

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

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1912



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

CAMP SEQUOIA, CAL., *September 4, 1912.*

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

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The rainfall and snowfall during the winter of 1911-12 were less than usual, resulting in many of the small springs and streams being dry in August. Repair work on the roads and trails was commenced on April 16, under the direction of Walter Fry, the ranger in charge, and pressed forward so that by June 1, the date of my arrival in the park, the Giant Forest road was in far better condition than at any time previous. The trails had also been put in good condition and much of the telephone line repaired.

Troop B, First Cavalry, two officers, and a surgeon arrived for duty in the parks June 1. Camp was established at the site used last year on the Giant Forest road near Moro Rock, partly on Government land and partly on patented land. The use of the patented land was permitted by the owner without charge. The elevation is 6,411 feet, and the water supply is from a small spring, pure but limited in quantity. Snow blocked many of the trails and delayed posting some of the outposts. As soon as weather permitted detachments were posted at Grant Park, Rocky Gulch, Kaweah, Cold Spring, Weisher Mill, Elk Park Gate, Clough Cave, and Quinn Horsecamp. From these substations, as well as from the main camp, daily patrols were made. In addition to the troops there were five civilian rangers on duty in the parks. One detachment of soldiers and one civilian ranger were posted in General Grant Park.

In both parks guns were sealed upon entrance, and circulars of information containing the rules and regulations and instructions for care of camps were distributed to all parties. Sanitary conditions were under the supervision of the military surgeon and were satisfactory.

There were five fires during the summer, but in every case they were surrounded promptly by soldiers and civilian rangers and no appreciable damage to the parks resulted. The forests are in good condition with much young growth, including many little sequoias. Trails are well cleared and easy to travel.

TOURISTS, TRAVEL, AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

Many tourists visit the parks in automobiles, as they are allowed in Grant Park. A large percentage of visitors come in private vehicles and camp on the streams or near the many small springs. The register of guests at Camp Sierra in the Giant Forest up to September 1 shows a total of 200 who remained three days or more. The register at the outposts and those of the civilian rangers show a total of 2,723, of whom 90 per cent remained three days or more. At

General Grant Park there were 2,240 tourists during the season, all of whom remained three days or more. During the months of April and May there were 693 visitors in the Sequoia Park and 577 in the General Grant Park, making the total number of visitors from April 1 to September 1 to both parks 6,433.

The railroad station for Sequoia Park is Lemon Cove. There is a hotel at this place, a daily stage runs to Kaweah, reaching there about 11.30 a. m. From the latter point there is a triweekly service only to the Giant Forest, leaving at 6 a. m. Tourists are compelled to spend the night at Kaweah or Three Rivers, where the accommodations are crude and the weather unbearably hot. There is a demand for swifter transportation and a modern hotel at the journey's end. The hotel at Camp Sierra in the Giant Forest consisted of tent accommodations, screened dining room, and bath house. There is also a store, with post office and telephone service. Tent accommodations are provided in the General Grant Park, a post office, and telephone service.

CONCESSIONS.

The following concessions were granted in the Sequoia Park: Hotel at Camp Sierra, to Mrs. Stella Britten; store at Camp Sierra, to Mrs. Cora Keller; stage service to Giant Forest, to Mr. J. A. Mehrten; photograph studio in Giant Forest, to Mr. Lindley Eddy; reservoir site on Wolverton Creek and right of way for road, to Mount Whitney Power & Electric Co.

PERMITS.

The following permits were granted: To drive cattle across Sequoia Park on Mineral King Road, to Alfred Henget, W. F. Stearns, J. D. Blick, J. E. Barton, Guy Hopping, and Walter Baddock for a total of 750 head; to maintain milk cows, to Mrs. Cora M. Keller, J. Sub. Johnston, and Conrad Alles; to maintain 25 head beef cattle for hotel use, to Mrs. Stella Britten; to keep one rifle for butchering, to Mrs. Stella Britten.

IMPROVEMENT WORK.

The Giant Forest Road, the Cold Spring, Colony Mill, Hospital, and Black Oak Trails were all put in good condition under the direction of Chief Ranger Walter Fry as soon as the weather permitted in the spring, and much of the telephone line was repaired. On July 15 an allotment was made to Sequoia Park of \$800 with which 6,000 feet of water pipe was purchased to bring water from Log Creek to the military camp. A second allotment of \$800 was made on August 16, with part of which the freight was paid on the pipe, and work commenced on the Twin Lakes Trail. In General Grant Park \$500 was allotted to build a detour on the automobile road to cut out a heavy grade which had been the cause of much complaint from automobilists. This work is under charge of Ranger Decker and will be completed about the middle of September.

