

REPORT
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
BY THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SEQUOIA AND
GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

1915



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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
Three Rivers, Cal., August 10, 1915.

SIR: I have the honor to submit annual report of the condition of affairs in and the management of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks from October 1, 1914, to the present date:

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Sequoia National Park, set aside by act of September 25, 1890 (26 Stat., 478), and act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 650), is located in Tulare County, Cal. It has an area of 161,597 acres and ranges in altitude from 1,100 feet to 11,900 feet. The General Grant National Park, set aside by act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 650), is located one-half in Tulare County and one-half in Fresno County, Cal. It has an area of 2,536 acres and ranges in altitude from 5,250 feet to 7,631 feet. The Sequoia National Park derives its name and much of its interest from the presence of many large groves of "big trees" (*Sequoia washingtoniana*), and the General Grant National Park was thus named by reason of the "General Grant tree," so widely known for its size and beauty. Both of these parks are situated on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada and contain some of the most rugged alpine scenery to be found on the continent. The magnificent forests within their borders are but one of their many striking features. There are innumerable forms and varieties of indescribable beauties contained in their rugged mountain tops, the cascades and falls, lakes, caves, and verdant meadows containing many wild flowers, ferns, and mosses.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The rainfall and snowfall during the winter of 1914-15 were somewhat above the normal, resulting in much damage to roads and trails. Repair and improvement work was commenced on roads, trails, and telephone lines on April 20 and completed by June 30. The parks were opened for accommodation of the public on June 1, at which time all concessionaires began active operations. There are hotels, stores, feed yards, post-offices, telephone stations, and photograph galleries in each of the parks, and regular transportation service operating between Lemon Cove railroad station and Camp Sierra in

the Sequoia Park and between Sanger railroad station and General Grant Park. The distance from Lemon Cove to Camp Sierra is 40 miles and from Sanger to General Grant Park 46 miles.

IMPROVEMENT WORK.

The following improvement work has been accomplished in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks since last report:

SEQUOIA PARK.

A 3,000-foot road as driveway around outer border and through the tourist camp at Camp Sierra has been built. A water-pipe system $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, bringing water from Sherman Creek to Camp Sierra tourist camp, has been laid. The location survey and cross-sectioning thereof of the Ranger-North Park Line Road between Wolverton Reservoir and the north boundary of the park, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, has been completed. Twenty-three miles of the Giant Forest Road were graded; six additional passing points for vehicles were constructed and new retaining walls put in; landslides and objectionable rocks were cleared from right of way. Fifty-three miles of the South Fork Trail and intersecting trails have been repaired and are in good condition. Thirty-three miles of the Giant Forest telephone line and 32 miles of the South Fork telephone lines have been repaired.

GENERAL GRANT PARK.

The main tourist camp ground, consisting of 35 acres, has been fenced with steel woven wire attached to cedar posts. Five miles of Stephens Grade-North Park Road were graded and brought to uniform grade. One and one-half miles telephone line has been repaired.

GUARDING THE PARKS.

The superintendent is assisted throughout the year by three permanent park rangers and during the summer months by eight additional park rangers in Sequoia Park and by one permanent park ranger in General Grant Park. Regular and constant patrols are made by these men in all parts of the reservations. Four of the above temporary park rangers were detailed to various road and trail entrances to the Sequoia Park, where watchfulness was constantly exercised over traffic, disposition of firearms, and the issuing of instructions to and the registration of park visitors.

PARK VISITORS.

Visitors in general are inclined to observe the park rules and regulations, but occasionally there are some exceptions. More persons visited the parks this season than during any previous year. Between March 1 and August 10 there were 5,002 visitors to Sequoia Park, of whom 2,203 remained for a period of three days or more and 2,799 for a shorter period.

Travel to Sequoia National Park by different entrances.

Giant Forest Road	2,001
Elk Park Road	1,462
Mineral King Road	933
South Fork Trail	128
Quinn-Little Kern Trail	85
Kings River Trail	116
Black Oak Trail	46
Halstead Meadow Trail	37
Hockett-Tar Gap Trail	118
Seven-Mile Hill Trail	76
Total	5,002

Means of transportation to Sequoia National Park.

Sequoia National Park Transportation Co., automobile stage	109
Automobile	1,003
Motorcycle	5
Wagon	1,660
Mounted on horse	1,926
Afoot	299
Total	5,002

Residence of visitors to Sequoia National Park.

