upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior to the War Department, and pursuant to G. O., No. 40, Headquarters Department of California, March 8, 1909, Troop G, Fourteenth Cavalry, with medical officer and hospital corps detachment (3 officers and 66 enlisted men), left the Presidio of San Francisco on April 20, 1909, en route for the Sequoia National Park, reached Three Rivers on May 7, and the march was resumed again on May 10 to this camp, where the command arrived May 11.

Owing to the great fall of snow in the winter of 1908–9 it was not practicable to get out outposts till the middle of June. Even though weather conditions did not prohibit the sending out of outposts until June 15, I would recommend that they be not detached from the troop until this date, as tourists do not come in before July 1, and during the month from the arrival of the troop in the park until June 15 the commanding officer and acting superintendent can intelligently come to a conclusion where it is best to have outposts, and he thus has also ample time to get in his supplies and establish a good, comfortable, and efficient main camp.

The same outposts were occupied this year as last, with the exception of Buck Canyon, which was abandoned on account of the great amount of snow there during most of the season.

The outposts were changed once a month, in order to give the men a knowledge of the country and to eliminate, as much as possible, the element of sameness from the work.

The duty of the troops is to preserve and protect the trees, plants, birds, animals, fishes, mineral deposits, and natural curiosities, to prevent forest fires and the unauthorized use of government lands by trespassers and by cattle and sheep. Firearms are permitted in the reservations only by written permission of the superintendent, and must be sealed, except those of the troops and rangers. Particular attention is paid to seeing that fires of camping parties are completely extinguished when camps are vacated. Trespassers and persons who misbehave, or who fail to observe the rules and regulations, are summarily ejected from the parks.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The present season was one of much snow, so that tourists did not begin to arrive until about July 1. It may be stated that the tourist season is from July 1 to September 1, and that after September 1 there is no further need for troops in the parks.

Prior to July 1 all camp sites should be cleaned up, and this can very well be done by the road and trail repairers, who always open up the thoroughfares before the arrival of the troops.

Before the tourists enter next season signs should be put along the roads ordering that all horse manure, old straw, cast-off clothing, kitchen refuse, etc., be either buried or thrown over the grade when the camp site has been used. This season many tourists left unsightly and insanitary camps at the stopping places between Rocky Gulch and Colony Mill, on the Giant Forest road, and from experience with the class of people who most frequent these parks the undersigned is inclined to believe it is rather from ignorance or carelessness than a desire to directly disregard any rule or regulation, that they fail to clean up the camps which they use for one night.

The recommendation of last year is again renewed: That a contingent fund be put in the hands of the acting superintendent for the temporary employment of men to clean up paper, lunch boxes, bottles, etc., of travelers and picnicking parties along roads, trails, and at points of interest.

PARK REGULATIONS.

Regulations in general are lived up to, but it is quite difficult to enforce the sanitary rules, and campers and tourists must be constantly warned. One man came to the Giant Forest this year, and when told by the ranger to dig a pit for his kitchen garbage, hitched up his horses and left, saying: "I come to the mountains for rest; not to dig holes." This is the attitude of numbers of people who do not care to receive instructions from rangers or soldiers. One woman told me when admonished about throwing all dishwater, bath water, and hands-and-face water into a pit and covering same every day, that she used this water for watering flowers that were growing in an inclosure in front of her tent. When told that this was dangerous to health, and why it was dangerous, she seemed to have learned something.

Sanitary rules and regulations at Camp Sierra, where there were at one time some 200 persons, were enforced by the post surgeon, Captain Tefft, assisted by Ranger Grunigen, and the camp was always clean and in first-class sanitary condition, the sinks for latrines and kitchen garbage being made fly proof with box and board covered tops. The detachment at Grant Park and the ranger there had the same clean camp that obtained at the big camping place in the Giant Forest.

FOREST FIRES.

This season there were no fires during the time the troops were in the parks.

GAME.

Game, from all indications, seems to be more plentiful this season than usual. Many deer have been seen in and about Camp Sequoia and Camp Sierra, and they are remarkably gentle, several photographs of them having been taken. One reason for so many being seen around the camps this year, no doubt, is due to mountain lions, which, from tracks seen along the roads, are numerous. I would again recommend that a pack of hounds be purchased and trained to do away with mountain lions, lynx, and wild cats. Good dogs can be trained to track the foregoing animals and not bother deer.