The Mount Whitney Power Co., on the 1st of November, 1911, increased their working force to 35 men and commenced clearing the right of way for their water-conduit line and the construction of a large bunk house at camp site No. 2 within the park. Buildings were constructed for the accommodation of the force engaged in the power-

plant enterprise. A large steam shovel was installed and large automobile trucks used in hauling their freight from the railroads. In January their force was increased to 90 men and about \$60,000 worth of machinery installed. Construction work was continued on No. 3 power plant; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the water conduit was excavated in February. This plant when completed will constitute the most modern and up to date within the State, having a capacity of 5,000 kilowatts and a generating capacity of 6,500 horsepower under normal water conditions and, with reservoir, a regulating capacity of 10,000 horsepower. The intake of water at the upper end of the water-conduit line is near the junction of the Marble and Middle Forks of the Kaweah River, at which point both streams are tapped. The water is then to be carried by water conduit $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south line of the park, where it will have a fall of 750 feet through double pipe line 2,700 feet in length to the power house. The approximate cost of the enterprise when completed is set at \$500,000.

GAME.

Bears are numerous and very tame and were a terror to campers. Three were killed by orders of the acting superintendent after exhausting all peaceful means to drive them away from camps. Deer are numerous; many fawns were noticed in August. Mountain lions and wildcats were seen in a few instances. Only five elk were reported sighted. It is believed they have extended their range and that some are outside the park limits.

In November, 1911, a consignment of 38 wild turkeys, donated to the Government by the California Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, was received and liberated on the Marble Fork of the Kaweah River. All expense charges incurred in connection with the shipment were borne by the commission. The said commission also donated 2,000 rainbow trout, which were liberated in the waters of the South Fork of Kaweah River in September.

One violation of the park regulations was discovered. A deer (buck) was killed by a tourist. His horse, gun, and outfit were taken up, and he was ejected from the park, with instructions not to return unless by written permission. The punishment is wholly inadequate and carries no terror to hunters.

On September 2 a threatening fire was discovered in the canyon of the Marble Fork. The soldiers and Ranger Von Grunigen fought it for two days and one night and surrounded it by a fire break. The arrival of a heavy rain in the afternoon of the next day extinguished the smoldering embers. The fire was probably caused by an unextinguished camp fire. Civilian patrols were left to watch the territory after departure of the troops from the park.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In submitting recommendations I beg to call attention to the following points and emphasize especially the need of road improvements: The approaching Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco will bring thousands of visitors to California. They will visit the parks and expect quick and comfortable transportation and good hotel service.

It is evident from inquiry that the Sequoia Park is as yet unknown territory. Even the residents of California have admitted an igno-

rance of its attractions. Its mountain scenery is rugged and magnificent, rivaling in this respect many countries further distant that are annually overrun by tourists. In addition it contains the unique attraction of the giant trees, whose marvelous size and exquisite coloring are enhanced by their setting among the densely growing pines and firs. Its abundant streams are full of trout; its elevation in the Sierra Nevadas insures a cool and bracing atmosphere that gives strength to those who seek rest from the summer heat of cities. The Sequoia Park, with all its treasures, is, however, isolated and inaccessible, due to the lack of good roads. Forty-five miles of travel up hill at a snail-like pace through stifling dust does not appeal to the modern traveler. The American public has outgrown the stage-coach habit. Rapid transit by automobile or electric car is demanded in this age. If it can not be supplied to this park the tourist will spend his time and money elsewhere. Good roads and comfortable hotels would attract a money-spending class to these parks, while the fees collected would ultimately pay for the outlay.

To this end there should be built a road exclusively for automobiles up the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River, facing the Kaweah peaks, and winding under Moro Rock to join the Giant Forest Road. The route should be surveyed by a competent engineer. This would involve about 7 miles of new construction and would give a scenic route that I believe could not be rivaled anywhere in this country. From the Giant Forest it could easily be extended over comparatively flat country to join the proposed road of the Mount Whitney Power & Electric Co., which will run past the General Sherman tree and hundreds of other giant redwoods to the reservoir site on Wolverton Creek, where an area of 100 acres will be flooded. This would enable the tourists to see many of the wonders of the park without much effort. No other road should be built. Those who wish to extend their explorations can do so on foot or mounted.

Applications for modern hotel construction would naturally follow, with attendant minor concessions, all of which would bring a revenue for the maintenance of the parks. The site near Moro Rock is ideal as regards light and view; water could be piped from Log Creek.