United States:		United States—Continued.	
Alabama	31	Minnesota	11
Alaska	52	Missouri	10
Arizona	11	Nebraska	22
Arkansas	3	New Jersey	12
California	4,289	New York	21
Connecticut	4	Ohio	14
Colorado	16	Oregon	9
District of Columbia	22	Texas	6
Delaware	6	Wyoming	5
Florida	21	Washington	8
Georgia	16	Wisconsin	11
Hawaii	3		
Idaho	12	Total	4,978
Illinois	56		
Indiana	54	Foreign countries:	
Iowa	51	China	4
Kansas	117	Japan	3
Kentucky	23	Mexico	4
Louisiana	10	England	11
Maine	12	Germany	2
Michigan	29		
Massachusetts	5	Total	24
Maryland	6	Grand total	5,002

Between April 1 and August 10 there were 7,022 visitors to General Grant Park, of whom 2,128 remained for a period of three days or more and 4,894 remained for shorter period.

Travel to General Grant National Park by different entrances.

Stephens Grade Road	6,464
Millwood Road	254
Lake Road	203
Halstead Meadow Trail	101
Total	7,022

Means of transportation to General Grant National Park.

Kings River-Hume Auto Service Co.....	693
Automobile	5, 019
Wagon	522
Mounted, horse	251
Motorcycle	35
Afoot	502
Total.....	7, 022

Residence of visitors to General Grant National Park.

United States:		United States—Continued:	
Alabama.....	10	Missouri.....	162
Alaska.....	17	Nebraska.....	98
Arizona.....	22	New Jersey.....	21
Arkansas.....	16	New York.....	64
California.....	5, 673	Ohio.....	102
Connecticut.....	32	Oregon.....	8
Colorado.....	17	Texas.....	12
District of Columbia.....	12	Wyoming.....	4
Delaware.....	12	Washington.....	16
Florida.....	17	Wisconsin.....	14
Georgia.....	19		
Hawaii.....	7	Total.....	6, 974
Idaho.....	47		
Illinois.....	114	Foreign countries:	
Indiana.....	89	Australia.....	3
Iowa.....	106	Canada.....	16
Kansas.....	102	England.....	8
Kentucky.....	29	Germany.....	12
Louisiana.....	12	Ireland.....	4
Maine.....	31	Mexico.....	3
Michigan.....	17	South Africa.....	2
Massachusetts.....	11		
Maryland.....	12	Total.....	48
Minnesota.....	49	Grand total.....	7, 022

PERMITS.

The following permits to drive cattle across Sequoia Park on Mineral King Road to the national forest east of the park were granted: J. E. Barton, 100 head; John Hamilton, 105 head; Blick Bros., 100 head; Walter Braddock, 115 head; Alfred Hengst, 130 head; Guy Hopping, 115 head.

HOTELS AND CAMPS.

Free camping privileges are permitted throughout the reservations at the various camping places, of which there are many. The principal tourist camp for the Sequoia Park is maintained at Giant Forest, in the northern portion of the park, under concession from the department by Mr. Walter E. Kenney, who conducts a hotel and tent camp, at which place 409 persons received accommodations during the season. The tourist camp for the General Grant Park is centrally located. A hotel with tent accommodations is maintained at this camp by Mrs. Mattie Decker, at which place 998 persons received accommodations during the season.

MAMMALS.

The abundance of mammals or birds in a wild state is determined largely by the quantity and character of food that nature provides. The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks are favored in this respect, furnishing an abundance of the food necessary for both mammals and birds.

Mammal life in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks is more abundant and of greater variety than a casual observer would think possible, as a great portion of them are crepuscular and nocturnal in habit, and as the consequence are seldom seen by the park visitors.

Altogether 51 kinds of mammals are native to the parks, made up of the following species: Elk, deer, mountain sheep, squirrels, flying squirrels, rats, mice, pocket gophers, pocket rats, pocket mice, jumping mice, porcupine, pica, hares, rabbits, bear, wolves, foxes, mountain lion, lynx, ring-tailed cat, raccoon, wolverine, skunks, martin, fisher, weasels, moles, shrews, and bats.

There is a marked increase from year to year in practically all the food-bearing mammals and decrease in all predatory and harmful species of rodent mammals, as the two latter mentioned are constantly being killed by the park rangers whenever opportunity offers. All game mammals are quite tame and are a source of very great pleasure to the park visitors.

BIRDS.