I believe that dogs constitute the only means for solving the problem of the diminution of lions and other animals of the cat tribe

in these parks, for they are too wary to take poisoned bait, and eat only what they kill. These animals always take their prey by surprise, and are admirably fitted to pursue and avoid pursuit excepting by good dogs. The great difficulty in hunting them by ordinary methods lies in the fact that they seldom go from their lairs by day. Often when gorged on a deer they lie for three or four days without seeking food or drink.

Deer are usually killed from ambush, the marauders springing from trees and bearing them to the ground, then biting through the spine and ripping their bodies with powerful claws. Deer are sometimes pursued in the open, and when this happens they have no chance with the fleet-footed cat.

Bear were very numerous this year, and even bothersome—they entered provision receptacles wherever they could, and frequently frightened women, children, and stock; and the frightening of horses and mules is dangerous particularly so at some of the grades on the Giant Forest road. I appreciate that there is a good deal of sentiment about protecting bears, but whether their protection is a wise thing, it seems to me, is questionable.

Quail and grouse are more numerous this year than usual, and animals of the rodent kind have not diminished any in numbers.

The elk in the elk park are quite wild and not often seen. Spoor encountered indicate that they are in the park, but whether on the increase or not no one seems to know positively.

It is again recommended that a herd of buffalo be put into that section of the Sequoia Park known as "Elk Park."

The California condor, a very rare bird, which lives in the crags at the highest points of the Sierras, is said to frequent the high peaks in the Sequoia Park. How rare this bird is can be judged by the fact that its egg is quoted at $1,000.

The British in Canada have established a great game preserve known as Goat Mountain Park, where mountain goats, sheep, elk, buffalo, etc., are bred. I know of no better place for this Government to follow this example than the Sequoia Park, and would recommend that steps be taken to make this park a great game preserve as well as a national pleasure ground.

Last year several game preserves were set aside in the United States for particular animals, viz, the Montana National Bison Range and the Superior National Forest and Game Preserve in Minnesota. The Sequoia National Park is the equal of either of them for the propagation of game.

FISH AND FISHING.

Fishing this year was better than usual, and from the numbers brought into camp it is judged that it will be good for some time to come, even though no more fish are planted. However, if the fish can be gotten they should be planted.

DRIVING LIVE STOCK THROUGH PARKS.

This year several herds have passed through the Sequoia Park under proper authority. They all went over the Mineral King road from west to east to grazing lands beyond the eastern park line, and so far as is known the owners and herders have complied with all park requirements.

THE BIG TREES.

The big trees rank first among the natural features of the parks; they are found only in the south-central portion of California, and grow in peculiar red soil at an altitude of from 5,000 to 7,500 feet, varying in size, according to age, from saplings to trees with a diameter of 36 feet, and are sometimes 300 feet in height. They are fitted by nature for almost everlasting life and are remarkably tenacious of existence; many may be seen burned almost through at the base and still flourishing at the top.

There is a good deal of contention, especially among Californians, as to where the biggest tree in the State is, some championing the Grizzly Giant, in the Yosemite Park; others the General Sherman, in Sequoia Park. I know three people reputable for veracity who have seen both, and all say without hesitation that the General Sherman is the larger. This tree is 36 feet in diameter 6 feet above the ground and 20 feet in diameter 100 feet above the ground. In the Giant Forest, where the General Sherman Tree is, there are 5,000 trees over 15 feet in diameter, and a half a million trees all told. There are five other groves in the Sequoia Park and one in General Grant Park.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

In the following table are given the principal points of interest, including distances, directions, and manner of reaching from the Giant Forest:

Table showing points of interest in the Sequoia and General Grant national parks.

Name.	Distance from Giant Forest.	Direction from Giant Forest.	Road or trail.	Altitude.	Best means of reaching.	Remarks.
	Miles.			*Feet.*		
Camp Sequoia	4	SW.	Road	5,000	Horse or wagon.	Camp of United States troops.
Moro Rock	2	SE.	do	6,719	do	Magnificent view.
Crescent Meadow	1½	SE.	Trail	6,500	Horse	Pretty mountain meadow; good camping place.
Log Meadow	1¾	SE.	do	7,116	do	Huge log once used as hunter's cabin; also chimney tree; good camping place.
Circle Meadow	1	E.	do	6,700	do	Huge hollow fallen log, 174 feet long, which can be walked through; also Wolverton's house tree; good camping place.
Long Meadow	3	NE.	do	8,000	do	Pretty mountain meadow; good camping place.
Sherman Tree	2	NE.	do	7,210	do	Largest tree in the world—118 feet in circumference, 36 feet in diameter and 280 feet high.
Admiration Point	8	W.	Road and trail.	4,600	do	Beautiful scenery; precipitous cliff (2,029 feet) can be looked over.
Marble Fork Bridge.	4	W.	Road	5,000	Wagon	Fine mountain stream and bridge; good place for picnicking and bathing; fair fishing; good camping place; camp of United States troops.
Marble Fork (Twin Lakes Trail Crossing.)	6	NE.	Trail	6,719	Trail	Beautiful scenery; good place for picnicking; fair fishing; good camping place.
Wolvertons Cabin	6	NE.	do	7,500	Horse	Bowlder and log cabin used by old trapper and hunter named Wolverton prior to creation of park by Congress; fair fishing; good camping place.
Cahoon Meadow	10	NE.	do	8,200	do	Fine mountain meadow; excellent place for outing, as wood, grass, etc., are abundant; good camping place.