The present road to the forest, now a sea of dust, should be widened and macadamized for the first 10 miles from the entrance gate to site of the Old Colony Mill. The granite rock that borders its route could be utilized for the purpose by operation of a stone crusher. From this divide the remaining 11 miles should be oiled through the pine and fir woods. The cost of this road work is in my report accompanying estimate blank No. 1 for fiscal year 1914, submitted this date.

The question of whether or not automobiles should be permitted within the park should in my opinion be answered in the affirmative. If a separate route be assigned for their use they will come by the hundreds, each one contributing to the park revenues. Many people own cars and use them for touring. Their money is spent along the route that they travel. It is not necessary to build roads to all the various points of interest. One good route into the park and out again should suffice and will lessen the danger of frightening wild game and the danger of fires. This route should be patrolled during the season. The automobile influence must be reckoned with and its value as a source of revenue recognized.

Looking into the future one can anticipate the demand of the public for better means of reaching the Sequoia Park when its possibilities become better appreciated. It is manifest that this area must eventually be extended and that the private holdings within its boundary must be taken over by the United States. The history of our country is replete with examples of apathy on the part of the Government to acquire valuable land at a time when the cost is trifling. Each year's delay adds to the price at which these deeded possessions can be purchased. This might be anticipated here if the boundary be extended now to include the natural crest of the Sierra Nevadas on the east and the area of the present National Forest Reserve. This extension was described in detail by my predecessor in his report of last year. I heartily concur in his recommendation. The purchase of the private lands at a sum insignificant as compared to their actual values would give the United States a lasting asset and would settle the many annoying questions as to rights of way and demands of the owners.

Protection of game.—The deer and birds that find a home in the parks should be protected from the law-breaking hunters by the establishment of an act of Congress similar to that governing the Yellowstone Park, i. e., "a fine of not more than \$1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both; and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings." The present punishment is totally inadequate and does not deter hunters from risking detection inside the lines. The deer are tame and trusting; it is regrettable that they can not be assured safer asylum within a national park.

Telephone lines.—The importance of good telephone service can not be overemphasized; telegrams, reports of fires, of sickness, and other emergencies are dependent upon it. The circuit could be immensely improved by putting the wires on poles instead of trees and by adopting an aerial circuit instead of the earth return as at present.

Fish hatchery.—The installation of a hatchery would enable the streams to be bountifully stocked with trout and be the means of attracting many more visitors who love this form of outing.

Buffalo.—It is believed the buffalo would thrive in this park, where hundreds of cattle were formerly herded. Good feed exists in the vicinity of Elk Park gate. A small experimental herd would be watched with interest there.

Development of caves.—Cloughs and Paradise Caves should be opened up to the public. The passage to the rooms, if enlarged to give better access to the interiors, would enable many more visitors to penetrate the depths of these limestone caverns.

The Sherman tree.—Since the removal of the protecting fence that once surrounded this great tree the souvenir-hunting vandal has begun to cut into the bark. The utter disregard that certain tourists have for published rules and the lack of reverence for such a stately monument will lead to its mutilation if not guarded by a stout fence. It is already laden with initials cut into its surface. A redwood fence would be most effective and least unsightly in preventing its further desecration.

The General Grant Park.—I consider the oiling of the road most important. It can be done easily, as the soil is loose and sandy. The water system needs extension to accommodate the increasing flow of campers. The tourist camp should be fenced to keep stock out of the

immediate camp grounds and a bathhouse erected. The park fence requires some repair and three substantial and ornamental gates should be placed at the road entrances. Near the center of this park there is a short piece of road used in common by both wagons and automobiles. I strongly recommend the construction of about three-fourths mile of new road there to give completely separate routes throughout.

An administrative map of the parks alone, omitting the surrounding country, on a scale of 2 inches to the mile would be of great assistance in directing the work of patrols. There are many trails and streams and natural objects not shown in the Geological Survey map that should appear, with appropriate names for those streams and peaks that have none now.

United States troops.—The use of the troops seems to be a settled factor in the preservation of the game and protection against fire. The commanding officer acts as superintendent during their stay. His headquarters should be definitely located, in order that business may be transacted with him by visitors. The constant moving of his camp results in the change of signs, trails, and telephone lines. A carefully located site should be selected by conference between the heads of the Interior and War Departments and made permanent. The present one in the Giant Forest on the road near Moro Rock is, in my opinion, as good as can be found. Much labor has been expended upon it by soldiers and it is attractive and well laid out. An administrative building of log and rustic construction should be erected for the use of the superintendent. It could be used for storage of tools and records that are now carried up the hill in the spring and down again in the fall. Simple log shelters for the soldiers should be erected also. They are now in tents, which are cold in the early and late season and are not comfortable for a protracted stay. The floors and frames become warped from the winter snows when the tents are taken down. The cabins could be used for storage of property during the winter.