The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks are the home of both migratory and breeding birds. Millions of these creatures either make their nests or spend several weeks of each year within the parks, and since once having found such a place they continue to come in ever-increased numbers, and have a tendency to spread out from the locality.

Owing to the topography of the parks and their varied climatic conditions, birds of both the torrid and frigid zones come to them. There is a constant movement of the birds north and south, and from the high mountains to the lower and from the lowlands to the higher elevations.

One hundred and ninety-four species of bird life are known to inhabit the parks, made up of the following: Loons, cormorant, ducks, geese, swan, herons, bitterns, coot, stilt, snipe, sandpipers, killdeer, plover, partridges, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, wild pigeon, dove, condor, vulture, hawks, eagles, owls, cuckoos, kingfisher, woodpeckers, goatsuckers, swifts, humming birds, flycatchers, lark, crow, raven, jays, magpie, blackbirds, oriole, finches, sparrows, grosbeaks, siskin, junco, towhees, buntings, tanager, swallows, waxwing, phainopepla, shrike, vireos, warblers, wagtail, dipper, mocking bird, thrashers, wrens, creepers, nuthatches, titmice, kinglets, gnat catchers, thrushes, solitaire, robin, and bluebirds.

A few of the above species are rare and seldom seen, but as a rule birds occur very abundantly in the parks at all seasons and are a source of gratification to the park visitors.

FISH.

Fishing was fairly good throughout the season and a great many persons availed themselves of this sport. The heavy drain on some of the waters would indicate necessity of their being restocked next year.

FOREST CONDITIONS.

The forests of the parks are all in healthy condition and fair state of preservation and reproductiveness. The attack that was started last year on the red fir (*Abies magnifica*) in the Sequoia Park by a bark aphid of the genus *Lachnus* has practically ceased, the insects having apparently been destroyed by their natural enemy. No new outbreaks of insect enemies of the forests have been detected.

FOREST FIRES.

One fire, cause unknown, was detected soon after its origin just west of Camp Sierra tourist camp in Sequoia Park on July 30, but was extinguished by campers before damage was done. Three fires that occurred on the national forest domain just west of and in near vicinity of the Sequoia Park were extinguished by volunteer fire fighters, forest and park rangers, prior to their entering the park.

EXTENSION OF PARK BOUNDARIES.

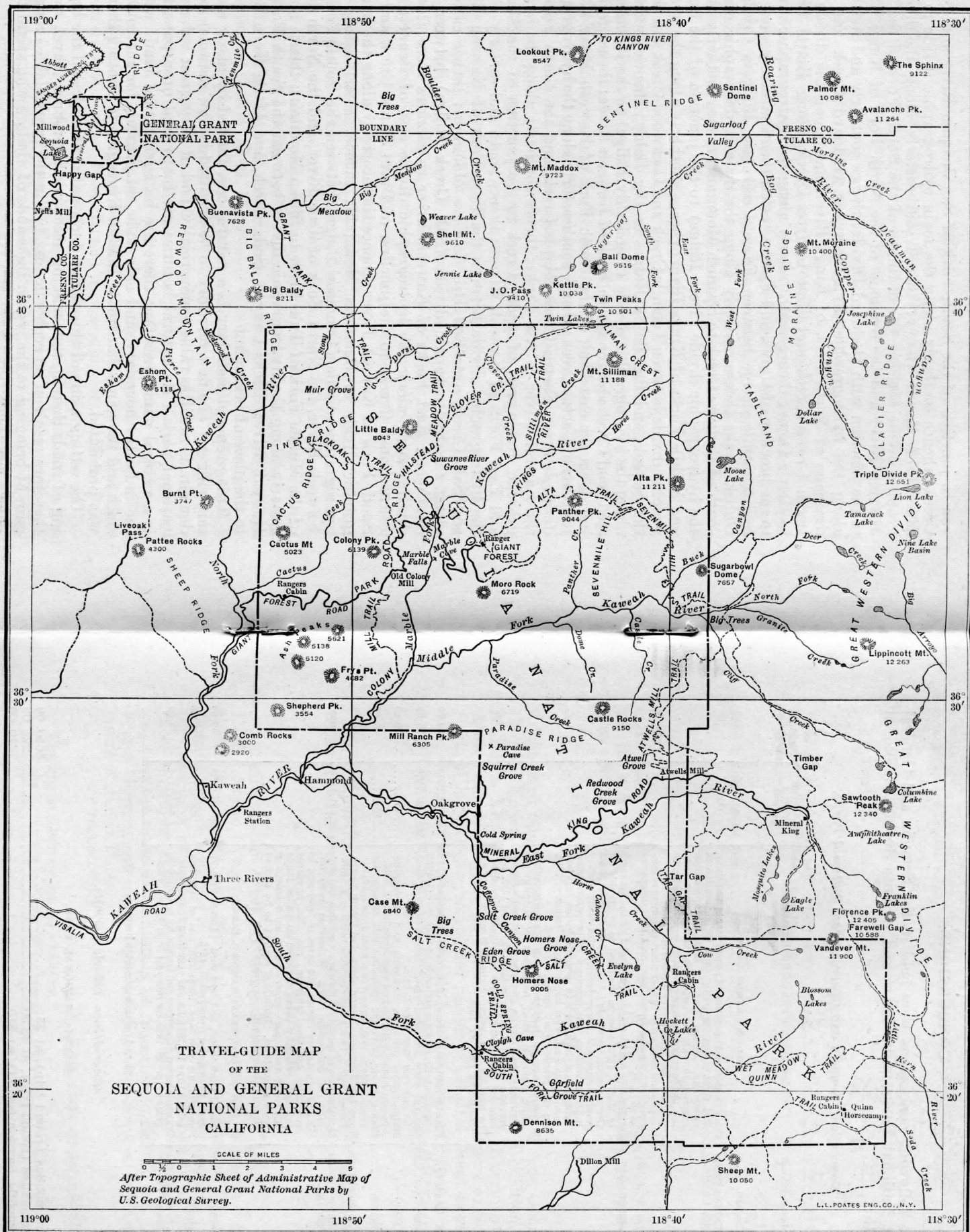
The subject of extending the boundaries of the Sequoia National Park so as to include Mount Whitney, the Kern and Kings River Canyons, is one that is now attracting the attention of the citizens of both State and Nation. Quite a number of new boundaries have been proposed, but I am of the opinion that the following boundary suggested by Mr. R. B. Marshall, chief topographer, Geological Survey, would be most desirable:

Beginning at a point on the range line between ranges 31 and 32 east, in township 18 south, of the Mount Diablo base and meridian, being a point on the present eastern boundary of the Sequoia National Park where it crosses the hydrographic divide between Little Kern River and Soda Creek; thence southeasterly along the hydrographic divide between Little Kern River and Soda Creek to the junction of Little Kern River and Quail Creek; thence easterly along the hydrographic divide between Quail Creek and Lion Creek to the summit of the Great Western Divide; thence southeasterly along the Great Western Divide to Coyote Peak; thence easterly along the hydrographic divide to the junction of Kern River and Little Creek, about one-half mile south of Kern Lake and between that lake and Little Lake; thence easterly along the main divide south of Little Creek and between Golden Trout Creek and Cold Creek (tributaries of Kern River) to the summit of Kern Peak; thence northerly and easterly along the hydrographic divide between South Fork of Kern River and Golden Trout Creek to the summit of the Sierra Nevada; thence northerly along the main crest of the Sierra Nevada to Pine Creek Pass at the head of Piute Creek; thence following westerly down Piute Creek through French Can-

yon to junction of the South Fork of San Joaquin River and Piute Creek; thence southerly along the main hydrographic divide to the summit of Mount Henry; thence southeasterly along the hydrographic divide between the drainage of the South Fork of the San Joaquin River and the drainage of the North Fork of Kings River to the junction with Goddard Divide; thence southerly and westerly along the hydrographic divide between Goddard Creek and the drainage of North Fork of Kings River, and along the divide between Crown Creek and Blue Canyon Creek, along Kettle Ridge to Kettle Dome; thence southwesterly along the hydrographic divide to the junction of Crown and Fawn Creeks; thence westerly along the hydrographic divide between Fawn Creek and Rodgers Creek to Oblisk Peak; thence westerly along the main hydrographic divide south of Rodgers Creek to Spanish Mountain; thence southerly along the hydrographic divide (Deer Ridge) to the junction of the South and Middle Forks of Kings River; thence southerly along the hydrographic divide between Tenmile Creek and Lockwood Creek and along the Sequoia and Big Baldy Ridges to Big Baldy; thence southerly along the hydrographic divide (Big Baldy Ridge) to the junction of Redwood Creek and the North Fork of Kaweah River; thence following down the east bank of the North Fork of Kaweah River to the junction of Cactus Creek; thence southeasterly along the hydrographic divide between Cactus Creek, Maple Creek, and the North Fork of the Kaweah River to Ash Peaks; thence southerly along the hydrographic divide west of Alder Creek to the junction of the Middle and East Forks of Kaweah Rivers; thence south and easterly along the hydrographic divide between the East Fork of Kaweah River and Salt Creek, over Red Hill, to Case Mountain; thence easterly along the hydrographic divide (Salt Creek Ridge) between the South and East Forks of Kaweah River to Homers Nose; thence southwesterly along the hydrographic divide east of Bennett and Burnt Camp Creeks to the junction of Burnt Camp Creek and the South Fork of Kaweah River; thence southeasterly along the hydrographic divide to Dennison Mountain; thence easterly along the hydrographic divide (Dennison Ridge) between the South Fork of Kaweah River, the North Fork of Tule River, and the North Fork of the Middle Fork of Tule River to Sheep Mountain; thence northeasterly along the hydrographic divide between the South Fork of Kaweah River, Pecks Canyon, Soda Creek, and Little Kern River to the place of beginning.

This proposed boundary is a natural one, formed by many mountain ridges. The new territory to be acquired is now national-forest domain, is of little value commercially, and of very great value as a national park. Its natural beauties are many and unsurpassed; it is a natural game preserve; there are no agricultural lands within the indicated boundary, and only sufficient grazing for the tourists' stock and the game that would inhabit the region if hunting thereon was prohibited.

The setting aside of this region for a national park and the building of roads therein, thus making accessible for tourist travel, would therefore result in no economic loss, but in the incalculable economic gain of bringing to the region thousands of visitors who spend their money elsewhere.



CONCESSIONS.

The following concessions were held in the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks under leases and permits during the season of 1915:

Concessions, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

Name of concessioner.	Privilege granted with date of issue thereof.	Expiration of lease or permit.	Annual rental.
<i>Contract.</i>			
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.			
Mount Whitney Power & Electric Co.	Construction and operation of power plants and lines, and right of way for power lines for generation of electricity. Issued Mar. 5, 1912. Compensation exacted, 10 cents per horsepower first year, increasing 10 cents per horsepower each year until tenth year; \$1 per horsepower thereafter. Lower plant completed (upper plant in course of construction), charge fourth year on 1,198 horsepower at 40 cents.	(¹)	
<i>Modification.</i>	On June 22, 1915, secs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the contract of Mar. 5, 1912, were so modified as to provide for the payment, from July 1, 1915, of 1 mill per kilowatt hour of electrical energy developed at plant already built as well as that proposed to be constructed. Semiannual payment is to be made during July and January in each year beginning in January, 1916, for the preceding six months' period. If yearly payment does not aggregate following minimum amounts, then, regardless of output, the company shall pay in January for preceding year, less any payment made in July, \$2,500 for 1915, and also for 1916, and \$7,500 for each year thereafter. The time for completion of the Wolverton dam extended to Dec. 22, 1916.		\$479.20
<i>Permits.</i>			
Walter E. Kenney.....	Tourist camp and transportation of passengers. Issued Feb. 25, 1915, for period June 15 to Nov. 1, 1915.	Nov. 1, 1915	50.00
C. F. Keller.....	General store and feed yard. Issued Mar. 3, 1915, for one year from June 1, 1915.	May 31, 1916	5.00
Lindley Eddy.....	Photographic privilege, including sale of supplies. Issued June 2, 1915, for one year from June 1, 1915.	do.....	20.00
Geo. F. Belden.....	Photographic privilege, including sale of supplies. Issued July 8, 1915, for one year from June 1, 1915.	do.....	20.00
Sequoia National Park Transportation Co.	Stage line between Lemon Cove and Camp Sierra. Issued Apr. 3, 1915, for period June 1 to Nov. 1, 1915.	Nov. 1, 1915	50.00
Mount Whitney Power & Electric Co.	Maintenance of camps for housing workmen and supplies in connection with Wolverton reservoir. Right granted to occupy 320 acres of land and to construct buildings thereon, etc. No payment exacted, company being required to police lands used and assist park supervisor in enforcement of park regulations. Buildings erected to be turned over to Government. Approved Feb. 24, 1914.	Oct. 31, 1915	None
GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.			
Mattie Decker.....	General store, hotel, and feed yard. Issued Feb. 11, 1915, for one year from June 1, 1915.	May 31, 1916	50.00
H. E. Roberts.....	Photographic privilege, including sale of supplies. Issued June 19, 1915, for one year from June 1, 1915.	do.....	20.00
Kings River-Hume Auto Service Co.	Transportation passengers and freight by automobile. Issued Apr. 28, 1915, for one year from June 1, 1915.	do.....	45.00

¹ Issued for indeterminate period.

Motor-driven vehicle permits.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

136 automobiles (round trip), at \$5.....	\$680.00
90 automobiles (round trip), at \$2.50.....	225.00
1 automobile (season permit), at \$10.....	10.00

1 motorcycle (round trip), at \$5-----	\$5. 00
5 motoreycles (round trip), at \$2.50-----	12. 50
Less transmission fee -----	532. 50
	3. 14
Total-----	929. 36

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

1,164 automobiles (round trip), at \$1-----	\$1, 164. 00
14 automobiles (season permits), at \$5-----	70. 00
35 motorcycles, at \$1-----	35. 00
	1, 269. 00
Less transmission fee-----	4. 52
Total-----	1, 264. 48

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The past season was a dry one; there was no rain on the area of the parks after May 28. The weather was generally clear, and the atmosphere cool and pleasant.

EMPLOYEES.

The park rangers, Messrs. C. W. Blossom, John G. von Grunigen, Carl W. Keller, as regular rangers, and Messrs. H. T. Britten, I. D. Mullenix, Frank P. Dorr, G. W. Hankins, H. H. Higgins, H. Y. Alles, John M. Ball, R. F. Dillon, as temporary rangers of Sequoia Park, Milo S. Decker, as regular ranger of General Grant Park, and Mrs. Bessie O. MacKinnon, as clerk to the office of superintendent, are all zealous, capable, and well fitted for the duties they occupy.

COMPLAINTS.

No complaints have been made to this office as to the treatment received or the conduct of any park officer or concessioner.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I desire to renew my recommendations of last year: (1) That United States Congress be requested to provide measures whereby title to the deeded land within the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks be acquired by the United States Government; (2) that the principles of compensation to injured employees be applied to those employees of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks; (3) that the State of California be requested to cede to the United States Government entire jurisdiction of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

Very respectfully,

WALTER FRY, *Superintendent.*

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

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 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; 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 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.

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 park. 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 JUNE 28, 1913, GOVERNING THE ADMISSION OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR CYCLES INTO THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

Pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of September 25 and October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 478, 650), setting aside certain lands in the State of California as a public park, the following regulations governing the admission of automobiles and motor cycles into the Sequoia National Park are hereby established and made public:

1. No automobiles or motor cycles will be permitted within the metes and bounds of Sequoia National Park unless the owners thereof secure 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 Rocky Gulch Station on the Government road in the Sequoia National Park.

2. Applications for permit must show: (a) Name of owner, (b) number of machine, (c) name of driver, and (d) inclusive dates for which permit is desired, and be accompanied by a fee of \$5 for a single round trip through the park.¹ Permits must be presented to the acting superintendent or his authorized representative at the Rocky

¹ Effective July 17, 1915, this paragraph amended so that fee for single round trip through the park is fixed at \$2.50, and fee for season permit is fixed at \$10.

Gulch Station on the Government road. The permittee will not be allowed to do a commercial or transportation business in the park without a special license therefor from the Secretary of the Interior. All permits will expire on October 1 of the year of issue.

3. The use of automobiles and motor cycles will be permitted on the Giant Forest Road, from the western boundary of the Sequoia National Park to Camp Sierra, the tourists' camp grounds, not earlier than 7 a. m., and not later than 5.30 p. m. No automobile or motor cycle shall leave Camp Sierra in the direction of the western park boundary later than 6 p. m.

4. When teams approach, motor vehicles 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. Motors 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; but 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 the motors.

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

9. All persons when entering the park with machines are required to stop at Rocky Gulch Station and register their names.

10. 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 machine to any damages occasioned thereby, and to ejectment 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.

REGULATIONS OF MAY 1, 1914, GOVERNING THE ADMISSION OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR CYCLES INTO THE GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

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 automobile 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 North Road, and the Stephens Grade Road between the hours of 6 a. m. and 7 p. m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. These rules are also applicable to 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.

Excerpt from the act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1915.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA: For protection and improvement, construction, and repair of bridges, fences, and trails, and improvement of roads other than toll roads, including the purchase of necessary land where and under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, for ranger station at a cost not exceeding \$500; the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept patented lands or rights of way, whether over patented or other lands, in the Sequoia National Park that may be donated for park purposes, \$15,550.

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