Table showing points of interest in the Sequoia and General Grant national parks—Con.

Name.	Distance from Giant Forest.	Direction from Giant Forest.	Road or trail.	Altitude.	Best means of reaching.	Remarks.
	Miles.			*Feet.*		
Twin Lakes	13	NE.	Trail	9,000	Horse	Deep mountain lake situated in granite pocket; one of the most interesting and beautiful sights in Sequoia Park; good camping place.
Alta Peak	10	E.	...do	11,211	Horse and foot.	From this peak a better panoramic view may be obtained of the terrain of the Sequoia Park than from any other height.
Alta Meadow	9	E.	...do	9,000	Horse	Fine scenery and good picnic grounds; good camping place.
Buck Canyon	10	SE.	...do	4,200	...do	Deep mountain gorge; a fit place for mountaineers only to visit, as it is in extremely rough country.
Halstead Meadow	10	NW.	...do	8,400	...do	Fine mountain meadow; good place for outing; is on the route between Giant Forest road and General Grant Park; fair fishing; good camping place.
Dorst Creek	12	NW.	...do	6,500	...do	Fine mountain stream, 3 miles from magnificent sequoia grove; good camping place.
Stony Creek	14¼	NW.	...do	6,500	...do	Pretty mountain stream, with good, though small, grazing meadows in vicinity; good fishing; good camping place.
Bear Trap Meadow	16¼	NW.	...do	7,000	...do	Fine meadow named from old log bear trap, which is still standing; good fishing; good camping place.
General Grant Park	29	NW.	...do	6,600	...do	Contains the General Grant tree, one of the largest in the world, also the Fallen Monarch and others of interest; good camping place.
Paradise Cave	25	SW.	Road and trail.	5,800	Horse or wagon.	Large cave not yet fully explored; contains many features full of interest, and very beautiful.
Oriole Lake	25	S.	...do	5,700	...do	Small, deep mountain lake surrounded by beautiful forest; fair fishing; good camping place.
Clough's Cave	44	S.	...do	4,300	Horse	Interesting cave near camp of detachment of United States troops; fine, large spring of water at the camp; fair fishing; good camping place.
Hocketts Meadow	56	SE.	Trail	,500	...do	Fine mountain meadow, headquarters of park ranger; Hocketts Lake, Sand Meadow, and Mitchells Meadow in immediate vicinity; excellent fishing; good camping place.
Lake Evelyn	56	SE.	...do	8,000	...do	Deep mountain lake, 3 miles from Hocketts Meadow; contains some very large trout; fair fishing; good camping place.
Cabin Meadow	56	SE.	Road and trail.	8,750	...do	Beautiful meadow halfway between Hocketts Meadow and Quinns Horse Camp; excellent fishing; good camping place.
Quinns Horse Camp.	64	SE.	...do	8,500	...do	Headquarters of park ranger; fine soda springs 1 mile from cabin; lemonade of water from these springs tastes as though made of Apollinaris water; excellent fishing; good camping place.
Elk Park	15	S.	...do	2,000	...do	Section of Sequoia Park set aside for herd of elk, where these animals wander about undisturbed; excellent fishing; good camping place.
Hospital Rock	19	S.	...do	3,000	...do	Huge rock supposed to have been occupied by a prehistoric race; numerous hieroglyphics painted on it; good fishing; good camping place.
Atwells Mill	30	SE.	Trail	6,500	...do	Small settlement and mill near camp of detachment of United States troops; some huge sequoia stumps may be seen where trees were cut prior to creation of park; fair fishing; good camping place.

PATENTED LANDS.