In conclusion, I desire to call attention of the Secretary to the faithful and efficient service of the soldiers of Troop B, First Cavalry, this summer in repairing roads and trails when funds were lacking for employment of civilians, and constructing corral and shelters for their animals, in working on water line for the camp, and in cheerfully responding to fire calls at any time of day or night. Their courtesy to visitors at all the outposts has been made subject of report to me. The officers who have been on duty are: First Lieut. H. N. Munro, First Cavalry; First Lieut. J. C. Pegram, First Cavalry; Lieut. J. F. Johnston, Medical Corps; and during the last 12 days Capt. S. R. Gleaves, First Cavalry. They have rendered conscientious service, and by evincing an interest in the park administration have rendered pleasant the task of protecting the department's interests.

The troop will leave the parks this date for its station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., leaving the parks in charge of Ranger Fry and his assistants, C. W. Blossom, H. T. Britten, J. G. von Grunigen, and Milo S. Decker, all of whom have done their work well and paid strict attention to duty.

W. M. WHITMAN,
Captain, First Cavalry, U. S. Army,
Acting Superintendent,
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

General Regulations of March 30, 1912.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. No person will be permitted to reside permanently or to engage in any business on the Government lands in the park without per-

mission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion, and no pack trains shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

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

10. Allowing the running at large, herding, or grazing of cattle or stock of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over same, is strictly forbidden, except where authority therefor has been granted by the superintendent. All cattle or stock found trespassing on the park lands will be impounded and disposed of as directed in regulations approved March 30, 1912.

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.

Instructions of March 30, 1912.

1. Interference with, or molestation of any bird, bird's nest, or wild animal on the park lands in any way by any person not authorized by the superintendent is prohibited.

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

3. *Fires*.—The greatest care must be exercised to insure the complete extinction of all camp fires before they are abandoned. All ashes and unburned bits of wood must, when practicable, be thoroughly soaked with water. Where fires are built in the neighborhood of decayed logs, particular attention must be directed to the extinguishment of fires in the decaying mold. Fire may be extinguished where water is not available by a complete covering of earth well

packed down. Care should be taken that no lighted match, cigar or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

4. *Camps*.—In selecting a camping ground its location should be sufficiently distant from the water source, stream, or spring as not to be objectionable to those who may wish to camp in the vicinity and use the same water source at the same time. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article liable to frighten teams must not be hung near the road.

Camp grounds must be kept in sanitary and neat condition at all times, and upon their abandonment all kitchen refuse, cast-off wearing apparel, tin cans, paper boxes, etc., must be deposited in a pit provided for the purpose. When camps are made at unusual places where pits may not be provided, all refuse must be hidden where it will not be offensive, to the end that the site will be suitable for use by future campers.

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

6. *Fishing*.—All fish less than 8 inches in length should at once be returned to the water with the least damage possible to the fish. Fish that are to be retained must be at once killed by a blow on the back of the head, or by thrusting a knife or other sharp instrument into the head. No person shall catch more than 20 fish in one day.

7. *Dogs and cats*.—Cats are not permitted on the park lands, and dogs only to those persons passing through the park to the territory beyond, in which instances they must be kept tied while crossing the park. This rule does not apply to trained dogs used by Government employees in extermination of predatory wild animals, or to those used by cattlemen holding permits from the Department of the Interior to assist in driving their herds on Mineral King Road.

8. *Dead animals*.—All domestic animals that may die on the park lands at any tourist camp, or along any of the public thoroughfares, must be immediately removed to a point not nearer than one-fourth mile from such camp or thoroughfare, and there be buried at least 2 feet beneath the ground by the owner or person having charge of such animal.

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

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

(c) Freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits will take the outer side of the road when being passed by passenger vehicles in either direction.

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

(e) Mounted men on meeting a passenger team on a grade will halt on the outer side until the team passes. When approaching a passen-

ger team from the rear warning must be given, and no faster gait will be taken than is necessary to make the passage; and if on a grade, the passage will be on the outer side. A passenger team must not be passed on a dangerous grade.

