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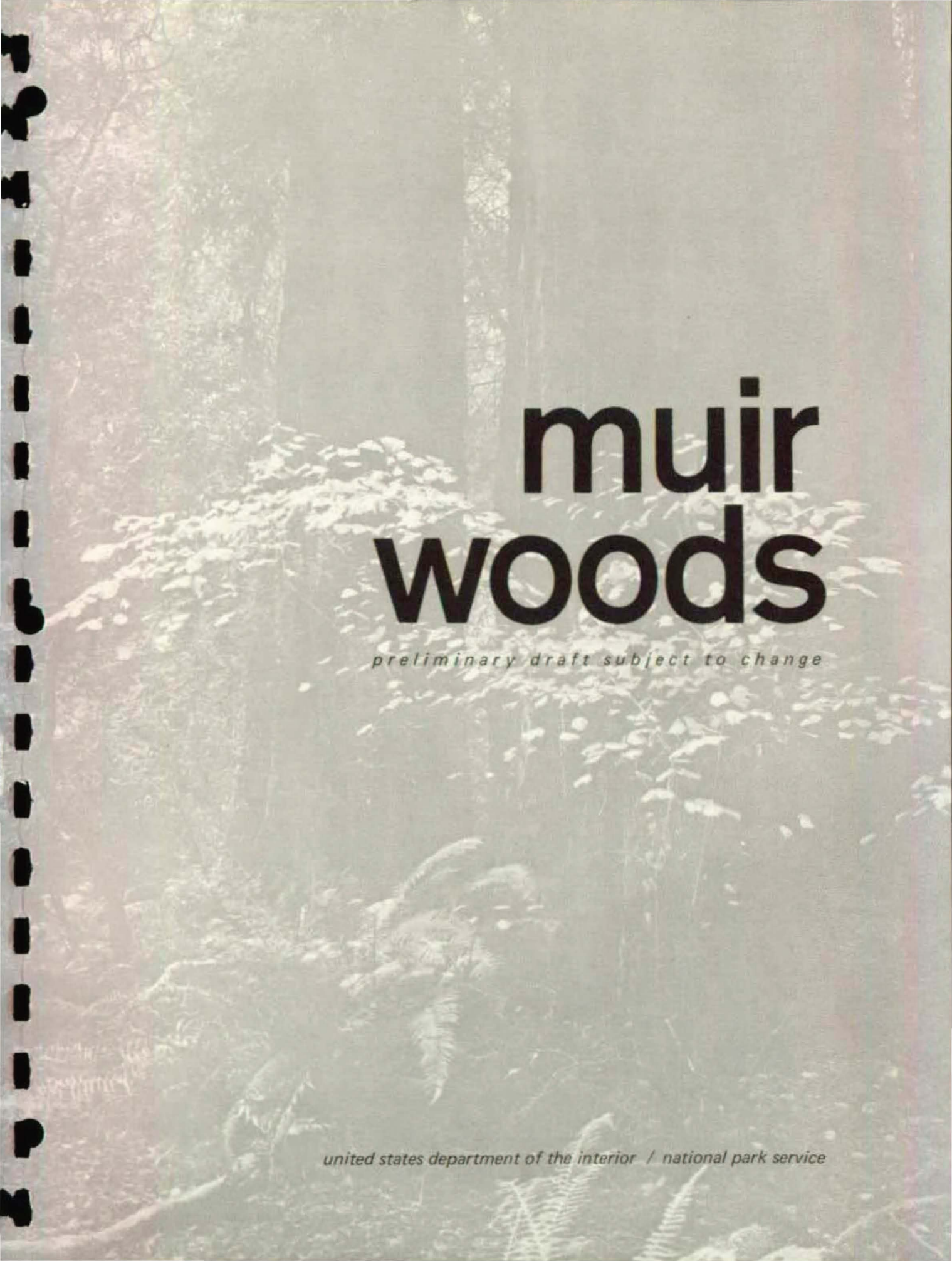
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LIBRARY

# **MUIR WOODS**

NATIONAL MONUMENT ■ CALIFORNIA

Color Scans  
2/13/2003





# **muir woods**

*preliminary draft subject to change*

*united states department of the interior / national park service*



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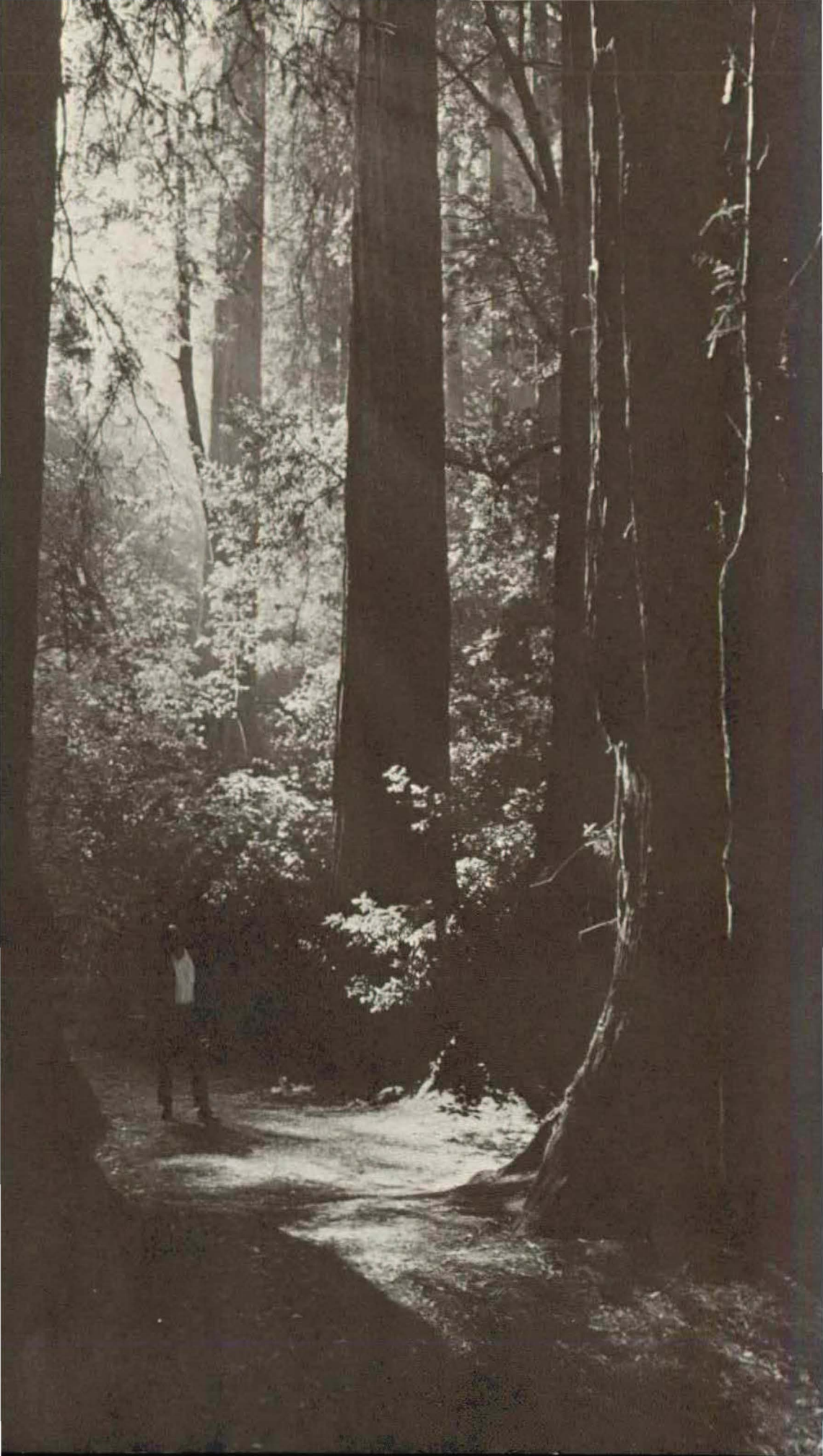


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# introduction

Muir Woods is a museum specimen of the distant past, displayed side by side with the very essence of the present — a megalopolis.

For those familiar with the natural wealth of California, it is not uncommon to compare the virtues of Muir Woods with those of the redwoods of the more remote north coast. When this small wooded patch of Marin County land had the distinction of being the sole concentration of the world's tallest trees protected by the Federal Government, its importance remained unquestioned. When conservationists' hopes for a large redwood national park became reality in 1968, however, it momentarily seemed as though the larger park would render the tiny monument obsolete in terms of national significance. But to the contrary: today, with a 58,000-acre Redwood National Park established, the national and international stature of Muir Woods remains undiminished.

Unable to resist comparisons, the skeptic would point out that the new national park is more than a hundred times the size of the monument, its tallest trees average approximately a hundred feet higher, and it is generally more awe-inspiring, pristine, and diverse. If this is true, how then does Muir Woods remain so unaffected by the "competition?" The answer is in its unique location. One would never expect to find a lush primeval forest less than an hour away from the heart of one of the world's great population centers. That alone is unique — but when added to the fact that this forest is comprised of a tree species unequalled in height, Muir Woods National Monument becomes a spectacle.

These qualities, however, have not made Muir Woods a major destination park, for its limited resources offer the average visitor only an hour-long experience. On the other hand, for decades it has provided a memorable aspect of the kaleidoscopic visitor experience that is San Francisco. It is now and will continue to be a brief but inspiring plunge into a primitive world for visitors who may never again see a Coast redwood.





# the region

In all fairness, Muir Woods is but one facet in a gem of large proportion. The total treasure includes the open rolling hills, wooded canyons, pastoral valleys, and the rich and rugged coastline of Marin. It includes the secure backdrop of the blue Pacific, the soothing ever-presence of San Francisco Bay, and the intriguing man-created color of the city on its shore. No explanation need account for the fact that the region claims 4½ million residents, and annually attracts millions of tourists from the world over.

Almost completely surrounded by State park lands, Muir Woods enjoys the comfort of existing in a county that has devoted more than a fourth of its total area to public open space. This comparative abundance of State, county, and Federal parks, as well as watershed lands, creates a conspicuous patch of contrasting green on maps and aerial photos of the Bay Area. Twenty-seven organized conservation groups within the county stand guard over the riches. This clearly indicates that the people of the region are more than aware of the value of their green heritage. The battle for Point Reyes National Seashore has proved their zeal, and their relentless efforts to prevent "progress" from stripping the land of its original identity helps to brighten an uncertain future.





muir woods



The access issue is typical of the controversies that continue to add fuel to the conservation fires in the county. With the exception of Highway 101, which carries the major flow of north-south traffic through the region, the roads and highways of Marin County are essentially low-speed country byways. For the most part they conform to the natural terrain, which is decidedly hilly, and their width seldom exceeds two lanes. Driving a Marin County road is a distinct pleasure, unless you are in a hurry. Realignment and improvement of State Highway 1 from the Golden Gate Bridge to Point Reyes, thereby shortening the already-brief travel time to the monument, has been proposed more than once, and has been met each time with resounding opposition. Opponents fear that this improvement means road scars, more tourists, and increased development — all potential dilutents of the beauty of Marin.

Considering that jammed-up Sunday traffic often makes visiting the monument a chore, the access controversy becomes perplexing. Park management at Muir Woods must of course address itself to the basic challenge of accommodating the visitor — but at the same time, as a viable part of the community, it must always be found at the front lines of environmental concern. Looking to the future, it appears as if facilitating methods of reaching the park by means other than the private automobile offer the most promising solution. Coordination of such an effort with other Marin County recreation/transportation plans will be a critical consideration.

U.S. 101  
TO  
EUREKA &  
REDWOOD  
REGION

HIGHWAY 1  
TO  
FORT BRAGG

INTERSTATE 80  
TO  
SACRAMENTO

POINT REYES

MUIR WOODS

SAN FRANCISCO

U.S. 50  
TO  
STOCKTON

HIGHWAY 1  
TO  
MONTEREY

U.S. 101  
TO  
LOS ANGELES



0 5 10 15  
scale in miles

the region

ON MICROFILM

URBAN AREAS  
TRAFFIC ROUTES

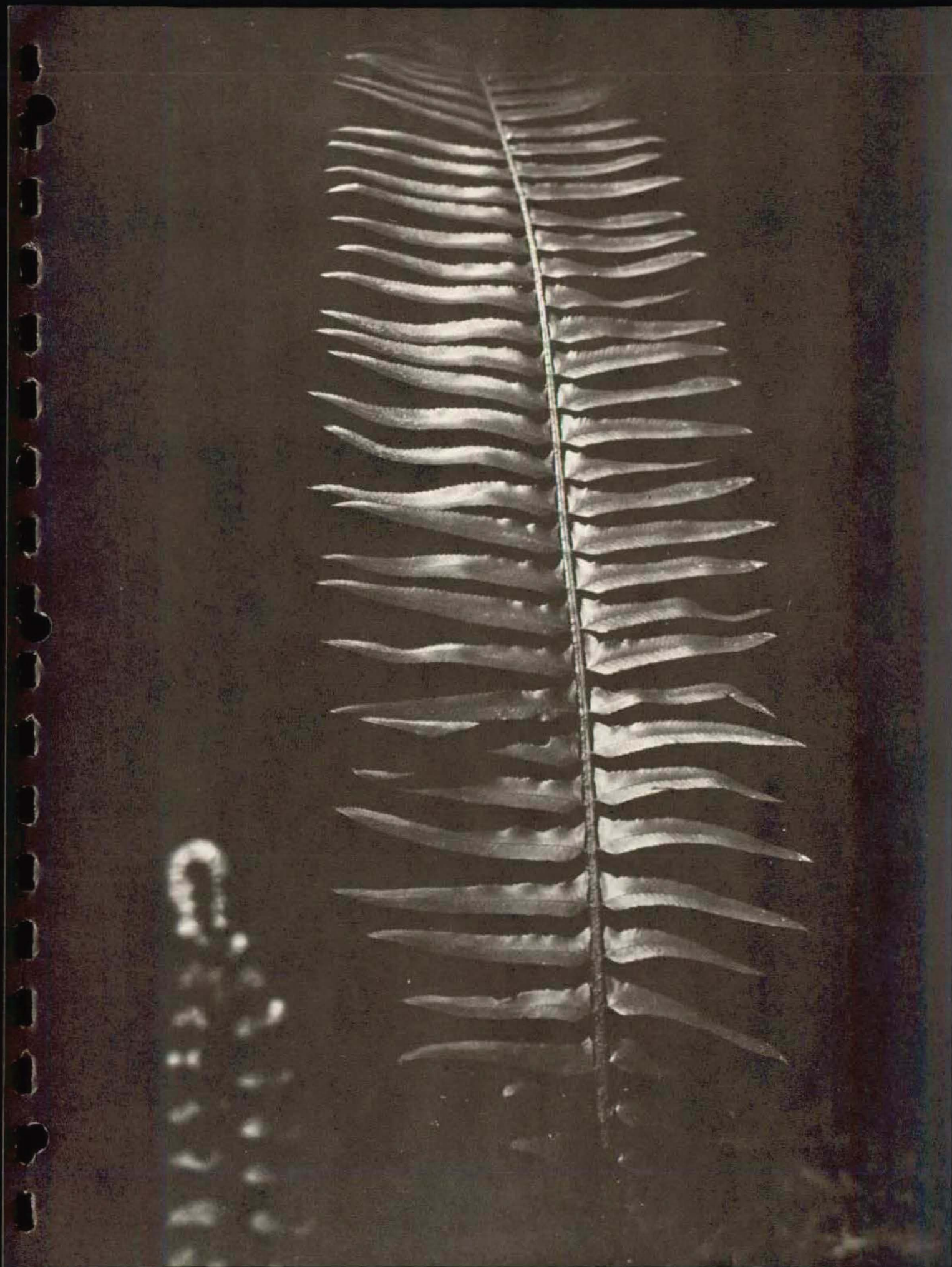
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# the resource

In the broad sense, Muir Woods is a single-resource park. The biotic complexity of the redwood forest is unquestioned, but the many plants intermingled with the giant groves serve only to amplify and enrich the visual experience that remains unavoidably redwood-oriented. The luxuriant fern beds contribute a soft green light to the dark cathedral corridors, intensifying the massiveness of the furrowed columns. The lower canopy of the understory dramatizes the startling distance to their soaring upper limits. The diminutive herbs and ground covers at their feet expand the rich menu of sensory impressions to extremes. Perhaps the only resource not seeming to be inherently tied to the redwood community are the spawning salmon and steelhead trout seeking the upper reaches of Redwood Creek. But with knowledge, these too are seen to belong — for the dependence of these creatures of the sea upon inland water courses is a inverse reflection of the dependence of the redwoods upon the sustaining caress of ocean fogs.

At the risk of belittling the magnificent Douglas-fir, lush and fragrant California laurel, and exquisite Western sword fern, it must be said in the final analysis that the boundaries of Muir Woods serve solely to protect one of the last “untouched” stands of a tree that once “grew like grain on California hills” — the Coast redwood.





# visitor use

The more than 700,000 people who annually stroll the cool, shaded trails of Muir Woods could hardly be classified as typical national park visitors — at least on the basis of appearance. The majority are not bedecked in their outdoor togs, stepping out of their campers and dusty, baggage-laden cars. Muir Woods offers a “civilized” park experience, and the cosmopolitan structure of San Francisco tourism does not respond in dress or habit to the vast environmental differences between the city and the forest. Consequently, the fashions of the city streets appear to predominate in these wooded depths, and a symphony of foreign tongues seems to give final confirmation to the nearness of the urban scene. More than 20 percent of the park’s visitors are carried there by tour bus, and are very likely fresh from a shopping tour through the streets of nearby Sausalito.

Armed with guidebook and camera, and filled with anticipation for a look at the famous giant trees, these well-mannered crowds (as many as 5000 people per day) inflict surprisingly little damage upon the forest. (Past trampling of vegetation at the edges of the crowded trails has been largely checked by rail fences.) More than two-thirds of the monument consists of trail-less reaches remaining virtually untouched. It is estimated that 90 percent of the visitors remain on less than two miles of level trail at the canyon bottom, leaving the steeper routes as quiet, sequestered pathways. It is largely within this zone of quietude that local park users are found, often sporting a knapsack, and more than likely just passing through on one of the many trails that lace together the abundant parklands of Marin County.

Finally, Muir Woods plays two additional, perhaps lesser roles. As a paragon of environmental quality existing amidst massive urban growth, it is an environmental study area used extensively by school groups. Representing a respected public service agency, and appearing on a largely commercial tour route, it also serves as a regional information center. All of these functions are seen as appropriate and valuable contributions, worthy of the efforts devoted to maintaining Muir Woods as a special showpiece of the National Park Service.













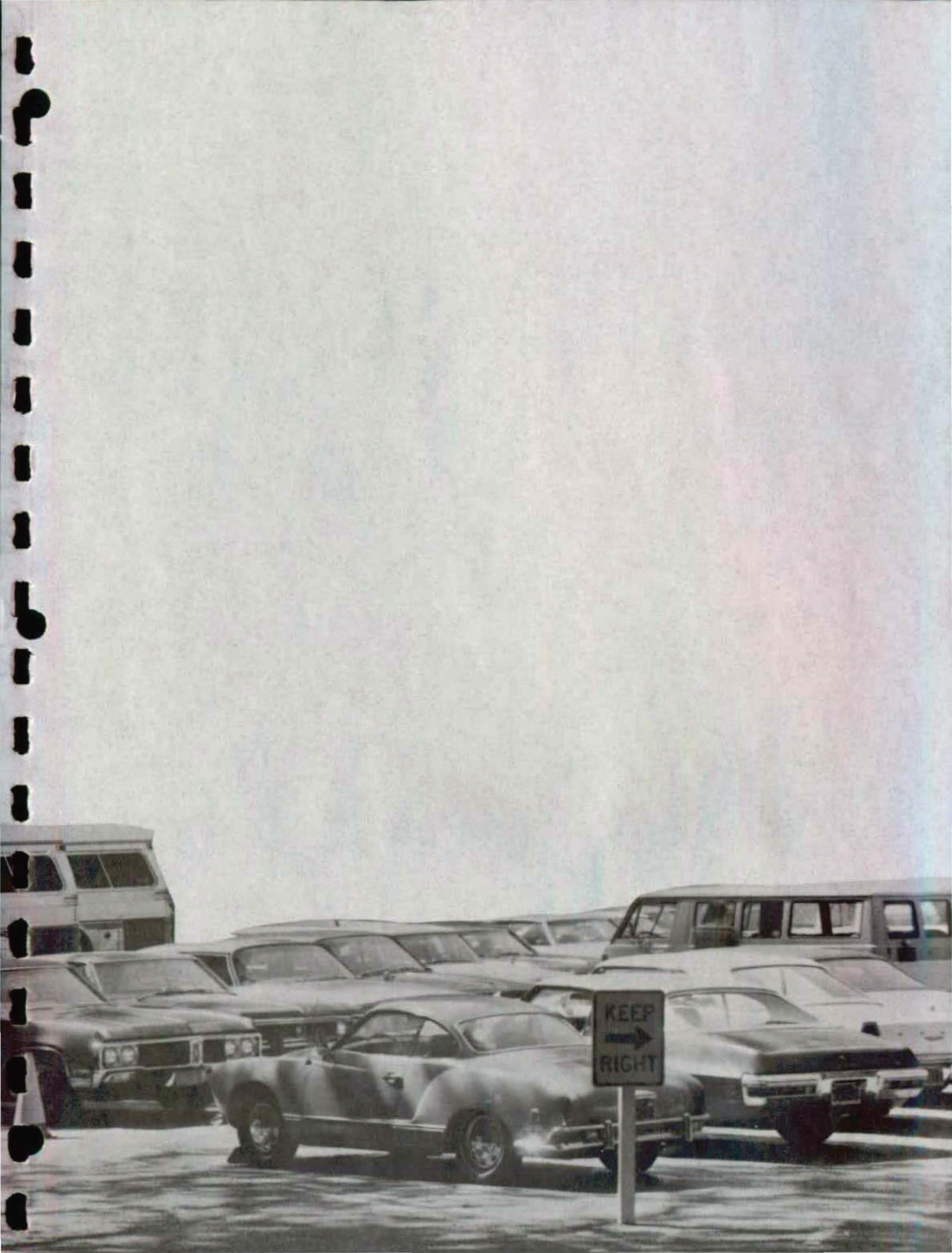
# how it works

Administrative and visitor-use facilities at Muir Woods are now concentrated in a zone adjacent to and penetrating the best of the redwood groves. The compact nature of the development is desirable, and to a certain extent is unavoidably dictated by confining terrain, but its location is less than ideal. This is especially apparent during peak-use periods, and the need to correct the situation is magnified as one considers carefully the nature and extent of a Muir Woods experience:

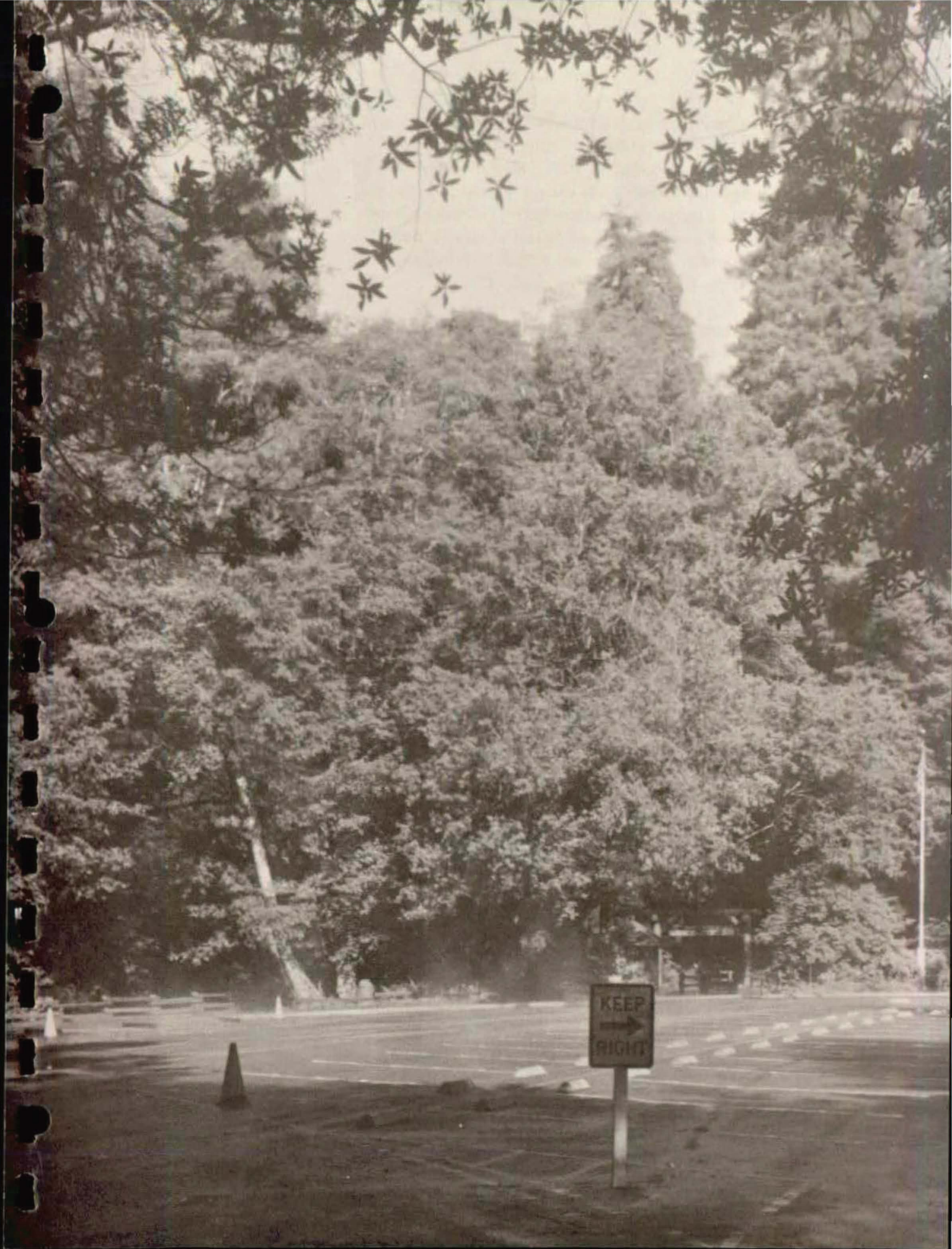
The experience to most is a simple one, starting with a straightforward assault on the senses based primarily on a single quality — sheer size. Subsequently, the sensations aroused by immensity attain sophistication when instilled with some perception of time and the intricacies of life. To sample this essence of Muir Woods requires but a brief encounter with its substance. Its tiny size, and the sense of urgency felt by its visitors, whose optic nerves still bear faint images of steel and concrete, implore in answer that the incident be short.

Such brevity requires perfect timing, though — of the sort that makes the gardens of Japan classic examples of planning and design. For the millions of people who have never seen before and may never see again a giant living fossil tree, this glimpse into the past should be presented as a perfect single dish served with artistic forethought, rather than as a smorgasbord requiring time for sampling.

Today, as the visitor anxiously descends from the Panoramic Highway into the Redwood Creek drainage, he looks down upon the dry-appearing, brownish-green cloak that is the roof of the redwood forest. Its full extent is thus prematurely unfolded before him — grossly revealed, yet promising him little. Cold calculation tells him “those are redwoods,” but he is offered no enticements to whet his appetite. Then, still encased in his car, the traveler enters a canopied enclosure of oaks, madrones, and laurels, and suddenly finds himself on a







shade-dappled field of asphalt at the very feet of the giants. He is in the woods, and has scanned the neck-bending heights of the confronting mass of wood even before he can slam the door of his car! At this crucial moment, when his senses are ripe for a climactic experience, the sharp smells and sounds of growling busses, the shiny hulks of Thunderbirds and Mustangs, and the milling clusters of other visitors innocently defile the setting so that he must strain to savor the feast that stands above it all.

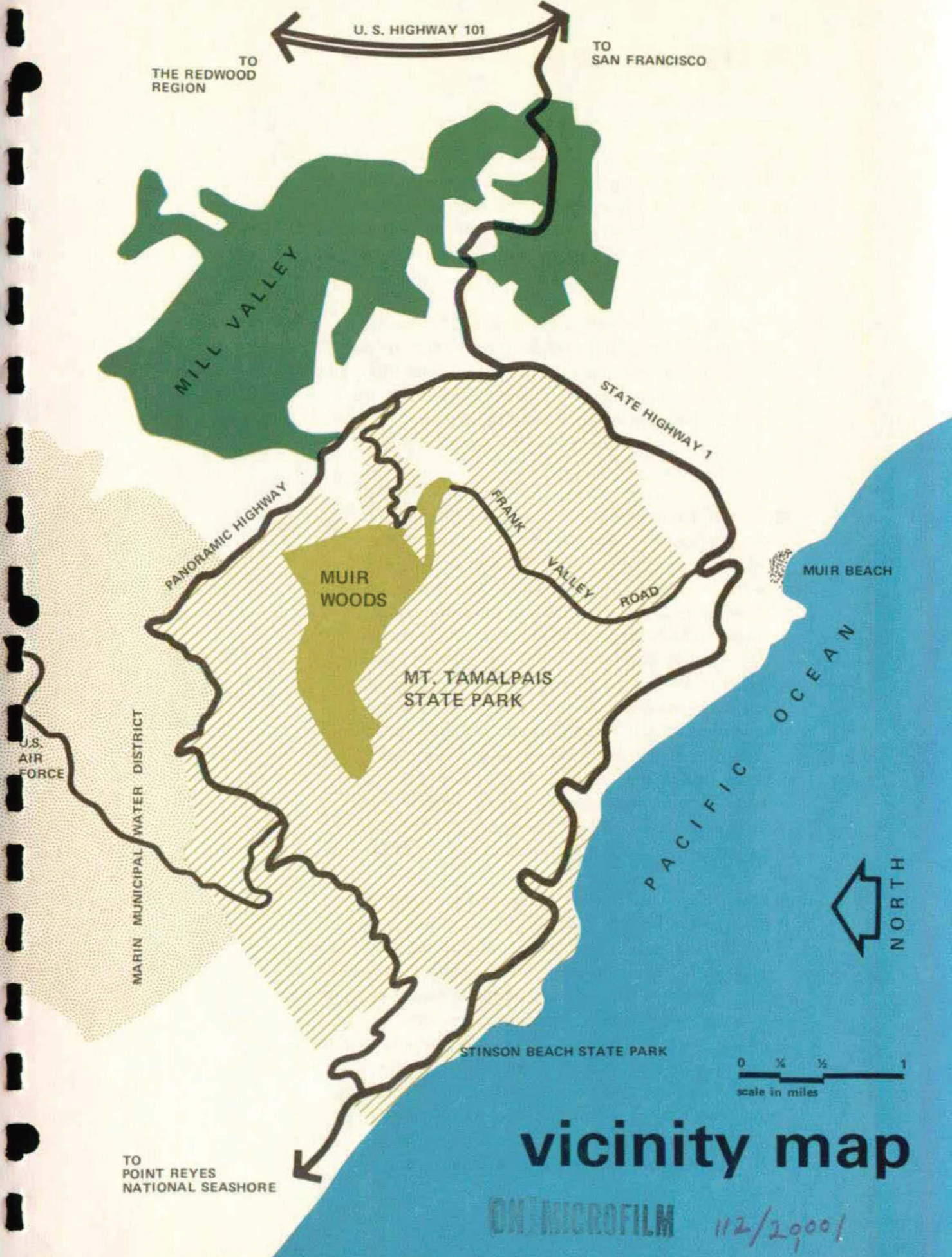
Perhaps the "average" visitor is seldom aware of such intrusions, but the experience of confronting a redwood tree must fully play upon his feelings of anticipation and suspense to be complete. His visit should be short, but it must also have integrity.

The descending approach to Muir Woods from the Panoramic Highway is not the only entry to the monument, although it is the most popular. Tour buses come in on this steep and winding narrow road, but of physical necessity must exit on another. Their only alternative is the Frank Valley Road, which parallels the straighter and more level course of Redwood Creek. This riparian corridor, sporadically wooded with alders, and semi-enclosed by open hills, offers the optimum prelude to the final act of setting foot in the forest.

The converging margins of this passageway invite the traveler to see what lies beyond each bend. Full of anticipation, he reaches the monument boundary — not yet seeing even a hint of tall trees. If he stops in the clearing just inside the park and looks up the canyon toward the buttressed flanks of Mount Tamalpais, he perceives in the middle distance, reaching skyward above the upper limits of the ordinary oaks and laurels, the feathered spires of the redwoods! The murmuring creek at his left, and the ferns that spill down its banks promise of the coolness that lies ahead.

Thus enticed, he eagerly enters the mossy, chambered forest anteroom. Quietly, on foot, and thinking only of the sights ahead, he reaches the semi-open glade that now serves to store a hundred cars. There a tree looms before him, its flank fully exposed a hundred yards away. The furrowed, ruddy bark stretching toward the clouds leaves no doubt. Here — as perhaps nowhere else — his simple camera can record its full dimension.





TO  
THE REDWOOD  
REGION

U. S. HIGHWAY 101

TO  
SAN FRANCISCO

MILL VALLEY

STATE HIGHWAY 1

PANORAMIC HIGHWAY

MUIR  
WOODS

FRANK  
VALLEY  
ROAD

MT. TAMALPAIS  
STATE PARK

MUIR BEACH

PACIFIC  
OCEAN

NORTH

U.S.  
AIR  
FORCE

MARIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

STINSON BEACH STATE PARK

0 1/4 1/2 1  
scale in miles

TO  
POINT REYES  
NATIONAL SEASHORE

vicinity map

ON MICROFILM

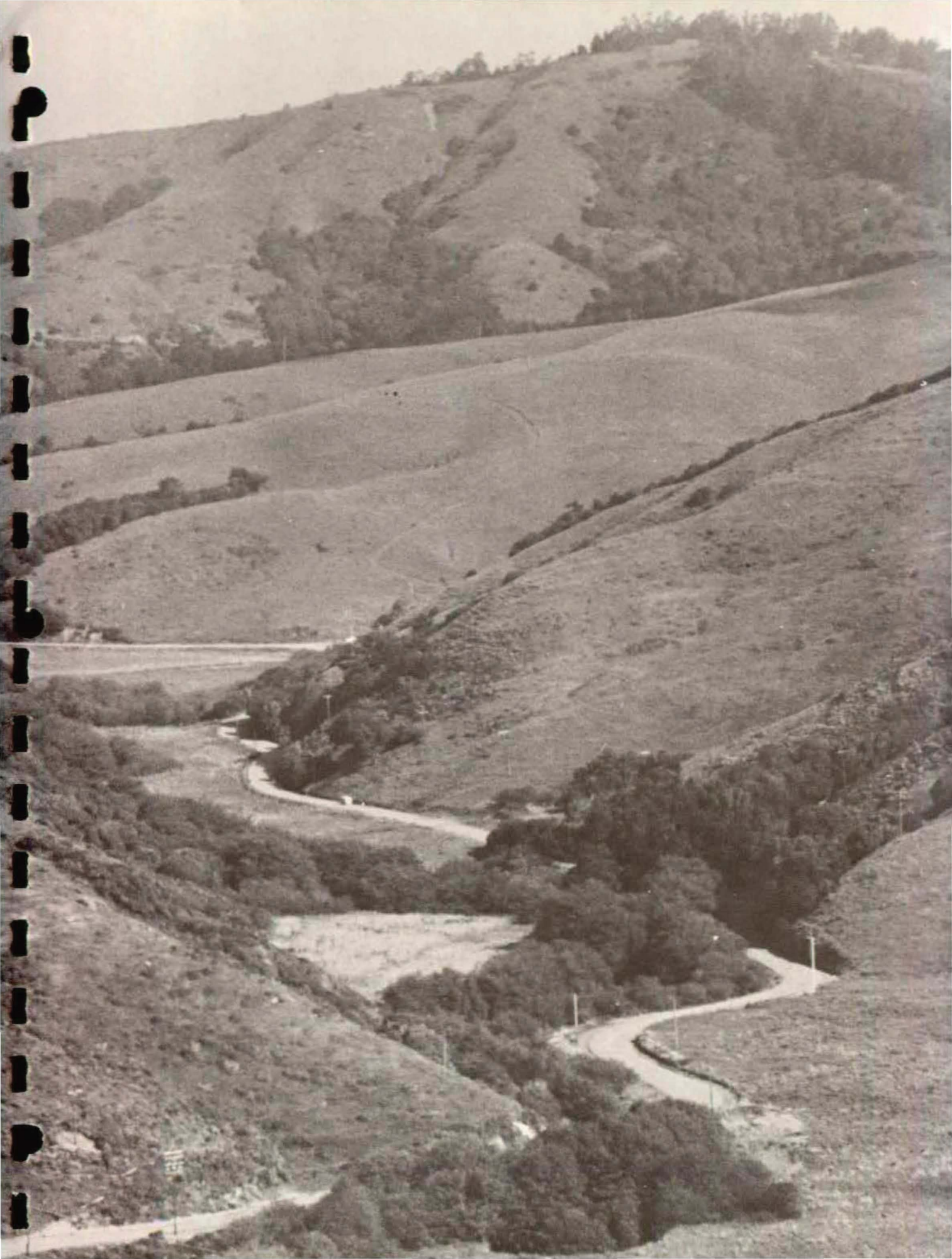
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# a better way

To ensure the day when all visitors will thrill to the sight of these trees the way they should be seen is the primary intent of these pages. Accordingly, the preceding description of an optimum approach and entry into the woods suggests several changes in the present development framework:

- First, every visitor will be encouraged or obliged to enter via Frank Valley Road. Today, this "detour" would add an additional 6 miles to his round trip — a small price to pay for greater enjoyment. But in the future, if the controversial plans to upgrade Highway 1 materialize, this route will become the shortest one.
- Second, the present parking zone will be shifted to the east, restoring the small partial clearing at the edge of the redwood forest. This opening, together with its enclosing oaks and laurels, will then become a transition zone, serving to gear down the visitor's senses from the urgency of his car to the timelessness of redwoods. The feasibility of constructing a parking structure within the parking zone in a manner that will leave the level space adjacent to the creek unobstructed will be considered. A shuttle service will offer easy access to the edge of the woods to those visitors who desire it. (Before any action is taken to implement construction or detailed study of new parking facilities, the results of impending county-wide transportation studies will be analyzed.)
- Third, there remain to be considered a number of important structures in the woods. A pleasant, unimposing wooden building housing a small Park Service headquarters and a tasteful coffee shop with souvenir sales counters now greets the visitor immediately as he passes from the parking area into the woods. The compounding of congestion caused by this relationship may now be criticized on the same basis as the intrusion of the parking area itself. When the parking zone is relocated as indicated above, and a new visitor-contact facility is constructed at its head, the situation will be alleviated because the visitors





will then be considerably more dispersed when they reach the woods. However, it seems desirable for this visitor-use facility to maintain its proximity to the parking area. Therefore, this structure, which has recently been remodeled, will be allowed to live out its usefulness, eventually to be replaced at the head of the relocated parking zone.

Nestled on the slope behind the headquarters building, barely within sight of the visitor, the superintendent's residence and the park maintenance area lie essentially unnoticed. But there is more here than initially meets the eye. Built in the 1930's, both structures have lived useful lives. The maintenance area presents two basic problems. First, maintenance activities generated at peak-use periods create distractions that are at least audible to the visitor at this critical threshold to the forest. Second, increasing demands imposed upon this small facility require expansion for which there is virtually no space. It is therefore proposed to move this function to a more suitable area. The superintendent's residence will be utilized as long as is economically feasible. For protection and emergency maintenance purposes, a duplex will be maintained within park boundaries.

Because of limited space and confining terrain, no development sites exist within the present monument boundaries that can properly accommodate a new maintenance area and duplex. However, adjacent to the eastern boundary lies a possible solution: As previously mentioned, Muir Woods is surrounded by State park land — partially, but not entirely. At the point where the Frank Valley Road veers westward into the monument, and adjacent to the zone suggested for relocation of the parking area, there exists a piece of private land approximately 50 acres in extent. About a quarter mile of this property fronts on the road that is directly adjacent to the park boundary. Acquisition of the entire 50 acres by the National Park Service will result in the preservation of the scenic quality of this important park approach, as well as placing a major unprotected portion of the Redwood Creek drainage in park status. In addition to this, part of the property can satisfy the requirements for a new development site.



approximate limits of redwoods



KEY  
no scale

EXISTING RESIDENCE  
AND MAINTENANCE AREA  
phase-out

EXISTING  
VISITOR  
FACILITY  
phase  
out

PROPOSED  
REALIGNMENT

PARKING ZONE  
general limits of  
suggested options

EXISTING PARKING  
obliterate

FUTURE VISITOR-  
CONTACT FACILITY  
concession  
headquarters

EXISTING  
PARKING

PROPOSED MAINTENANCE  
AREA AND DUPLEX

- existing boundary
- ||||| proposed boundary extension
- ==== land leased from state of california
- existing roads
- obliterate roads
- ... paved trails
- - - unpaved trails



0 250 500  
scale in feet

# general development and circulation

ON MICROFILM

112/20005

# where do we draw the line?

Carrying capacity — that elusive, much-sought-after magic formula that continually plagues planners and park managers — may be relatively simple to determine at Muir Woods. The park staff and visitors have been saying for years that when the parking area is full, the quality of the visitor experience begins to seriously diminish. Assuming that the existing system of fenced, paved trails is providing adequate protection for the resource, even during these periods of heavy use, it would seem that the integrity of the experience is the key to carrying capacity, and the size of the parking area is its basic rule of thumb. Therefore, limiting the parking to its present capacity is basic to the objective. Beyond this, three factors must be carefully considered:

- First, in view of the continuing increase of tour-bus travel to the monument, and the potential for other forms of public transit, it is inevitable that the number of visitors per vehicle will increase. Therefore, at some point in the near future, the capacity of the park must be translated from numbers of vehicles into numbers of people.
- Second, serious efforts must be made to avoid frequent attainment of maximum capacity. At present, the majority of visits, including bus tours, occur between the hours of 12:00 noon and 3:00 p.m. Often as many as twelve tour groups can be found in the monument at one time. Coordination of tour scheduling as well as the establishment of regional tourist information facilities could contribute significantly to alleviation of the situation.
- Third, and most important, continuous visual and scientific appraisal of the resource and its response to man's activities must be maintained. This will entail support of independent research projects, in-Service special studies, and an alert management staff.

With these basic checks on visitation, Muir Woods should continue for years to imprint an indelible image of environmental dignity on the memories of millions.



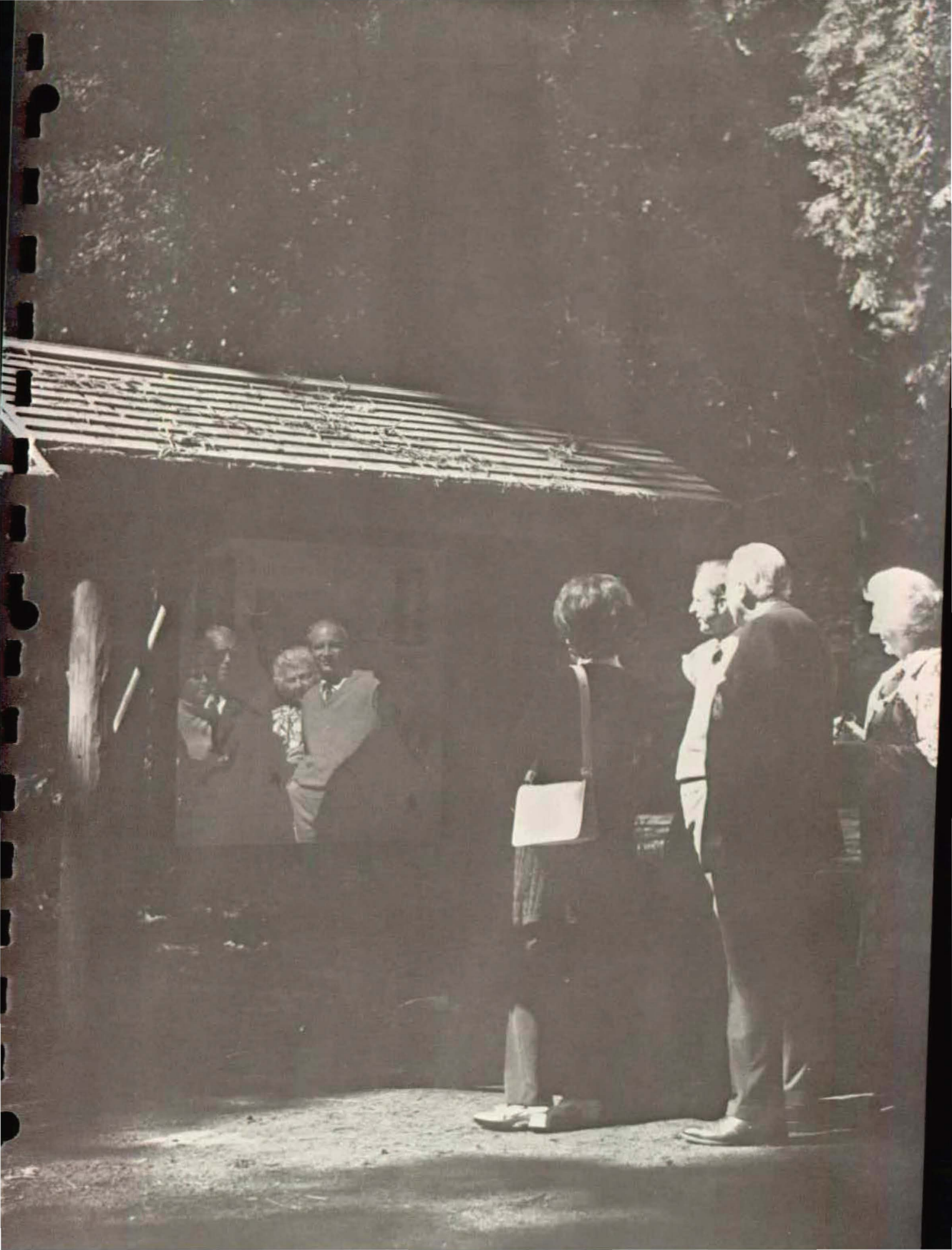


# interpretation

The primary objective of the interpretive program at Muir Woods will be to enhance the simple esthetic experience inherent in the resource by conveying a basic understanding of the dynamics of the redwood community and a suggestion of its inner meanings. This effort must lead more toward spiritual enlightenment than intellectual accomplishment. To instill in every visitor a deep appreciation of the wonders of the virgin redwood forest is, of course, the ultimate goal. The special challenge lies in the fact that many people must be reached in a brief span of time.

These limitations require that the program be based on a self-guiding system. This will begin as the visitor arrives at the parking area. Detached from the groves, yet attracted to them by fragmentary visual contact, he will be immediately channelled through a modest structure at the head of the parking area that will perform four vital functions, in addition to those previously mentioned. Through personal contact, and inspiring, sensitive displays, it will first welcome him to the monument, and provide the first step in the transition between the excitement of mechanized transportation and the serenity of the redwoods. Second, it will offer a brief orientation to the redwood's limited range and the position of Muir Woods within it. Third, it will quickly inform the visitor of the essential nature of the experience ahead and how it might be varied. Last, after he has walked the trails and is on his way out, it will offer information about other places of interest in the region.








Once the visitor has stepped across this threshold toward the groves, the experience will be as natural and unstructured as the trail system will permit: the perception of these trees can be an intensely personal thing, for which little interpretation is needed. Some visitors will choose to completely traverse the loop trail, while others will only penetrate the fringe of the forest. Trailside exhibits, signs, and roving interpretive personnel will appear unobtrusively on site. For the most part, the texts of displays should take the form of mind-jogging statements rather than lengthy explanations. Perhaps carefully chosen quotations could play a part in this. The visitor should feel as he walks the trails that he is essentially on his own, discovering for himself what has been promised.

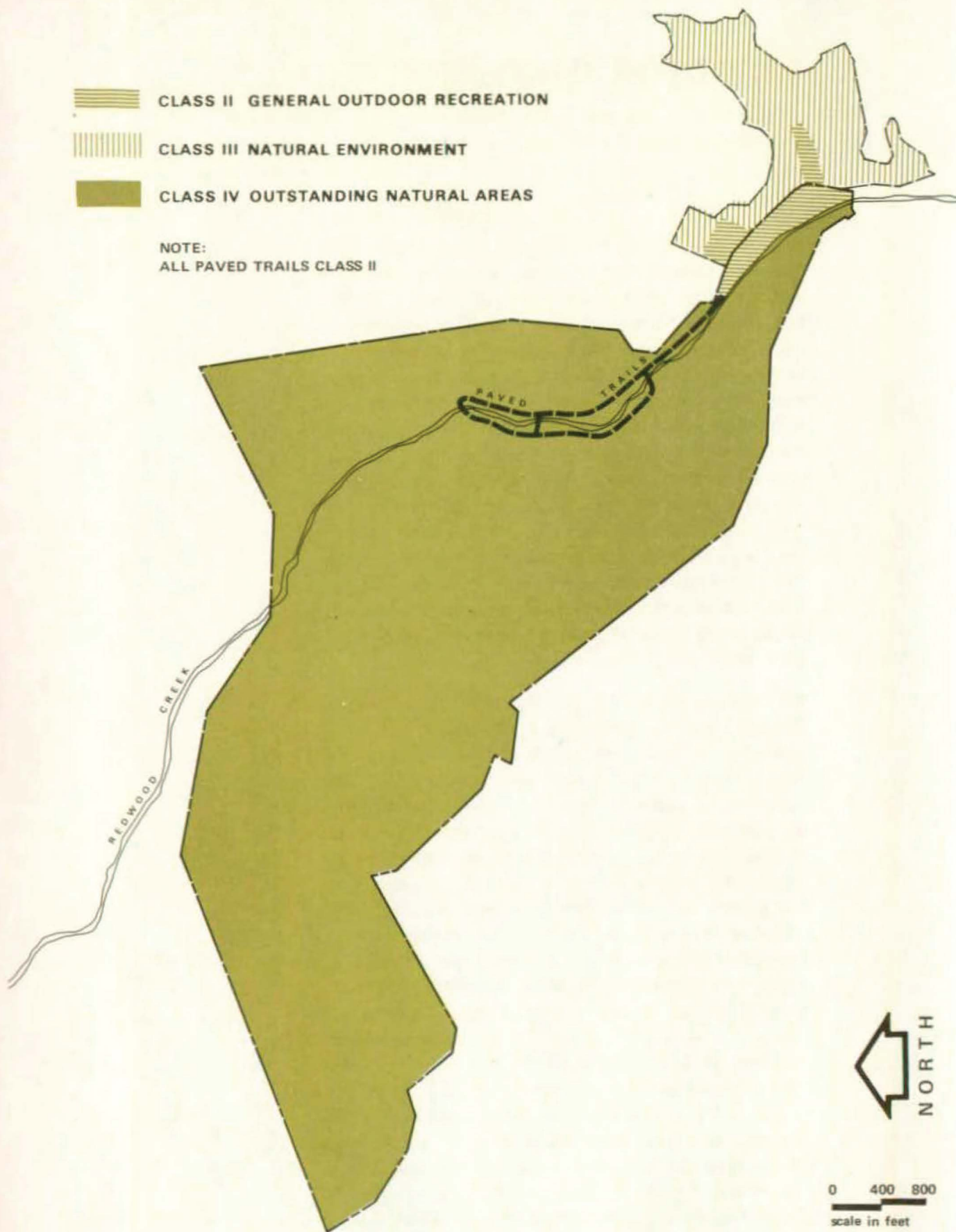
Interpretive devices will be restricted to the paved trail system, leaving the unpaved trails as undisturbed as possible for those with the time to become more deeply involved with the redwoods.

Recurring special needs, such as for non-English texts for foreign visitors and guided tours for school groups, will be accommodated as integral parts of the program.



-  CLASS II GENERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION
-  CLASS III NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
-  CLASS IV OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREAS

NOTE:  
ALL PAVED TRAILS CLASS II



land classification

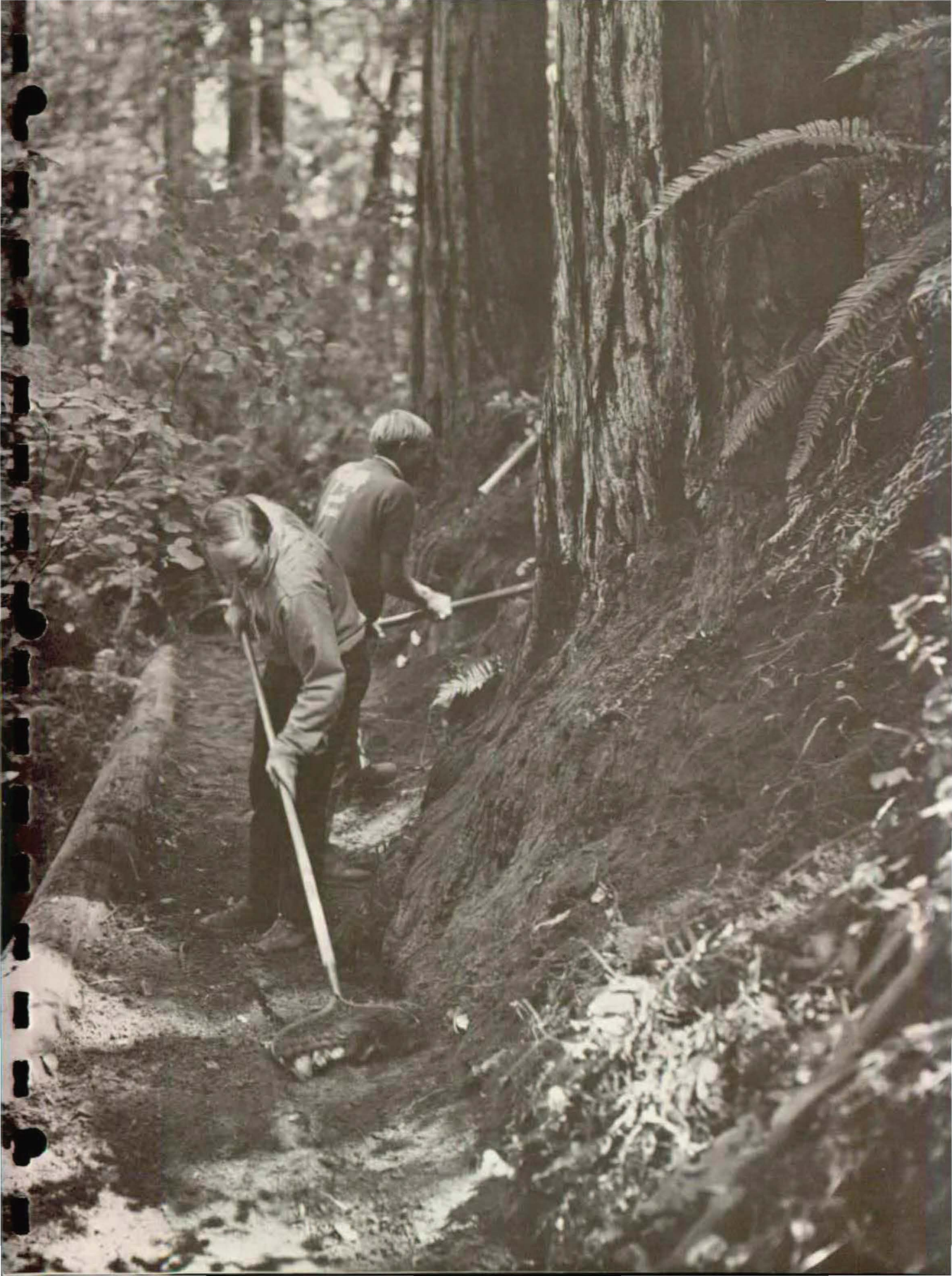
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# resource management

Technically speaking, Muir Woods is not a pristine forest, and to critical eyes it does not appear to be one. Natural fire, although it is apparently not required to sustain these redwoods, undoubtedly played an important role in the past formation of the forest fabric. It has been excluded by man for decades. The once-exuberant shifting flow of Redwood Creek is now partly calmed by small pooling check dams and defiant riprap. The stream no longer changes course, and the homing salmon pause, confused at times. Although the practice has been curtailed, fallen giants struck by lightning, wind, or insect hordes have been neatly cleared from the forest floor, thus denying their rightful destiny to return to the soil from which they grew. And then there are the crowds. The rustic fences lining the forest trail are a clear response to their influence.

Why not return this place to the ways it knew before the Spanish came? To paraphrase the words of Aldo Leopold: once man gets his hands into Mother Nature's work, he can never let go. Today, to ensure proliferation of the plant that makes the boundaries needed, the Park Service is planting hundreds of redwood seedlings. The intent of this action is exactly what it should be. To preserve these trees for human enjoyment may require our help, but to the greatest extent possible the inherent business of the earth must be allowed to follow its course. Careful reasoning must be continually applied to implement this seemingly paradoxical objective. Obviously, because the park is such a small, intensively used area, fire is an unacceptable condition — but downed vegetation need not be cleared, nor streambanks arbitrarily stabilized. This of course makes ecological sense, but more important to the visitor, it makes esthetic sense. Consider the man-wrought stiffness of Redwood Creek, and the barren openings on the flats along its banks. Then veer off the main trail along the less-traveled course of Fern Creek, leading out of the monument. The fallen logs of years past bridge its wildly splashing flow at random, and support dazzling hanging gardens of huckleberry and fern.





The disintegrating hulks seem to gladly relinquish their internal treasures to nourish azaleas, slugs, and mosses that in turn will do their part. People should see and take comfort in such scenes — not only for their beauty, but for the knowledge they impart.

An aggressive, yet subtle and sensitive approach will be undertaken toward managing the resources of Muir Woods. The public should feel they are experiencing an untouched piece of antiquity as they walk the vaulted aisles, unaware of the manipulations applied to allow them to enjoy it so.

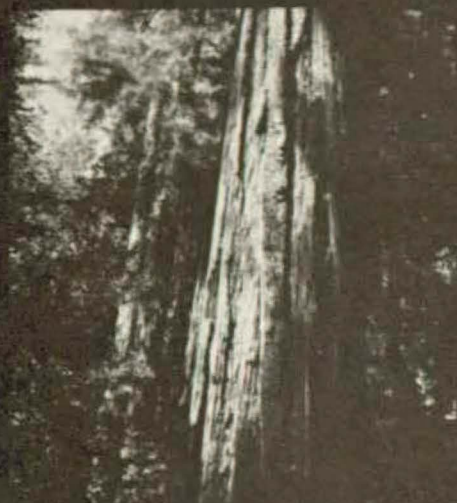




→ 20



→ 20A



→ 21



→ 21A



→ 22



→ 22A



## appendixes

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

LEGISLATION

REFERENCES

TEAM MEMBERS

## MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

### General Management

1. Muir Woods National Monument will be managed as a unit of the San Francisco Bay Area Group.
2. An operations base for facilitating protection, interpretation, and maintenance services will be maintained within monument boundaries.
3. The monument will be operated for day use only, and will be open daily throughout the year.
4. Entrance fees will be collected daily.
5. Concession operations will be limited to light food service and a gift shop.
6. All facilities except trails, interpretive devices, and comfort stations will eventually be removed from the woods proper.
7. Sufficient lands will be acquired to accomplish the above objective, and to protect scenic values on park approaches.
8. Because of its prominence in the Bay Area community, and in view of its relatively high visitation and importance as the first — possibly only — point of contact between the Park Service and many foreign visitors, the monument will be developed and managed as a prototype of Park Service high standards.

### Resource Management

1. To ensure the perpetuation of Muir Woods as a representative portion of the southern redwood range, mechanical forest management techniques will be applied where needed.



2. To improve future management practices, research will be continued into the subject of man's existing and potential influence upon the forest, the stream, and associated fauna.
3. The value of Redwood Creek as a freshwater fishery will be maintained and enhanced.
4. Exotic flora and fauna will be eradicated when feasible.

#### Visitor Use

1. Visitor use of Muir Woods will be essentially a brief inspirational and educational experience, relying on the peaceful majesty of the towering trees and the enriching color and texture of their allies.
2. Once he has entered the redwood grove proper, the visitor will use only paved walks and informal trails to observe the resource.
3. All picnicking and camping will be prohibited in the monument.
4. Since Muir Woods is an important facet of a typical tourist's visit to San Francisco, and therefore a key to other natural resources and recreation opportunities in the region, information about their essential qualities and their locations will be provided for the visitor.
5. While some monument trails will be recognized as vital segments of an extensive recreational trail system, the use of the monument as a major trailhead will not be encouraged.

#### Interpretation

1. Interpretive efforts in the monument will feature the characteristics of the Coast redwood and the inspirational qualities of the redwood groves, in addition to the individual and collective characteristics of the plants of the Coast redwood community and a comparison with those of the giant sequoia.
2. To provide new and improved interpretive facilities and services, the approved interpretive prospectus will be updated and implemented in accord with this master plan.

3. Environmental education programs will be continued and improved.
4. Aside from basic reception and orientation, interpretation at Muir Woods will be largely handled through self-guiding devices for all age-groups along monument trails.
5. The international character of park visitors will be recognized in the interpretive program through a multilingual approach.



## LEGISLATION

### 53. Muir Woods National Monument

Establishment: Proclamation (No. 793) of January 9, 1908.....  
Boundaries enlarged: Proclamation (No. 1608) of September 22, 1921.....  
Boundaries enlarged: Proclamation (No. 2122) of April 5, 1935.....

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### A PROCLAMATION

[No. 793—Jan. 9, 1908—35 Stat. 2174]

WHEREAS, William Kent and his wife, Elizabeth Thatcher Kent, of the City of Chicago, in County of Cook in the State of Illinois, did, on December 26, 1907, pursuant to the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906, by their certain deed of relinquishment and conveyance, properly executed in writing and acknowledged, relinquish, remise, convey and forever quitclaim to the United States of America the following mentioned lands at that time held by them in private ownership and lying and being in Township One North, of Range Six West, Mt. Diablo Meridian, in the County of Marin, in the State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake "A.7" driven in the center of the road in Redwood Canon and located by the following courses and distances from the point of commencement of the tract of land, which was conveyed by the Tamalpais Land and Water Company to William Kent by a deed dated August 29th, 1905, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Marin County, California, Book 95 of Deeds at page 58, to-wit:—North eighteen degrees thirty-two minutes East two hundred thirty-two and sixty-four hundredths feet, North sixty-six degrees thirty minutes West one hundred sixty-seven and thirty-four hundredths feet, North eighty-six degrees twenty-five minutes West ninety-eight and sixty-two hundredths feet, North seventy degrees no minutes, West two hundred forty-one and seven hundredths feet, North fifty-seven degrees twenty-nine minutes West one hundred seventy-eight and three hundredths feet; North forty-six degrees twenty-two minutes West two hundred thirty-five and thirty-nine hundredths feet and North twenty-four degrees twenty-five minutes West two hundred twenty-five and fifty-six hundredths feet; thence from said stake "A.7.", the point of beginning, South fifty-four degrees nineteen minutes West fourteen hundred eighty-two and seven tenths feet to Station A.8 from which Station 4 of the survey of the tract of land conveyed to William Kent as aforesaid bears south fifty-four degrees nineteen minutes west three hundred ten feet distant; thence from said Station A.8. North forty-seven degrees thirty minutes West twenty-six hundred eighty feet; thence due West six hundred fifty and eight tenths feet; thence North fifty-two degrees thirty minutes West eleven hundred feet; thence North nineteen degrees forty-five minutes West ten hundred fifty-eight and four tenths feet to Station A.12. from which Station 16 of the Survey of the tract of land conveyed to William Kent as aforesaid bears South eighty-three degrees forty-two minutes West three hundred ten feet distant; thence North eighty-three degrees forty-two minutes East thirty-one hundred nine and two tenths feet; thence north fifty-five degrees twenty-eight minutes East fifteen hundred fifty feet to an iron bolt, three-quarters of an inch in diameter and thirty inches long, Station 14; thence South

seventeen degrees eighteen minutes East twenty-eight hundred twenty and nine tenths feet; thence South four degrees ten minutes East nine hundred thirty feet to a stake "A.16" driven in the center of a graded road; and thence South forty-five degrees seventeen minutes West two hundred ninety-eight and five tenths feet to said stake A.7, the place of beginning. Containing an area of two hundred ninety-five acres a little more or less, and,

## MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT

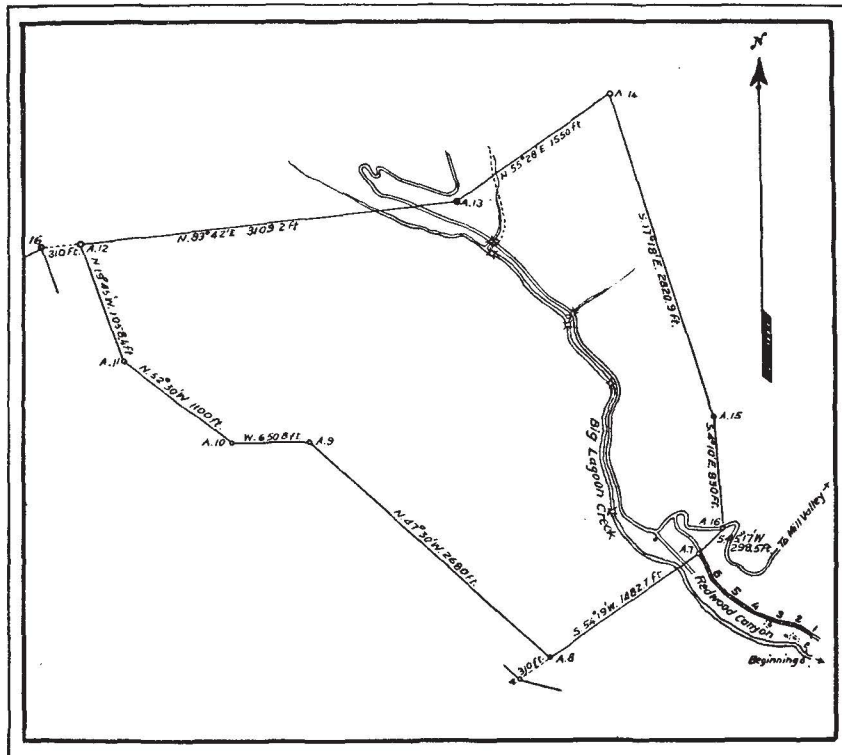
IN

T.1 N., R. 6 W.

M.D.M.

CALIFORNIA

Containing about 295 acres



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Richard A. Ballinger, Commissioner

(DIAGRAM ATTACHED TO AND MADE A PART OF THE PROCLAMATION  
DATED JANUARY 9, 1908.)

WHEREAS, said relinquishment and conveyance has been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in said Act of Congress, and

WHEREAS, an extensive growth of redwood trees (*Sequoia sempervirens*) embraced in said land is of extraordinary scientific interest and importance because of the primeval character of the forest in which it is located, and of the character, age and size of the trees.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by Section 2 of said Act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that said grove and all of the land hereinbefore described and fully delineated on the diagram hereto attached and made a part hereof, are hereby reserved from appropriation and use of all kinds under all the public land laws of the United



States and set apart as a National Monument, to be known and recognized as the Muir Woods National Monument.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, cut, injure, destroy or take away any trees on said land and not to locate or settle upon any of said land.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 9th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-second.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT,

*Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1608—Sept. 22, 1921—42 Stat. 2249]

WHEREAS, William Kent and his wife, Elizabeth Thatcher Kent, of the County of Marin in the State of California, did on February 14, 1920, pursuant to the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906, by their certain deed of relinquishment and conveyance, properly executed in writing and acknowledged, relinquish, remise, convey and forever quit claim to the United States of America the following mentioned lands at that time held in private ownership and situate in the County of Marin, in the State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a two-inch iron pipe marked "Monument 5" on the westerly boundary line of the Muir Woods National Monument, running thence northerly along said westerly boundary line, North twenty degrees twenty-six minutes West one thousand sixty-four and seven tenths feet to a two-inch iron pipe marked "Monument 6" at the northwesterly corner of the Muir Woods National Monument, thence along the boundary common to the land of William Kent and of the Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods Railway, South eighty-three degrees forty-two minutes West three hundred and ten feet to the northerly corner of the Hamilton Tract which was conveyed to William Kent by a deed dated April 1st, 1916, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Marin County in Book 177 of Deeds, at page 495; thence along the easterly boundary of said Hamilton Tract, South nineteen degrees forty-six minutes East one thousand forty-six and two tenths feet to the easterly corner of said Hamilton Tract; thence leaving the boundary of said tract, North eighty-six degrees twenty minutes East three hundred twenty-six and seven tenths feet to the point of beginning, containing seven and forty-four hundredths acres more or less, all bearings refer to true meridian, magnetic declination approximately eighteen degrees East.

The entire Hamilton Tract, conveyed to William Kent by a deed dated April 1st, 1916, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Marin County in Book 177 of Deeds, at page 495, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at the most northerly point of Ranch "X" as laid down and delineated on the map entitled "Tamalpais Land and Water Company Map No. 3," running thence along the northwesterly boundary of said Ranch "X," South fifty-one degrees fifty-two minutes West four hundred forty-nine and fifty-three hundredths feet; thence South fifty-two degrees thirty-four minutes West eight hundred seventy-seven and ninety-four hundredths feet to the most northerly corner of Ranch "W"; thence along the northerly boundary of said Ranch "W," South forty-nine degrees thirty-four minutes West two hundred ninety-nine and ten hundredths feet; thence

North seventy degrees forty-two minutes West two hundred feet to the northeasterly corner of Ranch "Y"; thence along the northeasterly boundary of said Ranch "Y," North fifty-two degrees twenty-six minutes West four hundred ninety-nine and thirty-nine hundredths feet; thence South seventy-three degrees seventeen minutes West two hundred thirty-nine and seventy-three hundredths feet; thence North eighty-five degrees thirty-five minutes West three hundred nineteen and eighty-four hundredths feet; thence North sixty-five degrees thirty-seven minutes West five hundred thirty-nine and fifty-two hundredths feet; thence North forty-two degrees twenty-eight minutes West three hundred seventy-eight and five hundredths feet; thence leaving the northeasterly boundary of Ranch "Y," North sixty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes East two thousand four hundred forty-two and thirteen hundredths feet; thence North sixty-two degrees six minutes East five hundred ninety-six and fifty-nine hundredths feet; thence South nineteen degrees forty-six minutes East one thousand forty-six and twenty-two hundredths feet to the point of commencement, containing seventy and forty-six hundredths acres, said parcel being as laid down and delineated on the map entitled, "Tamalpais Land and Water Company Map No. 3," which map is on file in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Marin in Map Book 1, page 104, to which map reference is hereby made for further or more particular description, and

WHEREAS, the Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods Railway, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of California, did, on February 24th, 1921, pursuant to the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906, by its certain deed of relinquishment and conveyance, properly executed in writing and acknowledged, relinquish, remise, convey and forever quit claim to the United States of America the following mentioned land at that time held by it in private ownership and situate in the County of Marin, in the State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a fence corner at corner common to land of the North Coast Water Co., land of the Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods Railway Co., and Ranch "8," and Ranch "Y" of land of William Kent; running thence North fifty-nine degrees fifty-seven minutes East three thousand six hundred twenty-six and nine tenths feet, along line between land of North Coast Water Co. and land of the Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods Railway Co. to an iron pipe driven in the ground; an iron pipe being set at two thousand nine hundred eighty-three and one tenth feet on this line; thence South eighty-nine degrees thirty-nine minutes East one thousand three hundred forty-one and seven tenths feet to an iron pipe driven in the ground; thence South sixty-five degrees forty-one minutes East one thousand seventeen and two tenths feet to an iron pipe driven in the ground on the present north-line of the Muir Woods National Monument; thence South eighty-three degrees forty-two minutes West two thousand two hundred fifty-nine feet along the north line of the Muir Woods National Monument to an iron pipe marked "Monument 6" at the northwest corner of the Muir Woods National Monument; thence South eighty-three degrees forty-two minutes West three hundred ten feet to the northeast corner of the Hamilton Tract so called; thence along the line between the Hamilton Tract, so called, and the land of the Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods Railway Co. for the following courses and distances, South sixty-two degrees six minutes West five hundred ninety-six and six tenths feet, South sixty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes West two thousand four hundred forty-two and one tenth feet to an iron pipe in the fence line at the corner common to the Hamilton Tract, land of the Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods Railway Co., and Ranch "Y" of the land of William Kent; thence North forty-two degrees twenty-eight minutes West seventy-five feet to the point of beginning, containing fifty and twenty-four hundredths acres more or less, all bearings refer to true north, magnetic declination approximately eighteen degrees East, and

WHEREAS, said relinquishments and conveyances have been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in said Act of Congress, and

WHEREAS, an extensive growth of redwood trees (*Sequoia sempervirens*) embraced in said lands is of extraordinary scientific interest and importance



because of the primeval character of the forest in which it is located, and of the character, age and size of the trees,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by section two of said Act of Congress, do proclaim that said lands hereinbefore described are hereby reserved from appropriation and use of all kinds under the public land laws and set aside as an addition to the Muir Woods National Monument, and that the boundaries of said national monument are now as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, cut, injure, destroy or take away any trees on said lands or to occupy, settle or locate upon any lands reserved by this proclamation.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument, as provided in the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535) and Acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE in the District of Columbia this 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty sixth.

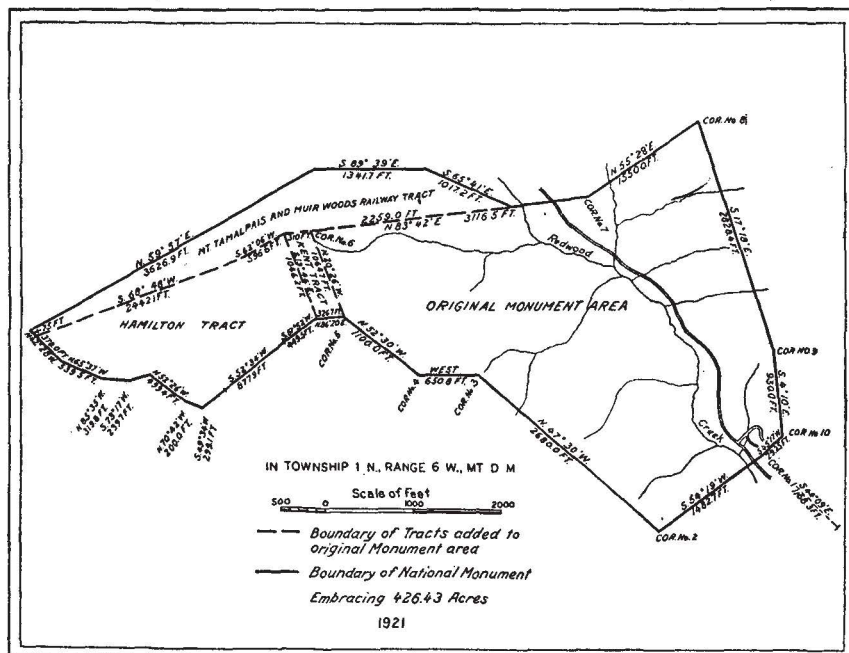
WARREN G. HARDING.

By the President:  
CHARLES E. HUGHES,  
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
ALBERT B. FALL, SECRETARY

CALIFORNIA  
MARIN COUNTY

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR



## MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2122—Apr. 5, 1935—49 Stat. 3443]

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Muir Woods National Monument, California, the hereinafter-described adjoining lands which have been donated to the United States for the ex-

tension of the monument and the title to which is now vested in the United States in fee simple:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that the following-described lands in California be, and they are hereby, reserved and added to and made a part of the Muir Woods National Monument:

Beginning at a point on the southeastern boundary of the Muir Woods National Monument, designated corner no. 1, which is identical with the point designated stake "A7" in the description of that certain tract of land in Marin County, California, conveyed by William Kent and Elizabeth Thatcher Kent (his wife) to the Secretary of the Interior for and in behalf of the United States of America on the 26th day of December 1907, recorded in liber 112 of Deeds at page 337, marked by a brass screw in a concrete block about 6 in. below the surface of the ground in the middle of the road in Redwood Canyon;

Thence from said initial point, by metes and bounds, along the southeastern boundary of Muir Woods National Monument, N. 45°17' E., 9.70 ft., to a galvanized iron pipe, 1½ in. diam., with bronze cap;

Thence leaving said Muir Woods National Monument boundary, S. 26°58½' E., 198.13 ft., S. 38°29' W., 244.00 ft., crossing Redwood Creek, N. 39°20' W., 259.64 ft., to said southeastern boundary of Muir Woods National Monument;

Thence along said boundary, across Redwood Creek, N. 54°19' E., 274.10 ft., to corner no. 1, the place of beginning, containing 1.36 acres.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument, as provided in the act of August 25, 1916 (ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-ninth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,

*Secretary of State.*



## 18. Muir Woods National Monument

Federal cooperation in acquisition of "Muir Wood Toll Road" authorized.....Act of June 28, 1938

**An Act To authorize Federal cooperation in the acquisition of the "Muir Wood Toll Road", located in Marin County, State of California, and for other purposes, approved June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1214)**

Muir Wood  
Toll Road,  
Marin County,  
Calif.

Expenditure  
authorized  
for Federal  
cooperation in  
acquiring, as  
part of free-  
road system.

Conditions.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend, out of any roads and trails funds available to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, the sum of not to exceed \$25,000 to match, dollar for dollar, such sum as may be required to be expended by the Department of Public Works, State of California, for the purpose of acquiring, as a part of the State or county free-road system, the road known as the "Muir Wood Toll Road", extending from the Marin County Panorama Highway to the Muir Woods National Monument and from there down the Frank Valley to its junction with the State highway near Muir Beach, Marin County, California: *Provided*, That no such funds shall be expended until the State or county shall have taken action necessary to insure that title to the road will be acquired and until the State or county shall have agreed to assume full responsibility for the future maintenance and operation of the road in proper condition to accommodate the traffic thereon.

# H. R. 1439

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 22, 1971

Mr. MAILLARD (for himself and Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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## A BILL

To authorize the acquisition of additional lands at Muir Woods National Monument in the State of California, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is hereby authorized to acquire for addition to the Muir Woods National Monument, California, established, and as its boundaries may have been revised, pursuant to the Act of June 8, 1906 (35 Stat. 225), not more than fifty acres of land as generally depicted on the map entitled "Rancho Saucelito, Lot 41 Marin County," and more specifically those lands described at pages 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the Marin County Assessor's Map Book 199 appearing on said "Rancho Saucelito, Lot 41 Marin County" map, copies of which shall also be on file and available for



inspection in the Offices of the National Park Service, Washington, District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. The Secretary is authorized to acquire said lands by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Upon their acquisition the lands shall become a part of Muir Woods National Monument and the Secretary shall administer them in accordance with provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

## REFERENCES

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1968. Land Use and Management Report. Corte Madera.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

1964. Master Plan for Preservation and Use, Muir Woods National Monument.

- Master Plan for the Proposed Golden Gate National Recreation Area. In preparation.



## **TEAM MEMBERS**

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Environmental Planning and Design, WSC**

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