On this question I have only the same recommendation to make as was made last year: That Congress appropriate a sufficient sum of money for the purchase of all private holdings in Sequoia and General Grant National parks.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP.

In my report of last year I stated that the Marble Fork was the proper place for headquarters camp, and gave reasons. My command camped at that site this year, and I am now more convinced than ever that it is the right place for a camp for administration of park affairs.

Several military inspectors (4) visited the camp this year, and all agree that the Marble Fork is the place for the headquarters camp.

The one drawback to the site is that part of the camp is on patented land, but this might be used as a further argument for the purchase of all private holdings, or at least this particular piece of land for the use of the military.

Owing to great amount of dust occasioned by travel in the mountains it is recommended that about $500 be appropriated for oil for the grounds around the camp, and on the road for at least one half mile on either side. The Inspector-General made such recommendation this year in his military report.

MILITARY POST.

I again urge, for the sake of health, comfort, economy, and administrative purposes, that neat, inexpensive frame buildings (log-cabin style would be better, as the material could be cut close at hand) should be built for the troops on the Marble Fork of the Kaweah River at the point which I have favored for the headquarters camp. These buildings should include quarters for officers and men, latrines, stables (sheds) for troop and quartermaster's stock, storehouses, bath houses, and administration, bakery, and post exchange buildings.

Lieut. Col. C. G. Woodward, Inspector-General, U. S. Army, recommended in his report this year that such buildings be constructed.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office at Ranger, it is recommended, be not reestablished next year, but, as urged in last year's report, it should be at the military camp. Ranger, or Camp Sierra, as it is more frequently called, is not nearly so important as the camp of the troops, nor is as much mail handled as at Camp Sequoia.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

This season there was no hotel or hotel camp at the old site which was run by Broder and Hopping last year, though several parties (whom I had every reason to believe could not run a first-class place) applied for the hotel privilege, but were denied the same.

I am of the same opinion now as I was at the beginning of the season—that no concessions be given for hotel unless a first-class establishment can be run.

Many people camped on their own account at the old Broder and Hopping site this year, and by the enforcement of the sanitary regulations, by a daily visit of the post surgeon, were much better off, and so expressed themselves, than they were last year with the firm of Broder and Hopping.

TOURISTS.

There were not so many tourists this year as last; this is accounted for by the unusually cool summer in this section, and no hotel accommodations in the park.

There were about 854 tourists in Sequoia Park and 798 in General Grant Park.

ROADS, TRAILS, ETC.

As stated in the report of 1908 the Giant Forest and Mineral King roads admit of improvement by widening.

No work was done on trails this year, as the whole appropriation was put into the new road being built from the Camp Sequoia (headquarters camp) of last year to join the Mount Whitney Power Company's road near power camp No. 3. When this road is completed there will then be a circuitous thoroughfare through the Sequoia Park, and the distance between Three Rivers and the Giant Forest will be diminished by 12 or more miles. The scenery along this route will also be magnificent.

It is recommended that all the money allotted for improvements next year, excepting enough to keep the telephone line in repair, be expended on the above road, and that no other improvements in the way of roads and trails be started until this work is finished, even though it take two or three years to do so.

As "Roads and trails" is the heading under which this year's improvements are shown in Sequoia Park, I here make note of the year's improvements in General Grant Park. The improvements in this little park consisted of the building of seven large double latrines and seven large and deep fly-proof kitchen-refuse sinks or pits. Latrines were also built on the Giant Forest and Mineral King roads in Sequoia Park.

TELEPHONE LINES.

This year telephonic communication was established with General Grant Park, and it is here proper to extend thanks to the Forest Service for its kindness in allowing the use of its line up to where the Interior Department built into the park.

About 16 miles of line has been built this year, connecting all outposts with main camp except the one at Atwell's mill, which should be completed next season. A telephone booth was put up between Cold Springs and Atwell's mill.

PARK RANGERS.

The park rangers, Messrs. Walter Fry, C. W. Blossom, H. T. Britten, and L. L. Davis, are intelligent, loyal, and faithful men, performing well the duties required of them.

For the same reasons given in my last year's report, I am of opinion that these men should receive an increase in pay. If it is not seen

fit to do this, each ranger should be furnished forage for two horses by the Government, and horse corrals should be built at all the ranger cabins which are in fine mountain meadows.

MOUNT WHITNEY POWER COMPANY.

Now that the road has been started from old Camp Sequoia to connect with the Mount Whitney Power Company's road in Sequoia Park, steps should be taken to have this company put a large force on its road building, which for the last couple years has been moving along very slowly.