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

No person shall ride or drive faster than a walk over any of the Government bridges within the park. Riding or driving at night other than in cases of emergency is forbidden.

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

It is forbidden to wash clothing or cooking utensils or in any other way pollute the waters of the rivers and creeks of the parks, or to bathe in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

It is forbidden to water stock directly from the river or creeks above any tourist camp. A bucket or other vessel should be used.

It is forbidden to tie stock so as to permit their entering any of the streams of the parks. 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 used later as tent sites.

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

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

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

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

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

REGULATIONS OF MARCH 30, 1912, GOVERNING THE IMPOUNDING AND DISPOSITION OF LOOSE LIVE STOCK FOUND IN THE SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

Horses, cattle, or other domestic live stock running at large or being herded or grazed on the Government lands in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks 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 30 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

10 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 park funds of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, respectively.

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

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

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

General Regulations of March 30, 1912.

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 National Park regulations are the same as those for Sequoia National Park.

Instructions of March 30, 1912.

1. Interference with or molestation of any bird, bird's nest, or wild animal on the park lands in any way by any person not authorized by the superintendent is prohibited.

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

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

4. *Camps*.—In selecting a camping ground its location should be sufficiently distant from the water source, stream, or spring as not to be objectionable to those who may wish to camp in the vicinity and use the same water source at the same time. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article liable to frighten teams must not be hung near the road.

Camp grounds must be kept in sanitary and neat condition at all times, and upon their abandonment all kitchen refuse, cast-off wearing apparel, tin cans, paper boxes, etc., must be deposited in a pit provided for the purpose. When camps are made at unusual places where pits may not be provided, all refuse must be hidden where it will not be offensive, to the end that the site will be suitable for use by future campers.

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

6. *Fishing*.—All fish less than 8 inches in length should at once be returned to the water with the least damage possible to the fish. Fish that are to be retained must be at once killed by a blow on the back of the head or by thrusting a knife or other sharp instrument into the head. No person shall catch more than 20 fish in one day.

7. *Dogs and cats*.—Cats are not permitted on the park lands, and dogs only to those persons passing through the park to the territory beyond, in which instances they must be kept tied while crossing the park. This rule does not apply to trained dogs used by Government employees in extermination of predatory wild animals.

8. *Stages*.—Stages carrying passengers through the General Grant National Park shall stop at the main tourist camp in order that passengers wishing accommodations will not be compelled to walk to the crossroads, one-fourth mile distant.

9. *Dead animals*.—All domestic animals that may die on the park lands at any tourist camp, or along any of the public thoroughfares, must be immediately removed to a point not nearer than one-fourth mile from such camp or thoroughfare, and there be buried at least 2 feet beneath the ground by the owner or person having charge of such animal.

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

(b) Vehicles in passing each other must each give full half of the roadway. This applies to freight outfits as well as any other, but not to automobiles or motor cycles otherwise provided for.

(c) Freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits will take the outer side of the road when being passed by passenger vehicles in either direction.

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

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

11. *Miscellaneous*.—Automobiles and motor cycles are permitted in this park under special regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

No person shall ride or drive faster than a walk over any of the Government bridges within the park. Riding or driving at night other than in cases of emergency is forbidden.

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

It is forbidden to wash clothing or cooking utensils, or in any other way pollute the waters of the rivers and creeks of the parks, or to bathe in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

It is forbidden to water stock directly from the river or creeks above any tourist camp. A bucket or other vessel should be used.

It is forbidden to tie stock so as to permit their entering any of the streams of the parks. 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 used later as tent sites.

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

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

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

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

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

Regulations of March 30, 1912, Governing the Admission of Automobiles and Motor Cycles into the General Grant National Park, Cal.

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

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

2. Applications for permits must show: (a) Name of owner, (b) number of machine, (c) name of driver, and (d) inclusive dates for

which permit is desired, not exceeding one year, and be accompanied by a fee of \$1 for a single round trip through the park, or a fee of \$5 for each machine per annum. Permits must be presented to the acting superintendent or his authorized representative at the rangers' headquarters on the Government road. The permittee will not be allowed to do a transportation business in the park without a special license therefor from the Secretary of the Interior. All permits granted at any time when automobiles can enter the park will expire on December 31 of the year of issue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE.—No fee will be exacted by the Government from marshals, deputy marshals, sheriffs, or authorized constables when passing through the park on official business pertaining to their offices, where the superintendent of the park is satisfied as to their identity; as to such officers in that respect the automobile regulations are waived. (December 17, 1912.)

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