SANITARY RULES.

The following rules regarding sanitation were issued:

CAMP SITES.

In selecting a camping ground it should be at a sufficient distance from the water source, stream, or spring not to be objectionable to those who may wish to camp in the neighborhood and use the same water source at the same time.

DISPOSAL OF KITCHEN REFUSE AND OTHER WASTE.

Kitchen refuse, cans, vegetable parings and tops, bones, soiled and cast-off wearing apparel, boxes, paper, etc., should be buried or burned.

A pit at least 3 feet deep and of sufficient size to accommodate all such waste material must be dug, and the daily quantity of material kept covered with earth in order that flies and an odor may not be present. The pit must be covered with earth to the surface level on the abandonment of the camping ground.

WATER SOURCE.

The washing of linen, bathing, or the casting of any objectionable material, such as cans, linen, soap, vegetables, or fruit coverings, etc., into a spring or water source or about its margins, which is used either in the immediate vicinity or below for human consumption, as well as the watering of animals above any camping site, is strictly prohibited.

ANIMALS.

All animals should be kept a sufficient distance from camping grounds not to litter the ground and make unfit for use the area which may be later used as tent sites. Animals should not be tethered near to or in the bed of any stream or spring, whether the same is running or dry. All animals must be watered below all camps adjacent to such stream or spring. Dogs must be kept tied and not allowed to swim in or otherwise contaminate the stream along which campers may be living. The placing of animal refuse or manure on camping or possible camping sites adjacent to streams or springs, or their dry runs, or on roads, is strictly forbidden. Dead animals must be buried at least one-fourth of a mile from the camping sites and at a sufficient depth not to be uncovered by bears and other animals.

LATRINES, SINKS, PRIVIES.

It is forbidden for anyone to soil or in any way write upon or mutilate any of the structures erected for public convenience. In places where such structures are not provided campers must make pits or sinks, in size 2 by 3 by 3 feet deep (larger and deeper if the number of individuals requires) and keep same covered daily with dry earth to prevent odor and presence of flies. These sinks must be well outside of individual and camp sites and a considerable distance from streams and springs, and on abandonment of the camp must be covered entirely with earth to at least the level of the surrounding surface.

ABANDONMENT OF CAMP.

On abandoning a camp all pits must be filled and all camp and kitchen refuse, as mentioned above, buried or burned and the ground left free from all objectionable material, to the end that the site may be suitable for future pleasure seekers.

Troopers and rangers are instructed to see that these rules are strictly enforced.

ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1911.

Sequoia National Park.—It is recommended that the salaries for the rangers and $1,000 for telephone work be subtracted from the general appropriation of $15,550 and that the remainder be put on the new road started this year.

General Grant National Park.—Salary of one park ranger, $1,200, and $1,500 for a pipe line for benefit of campers—total, $2,700.

CONCLUSION.

The season of 1909 was profitable and pleasant, because it was cooler. There were no forest fires to fight, the camp was much better equipped than last year and much better situated, the men from their experience of last year were better up to their work, and all officers, soldiers, and rangers did well what was required of them.

My thanks are especially due to Capt. W. H. Tefft, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, Lieut. T. H. Bane, Fourteenth Cavalry, and Chief Park Ranger Mr. Walter Fry for loyal, cheerful, and efficient work. Sergt. C. O. McKinney, as clerk in the office of the acting superintendent, did most excellent work, and I tender my appreciation and thanks for same.

Very respectfully,

C. C. SMITH,
Captain, Fourteenth Cavalry,
Acting Superintendent Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

General Regulations of March 30, 1907.

1. By the 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 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, impounding, and selling thereof shall be carefully retained by the superintendent in a separate fund for the 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.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF
SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS, CALIFORNIA



R.28 E. ENGRAVED JULY 1904 BY U.S.G.S. R.29 E. 50' R.30 E. 40' R.31 E. R.32 E. 118°30'

Edition of June 1909.

U. Goode and E. M. Douglas, Geographers.
C. Barnard and R. B. Marshall, Topographers in charge.
ography by E. C. Barnard, R. B Marshall, A. I. Oliver,
. R. Davis, R. B. Oliver, and W. C Guerin
ngulation by E. T Perkins.
urveyed in 1902-1903

TRUE NORTH — MAGNETIC NORTH — $16\frac{1}{2}°$
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1902.

Scale $\frac{1}{125000}$

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Contour interval 100 feet.

Datum is mean sea level.

EYED BY THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN COOPERATION WITH THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA