WESTERN REGION OFFICE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
450 GOLDEN GATE AVE., BOX 36063
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102

A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

of the

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK AND VICINITY

Arranged and compiled by

Herbert L. Junep

-- With 126 Illustrations --

102/166058

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part One: Indian Prelude	Page 1
Part Two: Early Exploration	Page 35
Part Three: Assorted Events, 1865-1883	Page 82
Part Four: Kaweah Colony	Page 127
Part Five: Decline of the Kaweah Colony	Page 177
Part Six: 1891-1900	Page 223
Part Seven: 1900-1915	Page 263
Part Eight: 1920-1936	Page 322
Today (1937)	Page 412
Appendices	Page 418

Manuscript copied by Division of Cultural Resource Management, Western Regional Office, National Park Service, 1976.

INDEX

***

-A-

Aeroplane Crash, Jack Schnieder..... 405
Aeroplane Crash, Lt. Hoffman and Cook..... 369
Army Bomber disaster..... 403
Airport, Three Rivers..... 400
Airshow, Three Rivers..... 402
Alder Creek, Winter headquarters..... 350
Alta trail..... 349
Among the Big Trees of California..... 165
Albright, Horace M.....
Ajax, Colonists traction engine..... 148
Atwell Mill, leased by colonists..... 201
" " , "Outrage"..... 202
" , Paul, government lunchstand..... 354
Ash Mountain, headquarters fire, 1926..... 348
" " , ~~early days, plate~~.....
" " , Nursery..... 349
Appropriations, first..... 249
Auto Log, fell, 1917..... 316
Avalanche, South Fork..... 39

-B-

Big Trees, Book, White and Fry..... 354
Bearpaw, trail camp.....
Black Battalion, Capt. Young..... 263
Bridge, Marble Fork.....
Brewer, USGS..... 45
Broder and Hopping..... 251
Beulah, Mineral King..... 87
Barnafee Flats, (Ash Mt.)..... 81

-C-

California Academy of Sciences..... 110
Camp Sierra.....
Camp Lewis, property bought..... a17-351
Captain Andrews, supt. 1901..... 252
" Barton, Supt. 1902..... 256
" Hamilton, supt. 1904..... 269
" Cole..... 233
" Parker, 1893-'94..... 228

Camps, Restriction, 35-3 a

Captain Dorst, 1891..... 198,223
" O'Shea, 1905..... 273
" Lockett, 1895..... 233
" Gale, 1896-'97..... 233
" Clark, 1899..... 245
" Smith, 1908..... 283
" Cornish..... 268
" West, 1900..... 249
" Whitman, 1912..... 289
" Wright, 1910..... 286
" Young, 1903.....
" McCaskey, 1913..... 292
" Hughes.....
Luit. Johnson, Last supt..... 295
Castle Crags, Lake.....
Cherokee Flat..... 164
California Stae Geologic Survey..... 45
Civilian Conservation Corps, et al. 373
Cave, Palmer. 43
" , Clough..... 126
" , Crystal..... 317
Colonel George W. Stewart..... 114
Collapse of Kaweah Colony..... 161,155
Coming of the White Settlers..... 27
Colters Hell..... XV
Concessions, first granted.....
Concrete Highway, Lemon Cove-Three Rivers..... 317
Contract awarded..... 226
Conservation movements..... 104
Creation of Sequoia National Park..... 155
Cook, Luit. William, aviator..... 369
Crescent Meadows.....

-D-

Dairy, Brewers account of USGS trip..... 46,63
Discovery Claims, White Chief Lode, Mineral King..... 85
Dorst, Captain, First Supt. arrives..... 198
Davis, Lieut, First Map of Park..... 234
Davis, Airport, Three Rivers..... 400

-E-

Entomological survey, firts..... 318
Eddy, Lindley, concession renewed..... 288
Eisen, Dr, Gustavus..... 108

Electric Power, developed..... 238
Elk, in Park..... 269,272
Emergency Conservation Work Camps..... 373, et al.
Erecting Shelter, Mt. Whitney..... 272
Ersa of Big Trees..... 333
Everton, wounded at Hospital Rock..... 79

*F-

Fence, General Grant and Sherman Tree..... 268
Filing on land, Kaweah Colony..... 131
Fish planting, first,..... 251
Fish planting, Golden Trout, Hengst.....
Fire prevention, first appropriation..... 349
Fisherman's Peak (Mt. Whitney)..... 77
First death in park..... 282
" official inspection of caves..... 255
" white child born in giant forest..... 274
" Women to ascend Mt. Whitney..... 124
Fire, total, 1890—1936.....
Flood of '67..... 39
Fechner, Robert N. 400
Font, Pedro, Spanish explorer..... I
Fowler, Tom, Mineral King Road..... 88
Fradulent Land entries..... 129
Fry, Walter, fill vacancy left by Britten..... 274
Fry, Walter, appointed first civilian supt. 294
" , " , " U. S. Commissioner.....
Fire Lookouts
Cahoon Roack..... 353
Ash Peak.....
Milk Ranch Peak.....
Little Baldy.....
Paradise Peak..... 353
First planting of Sequoia seedlings.....

*G-

Garfield Grove, Big Trees, avalanche..... 40
Generals Highway..... 330 et al
" " naming of,..... 331
Giant Forest, built up..... 325
Giant Forest Railway Company..... 134
Government Lunch Stand, Paul Atwell..... 254

Grizzly Bear, last seen..... 301
Groves, Sequoia..... 172
Golden Trout..... 236 -302-
Guns, first barred from park..... 257

-H-

Ha-la-wan-che (Generals Highway)..... 332
Hamilton Gorge bridge.....
Harding Tree, dedication..... 335
Highway, open year around..... 352
High Sierra Trail..... 370
Hospital Rock.....
" " named..... 79
" " road completed..... 233
" " , Swenson ill..... 28
" " , Wolverton ill.....
Hockett Trail..... 29
Hopping, Guy appointed..... 318
High Sierra Trail, 1914..... 295
Humbolt County..... 129

-I-

Indian life..... 6-14
" epidemic..... 31
" pictographs..... 13
" rock basins..... 14
Songs and legends..... 23
" tribes in region..... 1&2
" tree worship..... 173
Insect control, first..... 318
Inyo, county, mines, trails to.....

-J-

Jordan, Trail..... 30

-K-

Kaweah Colony..... 127-156
Kern Canyon, telephone line..... 349

-L-

Last of the Indians..... 34
Langfords, Nathaniel P., first NPS supt. XV
Lewis, Camp purchased..... 351
Livestock, trouble with 223
Luiet. Davis, first park map 234
Lodgepole, road completed..... 353
Lovelace trail..... 38

of Giant Forest area — appendix
Modern, Sequoia, appendix

Mail fraud, charge against Colonists..... 202
Maps, first of the park..... 234-245
Mather party, 1915..... 299
Medicine men..... 8
Mather resignation..... 351
" Dedication plaque..... 370
Muir, John, Trail..... 295
Mattes, Dr. Francoise, Geological Survey.....
Middle Fork road, begun..... 326
Military regime, in park, begins..... 223
Mineral King, story of 82
" " , road..... 88
" " , discovery..... 84
" " , mining district formed..... 86
" " , toll trail..... 86
" " , naming of 95
" " , miners..... 92
" " , road purchased..... 93
" " , snow slide..... 93
Meteorlogical data inaugerated..... 324
Moro Rock, wooden stairs completed, first steps..... 315
Mout Langley..... 47
Mount Tyndall..... 45
" Williamson..... 46
" Whitney, first seen, etc. 46-78a
" Whitney, quadrangel..... 277-280
" " , horse trail completed..... 353
" " . false..... 76

Mount Whitney, Military Reservation..... 122
" " , Power and Electric co., 288
Muir, John, first visit to Giant Forest..... 96

-N-

National Park system, birth of XV
National Geographic Society, gifts..... 524
Nature Guide Service. ~~Fran. Beun, Firest Park naturalist~~..... 324,329
" " " , Bulletins started..... 329
Nevada Park..... 111-157
New England Tunnel and Smelting Co. 90
Nursury, Ash Mount..... 349
Naturalist, first—Frank Been..... 354

-O-

Officials Disbanded, Colonists..... 213
Organize company, Kaweah Colony..... 154
Our Big Trees saved... .... 1916..... 303

-P-

Paradixe Cave..... 255
Park Boundaries Increase..... 318
~~Park Scenes~~.....
Photographs of early maps..... 5
Potwisna's Chief..... 81
Potwisha Camp-ground named.....
Powerhouse No. 2 Commences operations Feb. 1925.....
Preliminary Organization..... 140
Preservation of Giant Forest..... 104
Public Operators, limitation of development — 353 a

-R-

Railroad and Lumber Flume to be built—by Colony..... 134
Railroad Failure, Kaweah Colony 135
Redwood Meadow..... 182
Rights of settlement..... 189
Road completed 1890..... 148

River Inn, Three Rivers..... 286
Road Post..... 149,150
Roosevelt National Park..... 318

-S-

Sand Meadow..... 232a
~~Second~~ Trees Discovered..... ~~853~~ 25
Sequoia, map of, — appendix
'Sequoia, why named?..... 157
Second park ranger..... 253
Se-quo-yah, Indian..... 157
Settlers in Three Rivers 1880..... 79
Sherman Tree, Discovery of..... 105
Sherman tree, road to..... 550
Sierra Club Gift..... 223,224,250,
Sheep in the Park..... 232,255.257
Stock grazing, last of 353a
Solar Observatory, Mount Whitney..... 284
~~South Fork Road Kaweah River~~.....
Societe Botanique de France..... 157
Spanish American War..... 256
Stewart G. W., Dies..... 568
Story of Mount Whitney..... 44-78a
Starving Children, charge..... 184
Studio in Ginat Forest..... 287
Survey completed..... 252
Smith Grades..... 284
Sweat houses..... 9
Signal Service Station, USA Mt. Whitney..... appendix 5A
Sequoia Sections, world wide ~~destruction~~ dissemination..... appendix C
"Swamp"Lands of Sequoia..... 233

-T-

Tharp, Hale..... 3
Tharp, returns 1850..... 4
Tharp at Hospitalrock..... 6
Tharps Log, Construction begun..... 38
Tharps log restored, 1923..... 334
Tobin, j. Daniel first permanent clerk 1921..... 327
Toll Trail..... 86
Troop head for park..... 198
Tyndale, Prof.—..... 349
Trail, First funds for

Trail of the Sequoia's..... 353
Travel, 1906-1936—appendix.....

-U-

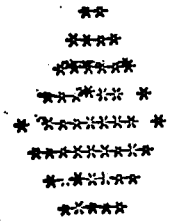
Utah Valunteer 1st Cavalry..... 236

-W-

White, John R. Becomes superintendent 1920..... 322
Whitney, trail completed 1930..... 550
Winter sports..... .....
Winter Camps, first..... 334
Wolverton sixkness and death..... 228
Wolverton Dam or Reservoir..... 329
Witness Tree (appendix).....

-Y-

Yellowstone National Park, founding, of..... XV



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Frontispiece, The General Sherman Tree.....Facing Page
Great Western Divide 1
Carbon Hill (Bacon Buttes) 1
Joe Pohot and his wife and her baskets 2
Hale Tharp, his son and daughter. 4
The Room Rock at Hospital Rock 6
Indian Sweat Houses and dwellings 9
Indian Pot Holes. 11
Indian rock paintings. 13
Indian Rock Basins. 15
Moro Rock. 25
Big Trees. 26
Hockett Trail. 29
Mt. Stewart, Great Western Divide & Mt. Le Conte 59
Mt. Whitney. 67
Copy of Note on Mt. Young. 77
Jason Barton. 80
Ox team and frieght team. 80
Mineral King Toll Road Bridge. 88
Aunt Mary Trauger. 90
John Muir. 97
Thom Log, before and after restoration. 102
Felling a Sequoia. 104
Blasting a Sequoia stump. 109
Lumbering operations near Millwood. 112
Clough Cave. 126
Martin, J.J. 127
Keller, C.F. 127
Application for Membership, Kaweah Colony. 136
Building the North Fork Road. 137
Camp Flagstaff and Camp Advance. 138
First North Fork Bridge and Kate Redstone. 139
Time Checks, Kaweah Colony.. 142
Redstone Park. 145
Breaking soil, North Fork road. 147
Kaweah Postoffice, "Ajax" traction engine and Phil Winser. 148
The Karl Marx Tree (General Sherman). 152
George W. Stewart. 155
Map, Distribution of Sequoia Groves in Park. 157
Statue of Sequoyah. 158
Bronz tablet commemorating Cherokee Nation.. 161
Monument of Sequoyah near New Echota. 163

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (Cont.)

Migration of Sequoia seeds. 165
The Ice Ages. 167
The Age of Volcanic activities. 168
The Brontasaurus and Stegosaurus. 169
Development of Species. 170
Location of Redwoods and Sequoia in Sequoia and California.... . . . 171
Redwood Meadow. 172
Pageant of the Living Past. 173
A Sequoia and the Future. 176
First map of the park. 185
Captain J. H. Dorst. 198
Kitty Camp , 1890 and 1936. 199
Atwell's Mill, 1881. 204
Troop K, 4th Cavalry. 224
Captain James A. Parker. 228
Lt. Alexander T. Dean.. 232
Captain George H. Gale. 234
Captain J. Lockett. 234
Map of Park in 1896, made by Lt. Davis. 234a
Lt. C. Smith. 237
Power House No. 1 . . . . . v238
Ed Bryant - First photo of the Sherman Tree. 245
Lt. Henry B. Clark and Lt. James A. Moss. 246
Captain Frank West. 249
Capt. L.C . Andrews and map of park in 1901 252
Old and New North Fork Bridges 253
Capt. Frank A. Barton. 256
Lt. George B. Comely 259
How saws were used to cut Sequoias. 262
Captain Charles Young. 263
Map of park in 1903 268
Captain George F. Hamilton. 269
Three Rivers School House & Troop of Cavalry near Three Rivers 271
First automobile to enter Sequoia National Park. 272
Captain John O'Shea. 273
Captain Kirby Walker. 280
Sand Meadow. 281
Sherman Tree in 1906. 282
Governement dougherty wagon and army officers 282
Captain Cornelius C. Smith. 288
Old automobile in Giant Forest. . . . . and first wagon. 286
Barton and Stasseland Stage 287
Ranger Postoffice, Major James B. Hughes and bear trap. 288
Captain Walter M. Whitman. 290
Capt. Douglass McCaskey and Troop C, 1st Cav. at Sherman Tree. 292
Lt. Hugh Johnson, last Army Supt., ... 293
Walter Fry. 294
Tom Lattrel's stage at Sherman Tree. 295
John R. White. 322
James B. Small and "One Shot Rock". 326
Control on North Fork Road. 326

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (cont.)

Cutting through on the General's Highway. 328
Paul Atwell and his Gove nment lunch stand. 334
Alder Creek Checking Station, 1926. 337
Ash Mountain checkings station, 1930. 337
Lumbering Operations Wolverton district. 338
Proposed Boundary, Sequoia National Park, ... 338
Dedication Generals Highway, 1927. 349
Ranger personnel, 1928. 350
Camp Lewis - Kern Canyon Region 351
A Nature Guide Party, 1929. 352
Dedication John Muir-HighSierra Trail. 353
Horace M. Albright, Director, on top of Mt. Whitney. 353
Views of the HighSierra Trail and Suspension Bridge. 353
Installation of George Stewart plaque, Mt. Stewart. 368
Park Entrance, Ash Mt. 1930 . . . . . 354 *
Aeroplance wrech, Lt. Cocke & Hoffman. 369
CCC photomontage, "Work". 375
Cain Flats CCC Camp, ceremonies, best camp 1934. 394
CCC at work and play. 396
South Fork Fire. 397
Section of 63rd Artillary arriving at Ash Mt. for manoeuvers. 397
Guy Hopping, Supt, Gen. Grant Nat. Park. 399
Airshow & Dedication, Davis Field, Three Rivers, ... 401
Army Bomber wreck 403
Camp grounds, Giant Forest-Lodgepole. 407
Winter Sports, Lodgepole. 411

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Grateful acknowledgement is made to Judge Walter Fry, Jeff Davis, Jason Barton, Hugh Clotfelder, J. J. Martin, C. F. Keller, Phil Winser, Ed Bryant and Chief Po-Hot, (said to be last of the Potwishas) his wife Mary, and all those who so enthusiastically lent their assistance in the preparation of this manuscript and endured the compiler's constant interviews.

Also to Superintendent John.R. White, Daniel J. Tobin, assistant Superintendent and Frank Been, park Naturalist for lending him a "free hand" in this work; and to Conservation Corps enrollees August Berning, stenographer, Ben Lyons, typist and Orris Gronvold (who replaced Lyon) for their capable and tireless work - without whom this volume could not have been completed in our limited time.

FORWARD

Pedro Font, a Franciscan Missionary, was a member of the Great Anza expedition from Mexico which was newly arrived in Sulsun[1] for the purpose of founding San Francisco. From a vantage point on the top of a hill near Antioch on April 3, 1776 he wrote in his diary: "Looking Eastward, we saw on the other side of the plain about 30 leagues distant a great snow covered range, white from crest to foot. It lies about Southeast and Northwest and from the direction I made out for it, I judge that it mig. possibly have some connection to the Southward with the Sierra Nevada which branches off from the Sierra Madres de California[2]. . . however, we could not discover either end of the Range."[3]

What the intrepid missionary saw was the great western divide of today's Sierra Nevada. What he could not see was the astonishing trees growing in an area now called Giant Forest--trees larger, more magnificent than any the Spaniards had ever seen. Could he have seen also the scenic wonders of that virgin territory, the abundant waters tumbling down from its perpetual snow fields and the richness of the land, the history of the San Joaquin Valley area in Tulare County would in no wise read the same as it does today.

Neither could he possibly have foreseen the triumphant victory over trials and disasters that was being made by a wave of hardy American Pioneers then approaching that same mighty range from the east.

---

1. Near San Francisco
2. In Mexico
3. Spanish Discovery of the Sierra Nevada, F. P. Farquhar.

II.

"Although the genius and energy which had led the Spaniards over uncharted seas and across desert and mountains . . . were by this time spent. . ," a new conquest of land and space was beginning over uncharted plains from the eastern part of the continent by men as fresh and full of vision as the olden Spaniards who long ago set sail from Spain in carved and colorful galleons.

But in ships of land came these American Pioneers. Over vast and verdant land fraught with danger from hostile tribes of Indians [illegible]ed Westward their prairie schooners. An unknown goal lay before them, already destined to be reached because of their faith in their dreams, and the indominatable spirit which has always been the heritage of American people.

Those who crossed that great mountain barrier (first sighted from the west by Pedro Font) were men whose names will be forever linked with the history of the great San Joaquin Valley, the founding of its cities and the creation of a great national park - an area toward which the Franciscan Missionary once gazed. Whole books could be written on the life and times of these men - their explorations and discoveries, their romances and tragedies and their victories and defeats. But in writing the history of one of the nation's great National parks, we must confine ourselves to only those whose names are linked with the early days in or near the territory of the park, and to those whose activities made possible

---

protection
en to come.
Yet, how
a history i
, the close
d.
But our t
g in that
oia trees
lifornia's his
Reluctant
h must be l
the little hi
greater.

This is ess
for the sto
l Park are
ional Park of
nded the oth
to the glo
ined purpose,
The seeking
ely interwov
Heavenly orig

the protection of the area for the enjoyment of the future generations of men to come.

Yet, how can one draw a line a demarcation when the whole of California history is so closely interwoven that in the telling of the very earliest tale, the closely linked chain of events following beg for voice in the written word.

But our task is concerned only with the times following 1856 and the lands lying in that portion of the Sierra Nevada which contain the largest groves of Sequoia trees in the world and the colorful romance of that larger part of California's history must, perforce, be regretfully ommitted in these pages.

Reluctantly therefor, we pass over that portion of California history which must be left out of this book, and let the romance and interest of the little history of our own area assuage our feelings of having ignored the greater.

This is essentially a story of three dreams; visions of big and little men for the stories of Mineral King, the Kaweah Colony and the Sequoia National Park are the result of the combined visions of many men. Only the National Park of our story became the reality - failure and dissolution attended the others. Yet, can it not be that they, these others, were essential to the glory of the greater dream and failed not in relation to a predestined purpose, but only in the minds of a few men ?

The seeking of gold, timber and land inspired these dreams and are closely interwoven in the history of this park. Some men believed their visions had Heavenly origin, otheres were impelled by greed and the need for power.

Still others visioned only for the good of mankind, and there were those who sought simple peace and honest toil.

These ingredients coupled with the energies of strong men behind them are the stuff out of which drama is made. No history is made without intrigue and deaths and murder and crime lurking in its shadows. The tragedies lying in the wake however, are offset by the tremendous achievements and people made happier because of them. It is these with which we are mostly concerned and for obvious reasons, we must leave the full story of the people and times encountered in this volume to a future compiler.

Let the reader then, view this volume as representing the conception and birth-pangs of a great National Park, whose destiny was shaped by dreams.

- TO THE READER -

Whomshall we accept as the real authorities of this History? F. F. Latta says; "I am no authority on the Indians of California - it is the Indians themselves who are theauthorities for my books. They made their baskets, they made their legends, they told me who did this and who did that, they are the authorities - not I." And so it is with this book. We have not accepted as authentic for instance, certain things concerning the Kaweah Colony until we traveled many miles to talk to the Secretary of the Colony himself as well as the man who founded it.- these men are the real authorities. Mineral King? Transposed stenographic records of our conversations with the few remaining pioneers of those days are our authority. And so it is with the remainder of our book - it is based for the most part, upon actual interviews with men and women who were there, who knew and who had written personal records of such events and times - or else by correspondence with descendents of historical figures of long ago whose information can be considered the most accurate obtainable. Thus through these pages speak the written words of both living pioneers and those gone by.

Our imagination has been utilized for the sake of continutiy, but only as one would in the assembling of the fragments of an old broken piece of rare pottery - the pieces are there, but time has altered somewhat their original shape. By considering each peice as it would have logically fallen into place, our imagination reasonably fills out the interstices.

PART ONE

AN INDIAN PRELUDE TO THE HISTORY OF THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

Indian tribes-Chief Chappo-Hale Tharp-Tharp at Hospital Rock-Indian Headquarters-Indian Life at Hospital Rock-Tanning-Medicineman-sweat houses-making acorn meal-pictograph-legend of creation-discovery of the Big Tree-Coming of the White Settlers-Tharp's log-Swanson ill at Hospital Rock-Hockett and Jordan Trails-Indian epedemic-last of the Indians.

1856 - 1858

AN INDIAN PRELUDE TO THE HISTORY OF THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

1856

In that part of the Sierra Nevada range which culminates in the rugged grandeur of the alpine Mount Whitney area, lies, in marked contrast, the wooded hills and winding streams of its numerous lower canyons. In these deep and time carved river courses at the foot of this great range, tumble down four sparkling streams fed by the high mountain snow-fields. These are the rivers which eventually lose themselves in the green and verdant stretches of the great San Joaquin Valley.

Not the least of these streams is the Middle Fork of this great drainage system. It is called the "Kaweah"[1] after Indians of the same name. This is the river whose banks had been chosen as the camping grounds of five[2] great tribes of Yokut Indians - a race divided into more than thirty sub-tribes.[3] In fact, the whole canyon of the Middle Fork, as wellaas its tributaries, is a "terrestrial happy hunting ground" for this contented and life-loving race.

Here, game of almost every description abound as well as grain and acorns; the latter being the regular staple diet of these first Americans.

High up on the river dwell the "Pot-wi-sha"[5] tribe and below them in the order named live the "Wik-tchum-ni"[4] near the junction of the south,

---

1. Meaning "Crows nest" or "resting place".
2. These five tribes are: -- Pot-wi-sha, Wik-tchum-ni, Kaweah, ta-lum-nee and Choo'-noot
3. Kathering Small - History of Tulare County
4. also spelled Wuk-chum-nee
5. Variously spelled Podwishi-Padawisha, etc.

east and north forks of the Kaweah. Near the valley foothills are camped the "Ke-wi-as" from whom these rivers derive their name.

All along these streams are scattered the Indian camps while higher up on the main river, or middle fork, is located the great "peh-din"[1] or headquarters camp of these three tribes. This camp is governed by the good chief Hon-hush (or Hon-gush), "The Hunter", who was later named Chappo by the white people to come, because of his small and slender appearance. Hon-hush was one of the most beloved leaders of the several tribes. Small, slender and almost boyish in appearance, he always found time to laugh and tell stories to his people. All knew him to be jolly and even tempered. Moreover, he was considered the most skillful hunter and was a principal source of a never ending supply of deer meat, bear meat and fish.[2]

Twelve miles down the river from his headquarters the canyon widens and falls away to rolling verdant foothills and long stretches of grass covered meadows. It is near here that the rivers join and become the one which feeds the thirsty valley lands.

Small wonder the Indians make this rich delta their home, for acorns are always in abundance and wild game abound everywhere. Waterfowl are plentiful as well as fish and berries; antelope and elk too, roam throughout the region further south.[3]

During the summer of 1856 the Indians who were camped near this area

---

1. Hospital Rock (chief Po-hot)
2. Description by Chief Po-Hot, his nephew.
3. OP.CIT. See Tharp's statement p. 7

(later called Three Rivers), gathered around an amazing spectacle. It was a man and his horse, both providing a new experience in the lives of these Indians, since but very few had ever beheld either a horse or a white man.

In the days that followed they found this palefaced man who made camp among them not only friendly, but interested in them and helpful to them in many ways. He gave them presents and showed them his equipment and his gun. With this instrument which boomed and spat fire he "shot many deer for them to eat as they had no firearms and knew nothing of firearms."[1]

The man was Hale D. Tharp, a native of Michigan, who had been engaged by the widow Swanson in 1851 to drive her and her four sons, George, Hank, John and Harry, and two teams of oxen, across the plains from Illinois to California.[2]

This undertaking fitted well into young 18 year old Tharp's plan, as he had longed to work in those gold fields of California from whence issued tales of fabulous fortunes being made by the prospectors there.

At El Dorado, near Placerville, where success attended his mining operations, Tharp married this charming widow. But the underground work broke him in health so that he now turned to cattle raising and it was his search of pastures and a ranch site that brought him to this land of the Kaweah Indians. Here at last was the ideal place to make his home

---

1. Tharp in Nature Bulletin, Historical Series, Walter Fry.
2. Related by Mrs Fanny Mehrten, Tharp's daughter, alive and vigorous at 77, at the time of this writing.

and pasture his stock; especially since the Indians proved to be so friendly.

He finished his explorations of the Three Rivers district and went back to El Dorado only to return two years later and build a home on his new ranch claim.

Thus in 1858 he appeared again accompanied by his wife's brother-in-law, John Swanson, and several miles below the junction of the three rivers he selected a site for a house and barns which he began building out of shakes.

The family, which included Tharp's two sons, Ned and Nort remained at El Dorado.

The two men made camp on a sand bar near what was later named Cobble Ridge, a few miles below the junction of the three rivers. In the morning Tharp arose and said to his companion "This is the first good nights sleep I have had in two years."[1]

He was so impressed with the place that he and his companion started construction of a crude log cabin--determined to make this his permanent home.

After several exploration trips he returned to El Dorado leaving his friend to guard his home.

After his return, to Kaweah, two years later, his step-sons brought the family to Farmersville where the children could attend school while Tharp remained at Kaweah.

Means of com unication between Tharp and his family was established in a n unique fashion. Tharp was a great lover of dogs and was never without one. At this time, he possessed a bulldog onto whose collar he would attach a note for his wife.

The dog would unerringly trot the 26 miles to Farmersville with the message and return, after being fed, with the reply.[2]

1, 2: Tharp himself told this to Ira Clayton

In the meantime, Tharp had been making friends with the many Indians who camped in the vicinity.

Chief Hon-Hush,[1] young chieftan of the Potwisha tribe heard of this friendly pale-faced man and with his leaders visited him at his new home. Here a friendship was cemented between Tharp and the young chief which was destined to last for many years.

Tharp himself said, "The Indians all liked me because I was good to them. I liked the Indians too, for they were honest and kind to each other. I never knew of a theft or murder among them.

"There was an abundance of game and other animals in this country when I first came here. Deer were practically everywhere with lots of bear along the rivers; occasionally a grizzly bear too. Lions, wolves and fox were plentiful. There were a great many ground squirrels, cotton tails and jack rabbits; quail were in coveys of thousands. I never saw elk or antelope in the Three Rivers country.[2] There were plenty of fish

---

1. The Hon-hush is run together, ie., Hahinuh-hush. The second syllable is so short as to be almost unnoticable.
2. Op.cit."History of Tulare County" by Small, P. 16, and Super't'd rep'ts.

in the river below the rapids, lake trout and suckers; once in a while a speckled trout would be caught. . ."

"'After Tharp had finished his cabin, he could not resist the call of the metals and he decided to prospect the mountains above, and with John Swenson, he started to breek a trail through what is now called "Grouse Valley".'"[2]

In the meantime Hale's stock was prospering. The original small herd ~~they~~ he owned had now increased to nearly a hundred. With an eye to the future he began to think of summer pastures since the Indians had already told him of green meadows and an abundance of game animals high up in the forest. They also told him about the "toos-pung'-ish",[3] gigantic trees growing to unbelievable heights and of one so large in diameter that it took twenty-five men, hands clasped, to encircle it.[4] The more he heard of these great trees, the more was his curiosity whetted. Finally one day he determined to investigate both the trees and the pasture land.

By a coincidence, a messenger from the great Indian seat of government several miles up the river, arrived at Hale's house bringing an invitation from Chief Hon-Hush for Hale to spend the night with him. "Tell your chief that I will go," said Hale, who had learned the Indian language,"but I do not know how to get there." The messenger replied that

---

2. Anna McMullin Hays. (letter SNP Files) Historical Series.
3. Re Red Trees (the Sequoias)
4. Told by chief Po-hot

two guides would be sent the next day and Hale agreed to accompany them - eager to see the great trees.[1]

The following morning before daybreak two ~~young~~ Indian youths appeared. Hale saddled his horse and followed the guides as there were no trails, only Indian footpaths and the way was hard going.

HALE ARRIVES AT INDIAN HEADQUARTERS (Hospital Rock)

"This is one of the most beautiful spots in the Sierra. Situated at an elevation of 2600 feet, it is poised beside the beautiful tree-bordered and vine clad canyon of the Kaweah River, the stream a brawling, foaming torrent. Like guardian sentinels, Moro[3] and Castle Rocks stand a little to the westward on either side of the canyon and lift their colossal domes from 4,500 to 6,500 feet above the river." Here. . . ."the canyon widens out to a width of over four miles and has a depth of 4,000 feet. . . .

"It is in this canyon that most of the wild animals for miles around are forced to winter when the deep snow covers the higher country. Thus it (is) that the Indians in the camp (are) able to obtain acorns, deer meat, and fish to stock their larders with little outlay of effort."[2]

Within the camp stands a huge rock. ". . .this hangs in such a way that there is a room under one side. This natural dwelling place is thirty feet long and seven feet high. More than fifty people may sit under

---

1. Chief Po-Hot interview.
2. History of Tulare County, Small. p 270
3. Named during the 60's and 70's by the uncle of Mrs. Swanson, who often camped at its base. It was named after his blue-roan mustang; the name "Moro" being the Spanish and Mexican name for a blue roan pony - undoubtedly derived from the Spanish name for stallions of that color introduced into Spain by the Moors, or "moros".

its shelving protection."[1] Down the canyon side a few hundred feet and adjacent to the camp is the river which provides a huge natural swimming pool by the side of a water fall.

This Indian seat of government toward which Hale was riding consisted of many groups of wigwams scattered among a profusion of oaks, buckeye and manzanita trees. Lean to's and shelters were in evidence under which were stored supplies and implements for hunting, trapping, and fishing.[2]

A number of camp fires were going, over which the women were cooking meat. But some of them were making baskets in intricate and beautiful design - others were engaged in tanning hides. "The process used in tanning the hides was in no way complicated, but it was a slow and tedious job. First the hide was soaked in water for three days so as th soften the hair. It was then taken out and scraped untill all the hair was removed. Then the women would make a thick paste out of the brain of the deer and luke warm water and dash the hide around in this mixture until it became thoroughly saturated. Then the kneading and stretching, which was necessary to make the hide soft and pliable was begun. If the buckskin was to be white it was bleached - if tan, a small oak-wood fire was built inside of the tepee like structure made by laying the hide over a frame. The smoke would impart to it a beautiful tan, and would leave the tiniest odor of wood smoke."[3]

---

1. History of Tulare County, Small, p. 270
2. This and all following descriptions of Hospital Rock are from an interview with Po-hot. (also pronounced Po-hut)
3. A.W.Berning. (Authorities on Indian Lore of Dakotas show hide tanning is similar there.

Beneath the overhanging protection of the great rock are stored many baskets and other containers of acorns, seeds, the bulbs of many plants; smoked meat. ". . . arrow straighteners . . . made of slate, arrow points, spear heads, knives and scrapers of obsidian; hammers and war club heads, ceremonial stones; metates and rubbing stones and steatite[1] water heaters to be suspended when hot in baskets filled with water.

At the extreme left are blankets upon which lie two squaws. One has a broken leg, the other is nursing a tiny baby.[2]

The tribal medicine man has just finished attending them when a youth enters displaying a massive swelling on his neck. He lies down on another skin and the medicine-man sits on the floor seeking inspiration for a cure with deep meditation. This is a method employed when all other exorcisms of evil spirits have failed.

Suddenly he has it!

Fumbling among a basket containing rattles, feathered bundles, herbs and other instruments of Indian healing, he selects a highly painted rattle adorned with eagle feathers. Standing over his patient he makes hideous noises and contortions with his face and body as he vigorously shakes the rattle over the huge swelling in the patients neck.[3,4]

Still shaking the rattle he compels the moaning youth to arise, and leads him down a foot path to the river where there is one of the numerous "sa-ha-la's" or sweat houses scattered down along the banks for the entire length of the stream.

---

1. Amorphous, igneous stone.
2. Letters, Hale Tharp, Fry, Nature Bulletin.
3. Latta, authority on Indians of California.

These are circular pits surrounded by the trunks of trees or stakes whose tops extend from the rim to a point in the center. The surface of the structure is completely covered with boughs and grass, usually plastered over with a layer of earth. The narrow entrance left on the side towards the river is closed by a curtain of soft skin.

Into this was thrust the sick men since a fire was already burning within the pit. Having explicit faith in the medicine man's treatment the youth began to dance about the fire accompanied by the howls and rattle shaking of the medicine man outside.

Soon the sick man was dripping with sweat and almost ready to drop from exhaustion. He then rushed out of the sweat house a few feet to the river into whose icy waters he plunged. It is not recorded whether he recovered from this procedure or not.[1]

Further down stream, two young Potwisha girls are engaged in hulling acorns taken from a basket at their side. These they stand on end, strike the top with a rock which splits the nuts lengthwise. They then remove the shells by hand.

Three children play nearby, none over thirteen years and entirely nude; in fact, the two girls themselves are scantily clad and wear only short work skirts of softened bark. Both have several strings of beads made from bone and shells hanging from their necks. Small blue tattoo lines[2] are

---

1. Scene drawn from an interview with Po-Hot.
2. Yokut Indians of the Kaweah region, Stewart, Sierra Club Bulletin. Vol. 2, No. 4. p 395

apparent on the chin of one girl while each wear their hair cut in bangs at their eyebrows - the remainder being allowed to hang undone around their shoulders.

Industriously the women work with an occasional admonishment to the children playing at their side. Soon the pile of acorns is finished with grunts and exclamations of satisfaction. Putting them in a tightly woven basked of chee-mee-chi[1], one of the girls arose and crossed to a long low granite ledge flattening itself down from the canyon wall into the river. Here she placed a handful of the acorns in a large cup-shaped depression[2] ground out of the rock and proceeded to pound the kernels with a rounded granite pestle which she brought with her. Meanwhile, the other girl began scooping out small shallow pockets in the clean beach sand. These she lined with leaves already gathered and placed into a small pile. She then began to attend a fire which was surrounded by a number of small rocks.

Sifting the acorn meal from time to time with a sieve-like tray made of native grasses, the other Indian girl finally converted the coarse grains into a fine meal. Into the small leaf lined excavations was poured the resultant flour. Hot stones were then lifted from the fire by means of a long stick which had been soaked, doubled back and fastened on itself in such a manner that a loop was left on the end. With this, the stones were dropped into a large water-tight basket which had previously

---

1. A grass (Po-hot)
2. One of the well known Indian pot-holes seen along the banks of the Kaweah River.

been filled from the clear waters of the river. The hot rock was (or was not, according to the disposition of the housewives) dipped in water. This violently removed the ash. It was then brushed with a soap root fibre brush and placed in the gruel.

When heated nearly to the boiling point, the water was dipped out by smaller baskets and poured slowly over the meal. This was done a number of times until the women were satisfied that the tannin and bitterness had been soaked out. They then gathered the children together and started up the bank leaving the flour to dry, since the cake would later be broken and eaten as bread or made into mush with the addition of water.[1]

Enroute up the trail, two fine young deer came crashing down the path, and swerved sharply into the brush on encountering the Indian girls. The deer had been frightened by an Indian youth who was running excitedly down toward them. Following a rapid and effusive conversation between the group, they all started pell-mell up the trail - forgetting completely the youngsters behind them.

Hon-Hush, ruler of all the Potwisha[s] had imperiously and hastily summoned together all of his tribe which camped at his headquarters, to greet and witness an extraordinary sight presented by his pale faced friend who had just arrived. Although Tharp's presence in the region was known to a few Indian leaders, none else had ever seen a white man.

Arriving at the broud and heavily wooded rancheria, the two girls be-

---

1. See Appendix A1

held their people massed around the chief, a man and a horse.

They gaped in amazement and it is difficult to say which astonished them most, the man or his horse. But then let us hear Hale Tharp's own account of the occasion: "... When I arrived at the camp, Chappo and his men extended me a cordial welcome and gave me the best his camp afforded. He called out every individual in the camp and with much dignity and very long ceremony introduced me to all. There were over 600 Indians then living in the camp. My arrival at the camp excited the curiosity of most of the Indians, as I was the first white person that had ever visited their camp and only a few of their leaders had ever seen a white person before. As for myself, I did not attract half so much attention as did my horse and saddle, my weapons and the clothing I wore. These were all new to most of the Indians, for they had never seen such things before.

"On the following morning Chappo showed me all through his camp and explained its many advantages over that of others. It was the cleanest camp that I have ever seen. He showed me the houserock, the spring, the river, the sweat houses, and what extra stores of food, clothing and other supplies he had. The supplies were all nicely stored under the rock, leaving just enough space for two beds. In one of the beds was a woman with her leg broken, and in the other a woman with a very young baby.[1] The bed mattresses were bear robes and quilt coverings were of nice white buckskin. Nearly all the Indians wore buckskin suits. They had great quantities of

---

1. Ibid. p.8

of acorns, meats, skins, medical herbs and other supplies stored under the rock. There was no smoke on the room ceiling then. This has been caused by the whites camping in there after the Indians left. He showed me the paintings on the rock and asked me to tell him what they meant. He said that none of his people understood them, or knew from what material they were made. He had given orders that none of his people touch them, as undoubtedly they had been put there by some people before their time, and that some day some person would come along and tell him what they meant."[1]

These pictographs on the great house-rock are dark red in color and are painted on the south side of a smooth perpendicular surface 20 feet long where the great boulder had been cleft in some dim past. Often the members of the tribe would study these mystic symbols and attempt to decipher them, but to no avail.

No one then knew the ingredients and material used to paint them. However,"through the clever work of Dr. John P. Harrington, of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, who has spent many years in studying the life of the Mission Indians of southwestern California, the secret of preserving the Indian rock paintings has been discovered.

"According to Dr. Harrington, the Indians extracted the oil from the seeds of the Chilicothe, or Spiny cucumber, by the simple process of grinding them in their stone pot holes and then draining the oil from the pulp. This oil, when mixed with pigments from crushed rocks or clay, made a paint

---

1. Tharp in "History of Tulare County" by Small, pp 272 -273

proved an immediate success and greatly diminished the accident hazard.

The grand total of travel for the season was 28,263 visitors and 7,139 cars.

The largest fire in 10 years, man caused and burning over three sq. miles of land occurred on the Middle Fork at Camp #1 near Hospital Rock. This was one of the total of 14 fires for the year, the remainder being of a minor nature.

Out of twelve court cases, eleven convictions were obtained for violations of various rules.

1922

Work on the new highway from Hospital Rock progressed slowly due to difficult encounters with solid rock, however, 3½ miles were completed by early spring and it is planned to have the road tied into the Smith Grade road by mid-summer. of 1923

"Other important improvements include remodeling of two cabins in Giant Forest for quarters; two footbridges built on Round Meadow and 5 miles of hiking trails improved; pavilion at Giant Forest roofed and inclosed; storehouse and other buildings covered with shakes; the construction of a telephone line from Redhill to Hospital Rock, 9 miles; water piped to Alder Creek ranger station; the system at Watson's spring improved; one mile of water extension installed at Giant Forest and a 5,000 gallon tank located at the corral. . . .

"The Tulare County Library maintained a branch in the Giant Forest with a selection of books on nature subjects which were eagerly sought by visitors. A nature guide service was provided under the direction of United States Commissioner Walter Fry. . . . A wild flower show at Giant Forest attracted many visitors and an auspicious start was made in collecting natural history specimens for a museum. On August 26 and 27 the Mountain, Forest, and Desert Players presented "Ersa of the Red Trees" under the General Sherman Tree. All who saw this pageant of the sequoias were impressed by its beauty and by the manner in which it created respect for the natural beauties of the park.

"The proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia Park extension has not yet become an accomplished fact; the proposed legislations still remaining pending in Congress. . ."[1]

Because of the infeasibility of the project for the development of electric power[2] the so-called Wolverton Dam tract, an area of 160 acres owned by the Southern California Edison Co., was relinquised to the government by the corporation by deed of gift.

This year found Sequoia 13th in travel of the 19 parks with 27,514 persons and 7,886 cars reported.

Three minor fires occurred and two serious conflagrations. One, the Moro Rock fire, burned over 2 square miles of brush and timber.

Judge Fry inaugurated his notable Nature Guide Service this season -

1. Report of Director of Nat'l Park Service - p 58 - 1922 - SNP HIST. FILES
2. This was really brought about as the result of a court injunction restraining operations, by Valley farmers who feared loss of water. Local residents favored the project.

his press bulletins being welcomed by the press and naturalists.

There were 13 convictions obtained in court cases this season and 200,000 fish were planted.

1923

Perhaps the outstanding feature of this year is the progress in permanent improvements that has continued in spite of small and inadequate appropriations.

For instance, a winter headquarters was built at Alder Creek[1] where for the first time in 33 years, park personnel and equipment were concentrated during winter.

"Consideration must be given to the remarkable progress of the new road over its difficult path. Over five miles of grading were done and it is expected that connection will be made with the Smith Grade road before winter."

It would take a lengthy chapter to review all the colorful and interesting incidences occurring during the construction of this unique highway but we shall leave that to a more liesure chronicler.

At any event, when this section will be completed it will be possible, for the first time, to motor to the big trees throughout the year, barring unforseen setbacks.

"There will remain to be built the switchback up to the Giant Forest Road from the Smith Grade and the reconstruction of the 6⅓ mile section of

---

1. Ash Mountain ....

old road between Hospital Rock and park boundary. When this is done the park will connect with the new State Highway, on which $300,000 has been spent between Three Rivers and the park, and an unrivaled approach to the Mammoth Trees and the High Sierra will be available for the swelling flood of motor tourists.

"The costs on this road project have been kept remarkably low by Chief Civil Engineer Goodwin and General Foreman Small, while construction has been of such a nature that, when Congress authorizes, the road may be economically widened to double width. In this connection it is noteworthy as recording that the care Foreman Small has exercised in protecting the tree growth and natural features along the road, doing this so thoroughly that nearly all of the original beauty of the hillsides has been preserved. 'I have seen so much devastation' said superintendent White, 'in connection with road building in the last two or three years that Mr. Small's work was a revelation in what can be done with care and judgment and should be an example to others who are building roads through scenic mountain areas.'"[1]

Superintendent White continues with uncanny vision, "'As this is the first link in the highway which will eventually lead from the General Sherman Tree in the Sequoia National Park to the General Grant Tree in the General Grant National Park, the name "The Generals' Highway" seems most suitable for the road and has been officially approved.'"[2]

---

1. Seventh Ann'l Rep't of Nat'l Park Service - p.68 -(1923) - SNP HIST. FILES.
2. Ibid.

It was once decided to name the new highway 'Ha-la-wan'-che after an old Indian of that name who had lived at Potwisha. In an interview, Po-hot says, "He got a doctor[1] jealous. He lived right at Potwisha. His wife got baby and then doctor took care of him (baby) for he say that bear killed the father. He doctored her and baby is allright. That night he come over and said 'Your husband got chewed up by a bear'".

The Indian name was said to be derived from the Indian exclamation "run you fool", once used by this Indian while men were removing bear from the room-rock at Hospital Rock as described in detail on page 418 in the appendix. The name soon became a colloquial among the tribe meaning anything "foolish". It is also told that engineers building the Generals Highway selected this name as a joke, keeping the meaning secret and applied it to the highway because of its crookedness - a sly dig.

Herein lies the meat of the story of the Generals Highway which, for those concerned, should be considered in relation with the status of this famed road today.

This year also, a new water system for Giant Forest was successfully installed at a cost of approximately $18,670 despite the fact that figures were based upon joint construction of a water and sanitation system - remarkable because the sanitation system had been disapproved - yet the latter was completed within the project of the water system.[2]

Of especial interest this year was: "Two of the key spots of the Sierra and the proposed park are safe at last from possible exploitation

1. Medicine Man
2. This was done under the Supervision of H. G. Homan of the U. S. Health Service.

against the public interest. Redwood and Wet Meadows, comprising 160 acres on the Kaweah River, and Lower Funston Meadows, containing 400 acres on the Kern River, have been purchased by lovers of the region and are held in trust until the areas are included in a national park. A total of $ $23,000 was raised to purchase these private holdings.

"There remain in the Sequoia National Park 1,400 acres in private ownership, but fortunately, with the exception of 40 acres near Atwell Mill, these holdings are, situated at some distance from tourist areas."[1]

A second presentation of the successful "Ersa of the Big Trees" was given to an enthusiastic audience, "On August 10 while our late president was being taken to his final resting place ~~on~~ in Marion, Ohio, several hundred people gathered in the Congress Grove at Giant Forest to witness the dedication ~~of~~ by park officers of a mammoth sequoia to the memory of Warren G. Harding. With the assistance of public-spirited campers, an open air church and auditorium was built at Giant Forest, and many religious and secular entertainments were held beneath the Big Trees."[2] INSERT

An addition to the Ranger Force was Mr. George Magly and Mrs. Magly, who at once endorared themselves and their station at Cedar Creek to their many visitors with their warm and genuine hospitality.

The new Paradise Camp was opened this year accommodating 40 additional camps - this supplemented the 303 public auto camps already in the Giant Forest Center.

---

1. Seventh Annual Report National Park Service - p 69 - (1923) - SNP Historical Files.
2. " " " " " " - p 68 - " " "

against the public interest. Redwood and Wet Meadows, comprising 160 acres on the Kaweah River, and Lower Funston Meadows, containing 400 acres on the Kern River, have been purchased by lovers of the region and are held in trust until the areas are included in a national park. A total of $ $23,000 was raised to purchase these private holdings.

"There remain in the Sequoia National Park 1,400 acres in private ownership, but fortunately, with the exception of 40 acres near Atwell Mill, these holdings are, situated at some distance from tourist areas."[1]

A second presentation of the successful "Ersa of the Big Trees" was given to an enthusiastic audience. "On August 10 while our late president was being taken to his final resting place in Marion, Ohio, several hundred people gathered in the Congress Grove at Giant Forest to witness the dedication by park officers of a mammoth sequoia to the memory of Warren G. Harding. With the assistance of public-spirited campers, an open air church and auditorium was built at Giant Forest, and many religious

INSERT, page 333. On the whole, the "Giant Forest Center," as it was then called, was constructed by 22 public spirited men led by Reverend Lee Wood of Porterville. It was dedicated on August 5 with appropriate ceremonies.

[illegible] themselves and their station at Cedar Creek to their many visitors with their warm and genuine hospitality.

The new Paradise Camp was opened this year accommodating 40 additional camps - this supplemented the 303 public auto camps already in the Giant Forest Center.

1. Seventh Annual Report National Park Service - p 69 - (1923) - SNP Historical Files.
2. " " " " " " - p 68 - " " "

"Few matters have attracted more attention and interest than the work of restoring the sequoia log house occupied by Hale Tharp, of Three Rivers, for many years - from 1858 until his death.[1] John Muir spent several nights in the log and wrote glowingly of its forest and meadow setting. The Three Rivers' Women's Club is lending financial and other assistance and will stage an official opening on September 14, when, at an open-air garden party, funds will be raised for the cabin and for the Giant Forest Museum."[2]

Of interest this year was possibly the only instance where the National Park Service itself ever rendered service to the public in the way of hot lunches during off-season periods.

The public operators at this time provided no winter accommodations and their facilities were closed tightly between May 26 and October 10. "Early season travel could get no lunches, it was a long round trip up and down the old North Fork road and the public operators refused to supply service of any kind."

Because of this inconvenience to the hungry and weary traveller, Superintendent White arranged with Paul Atwell to serve Coffee, hamburger, hot dogs, etc. from a little stand to the public. The government supplied all facilities and the practice continued for about two seasons. "Atwell worked for the park at other times as a cook. He was a member of the old Atwell Mill family, affable and rather quaint. His stand was in front of the museum building." He later sent cards to the Colonel like "the one herein reproduced and it is 'the only one he ever failed to sign as Mrs Atwells' "youngest and brightest son" Paul.'"

---

1. For many years this log was known as the "Wolverton Log" as Wolverton lived there for 7 years, Tharp using it as a storage place for salt and supplies for his cattle.

No serious fires occurred during the year, and the travel recorded for the season was 30,158 visitors and 9,796 cars.

Considering work accomplished, this was altogether a most successful year!

1924

"The most important event in the Big Tree Park during this year is the construction of a sewer system at Giant Forest; the system was built well within the appropriation of $39,500. It is hoped even to report a small saving which by conscientious work of all employees and by economies has been found possible during construction under Sanitary Engineer H. B. Homen and Mr. Lawrence Sovulewski."[1]

During this year, the long heralded completion of the new State cement paved highway to Three Rivers was completed on January 12, and travel was considerably stimulated thereby.

Extensions were made in the new camp grounds in the Giant Forest Middle Fork areas to accomodate the increasing influx of campers availing themselves of the unique outing possibilities of Sequoia.

Travel to the park amounted to 34,468 visitors and 11,032 automobiles during the year while General Grant, long more readily accesible to automobiles and containing more pirvate holdings per square mile received 46,230 visitors and 9,118 cars.

---

[1] Eighth Annual Report National Park Service - 1924 - SNP Hist. Files.

The annual "Ersa" pageant was again presented as well as Rip Van Winkle in an unsurpassed setting.

United States Commissioner W. Fry exhibited over 300 mounted flower specimens in the new Giant Forest Museum, a tent affair; this exhibit included animal and butterfly specimens as well as Indina Relics donated by one of the pioneers of the Three Rivers District, Mr. Jason Barton.

No important fires occurred thisyear despite the low humidity and but 210,000 fish were planted; these chiefly in lakes owing to thedryness of the season.

1925

July 25 marked the most important event of this year when the new road was cut through to Giant Forest. This road, one of the most outstanding physical improvements of the park since it creation, now will cut the distance by car to the Big Trees by five miles and running time from Three Rivers by about an hour.

Work was pushed in widening and grading so that the highway would be ready for 1926 travel. Other improvements were, a dormitory at park headquarters completed, incinerator at Giant Forest completed and proving of attraction to bears (24 counted) and the completion of the Giant Forest Sanitary system capable of serving a peak load of from three to four thousand persons.

Under Judge Fry steady progress was made in collection of specimens for the museum which included 355 flower and tree, five mammal and fifty-four miscellaneous specimens. All wild life is flourishing, however, for the past several years, no reports have been made of the elk or turkeys.

Travel continues on the increase with 46,677 persins and 14,273 automobiles recorded.

1926

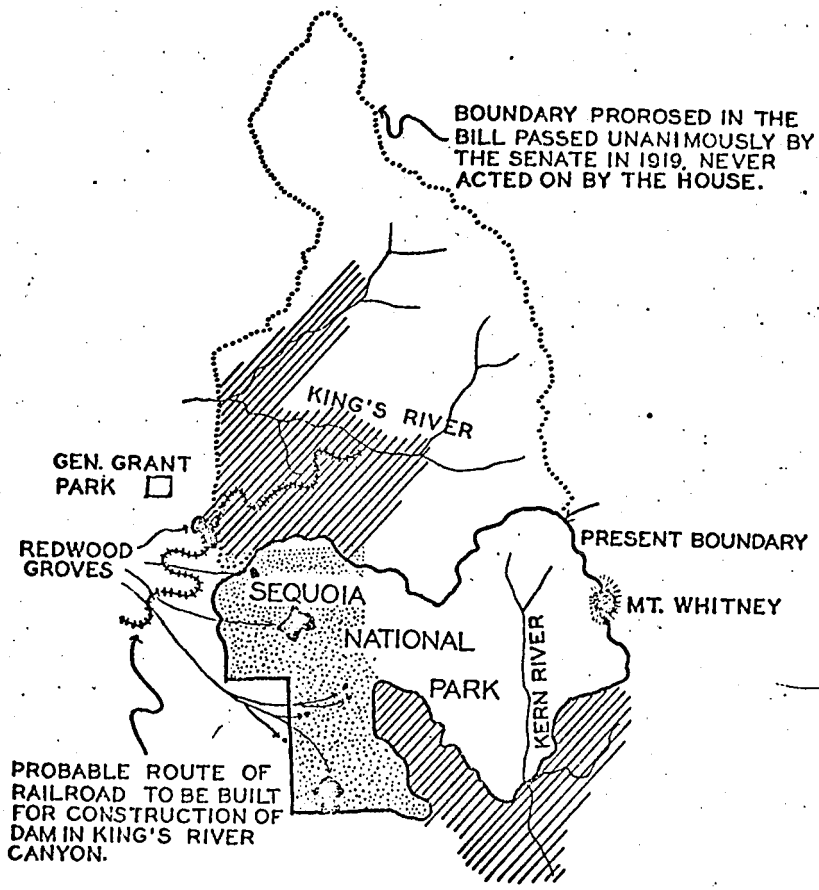
In the 36 years' history of the park no events equal in importance to Park enlargement and the completion of the Generals' Highway have occurred. On July 3, the 252 square miles of the park became 604 miles by passage of the enlargement bill. Almost on the same day the new road was finished to Giant Forest, although travel had been permitted since early in May.

The failure of this new bill just passed to include, as originally proposed, the Kings and Tehipite canyons aroused considerable feeling among citizens who had worked so diligently to get the original bill through.

The following article by Willard G. Van Name,[1] is reprinted and of interest as it typifies the stand taken by many influential persons against the present boundary of the park.

Plate XLII

THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
Is it to be enlarged as it should be, or is still more of the original park to be given away ?



MAP OF THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK AND ITS VICINITY

The original area of the park (established 1890) is shown dotted or stippled, the new boundary of the park as fixed in 1926 is shown by the heavy black line. Areas that ought to be in the park are shown obliquely shaded on the map. Notice that the bill passed in 1926 includes but an insignificent part of the area the park needs, that it lopped off three corners of the original park. Most of the added area is high, inaccessible mountain land comercially worthless. .... and of little use to the park

338 2360-2375 To 2385

WHAT HAS CONGRESS DONE TO THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK?

The Sequoia Park, one of our larger National Parks, is situated on the western slope of the Sierra Mountains in California southeast of San Francisco, and was established by Congress in 1890 for the purpose of preserving the finest and most extensive remaining groves of the famous sequoias or big trees of California. Incidentally, the park included much magnificent forest of other kinds and much other fine scenery.

Other areas of magnificent forest, including more sequoias, and two wonderful canyons considered by many as the equals of the Hetch Hetchy Valley (recently destroyed for a water power development) and other scenic places that should be included in the park, lie in the vicinity and are for the most part in public ownership so that only an act of Congress would include them, no expense for purchase being needed. It has never been possible to get a bill through Congress to do this.

In 1919 a splended bill for enlarging the park (see dotted outline on map on front cover) was passed by the Senate unanimously, but private interests desiring the exploitation of the resources of the area prevented its coming to a vote in the House until the Congress came to and end. No good Sequoia Park bill has appeared since then.

Since that date every bill for the enlargement of the Sequoia Park has cantained jokers grabbing portions of the original park and giving in "exchange" for magnificent sequoia groves or other timber or land that was desired by commercial interests, high, barren, inaccessible, commercially worthless mountain land, which can be of little use to the park or to tourists visiting it, and whose commercial worthlessness and inaccessibility made it safe from injury without being in the park.

Fortuately the worst of the bills (those of 1912-1925 and 1923-1924) failed in Congress, otherwise the nation would have lost a large part of the big tree groves and would have remained as far from getting the Kings River and Tehipite Cangons for the park as it is now. The proposal to include those canyons in the park was never anything but a bluff.

A SEQUOIA PARK ENLARGEMENT BILL(WITH JOKERS) FINALLY

PASSED BY CONGRESS IN JULY, 1926

This bill is nothing like the excellent one passed unanimously by the Senate in 1919.

It leaves the Kings River and Tehipite Canyons many miles outside the park.

By means of its provisions the Forest Service grabs three pieces of the original park established in 1890.

It adds only a fraction of the area the 1919 bill would have added.

The added area has been selected on the basis of complete commercial worthlessness, not with regard to the needs of the park and the importance of preseving outstanding scenic places from destruction.

339 -336B

The plateau region lying immediately to the north of the origial park (and between it and the great conyons), a region of beautiful forests, including some sequoias, streams, mountain meadows and much country splendidly adapted for tourist and campers and of great future importance to the park for relieving the steadily increasing crowding and congestion in the park during the tourist season, was not added because the Forest Service wants to sell the comparatively small amount of timber there is there and because it is to be kept open for the right of way for the railroad for constructin the proposed dam in the Kings River Canyon.

Only a small part of the added area (chiefly the canyon of the Kern River) is of any real importance to the park. Most of the added area is barren, high mountain land, inaccessible except to mountaineers, where there in nothing to exploit and which would have been just as safe from injury and just as open to visitors if it had not been included in the park.

Mt. Whitney, the highest peak in the United States, has not been included as was claimed. Only the wetern side has been included. But why any part of that bare and inaccessible peak needed protection nobody has ever told. No place in the United States was in less need of being in a National park.

The park is now of an extraordinary shape, nearly cut in two in the middle by two deep notches. In the southern notch (which includes the Mineral King valley) the Forest Service is building up a colony of summer residents, leasing building sites. This area lies right in the middle of the National Park, though from the way that the boundary is loopedin, it is really "outside"it.

WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT OF THESE CHANGES?

Although the park has gained considerably in size and although one rgion of real importace (the canyon of the Kern River, which did not happen to be of any commercial value) has been included in it, we cannot shut our eyes to the following facts:

That the bill is regarded by the water power interests as a big victory, and the friends of the company wishing to exploit the big canyons are now openly boasting that they have defeated forever the attempts to save those canyons for the nation to enjoy.

The enemies of the park have secured a part of what they wanted to get out of the park and have placed themselves in a stronger position to grab more.

They have more firmly confirmed the precedent that National Parks are not permanent, but that their boundaries are to be trimmed whenever it is desired to get something out of them.

They have settled (for a time at least ϴ the question of the enlargement of the Sequoia Park without letting the Kings River and Tehipite Canyons be included. There is now no obstacle to prevent those canyons being quietly turned over to the corporation that wants them, and we may expect to see that done.

340 776c

HOW THE ORGANIZATION CONSTITUTING THE "NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON OUTDOOR RECREATION" WERE USED BY THE POLITICIANS

In October 1925 the United stated Department of the Interior published a map and circular showing what professed to be the scheme for changeing the boundaries of the park. It showed that the Kings River and Tehipite Canyons were to be included. THIS WAS NOTHING BUT A BLUFF. Nobody "on the inside" had any such intentions.

Nevertheless the scheme was accepted and approved by the "Special Coordination Committee" of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, and at the annual meeting of the latter organization held early in 1926 it was perfunctorily endorsed by the delegates of the organizations composing the "Conference" along with a number of other resolutions and recommendations.

After having secured the approval of the scheme by the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, the feature in it by which this endorsement was secured (that is, the proposal to include the canyons in the park) was quietly dropped by the officials of the government bureaus, and grab for the two northern corners of the p ark were quietly slipped into the bill. It was not introduced until late in the session and was rushed through the House with as little previous publicity as possible in order to avoid opposition. In the closing hours of the session it was put through the Senate.

This bill was introduced and managed by Representative H. E. Barbour of Fresno, California.

What opinion must we form regarding the sincerity of the officials of the government bureaus and of organizations such as the "National Conference on Outdoor Recreation" that claim to have been trying to get the Kings River and Tehipite Canyons included in the park, when they have been content to leave the management of the legislation to bring this about to the care of a Congressman representing a district where the great electric corporation that desires to take possession of the canyons wields great political power?

Could such a course result in anything else than the electric company eventually getting the canyons? Yet that is the course that has been followed for the last five years by those claiming that they were trying to save the Canyons.

WHY WERE PARTS OF THE ORIGINAL SEQUOIA PARK TAKEN AND TURNED OVER TO THE FOREST SERVICE?

The bill for the enlargement of the park has lopped off three pieces of the original Sequoia National Park, lands that had been in the park since its establishment in 1890. No excuse of explanation that anybody can believe has been given for this.

No reason has been given why the park could not have been enlarged without giving parts of it away to anybody.

We may be very sure that there were reasons why these particular areas were cut out of the park, and we may also be assured that it was not desired to have the public understand what they were. Inquiries in regard to them have been either completely ignored or given evasive answers. The officials of the government bureaus appear to regard it as none of the public's business if they see fit to cut off portions of National Parks and turn them over to a bureau which is at liberty to open them up to private exploitaion. No protests must be made and no questions asked.

It is not difficult to form a very plausible conjecture in regard to the reason for lopping off the northwest corner of the park. It is possible that there is some good timber in there since the altitude and direction of the slope in parts of the area would seem to render this possible, but on this point the writer has no information. The real reason is probably a much more important one and one full of menace to the futuredevelopment in the park. How important it was considered to get this grab through is shown by the sudden way it was sprung on the public without giving opportunity for protest. Not the slightest hint had been given of any attempted raid of this part of the park.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR A RAILROAD TO TRANSPORT MATERIALS FOR THE DAM TO BE BUILT IN THE KINGS RIVER CANYON

APPARENT REASON FOR THE GRAB

The development of the Kings River Canyon for reservoir and water power purposes will require the construction of an immensedam, and a railroad will be required to haul materials and machinery as in the case of building the Hetch Hetchy dam. The region, on account of its ruggedness and the tremendous grades to be overcome, is and exceedingly difficult one to get a railroad into. A very circuitous route must be taken, and a study of the government contour maps indicates that the most practicable route will run through the northwest corner of the park that has been lopped off. Cutting off this corner is therefore a most important step toward building a reservoir in the Kings River Canyon.

Notice that it was accomplished with as much haste and as little publicity as possible, and by means of a measure approved by if not actually initiated by, the National Park Service and Forest Service, and endorsed by the "National Conference on Ourdoor Recreation," all of whom have been claiming that they were trying to have the G canyons saved!

Of course, if the beautiful plateau region north of the original part of the park (between it and the Kings River) were to be included in the park it would also obstruct the railroad and inconvenience the electric company in the project of exploiting the Kings River Conyon. This seems to be one of the reasons that the Forest Sevice has been hanging on to the plateau so determinedly. This region next to the Redwood mountain Sequoia Grove and

345 776 2

the big canyons, is the one the park needs the most of all those which lie in its vicinity.

Unlike the high and inaccessible mountain area that has been added to the park, where road-building and in most places even the opening of trails will be an impossibility, this plateau is a most beautiful region for tourists and campers and one that could easily be made accessible to them. It is an area of forests, mountain meadows, lakes and streams, just the kind of territory to be of use to the park.

THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE AND THE KINGS RIVER CANYON DAM.

Though the chief of the Forest Service has repeatedly declared in public that the Kings River Canyon should be saved and included in the park (which it was quite safe for him to do as the canyon is in charge of the Federal Power commission, not the Forest Service), yet his bureau has been keeping the right of way open for the railroad to be built to destroy that conyon and ruin permanently the plateau north of the present park! With a standard gauge railroad right across the region, spurs can be built and every bit of timber stipped off it. Thus we have another reason for the determination of the Forest Service to hold on to this area, and why that bureau is interested in having the Kings River Dam built.

Conversely, it is in the interest of the electric company that must build the railroad to its dam to have the region logged off as the lumber traffic must then pay its share in the cost of the railroad. We see how the interests of the water power promoters, the local people who are deluded enough to imagine they will get their electricity cheaper, the lumber interests and the Forest Service all work together against those of the park and the nation.

THE REDWOOD MOUNTAIN SEQUOIA GROVE ALSO TO BE DESTROYED BY MEANS OF THIS RAILROAD

A very short distance outside the northwest corner of the Sequoia Park and directly between it and the General Grant Park (to which it is also very near) there is still standing an immense grove of big sequoias; the Redwood Mountain Grove, that some claim to be the largest in the world and which is certainly one of the two or three largest and finest in existence. It is in private ownership, but is in such rugged, inaccessible country that it has not been profitable to sell it for lumber. It has been very little visited by tourists and comparatively few people know much if anything about it.

Why there has no effort ever been made to secure this magnificent grove for the National Park system, situated as it is right between and within three of four miles of two national parks, and why its existence has been kept such a profound secret and never been alluded to in the literature of the National Park Service now becomes clear as daylight. It has been scheduled for destruction by means of the railroad toe the Kings River Dam.

The cutting of this grove for lumber(not even for lumber, probably, but for cro -ties, grape-stakes and fence-posts), will mean that its owners will have to share in the cost of buildin the railfoad.

THE MINERAL KING REGION: WHY DOES THE FOREST SERVICE HOLD ON TO THAT ALSO?

One of the most serious defects of the present park boundary is the deep, narrow notch extending right into the center of the park from the south side, and by almost reaching another indentation of the north boundary, nearly cutting the park in two. As a result we have an area legally "outside" the park and without the protection from injury and exploitation that the park regulation would give it,but which actually lies right in the middle of the park. Any damage done there is done right in the middle of the park also, in spite of the imaginary line separation it from the park territory which surrounds it in every direction.

For this state of things we have to thank the U. S. Forest Service or its cheif which bureau, for reasons not altogether clear, is determinedly holding on to the area and is building up a colony of summer residents there, leasing building sites for a nominal sum. Should any bureau of our government be building up such a colony of residents right in the middle of a National Park? Should not all braches of the government be cooperation in safegauarding the Natl National Parks instead of makingthem the object of their constant antagonism and hostility?

The Value of the mining claims , the timber and grazing resources of the Mineral king area are ridiculous ly trivial, and the small extent of the watershed makes it of little consequence for water storage purposes. It is not clear why any bureau should wish to injure the park by holding on to and exploiting this area unless it is to serve as a vantage groundfor renewed aggression against the commercially very valuble southwest part of the park.

The Barbour "Roosevelt-Sequoia Park" bill introduced during Secretary Fall's administration of the Interior Department would have turned all the southern part of the Sequoia Park, Including the greater part of the sequoia trees in the park, over to the Forest Service. Once in the power of that bureau all that forest, including the sequoia trees, could have been put up for sale for lumber by its chief by simply signing an order. Can we doubt that under the pressure of political and commercial influences that order would sooner or late have been forthcoming?

RENEWED ATTEMPTS TO GRAB THE SOUTHWESTERN TOWNSHIPS OF THE SEQUOIA PARK STILL TO BE EXPECTED

In the southwest township the South Fork of the Kaweah River drops down into a great basin several miles across, having steeply sloping sides which are in part clothed with magnificent forest. This includes the immense Garfield [illegible] Grove which, though [illegible]

344 276R

sequoias than the Giant Forest, or than any other grove now existing, two smaller sequoia groves and much splendid pine and fir timber. Such is the slope of the sides of the basin that if a railroad only about twenty miles long is built form Lemon Cove, TulareCounty, a place already reached by railroad, to a point in the southwest township of the park at the foot of Putman's Canyon, practically all the logs growing in that immense basin, sequoias included, could be hauled to the cars or to a mill located there by means of cables, without building a single mile more of track. The construction of the railroad to that point would not involve special difficulties. Most of the way it would run along a fairly wide, gently rising valley. Considering the value and amount of the timber and its ready accessibility and the possibility of cheap handling, it is easy to believe the claim that it is from the lumberman's point of view the finest logging proposition now left in California south of the Merced River. This is the timber that the Forest Service claimed it was not interested in on account of its inaccessibility!

There a ppears to be something else in the southern part of the Sequoia park that somebody else ~~in the s~~ wants, and there has been so little said about it that it is reasonable to conclude that they want it a good deal more than they wish the public to know, and that there are prominent government officials who want to have it taken out of the park.

This is explained in the following communication that appeared in a california newspaper several years ago:

"Only a few people are aware of the fact that by the construction of a dam at the mouth of the Sand Meadow Creek a chain of meadows--Sand, South Fork, Cabin and Mitchell--could easily be converted into a mammoth reservoir. Water from such a resevoir could be diverted by simple and inexpensive construction work to the East Fork of the Kaweah on which the power plant of the former Mt. Whitney Company and the present Southern California Edison Company is located. Or it could be brought down the South Fork for a new power plant.

"Admittedly such a project belongs to the future There will always be difficulties if the region remains within the national park. These difficulties would be intensified if the peole were tolerably well acquainted with this expanse of meadow forest and stream which belongs to them. The less they know about it the better, until the scheme of getting the area out of the park and into the control of the forest reserve can be put over."——

——Fresno (California) Bee,
May30, 1923.

The warning given in this quotation regarding secrecy about this region of the park should not be overlooked. The reports and other literature of the National Park Service scarcely allude to the Beautiful southern townships of the park. Tourists are steered away from that region; apparently it is desired that the public should forget even its existence. Yet it is one of the most beautiful parts of the park and contains the greater part of the sequoias. This secrecy does not promise well for the future safety of that part of the park.

345 27bk 2:3
less
6 pgs

Does it not look as if the agreement that exested during Secretary Fall's regime to give the whole southest part of the Sequoia Park to commercial exploitation still holds, and t at the at ept of 1921-1922 to give the whole of it in a lump having excited too much protest, it is to be delivered on the installment plan? If so, the fist installment has already been handed over bye the bill passed 1926, the greater part of the little kern region of the park having been given up.

THE PROMISED GAME PRESERVE THAT THE PUBLIC DID NOT GET

On the map issued by the U. S. Interior Department for promoting the Sequoia Park bill there was shown a "Game Preserve" covering the whole of the deep notch running into the park from the south which keeps the Mieral King area outside the legal limits of the park.

See what happenedl. The Forest Service wanted the piece of the park, but it did not want the trouble of partolling it to protect the deer. The proposed game preserve, having performed its purpose of helping to sugar-coat the grab for the piece of the park, the promise to the public was repudiated. When the bill was drawn up it made only the land immediately about Mineral King a "game preseve." This, it happens, can be easily watched by the man the Forest Service generally keeps there.

Not an acre of the land taken from the park has been made a game preserve. The greater part of the notch is open to hunting with no way of protecting the park deer (which become as tame as sheep) when they wander into it from the surrounding park lands of for preventing the notch being used as a base for poaching in the parts of the park around it. This is an example of the consideration the interests of the public get from the bureaus that have come to regard themselves as the owners of the public lands and resources placed in there care.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE ABOUT THE SEQUOIA PARK?

The reader may be assured that it is not a subject on whic hthe public can afford to go to sleep. If it does it will not even keep what it has now.

Nowhere else in this country does the opportunity exest for making a magnificent park of great extent at such insignificant expense to the public and with so little inconvenience of loss to anybody/ The objection to it come practically entirely from those who wish to use the public lands and resources for their own benefit, and are not based on any rights. The few cases where any real claim would exist could be fairly settled by a small appropriation.

The lands grabbed from the park should be restored to it.
The Mineral king area should be given up to the park and the broosterous notch in its southern boundary straightened out.

346 45 2 271 1

The park ought to be greatly enlarged.. The most important area to add is that lying between the northern boundary of the present park and the Kings river. This beautiful region has already been damaged by logging, not only on private holdings but on the public land, the Forest Service having sold timber there, an excellent example of how hosility to park enlargement can be made extensive effective. The private holdings that have not already been logged are not very extensive and should be bought for the park before more ruin is accomplished. This region should first receive attention because of its great importance to the park and to prevent its complete ruin.

Many people believe that hte scenic importance of the Tehipite and Kings River Canyons is so great that they should be preserved, expecially now the the Hetch Hetchy Valley has been destroyed. Unquestionably they would make fine reservoirs; but so would the Yosemite Valley, for that matter. Unquestionably some additional land can be irregated if they are so used, but are there not matters of as great importance to the nation as that every possible acre in Fresno and Tulare Counties in California should be planted? Have we not still a few acres elsewhere for such purposes? The position that the writer of this circular takes is that the Kings River and Tehipite Canyons should be preserved at least until every other possible reservoir site in that part of the country has been developed. If it proves that they must be used they should be the last to be taken, not the first.

The great Redwood Mountain Sequoia Grove lying close to the original northwest corner of the park and almost equally near to the General Grant Park should be bought from its owners and permanently preserved. While it is probably no (as some claim) the largest sequoia grove still in existence, it certainly ranks no lower than third among those still standing. To permit its destruction or damage would be a nationl desgrace.

Southeast of the present park there is some country that would also be a very desirable addition to the park, Though not by any means so important as the areaon the north. It includes parts of the valleys of the Big and Little Kern River and Golden Trout Creek, where a very a very beautiful species of trout is found that occurs nowhere else.

If the above suggestions were followed the American nation would have the Sequoia Park it is entitled to. Why can the nation not have it? Because private and local interests, all of them small in comparison with the national importance of the matter, and many of them so astonishingly trivial and insignificant and os absolutely without and legal basis that it is a disgrace that they are given consideration, are being treated by the officials of the administrative departments and bureaus of the government and by the Congressional committees as of greater importance the the interests and rights of the American nation.

Fegruary, 1927. WILLARD G. VAN NAME.

Insert B as placed

When the park was enlarged, Superintendent White deliberately drew the boundary to leave outside the park the great Stoney Creek camping area now in the Sequoia National Forest so as to provide an outlet for the congestion which he knew would occur in future years. Today, 1937, this has proven the case and the area accommodates a large camping population. Also, the area would permit the establishment of summer homes which could no longer be permitted in the park.

The Superintendent continues, in his annual report to the Director,

"The park enlargement adds to the Big Treesregion the River Valley and Kern Canyon, countless lakes and streams, and Mount Whitney. The new road has brought Giant Forest within two hours (54 miles) of Visalia and three hours (90 miles) of Fresno.

"Travel, stimulated by the new road and publicity of park enlargement, leaped from 46,677 in 1925 to 89,404, bringing many added problems of sanitation and protection in its wake. On July 4 there were over 6,000 campers in public camps estimated to accommodate a maximum of 2,500."[1]

(see map)

Steps were immediately taken to control the 322 square miles of new territory. Supervisor Cunningham and Boothe of the Sequoia and Inyo Forests "assisted in every way and continued work in the Kern region until the last moment, a long-needed trail bridge over Big Arroyo being the final monument to the Forest Service administration of the area. On August 3 Rangers Fry and Walter took station in the Kern Canyon and telephone connection with park headquarters was established through courtesy of the Forest Service."[2]

Many improvements were made this year besides that of the new highway which included the installation of radiator filling stations placed at every available spring; also Hazelwood, Firwood and other camps in Giant Forest were cleared, damps extended pipe laid and sanitary systems

---

1. Tenth Annual Report of Director of NPS - 1926 - SNP HIST. FILES
2. Ibid.

enlarged. At the end of the season there were 365 prepared or partly prepared camps in Giant Forest. Reforestration of denuded areas near camp grounds was continued.

"A 20-year contract covering all forms of hotel, housekeeping, transportation, general store, service station, and other service to the public was entered into during the past year. Every consideration was shown the operators who under temporary annual permit had furnished service before the organization of a well-financed company.

"The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co., H. H. Hunking, Manager, made many improvements, enlarging the lodge and camp fire, installing a handsome entrance gate, and in other ways preparing for the great increase of visitors experienced in 1926 and the further increase certain in 1927."[1]

A new Giant Forest Village was established at its present location and the old site at Round Meadow was abandoned.

Travel over the Generals Highway was tremendous considering its newness, 32,465 cars bearing 78,569 persons checked through bringing the total travel through all entrances to 25,503 cars and 89,404 visitors. In the fall of this year, Chief Clerk Tobin received appointment as assistant Superintendent.[2]

Thirty-four fires which burned over 13,500 acres occurred during the year and a fire at Ash Mountain Headquarters destroyed five buildings.

1. Tenth Annual Rep't NPS - 1926 - p.105 - SNP HIST. FILES
2. All park rangers were put under Civil Service and Retirement this year.

1927

Of especial interest this year is a first appropriation of trail construction funds. This amounted to $5,400 and with it, construction work was first begun on new trails to Alta peak, and to Heather Lake, to Watch Tower, Tokopah Valley etc. This was the beginning of the now famed High Sierra Trail.

All roads in Giant Forest were improved with new camp roads constructed to Sunset Rock Camp, (a new camp) Paradise and Highland camps, and work was pushed toward the Sherman Tree. A new trail was built to Soldiers Camp.

Further progress was made in clearing up private holdings. Miss Aurelia S. Harwood, President of the Sierra Club gave $5,000 which was matched by the Government and the 480 acres of the Dean Holdings were bought. On July tenth an interesting ceremony was held at Giant Forest when a tablet commemorating the acquisition of the Rowland-Farnsworth holding at Round Meadow was unveiled.

The first fire prevention appropriation was granted $10,000, and was rapidly expended on a series of trails, tool caches, firebreaks, tools and a Lookout at Ash Mountain.

A telephone line was strung 11 miles to the Kern Canyon Station and a Ranger cabin built there. A nursery for the propagation of certain species of flowers was begun at Ash Mountain Headquarters this year.

Travel passed the 100,000 mark for the first time this year, with a total of 100,684 visitors and 30,165 cars. Over the 4th of July holidays 8,000 visitors comprised the year's peak load, while 2,754 persons used the many park trails.

By this time the park had taken its place in popularity among the major attractions of the country and, due to needed publicity, the many improvements and new construction made for the convenience of vistiors, this heretofore little known area of surpassing scenic beauty was becoming known throughout the world.

INSERT, page 350: On April 16 of this year, the name of the Postoffice was changed from "Giant Forest" to "Sequoia National Park."

1928

At last motorists could now reach one of the parks major attractions with ease and comfort. Visitors arriving in early spring were delighted to find they could drive directly to this botanical wonder and by midsummer parking places at the Sherman Tree had been enlarged and landscaped.

The old Terrace Camp was razed and made into a picnic ground, three miles of new trail was built near Mehrton Meadows on the Middle Fork tract, three miles of the Atwell-Hockett trail were finished and included a bridge over th East Fork and work was begun on a section of road from Giant Forest to Lodgepole. A two mile trail was also constructed toward the summit of Mount Whitney on Whitney Pass in co-operation with the U.S.

Forest Service.

More acquisition of private holdings was made when the Trauger place on the Mineral King road was bought for $3,200 half of which was supplied by Miss Aurelia S. Harwood of Uplands, California.[1] 1928

The Camp Lewis[2] property was bought for $10,000 of which $4,000 was given by the Hon. Robert Woods Bliss, U. S. Ambassador to Argentina and $1,000 by the Sierra Club. This key to the Kern had been settled and claimed by Mr. Lewis before the creation of the park. In 1912 Jules Contermo went to work for Lewis, purchased his equipment in 1916 and the property in 1926.[3]

Between August 5 and 14 a raging fire burned over 20,000 acres outside the park on the South Fork and 900 acres along the west park boundary.

Travel dropped slightly this year, as it did throughout California, there being 98,350 visitors and 29,290 cars. Trail entrances registered 3,896 visitors.

1929

The chief event of the year affecting the park according to Superintendent White, "has of course, been the resignation of Director Stephen T. Mather on account of illness. While all parks had a share and profit in the generous vision of Mr. Mather,[4] yet the Sequoia National Park ben-

1. Miss Harwood died a few weeks after this last gift.
3. Annual Reports and Correspondence - 1926 to 1931 inclusive. - SNP HIST. FILES.
4. See "Biographical Sketches", supplement section.
2. See Appendix A-17 - History of Camp Lewis.

efitted in a special manner because of the personal interest he took in the purchase of private holdings. Throughout the park, and for all time, many groves of Big Trees and flowering meadows will bear witness to the vision and to the personal generosity of Stephen T. Mather, and the present superintendent with many successors will have cause to be grateful that vexatious problems of private ownership at strategic scenic points have been removed."[1]

The Generals Highway to Giant Forest was for the first time kept open throughout the year due to the untiring efforts of the park maintenance crew under Foreman Hugh Parks who joined the park staff on June 6, 1920, and skiing and tobagganing were available to hundreds.

The High Sierra trail was completed from Crescent Meadow to Panther Creek and the Mount Whitney section was constructed to within 2,000 yards of the top.

During this year, the Nature Guide Service was inaugurated under Frank Been and the Giant Forest Museum entertained 19,450 people.

Reorganization of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co. took place this year under the new management of George L. Mauger.

...."Rail and stage travel has been lighter then ever, woing to the almost perpetual disagreement between the Askin Co. and the park operators. Only 687 stage passengers were carried as compared with 511 last year and 428 in 1920 over the old road."[2]

---

1. Annual Reports and Correspondence @ 1926 to 1931 inclusive - SNP HIST. FILES
2. 13th Annual Report NPS - 1929 - p.124 - SNP HIST FILES.

continued
1929

Among outstanding improvements were a Ranger Station at Colony Mill, Machine Shop at Ash Mountain, Steel span installed on Marble Fork bridge replacing wooden one, second section of the stone stairway installed at Moro Rock, 25 miles road oiled, Telephone lines to fire lookouts at Cahoon ROCK and Paradise PEAK ~~Rocks~~, and a complete sewer system installed at Ash Mountain with a 50,000 ~~500,000~~ gallon water storage tank.

Only eight fires occurred in the park which were promptly extinguished.

Travel increased over last year with 111,358 visitors and 33,252 cars, and 3,473 visitors were registered at trail entrances. Horace Wallerright Albright, Director of the National Park Service visited the park both in May and August.

Under the Auspices of the Tulare County Chamber of Commerce, a 4th Anniversary Celebration of the park took place September 28 in Giant Forest. This was attended by many prominent persons as well a large number of public citizens.

(INSERT following p. 353

At this approach to the peak development period in the park, the Superintendent takes drastic steps to grapple with a mmmmmmg problem which has been growing to menacing proportions.

It must be remembered that the fundamental purpose of the National Park Service is to ".... conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them un-impaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

It has always been the policy of the Superintendent of this park to preserve the natural beauties of the park and , in keeping with this basic principle of the Service, he has directed his administration toward this end. As a result, we have today the unusual combination of a vast, primitive wilderness and easy accessibility.

This accessibility does not mean that broad highways are strewn and interlaced throughout the 640 square miles of park territory, nor does it mean that the hot-dog-eating type of tourist can ride in lazy, modern comfort through the alpine regions of the great back country. The modes of access to any point of interest in the park serves a unique purpose since the road and trail systems tend to separate the "chaff from the wheat" as it were.

Roads bring the visitor to the threshold of a "sublime wilderness" at Giant Forest or Mineral King. Those that stay at these centers are physically unable, too lazy, havent time to hike to the high mountain country, or care nothing for it. Of those that rough it and toil to reach these magnificent areas, one can be sure that their enthusiasm and love of the mountains disdain

delicasies of our super-civilized manner of living sufficiently to make them either good mountaineers or sincere enough to try to be. It is these last who observe most carefully the rules of the forest lands, and it is these who constitute the lesser problem in park administration.

Roads are necessary simply because the public demands quick and convenient access to the major mmmmmm feature or features of a national park. Trails are necessary too, for the sportsman, the mountaineer and the nature lover. Both trails and roads are necessary for the proper protection of the park used by these visitors, and in order to bring all phases of the park's scenic features to the above mentioned classes of people, many miles of such roads and trails have been constructed throughout the region as well as dozens of other conveniences for visitors.

It has already been pointed out that because of the very nature of the people who choose the back country as their playground, they are the ones giving the least concern to those in charge of the park. It is the tremendous amount of visitors who crowd and congest the centers of park activity who represent the increasing problem of manintaining the park in its natural state.

Public demand makes necessary the construction of public conveniences, many buildings, camp grouns, water systems and dozens of other items - all of which are artificial in nature.

There is a limit however, to the amount of construction which can be done, and a "saturation point" can be reached in the concentration of visitors in designated areas. A little observation and study by the casual

visitor will bring amazement, that the millions of pounding feet throughout the Giant Forest area have not packed, hardened and damaged the soil beyond all possibility of natural growth and regeneration of ground cover. Because of the constant use made of these concentration areas by the many thousands of visitors who march through the park annually, this would indeed be the lamentable result if intelligent and skillful control were not exercised. But since travel to the park is constantly increasing, more than control measures become necessary and certain limitations in the construction of public conveniences and utilities become essential if the policies of the Service continue to be fulfilled.

The work of the Public Operators have become a necessary cog in the administering of service to the public. The scenes of their activities are quite naturally points of high public concentration. The limits of construction and expansion, therefore, are reached more quickly in these centers than elsewhere and, perforece, constitute a greater problem to the Superintendent than improvement in, and protection of, the wilderness.

He said in his 1930 Annual Report to the Director: "If we do not plan carefully and transfer the major part of the present activities away from the heart of Giant Forest, the beauties of that area - already badly tarnished - will be further impaired."

In 1931, the Superintendent attempted the removal of all the operations of the Public Operators from Giant Forest and disapproved the construction of additional cabins, a new dining room, new central building and a new camp fire site wanted by them. He was, however, overuled by Directed Albright who argued that the Operators had too much invested to abandon the present

site and that no other equally favorable site could be found. In spite of this, the Superintendent was successful in placing a limit of 200 cabins at the Giant Forest Lodge and, at least temporarily, succeeded in restraining the construction of the new lodge building and camp fire site.

As long ago as 1926, the Superintendent saw that a limit must be placed on the Giant Forest Lodge in its expansion program and felt the need mmm of a transfer of its operation to a location where less damage would be done to the Sequoia Trees.

He said in "Some Notes on the Development of the Sequoia National Park": December 14, 1933:

"It seems reasonably certain that if there had been adequate mapping and planning before any governement and Operators development was started at Giant Forest, that the utilities would have been kept up on the rim and away from the central heavily forested Sequoia area where everything was at first located. The first-comers naturally camped along the creek under the Big Tr Trees and beside the meadow, and the whole development grew there without any general plan or thought of the future. Therefore, it seems that our own general plan should hold in view the ideal development and gradual elimination of anything that has grown up and which is out of line of the ideal development. This may take twenty years or more to achieve but it should certainly be the objective."

Again, in some correspondence with Mr. Jackson Reynolds of New York on December 11, he says, of comparative conditions of 1920 and the present:

"When I first came to Giant Forest in 1920, the tents and cabins of semi-permanent residents were jammed right around Round Meadow and occupied the most favorable places in what are now parking areas, or restored areas.

"The General Sherman Tree too was unprotected and there was a foot of dust around the base, constantly churned up by automobiles which ran right up against the Tree. We restored the original crown by putting down dirt and we are improving these conditions just as far as possible/ with the money alloted us."

"For years I have requested an increase in the item for forestry but I am still getting $1200 annually and you can imagine that does not go far in 604 square miles, or even in a few square miles at Giant Forest. Nevertheless we are making real progress, and I think there is nothing more helpful than such a letter as you wrote; which I think I told you I transmitted to Director Albright as an added argument for removal of the camps and the Giant Forest Lodge."

And in a Memorandum to the Director, dated July 16, 1931 the Superintendent continues in his efforts to effect these changes:

"Dear Mr. Director: - I have the Memorandum from the Washington Office from Director Albright...about the removal of the Giant Forest Lodge from its present site in Sequoia National Park.

"I am in entire agreement with the Memorandum of Director Albright which is exactly in line with what I have advocated for some time past. I have never proposed to remove the Giant Forest Lodge entirely away from the Big Tree area. I have only said that it is in the wrong location and that it would never havve been located in its present site had the whole topography of the Giant Forest had been considered and propervadvice from the landscaping division had been available from the beginning.

"I have always apposed a hasty, extensive new development on the part of the Operating Company, but I have desired in the interest of general development, that we settle on a site where the Giant Forest Lodge may be ultimately

be expanded and to which it may gradually be removed,"

In 1935, the Superintendent again effected a limitation of expansion - Camp Kaweah to 500.

There is no doubt that these far-sighted policies of the Superintendent together with his activities in connection with them will be matters of important historical significence in future years of park administration and development "...whether we are to continue our somewhat extensive development in the heart of the Big Trees, or whether we should continue Mr. Mather's policy of gradually doing away with all governement and Operators development in the heart of the Big Trees..." is the question, and the Superintendent answers himself by declaring, "I feel that the time has arisen where we should make more definite plans for future development than have ever yet been made."

As an example of the succes and practicality ultimately attending such careful planning and how it becomes eventually an important part of park history, a paragraph back on page 347 is quoted as it should now have an added meaning to the reader:

> "When the park was enlarged, Superintendent White deliberately drew the boundary to leave outside the park, the great Stoney Creek camping area now in the Sequoia National Forest so as to provide an outlet for the congestion he knew would occur in future years - also, the area would permit the establishment of summer homes which could no longer be permitted in the park."

In connection with its national parks and monuments, the fundamental purpose of the National Park Service is to "...conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them un-impaired for the enjoyment of future generations." It has always been policy of the Superintendent of this park to preserve the natural beauties of the park and in keeping with this basic principle of the Service he has directed his administration toward this end. As a result, we have the unusual combination of a vast, primitive wilderness and accessibility. The public can ride in perfect comfort to the heart of the Big Trees and the more adventurous can hike with ease to the rugged high mountain country. In spite of these physical improvements for the benefit of the public an appearance of naturalness has been maintained wherever artificial construction has been done.

There is a limit however, to the amount of construction which can be done, and a "saturation point" can be reached in the concentration of visitors in designated areas. A little study and observation by the casual visitor will cause surprise that the millions of pounding feet throughout the Giant Forest area have not hardened and damaged the soil beyond all possibility of natural growth and regeneration of ground cover.

With the many thousands of visitors who come to the park annually, this would result if intelligent and skilful control were not exercised. But with constantly increasing travel more than control measures become necessary and certain limitations onthe construction of public conveniences become essential if the policies of the Service continue to be

fulfilled.

The work of the Public Operators have become a necessary cog in the administering of service to the public. The scenes of their activities, however, are points of high public concentration. The limits of construction and expansion, therefore, are reached more quickly in these centers than ~~xxx this~~ elsewhere, and constitute a greater problem to the Superintendent than improvement in and protection of the wilderness.

He said, in his 1930 Annual Report to the Director, "If we do not plan carefully and transfor the major part of the present activities away from the heart of Giant Forest, the beauties of that area - already badly tarnished - will be further impaired."

In 1931, the Superintendent attempted the removal of all the operations of the Public Operators from Giant Forest and disapproved the construction of additional cabins, a new dining room, new central building and a new camp fire site wanted by them.

He was, however, over-ruled by Director Albright who argued that the Operators had too much invested to abandon the present site and that no other equally favorable site could be found. In spite of this, the Superintendent was successful in placing a limit of 200 cabins at the Giant Forest Lodge and, at least temporarily, succeeded in restraining the construction of the new lodge building and camp fire site.

As long ago as 1926 the Superintendent saw that a limit must be placed on the Giant Forest Lodge in its expansion program and felt the need of a

~~Insert at page 253~~
353c

transfer of its operations to a location where less damage would be done the Sequoia trees.

He says in "Some Notes on the Development of the Sequoia National Park," dated Dec. 14, 1933:

"It seems reasonably certain thatif there had been adequate mapping and planning before any government or operators development was started at Giant Forest that the utilities would have been kept up on the rime and away from the central heavily forested Sequoia area where everything was at first located. The first omers naturally camped along the creek under the Big Trees and beside the meadow, and the whole development grew there without any general plan or thought of the future. Therefore, it seems that our own general plan should hold in view the ideal development and the gradual elimination of anything that has grown up and which is out of line of the ideal develeopment. This may take twenty years or more to achieve but it should certainly be the objective."

Again, in some correspondence to Mr. Jackson Reynolds of New York on Dec. 11, he says of comparative conditions of 1920 and the present:

"When I[1] came to Giant Forest in 1920, the tents and cabins of semi-permanent residents were jammed right around Round Meadow and occupied the most favorable places in what are now parking areas, or restored areas. The General Sherman Tree too was unprotected and there was a foot of dust around the base, constantly churned up by automobiles which ran right up

---

1. Early development of Giant Forest took place around Round Meadow. The area received so much use that it is impossible now to restore it to its original state. When the Superintendent arrived in 1920 it was "barely possible to see Round Meadow because of the tents which surrounded it."

against the tree. We restored the original crown by putting down dirt and we are improving these conditions just as far as possible, with the money alloted us.

"For years I have requested an increase in the item for forestry but I am still getting $1200 annually and you can imagine that does not go far in 604 eeree square miles, or even in a few square miles at Giant Forest. Nevertheless, we are really making progress, and I think there is nothing more helpful than such a letter as you wrote; which I think I told you I transmitted to Director Albright as an added argument for removal of the camps and the Giant Forest Lodge."

And in summary and justification he is here quoted in a letter to the Director, dated July 16, 1931;

"Dear Mr. Director: - I ha ve the memorandum from the Washington Office from Director Albright in the Yosemite of July 10th with which he returned the correspondence about the removal of the Giant Forest Lodge from its present site in Sequoia National Park.

"I am in entire aggreement with the memorandum of Director Albright which indeed is exactly in line with what I have advocated for some time past. I have never proposed to move the Giant Forest Lodge entirely away from the Big Tree area. I have only said that it is in the wrong location and that it would never have been located in its present site had the whole topography of the Giant Forest plateau been considered and proper advice from the landscape division been available from the beginning.

"Ilhave also always op osed any hasty, extensive, new developments on the part of the operating company, but I have desired in the interests of general development, that we settle on a site where the Giant Forest Lodge may be ultimately be expanded and to which it may gradually be removed.

"I believe that there is such a developmental area available on the rim between Beetle Rock and Moro Rock, where the Giant Forest Lodge may not only be expanded, but where it may be kept open the year round, which eventually will be necessary, if it is not at present."

In 1935 the Superintendent again effected the limitation of Camp Kaweah to 500. This together with the foregoing unquestionably contains matters of important historical significence in future years of park administration and development. "....Whether we are to continue our somewhat extensive development in the heart of the Big Trees, or whether we should continue Mr. Mather's policy of gradually doing away with all Government and operators' development in the heart of the Big Trees. . . I feel the time has arisen wher we should make more definite plans for future development than have yet been made....."

The last of stock grazing occured in the park this year when Jud and John Blick and a man by the name of Banderant grazed their stock in the South Fork and around Clover and Whitman Creeks.

1930

1930 Outstanding improvements this year were, the completion of the horse trail to Mount Whitney, dedicated Sept. 5. Altogether 18¾ 16½ miles of high class trail were built during the year. Pinewood shelter camp was also built ~~as well as a three circuit pole telephone line from Ash Mountain to Giant Forest~~ and two fire lookout stations at Paradise Peak and Cahoon Rock. ~~The road to Lodgepole was completed, the campsite initial development work completed and the camp was opened to the public.~~

Most notable of the trails constructed during the summer, was the

trail of the Sequoias beginning at Sherman tree and ending at the High Sierra Trail, providing a highly scenic hike.

Considered the standard work on the subject, Superintendent White and Judge Fry published their book, "Big Trees" this year.

Frank T. Bean was appointed permanent Park Naturalist, the first appointment of its kind in Sequoia and which filled a long felt need.

Routine operations appropriations for the first time reached $100,000 and with it an enormous amount of improvements were made.

At the end of the season travel reached a peak of 129,221 persons and 29,631 cars were checked. Of the visitors, 6,394 were recorded as entering by trail.

During the season a total of 12 fires occurred burning only 5.4 acres. However, 38 fires occurred outside the park in which park men cooperated.

It is interesting to note that by the end of the season all cattle were eliminated from within the park boundaries.

1931

The entire report of the Superintendent to the Director is quoted en toto not only because of its interest but because it is a typical of reports of the growing activities and continued improvements taking placex yearly under the able leadership of the Superintendent. It also gives a good idea of the nature of the various departments in a National

Park, their problems, needs and the details of administration; and it is also reprinted because it seems to signal the end of a park in its adolescent stage and herald the arrival of a fully grown National Park, taking an eminent place among the worlds' greatest.

ANNUAL REPORT
1931
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

John R. White, Superintendent,
Sequoia National Park, California.

THE PAST YEAR

"This is my twelfth annual report as a superintendent of the Sequoia National Park. The past year has been one of continued progress, and has added a larger construction program than at any time in the park history. The steady increase of travel has been maintained despite the general depression. A total of 143,573 visitors entered, ar an increase of 11.1% over 1930.

"Ag ain we passed all travel records of previous years when on July 4, there entered the park 1382 cars and 4938 visitors.

"Steady progress was made in the all-year development of the park and winter sports, so that it is no uncommon thing for several hundred visitors to enter the park in one day during the off-season months.

"Major road construction has carried the Generals' Highway to Suwanee Creek, about 9 miles beyond Giant Forest, and within two years we should have the road connected through to the northwest park boundary beyond Dorst Creek; when many new problems of through travel and new campgrounds will arise.

"Trail construction went ahead with 16-3/4 miles of high class trail built during the year. Owing to special precautions, no serious accident occurred.

"The severe drought of the past few years still continues, and has brought about many problems of water supply, camping, and feed for stock. The Alder Creek water supply at Ash Mountain Headquarters is insufficient, and we must look forward to its enlargement.

"The public operators had a fairly successful season, considering the general depression and the fact that resorts throughout the mountains of California were either closed or suffering heavy losses. There were practically no complaints, and such minor ones as came in where quickly adjusted by General Manager Mauger.

"The principal need of the park continues to be a long range planning and determination of the areas which should be permanently allotted for operators' developments. Every year increasing crowds further tarnish the central Big Tree area at Giant Forest, which would never have been developed as hotel and camping area had ther been planning in advance. The firs, pines, and lesser trees, shrubs and flowers are already withering and in time even the sturdy sequoias will give away.

"We took out 270 dead fir and pine from the central area at Giant Forest this spring, and the once beautiful undergrowth of ferns and flowers is practically a thing of the past. We are not performing our duty, to hand down the park to posterity in essentially its natural state; and we cannot perform that duty until many of the present utilities are moved away from the central Big Tree area which, in any case, does not afford room for expansion or for handling the increasing travel with its demands for parking space and so forth.

"For the first time in the forty-one years of the existance of the park, the Giant Forest was visited by a Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, and by a Governor of California, James Rolph, Jr.

"We have had cordial assistance from Chief Engineer Kitteredge, Chief Landscape Architect Vint, U. S. Public Health Service Engineer Hommon, and others from Field Headquarters or cooperative government bureaus. The inspection visits by Director Albright, Assistant Directors Demaray, Wirth, and Bryant have been most helpful.

"Despite the heavy increase in travel and general park work, there h has been no increase in the permanent force, and only because of the fine work and willing spirit shown by the men and women of all divisions has it been possible to record the successful season of 1931. There follows a statement under the various divisions of work.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

"The permanent administrative force of seven encludes Assistant Superintendent D. J. Tobén, three clerks, two telephone operators, and one storekeeper. During the summer season, three telephone operators and two

laborers are temporarily engaged. No busier season has been experienced. The personnel reached its highest peak, 220 employees; larger appropriations, heavier revenues, wider planning, increased travel, applications from the great army of unemployed, and other matters threw on the administrative office more work than ever before. Re-adjustments in various ways relieved the pressure, and no increase in force was made. The point has been reached, however, in this steady growth of operations year by year where additional summer personnel must be available in 1932.

"The total of permanent appointed employees was 29, and 14 additional appointed employees were on duty during the summer. Temporary common and skilled laborers employed reached 176, giving a peak of 220 employees for the year. The minimum number was 35. The pre-depression scale of wages was maintained, and preference was given to married local residents with dependent families. The sum of $160,386 was spent in wages, materially ~~lesse~~ assisting the nearby communities which had been badly affected by the depression.

"The appropriation for administration, protection, and maintenance for the fiscal year 1931 was $97,100, and $16,000 was granted for minor construction. For trail construction, $80,000 was available; and for minor road and bridge construction, $15,000. Approach road construction funds, covering work done under contract, amounted to $230,000. Fire prevention and insect control allotments reached $14,690. In all, therefore, a total of $452,790 was available for park operations.

"Revenues for the year amounted to $35,754.41, a gain of 5.4% over 1930, largely explained by the increased number of automobile licenses issued.

"At no time during the entire year was there any noticeable break in the steady stream of work passing through the storehouse. Winter operations started before the summer activities were completed, and there was little time available to take necessary inventories and to check on property. Approximately $60,000 worth of supplies were issued to jobs during the year, but the big task of receipt, issue, and reissue of hundreds of items of tools and equipment to and from nearly 40 stations and jobs, cannot be measured in therms of dollars. Simplified methods were worked out and aided materially in the operation of the storehouse.

"Purchasing, with the accompanying jobs of contracting, vouchering, and disbursing, was well handled during the year, and like all other administrative operations showed steady growth. Excellent prices were obtained largely because of sharpened competition among dealers. Provisions were noticeably cheaper, and for the first time in many years a substantial profit on mess operations was made. Seven messes were operated

during the summer. Unusually good contracts were obtained on motor fuels, forage, explosives, and packtrain service.

"In addition to the regular bookkeeping and accounting, a daily cost statement on all construction activities was issued during the summer months. This proved useful in general planning and control of work.

"Slightly in excess of $23,000 was spent for new equipment, but this only partially relieved our serious needs. Nothing has cramped us and hindered efficient operations as much as lack of equipment. The major items purchased during the fiscal year were:

2 Dump Trucks 3-1/2 ton	1 Tractor, 20 H.P.
1 Dump Truck, 1-1/2 ton	1 Tractor, 35 H.P.
9 Pickup Body Trucks, Ford	1 Road Grader, 10 ft.
1 Indian Motorcycle	1 Electric Generating Plant, 3 K.W.H.

"The pressure of telephone and telegraph business in the Giant Forest District was relieved in July when the new three circuit pole line was put into operation. The elimination of this business from the Ash Mountain Exchange has to a large extent been offset by increased business from Mineral King, Kern Canyon, and southern districts of the park; and the operator-clerk has been available for clerical work only at irregular times. The extension and improvement of lines, thegrowth in popularity of the park, the activities of road contractors, and an intensive advertising campaign by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company were largely responsible for the 50% increase over last year's business.

"The Act permitting the purchase for and sale to park employees of supplies and equipment was restricted in application here almsot exclusively to equipment. This entailed slight additional work, but the issue of supplies would have required at least one additional employee. Even in its limited application, the Act has been of considerable benefit to employees.

"The sale of non-government books by park employees was abandoned, because it was felt that park officers were subject to justifiable criticism if engaged in activities on government time which resulted in personal profit to individuals.

PROTECTION DIVISION

"The Protection Division consists of Chief Ranger L. F. Cook, and Assistant Chief Ranger, and eight permanent Rangers - 10 in all, and nine temporary Rangers in the summer. We were fortunate in securing a hand-

picked group of temporary men, most of them with previous experience in Sequoia. The temporary and permanent men gave fine service and worked long hours.

"Despite no increase in permanent personnel, and with only one additional temporary ranger, the large increase in travel, greater use of camps, increased trail travel, and the larger program of special assignments were handled smoothly, the public cared for efficiently, and the park protected.

"The various duties of this division include the registering of cars entering and leaving the park; collection of entrance fees; police protection of the public while travelling, in camp and on the trails; information regarding roads, trails, camps, and a multitude of other subjects; advice and assistance to visitors; accidents; finding lost persons and articles; much outlying trail, telephone, camp, and pasture maintenance; improvements and repairs; guiding and assisting distinguished visitors; sign posting and painting; fish planting; wild life investigation, protection and control; fire prevention and control; preparation of information and publicity material; keeping weather records; snow surveys; investigation of insect and tree disease; packing supplies; development and maintenance of a winter sports program; reports on general conditions; private lands reports and investigations; special investigations, including a complete census of the Big Trees of the park which is being carried out this year.

"The protection Division needs an increase in personnel. With rapidly increasing travel, use of camps and trail expansion, more patrol is necessary to properly protect the park. In Sequoia the problem of conservation of the Big Tree and conifer forests is possibly the most serious conservation problem confronting the National Park Service.

"Fire Protection - Three lookouts and three fire patrolmen were on duty throughout the fire season to assist the Ranger Force in fire protection. At the time of writing, mid-August, luck alone has saved the park from a serious conflagration, since large fires have occurred all around us. Fires that have occurred have been quickly and efficiently extinguished, with small loss. The restriction against smoking while travelling, which has been in effect in this park for several years, has been very largely responsible for the few smoker fires in the park.

"Nine miles of fire way trails were constructed, and 21 miles of fire protection trails brushed out during the year. Some equipment was purchased.

"The park organization cooperated with both the Forest Service and State in the suppression of fires near the park.

"The greatest need for the future is the opening of of greater areas of brush by fire trails and low standard roads, in order to speed up transportation of men and supplies to any fire that may start. The purchase of a tank fire truck is urgently needed.

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

"This division, under General Foreman Hugh Parkes, comprises all park maintenance and construction other than major road and trail construction, including landscaping, improvements, construction and maintenance. It embraces the General Foreman and nine permanent employees, with a maximum of 72 per diem temprorary employees during the construction season, or a total of 81.

"The work completed and under way is: maintaining and oiling 61 miles of road, applying 166,000 gallons of oil, costing $8,171.68; two tractors were busy keeping the Generals' Highway clear of snow during the winter; maintaining all trails and telephone lines except the lines in outpost ranger districts, which the rangers maintain; a three circuit pole telephone line was constructed from Ash Mountain to Giant Forest, in which was used 63 miles of copper wire, 1600' of underground cable, 425 poles, and other supplies at a cost of $11,000; fences placed around tourist pastures at River Valley, Funston Meadow, Crabtree Meadow, Big Arroyo, and Kern Hot Springs, costing $500; new sprays on the sewer system at Ash Mountain, and extension of sewer and water lines to Pinewood Camp in Giant Forest, costing $1,755; two fire lookout stations constructed, one on Paradise Peak, costing $1,293.48, and one on Cahoon Rock, costion $1,418.83; additions to Administration Building $1,900.

"The initial development of Lodgepole Camp (beginning) was finished and opened to the public. This consisted of clearing compsites, landscaping and protecting the trees, etc., laying 1400' of main water line, and 900' of laterals with storage tank and 2500' of supply line; and building 150 camp tables. This project cost to date $7,619. Some landscaping is yet to be done.

"A vast amount of minor improvement work was done.

"It is recommended that a permanent plumber and a telephone electrician are needed for this department; heavy equipment such as dump trucks, tractors, and road equipment are needed; and a crew of six men is needed as permanent maintenance crew for road work.

the

EDUCATIONAL DIVISION

"This division is under Park Naturalis Frank Been, who has also served as acting forester. He has efficiently hadled both jobs under many difficulties of lack of personnel and funds.

"The year has been one of real development in educational work. Two temporary Ranger-Naturalists were employed for the first time. The development, however does not indicate an increase over past years in educational activity, as formerly a woman museum attendant was supported through private subscription, and a Ranger was loaned as an aid to the Park Naturalist; but it does indicate that this division is no longer entirely dependent upon other help for the success of its work. There is a genuine shortage of personnel, particularly in view of the fact that educational work is almost entirely limited to the Giant Forest area, whereas increased naturalist service should be made available to Lodgepole and other areas. A permanent Junior Park Naturalist is an urgent need to prepare for park development and to make possible a year round naturalist service. Although there has been a 14% increase in park travel, there has been no material increase in educational contacts as there has been no increase in naturalist employees, and the program now conducted is as heavy as three men can carry.

"Because of the addition of the Ranger-Naturalist, it was possible to have a man on continuous duty at the museum, in place of a woman. The change tends to give the people a greater impression of the importance of this part of the work, and consequently results in greater appreciation. Although the museum has long since reached the limit of its capacity, and because of unsafe construction discourages the addition of exhibits, we were able to increase its attractiveness by the installation of a reference table. The exhibits were also somewhat varied by the inclusion of several displays that were added through the interest of park visitors.

"Important means of lecture contacts were added through the organization of two campfire programs conducted by the Park Service. Because of inadequate personnel, the arrangement of the programs depended upon the interest of the Park Naturalist's wife and two all summer campers.

"The following acpulsitions were made during the year; a permanent office and work shop which is to be enlargod; a 20 guage shot gun; an increment borer; manuscript on local Indians; 100 lantern slides on miscellaneous subjects, and a piano by private subscirption, for campfire programs.

"The park made contact with outside agencies and educational institutions through seven lectures by the Park Naturalist, by sending repre-

sentative tree specimens to five places, and by preparing Big Tree exhibits which were displayed at eight institutions. The latter resulted in a request for three permanent exhibits to be used for educational purposes.

Through the interest of Ira Clayton, an "old timer" who lived with Hale Tharp, a feature of historical significance was improved by the restoration of Tharp Log, where the first white man to enter Giant Forest made his home in a hollow, fallen sequoia tree.

FORESTRY DIVISION

"This division is under Park Naturalist Frank Been. Probably the park has no greater need than a permanent Park Forester, with adequate force for the many forestry studies and development problems, for the conduct and enlargement of the forest nursery, and for the vast amount of reforestration and conservation work that should be done.

"A nurseryman was employed for the Ash Mountain Nursery, and planting stock was made available for landscaping the residences of the Assistant Superintendent and General Foreman, and much of the Ash Mountain administrative area, reforesting trampled areas of Giant Forest, and for making available sequoia trees for deserving institutions and organizations. The nursery was regularly tended, so that no loss resulted from lack of care, as has been the result in past years. As a result, a supply is now being accumulated toward making limited progress in landscaping, reforestration, and resotration. It has also been possible to gather the seeds of many native plants and increase the variety of planting stock.

"this development, and the consequent increased amount of planting, has made more imperative than ever the necessity for additional personnel to do the planting which is demanded, and to give the necessary care after planting.

"Through the cooperation of J. H. Miller, Seniour Forest Entomologist, a complete survey of the western part of the park was made of the forest insect conditions. Based upon the report of this examination, bark beetle control work was conducted in three areas of the park, but due to difficulty of access and early fire hazard conditions, the funds allotted were not sufficient to make a complete clean-up. Consequently, money will be needed for the completion of these projects, and we hope appropriations will become available each year to maintain a sanitary forest condition. The beauty of this park depends upon the preservation of its forests.

"A forest insect exhibit was prepared for illustrating to the visiting Appropriations Committee the seriousness of the insect conditions and the necessity for control.

"In order to observe methods and forestry practices, the Acting Park Forester visited the Forest Insect laboratory, the nursery of the California Forest Experiment Station, and several city nurseries.

"As a part of the landscape plan, and to prevent the deterioration of the Giant Forest Meadows, control work was conducted on the false hellebore, which was rapidly taking possession of the meadows and giving them a very unsightly appearance.

ENGINEERING AND MAJOR CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

ROAD CONSTRUCTION:

"This division is in charge of Construction Supervisor J. H. Diehl.

"MORO ROCK ROAD - a much needed improvement was added inthe fall of 1930 with the relocation and reconstruction of the Moro Rock Road, increasing the parking area at the rock, and completing the 3500' loop section. The congestion encountered previously on peak days has been relieved.

"North Fork Road - about three-quarters of a mile of this road, starting at the Generals' Highway below the Old Commissary Building, was widened and graded, providing a good two-way road.

TRAIL CONSTRUCTION

"Trail of the Sequoias - most notable of the trails constructed in the Giant Forest area during the summer and fall of 1930, was the Trail of the Sequoias. Beginning at Sherman Tree and ending at the High Sierra Trail, near Log Meadow, this trail is 3.7 miles in length and traverses the east rim of the Giant Forest Big Tree area. It provides a highly scenic trail and also a bridle path connection between the Lodgepole-Wolverton area and the High Sierra Trail, without travelling the automobile highways.

"High Sierra Trail - the close of the 1930 season found this trail constructed to a point nearly one mile beyond Pearpew Meadow, a total distance, from the beginning at Crescent Meadow, of over 12 miles. The route

ahead to the Hamilton Lake area is heavy construction, and the mileage for the coming season will not be so great as that of the two preceding seasons. However, a totaljof about five miles of this trail will be built this year.

"Arroyo-Chagoopa Trail - This trail, when completed, will be a tributary of the High Sierra Trail, with a connection at Kaweah Gap. Work commenced this year in the Big Arroyo just north of the Black Rock Pass Trail crossing, and an easy grade will replace the sharp, steep, rise of the old trail to Chagoopa Plateau. From Kaweah Gap about one-half mile of trail has been constructed to the valley south of Nine Lake Basin. About two miles will be constructed this season.

"Foresters Pass Section John Muir Trail - Approximately 5 miles of trail were completed through the park to Foresters Pass, where connection was made with trail construction being carried on by the Forest Service. This job will eliminate the old sections of the John Muir Trail which crossed both Shepherd and Junction Passes, each over 13,000'. The Forest Service crew did not get on the job until late in the season, and some work on its part will be necessary in 1932 to complete the project.

"Moro Rock Stairway - Plans for this project were completed during the winter of 1930-31, and June 1, 1931 construction was started. It will be about 75% completed during this season.

"Telephone line to Trail Camps - Twenty miles of steel core copper telephone line was strung from the Giant Forest along the line of the High Sierra Trail over Kaweah Gap (10,800') to the Black Rock Trail crossing in the Big Arroyo. This was installed to facilitate construction of trails along this route, and to expedite handling of emergency cases, including accidents. Four trail camps were connected to the system at a cost of approximately $4,000. aAnd the superintendent and administrative officers of the park are now able to conduct business much more efficiently than heretofore.

"Kern River Bridge - This is a trail bridge located across the Kern River, one-quarter mile below Chagoopa Ranger Station, and will provide a crossing for saddle and pack stock during the spring and early summer periods of high water. It will be a log structure of three spans totaling 70 feet in length, with log crib abutments and piers.

"Work was not begun until the middle of August, but the piers and s stringers will be in place and the job about 75% completed. Only the decking and rails will remain for completion early next year. About one-half

mile of new trail on the west bank of the river will also be constructed to connect the bridge crossing with the Kern River trail just below Funston Creek.

"Lodgepole Camp Bridge - This structure consists of a 40 foot steel girder span with 18 foot road width, and a 4 foot sidewalk, rubble masonry abutments, log facing and guard rail. It is located at the east end of Lodgepole campground, and has been carefully designed and constructed to harmonize with the landscape. Unforseen concrete work will prevent its completion, this fall, but it should be 75% finished.

LANDSCAPE DIVISION

"During the summer season of 1931, Francis Lange of the Landscape Division has been in the park. Assistant Landscape Architect Merel Sager has made several trips to the park, and Mr. T. C. Vint, Chief Landscape Architect, was in the park during the latter part of August.

"Landscape supervision has been devoted chiefly to the Moro Rock Stairway, portions of the High Sierra Trail, all road construction between Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, including the Lodgepole Bridge, Silliman Bridge, Clover Creek Bridge and Suwanee Creek Culvert, and several buildings. Mr. Sager made an inspection trip to Hamilton Lake over the High Sierra Trail during the summer.

"The following construction was planned and supervised: ranger residence at Giant Forest; improvements of Superintendent's residence at Ash Mountain; comfort station at General Sherman Tree; public shower at Sunset Rock Camp; employee's residence at Ash Mountain; restoration of Tharp Log.

"A considerable amount of time was given to preparing sketches and working drawings for buildings and landscaping, including those required for the superintendent's 1933 estimates.

STATISTICS

	1931		1930	
	CARS	VISITORS	CARS	VISITORS
TRAVEL				
By private auto	44,701	136,968	39,631	124,086
By stage		211		317
By other means		6,394		4,818
Total	44,701	143,573	39,631	129,221
TRAVEL BY ENTRANCES				
Ash Mountain Station	40,787	127,527	36,205	115,616
Mineral King Road	3,914	9,652	3,426	8,787
Trail Entrances		6,394		4,818
Total	44,701	143,573	39,631	129,221

	1931 CARS	1931 VISITORS	1930 CARS	1930 VISITORS
WINTER TRAVEL				
October 1 to March 31	10,087	31,486	6,393	30,208

ORIGIN OF TRAVEL (ASH MOUNTAIN ENT)

	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
San Joaquin Valley	67.0%	61.0%	63.7%	64.0%	62.7%
Southern California	21.5%	26.0	22.8	24.2	28.1
Northern California	5.1	4.8	5.6	4.2	4.1
Other States and Foreign	6.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	5.1

	1931	1930
Number of visitors using campgrounds	59,266	32,197
Number of public campgrounds	15	15

Number of individual campsites:

Sunset Camp	40	Sunset Rock Camp	40
Paradise Camp	40	Firwood Camp	75
Moro Creek	3	Bridge Camp	40
Soldier Camp	10	Old Commissary	10
Sherman Tree Camp	18	Lodgepole Camp	140
Hospital Rock Camp	20	Potwisha Camp	25
Atwell Mill Camp	25	Hazelwood Camp	65
TOTAL			551

		1931	1930
ROADS	No. Miles	175	169
Telephone Lines	No. Miles	190	130
Trails	No. Miles	624	615-3/4

WILD LIFE	1931	1930
Bear, California Black	210	172
Deer, California Mule	4,200	5,200
Fisher	75	180
Martin	300	200
Mink	200	200
Foxes	360	360
Gray Squirrel (steady increase)	180	150
Bobcats	100	90
Coyotes	200	400
Mountain Lions	36	34
Wolverine	9	6
Mountain Beaver (encouraging increase)	19	2
Grouse	1,000	500
Quail	6,000	10,000

WILD LIFE (Cont'd)	1931	1930
California Condors	-	-
Golden Eagles	12	18
Bald Eagles	4	2
Green Herons	8	8
Blue Herons	6	4
Wild Pigeons	20	200
Horned Owls	16	14

	1931	1930
REVENUES:		
All sources, fiscal year	$35,754.41	$33,923.92
Auto licenses, travel year	21,302.00	21,399.00
APPROPRIATIONS:		
Administration, Protection, Educational Maintenance	97,100.00	95,000.00
New construction	16,000.00	25,000.00
Fire Prevention and Forest Protection	14,690.00	10,000.00
Roads and Trails (operating season) Cash	325,000.00	
COURT CASES BEFORE U.S. COMMISSIONER:		
Total Cases	12	11
Convictions	12	11
Total fines imposed	$165	$205
FISH PLANTED	250,000	155,000
LIBRARY BOOKS CIRCULATED	3,492	3,071
Fires:		
Total number inside park	16	12
Acres burned	325	5.4
Number of fires reported outside of park	34	38
Cooperative work on fires outside park	(3) 41 acres	(3) 2,254 A.

PUBLIC OPERATORS (Sequoia-Grant Parks Co)	Lodge	Kaweah	Pinewood	Lodge K	Kaweah	Pinewood
Month of May	539	484	305	561	351	103
" " June	1079	2534	1720	1442	2035	930
" " July	1627	5611	2208	2785	5007	1785
" " August	1518	5057	2126	2003	5457	1878
" " September	* 476	982	598	785	1409	748*
TOTALS	5239	14668	6957	7576	14259	5,444

PUBLIC OPERATORS: (cont'd) (Sequoia-Grant Parks Co.	1931	1930
Stage passengers - one way	301	454
Giant Forest Winter Camp (House count September 10 - May 24)	2,795	

6666

* Last year the Lodge was open until September 30, and this year only until September 10; and the same applies to Pinewood

. . . . ; . . . . ; . . . .

Tragic news of the death of Col. George W. Stewart, on Sept. 7, of this year, was redeived by park officials. It came as a blow to all who knew him and loved him and his passing is a great loss to all friends of the forests. His work in connection with conservation, and for the creation of the park, is an enduring monument to the man's genius and ability.

1932

Because of the gradual development of the Kings River Canyon area near General Grant Park and the road being built into that region by the State as well as the construction of the General's Highway underway to General Grant, the Superintendent forsees the need for action concerning the enlargement of park boundaries. He says, in his annual report; "The extension of the Sequoia National Park to conclude the Kings River Canyon region was the project nearest the heart of those great conservationalists, John Muir and Stephen T. Mather; but conflicting interests have as yet made it impracticable to give National Park status to the area.

"It was possible to postpone many of those problems as long as this

section of the Sierra was undeveloped by roads or by modern trails: but recent and prospective construction will soon compel action either in one direction or the other."

Highway projects of interest thisyear are; the relocation of the state highway approach to the park and the Generals Highway connecting Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. Only 12 more miles to General Grant are incompleted.

The stone stairway up Moro Rock was completed giving easy access to the summit of the great monolith.

During this year, the Fox Film Corporation with a company of over 100 were at work in Giant Forest filming "Wild Girl", which starred Charles Farrell and Joan Bennett.

During February and March, the entire ranger force were busy at work searching for two missing Army pilots lost over the park in a blizzard.

The greatest search in the history of the Sierra was brought about when Lieutenant William Cooke, Jr., Hoffman's companion, pilot bailed out of their ship in order to give Hoffman a chance to fly to safety. Their gasoline almost gone, ice forming on the wings of the plane, and surrounded on all sides by towering mountain peaks, Cooke jumped into the fog and the snow, and into what he expected was certain death, only to be rescued by park rangers when his parachute landed him near Ash Mountain. [with] [he] [and reached the Kaweah-King road near Lookout Point.]

> "From the time Cooke jumped, Hoffman is believed by park rangers to have circled over his descending companion, and then, with hope to avoid a crash gone, to have intended to drop to safety. But, it is believed, the force of the wind

swept him away. The plane crashed, but not until after Hoffman had turned off the ignition switch to prevent the wreckage from catching fire. And Hoffman, who apparently left the plane with his parachute landed not far away to begin his fruitless struggle to find the road to civilization, and safety.

"The two fleirs were on their way to San Francisco from the south, and ran into a storm above Bakersfield. When Cocke, after battling snow drifts five feet deep eventually was rescued he told of Hoffman's attempts to keep the plane in the air, and immediately followed one of the most extensive searches by land and air ever undertaken in the West. During the winter season of storms, hundreds of planes from army air bases and from civilian airports took advantage of every available bit of flying weather to continue the search."[1]

Two months later the plane was found by J. Washburn and Gordon Harland, both of Woodlake, near Oriole Lodge on the Mineral King Road. Two days later the body of Lieutenant Hoffman was found ¾ mile from the Lake Canyon House (occupied) where he had wandered from the plane.

The High Sierra trail neared completion this week with 16½ mile section completed which included the steel suspension bridge over the Hamilton Gorge.

A great amount of new construction and maintenance work was achieved this year. Also, considerable progress was made in educational work as well as well as forestry and landscaping.

The Park Naturalist, Frank Been, organized a highly interesting program for the Mather Dedication which consisted in the unveiling of a bronze plaque commemorating his death a year ago. Similar services were held in other parks.

A slight decrease in travel occurred this year due the general depression and a total of 40,820 cars and 131,939 visitors were recorded. Of

1. Oakland Tribune - April 3, 1932

these visitors 5,379 were checked at trail entrances. Approximately 17,000 visitors enjoyed winter sports at Lodgepole and Giant Forest.

1933 -- 1937
PEAK DEVELOPMENT PERIOD

Excerpts from the Superintendent's Annual Reports.

1933

"The Sequoia National Park is nearing its peak of development. Despite the comparative lack of paid advertising by railroads, public operators and other agencies, tourist travel has been maintained through the years of depression. National and state travel as compared with strictly local travel has steadily increased. Various road projects both inside and outside the park are nearing completion, are bringing the park steadily nearer to great population centers and are opening up new scenic and recreational areas. The $232,665 expended during the past five years on high class trail construction has made more accessible some of the finest scenery in the Sierra Nevada both within the park and the adjacent National Forests. More and more people are realising that the park contains not only the finest Sequoia and other coniferous forests in the country but also the cream of mountain, canyon, river, land and meadow scenery of the Sierra. And all of it is more easily reached than anywhere else in the Sierra Nevada. . . .

"Apart from other arguments, the investment made by the governmmet must deteriorate if funds are not available for maintenance. To take only one of scores of items:

"Since1921 over $1,500,000 has been invested in road construction; and to maint ain this investment only $9,700 or 6/10ths of 1% is available in 1934. For trail construction since 1926, $247,000 has been invested and the $2820 available for maintenance in 1934 is 1% of the investment. Those figures picture clearly the total inadequacy of present maintainance allotments.

"Much thesame proportionate figures apply to trails, telephone lines, filter and sewer systems, camp grounds, buildings, etc., etc. . .

"The Generals' Highway between Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, under construction from Hospital Rock since 1921 and from Giant Forest since 1928 is nearing completion and should be openthroughout in the fall of 1934. It will connect with the state highway building into Kings River Canyon, which road is already open for 14 miles beyong General Grant Park. . . .

"The Generals' Highway, 34 miles between the Big Trees of Sequoia and the big trees of General Grant willbe one of the finest forest drives in America. . .

"The approach roads to Sequoia have been and are being greatly improved. .

"Ten years ago it was a long, hard nine or ten hours journey from the park to Los Angeles. It may now be made in five and a half hours and very

soon it may be made in four and half hours, perhaps in less time.

"similar improvements have brought the park within seven hours automobile travel of San Francisco; and this will soon be reduced to about six hours. . . .

"TRAIL CONSTRUCTION

"Chiefly on the High Sierra Trail, 69 miles from Giant Forest to Mt. Whitney, we have expended $184,051 during the past five years. We have also built several miles of footpaths and trails in the central sequoia area of Giant Forest. There has been an encouraging use of the new trails by the public. Hundreds, nay thousands of youths, girls, men and women are learning to leave their automobiles to go afoot through the forests and over themountains. . . .

"We have gradually developed a series of trail trips around Giant Forest, varying in length from half a mile to several miles, and leading to delightful places in forest and beside lakes, waterfalls and mountain view points; as well as the longer trail trips of many days to the High Sierra. Our trail registers, which are certainly not used by more than 50% of those who pass, showed a registration of 44,834 during the year. . .

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

"On May 1, 1933, there suddenly burst upon us the ECW program. On May 13 the first detachment of army officers and enrolled men arrived at Potwisha camp.

"This day was indeed a memoreble one in park history, - once again the army figured prominently in park activities but this time in striking contrast to those early days under Army regime.

"Shortly before noon on May 13 a truck drove up to the checking station with 25 passengers - CCC enrollees. With them were Captain Bliss and Sergeant Allen.

"Tents were pitched near Potwisha and the first CCC contingent in the park broke ground for the fifst camp. This consisted of 8 tents and included a kitchen, mess, and first aid tent. A few days later 25 more men arrived from San Francisco and within a month nearly a full company of 200 men, both local and otherwise were at work clearing ground for the main camp existent today. During this time Dr. Ansel Hohn, Lt. J. G., USN., arrived as camp surgeon.

"Later, other companies arrived and established camps at Ash Mountain Buckeye, Atwell Mill, Salt Creek, Cain Flats, Yucca Creek, Schrieberis Flat, Marble Fork, Wolverton and Maxon Ranch."

These juniors were later transferred from Maxon Ranch and replaced with war veterans. At the arrivel of these camps providing over a thousand young men, there began the intensive improvement and construction program ever before to take place in the park. During the four years of their work to date, more has been accomplished than has been done in forty years of park history.

The following tables of work accomplishments is included not only as a matter of record but of interest to those who have followed the CCC movement since its inception:

E C W
CONSERVATION OFFICE
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
CALIFORNIA

CCC COMPANIES WHICH HAVE BEEN STATIONED IN SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK SINCE THE FIRST PERIOD.

POTWISHA CAMP NP-1 — Sequoia Nat'l Park, California

This camp is situated two and one half miles north-east of Ash Mountain on the Generals Highway at an elevation of 2000 ft.

The camp was occupied on May 16, 1933, by Company 915, a Ninth Corps Area Company composed of California enrollees and has been occupied continuously by the same company.

This camp has been commanded by the following officers:
Capt. H. B. Bliss, 6th C. A.,
Lt. Cmdr. R. S. Smith, U. S. N.,
Capt. Eugene W. Hilton, Inf.-Res.,
Capt. Eugene G. Rudd, Sig-Res.,
Capt. Percy O. Brewer, Air-Res.

And the following Project Superintendents in charge of the work:
J. M. Smith,
J. F. Patterson,
J. D. Livingston.

Due to its location and personnel, this camp has been the Headquarters company for the park. During its three and a half years it has worked on many and varied projects, among them the following more important jobs:

Telephone Lines, Construction	6 miles
Telephone Lines, Maintenance	234 miles
Reduction Of Fire Hazards	1267 acres
Roadside Clearing, Fire Prevention	14.5miles

Potwisha Camp NP-1 (Cont'd)

Fighting Forest Fires	1256	man-days
Fire Breaks, Construction	29.4	miles
Truck Trails, Construction	1.1	miles
Truck Trails, Maintenance	6.5	miles
Minor Roads, Maintenance	4.8	miles
Highway, Maintenance	265.3	miles
Horse Trail, Construction	35.7	miles
Horse Trail, Maintenance	270.2	miles
Foot Trails, Construction	1.9	miles
Public Campground Development	39	acres
Pipe Lines	9700	lin. ft.
Nurseries	3088	man days
Eradication of Exotic and Poisonous Weeds	107	acres
Bridge, Foot, Construction	1	number
Bridge, Horse, Construction	2	number
Bridge, Vehicle, Construction	2	number
Stone Walls, Construction	161	rods
Fences, Construction	160	rods
Insect Control	6230	acres
Survey, Forest Type	190,000	acres
Lineal Survey	103	miles
Landscaping	82.3	acres
Fine Grading, Gutters, etc.	3300	sq. yds.
Moving and Planting Trees and Shrubs	20,450	number
Seed Collecting	144	pounds
Seeding or Sodding	11.5	acres
Walks	551	lin. Ft.
Educ., Guide, Cont. Sta. Work	6525	man days
Landing Field	9	acres
Cattle Guard	2	number
Dwellings, Construction	1	number
Equipment and Supply Storehouse, Construction	3	number
Garages, Construction	1	number
Toboggan Slide, Construction and Misc.	1	number
Radio Station, Construction and Maintenance	1	number
Latrines and Toilets, Construction	10	number
Signs, Markers and Monuments 1 1	360	number
Camp Construction	475	man days
Other Bldgs	3	number
Table and Bench	100	number

MARBLE FORK CAMP-NP-2 — Sequoia National Park, California

The Marble Fork Camp is a summer camp situated on the Colony Mill Road off the General's Highway about four and a half miles from Giant Forest. It is at an elevation of 5100 feet, in heavily timbered country.

The camp was occupied from May 18, 1933, to November 5, 1933, and from May 7, 1934, to November 9, 1934, by Company 1901, a Ninth Corps Area Company composed of California enrollees. During this time it was commanded by Capt. G. W. Ames, C. A. C., 1st Lt. John H. Dulligen, A. C., and 1st Lt. S. O. L. Robinson, Inf-Res.

It was next occupied by Company 992, a Ninth Corps Company with California enrollees, from May 27, 1935, to November 15, 1935, and was commanded by Capt. Clarence Collins, CA-Res.

From June 20, 1936, to October 11, 1936, it was occupied by another group of Californians, Company 1914, commanded by Capt. Percy O. Brewer, Air-Res.

The Project Superintendents in dharge of the work at this camp have been: Ray B. Walls, A. R. Tinker and J. G. v. Grunigen.

The more important jobs on its work program have been as follows:

Telephone Line, Construction	22.5	miles
Telephone Line, Maintenance	102.5	miles
Museums, Construction	1	number
Seats & Benches, Construction	30	number
Pipe Lines	11,620	lin. ft.
Public Campground Development	36	acres
Parking Areas	1200	sq. yds.
Camp Stoves, Construction	390	number
Truck Trails, Maintenance	7	miles
Minor Roads, Maintenance	7.2	miles
Highway, Maintenance	2.5	miles
Horse Trail, Construction	3	miles
Horse Trail, Maintenance	121.5	miles
Foot Trails, Construction	4.5	miles
Fences, Construction	80	rods
Removal Fire Hazards	30	acres
Roadside Clearing, Fire Prevention	19.7	miles
Fighting Forest Fires	2605	man days
Experimental Plots, Deer	2	number
Nurseries	130	man days
Moving and Planting Trees and Shrubs	6484	number
Insect Control	10,510	acres
Fine Grading	700	sq. yds.

Lineal Survey	3	miles
Topo. Survey	500	acres
Educ., Guide and Contact Sta.	1754	man days
Bridge, Foot, Construction	1 n	number

WOLVERTON CAMP NP-3 — Sequoia National Park, Calif.

Wolverton Camp NP-3 was located on the Wolverton Creek just above the General's Highway and about two miles from Lodgepole. It was a summer camp in heavily wooded country at 7,000 feet elevation.

A fifth Corps company composed of Kentucky juniors and California LEM, Co. 579, occupied the camp from June 8, 1933, to October 6, 1933. It was commanded by Major T. G. Hearn, Infantry, and later by Captain R. W. Winter, U. S. M. C.

The next summer, April 24, 1934 to October 15, 1934, it was occupied by Company 992, a California Company commanded by Capt. Clarence Bollins, CA-Res.

S. N. Fergusoff was the Project Superintendent during both occupations.

The major projects worked on during these two years are:

Telephone Line, Construction	5	miles
Seasonal Stations, Construction	1	number
Minor Roads, Construction	1	mile
Horse Trail, Construction	13.5	miles
Horse Trail, Maintenance	114	miles
Foot Bridges, Construction	1	number
Public Campground Development	500	acres
Picnic Tables, Construction	200	number
Fighting Forest Fires	2231	man days
Roadside Clearing, Fire Prevention	7.3	miles
Pipe Lines	2000	linear Ft.
Lineal Survey	3	miles
Topographic Survey	600	acres
Landscaping	200	acres
Moving and Planting Trees and Shrubs	4,000	number
Seeding or Sodding	40	acres
Insect Control	387	acres
Eradication of Poisonous and Exotic Weeds	290	acres
Fine Grading	500	sq. yds.
Seasonal Barns, Construction	1	number
Other Bldg's	1	number
Razing undesirable Structures	2	number
Corral, Gov't, Construction	1	number
Latrines and Toilets, Construction	10	number

ATWELL MILL CAMP NP-4 — Three Rivers, California.

Atwell Mill Camp NP-4, located on the Mineral King Road 16 miles from Hammond, is a summer camp at an elevation of 6500 feet in timbered country.

Company 580, a Fifth Corps company of Ohio juniors and California LEM, occupied the camp during the summer of 1933, from June 8 to October 6. This company was commanded by Major Henry Terrill, Jr., Infantry, and then by Capt. Walter S. Gasper, U.S.M.C.

In the summer of 1934 it was occupied from May 12 to October 31 by Company 916, Californians commanded by Capt. Rees Skinner, U.S.M.C., and then by Capt. R. W. Marvin, Inf-Res.

O. K. Parker and A. R. Tinker were the Projedt Superintendents in charge of the work, the principal items of which were:

Telephone Line, Construction	41	miles
Telephone Line, Maintenance	16.5	miles
Fences, Construction	640	rods
Truck Trails, Construction	2.7	miles
Minor Roads, Maintenance	12.5	miles
Highway, Maintenance	13	miles
Horse Trail, Construction	6	miles
Horse Trail, Maintenance	28.5	miles
Bridges, Vehicle, Construction	1	number
Bridges, Horse, Construction	1 n	number
Bridges, Foot, Construction	1	number
Seasonal Stations, Construction	2	number
Seasonal Barns, Construction	2	number
Other Seasonal Structures, Construction	1	number
Fighting Forest Fires	2052	man days
Removal of Fire Hazard	24	acres
Roadside Clearing, Fire Prevention	12.5	miles
Latrines and Toilets, Construction	5	number
Public Campground Development	7	acres
Landscaping	12	acres
Insect Control	5400	acres

YUCCA CREEK CAMP NP-5 — Kaweah, California.

Yucca Creek Camp NP-5 is situated ten miles from Three Rivers on the North Fork of the Kaweah River. The camp is at an elevation of 2000 feet, surrounded by steep hills that are covered with brush and scattered oaks.

The first occupation was by Company 501, a Fifth Corps outfit of Ohio

and Kentucky juniors and California LEM, from June 26, 1933 to May 2, 1934. First commanded by Capt. C. M. Thirlkeld, 3rd F. A.; next to command the company was Capt. Frank S. Ross, 10th Inf., who was relieved by Capt. E. C. Dundon, Cav-Res.

Company 501 was relieved on May 2, 1934, by 1914, a California company, which remained there until June 20, 1936. Capt Percy O. Brewer, Air Res., was the company's commander.

From October 13, 1936, to this date, January 1, 1937) the camp has been occupied by 3862, a company from the Eighth Corps composed of Oklahoma juniors and California LEM. This company was first commanded by Capt. Brewer a and, upon his transfer to Potwisha Camp, by Capt. Paul Heffner, Air Res. At the present time it is commanded by 1st Lt. A. E. McFarlin, Inf.-Res.

The major jobs on this camp's program, of which S. N. Ferguson, C. E. Hughes and J. G. v.Grunigen, Project Superintendents, have been in charge, are as follows:

Telephone Line, Construction	9.5	miles
Telephone Line, Maintenance	9	miles
Fences, Construction	1760	rods
Fences, Maintenance	303	rods
Truck Trails, Construction	11.3	miles
Truck Trails, Maintenance	137.1	miles
Minor Roads, Construction	.1	mile
Minor Roads, Maintenance	21	miles
Horse Trail, Construction	11.9	miles
Horse Trail, Maintenance	69.7	miles
Dwellings, Construction	1	number
Pipe Lines	1200	lin. Ft.
Sewer Lines	200	lin. ft.
Springs, Waterholes, Reservoirs	1	number
Public Campground Development	.415	acres
Parking Areas	6	acres
Campfire Areas	4	acres
Fighting Forest Fires	2882	man days
Roadside Clearing, Fire Prevention	23.1	miles
Fire Breaks, Construction	1	miles
Search for Missing Persons	7	man days
Lineal Survey	17	miles
Topographic Survey	112	acres
Landscaping	304	acres
Moving and Planting Trees and Shrubs	119	number
Other Bldg's	2	number

SCHRIEBER'S FLAT CAMP NP-6 — Kaweah, California

Schrieber's Flat Camp NP-6 is situated seven miles form Three Rivers on the North Fork of the Kaweah River. Just off the old Colony Mill Road it is at an elevation of 2000 feet, surrounded by steep hills that are covered with brush and scattered oak. While Yucca Creek uses tents to quarter the men, Schrieber's Flat is a barracks camp.

The camp was occupied two winters, November 5, 1933 to May 7, 1934, and from November 9, 1934 to June 30, 1935, by Company 1901, a California company, commanded in turn by: 1st Lt. John H. Dulligan, A. C.; 1st Lt. S. O. L. Robinson, Inf-Res.; 1st Lt. John E. Dwyer, Inf-Res.; and Capt. Frank H. Barber, Air Res.

The Project Superintendents, Ray B. Walls and J. G. v.Grunigen, supervised the projects of the camp, among them the following more important ones:

Telephone Line, Construction	6.5 miles
Telephone Line, Maintenance	1 mile
Truck Trails, Construction	3.3 miles
Truck Trails, Maintenance	4.5 miles
Horse Trails, Maintenance	10.5 miles
Minor Roads, Maintenance	22.5 miles
Fighting Forest Fires	5 man days
Roadside Clearing, Fire Prevention	6.3 miles
Public Campground Development	50 acres
Landscaping	105 acres
Seeding or Sodding	10 acres
Fine Grading	100 sq. yds.
Lineal Survey	3.8 miles

CAIN FLAT CAMP NP-7 — Three Rivers, California

Cain Flat Camp NP-7 is located on the Mineral King Road at Oak Grove about six miles from Hammond. It lies outside the park in steep brushy country at an elevation of 2700 feet.

It was occupied by Company 916, a California company, from November 15, 1933 to May 12, 1934, and from October 31, 1934 to June 1, 1935. During this time it was commanded first by Capt. Wm. R. Maris, 6th C.A., then by Capt. Rees Skinner, U.S.M.C., and later by Capt. R. W. Marvin, Inf-Res.

Company 992, Californians commanded by Capt. Clarence Collins, CA-Res., occupied the camp from November 15, 1935 to January 8, 1936. This company was followed January 12, 1936, by a Fifth Corps company, 2545, West Virginia juniors and California LEM, which remained until April 10, 1936. Commanded first by Capt. Henry B. Van Fleet, CA-Res.

On April 11, 1936, Company 2957, Californians commanded by 1st Lt.

John F. Howard, Inf-Res., moved in but only remained until June 7, 1936.

The las occupation, October 15, 1936 to date (January 1, 1937) was by Company 3863, an Eighth Corps company made up of Oklahoma juniors and California LEM and commanded by Capt. Richard Battle, CA-Res.

With all the occupants of this camp there has been three Project Superintendents; A. R. Tinker, Paul Turner and Graham Watson. Their more important work projects are:

Telephone Line, Construction	34	miles
Telephone Line, Maintenance	38	miles
Truck Trail, Construction	2.3	miles
Truck Trail, Maintenance	139	miles
Minor Roads, Construction	10	miles
Minor Roads, Maintenance	106.5	miles
Horse Trails, Construction	12.5	miles
Horse Trails, Maintenance	43	miles
Fighting Forest Fires	212	man days
Fire Breaks	7	miles
Reduction of Fire Hazards	4920	acres
Roadside Clearings, Fire Prevention	15	miles
Pipe or Tile Lines	3900	lin. ft.
Landscaping	2	acres
Insect Control	8600	acres

ASH MOUNTAIN CAMP NP-8 — Three Rivers, California

Ash Mountain Camp NP-8, now abandoned, was located a mile and a half west of the Ash Mountain Headquarters. At 1500 feet elevation it is in rolling hills that are brush covered with a few scattered oaks.

Two California companies occupied this camp. Company 1906, commanded by 1st Lt. F. F. Carpenter, Jr., 76th FA and then by 2nd Lt. Wm. C. Snider, Cav-Res., was stationed here from November 8, 1933, to April 24, 1934 and from Oct. 15, 1934 to May 27, 1935 and commanded by Capt. Clarence Collins, CA-Res.

S. N. Ferguson, J. G. v.Grunigen, and Ray B. Walls, Project Superintendents were responsible for the work program, the principal items following:

Telephone Line, Construction	12.4	miles
Truck Trials, Construction	5.2	miles
Minor Roads, Maintenance	.5	mile
Horse Trail, Maintenance	6	miles
Foot Trails, Construction	2	miles
Fences, Construction	1020	rods
Fighting Forest Fires	42	man days
Reduction of Fire Hazard	1650	acres

Roadside Clearing, Fire Prevention	4.8	miles
Fire Breaks	6	miles
Parking Areas	100	sq. yds.
Landscaping	55	acres
Fine Grading	150	sq. yds.
Moving and Planting Trees and Shrubs	7150	number
Insect Control	2560	acres
Lineal Survey	13	miles
Topographic Survey	50	acres
Educ., Guide and Contact Sta.	1588	man days

BUCKEYE CAMP NP-9 — Three Rivers, California

Buckeye Camp NP-9 is located just off the General's Highway, two miles below Ash Mountain Headquarters at an elevation of 1300 feet. It is outside the Park boundary.

First occupied by California Company 1959, from July 28, 1934, to January 6, 1936, it was commanded by Capt. Henry J. Hoey, Air Res., and then by Capt. Eugene G. Rudd, Sig-Res.

Next the camp was occupied by 2542, a Fifth Corps company composed of West Virginia juniors and California LEM, from Jan. 12, 1936, to April 10, 1936, and commanded by first by 1st Lt. James O. Younts, Inf-Res., and then by Capt. Geo. F. Samsen, Air-Res.

Company 2542 was relieved by California and Arkansas Company 2956, commanded by 1st Lt. M. J. Connely, Cav-Res., who remained here from April 11, 1936 until the company was disbanded on October 1, 1936.

From October 1, 1936, until the present date (January 1, 1937) Company 4759, Seventh Corps outfit with North Dakota and Arkansas juniors and California LEM commanded by 1st Lt. M. J. Connely and then by Capt. Frank W. Brunson, Inf-Res., was stationed at Buckeye Camp.

The Project Superintendent, Wm. Kerner Jr., has been in charge of the projects this camp has worked on, among them being the following major jobs.

Telephone Lines, Maintenance	75	miles
Bridge, Vehicle, Construction	1	number
Dwellings, Construction	11	number
Dwellings, Maintenance	10	number
Garages, Construction	2	number
Garages, Maintenance	4	number
Equipment and Supply Storehouse, Construction	4	number
Museums, Reconstruction	1	number
Fences, Construction	880	rods

Truck Trail, Construction	3.2	miles
Truck Trail, Maintenance	6.6	miles
Minor Roads, Construction	.5	miles
Minor Roads, Maintenance	.6	miles
Highways, Maintenance	140	miles
Horse Trail, Construction	4	miles
Horse Trail, Maintenance	49	miles
Fighting Forest Fires	213	man days
Roadside Clearing, Fire Prevention	.9	miles
Fire Breaks, Maintenance	46	miles
Search for Missing Persons	45	man days
Walks	135	lin. ft.
Stone Walls	6	rods
Pipe Lines	4265	lin. ft.
Sewer Lines	1200	lin. ft.
Disposal Tanks	24	number
Public Campground Development	38.5	acres
Camp Stoves	156	number
Nurseries	309	man days
Moving and Planting Trees and Shrubs	10500	number
Fine Grading, Gutters, etc.	4020	sq. yds.
Lineal Survey	27	miles
Type Survey	810	acres
Educ., Guide and Contact Sta.	1676	man days
Razing undesirable structures	4	number
Other Buildings	2	number

SALT CREEK CAMP NP-10 — Three Rivers, California

Salt Creek Camp NP-10 is situated just off the General's Highway south of Hammond and four miles from the Ash Mountain Headquarters. At 1200 feet elevation in rolling hills covered with brush and a few scattered oaks it lies outside the park.

First occupied by 1960, from July 28, 1934, to January 7, 1936; a California company commanded by Capt. Otis B. Crawford, Air-Res.

The next company to be stationed at Salt Creek was a Fifth Corps company made up of West Virginia juniors and California LEM. Company 2544, which arrived January 11, 1936 and remained until the present date (January 1, 1937), was commanded first by Capt. Grover C. Heldenfels, Inf-Res., who was relieved by Capt. Fred M. Petty, Engr-Res. The present commander is Capt. Howard M. Turner, Inf-Res.

U. F. Patterson and A. R. Tinker, Project Superintendents, have been in charge of the work program, the major items following:

Telephone Line, Construction	18	miles
Telephone Line, Maintenance	7.5	miles
Fences, Construction	1216	rods
Contact Stations, Construction	1	number
Dwellings, Maintenance	2	number
Truck Trails, Construction	10	miles
Truck Trails, Maintenance	9	miles
Minor Roads, Maintenance	1.8	miles
Highway, Maintenance	36.6	miles
Horse Trail, Construction	.2	miles
Horse Trail, Maintenance	142	miles
Cattle Guards, Construction	2	number
Camp Stoves	6	number
Fighting Forest Fires	2004	man days
Fire Breaks, Construction	3.5	miles
Springs, Waterholes, Reservoirs, etc.	2	number
Pipe or Tile Lines	1600	lin. ft.
Sewer Lines	225	lin. ft.
Disposal Tanks	1	number
Latrines and Toilets	4	number
Insect Control	3300	acres
Lineal Survey	10.4	miles

double space

Since its inception in 1933, Sequoia National Park has welcomed the Civilian Conservation Corps with open arms, and in return, enrollees from eleven different states - 7516 youths in all - have wrought one of the most drastic improvements in the 45 years of park history.

That the CCC program is hailed everywhere as the most unique yet most beneficial movement of its kind in American history, is evidenced by these excerpts from news items appearing in various papers from time to time and selected at random.

". . . it can reasonably be stated that an average of over $26,000 per month or $312,000 annually is spent in the San Joaquin Valley for purchases, recreation and other expenditures from Sequoia National Park's seven CCC camps. The total 27 camps then, included within the Fresno District CCC, easily spend over one million dollars yearly in the San Joaquin Valley.

"Working with nature for the benefit of the public, enrollees alone, have expended over 328,000 man days in the field on various ECW projects,

equal to work taking a crew of 12 men over 74 years to accomplish. This represents over $656,000 in CCC labor exclusively, covering an average of 18 months and including no cost of materials, outside labor or a consideration of the value of the work itself. This last but greater phase, is an investment which will pay high dividends to the Valley."

". . .over 26,647 acres of forest has been worked under the Tree Insect Pest Control project. This will greatly retard the ravages of the destructive Pine Bark Beetle. It will help save millions of feet of timber yearly besides assist in maintaining and perpetuat long the forests for their recreational and scenic properties.

"Here also, under the ECW program, over 300,000 acres of land and forest have been surveyed for forest type. This is of immense value in revealing on maps, the fire hazardous areas, water sheds, meadows, potential recreational areas, ranges for wild life, etc."

"CCC enrollees in Sequoia National Park are being offered a real treat in the form of well supervised swimming and life saving instructions. A large and inviting pool in the Kaweah River adjacent their beautifully landscaped camp serves as the classroom but the more technical side of their instructions is carried on in the recreation hall where artificial respiration, first aid to the injured and other kindred subjects are taught. This is but a part of the extensive education, recreational and athletic program created by various departments of the CCC and the Sequoia National Park staff."

"June 12, 1934 - Helplessly caught with a severely fractured ankle at the bottom of the Middle Fork canyon 3 miles above Panther Creek, E. B. Kreuger, of Balboa Island, Santa Ana, Calif., was rescued yesterday by a crew of men and CCC enrollees from Potwisha E.C.W. Camp, Sequoia National Park. . . .

". . . Ranger Garrison, Dr. Sapero and the CCC enrollees who effected the difficult rescue and is an example of the many emergencies the Ranger Force and CCC workers are called upon to handle in our National Parks."

"June 26, 1934 - "All of this work has been done by boys between 18 and 25 years of age. . . In return, those boys have given to the people who visit Sequoia National Park, benefits and improvements that will be enjoyed and appreciated for generations."

"Spending $10,000 in 1934 to save $115,000 in 1935 is an

interesting investment being made on one of Sequoia National Parks important Emergency Conservation Work projects. It is the "Tree Insect Pest Control" work which is designed to control the insidious Pine Bark Beatle by killing theinsects in the already infested trees. These beetles cause an annual loss of nearly 3 million board feet of wood within the Park boundaries and represents a damage conservatively estimated at $115,000 if computed at the current commercial rate for lumber".

. . ."This exemplifies just one of the many valuable conservation projects undertaken by the C. C. C. in Sequoia National Park and when it is also considered that this work is being carried on throughout the United States, resulting in the saving of millions of dollars worth of magnificent forest lands, a glimpse is given of but a part of the Presidents enormous conservation program now being conducted by director Fechner; with unusual benefit to the whole Nation."

"All the new construction and other improvements of a permanent nature will therefore, indeed, be a lasting monument to the CCC in the minds of those who appreciate, even in some small way, the added comfort and pleasure of their vacations made possible by the work of the Corps. Another monument, no less permanent, exists also in the minds of those individual enrollees who found health, friends, employment and rehabilitation in the very doing of this work."

"Approximately 100 CCC enrollees exclusive of foremen and trail scouts, are distributed in stub camps located in strategic positions throughout the Park which form the basis of operations for the trail work. This year to date, these crews have repaired and improved over 250 miles of high country trails with the installation of new drainage systems, the re-routing of short trail sections to make travel easier and safer, and many other features of a perma ent nature designed for the convenience and safety of hikers and those packing in to the spectacular back country."

"July 19, 1934 - Stubborn forest fires near the Park's boundaries cost Chief Ranger Spigolmyre, Ranger Spike Oaks and Ranger Ben Packard with over 200 CCC boys many sleepless nights and days of grilling, hazardous work. These are but small highlights from among the hundreds of appeals for help from stranded motorists to say nothing of caring for the innumerable needs of the vast number of visitors enjoying the Park's many attractions."

The Superintendent continues, "By June 25 we had established five ECW camps which reached a maximum personnel of 35 army, 60 park supervisory and 1096 enrolled, or a total of 1191. These activities doubled, trebled or quintupled our park work, plans and administration. It is pleasurable to report that the camps were established in record time, that difficulties were easily overcome, that no serious disorder and very little minor disorder resulted, and that a vast amount of conservation and development work has been accomplished.

"If there is a criticism of a program which has had such splendid results not only in work accomplished but in special welding and character forming, it would be that the work hours for enrolled men are too short on the job; and that a better system of rewards and punishments was necessary for discipline. The major accomplishments are covered below.

"O. W. Loverin, sub-concessioner, transferred his saddle and pack stock business to Earl McKee and improvements in corral location and service were made.

"The Lindley Eddy Studios, operated in 1931 by the Park Studios, a partnership, were transferred to the Sequoia National Park Company with benefits to service."

"Supervision of winter sports and travel kept the ranger more than busy in the so-called "off season months". Thirty-one thousand four hundred twenty-three visitors entered the park during October-April and there is a fascination in visiting the sequoias when snow covers the ground. With

good roads this travel will vastly increase.

"The Chief Ranger supervised the winter unemployment relief which gave continuous employment to 30 men for five months and opened up 32 miles of new trail, brushed out 23 miles of old trails and five miles of road.. . .

"The Ash Mountain Nursery work was continued: Big Tree transplants and seeds were sent to worthy organizations; a complete insect control project was conducted in the Marble Fork - Colony Mill area; and the work of the five ECW camps was organized and supervised. Only $1200 is allowed for all forestry work in this greatest of forest parks. . .

"ECW CAMPS

Acting Forester Been was placed in charge of this work in addition to his other duties and has worked day and night for months. On May 13 the first ECW contingent of one army officer and 25 enrollees established Potwisha Camp, the first of the five Sequoia camps. Within a few weeks five camps were established and reached a maximum personnel of 35 army, 60 park supervisory and 1096 enrollees. There was no disorder or confusion. The park organization stood the strain; but it has meant doubling or trebling of work for all our supervisory personnel.

"Some of the projects carried out by the ECW personnel are: three minor park roads have been improved by widening and elimination blind turns and roadside cleanup and fireproofing. Giant Forest Village was landscaped by log curbing, walks and landscape planting which was extended to other areas.

Snow crushed trees along General's Highway were removed for many miles and about 1663 cords of wood sawed up. A large central corral was built. 21 miles of new trail were built and existing trails much improved. Large campground extensions were made. A campfire circle was built at Lodgepole. The Giant Forest Amphitheater was built. Giant Forest ranger station, Atwell Ranger cabin, winter utility buildings and other minor buildings were constructed.

"Little or none of this work could have been done without the ECW program as no funds were available. More projects are now ready for five winter ECW camps if authorized.

"Considering the youth and inexperience of the boys a remarkable amount of work has been done. Their conduct has been generally excellent, the more that proper system of discipline and reward was at first entirely lacking and still leaves much to be desired. . . .

"NATURALIST DIVISION

"Acting Naturalist Walter Powell headed this division with only one temporary assistant and five ECW assistants. Despite the small personnel fine campfire lectures, hikes and auto caravans were conduted and patronized by 117,098 visitors. An historical operatta and other plays were witnessed by thousands of appreciative visitors. The park library was extended; Big Tree exhibits prepared; motion pictures assembled for World's Fair; a set of pictures and an exhibit was sent to the President's yacht "Sequoia".

"Outstanding was the entertainment organized for the ECW camps. Motion pictures and entertainers were regularly featured and the morale of the camps was improved in cooperation with army officers.

"Noteworthy progress wasmade in religious activities by working with the Tulare County Ministerial Association. Both Protestant and Catholic services were regularly conducted and a minister, the Rev. J. Kilsworth Delmarter of Dinuba, was present during the hieght of the season and worked with the Park Naturalist on educational and religious activities.

"MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

"Since 1921 over $1,500,000 has been invested in road construction; and to maintain this investment only $9700 or 6/10ths of 1% is available in 1934. For trail construction since 1926, $247,000 has been invested and the $2820 available fo maintenance in 1934 is 1% of the investment. These figures picture clearly the total inadequacy of present maintainence allotments.

"A comfort station, a ranger residence, a messhall were built; water and sewer lines extended and the Generals' Highway slightly improved by expenditure of $1390 post-construction funds. But the more we build the worse off we are without funds for maintenance.

"ENGINEERING AND MAJOR CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

"This division is under Construction Supervisor J. H. Diehl from Branch of Engineering San Francisco office. Excellent assistance was given all other divisions of park work. The principal work done during the busy

year was; Hamilton Gorge bridge, a 125 foot span on the High Sierra Trail, completion of which in October 1932 opened the High Sierra Trail travel to the Big Arroyo, Kern Canyon and Mt. Whitney; theold Marble Fork Bridge was rebuilt with new concrete abutments and girder span; the Giant Forest Village was surfaced; Lodgepole Camp road surfaced and engineering assistance was given on many other projects and in planning.

"Public Works Program funds made available in August immediately started work on Lodgepole Camp water and sewer system, a $55,000 project; Lodgeple utility road; Moro Rock sewer system; Kern Canyon trails and Kern River suspension bridge. All these projects are now well under way.

"Three survey crews were attached to ECW construction jobs."[1]

Tourist travel to the park showed a slight decrease of 3.7%. There were 51,855 cars to 126,464 visitors recorded for the travel year. In the trail registers 44,834 visitors were recorded, however, it is known that about only 50% of persons using the trails will register. Thirty-five fires within the park occurred but were so quickly extinguished that only 3.6 acres were burned.

1934

The historic advent of the CCC made history from the day of its arrival to the present day and is still doing so from a standpoint of physical improvement to the park as well as moral and physical improvements among the enrollees. Superintendent White says, "The variety of work that we have accomplished from the five ECW camps has brought forth favorable com-

1. Superintendents annual Report to Department Interior (1933)

ments from official inspectors and visitors, Our peak of CCC personnel was about 1300, and this will soon be increased in the five existing camps and by two Drought Relief Camps so that we shall soon have some 1600 enrollees and about 100 supervisory personnel, or a total of 1700 in the park.

"It should be noted that the large program has been conducted well and systematically, considering the haste of organization. It is particularly to be noted that we have no disorder or personnel difficulties in our five camps. The conduct of the enrollees has been in general excellent. Of course there have been minor problems, but they were met and solved before they became serious. Forester Been and all park employees in responsible positions deserve great praise for this fine record. A more detailed statement of ECW achievements is found below. . .

"During the past year therehas been an enormous amount of much needed work accomplished in the park by ECW labor. Five CCC camps have been operating very satisfactorily on a variety of work projects for the conservation of our natural resources and the safety and comfort of our park visitors.

"Three of our camps that were located at high elevations last summer were moved to lower country during the winter, where their activities were directed on truck trails, fire breaks and fire presuppression work. These camps have again moved back to their summer locations to continue with projects started last summer and to carry on an almost unlimited number of

ones. The two camps situated at lower elevations have remained as year around camps. During the summer months these two camps send out spike camps to augment the number of men in the higher regions where the work season is shortened by the winter snows.

"One of our camps, Schrieber's Flat Camp NP-6, won first place in the 9th Corps Area against a competitive group of 270 camps. Major General Malin Craig, Commanding Genral of the 9th Corps Area, bestowed the honor on this camp with a medal presentation to its Commander, Lieutenant Shayer O. L. Robinson, and the enrollees. (illus.)

Due to the completion of the General's Highway between General Grant and Sequoia and improvement of the approach roads to the park, tourist travel has been on the increase. To accommodate this increase we have directed considerable effort toward campground development. Parking areas have been made, fireplaces built, pit toilets installed and water and wood made available for campers. This has been particularly the case in Lodge Pole Camp, which is rapidly becoming the principal center for tourist camps. Giant Forest has reached the limit of expansion so that efforst have been concentrated upon campground improvements.

"Truck trails and fire breaks have been built for protection purposes. We plan to eventually have a ntework of trails and firebreaks that will make readily accessible all the hazardous country. Recent fires in extremely rough country have impressed us with the importance of this

work. We are convinced that this work should be extended outside the park boundaries in order to complete the system within the park.

"An extensive program of Tree Insect Control Work has been carried on in Hockett Meadow District. The burning method was used by experienced woodsman who supervised crews of CCC enrollees. The activities were centered mostly in the Lodgepole pine although maintenance work was conducted by public works funds in Giant Forest and the Marblefork areas.

"Our nursery has been more than doubled in size since its removal to a new site and is much more systematized. The nurseryman, with enrollee assistants, has co sequently been able to build up our stock by increased seed collecting, planting and transplanting. This summer the nursery has been heavily drawn upon for Giant Forest landscaping and restoration. This source of supply was particularly valuable in improving conditions around Sherman Tree. Of keen gratification to us was former Director Albright's enthusiasm over the nursery and its possibilities.

"Besides above types of work, a number of buildings have been erected. A forestry building was added to the Ash Mountain Headquarters area; The Acting Park Forester, under whose general supervision the five ECW camps are operated, will establish his office here. An ECW storehouse and tool grinding shed were built, and the foundations laid for two equipment sheds.

"Through close contact with CCC enrollees for the past year, it is gratifuing to see the benefits received by them since their enrollment.

Their health, spirit, and mental outlook have been greatly improved. With the assignment of Educational Advisors to camps, it is now possible for the boys to take up studies in a number of vocational subjects. The morale of the boys has improved also, as they are now able to send money home to their needy families.

"Following is a list of projects with the estimated work accomplished during the past year in Sequoia National Park:

49 miles Telephone Lines - New construction and maintenance

11 miles Fire Breaks - New Construction and maintainance.

698 acres -- Reduction of Fire Hazards
721 miles -- Roadside Clearing, Fire Prevention New Construction and Maintenance

13 miles -- Trailside Clearing, Fire Prevention - Maintainance.

1,358	man-days	-- Fighting Forest Fires.
3,732	man-days	-- Fire Presuppression Work.
582	acres	-- General Cleanup and other than Fire Prevention.
18	miles	-- Truck Trails Constructed.
31	miles	-- Minor Roads Maintenance.
26	miles	-- Highway Maintenance
163	miles	-- Horse and Foot Trails - New construction and Maintenance.
63	number	-- Buildings, Offices, Barns, Latrines and other Structures.
706	acres	-- Public Camp Ground Clearing.
15,360	feet	-- Public Camp Ground water systems - Number 7.
1,100	feet	-- Public Camp Ground waste Disposal - Number 4.
1,019	number	-- Other Public Camp ground Facilities - Tables and Fireplaces.
11	miles	-- Fences, - range and otherwise.
4,600	feet	-- Water Systems
5	number	-- Wells and water holes and Spring development.
585	acres	-- Planting, Forestration and Range Revegetation.

253 man days	--	Nursery Work.
9,260 acres	--	Tree Insect Control Work.
330 acres	--	Eradication of Poisonous and other plants.
22 miles	--	Linear Survey.
481 acres	--	Topographic Survey.
190,000 acres	--	Forest Type Survey
7 number	--	Bridges: foot, horse, vehicle and cattle guards.
20,000 number	--	Restocking fish.
12 number	--	Ponds for Fish.
691 acres	--	Landscaping
630 cu.yds.	--	Fine Grading (Road sloping, parking areas, etc.)
1,050 number	--	Planting Trees and Shrubs.
260 man-days	--	Ash Mountain Recreational Area.
2,413 man-days	--	CCC Camp Projects.
5,095 man-days	--	Ash Mountain Special Detail (truck drivers, clerks, sign writers, watchmen and nursery workers.)
10 acres	--	Parking and campfire Areas.
560 man-days	--	CCC Camp Reconstruction."[1]

Travel to thepark amounted to 23,615 cars and 70,758 visitors, a gain of 21.3%.

"This yearlall men were used to great advantage on all fires.

"The men responded cheerfully to fire suppression work, and, considering their age and lack of experience, have done very satisfactory work on all fires they have been called upon to fight. A 60-acre fire on the Mineral King Road was the worst fire of the year.

"In each camp, a fire suppression crew of at least ten men is organized and trained in addition to some training to all the company."[2]

Four fatal accidents occurred, the first since 1926.

Between December 15, 1933 and April 20, 1934 a maximum of 300 employ-

1. Superintendents Annual Report to Depertemnt Interior (1934) SNP FILES
2. Ibid.

ees were employed on various CWA projects in the vicinity of Ash Mountain Headquarters. They installed the masonry parapet along the highway at residence and accomplished many other outstanding projects. (See cut) Their camp was located near the present site of Buckeye CCC Camp and consisted entirely of tents and trailers which housed the families of the workmen. The filming of the picture "Sequoia" was done this year in the park by MGM. It later received widespread praise and fame.

1935

"The superintendent finished his fifteenth year as administrator of Sequoia National Park on July 15, 1935. And three notable administrative changes occurred with the opening of the Generals Highway between Giant Forest and General Grant Park."[1]

The Generals Highway between the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks was dedicated on June 23 with prominent Federal, State, County and Civic officials participating in the ceremonies at Stoney Creek. Although the contractor had not entirely completed the job, the road was open to traffic and public use has been heavy.

The California Press Association held its annual outing at Giant Forest from June 24 to 29, and comment was freely heard from its members that it was one of the most delightful outings ever held.

The acting superintendent conducted Governor Frank W. Merriam and

1. Superintendent's Annual Report to Department Interior.(1935) SNP FILES.

his party of prominent state officers over the new Generals Highway to Grant Park and the Kings Canyon Highway.

As early as 1902 this project had been a dream of Capt. Frank A. Barton but civic workers in the Fresno Community claim the distinction of having first actually proposed the road connecting the two parks.[1]

"The other two notable changes were the opening of the Middle Fork Route to Giant Forest in 1925, and the inclusion of the Kern Canyon in the 1926 park enlargement.

"The public operator made necessary enlargements of Camp Kaweah to meet the constantly growing demand for housekeeping accommodations, and replaced bungalow tents at the Lodge Groupwith redwood bath cabins. . . The operator popularized the slogan "Two National Parks in Two Days", although both parks can be visited in one day as a matter of fact.

"Distinguished parties to visit Sequoia during the year were more numbrous than ever, and from the group the names of the following may be mentioned: Robert N. Fechner, Director of E.C.W.; Lincoln Ellsworth, noted explorer in the arctic regions; Assistant Secretary of Interior Walters; Governor of California, Frank C. Merriam; Major Generals Malin Craig and Paul Malone.

"Of immediate value to the park and of tremendous future importance was the completion of the Three Rivers Airport, only six miles from park headquarters. Situated below the snowline and above the fog belt of the

---

1. id. p.260

San Joaquin Valley, it permits all year airplane service almost to the park boundary. It is of greatest value to the park during bad fires when survey conditions can quickly be made from the air."[1]

An airshow drawing 9,000 people was staged by Sol Sweet park pilot and Herbert Junep, member of the park ECW staff. This served materially to gain new PWA appropriations for improvement, and placed the new airport on the map and before the public eye.

"Great strides have been made in development of those long needed improvements of the park under Emergency Conservation and Public Works programs. The list of such work is very extensive but the completion of the Generals Highway and the removal of the ugly, inadequate summer utility base from under the Big Trees at Giant Forest may be considered the most important. New telephone, sewer, and water lines, public and government buildings, fire lookout stations, truck trails, fireways, a swimming pool, a skating rink, and other vital needs were completed during the year. "A landscape year" was the local keynote, and literally hundreds of minor refinements were made to restore or maintain that "natural feeling" for which this park has long been complimented.

"Five Class "C" and numerous smaller fires were fought by rangers and CCC enrollees during the year. The Trauger fire of July 21, 1934, covering 240 acres, was the only large fire within the park.

"With seven CCC Camps operating in the park the past year, a tremendous improvement in park protection and administrative development was accomplished.

---

1. Superintendent's Annual Report to Department Interior. (1935) SNP FILES.

"Work completed included: West Boundary, Hockett Meadow, Kern Canyon, Ash Mountain - Atwell, Giant Forest - Lodgepole, and Milk Ranch Peak telephone lines: park radio installation; complete system of fire ways; transfer of Giant Forest Utility area to Lodgepole; many new camp sites an improvemend of existing ones; type mapping; Lodgepole skating rink; several new buildings; several miles of trails, and Mineral King and North Fork road improvement.

"Work now progressing includes: Lodgepole - Lost Grove telephone line; Salt Creek truck trail; insect control; Generals Highway maintenance; Colony Mill road improvement; horse trail maintenance; telephone line maintenance; geological survey; campground improvement; building construction; restoration planting and landscaping.

"The ECW accomplishments have been inspected by park officers from Washington as well as the usual trips by western field men. In every case we have been complimented for output while at the same time adhering to park policies and principles. Although we are proud of our record, we feel that it has been largely made possible by the assignment as ECW supervisory personnel of many men with park work experience.

"Monthly ECW meetings were held with project superintendents and foremen. The discussions were beneficial to all, and several suggestions originating at the meetings were advantageously adopted in work operations. Subjects discussed were: Methods and problems of administration; work me-

thods and handling of tools; relations between technical personnel and the army; proper attitude toward enrollees to maintain discipline, fire fighting plan; safety and first aid; reports; training of enrollees and care of equipment."

On the morning of May 28 about 10:00 A. M. workers and residents of Ash Mountain were starteled by the roar of fifteen Army bombing planes passing overhead at a great height. One plane containing four passengers, Lt. Edgar Root, 28, pilot, Private Guy Porter, radio operator, A. P. Alexander, Fox Movietone cameraman and his assistant Louis Tappan kept out of the plane formation flying several thousand feet to the side, presumably in order to make motion pictures of the flight over Sequoia.

At 10:30 A. M. Fire Lookout Magley at Ash Peak was horrified to see this ship suddenly plunge to earth near Cahoon Meadow. He immediately reported the tragedy to the Chief Ranger and added that the plane was burning as indicated by a great column of smoke arising from the scene of the disaster.

Superintendent White says of the incident in a report to the Director: "From then on for two hours I was bombarded with telephone messages from Army authorities and from the Press and others, and at one o'clock I left Army Headquarters with Lt. Burton of the Air Corps who had been next to the ship which had crashed, and who had turned around and landed at Visalia and came to Ash Mountain. We proceeded to Lodgepole Camp by automobile, thence by horses which I had sent up by trailer, to the scene of

the wreck.

"I had already been talking by telephone to within one hundred yards of the wreck. It so happened that two CCC boys were repairing the telephone line along the Kings River Trail and only less than two hundred yards from the ship when it crashed. Foreman Gillander, who saw the crash from Lodgepole Camp, hurried up with an emergency telephone kit and cut in on the telephone line within an hour of the accident.

"We dispatched rangers and CCC men from our crews working in the Giant Forest nleighborhood, and by the time I arrived on the ground the bodies had been taken from the wreck and were being carried on stretchers down the trail. The four occupants of the ship, the pilot, the mechanic and two civilian Fox Film newsreel men, were burned to death or killed in the crash so that the bodies were scarcely recognisable.

"The reason for the crash has not yet been determined, but it may be noted that this is the second of these Martin bombers to fall in the Sierra, the other falling in the mountains of Yosemite National Park last summer. The belief of the Army pilots is that some vital control, such as the aileron or rudder, failed. The ship was completely burned up but for the tip of each wing and the tail and rudder. Inquest is being held in Visalia this morning, and Major Smith, from Mather Field, came into this park this morning to proceed to the wreck and make final report on the accident. We have assisted the Army in every possible way and they

expressed appreciation of our prompt action.

"It is interesting to note that this is the third airplane accident in the park: Jack Schneider crashed at Tyndall Creek while carrying emergency supplies to the trail crew accident in August, 1930; Lt. Hoffman lost his life in the big storm in 1932, when he jumped over Paradise Peak; and now this Martin bomber crashed at approximately 7500' elevation on the ridge between Willow Meadow and Cahoon Meadow, and within one hundred yards of the Kings River Trail. The crash occurred in a grove of Red Fir trees, but little damage was done owing to prompt action to control the fire by enrollees."

Winter sports became firmly established this year with an excess of 4,000 people attending the second day of the Sierra-San Joaquin Valley Winter Sports Carnival.

For the travel year 205,783 visitors and 62,587 cars were recorded. 6,508 visitors registered at trail entrances.

1936 1935

"The volume of administrativework handled by the Sequoia organization has almost insidiously grown to nearly twice that of three years ago. At that time two monuments - mere names at the time - were placed under this park's jurisdiction. Bit by bit development in each has steadily grown, travel in Death Valley has quintupled and popularity has tremendously increased. To this have been added new reports and procedure, and only through ECW assistance have matters been kept current. No provision has been made for

seasonal administrative personnel, although the volume of work increases heavily from April 1 to October 31 each year. The organization was increased by the establishment of two permanent and four seasonal positions; namely permanent storekeeper and telephone operator; three temporary rangers and one temporary ranger-naturalist. Other positions badly needed include a permanent road foreman: two assistant storekeepers, and a time keeper on a seasonal basis.

"Appropriations for Administration, Protection and Maintenance were not increased over the previous year, and the heavy operating expenses caused by a 40% travel increase were met only by using CCC on maintenance to the greatest possible extent. Cost reports show that such assistance to the approximate value of $105,000 was given during the year - a sum greater than the regular operating appropriation of $99,600.

"Travel is 10 times that of 1920, the park area is 150% larger, investment in physical improvements is many times greater, the park season is all-year compared with 4 months then; yet the ppppropriation is only 3 times that of the quiet days of 1920 when the park was vitrually unknown nationally.

"Urgently needed construction developments were not possible during the year as no funds, Public Works or other, were available.

"Revenues for the year, like travel, broke all previous records, reaching the sum of $54,150, or a 31% gain over the previous year. This is largely due to the greater number of automobile licenses sold.

"Several long needed buildings were completed, such as a ranger cab-

dns, employee's quarters, equipment and maintenance sheds, Lost Grove Checking station, and a new Chapel at Lodgepole.

"Campground improvements were made in Giant Forest and Lodgepole, and a new area started at Dorst Creek.

"At Sherman Tree and Moro Rock, parking areas were developed, and attention was given to drinking fountains, benches and rustic signs in the sequoia belt.

"The construction of stone gutters (see cut) from the entrance of the park to Ash Mountain Headquarters greatly improved the appearance of the Generals Highway, and will considerably reduce future maintenance costs.

"Naturalization of scarred areas by planting of trees and shrubs, and the placing of forest litter, is being carried out extensively. This last is one of the most worth while projects undertaken, and the continuation of such work will do much to preserve the natural forest atmosphere for which Sequoia is noted.

"Engineering activities included general supervision and inspection of work of the various CCC camps, and surveys and plans of varous projects, such as roads, trails, water, sewer, etc.

"The engineer also supervised the dismantling of Army radio towers at Cabrillo National Monument and their re-erection at Fort Rosecrans.

"Surfacing the Generals Highway from Suwanee Creek to Quail Flat was let to contract in the fall of 1935, and the job was well under way at

---

the end of the year. When this is done, all except three miles of the highway will be hard surfaced.

"The North Fork Road was oiled for the first time in its fifty year history, and put in shape for use as an emergency road.

"Heavy rains during March caused a slide of large proportions on the Generals Highway at Deer Ridge on April 7, 1936. The road was physically closed to traffic for several days and operated on a control schedule over two months.

"Approximately 50,000 cubic yards of material were removed, and special funds in the sum of $7,000 were allotted for this work from the Emergency Reconstruction appropriation. The slide material was used on road sides to cover ragged rock sloped in the Giant Forest area. The road is in better condition now than before the slide.

"Little Baldy Slide on the Generals Highway between Lodgepole and Lost Grove, which occurred in the spring of 1935, continued to give considerable trouble. Material from this slide was used inconnection with Dorst Creek campground development and other improvement and landscape projects at Giant Forest and vicinity.

"The assistance of Dr. Francois Matthes, Senior Geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, was invaluable in handling these emergencies. They could not have been handled as efficiently and intelligently without his valuable scientific reports. . . .

"The outstanding accomplishment of the year was the geology reconaissance of Sequoia National Park by Francois Matthes, who was loaned to the Park Service by U.S.G.S. Dr. Matthes spent from July to December mainly on field work, and returned in April to continue his observations. This project was made possible through the ECW fund.

"Of great value, too, was the organization of the park reference library according to the library of Congress system. An ECW library technician was employed for this work, which resulted in the organization of park historical records and miscellaneous data as well as the books and other bound reference.

"Travel for the year increased substantially over the previous year with a total of 69,881 cars and 230,714 people. Camping facilities have been taxed to the limit, and furing peak loads have proved entirely inadequate satisfactorily to care for the demands. Without the use of CCC, these facilities could not have been maintained and operated.

"Although natural conditions during the past year presented extreme hazards, no serious conflagrations developed within the park. This record is mainly due to semi-trained stand-by crews of CCC enrollees who have responded willingly and done very satisfactory work on all fires thy have been calledupon to fight.

"Park rangers planted 102,000 Eastern Brooks and 20,000 rainbow trout in the park waters last year.

"Seven court cases were tried, and convitions obtained, for violations of park rules and regulations.

"One fatal accident occurred in June, 1936, when a hiker fell from

a cliff in the Kern Canyon region. One death from natural causes occurred in the park during the year.

"There was a reduction from seven CCC camps to four. Conspicuous changes in the administration of the ECW, particularly through regionalization, modifications in company strength and supervisory personnel quotas, and instituting new forms and instructions, added considerable strain to ECW organization. Nevertheless, progress has been very satisfactory even though complicated by low company strength during the winter and spring. The high standard of ECW operations has been reflected in the reports and comments of inspectors and technicians who have visited the park in the past year.

"Although all ECW projects benefitting the park have been done under supervision, there has been one exception in regard to Clough Cave Road, which is being built by the Maxon Ranch CCC Camp. This has been done as an exchange for a park camp, Salt Creek, carrying to completion the Salt Creek Truck Trail.

"The following list of projects completed during the 1936 year presents a picture of accomplishment as well as of diversity; insect control; West Boundary Truck Trail; San Diego Exposition exhibit preparation; Sherman Tree parking area and restoration; Mineral King stream improvement; adobe brick making; Clough Cave and Oriole Lake metallic telephone lines; park reference library organization; two large arch culverts; four water reser-

voirs; five water lines; Ahh Mt. sewer line extension; two septic tanks; Generals Highway slope planting; installation of twenty-three concealed garbage can pits at Ash Mt. residences; construction of two equipment sheds and seven residences and addition to oneresidence.

"Winter sports grew in interest and popularity, and the San Joaquin-Sierra Winter Sports Carnival, held on January 11 and 12, drew a crowd of 967 cars and 3424 people. Pressure is being brought by the state and local Chambers of Commerce for large scale development along winter sports lines, and the pronouncement of a definite Park Service policy in this matter was timely. More people took an interest in skiing, thus getting away from the crowded areas and really enjoying the beauty of the park, which is the objective of the Service. The skating rink was enlarged, and natural toboggan slides were constructed.

"The Public Operator continued to make essential improvements and constructed additional shelter camps at Pinewood. At Camp Kaweah more bungalow tent cabins were constructed, and at Old Camp Kaweah some of the cabins were changed over and made into winter cabins. The Lodge Office was enlarged and a comfort station provided for the public.

"Bearpaw Trail Camp for hikers was not a success financially, but it is hoped that decided improvement will occur as the public learns of this new effort to provide for theircomfort and convenience.

"The stage business increased 102.5%, due to the popularity of the round trips from Fresno-Visalia-Sequoia National Park-General Grant National Park and back to Fresno. The company purchases a new White 15 passenger, modern stage, which is a great improvement over its old transportation."[1]

---

[1] Superintendents Annual Report for 1936 -- SNP FILES.

TODAY

An epilogue of contrasts

Before we leave this history of the Sequoia National Park, let us turn back for a moment in retrospect. It is the year 1899 and acting Superintendent Lt. Henry B. Clark is preparing his Annual Report to the Secretary.

It is easy to vision him sitting at his rough desk this night in late fall at Wolsher's Mill. His shelter is a tent and within, an Army lamp sheds its uncertain rays over the sheet of foolscap upon which his pen is scratching carefully executed script.

Night sounds of crickets and frogs, the murmuring of a nearby stream and an occasional rustle of leaves or brush accompany the coarser sound of his writing. The Report which he is composing is inspired by the memory of his exploration trips among the Big Trees and the snow-capped glory of near-by peaks. This is what he wrote:[1]

Camp of U. S. Troops
At Welshers Mill, Calif.,
August 31, 1899.

"Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of duty performed in these parks during the current year.

". . . .It is to be presumed that the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks were established for two purposes: First to preserve the Redwood trees and second, to protect the watersheds of the rivers which drain this region of the Sierras. The mere detailing of troops which will faithfully execute their orders, is sufficient to accomplish both these ends. But what is a park? -a National Park? Is it a playground for

---

1. 56th Cong.

the people, a resort for the tourist, a mecca for travellers, a summer house where the inhabitants of crowded cities can repair and fill their lungs with the pure mountain air of the forest - where poit, artist, clerk and artisan, without discrimination, can stand on lofty peak and breathe the inspiration of scenes of grandeur? If this makes a park, then the Sequoia National Park is a failure - a failure not because it wants in snow-clad peak, in noble game, in frightful precipice, deep gorge, or ragged canyon, but because the people find its beauties and wonders inaccessible.

". . .but the safeguarding of California's crowning beauty also has its place. An intelligent and effective administration of the forest reservation will protect the watersheds and assist in retaining a steady water supply till late in the season. But is this the end of the Sequoia gigantea? Here are the pyramids of America, the mammoth of the vegetable kingdom, and the descendents, scientists tell us, of still mightier giants. It is well their towering tops pierce the very clouds and the shade of their noble trunks save the Sierra snows from April until June; BUT IS THIS THEIR GREATEST GOOD? SHOULD NOT THESE MONSTERS OF THE MOUNTAINS BE KNOWN AND SEEN AND FELT BY AN ADMIRING PEOPLES? it is TIME THAT A SYSTEMATIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK BE INAUGERATED."

Lieutenant Clark then goes on to deplore the fact that considerable money is being spent to develop Yellowstone, Yosemite and Chickamauga parks and not one cent is being spent to develop the Colony and Mineral King roads as well as needed trails to enable the public to comfortably reach the Kern and Kings Canyon scenic areas. He describes again the beauties of these areas and continues, "With these objects of surpassing interest

included within and near the confines of the national domain with a good system of roads perfected, coupled with the patriotic desire of Americans to stand upon their highest mountain and see the world's largest trees, Sequoia Park would at last be visited by a number of tourists which its beauties warrant fully. . .if the government will take the initiative and introduce them to its peoples."

Even as did those few men who once gathered around that memorable camp fire in Yellowstone, have an inspired vision - so too did the awe inspiring wonder of an equally beautiful Park inspire this practical minded and hardy Army officer and all those to follow him.

But would the beauty of its meadows and streams be spoiled by development? Would the primitive reaches of its mighty forests take on the aspect of something laid waste in the wake of advancing roads and other construction? Nature, ever lavish with her creations surely intended that men should share her works. Yet, spoiler that man often is, he has kept faith with her.

Today, we find the Sequoia National Park ranking among the important scenic and recreational areas of the world, remaining unsullied and unspoiled in spite of the fact that each year, visitors from all over the globe come to visit this park - emmy declaring its rugged Western Divide and High Sierra to be comparable to the Swiss Alps. Scenery of unsurpassed grandeur is no where destroyed by its wide, high gear highways which bring these thrilling vistas to those who could otherwise not have enjoyed them. Wide,well constructed trails over 618 miles in total length provide access to the mountains and thus bring them within reach for those who can to walk or ride to them. Altogether, 35 miles of first class highway and 75 miles of secondary roads skillfully landscaped bring the visitor to the front door of an Alpine wonderland.

Today, approximately 100 acres of well planned camp grounds located in the hear of the Big Trees and other deeply forested areas bring rest and peace to "poet and artisan" and laborer alike in these invigorating surroundings. Nightly camp fire programs explain the wonders of nature so

that people may have a better understanding of them. Ranger Naturalists continue this work into the night with moonlight trips to high mountain peaks where the people may contmeplate the heavens and meditate on the wonders of creation.

Today, modern conveniences such as never dreamed of in these early days and detracting no whit from the natural appearance of the region, are at the disposal of the visitor. These consist of specially designed camp grounds, provided with sanitary facilities, fire places and running water. Such modern things as drinking fountains, restful shady seats in scenic spots, improved roads, stores, postoffice, barber shops, markets and dining rooms all make it possible for the hurried visitors to enjoy this park in the utmost comfort.

Today, new measures are constantly underway for the protection of this public playground from the ravages of fire and destructive wood boring insects. Many miles of firebreaks and trails have been and are being constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps so that the park's watersheds will endure for all time - more than fulfilling Lt. Clark's prophecy. Reforestation, landscaping, fish planting and the protection of wild life too, are included in a continuous program of conservation.

Today, hundreds of men are engaged in assisting this great forest to perpetuate its species, by such measures in addition to controlling erosion and other adverse conditions which menace its well being. They are ever devising new ways and means to make it possible for the people to share, as nature intended, its beauties and benefits - but at the same time insur-

ing its protection from detrimental use.

Contrast this with the early days when a few Army men, unaccustomed to mountaineering, road their horses over crude Indian footpaths and through dense undergrowth in a constant warfare against great herds of destructive sheep. Think of the intrepid visitor bounding along and tossing over the rough North Fork road (which so generously gave of its dust) and taking half-a-day or more to reach at last the Big Trees exhausted and grimy. Think of the hungry fires sweeping through hundreds of acres of tinder-dry brush of the lower elevations or the heavily wooded areas of the higher, where the immortal giants had stood for centuries with never a trail to reach them.

Today, anywhere, the most isolated and inaccessible fire can be reached within a few hours. In those days, only a few men were available with poor and old fashioned equipment. Today, powerful and modern fire trucks, ingenious fire fighting devices stand in readiness with hundreds of CCC boys to man them. Today, strategically located lookout stations equipped with highly efficient instruments for the detection and locating of fires hold constant vigil over the vast reaches of territory that comprise the park's valuable watersheds. Powerful and efficient radio apparatus bind the outpost men and fire lookouts out of reach by telephone, in close communication for any emergency, as well as do the many miles of telephone lines which form a network throughout the region.

Today, the park is providing exhilirating pleasure to hundreds of thousands of people who heretofore could not afford long and expensive trips to these vacation alnds, in contrast to the exclusive few who could in the old days.

Now, today, its pagan primitiveness is not marred; its tumbling waters and firiendly birds still give of the music once heard by its Indians, and its great trees still murmur in dreams more ancient than man. All this because nature still rejoices that her precious gift to him - he will hold inviolate forever.

* THE END *

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX "A"

No. 1. At times when acorn crops were poor, the nuts of the buckeye were utilized for flour in the same manner as were acorns. Considerable soaking had to be done however, to remove the bitterness.

No. 2. Those Indians also held many dances. Bo-huts says in an interview: "The whole bunch - all the tribes got together and had dances. In October when the acorns are ripe they have bear dances. They thought all the fresh acorns belong to the bear. That is why they call it the bear dance. Then they had dances for death and the months. In the spring then, they had the snake dance. They would use the rattlesnake and would not pull its fangs. (See"Interviews" for additional data. SNP Hist. Files)

No. 3. An interesting method of hunting game or removing bear which had been hibernating in the great room-rock is described by Latta as follows: An Indian "fence" is formed which consists of a row of men holding long poles of staffs upright before them. The fence formed in a semi-circle in front of the cave making a large enclosure at the entrance. The poles are tilted away from the entrance at an angle of about 25 or 30 degrees. One man enters the cave or room, teases the mother bear and when the animal starts in angry pursuit, two men near the center of the semi-circle move aside sufficiently to make an opening. Through this the man inside runs out after which it is quickly closed before the bear can get through. The animal invariably then runs up the slanting barrier. If the Indians are hunting, this gives several men armed with spears an opportunity to thrust at the animals vitals above through interstices in the so-called fence.

This method of hunting is considered a great sport, however, in this case the intention was to merely remove the bear cub by the simple method of darting in after the cub when the mother bear was intent upon chasing her tormentor, who at the same time was slipping through the "Fence". This method was adopted by the Indians after observing coyotes hunting game. One coyote would tease and anger the mother bear until she gave chase. Immediately another coyote would dash in after a small cub while the other coyote easily outdistanced the unsuspecting mother at the proper time.[1]

No. 4. Mt. Young was ascended in 1902 by J. H. Czock. A letter from him says: "Though Mt. Young is an easy climb from the Whitney Trail it is not visited very often as the only other record found this year (1934) was a note on the back side of the original record. (the party had originally left their names in a tin can). The note reads: 'Know all men that we the undersigned did ascend this peak on the 17th day of July 1902; C. W. Hyde, Chas. Edwards, Aslza, Calif., Ernest D. Core, Bakersfield, Calif.' On July 24, 1934 we added 'J. H. Czock, A.M.C., Mildred Czock, Oakland, Calif."

---

1. See p.27

A-4 cont. For the most recent information concerning the geology of Mt. Whitney, see Dr. Francoise Matthes" paper "The Geologic History of Mount Whitney", Sierra Club Bulletin, Vol.XXII, No. 1, February, 1937.
This report is the result of a notable survey of the region dur- 1935-6 for the United States Geologic Survey.

No. 5. Jefferson Davis declares that there were approximately 5,000 persons in Mineral King before the road was completed and the area was considered the largest voting precinct in the State.

No. 6. Stage horses were changed at Lemon Cove, Slapjack Smith's, Summit, Cold Spring and Davenport.

No. 7. It is said that a Chinese itinerant Merchant was hung at old River Hill. Chinese were barred from Mineral King - if they came in one day, they left the next.

No. 8. There were Toll Gates at Faculty Flats and River Bridge and and at Mineral King later on where McKee was Toll Gate keeper. His lien against the road was for past due wages as gate keeper.

No. 9. Sontag and Evans, famous Southern Pacific train bandits found aid and shelter, according to Phil Winser in his "Memories" a little north of his residence up the North Fork. So much so, he says, "that though routed from hole to hole the eluded pursuit for weeks."

No. 10. In a personal interview at his home near Santa Cruz Carl Keller says of this: "I judge it was a simply a scheme by the Smith Brothers that were denuding the land and didn't want anyone else to get it. That is where we were lost. We didn't have enough money to influence our Congressmen to investigate and help us. The land official was in cahoots with them (lumber monopolies). Money was behind it all. They claimed we were poor and told them we were poor and that we would not be able to carry on - or something to that effect." (notes of interview)

No. 11. A complete survey of the Big Trees was made by Caldwell in 1900. His "Report on the Big Trees of California", by Andrew Caldwell, Seqtember 1900, can be seen in the park historical files.

No. 12. Archie Robinson of the Mt. Whitney Power and Electric Co. while surveying in connection with the Company's water development project at Wolverton, found that there was nothing upon which he could fasten his filing notice on the bare granite summit of Moro Rock. Hetherefore cut a small willow twig, stuck it in a crevice of the rock and secured his notice on a twig. Upon discovering this, Ranger Britton promptly arrested him for violating the park regulations concerning the cutting of live trees which, of course, caused considerable hilarity. (p. 283)

No. 13. James B. Small, served in Sequoia under Chief Engineer George E. Goodwin from July 1, 1921 to April 1, 1925. He then went on sick leave and was retired. He formerly worked in a similar capacity as road foreman in Yellowstone. (Daniel J. Tobin)

APPENDIX "A"
(cont)

No. 14. The soldiers mentioned in this incident were Kentucklans newly returned from thePhillipines.

No. 15. Letter in Tulare County Library found on top of Mt. Whitney in 1889: - "From Adjutant Generals Office July 6 1881 and gave directions to Captain Michaelif to proceed to Whitney and establish a Signal service station there under such orders as he may recieve from the Chief of the Signal Office at Washington. It was signed "By Order of Sherman, by R.E.Drum.

No. 16. Superintendent White believes the name to be French - Bonnefeé or Bonafee. He proposed this name for Alder Creek in memory of the first homesteader there but was disapproved by the directors as "exotic".

Nol 17. HISTORY OF CAMP LEWIS. Richard R. Hunkle filed a homestead at the present site of Camp Lewis on December 11, 1883 and secured a patent December 20, 1890. "In 1867 Mark Hand packed across the mountains from Porterville to Lone Pine. At that time there was no Kern Lake. Returning to Porterville in 1869 he found that a large slide had blocked and dammed off the river and formed a lake. The lake and river above the lake soon became known to Owens Valley residents as the "Fishing Grounds" on account of the big fish that could be caught there. Sometime between 1869 and 1875, as Mr. John Lubken tells me that his parents spent their honeymoon there and that th camp was in operation then, Mr. Dick Runkle fenced the meadow and put in a small store. He later built several dugout boats and put fish traps in the creek near the head of the lake. For several years during the summer he made weekly trips to Lone Pine with from 300 lbs to 500 lbs of fish for which he received 50¢ per pound. Mr. Runkle died in the spring of 1891 and ownership of the property passed into the hands of Mr. H. E. Edwards. Edwards leased the property to several different people and in 1898 to John D. Lewis after whom the camp was named but to Owens Valley residents it was always known as the Runkle Place. Lewis ran the camp until 1912 at which time Jules Conterno took over the property. (letter from E. S. Shellenberger dated Jan. 31, 1933, SNP Hist. Files)

No. 18. Witness Tree.

No. 19 Wolverton was given a military funeral as he was a civil war veteran. He was consumptive at the time of his settling in the forest in 1874 and remained there for his health. (p.228)

No. 20. Moro Rock most probably named after Morro Rock in Cuba - from the Spanish word meaning "snout".

APPENDIX "A"
(cont'd)

No. 21. Superintendent White recommended that Alder Creek be named Barnafee Blat but the Director disapproved saying that it was "exotic" (White).

No. 22. Harry Britten and Conrad Allos had to pull the car across a ford on the North Fork with their saddle horses. This ancient vehicle had a top speed of 15 miles per hour.

No. 23. E.B. Luce was the man who carried Wm Wolverton from Hospital Rock to Harry Trauger's place on the Mineral King road.

No. 24. HISTORICAL DATA REGARDING SURVEYS OF THE PARK:

General Land Office Original Surveys.

T15 R29e	T15 R30	T15 R31
J.R. Glover, 1879	J.R. Glover, 1879	P.M. Norboe, 1883
P.M. Norboe, 1883	P.M. Norboe, 1883	
W.H. Norway, 1884	S.B. Brown, 1916	

T15 R32	T16 R28	T16 R29
G. H. Perrin, 1884	P.M. Norboe, 1883	Wm Minto, 1873
		P.Y. Baker, 1879
		P.M. Norboe, 1883

T17 R30-31-2-3-	T18 R31-2-3-	T18 R30
P. Y. Baker, 1879	G.S. Collins, 1881-2	G.S. Collins, 1881
G.S. Collins, 1881		P.M. Norboe, 1882

U.S. Geological Surveys.

Kaweah Quad - surveyed 1902
R.U. Goode - gorgrapher in charge.
A.L. Oliver, topographer.

Tehipite Quad - Surveyed 1903
E.M. Douglas - geographer
R.B. Marshall - topographer in charge

Mt. Whitney Quad & Olancha Quad - Surveyed 1905
E.M. Douglas - geographer
R.B. Marshall, topographer in charge.

Park Boundary Surveys

Chapman Survey, 1890 and 1900

Owens Re-survey, 1912 to 1915

PLACE NAMES IN SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
APPENDIX "B"

ADVANCE

Camp of the Kaweah Colonists on the North Fork Road, a out half way to the timber line from Three Rivers. Named by Charlse F. Keller who surveyed the route of the road. (1888 or 1889)

ALTA MEADOW, PEAK (11,211) (Tehipite)

In 1876, W. B. Wallace, Tom Witt, and N. B. Witt, on their way from Big Meadow to Mineral King, camped at Alta Meadow and gave it its name because it was higher than any other meadow in the vicinity. Alta is Spanish for "high." (G. W. Stewart.)

"It is suggested that 'Alta Peak" be substitut d as a name for what is denominated Tharp's Peak on the present club map. It is a most conspicuous crag eastward from the Giant Forest as seen from Three Rivers. We climbed it in 1896, when, so far as we knew, it had no name. The name Alta Peak then given from the long-named Alta Meadow on its slope, has been almost universally adopted by the Three Rivers people and the frequenters of Giant Forest." (William R. Dudley, in S.C.B., 1903, IV:4 pp. 306-307.(

A prominent crag, forming part of Alta Peak, has since been known as Tharp's Rock.

AMPHITHEATER LAKE (Mount Goddard)

Named by J. N. LeConte in 1902. (J.N.LeConte.)

AMPHITHEATER LAKE (Kaweah)

Named by W. F. Dean in 1889. (W. F. Dean.)

ARAY PASS (Olancha)

Trail constructed by troop K, 4th Cavalry, U.S.A., while stationed in Owens Valley in the '90s. (Chester Versteeg, from General M. F. Davis.) Sometimes difficult of passage on ac ount of snow. Used by Sierra Club outing party, 1912. (A.C.B., 1913, LX:I, p23, plate XIX.)

BATTLE CREEK (Kaweah)

Named for a famous battle that took place on this creek between a burro and a mountain lion. There are several versions of the story. Guy Hopping, of Three Rivers, says the burro was owned by his family for many years after the battle, which he describes as follows:

George Cahoon owned the burro, named Barney. Barney came into camp one day bloody and torn. Men followed back along the bloody tracks and came to the scene of the battle. It was apparent that there had been a struggle, and it seemed most probale that the lion had been injured by kicks or biting and had crawled off to the stream where it was drowned in the high water, leaving the burro victorious.

Walter Fry says that Cahoon found the lion dead form the effects of the wounds.

BEARPAW MEADOW (Tehipite)
Said to have been named by early stockmen, who found a bear's paw nailed to a tree.

BENNETT CREEK (Kaweah)
William F. Bennett, a stockman of the '70s. (Walter Fry.)

BIG ARROYO (Olancha)
Known in early days as Crabtree Creek or Jenny Lind Cañon. (Elliott: Guide to the Grand and Sublime Scenery of the Sierra Nevada, 1883, p. 41.)
John Crabtree and Bill Corse had a mine on the east side of the Great Western Divide which they named Jenny Lind Mine; they called the creek Jenny Lind Creek. (G.W.Stewart.)

BIG FIVE LAKES.*
A group of five lakes named by Dean.

BLACK KAWEAH (See Kaweah Peaks)

BLACK ROCK PASS (Kaweah)
Judge W. B. Wallace, of Visalia, says he went over this pass with a riding horse and pack-animals in 1879, and believes he was the first to do so. It was for a time called "Black Pass." It is designated "Black Rock Pass" on Lieutenant Milton F. Davis' map of 1856. The name is derived form a band of black rock that is a noticeable contrast to the red and white formations near by. Known also as "Cliff Pass" in early days.

Blossom Lakes (Kaweah)
Named in 1909 by R. B. Marshall, U.S.G.S., for Charles W. Blossom, park ranger. (R.B.Marshall.)

BUCK CAÑON (Tehipite)
Some say it was named for Jim Budd, an Indian; but others say from the killing of a large buck. Long known as Buck Cañon. (G.W.Stewart)

CAHOON MEADOW (Tehipite)
CAHOON MOUNTAIN (4200) (Kaweah)
George Cahoon lived on South Fork of Kaweah River, hence the name of the mountain; had a summer home at meadow, north of Marble Fork, that bears his name. (G.W.Stewart)

CASE MOUNTAIN (Kaweah)
Bill Case had a cabin at the head of Salt Creek, and used to run a team on this mountain for sledding shakes. His team was famous for its mixture of four different animals: a horse, a mule, a burro, and a steer. (Guy Hopping, Walter Fry.)

CHAGOOPAH PLATEAU, FALLS (Mount Whitney, Olancha)

The Falls were named by W. B. Wallace, J. W. A. Wright, and F.H. Wales, in 1881, for an old Piute chief. (Mount Whitney Club Journal, 1902, no. I, O.11.)

The name is spelled "Sha-goo-pah" by Wallace; also in Elliott's Guide to the Grand and Sublime Scenery of the Sierra Nevada (1885), where it is said to be the Indian name of Mount Williamson (pp. 38-39).

Kroeber says the meaning is unknown, but the name is almost certainly a Mono word. (Kroeber: California Place Names of Indian Origin, 1916, p. 38.)

"We have mapped it as the Chagoopah Plateau, as it is traversed by the creek forming the Chagoopah Falls." (William R. Dudley, in S.C.B., 1898, II:5, p. 187.)

CASTLE ROCK* (Kaweah)

Named by Professor Dean who had a homestead near there.

CHEROKEE FLAT*

Namedbecause there was an old indian lived there in the old days.

COFFEE-POT CANYON*

Old timers say a hunting party found an old coffee pot at a camp ground in this canyon and used the utensil as a sort of mail box for notes to be left for travelers through the canyon.

CONVERSE BASIN*

A homestead of the old Converse family.

COLBY PASS (Mount Whitney, Tehipite)

William Edward Colby, San Francisco attorney, president of the Sierra Club 1917-1919, and for many years its secretary and leader of theclub outings; born at Benicia, California, 1875; LL.B., Hastings College of Law (University of California), 1898; lecturer on law of mines and waters at University of California; author of articles on mining law.

The apss was named by a Sierra Club party , July 13, 1912, upon discovering it as a promising route for animals between Kern and Roaring Rivers. Colby was leader of that party, and subsequently did much to explore approaches and encourage attempts at crossing. The first-known crossing by saddle- and pack-animals was on August 5, 1920, by a party including Duncan McDuffie, James S. Hutchinson, Ernest McKee, and others. (S.C.B., 1921, X I:2, pp. 128-129.) There is evidence that the pass was used by sheepmen many years before. (S.C.B., 1900, III:2, p. 167.)

COLONY MEADOW, PEAK, MILL (Tehipite)

The Kaweah Co-operative Commonwealth Colony was established on the North Fork of Kaweah River in 1886. Claims had been filed in 1885 on lands in the Giant Forest region, and it was proposed to cut and market timber on the co-operative basis.

"Its prime mission is to insure tis members against want, or fear of want, by providing comfortable homes, ample sustenance, educational and recreative facilities, and to promote and maintain harmonious social relations, on the solid and grand basis of liberty, equality, and fraternity. The much-vexed question as to why it is that those who do the work of the world do not enjoy its fruits, and the remedy therefor, is solved for the first time in the history of the world at Kaweah." (The Kaweah Commonwealth, November, 1889.)

Construction of a road to Giant Forest was begun in 1886 and completed as far as Colony Mill in 1890. The establishment of Sequoia National Park put an end to aspirations for the Giant Forest. The history of the Colony was marked by fraudulent misrepresentation on the part of the promoters, alleged dishonesty among the managers, and dissension among the members. The organization collapsed in 1891, leaving a few innocent idealists as victims. (George W. Stewart, in Weekly Visalia Delta, November and December, 1891; Burnette G. Haskell, in Out West, September, 1902.)

COLUMBINE LAKE (Kaweah)

Name given by Joseph Palmer, pioneer of the Kaweah region, because of quantities of columbine growing around it (W.F.Dean.)

Two varieties of columbine, Aquilegia truncata and Aquilegia pubescens, are found in the High Sierra. The flowers of the former are scarlet, tinged with yellow; of the latter, cream yellow, varying occasionally to white or to shad s of red, pink, or purple. (Jepson: Manual of the Flowering Plants of California, 1925, p. 375.)

CRYSTAL CAVE (Tehipite)

Discovered April 28, 1918, by A. L. Medley and C. M. Webster; named by Walter Fry. (Walter Fry.)

CRYSTAL LAKE*

So named because of the general reference to its crystal clear water.

CYCLAMEN LAKE.*

Name came into gradual use because of the many cyclamens growing along its shores which identified it.

DORST CREEK

Joseph Haddox Dorst, Captain, 4th Cavalry, U.S.A., the first acting superintendent of Sequoia and General Grant national parks, 1891-1892; born in Kentucky, 1852; graduated U. S. Military Academy, second lieutenant, 1873; first lieutenant, 1879; captain, 1885; major, 1898; lieutenant-colonel, 1901; colonel, 1903; retired, 1911; died, 1916.

Diamond MESA*

So named by early sheep men because of its diamond shape. Its boundaries are definitely shaped by steep canyons and ravines.

ELIZABETH PASS (Tehipite)

Stewart Edward White and Mrs. (Elizabeth Grant) White crossed from the head of Deadman Cañon in the Roaring River country to the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River and named the pass for Mrs. White. (White: The Pass, 1906, pp. 157-158.) The account of their expedition was first published in Outing Magazine, March, April, May, 1906. By mistake, they crossed the divide by a difficult route. The ~~named~~ name is now generally accepted for the true pass, a little to the west of the one used by the whites.

EVELYN LAKE (Kaweah)

Evelyn Clough, sister of William O. Clough, who discovered Clough's cave, married George Cahoon. By subsequent marriages she was Mrs. Busby, Mrs. Mentier, Mrs. Long. (Ansel F. Hall.)

FAREWELL GAP* (Kaweah)

Named about 1872 by miners of the Mineral King region. (W. B. Wallace.) So named because there one caught the last glimpse of Mineral King as he traveled toward the back country.

FRANKLIN LAKES (Kaweah)

Name derived from the Lady Franklin mine owned by James Crabtree at the time of the Mineral King excitement of the '70s. (W. B. Wallace)

FRYS POINT (Tehipite)

Named by R. B. Marshall, U.S.B.S., in 1909, for Walter Fry, of Three Rivers. Born in Illinois, 1859; moved to Kansas, 1868; came to California, 1887, and settled in Tulare County; worked for lumber company and helped to cut a huge sequoia; counting the rings and finding it over 2000 years old, he revolted at cutting any more of the big trees; entered government service, 1901, on Giant Forest road construction; park ranger; chief ranger, and acting superintendent, 1905-1914; superintendent of Sequoia and Genreal Grant national parks, 1914-1920, since 1920, U.S. Commissioner and ranger in charge of natural history. (Walter Fry.)

FUNSTON MEADOW, CAMP (Mount Whitney)

Named for James Funston, a sheep-owner, about 1870. (Chester Versteeg, from S. L. N. Ellis.) Upper Funston Meadow sometimes called Skyparlor Meadow.

Lower Funston Meadow, 200 acres, together with 200 acres in cañon just below, patented land, purchased from Harry Quinnby Stephen T. Mather, 1922, and placed in trust, to become public property when included in a national park.

FRANKLING PASS*

Named after Lady Franklin mine during early days of Mineral King. Named by James Crabtree about 1870.

FOX MEADOW (Tehipite)

John Fox was for many years a hunter, packer, and guide in the Kings River region, with headquarters at Millwood. He built a cabin and a bridge in Kings River Cañon.

GARFIELD GROVE (Kaweah)

Named by R. B. Marshall, U.S.G.S., for James Abram Garfield (1831-1881), twentieth president of the United States. (R.B. Marshall).

GENERAL SHERMAN TREE (Tehipite)

Named in 1879 by James Wolverton for General William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891), commander-in-chief of the United States Army, 1869-1883. (Walter Fry.)

GIANT FOREST (Tehipite)

"After a general exploration of the Kaweah basin, this part of the Sequoia belt seemed to me the finest, and I then (1875) named it the 'Giant Forest'" (Muir: Our National Parks, 1901, p. 300)

Hale D. Tharp was the first white man to visit Giant Forest, 1858. (Walter Fry.)

Lands in Giant Forest and vicinity, patented prior to act of 1890 creating Sequoia National Park, were purchased in 1916 and reconveyed to the United States for $70,000, of which $50,000 was appropriated by act of Congress, July 1, 1916, and $20,000 was contributed from the funds of the National Geographic Society from funds donated by individuals, and reconveyed to the United States, 1920-1921. (National Geographic Magazine, January, 1917, pp. I-II; July, 1921, pp. 85-86. - Progress in the Development of the National Parks, by Stephen T. Mather, Department of the Interior, 1916, p. 7. - Report of the Director of the National Park Service, for 1920, pp. 50, 115; same, for 1921, p. 15.)

GROUSE MEADOWS (Mount Goddard)

Named by L. A. Winchell in 1879. (L.A. Winchell)

HALSTEAD MEADOW (Tehipite)

Sam Halstead pastured horses here from 1872 to 1890. (Walter Fry).

HARRISON PASS (Mount Whitney)

"The trip of this summer (1895) has brought out the further fact that the pass has long been known and used by sheep-herders under the name of Harrison's Pass." (S.C.B., 1896, I:7, p290. - See, also, S.C.B., 1895, I:6, p. 195.)

"Ben Harrison herded sheep in upper Kern in '80s. Was part Cherokee Indian. He climbed up to saddle of pass from the south, but did not travel or herd over the pass. He built a monument on the pass. It was probably used by sheepmen in 1875 or 1876." (Chester Versteeg, from Robert M. Woods.)

HAMILTON LAKES (Tehipite)

James Hamilton who at one time owned Redwood Meadow and Wet Meadow (G. W. Stewart)

HEATHER LAKE (Tehipite)

Named in 1925 by Superintendent John R. White, of Sequoia National Park.

HOCKETT MEADOWS? LAKES? TRAIL, (Kaweah)

John Benjamin Hockett (1828-1898), born at Fort Smith, Arkansas; a pioneer of Tulare County, camping at what was later Portervill as early as 1849; ran cattle in Kern Cañon as early as 1861, and was probably the first white man to visit the head of the cañon; built the trail which bears his name, 1862-1864. (Chester Versteeg, from Gus Walker of Olancha, and Mrs. J.B.Hockett.)

"Although this is one of the oldest trails into the mountains, it is the roughest. Both the Hockett and Jordan trails were 'built' for the purpose of diverting the travel to the mines of Inyo County from the Walker Pass. According to the 'franchises' that were granted for the construction and operation of these two toll-trails, they were intended to be converted into wagon-roads as soon as possible; but the collapse of the Inyo mining boom in the early '60s defeated the enterprise, and no attempt was ever made to build any part of a road through the rough mountains." (P. M. Norboe: Trails into the Mt. Whitney and Kern River Regions, in Mt. Whitney Club Journal, 1903, no. 2, p.67.)

HOMERS NOSE (Kaweah)

Named in 1872. John Homer, a veteran of the Mexican War, serving under Kearny; came to Visalia in 1853; a pioneer of the Kaweah region. (Chester Versteeg, from Homer family.)

The Indians say that the first Wutchumna Indians were "created" here by Tsohit, the Eagle God, and the Wolf God. (George W. Stewart.)

HOSPITAL ROCK (Tehipite)

A huge boulder, sixty feet long and twenty feet thick, overhanging in such a way as to form a spacious room; used by the Potwisha Indians for gatherings, ceremonials, and for shelter for the sick and for new-born babies.

In 1860, Hale D. Tharp and John Swanson stayed here for three days while the Indians healed Swanson's injured leg. In 1873 Alfred Everton was accidentally shot in a bear-trap that he had himself set. George Cahoon carried Everton to the rock, where he left him while he went for assistance. From this incident Hale Tharp gave it the name Hospital Rock. In 1893 James Wolverton lay here during his last illness. (Walter Fry, in Sequoia National Park Nature Guide Bulletin, No. 5, February 17, 1925.)

JENNIE LAKE (Tehipite)

Named for Mrs. Jennie Ellis by her husband, S. L. N. Ellis, 1897. (Chester Versteeg, from S.L.N.Ellis.)

J. O. PASS (Tehipite)

(Tehipite)

J. O. PASS

"About August, 1889, I crossed the pass with pack stock. Sheepman and saddle stock had crossed before. Probably first used by sheepmen in 1875. I gave the name to the pass from initials cut on tree some years before by John Wesley Warren. He started to cut his name, 'John', but cut only the first two letters. . . . These letters were never a record for any other sheepman or herders to follow." (S. L. N. ELLIS, to Chester Versteeg.) Dave Carter told Versteeg that he was with Warren at the time, 1885.

There is also a story, which, in the light of this testimony, appears fictitious, that a Portugese sheep-herder carved the initials as a sign by which his brother could follow him.

(Kaweah, Tehipite)

KAWEAH RIVER

The Kaweah River has four principal forks: North, Middle, East, and South. The Marble Fork is a branch of the Middle Fork.

"Kaweah River is named after a Yokuts tribe called Kawia, or probably more exactly, Gā'wia. They lived on or near the river where it emerges from the foothills into the plains. The name has no known connection with the almost identically pronounced southern California town Cahuilla." (Kroeber: California Place Names of Indian Origin, 1916, p.44.)

Colonel George W. Stewart, an authority on the Indians of this region, considers the translation sometimes given, "I sit here" to be incorrect.

"The next stream we came to was the Pi-pi-yu-na, or Kah-wee'-ya, and very commonly known as the Four Creeks. Immediately upon leaving the mountains, like the Kings River, it divides itself into several streams; but unlike those of that river, they do not unite, but continue to diverge, forming a delta, whose base is over fifteen miles long." (Williamson: Report of explorations in California, Pacific Railroad Surveys, 1853, V:I, p.13.)

(Tehipite)

KETTLE PEAK

"From this camp, and the next (No. 169) two miles farther up the divide, an examination was made of an interesting and characteristic feature in the topography of this granitic region, and to which the name of 'The Kettle' was given. This is a rocky amphitheatre at the head of a stream which flows back directly northeast from it source towards the axis of the chain, for a distance of twelve miles, and then curves and enters Kings River (Roaring River) [illegible], a peculiar and almost unique course for a stream in the Sierra Nevada. . . The Kettle is open at the north-north-east end, and extends as a green valley some six miles, to the south fork of King's River (Roaring River)....This rim of the Kettle is a beautiful illustration of the concentric or 'dome-structure' of the granite of this region." (Whitney Survey: Geology, 1865, pp.374-375.)

(Tehipite)

LION ROCK

Mansell Brooks, a sheepman, killed a mountain lion near there in 1883. (Chester Versteeg, from S. L. N. Ellis.)

LAUREL CREEK*

Outstanding for its growth of Laurels along its banks.

LIBERIAN PASS*

Said to have been named by early stockmen because of its bleak and wild appearance which was thought to resemble Liberian terrain.

LI-

LIPPINCOTT MT. (Tehipite)

Joseph Barlow Lippincott, hydrographer for U. S. Geological Survey and U. S. Reclamation Service, 1894-1904; born in Pennsylvania, 1864; now (1926) living in Los Angeles.

Little CLAIRE LAKE (Kaweah)

"After about three miles (up Soda Creek) we turned south abruptly up a difficult hill to a little mountain lake, one of the exquisite sort so frequently met with, which rested in a hollow of the country rock just below an unnamed granite peak, which merely on account of its symmetry and position had for some time been holding our attention. Here we made a midday camp, naming the bit of water 'Little Claire Lake', tacking the sign on a tamarack-pine tree on the northern shore." (Willis Linn Jepson in S.C.B.., 1903,IV:3,p.214.)

This was on a trip over the Hockett trail with Ralph Hopping in August, 1900. Named for Ralph Hopping's daughter, then about seven years old, now Mrs. Parker Talbot of Redding, California. (Guy Hopping.)

LOG MEADOW (Tehipite)

First visited by Hale D. Tharp, 1858, when he carved his name and the date on a huge fallen sequoia at the edge of the meadow. Later, Tharp occupied this hollow sequoia log as a summer cabin, fitting it with a door and window. "This fallen tree is 24 feet in diameter at the butt and is estimated as having been 311 feet in height when it fell... The hollowed out portion of the log in which Mr. Tharp lived consists of a room 16½ feet in length and 8 feet high in front, tapering to 4 feet in height and width at the rear." (Walter Fry, in Sequoia National Park Nature Guide Service, Bulletin No. I, Nov. 22, 1924.)

"By the middle of the afternoon (I) discovered his noble den in a fallen Sequoia hollowed by fire - a spacious loghouse of one log, carbon-lined, centuries old, yet sweet and fresh, weather proof, earthquake proof, likely to outlast the most durable stone castle, and commanding views of garden and grove grander far than the richest king ever enjoyed." (Muir: Our National Parks, 1901,p.305; also, in Atlantic Monthly, September, 1901, p.313.)

MALLORY, MOUNT (Tehipite)

Name proposed by Norman Clude, who made first ascent, July, 1925; in memory of George H. Leigh Mallory, of the British Alpine Club, who was lost on Mount Everest, June,1924, with Andrew C. Irvine, after attaining the highest altitude ever reached by a mountain climber (observed at over 28,000 feet), and may have reached the summit. Mallory was also a member of the 1921 and 1922 Mount Everest expeditions. (Mount Everest: The Reconnaissance, 1921, by C. K. Howard-Bury and others, 1922. - The Assault on Mount Everest, 1922, by C. G. Bruce and others, 1923. - The Fight for Everest: 1924, by E. F. Norton and others, 1925. - S.C.B., 1923, XI:4, pp. 450, 453-459; 1925, XII:2, pp. 182-183; 1926,XII:3,pp.329-330.)

MILK RANCH PEAK*
Dean had a dairy nearby and supplied milk to Mineral King travelers and residents of the East Fork.

(Mount Whitney)
MILESTONE MOUNTAIN, BOWL
The name is shown on Hoffmann's map of 1873.
"Mount Langley. . .is known by a minaret, or obelisk, that seems to stand on the north edge of its summit. It is known among mountain prospectors as Milestone Mountain." (Elliott: Guide to the Grand and Sublime Scenary of the Sierra Nevada, 1883,p.51.) The name Langley, given in 1881, was never in general use for this mountain, but was subsequently placed on another point.
First ascent, July 14, 1912, by William E. Colby, Robert M. Price, and Francis P. Farquhar. (S.C.B.? 1923,XI:4, p440.)
Milestone Bowl appears erroneously on U.S.G.S. maps as "Milestone Bow."
"We were soon upon a plateau, and passed from this to a bowl-shaped mountain. And since this plateau and bowl have once been parts of Milestone, Prof. Dudley named them Milestone Plateau and Milestone Bowl." (W.F. Dean, in Mt. Whitney Club Journal, 1902, No.I,p.16.)

(KAWEAH)
MINERAL KING
"The first mine located in the Mineral King region was discovered in 1872. By 1879 it was a large mining settlement; but the mines never proved productive. It was at first called Beulah, but when a mining district was organized there it was pronounced to be the king of mineral districts and given the name of Mineral King." (G. W. Stewart.)

(Kaweah)
MITCHELL MEADOW
Hyman Mitchell, of White River, father of Susman Mitchell. (J.B.Agnew.)

(Kaweah)
MONARCH LAKES
"These two beautiful lakes lie at the foot of Miner's Peak.(Sawtooth)."
(Elliott: History of Fresno County, 1882, p. 235.)

(MOUNT WHITNEY)
MORAINE LAKE
"Moraine Lake has no visible outlet that I could discover. It was formed in the bowl of a great gravelly, porous moraine, hence the name we gave it seemed particularly appropriate." (William R. Dudley, in S.C.B., 1903, IV:4, p. 306.)

(Tehipite)
MORRO ROCK
"Many have thought that the monolith's name was given by early Spanish explorers. The resemblance to Morro Castle (Havana) and Morro Rock on the California coast lends color to this supposition; but the name apparently comes but indirectly from Castilian days. Mr. Swanson of Three Rivers in the sixties of the last century had a blue roan mustang - the color that the Mexicans call moro. This name was probably given because the Spaniards got these colored horses one time from the Moors or Moros. This moro pony of Swanson's often ranged up under the rock and they called it 'Moro's Rock.' The Spaniards called the Mohammedan Malays of the Phil-

lipines Moros. The word is probably a derivative of moreno, meaning brown, and was applied to the Moors and Malays because of their darkly pigmented skins." (Letter from Colonel John R. White, Superintendent of Sequoia National Park, 1923.)

MUIR GROVE (Kaweah)

"John Muir: born in Scotland, reared in the University of Wisconsin, by final choice a Californian, widely traveled observer of the world we dwell in, man of science and of letters, freind and protector of Nature, uniquely gifted to interpret unto other men her mind and ways." (Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California, in conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws on John Muir, Berkeley, California, May 14, 1913.)*

Born April 21, 1838, at Dunbar, Scotland; son of Daniel and Anne Gilrye Muir; family came to America, 1849; settled in Wisconsin; attended University of Wisconsin, 1860-1863; walked to Florida, 1867; came to California from New York, via Panama, 1868; visited Yosemite, spring of 1868; "First Summer in the Sierra," 1869; many years in Yosemite and the High Sierra; visited Alaska, 1879, 1889, 1881, 1890, 1897, 1899; around the world, 1903-1904; South America and Africa, 1911-1912, and many other travels; A.M. (hon.), Harvard, 1896, LL.D., University of Wisconsin, 1897; Litt.D., Yale, 1911; LL.D., University of California, 1913; author of many books and articles in periodicals (bibliography in S.C.B., 1916, X:I, pp. 41-59); president of the Sierra Club from it organization, 1892 until his death, 1914. (William Frederic Badé; The Life and Letters of John Muir, 2 vols., 1923-1924. - S.C.B., 1916, X:1.)

Muir Grove was named by R. B. Marshall, U.S.G.S., in 1909. (R. B. Marshall.)

MOSQUITO LAKES*

Name derived from the super abundance of mospuitoes always encountered there.

NEEDHAM MOUNTAIN (Kaweah)

Named by W. F. Dean, of Three Rivers, for James Carson Needham, of Modesto, member of Congress from the 6th district of California, 1899-1913. (G.W.Stewart.) Accompanied inspection party on trip to Mount Whitney, 1899. (Mount Whitney Club Journal, 1923, I:2,pp.75-78.)

PATTEE MEADOWS, ROCKS*

Named after and by Jesse Patteen who owned the meadow in the early '80s.

PANTHER PEAK, CREEK, GAP (Tohipite)

The creek was named because of a panther (mountain lion) killed there by Hale Tharp in early days. (G.W.Stewart.)

Northwestern Mountain Lion (Felis oregonensis), also known as cougar, panther, puma. (Grinell and Storer: Animal Life in the Yosemite, 1924, pp. 95-98.)

PEAR LAKE*
So named because of its pear shape.

PERRIN CREEK*
Named for himself by ~~xxxxxx~~ G.H.Perrin, a surveyor, during a general Land Office original survey in 1884.

PICKET GUARD PEAK (Mount Whitney)
"There is a fine pyramidal peak at the eastern end of the third range, which was always in the background of the view as we entered and ascended the narrow cleft of the Kern-Kaweah. This was named the Picket Guard." (William R. Dudley, in S.C.B., 1898, II:3, p. 189.)

POISON MEADOW*
A meadow shunned by stockmen because of the abundance of larkspur and other plants growing there which is poisonous to stock.

QUINN HORSE CAMP (Kaweah)
Harry Quinn, for many years a sheep-owner in Tulare County; born in Ireland, 1843; emigrated to Australia; came to California, 1868; father of John R. Quinn, national commander of American Legion, 1923-24.

RED KAWEAH (Mount Whitney, Tehipite)
First ascent of Red Kaweah, July, 1912, by Charles W. Michael. (S.C.B., 1913, IX:I, p.48.)

RIVER VALLEY (Tehipite)
Name now in general use for cañon of upper Middle Fork of Kaweah River.

ROCKSLIDE LAKE.*
At one end of the Lake a side of the rocky hill slid into the water which is plainly visible today.

RUSSELL, MOUNT (Mount Whitney)
Israel Cook Russell (1852-1906); M.S., C.E., LL.D. (New York University); assistant geologist, Wheeler Survey, 1878; geologist, U.S.G.S.; professor of geology, Unviersity of Michigan, 1892-1906; geological researches in Mono Lake and Mount Lyell regions, 1881-1883. Published: Existing Glaciers of the United States, in Fifth Annual Report of the U.S.G.S., for 1883-1884, and Quartenary History of Mono Valley, California, in Eighth Annual Report of the U.S.G.S., for 1886-1887. (R. B. Marshall.)

SAWTOOTH PEAK (Kaweah)
Climbed by Joseph Walter Lovelace, 1871, while deer-hunting; probably the first ascent. Climbed by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Trauger, 1873. Known in early days as Miners Peak. (Chester Versteeg)

SHEEP PASS*
So named because it was a favorite route of sheep herders before the creation of the park. (Olancha)

SIBERIAN OUTPOST? PASS
Name Siberian Outpost given in 1895 by Harvey Corbett, suggested by its bleak appearance. The pass was named later. (J.N.LeConte.) The pass was called Pampart Pass by Wallace, Wales, and Wright, 1881. (Mount Whitney Club Journal, 1902, I:I, p2.)

(Tehipite)

SILLIMAN, MOUNT
Named by Brewer's party of the Whitney Survey, June, 1864, for Benjamin Silliman (1779-1864); B.A., M.A., Yale, 1796; M.D., Bowdoin, 1818; LL. D., Middlebury, 1826; professor of chemistry at Yale, 1802-1853; emeritus, 1853-1864; or for his son, Benjamin Silliman, Jr.m (1816-1885) B.A., Yale, 1837; M.D., South Carolina Medical College, 1849; LL.D, Jefferson Medical College, Pa., 1884; professor of chemistry at Yale, 1846-1885; one of the founders of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.
First ascent undoubtedly by members of the Survey, among whom were William H. Brewer, Clarence King, James T. Gardiner, and Charles F. Hoffmann. (Whitney Survey: Geology, 1865, pp. 376-377.) Climbed by S. L. H. Ellis in 1876. (Mount Whitney Club Journal, 1902, no. I, pp. 31-35.)

SKY PARLOR MEADOW*
Formerly Upper Funston Meadow but name was changed to Sky Parlor by Surveyors because of its remarkably smooth and flat surface.

(Mount Whitney)

SOUTH AMERICA LAKE
Named in 1896 by Bolton Colt Brown on account of the resemblance in outline to the map of the continent. (See map in .S.C.B., 1897, II:I, opposite p. 22.)

(Tehipite)

THARPS ROCK
Hale D. Tharp, a native of Michigan, settled in Three Rivers region in 1856; visited Giant Forest, 1858; used Giant Forest region as cattle range from 1861 to 1890; the first whiteman to explore this region; used a hollow sequoia log as a summer camp (hence Log Meadow), and entertained John Muir there in 1875; born 1828, died 1912. (Walter Fry, in Sequoia National Park History Bulletin no. I, November 22, 1924; Muir: Our National Parks, 1904, pp. 304-305.) (See ALTA PEAK)

(Mount Whitney)

THUNDER MOUNTAIN
Named and climbed by George R. Davis, U.S.G.S., August, 1905, when he established U.S.G.S. bench-mark on the summit. (Letter from Davis to W. L. Huber, September 14, 1916.)

TO

TOKOPAH VALLEY (Tehipite)

Upper valley of the Marble Fork of Kaweah River, named by Superintendent John R. White and Colonel George W. Stewart. To-koē-pah is a Wuksachi Indian work meaning "high." (G.W.Stewart.)

TUNNABORA PEAK (Mount Whitney)

Origin of name uncertain. First ascent by George R. Davis, U.S.G.S., August, 1905. (S.C.B., 1917, X:2, pl 231.)

TYNDALL, MOUNT (Mount Whitney)

First ascended by Clarence King and Richard Cotter, July, 1864: "we had now an easy slope to the summit, and hurried up over rocks and ice, reaching the crest at exactly twelve o'clock. I rang my hammer upon the topmost rock; we grasped hands, and I reverently named the grand peak Mount Tyndall.

"When we reached the southwest front of the mountain we found that its general form was that of an immense horseshoe, the great eastern ridge forming one side, and the spur which descended to our camp the other, we having climbed up the outer part of the toe." (Clarence King: Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada, 1872, pp. 75, 81.)

John Tyndall (1820-1893); professor of natural philosophy, Royal Institution, London, from 1853; author of many publications on physical science; developed theory of fracture and regelation of glaciers; explored the ~~Alps~~ Alps for many years; first ascent of the Weisshorn, 1861; author of Glaciers of the Alps, 1860, Hours of Exercise in the Alps, 1871.

VANDEVER MOUNT (Kaweah)

General William Vandever (1816-1893); member of Congress from sixth district of California, 1887-1891; introduced bills establishing Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant national parks, enacted September 25, 1890, and October 1, 1890, (Mount Whitney Club Journal, 1902, no. I, pl 35); member of Congress from Iowa, 1859-1861;; brigadier-general, 1862, and brevet major-general, 1865; Indian inspector, 1873-1877; settled in Ventura, California, 1874. Name proposed in Visalia Delta of September 4, 1890.

VOLCANO CREEK, FALLS (Olancha)

"The third day we camped on Whitney Creek, upon which we tried unsuccessfully to impress the name 'Volcano Creek,' as that stream does not rise in the vicinity of Mt. Whitney. We lay over a day at this point to explore the craters of two extinct volcanoes and to feast on rainbow trout." (W. B. Wallace, in Mount Whitney Club Journal, 1902, no. 1, p.2.) Lieutenant Henry B. Clark, U.S.A., also derived the name from the craters and used it on his map in 1899. (S.C.B., 1904, V:I, pp. 79-80.) On current U.S.G.S. maps the creek is called Golden Trout Creek, but the falls are indicated as Volcano Falls.

WALES LAKE (Mount Whitney)

Name proposed, 1925, by Sierra Club for lake northwest of Mount Whitney (altitude, 11,732). In 1881, Captain Michaelis of Langley's party gave the name Mount Wales to a peak near Milestone Mountain. This name never became established, and it now seems preferable to group the names of Wallace, Wales, and Wright in a series of lakes rather than to place them upon mountain peaks.

Frederick Henry Wales (1845-1925), born in Massachusetts; corporal, Massachusetts Volunteers in Civil War; graduated from Dartmouth, 1872; Hartford Theological Seminary, 1875; came to California and resided in Hartfer Tulare County for many years a s minister, editor of Illiance Messenger, and farm r; accompanied W. B. Wallace and . W. A. Wright on trip to Kern River Canon and ount Whitney, 1881; maintained interest in Sierra for a number of years. (Mount Whitney Club Journal, 1902, I, pp. I-17, 28. - Elliott: Guide to the Grand and Sublime Scenery of the Sierra Nevada, 1883. - Dartmouth College Catalogue.)

WALLACE LAKE, CREEK (Mount Whitney)

Name proposed, 1925, by Sierra Club for lake northwest of Mount Whitney (altitude, 11,470), and for creek leading thereform to Junction Meadow in Kern Canon. In 1881 apeak in this vicinity was named for W. B. Wallace, but the name never becam well known. The name Mount Wallace has long been established as one of the Evolution Group, and it seems undesirable to duplicate the name among the mountain peaks.

William B. Wallace, born in Missouri, 1849; family came to California same year; settled in Placerville; attended school in Sacramento County; graduated tate Normal School; taught school in Sacramento, El Dorado, and Amador counties; came to Tulare County, 1876, and settled in Visalia, 1881; admitted to bar, 1882,; district attorney, Tulare County, 1884-1886; judge of the Superior Court, Tulare County, since 1899; for many years visited Kings, Kern and Kaweah reg ons of the High Sierra annually. (See, W. B. Wallace: A Night on Mount Whitney, in Mount Whitney Club Journal, May, 1902, pp. 1-12.)

WHITNEY, MOUNT*
See "Story of Mt. Whitney" p. 44, mss.

WILLOW CREEK*
WHITMAN CREEK*
Named by troopers after their commanding officer, Capt. Wm. Whitman, 1st Cavalry, acting Superintendent, 1912. (Ira Clayton)

WILLOW LAKE *
Profusely overgrown with willows along its banks.

WET MEADOW*
Name derived form the swampy character of the meadow in early days.

(TEHIPITE)

WOLVERTON CREEK
James Wolverton, of Three Rivers, hunter and trapper, a veteran of the Union Army, who named the General Sherman tree in Giant Forest in 1879. Died in 1893. (Walter Fry.) (See HOSPITAL ROCK.)

(Mount Whitney)

WRIGHT LAKES, CREEK
Name proposed by Sierra Club, 1925, for group of lakes extending from southwestern base of Mount Tyndall toward Sandy Plateau, and for creek connecting these lakes with Wallace Creek. Wright's name was given in 1881 to a mountain on the Great Western Divide, but it never became current.
James William Albert Wright; A.B., Princeton, 1857; came to California from southern states and settled in San Joaquin Valley; accompanied W. B. Wallace and F. H. Wales to Kern River and Mount Whitney, 1881.

(Mount Whitney)

YOUNG, MOUNT
Rev. F. H. Wales climbed it on September 7, 1881, and named it "in honor of Professor Young, the noted astronomer, now at Princeton." (Elliott: Guide to the Grand and Sublime Scenery of the Sierra Nevada, 1883, pp. 49-50.)
Charles Augustus Young (1834-1908; graduate of Dartmouth, 1853; professor of mathematics, Western Reserve, 1857-1866; professor of natural philosophy and astronomy, Dartmouth, 1866-1877; professor of astronomy, Princeton, 1877-1908.

(Tehipite)

EMERALD LAKE
Named in 1925 by Superintendent John R. White, of Sequoia National Park.

(Tehipite)

ESHOM VALLEY, CREEK
Named for a man named Eshom, who was one of the first residents of the region. Eshom Valley was the camping-place of Indians. The Indian name, Cha-ha-du, means "Place where clover grows the year round." (George W. Stewart.)

(Mount Whitney)

BARNARD, MOUNT
Edward Emerson Barnard (1857-1923); astronomer, famous for discovery of many comets, for studies of the Milky Way, and for development of photography in astronomical work; B.S., Vanderbilt, 1887; M.D., (Hon.), 1893; LL.D., Queen's University, Ontario, 1909; astronomer at Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, 1888-1895; at Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago, 1895-1923. (Edwin B. Frost, in The Astrophysical Journal, July, 1923.)
Named by C. Mulholland and W. L. Hunter, who, with John and William Hunter, made the first ascent, September 25, 1892. (S.C.B., 1894, I:3, pp. 85-89.)

ERICSSON, MOUNT (Mount Whitney)

Captain John Ericsson (1803-1889), inventor of the Monitor. Named by Professor and Mrs. Bolton Colt Brown, in 1896, when they made the first ascent.

"As it seemed that we were the first to make this ascent, we built a monument and left a record, naming it in honor of Capt, John Ericsson, and in recognition of its extremely craggy character, 'Crag Ericsson.'" (S.C.B., 1897, II:2, p. 921)

GENEVRA, MOUNT (Mount Whitney)

Mrs. Genevra Magee (Mrs. W. E. Magee). Named in 1899 by Miss Helen M. Gompertz, J.N.Le Conte, and others, who with Mrs. Magee were on the summit of MountBrewer. (Mrs. J. N. Le Conte.)

Climbed by Norman Clyde, July 15, 1925; probably first ascent. (S.C.B., 1926, XII:3, p. 307.)

HITCHCOCK, MOUNT (Mount Whitney)

On Tuesday, September 7, 1881, Rev. F. H. Wales, of Tulare, climbed Mount Young, where hebuilt a monument and left a record of its name, "and the name of another handsome peak just south of it, which, from his suggestion, was named Mount Hitchcock." (Elliott: Guide to the Grand and Sublime Scenery of the Sierra Nevada, 1883, pp. 49-50.)

Charles Henry Hitchcock (1836-1919); professor of geology, Dartmouth College, 1868-1908; emeritus, 1908-1919; conducted the first high mountain observatory in United States, on Mount Washington, N.H., winter of 1870-1871.

KAWEAH PEAKS (Mount Whitney, Tehipite)

The Kaweah Peaks are called, from east to west: Mount Kaweah ..., Second Kaweah ..., Red Kaweah..., Black Kaweah ...,.

"Mt. Kaweah is the form which has long been used locally for the round-topped peak in the Kaweah group, - not 'Kaweah Peak.' As the collective name 'The Kaweah Peaks' is so often used, Mt. Kaweah is more distinctive." (William R. Dudley, in S.C.B., 1903, IV:4, p. 306.)

The first ascent of Mount Kaweah was made in September, 1881, by J. W. A. Wright, of Hanford, F. H. Wales, of Tulare, and W. B. Wallace, of Visalia. (Elliott: Guide to the Grand and Sublime Scenery of the Sierra Nevada, 1883, pp. 47-49, 59.) They named the peaks, from left to right: Mount Abert, (for Colonel John J. Abert, one time Chief of Topographical Engineers, U.S. Army); Mount Henry (for Professor Joseph Henry, of Princeton); Mount Le Conte (for Professor Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California); and Mount Kaweah. The first three names were not given sufficient publicity and have lapsed from use.

First ascent of Red Kaweah, July, 1912, by Charles W. Michall. (S. C. B., 1913, IX:1, p. 48.)

First ascent of Black Kaweah, August 11, 1920, by Duncan McDuffie, Onis Imus Brown, and James S. Hutchinson. (S.C.B., 1921, XI:2, pp. 131-134. - See, also, S.C.B., 1922, XI:3, pp. 311-312; S.C.B., 1923 XI:4, p.440.)

APPENDIX "C"

Miscellaneous Information

ARMY SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE SEQUOIA NAT'L PARK

1892 — Capt. J. H. Dorst, U. S. Cavalry in charge as acting superintendent.

Mt Whitney Power Co 181 178

1893 — Capt. Jame Parker, Capt. 4th U. S. Cavelry, acting superintendent.
Enlargement of park to include Kern Canyon and Mt. Whitney first officially recommended.

1894 — 1894 — Capt. James Parker, U. S. Cavalry, in charge as acting superintendent.
First fish planted under park supervision.

1895 — Capt. J. Lockett, 4th U. S. Cavalry, acting superintendent.

1896 — Capt. George H. G. Gale, 4th U. S. Cavalry, acting superintendent.
Tar Gap trail built by troops.

1897 — Capt. George H. C. Gale, 4th U. S. Cavalry, acting superintendent.

1898 — No military unit detailed for administration of account of Spanish War, but First Utah Volunteer Artillery assigned late in year.
200,00 sheep swarmed over park.

1899 — Lt. Henry B. Clark, 3d U. S. Cavalry, acting superintendent.
First official survey of park by Isaac N Chapman (completed in 1900)

1900 — Capt. Frank West, 9th U. S. Cavalry, acting superindent.
First appropriation ($ 10,000) ever granted for park operations.
Colony Mill ~ Giant Forest Road, construction begun.
Admiration Point Trail built.

1901 — Capt. L. C. Andrews, 15th U. S. Cavalry, acting supt.
Walter Fry entered national park work, July 1.

1902 — Capt. Frank A Barton, 3rd Us S. Cavalry, acting supt.
First transportati n and camp operations permitee, Broder and Hopping.

1903 — Capt. Chas. Yong (colored) (th U. S. Cavalry, acting supt.
First road into Giant Forest completed Aug. 15.
General Sherman Tree first fenced/
First road to Moro Rock completed.
Options obtained by Capt. Young on all deeded lands in the park.

1904 — Capt. George F. Hamilton, 9th Cavalry, acting supt.
Entire civilian control of park recommended, with supt. and force of rangers.
First fire trail (Black Oak Country) recommended.
Maj.-Gen. McArthur inspected park, September.
First automobile entered Giant Forest May 24. (r. and

Mrs. W. G. Luper, Vallejo)
Valley elk introduced into park.

1905 — Capt. John O'Shea, 4th Cavalry, acting superintendent.
Clough Cave-Hockett Meadow-Quinns trail built.
First white child born at Gaint Forest (Forest Grunigen)
August 31
Propagation of sequoia seedlings first recommended.
20 head Valley elk liberated in park.
Japanese pheasants introduced (One pair).

1906 — Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th Cavalry, Acting superintendent
Paradise Cave discovered by H. R. Harron, June 25.
Marble Cave discovered by Ralph Hopping, Octover 14.
Hockett Meadow ranger station built.
First death in park, John William Rhodes, Aug. 30, at Giant Forest.

1907 — First autombile entered Mineral King, June 13, driven by Conrad Alles of Three Rivers.
Quinn's Ranger Station built.
First telephone line constructed, Three Rivers to Giant Forest, 33 miles
First post office established at Giant Forest, (Ranger)

1908 — Capt. C. C. Smith, 14th Cavalry, acting superintendent.
South Fork telephone line built.

1909 — Capt. C. C. Smith, 14th Cavalry, acting superintendent.
Dst oiling of roads first recommended.
"SMith Grade" road unertaken.
Wild turkeys liberated.
Stone House of top of Mr. Whitney built by Smithsonian Institute for Solar Heat Observations..

1910 — Capt. E. S. Wrightm 1st Cavalry, acting superitendent.
Atwell Mill Telephone line built.
Eddy Studio established.
River Inn Company operationg camps.
Walter Fry appointed first chief Park Ranger July 1.

1911 — Major Jmes B. Hughes, U. S. Cavalry, Acting superintendent
Post Office built at Giant Forest.
Horse Creek fire burned July 30 to Sept. 13.
Major Hughes recommendation: "So far as I know the bear is neither useful nor ornamental, and I recommend That he be exterminated."

1912 — Capt. W. H. Whitman, 1st Cavalry, acting superintendent.
Middle Fork Road To Giant Forest recommended, "exclusively for automobiles".

1913 — Capt. Douglas McCaskey, U. S. Cavalry, and Lt. Hugh L. Johnson, last army superintendent.
Ranger cabin (U S Commissioner) built at Gaint Forest $800.
[illegible]

LIST OF EMPLOYEES WHO HAVE WORKED AND ARE WORKING IN SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

NAMES	CAPACITY	DATE HIRED	STILL EMPLOYED --x	
Akehurst, Frank	Foreman	11/16/34	x	
Albany, Charles L.	Laborer & truckman	5/30/23	x	
Allen, Harry	Const.F. tele.	5/23/33		
Alles, Henry Y.	Ranger	7/9/29		
Anderine, Myron H.	Ranger	5/15/29		
Applegarth, John H.	Ranger Natur.	6/15/33		
Asmond, Vance C.	Ranger	6/16/30		
Atwell, Walter W.	Park Engineer		x	
Atwood, Albert W.	Ranger	6/10/29		
Augustine, William E.	Ranger	9/23/35	x	
Baer, Roy H.	Ranger	5/1/29		
Bailey, H.E.	Ranger Natur.	6/15/34		
Banks, Frank E.	Foreman	8/21/23		
Barbour, Jack	Ranger	6/20/30		
Batos, Bernarr	Temp. Ranger	6/20/32		
Batos, William	Rodman-chainman	7/25/26		
Baum, Clayton C.	Ranger	5/11/31		
Bean, Frank J.	Assoc. Park Natur.	6/7/23	x	
Berdeen, Bernard O.	Ranger	8/1/28		
Billing, Jack	Ranger	6/17/35	x SCW	
Bissel, Dwight M.	Ranger	6/12/31		
Booth, Edwin W.	Insect Control	6/26/23	x SCW	
Bradshaw, Basil ..e	Prin. Mech.	4/1/23	x	
Bristow, David A.	Ranger	6/1/35	x	
Brooks, George M.	Ranger	5/ /22	x	
Brown, Auldin M.	Trac. Mech	3/1/29		
Brown, Floyd J.	Ranger-Natur.	6/29/36		
Bush, Alma	Telephone Oper.	6/1/30		
Cabano, Josie	Telephone Oper.	6/13/27		
Campbell, Winfred I.	Ranger	5/2/28		
Carter, Frank	Laborer	5/12/26		
Carter, Robert	Laborer	6/24/29		
Chick, W. Drew, Jr.	Ranger	6/15/3		
*Clark, Samuel L.[1]	Ranger	5/20/30		now (?) Name from Yose
Cook, Lawrence F.	Chief Ranger	1/1/25		no with forestr
Corum, Percy	Crager Oper.	6/2/30	x	(at Sequ
Crawford, William B.	Senior Steno	7/1/24		
Crawford, William B.	Senior Steno.	7/1/26		
Crone, C. J.	Timekeeper	5/5/31	SCW clerk x	
Crosbie, Andrew	Ranger	6/14/35	x	
Cross, ... W.	Spec. Natur. Ass't	7/5/31		
Curry, Carlton E.	Ranger	7/1/24		
Curry, H. Donald	Ranger-Naturalist	6/15/34	natur. D.V.	
Dade, Charles P. (Pilot)	Mech.	5/11/21	x	
Dalke, Paul D.	Ranger	6/15/29		
Davis, Lewis L.	Ranger	3/17/24		
Deel, John H.				
Dorr, Frank P. ~~Perry~~	Ranger	7/9/31		
Downs, Frances L.	Prin. Steno.	5/2/29	x	
Dutton, Lucil M.	Telephone Oper.	6/9/32		
Egger, Oscar E.	Mech. Operator	9/19/30	x.	
Ellis, Charles L.	Foreman	6/1/21		
Ellis, Mrs. Francis L.	Senior Steno	7/1/25		
Erskine, J. Donald	Ranger Natur.	6/15/32		
Esquatto, Bruce	Storekeeper	8/23/29	x	

	CAPACITY	DATE HIRED	STILL EMPLOYED*x
Falconer, Donald M.	Ranger	7/29/31	
Ferguson, B. H.	Foreman	5/4/31	
Fletcher, Lloyd J.			
Flewelling, Kenneth H.	Ass't Forester	9/4/34	x
Fordyce, Joseph B.	Ranger	5/25/30	
Foster, Ella R.	Sr. Steno.	7/6/34	x
Foster, Harry E.	Foreman	5/28/27	x
Fowler, H. C.			x
Fry, Clarence W.	Ranger	7/1/21	x
Fry, Walter	U.S.Commissioner		x
Gaard, Aernit	Ranger	6/15/35	
Garrison, Lon	Ranger	7/4/32	
Gibson, Benjamin	Purch.Vouch.Clerk	7/21/36	x
Gish, Mrs. Alma B.	Telephone Oper.	5/4/31	
Griffin, Donald F.	Ranger	5/5/30	
Griffin, James	Foreman	5/13/29	
Grisemer, Benjamin H.	Ranger	6/10/26	
Gunnison, John C. V.			
Hamilton, Warren F.	Ranger	6/15/30	
Hardin, Homer H.	Carpenter	2/1/29	x
Hegremess, H. Gordon	Ranger-Natur.	6/13/35	
Hilbothem, James M.	Ranger	5/14/35	
Hill, Charles F.	Asp. Oper.	5/31/32	x
~~Hinds, Merril E.~~	Ranger	~~4/24/30~~	
Hines,			
Hinds, Merril E.	Ranger	5/13/28	
Hines, Merril E.	Ranger	4/14/30	
Hoag, Glenn A.	Ranger	4/26/26	
Hopson, Oliver L.	Ranger	5/27/32	
Hopping, Guy	Chief Ranger	~~1/12/8~~ 1/12/8	x
Jessop, Virginia C.	Steno.	3/20/33	
Johnson, Elmer A.	Storekeeper	5/26/30	x
Johnson, Francis C.	Ranger	5/16/30	
Jones, Ephraim B.	Carpenter	2/2/29	x
Joy, Alfred H.	Spec. Natur.Ass't.	7/15/30	
Junop, Herbert L.	Ranger	9/12/34	x
Keen, John W.	Ranger	6/11/36	
Kellet, Robert F.	Ranger	34	
Kerr, Irwin D.	Ranger	3/24/25	x
Kinzer, Betty	Tele. Operator	7/15/34	x
Krepps, Frank K.	Plumber	8/21/33	x
Latta, F. F.	Spec.Natur.Ass't.	8/14/30	
Lee, Charles A.	Ranger	4/15/30	
Lewis, Walter D.	Mech.	4/2/29	
Lewis, Mrs. Grace Williams	Prin. Steno	10/15/27	
Liddell, Howard	Storekeeper	11/1/35	X
Lips, Thomas	Ranger	6/20/32	
Livingston, J. D.		9/1/32	X
Loverin, Wesley	Ranger	8/25/26	
~~Magley~~			
Magley, George J.	Ranger	7/1/21	x
Marion, Homer W.	Ranger	11/30/31	
Marion, Homer W.	Ranger	5/7/32	
Martin, Roswell E.	Ranger	6/6/26	
Matzgu, Edward W.	Sanitary Fore.	2/25/29	
McKinnon, Thelma	Museum Caretaker	6/14/30	
McMaster, George C.--Geol/-Rec	Tele. Elec.	5/2/30	
Montgomery, Robert,		6/25/29	
Munn, Ted	ranger	6/17/34	

NAME	CAPACITY	DATE	STILL EMPLOYED - x
Oakes, Wifflor R.	Ranger	5/2/32	x
Oldham, A.D.		3/1?/26	x
Oldham, Mrs. Mabel		4/17/26	
Packard, Benjamin	Ranger	6/27/23	x
Packard, Mrs. Opal	Telephone Oper.	6/4/23	x
Parkes, Hugh W.	Gen. Foreman	7/1/27	x
Patterson, J. T	Foreman	5/1/33	
Pock, Julius A.	Ranger	8/4/27	
Perry, Eleanor	Tele. Oper.	6/12/28	
Perry, William E.	Storekeeper	6/1/29	
Persons, Clarence E.	Sr. Clerk	2/1/35	x
Pierce, Elizabeth M.	Tele. Oper.	6/12/27	
Po ell, Walter H.	Naturalist	7/1/31	
Putman, Clarence R.	Ranger	6/1/29	
Quigley, Richard H.	Ranger	6/16/30	
Quigley, Richard H.	Ranger	7/9/31	
Rankin, Robert B.	Ranger	6/15/30	
Rayborn, F. L.	Tractor Mech.	7/24/33	x
Richardson, Robert H.	Ranger	5/23/27 - 7/7/30	
Riepel, Paul E.	Ranger	5/21/27	
Roberts, Robert E.	Fire Guard	5/8/28	x
Rosenberger, Clifford L.	Foreman	6/2/31	x
Salisbury, Hope -.	Tele. Oper	5/23/32	x
Schlobohm, Dean L.	Ranger	1/4/37	x
Schmidt, Henry G.	Ranger	5/1/35	x
Sinclair, John G.	Ranger	2/16/32	x
Shellanberger, Doris J.	Steno.	8/16/27	
Shult, Delphia	Tele. Oper.	5/23/29	
Smith, Frank .	Purch.Vou. Clerk	7/1/28	
Smith, William J.	Ranger	5/14/23	
Snodegar, Charles E.	Ass't Storekeeper	8/21/36	X
Spigelmyre, Ford E.	Ranger	6/1/22	x
Spigelmyre, Mrs. Eva L.	Tele. Oper	8/15/28	
Stone, LLoyd	Ranger Nat'list	6/16/32	
Sutherland, John E.	Ranger	6/25/34	
Thompson, Mrs. Cora G.	Cook	1/1/30	
Thorne, Craig		6/16/30	
Tobin, Daniel J.	Ass't Superin.	5/31/21	x
Valputic, John H.	Purch.Vou.Clerk	1/14/27	
Vines, Henry J.	Truck Driver	5/1/32	x
Wade, Mrs. J.G.	Tele.Operator	5/1/3331	
Waddle, Harold W.	Ranger	8/17/32	
Wagner, Claude A. Jr.	Ranger	8/21/36	x
Wallace, Gordon	Ranger	5/1/35	
Walls, Fay B.	Tele.Elec.	5/31/32	x
Walsh, Ethel B.	Tele. Oper.	6/10/29	
Weckert, Russel	Messenger boy	7/2/31	
Wells, Donald M.	Ranger	3/24/25	
White, John R.	Superintendent	7/15/20	x
Williams, Thomas J.	Ranger	6/13/27	
Williams, Wesley J.	Storekeeper	1/1/30	
Wise, Ralph A.	Ranger	5/26/32	
Wright, Raymond S.	Truck Driver	5/1/32	

54

Public Employees in
SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS
From Establishment to Date

Sequoia and General Grant Parks

1891)
1899) 1 Troop U. S. Cavalry each year.

	Sequoia National Park	General Grant National Park
1900	1 Troop U. S. Cavalry; 2 park rangers	1 ranger
1901	1 " " " 2 " "	1 "
1902	1 " " " 2 park rangers	1 "
1903	1 " " " 3 " "	1 "
1904	1 " " " 3 " "	1 "
1905	1 " " " 3 " "	1 "
1906	1 " " " 4 " "	1 "
1907	1 " " " 4 " "	1 "
1908	1 " " " 4 " "	1 "
1909	1 " " " 4 " "	1 "
1910	1 " " " 4 " "	1 "
1911	1 " " " 5 " "	1 "
1912	1 " " " 5 " "	1 "
1913	1 " " " 5 " "	1 "
1914	1 Supt. 11 Rangers, 1 Temporary Clerk	1 "
1915	1 " 11 " 1 " "	1 "
1916	1 " 11 " 1 " "	2 "
1917	1 " 11 " 1 " "	2 "
1918	1 " 11 " 1 " "	2 "
1919	1 " 11 " 1 " "	2 "
1920	1 " 11 " 1 " "	2 "
1921	1 " 11 " 2 Clerks	2 "
1922	1 " 11 " 2 "	4 "
1923	1 " 11 " 2 "	5 "
1924	1 " 11 " 2 "	5 "
1925	1 " 11 " 3 "	5 "

Note: Superintendent of Sequoia, and Acting Superintendent of General Grant; administrative work of both parks performed by clerks of Sequoia Park.

APPENDIX "A"

Record of Automobile License Fees

July 1, 1913 to July 16, 1915, inclusive:

Automobile Permit Fee (per single trip) $5.00
Motorcycle Permit Fee (per single trip) $5.00

". No automobile or motorcycles will be permitted within the metes and bounds of Sequoia 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, California, or his authorized representative at Rocky Gulch Station on the Government road in the Sequoia 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, and be accompanied by a fee of $5 for a single round trip through the park. Permits muste be presented to the Acting Superintendent or his authorized representative at the Rocky Gulch Station on the Government road. Thepermittee will not be allowed to do a commercial or transportation business in the park without a specil2 license therefore from the Secretary of the Interior. All permits will expire on z@ctober 1 of the year of issue.1

(S) Franklin K. Lane
Secretary of the Interior."

2. 1915 Season (Beginning July 17, 1915):

Automobile Permit Fee (persingle trip) $2.50
Automobile Permit Fee (per season) $10.00
Motorcycle Permit Fee (per single trip) 2.50
Motorcycle Permit Fee (per season) 19.00

3. 1916 Season:

Automobile Permit Fee (per single trip) $2.00
Automibile Permit Fee (per season) 3.00
Motorcycle Permit Fee (per single trip) 2.00
Motorcycle Permit Fee (perseason) 3.00

4. 1917 to 1925 Seasons, inclusive:

Automobile Permit Fee (per season).....$2.50
Motorcycle Permit Fee (per season) 2.50

5. 1926 to 1935 Seasons, inclusive:

* Automobile Permit Fee (perseason).....$1.00
* Motorcycle Permit Fee (per season) 1.00

*Good in both General Grant and Sequoia National Parks for the 1934 and 1935 seasons.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
Office of the Superintendent

WORLD-WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF SEQUOIA SECTIONS

Sequoia National Park has been very instrumental in spreading popular knowledge of the California Big Trees (Sequoia gigantea) through visible evidence of the great size and age that these trees attain. Like the British Empire, the sun never sets on some section of a Big Tree from the Sequoia National Park, for these sections are scattered from the United States to Sweden and China.

During the winter of 1917-18 one of the Big Trees in the Giant Forest, over 280 feet tall and with a base diameter of 21 feet, was undermined by a creek, and with a heavy top load of snow, followed by a strong wind, the tree fell. Cross sections of this tree have been cut about 70 feet from the base, where the tree measured 11 feet in diameter and showed by a count of annual rings that it was 1952 years old. Thus the tree probably sprouted over 2,000 years ago, before the birth of Christ.

The sections cut are 12 inches thick and weigh about 1½ tons. Some of them have been sent to far away places, and help to advertise one of the outstanding wonders of California and the masterpiece of the plant world. The points to which these sections have been sent include:

The California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California.
Baylor University, Waco, Texas.
Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
University of Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden.
Amoy University, Amoy, China.
Pan-Pacific Conference, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
The American Legion, Paris, France. (In Jardin des Plantes).
New York Botanical Gardens, New York, N. Y.
Webb School of California, Claremont, California.
Rochester Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.
Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, Buffalo, N. Y.
P. S. du Pont, Wilmington, Del.
Colonial National Monument, Yorktown, Va.
University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

NOMENCLATURE

Abbot 78a
Abbot, Dr. C. G. 284,285,286
Albright, Horace M. 253a,253c254,255,256
Alexander, A. P. 403
Allen, Att'y. 188
Allen, B. F. 152,190,214
Allen, Sgt. 374
Alles, H. Y. 294
Ames, Capt. G. W. 377
Ames, Mr. 267
Ames, Mrs. 267
Anderson, Luther 124
Anderson, Billy 96
Andrews, Capt. L. C. 252,253,254,255,256
Attwell, 198,201,205
Atwell, Paul 334
Avery, Mrs. E. 185

Bahwell, Adam 80
Baker, Nathan 86
Baker, P. Y. 120,128
Ball, John M. 294
Ball, F. R. 261
Barber, Capt. Frank H. 381
Barbour, H. E. 340,343
Barnafee, Geo. W. 81
Barre, G. H. 243
Barrows, David P. 295
Barton, James 80,207
Barton, Jason 32,164,336
Barton, Stephen 18,20,90
Barton, Orlando 27
Battle, Capt. Richard 382
Beam, Mrs. 238a,242
Beckwith, M. E. 261
Been, Frank 145,147,148,225,352,354,361,370,389,
Begole, Charles B. 68,70,71,74
Beldon, S. 84,85
Bellah, A 185
Bellah, 203
Bellah, Mrs. Sam 185
Bellah, Mrs. M. E. 185

Bellamy, 127
Bellshaw, M. W. 65,71
Bennett, Joan 369
Bennett, Warren C. 134
Benson, Lt. 223
Bernard, Mr. Irwin 148,149,198,212,213
Beraria, Fred 261
Biddwell, John 168
Biggs, L. F. 278
Bishop, Mrs. S. B. 185
Bliss, Capt. 374,375
Bliss, Robert Woods 351
Blossom, C. W. 255,269,289,292,301
Blossom, Ira. 41,80
Bonafee, (see Barafee) 225
Boggs, Mrs Vernia 185
Bowhay, Joseph N. 133
Bowie, William 78a
Bradock, Walter 133,187
Bradley, 80
Bradley, N. C. 181
Bradley, Dr. 79
Brann, Mr. 207
Brann, Mrs. 209
Brewer, Prof. William H. 45,55,590,63,64,65
Brewer, Capt. Percy 377
Breed, A. H. 295
Briggs, Joseph W. 187
Bridges, Majorie 125 (see Mrs. Marjorie Farquhar)
Brittian, Ranger, H. T. 254,256,260,269,289,292
Brittian, A. H. 279
Broder, John 238,238a,249,250,251,259,25
Broughton, Miss. Hope 124
Brown, Mr. C. S. 42
Brown, Mrs. C. S. 42
Brown , Mrs. Dove 209
Brown, Mrs. Kate 185
Bryant, 556
Bushanan, Joseph, R. 182
Bump, Orr 58
Burdick 80
Burton, Lt. 403
Butterfield, Rufus 134,187
Butts, Jim 80

Burnaby, Capt. Frank

Cahoon, George	79,80,164,277
Campbell	78a
Cambell, Dr. W. W.	254,285
Carey, C. L.	59
Carpenter, Edwin W.	187,196
Carpenter, Mary	185
Carpenter, Lt. F. F. Jr.	382
Cartwright	209
Case, William	80
Cattlin	86
Cauldwell	200,201,210,211,
Chalmers	207
Chandler, (acting Sec'ty)	202
Chaney, Dr. Ralph	171,
Chapman, Isaac	245
Chappo (see Hon-H sh)	
Christie	208,209,210,211
Clark, Lt. Henry B.	245,247,248,412,413,
Clotfelder, Dan	80,81
Clough, William	80,126
Cole, Capt	251
Cole	58
Collins, Capt. Clearance	377,378,381,382
Colter, John (Colters Hell)	36
Combs, Dr. James	32
Comely, Lt.	259
Comstock, Sam	243
Comstock, Smith	238a
Cone, A.B.	238a
Cook, Lt. William Jr.	369,370
Cook S. W.	36
Coolidge, Calvin	156
Corbett, Harvey	59
Corett, Richard	187,210,211
Cornish, Capt. L. W.	268,269
Corse, William-	86
Cotter, Dick	45,47,52,56,58,60,62,63
Cox, Lt. Edwin, L.	269
Crabtree,	91
Crabtree, James L.	84,85
Craig, Major General Malin	394,400
Crangle, E. H.	187
Crapo	68,70,72,74,75,76,

Craven, Alfred 66,71
Crawford, Captain Otis B. 38,44
Christmen, Jack 85
Cross, William W. 207
Crowder, E. H. 124
Crowley, 87
Crookshanks, S. A. 207
Cuthbertson, Walter J. 134,137

Dailey, E. A. 278
Davis, Jefferson, Sr. 85,89,92,97
Davis, William 187
Davis, Lt. M. J. 245
Daniels, Mark 293
Darwin 296
Day, Samuel P. 208
Dean, Alexander T. Lt. 232,233
Dean, Prof, W. F. 80,250
Decaisne, Jacques 158
Decker, Milo S. 289,292
Demaraey, Director 256
Dentz, Joseph 134,187
Dickey, Dayton 261
Diehl, George 391
Dillon, George 184
Dillon, M. K. 184
Dilloh, R. F. 284
Dinely, Clarence 42
Dinely, Mrs. 42
Dinely, Mr. 42
Doan, Lt. Gustave C. 36
Doble, Robert M. 238a
Dorst, Capt. J. H. 150,193,199,200,202,203,204,205, 225,224
Douglas, E. M. 277
Dowd, A. T. 168
Drake, Sir Francis 168
Drum, R. C. 145
Dulligan, Lt. Lt. John H. 377,381
Dunbar, Capt. E. C. 380
Dundon, Corp'l L. A. 254
Dwyer, Lt. John E. 381

Deniau, Paul 127
Denney, J. E. 208
Devoe, Chris 79

Eastman, George T. 312
Eddy, Lindley 287,288,588
Egelson, Bert 238a
Eisen, Dr. Gusta us 108,109,111,113,114
Elford, Mrs. Henrietta L. 185
Ellis, Samuel N. 207
Elston, 319
Ellsworth, Lincoln 400
Endilicher, Stephen 157
Esner, 213
Evans, Aggie 185
Evans, D. E. 207
Everts, Trueman C. 56
Everton, Alfred 27,79,80

Fall, Albert B. Sec'y 312,313,343
Farmer, R. A. 278,279
Farquhar, Francis P. 57,63,123,124
Farquhar, Mrs. Majorie 125
Fechener, Robert N. 400
Fergonson, S. N. 378,380,382
Fisk, 296
Fleig, Andrew 134
Flewelling, Kenneth 14,171
Flint, Senator 320
Folsom, David 56
Ford, Henry 124
Forester, Mrs. A. A. 184,185
Ford, J. T. 85,86
Fowler, Thomas 87,88,90,96
Fox, J. H. 207
Foxward, 213
Fraser
Freeman 188
Fry, Walter 8,26,27,29,34,38,39,40,41,42,44,81,
106,126,238,253,254,255,256,269,272,
274,281,292,294,317,318,320,321,322,329,
336,337,347,354,

Gale, 233, 234, 235, 236,
Gardener, James 45, 47, 52, 57, 59, 61, 62,
Garrison, 386,
Gaspar, Capt. Walter S. 379,
Gehr, 157,
George, S. G. 120,
Gilbride, E. W. 127,
Gilbride, Roderic Augustus, 134, 187,
Gillander, 404,
Gillette, W. C. 36,
Gist, 158,
Boldern, John D. 134, 187,
Goodhue, 86,
Goodwin, 331,
Goodwin, Mrs. Vianna 184, 185, 196,
Goodyear, W. A. 65,66,69,71,72,
Gordon, D. 171,
Gowan, C. 185,
Grann, Mrs. Dave 185,
Gratz, 215,
Groff, Lewis A. 189, 190, 218,
Gronlund, 127, 195,
Grosvenor Gilbert 310, 315, 314,
Grunigen, 89,
Grunigen, Forrest 274,
Grunigen, John G. von 274, 289, 292, 277, 330, 381, 382,
Gwen, H. J. 86,

Harding, Pres. Warren G. 333
Haeckel, 296H
Hall, Ansell B. 223,
Hambley, 207,
Hamilton, George F. 269, 270, 271,
Hammond, John Hays 238, 238,
Hammond, Major R. P. 238a,
Hammond, William 226, 227, 228, 238, 238a, 243,
Harbough, Frost 215,
Harrel, 208,
Harrel, A. J. 226,
Harkness, H. W. 110, 111
Harwood, Aurelia S. 249, 351
Haskell, Burnette 127,129,133,139,140,141,142,147,155,
179,184,186,187,208,209,
Haskell, Ed 127,
Haskell, Maria A. 134,R
Haskell, Mrs. Annie 185,
Hastings, 163,
Hays, Anna McMullen 5a,
Hays, Harry 250,
Hays, John Coffee 243,

Hearn, Major T. G. 378,
Hedges, Connie C. 36, 37,
Heesley, 58,
Heffener, Capt. Paul 380,
Heinlen, John 90,
Heldenfels, Capt. Grover C. 384,
Henderson, T. 297, 214,
Hengst, Alfred 301, 302,
Hengst, W. E. 302,
Hennerson, T. E. 207, 214,
Herschiede, Mrs. M. 185,
Higgins, H. H. 294,
Highton, Dan 80,89,95,
Hildebrand, Mate A. 186,
Hilton, Capt. Euguene W. 375,
Hirsch, Leopold 238,
~~Hodson~~
Hockett, John B. 29,
Hodson, Geoffrey 173,
Hoey, Capt. Henry J. 283,
Hoffman, Charles F. 45,47,52,55,57,59,61,62,63,64,66,71,
Hoffman, Judge 130,
Hoffman, Lt. 369,370,405,
~~Hoffmann,Hoffman~~ ~~322,325~~
Hohn, Dr. Ansel 374,
Holder, T. W. 207,
Holmes, Burton 299,
Homan, H. B. 332,335, 356
Hollan, Jack 243,
Homer, L. B. 95,
Homer, John 80½ 95,Hon-hus
Hon-hush 2,5,11,12,31,33,34,35,42,44,79,
Hopping, 238,249,250,255,259,Hopp
Hopping, Bert 243,
Hopping Dorothy 29,
Hopping Guy,
Hopping, Ralph 29,251,267,270,281,282,
Hough, Emerson 299,
Howard, 123,
Howard, Lt. John T. 382,
Hoxie, Vinnie Ream 163,
Hoyt, Mrs. Myra 185,
Huber, Walter L. 295,
Hughes, C. E. 380,
Hughes, W. H. 261,
Hugh, Major James B. 288,
Hunter, Dr. 213,
Hunter, Jennie M. 185,
Hunter, W. L. 68,69,70,72,75,
Hushaw, A. O. 261,
Huxley, 296,
Hyde, J. D. 107,115,116,131,
Hyde, R. P. 189,

Hyle, Senator 214,216,

(I)

Irwin, Will 261,

(J)

Jamieson, Mrs. A. 185,
Johnson, Albert H. 68,69,70,71,74,75,
Johnson, Governor 295,
Johnson, James Barley 133, 187,
Johnson, Kit Carson 124,
Johnson, Lt. Hugh 293,
Johnson, Perc y 294 ,
Johnson, Theodore 133, 135. 187,
Johnston, Mrs Anna Mills 124,
Jones, Jrs. H. M. 185,
Jordan, John 3, 31, 85,
Jorgeson, Peter 187,
Joy, Mrs. N. 185,
Judd, 58,
Judge, E. J. 207,
Junep, Herbert 401,

(K)

Kay, E. W. 207,
Kellenberg, Frank 42,
Kellenberg, Frank Jr. 42,
Keller, Charles F. 128, 129, 130, 1313, 134, 136 140, 141, 147, 187, 220, 221,
Keller, Mrs. CoramMi 288,
Keller, Ranger C. F. 294,
Kelley, Joseph 133, 187,
Kellog 157,
Kellogg, Vernon L. 295, →73
Kent, William 312,
Keogh, Thomas 58,
Kerner, Willaim Jr. 384,
King, Clarence 45,46,47,52,55,56,57,58,60,63,64, 65,66,67,68,69,74,75,122,
Kittredge 356,
Knowles, Frank 67,
Krouger, E. B. 386,
Kurth, Carl 134, 187,
Kuss, Peter N. 140, 187,

(L)

Lane, Dick 228,
Lane, Sec'y Franklin K. 309, 311,
Lang, Francis 365,
Lang, Joseph 133,
Lang, Joseph T. 187,
Langford, N. P. 36,37,
Langley, 78a,
Langley, Prof. Samuel Pierpont 122,
Larkens, E. O. 208,
Larson, Andrew 184, 187,
Latta, 8 8, 19, 32, 33, 175,
Lea, Edgar William 133,
Lea, Ernest Louis P. 133,
LeConte, Joseph N. 59, 296,
Lewis, 351, 351,
Leyda, Abe 69, 70, 74, 75, 76,Lindley,
Lindley, John 147- 157,
Lindsey, Tipton 107, 115, 117,120, 189,
Lipcomb, T. F. 207,
Lissner, Meyer 295,
Livingston, J. D. 375,
Lockett, Captl James 233, 234,
Loop, A. 84, 86,
Lovelace, John W. 38, 39, 79,
Loverin, O. W. 388,
Lucas, John 68, 70, 71, 74,
Luce, U. B. 228,
Luper, Mr. W. G. 272,
Luper, Mrs. W. . 272,
Lux, 269, 272,

(M)

Mackinnon, Mrs. Bessie O. 300,
Maddox, Ben M. 225, 227, 299,
Maddox, Morely 250,
Magley, Fire Lookout 403,
Magly, Mr. George 333
Magly, Mrs. George 333
Malone, Paul 400,
Markuson, Thomas 187,
Maris, Capt. Wm. R. 381,
Marsh, G. G. 285, 286,
Marshall, R. B. 277,299,319,320,
Martin, J. J. 129, 134, 137, 139, 140, 145, 147,
148, 150, 152, 179, 184, 185, 188,
189, 191, 194, 195, 197, 204, 207,
208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214, 220,
Martin, Miss Mary 124,
Martin, N. D. 124,
Martin, Peter Ross 134,

Marvin, Capt. R W. 379, 381,
(M) cont. 351,
Mather, Stephen Tyng 16, 253d, 299, 312, 351, 352, 368,
Matthes, Dr. Francois 15, 17, 408, 409, 281,
Mauger, George L. 352, 356,
Maukins, James 91, 95,
McAdie, Prof. 72, 78a,
McCaskey, Capt. Douglas 292,
McClure, Wilbur F. 295, 299,
McCormick, E. O. 299,
McDonough, William T. 68, 69, 70, 72, 75,
McFarland, Charles 133, 187,
McFarland, Peter Clark 299,
McFarlin, Lt. A. E. 380,
McKee, Earl 388,
McKee, Robert 93,
Meadows, John 91,
Mehrton, Mrs. Fanny, 3, 29,
Menafee, Eugene L. 30, 31, 92, 147,
Merriam, Dr. C. Hart 272,
Merriam, Frank W. 399, 400,
Merrill, C. W. 312,
Miller, 269, 272, 362,
Miller, Gen. John F. a97, 108, 115, 116, 185,
Miller, Henry 134, 187,
Mills, Miss Anna, 124,
Moffat, Mr. 78,
Moffit, Charles W. 312,
Moore, 261,
Mooney, James 163,
Mitchell, Burr 261,
Morelle, F. T. 127,
Morgan, Senator, 214, 216,
Muir, John 61, 73, 78a, 97, 101, 104, 254
295, 296, 334, 364, 368,
Mulkey, Mr. Sheriff 66,
Mullenix, I. D. 201, 294,
(N)
Nanscawen, L. V. 180,
Neill, Judge, A. C. 201, 207,
Neilson, Rasmus 133,
Nelson, 164,
Nelson, C. L. 278,
Newport, W. J. 207,
Newsham, Thomas J. 155,
Noble, Sec'6 John 113, 177, 187, 191, 192,
Norboe, Paul M. 133, 135, 187,
Norcross, 128,
Nolan, Lieut. 203,

(O)

Oakes, Margaret 41,
Oakes, Spike 387,
O'Farrell, Harry (See Harry Parole)
Osborne, Harry Fairfield, 299
O'Shea, Capt. John 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 280
Otis, John G. 191,
Owen, 209,
Owen, Mrs. M. L. 185
Owen, Senator 164,
Owen, William F. 187,
Owens, 196,

(P)

Packard, Ben 387,
Palmer, Joseph 40,43,80,27,32,
Parker, Capt. James 218, 228, 299, 230, 231, 232,
Parker, O. K. 379
Parks, Hugh 252, 360,
Parole, Harry 95, 96,
Parr, Gus 243,
Pattee, Jessie 361
Patterson, J.F. 375, 384,
Payne, John Barton 312,
Peckinpah, 260,
Petit, Dr. 277,
Petty, Capt. Fred M. 384,
Phelen, Senator 319,
Philbrigh, 213,
Phillips, James King 127, 133, 187,
Pierce, Mrs. 184, 209,
Pinson, 63,
Pope, 154,
Powell, Walter, 390,
Powers, M. E. 207,
Porter, Guy 403,
Po-Hot 2, 5a, 6, 7, 10, 23, 24, 25, 26, 39, 164,
Prien, Oliver K. 301, 316,
Prothero, Anastasio, 134,
Purdy, Emma 185,
Purdy, Ima 29,
Purdy, Mrs. Abbie C. 185,
Purdy, Mrs. B. C. 185,
Purdy, Will 149, 150, 209, 213,
Putman, Ira

Semper, C. H. 278
Se-qua-yah 158,160,161,162,163,164
Shayer, Lt. 394
Shannon, N. D. 278,
Simmons, Dr. Samuel M. 299
Sing Ti 299
Simms, W. 73
Silliman Prof. 54
Sipple, Mrs. Margaret 238,245
Skinne , Cap. Reese 379,381
Skinner, Dl E. 312
Small, Katherene 13,108,227
Small James B. 326,331
Smith, B. K. 185
Smith, J. M. 375
Smith Jacob 86
Smith D. D. Capt. 283
Smith, 261
Smith Lt. Camdr. R. S. 375
Smith ajor 404
Snider, 2nd Lt. William D. 382
Soehnen Herman von 133,134,187
Sovulewski, awerence 335
Sparks, W. A. J. 135
Speed G. 196
Speiden and Speiden architects 285
Specnr 296
Spigelmyre, Ford 387
Spratt, 58
Stanford, eland 140
Stewart, Col George W. 9,15,88,93,107,108,110,114,118,
120,136,155,193,194,368,
Stetson, Simeon 134,187
Stickney, Benjiman 36
Stoner, S. M. 278
Swanson, Hank 3,80,
Swanson, Harry, 3
Swanson, George 3,29,79,80
Swanson, John. 2,3,4a,27,28
Swanson, Mrs. 3,6,
Swanson, William 27,
Swanson William 27,
Sweet, Sol 401..

Tappen, Louis 403
Tappan, Blair P. 295
Taylor, 80,253
Taylor, Horace T, 133,150,187,208
Terril, Major, Henry Jr. 379
Thomas, Trant. 134,187
Thomas, W. T. ~~134~~, 207,
Thom , Joseph A. 50
Tharp, Hale 2,5,5a,6,8,11,12,13,14,23,24,25,
27,28,29,34,80,101,106,225,228,
334,
Tharp, Ned. 4
Tharp, Mort 228
Tharp, Fanny (same as Mrs. Fanny Mehrton)
Thindkeld, Capt. C. M. 380
Tinker, A. R. 377,379,382,384
Titus, Lois 312,
Tobin, Daniel J. 327,348,356,
Toughy, John 117
Tousley, Mrs. 184
Tousley, Edna 185
Townsend Betty 45
Traugers, Aaunt Mary 91
Traugers, J. A. 89,91
Traugers, B. H. 228
Trumbull, Walter, 36
Turner, P. . 278
Turner, Paul. 382
Turner, Capt. H. M. 384
Tyndall, Prof John 45

Urquhar, C. T. 278

Vandever, General 117,118,156,
Van Name, Willard G. 337,346
Van Fleet, Capt. Henry B. 381
Vint, C. T. Arechitect 356,335

Wagner, Theodore, 108,115,155
Wales, H. H. 116,156
Wallace, Judge W. B. 88,89,92,94,156,207
Wallace 296
Walcott, Charles D. 279
Walls, Ray. B. 377,381,382,
Walker, Jos R. 168,
Walker, Capt. Kerby 280,282
Walker, F. J. 115,117,
Walker, Mrs. 117
Warren, Wes. 164
Warner, G. ". 31,
Washington, Booker T. 268
Washburn, . ". 80
Washburn, Gen. H. D 36
Watrous, ". W. 187
Watson, 96
Watson, Graham 382
Webster, 58
Weissmen, Henry Conrad 133, 135
Welch, George 260
Westerbelt, C. C. 185
West, Capt. Frank 150
Weybright C. C. 209
Wilbur, Lyman 356
Wilcoxen, J. W. 86
Wiley, 96
Wilson, H. 107
Wilson, Oscar P. 134,187
Winser, Phil 150,132,137,208,238a,242,263,267,
263,265,266
Winser, Mrs. 263,265,266
Winter, Capt. R. W. 378,
Wirth 356
Winkle, Rip Van 336
Wishon, A. B. 238a
Wisne 213
Wheeler, Prof 70,71, 77
Whitney, Prof. 77,78
Whitney, Joseph, Dwight, 296
Whitman, Capt. W. M. 289
White, A. M. 208,209,210,211,218,
White, Col. John R. 81,114,115,165,222,322,331,351,403,
Whitfield, Trustee, 266
Work, Hopkins 27
Work, Martha 27
Work, Enock 27
Work, William 38
Work William 38
Wolverton, James 81,105,225,228,
Woody, J. H. 207
Woodward. 261
" A. M. 200

Wright, Capt. W. M. 286,287
Wright, J. G. 140,156,187,188

Young 213,
Young . Capt. Charles 265,265,267,268,
Younts, Lt. James . 383

Zubles, Fred 134,187
Zumwalt, D. K. 118,156
Zubles, Fred 134.187

****

that resisted weathering for centuries. The paintings of the San Joaquin area are known to be more than one hundred and fifty years old, some retaining their brilliant colors as though they had but recently been applied.

"In the vicinity of Sequoia National Park, where the Chilicothe grows commonly and natural pigments are abundant, more than ten groups of paintings have been discovered, with the finest group adjacent to the Generals Highway at Hospital Rock. How old these actually are is not definitely known. The Indians who lived here at the time of the discovery of the big trees claimed their grand-parents had found them here when they moved to this area.

"These paintings are often called "spirit pictures" as the tribal medicine men painted them on the rocks secretly, often at night and then claimed that the spirits had left them. White men have never learned the meaning of the symbols, which occur in all forms and in red, yellow, blue, black and white colors."[1]

THE MYSTERY OF THE PREHISTORIC ROCK BASINS

Those strange pictographs shown to Hale Tharp were not the only things which puzzled the Indians and which antedated anything beyond their memory. Scattered through out the Park in the higher elevations were groups of giant basins hollowed out of solid granite, some of them measuring 3 to 6 feet in diameter and 6 inches to 3 feet deep. Although the strange symbols drawn on certain rocks in the area were a deep mystery to the Indians and indicated to them of the presence of a tribe dwelling in the region at

---

1. Kenneth Flewelling-- Sequoia Nat'l Park and Christian Science Monitor June 17, 1935. Clipping SNP files.

at a time beyond their earliest legends. Even today, scientists are puzzled as to their origin, the manner in which they were made and the use to which they were put. Most startling in connection with their discovery is the fact that volcanic ash was found at the bottom of each basin.

Dr. Francois Matthes, eminent geologist, places the latest volcanic activities in or near the park at several thousand years ago when the so-called "cinder cone near Golden Trout Creek" formerly called Volcano Creek was active. What manner of aborigine could have made such great basins when our deepest ethnological researches concerning American Indians end at comparatively recent times?

George W. Stewart's paper on these basins is perhaps the most complete and comprehensive and appeared in the American Anthropologist, Vol. 31, No. 3, July-September 1929. He says,

> "Among the many unsolved riddles that have been handed down by the earlyinhabitants of this continent to the present occupants is one which, so far as known, is confined to a single county of California, in fact, to a small portion of the Sierra Nevada in and adjacent to Sequoia National Park.
>
> "In that region there occur numerous smoothly rounded basins artfully hollowed out of the solid granite, the work of a prehistoric race of men of whom the present Indians know nothing. These cavities measure as a rule from four to five feet in diameter and from one to two feet in depth, and are shaped like huge wash bowls with smoothly curving sides and bottoms. To local residents they have been known for many years. But no critical examination of them has been made hitherto. At first they were thought to have been worn by the action of running water, and reports of the occurrence of such basins in locations where streams cannot have existed were given but scant credence.

"The basins in question are found ingroups at altitudes ranging from 4,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level, and scattered over an area about 35 miles long from northwest to southeast in that part of the Sierra Nevada in Tulare county which is drained by the Kaweah and Tule Rivers.

"In the summer of 1925, while camping at Redwood meadow with a party under the leadership of Mr. Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Park Service, the author was invited by Mr. Mather to inspect some of these mysterious basins which are excavated in the tops of small knobs of granite scattered among the sequoias, pines, and firs adjoining the meadows. The knobs consist of essentially unfractured, massive granite and measure from five to fifteen feet in height and from twenty to thirty feet in major diameter. The basins are almost perfectly circular in outline, and smoothly concave. In a general way they resemble the well known mortar holes in which the Indians grind acorns and seeds, but they are many times larger and more smoothly finished.

"The granite knobs, being free from joints, are exfoliating in the manner characteristic of massive granite throughout the Sierra Nevada, and consequently have each of them two or three concentric scales or shells that envelope the main mass, curving around it like the layers of an onion. These shells are from a fraction of an inch to three or four inches in thickness, and the basins are sunk through them into the massive granite beneath. The smooth curvature of the basins is, however, scarcely marred by the partings.

"All the basins were found deeply filled with a litter of twigs, leaves and fragments of bark from the neighboring trees. Excavation of several of the basins revealed underneath this litter some bits of charcoal and ashes, some humic earth, comminuted granite and, at the bottom, a deposit of finegrained, cream-colored material five or six inches deep, which according to analyses made by Dr. C. S. Ross, mineralogist of the U. S. Geological Survey, consists of volcanic ash (rhyolite). Throughout the litter, except at the bottom, were occasional fragments of granite derived from the sides of the basins.

"In one basin was found an angular block of granite about twenty inches long and twelve to fifteen inches thick, that showed no evidenc of wear; and on one of the larger knobs, near a group of

basins, were two ordinary mortar holes and beside them several small stones which appeared to have been used for pestles. A growing fir tree seventeen years old was taken from one of the basins.

"It was apparent from the outset that the basins are of artificial not natural, origin, and this fact was verified by Mr. F. E. Matthes of the Geological Survey, who assisted in the excavating of the basins. According to him there are in the Sierra Nevada two types of natural rodk basins with which those here discussed might possibly be confounded, namely, the familiar pot-holes that are worn in the stream beds by rotating cobbles, and the less well known but common weather pits that are produced in bare surfaces of granite by local disintegration and the solvent action of standing water. However, the basins in question are readily distinguished from both pot-holes and weather pits by the wonderful regularity and perfection of their shapes.

"In the Giant Forest, near the rangers' headquarters in the Sequoia National Park, is a group of twenty basins, from three and a half to six feet in diameter but not so deep as those at Redwood meadow. They occupy a space about sixty feet square on a long sloping surface of bare granite.

"About a mile northeast of the group of basins just described are two other groups situated close together. The first, comprising ten basins, is on an extensive granite platform the surface of which is littered with fragemnts of exfoliation scales, decaying branches of trees, twigs, leaves charcoal, and disintegrated granite. It covers a space about one hundred and fifty by forty feet.

"The material removed from the holes in this group was found to consist of granite fragemnts, small amounts of charcoal and wood ashes, soil formed by the disintegration of granite, humic earth, and volcanic ash. Near the top was considerable amount of twigs, leaves, pieces of wood, and rock. The volcanic ash was more generally diffused through the contents of these basins that was the case at Redwood Meadow, owing probably to the fact that these basins are located on a large and gently sloping platform from which the rains and melting snow from time to time have washed the ash into them, togetherwith other material. In some of the deeper holes there was a bottom deposit of volcanic ash about three inches in depth. From one hole was taken a small pine tree fifty-one years old, and a very small fragment of pottery.

"About fifty yards farther south is another group of six basins the contents of whichwere distrubed only enough to permit the measuring of their depth.

"At the lower end of Crescent meadow in the Giant Forest, and also on the South Fork of the Kaweah River at an altitude of about 4,00 feet, are basins which have not been measured.

"A small group of basins with ordinary mortar holes associated with them occur, further, on a platform near Dorst Creek, five miles northwest of Giant Forest, and similar group occurs on a ridge between Eshom and Pierce vallesy, ten miles northwest of Giant Forest. On a high granite rock near Oriole lake are five basins reported to be five feet deep and only two and a half feet in diameter. In a mass of granite near Atwells mill are over two basins, of which one, measured by Rodney S. Ellsworth, is over six feet across at the top and four feet deep, circular in outline, tolerably perfect in form, with smoothly curving sides. The other basin is smaller and perfectly shaped.

"Near Salt Creek, a mile from the west boundary of Sequoia National Park, are three large basins and several smaller ones, and on the high ridge between the South Fork andthe Mineral King fork of the Kaweah, a mile east from the above small group are said to be seven "stupendous mortars" five to seven feet deep and averaging three feet in diameter. Two basins on a granite surface near-by, and one situated half a mile to the east, are said to be larger than any herin described. These basins appear to have the shape of a deep vase rather than that of a bowl.

"The late Orlando Barton mentioned the existance of a group of eleven basins situated about three miles southeast form the last described, at an altitude of 9,000 feet, on the top of a bold landmark known as Homer's Nose. One "large mortar" at this place he reported to be in an unfinished state, the rock having been removed from it to a depth of only about one and a half inches. The periphery of the excavation, as far as completed, the described as the segment of a circle three feet in diameter. The bottom of the hole he stated to be quite rough, as if the work had been done with a chisel, but the sides just below the rim were smooth.

"Groups of basins occur also at several places in the watershed of Tule river, namely on the divide west of the Middle fork, on a

---

high block of granite at an elevation of 5,800 feet; on Black mountain, south of Camp Nelson, at an elevation of 6,500 feet; in Balch Park; and a short distance to the south thereof. These groups are similar to those already described, but their contents have not been examined.

"Thus far nothing definite is known of the use that the Indians made of these basins. It has been usggested by different persons that they may have been used for grinding gold-bearing quartz, for tanning hides, for sweat-houses, for roasting seeds or meats, for baking pottery, and for storing supplies.

"Debris from the bottom os some of the basins has been "panned out" without showinf any color of gold, and as most of the basins are situated at great distances from quartz veins, none of which bear evidence of having been anciently worked, and as no fragments of quartz have been found in or near any of the basins examined, there appears to be no support for the supposition that the basins were used for the extraction of gold.

"Indians made buckskin, and cured pelts without removing the fur, but it is not known that they made leather by immersing hides in vats with tannin; nor are the interiors of the bowls stained, as would be the case if tannin had been used, particularly the red sap of the sequia, which carries a high tannin content. Therefor, the theory that the basins were used for tanning vats doesn'ot appear well founded.1

"If utilized for baking bread or roasting seeds, nuts, or meat, the basins were large enough and sufficient in number to serve a great multitude; but no bones or charred pieces of bones have been found in or about them.

"That they were made expressly for sweat-house seems quite improbable, for a serviceable sweat-house can be constructed with much less labor, and few if any of the basins are near streams of bodies of water suitable for bathing. Had they been used for sweat-houses, or for the baking of potter, small scales of granite would have become detached from the sides and bottom leaving them rough and discolored, whereas the interiors are remarkably smooth.

---

1. F. F. Latta talked to an old Indian friend who declares he saw the basins being used as vats for tanning hides - also for threshing pine nuts, although the basins had existed long before this race of Yokuts.

"If used for storing acorns, seeds, flour, or other articles of food, the dampness would have impaired the quality of the contents or would have utterly ruined them; and satisfactory receptacles for storage could have been constructed with less trouble.

"When the basins were first examined it was supposed that their excavation was begun by building fires on the granite and by throwing water on the heated face, so as to cause it to fracture and scale off. If so, they must have been completed by other means, for the insides and bottoms of those finished are very smooth. They might have been made by pounding or rubbing with blocks of rock. Perhaps the stones shown in plate 28, which eshibit wear, were used for this purpose. The rough interiors of the unfinished basins observed by the writer in the Giant Forest and by Mr. Barton on the promontory known as Homer's nose, however lead to the belief that excavation was effected in part by some method similar to chiseling, but no implements have been found which could have been so used.

"The basins in the southern groups, it would appear from the reports, are much deeper than those which have been found which could have been so used. The question, therefore, suggests itself: Do the increased size and depth of the southern basins indicate that the people who made them came from the southeast of east, and that they had occupied the southern portion of the area described for a longer period than the northern?

"All the basins are situated at considerable altitudes, the majority of them in the zone in which the forests of Sequoia Gigantea occur. Is it merely a coincidence that these basins occur only in the Sierra Nevada where the sequoias flourish in greatest numbers? Was the prupose for which they were made connected, possibly, in any way with the proximity of the sequoias?

"The deposits of volcanic ash found at the bottom of the basins at Redwood meadow and in some of those in the Giant Forest were notably undisturbed, and unmixed, or only slightly mixed, with othem materials.

"There was, moreover, no other loose material under the layer of ash. Evidently, then, the basins were empty and clean when the volcanic shower fell, and thiswould show that they had been used only a short time before the eruption took place. Furthermore, the fact that this material has not been removed is proof that the people have never returned to the mountains, though they must have

lived there for a long period. It may be reasonably presumed, however, that a heavy fall of suffocating volcanic dust would have driven them inhabitants of the region in haste from their homes.

"From which volcanoes the ash may be derived is as yet undertain. The volcanic cones nearest to Redwood meadow are those situated in the basin of Golden Trout creek, east of the Kern River canyon. They lie about 22 miles to the southeast. These cones have in the past discharged large flows of lava, but, volcanoes of this type are explosive at times, and it is not improbable, therefore, that they have emitted great volumes of ash, the finer particles of which were carried to great distances by the wind. As the winds in this part of the Sierra Nevada blow frequently from the south or southeast, the ash from these volcanoes would naturally have been carried to great distances by the wind. As the winds in this part of the Sierra Nevada blow frequently from the south or southeast, the ash from these volcanoes would naturally have been carried in the direction of Redwood Meadow and other portions of Sequoia National Park.

"As yet no information is at hand that permits us to answer the questions which naturally arise: Who were the remarkable people that excavated the basins? For what purpose did they make them? At what date did the volcanic eruption take place which put these people to flight? Whither did they go? Who are their descendants?"[1]

~~P.O.Box 1452~~
~~Sacramento, Calif.~~

.....

Somewhere down through the ages dwelt an ancient race of people on this same spot, probably many centurels before Hon-Hush (or Chappo) and his tribe occupied this area. But nowhere amongst his people are there even legends in the memory of the oldest man that can offer the slightest clue as to their origin or meaning.

Every effort was made to make this friendly white man comfortable.

---

1. "Prehistoric Rock Basins in the Sierra Nevada of California", by George W. Stewart. SNP Files. Historical Series.

Chief Chappo was the very epitome of hospitality and sought in every way to return the many kindnesses tendered by his white friend during the two years he had known him.

But Tharp was to leave early the next morning with two men Hon-Hush had provided him for guidance up to the camp.

Therefore that evening, the tribe gathered for a great feast in his honor. A huge fire was made and many large baskets of acorn meal were heated. Besides this, there were baskets of a-cha-wa, small seeds gathered from a plant similar in appearance to bronco grass and looking and tasting somewhat like rice. Deer, bear and fish meat were also cooked in abundance. There was no other drink but water as the Pot-wi-shas made no brews of any kind, except in sickness when medicinal herbs were used.[1] Small baskets of wild gooseberries, blackberries and grapes were also in evidence.

They all gathered around the baskets of food - the largest group consisting of Hon-Hush, his wife and two small daughters, Hale Tharp, and the Chief's leaders and squaws. Following their method, Hale used his fingers as a scoop with which to convey the thick mush to his mouth. Frequently he was handed a basket containing meat. All ate with gusto amidst much talking and laughing until the meal was over. Then small cigarets made from bamboo-like reeds gathered near Tulare Lake and in the mountains were smoked. Tharp watched one young buck with amazement draw one of the small pencil shaped reeds from a hole in the lobe of his ear.[2] This reed he stuffed with sho-kun, a wild "tobacco", lit it and passed it around for a

---

1 & 2 -- As told by Po-Hot.

few puffs. Tharp later learned that this cigaret would be allowed to go out and cool, when it would be placed back into the pierced ear lobe and smoked from time to time - the tobacco lasting for several lightings at the smokers' convenience.

One group began a song called "Hoi-en-uduk", (The Deer Song). It was sung in a sort of chant with the simple melody being repeated over and over to imitate the bawling of a fawn.[1] Other songs were sung, (One a prayer for acorns) until members of the tribe began to drift to bed.[2] At length nearly all were retired and in the quiet of the low burning campfire, Chief Hon-Hush began a tale of his race to his white friend. He told how "In the beginning there was the eagle (Tso-hit) and the lion (Wu-hus-pet). These were the Great Creators who made all things as they are and who made the first man. They moulded him out of mud and then gave him life by breathing upon him - which also gave him breath. But they forgot one thing - his hands. Lacking these the man was unable to procure food and was forced to eat of the earth. Everywhere they searched to find hands for him, as they feared he would eat up Watchumni Hill,[3] their heaven. At length the little lizard was chosen to give the new creature his hands. This the lizard agreed to do as he was called kuh-cha-choo'-wah the "Fingered One". But the coyote (Kai-yu) became very jealous as he feared for his life if the men were given hands with which to hunt and kill him for food. He looked for the lizard everywhere, even trying to smoke him out of his tiny hole in the crev-

---

1. As told by Po-Hot.
2. See Appendix A-2
3. Near Lemon Cove, California

ice of the rocks. But the wily lizard, seeing his chance, dashed to the mud man and left the imprint of his hands where they should be. Now the men was able to forage for himself. But as all animals lived together then, the Creators were afraid men would take them for food. Therefore the fox and the deer and bear were sent to divers places in the forests, the fish to the rivers and the birds to the skies. Thus it was that all birds and animals became scattered throughout the land."[1]

Having told this legend of the creation of his race, Hon-Hush indicated that it was time for sleep. He arose and led Tharp to a wigwam constructed of posts placed upright in the ground in a circle about eight feet in diameter. The tops of these leaned toward the center forming a beehive shaped dwelling. Beginning from the top but far enough down to leave a hole for smoke to escape was tightly wound a long rope of tule grass as one might wind an inverted top. The spirals were tightly bound together with small lengths of wild grapevine. The whole thing was water-proof yet so portable that the tule rope could be unwound, the stakes taken up and the entire structure moved at will.[2] The interior was immaculate and contained numerous deer and bear skins spread on the floor while a small pile of bear robes were rolled into a corner for use as blankets.

It was in such a place as this that Hale Tharp spent the night as guest of the good Chief "Hon-Hush".[3]

1. As told by Po-Hot. This agrees closely with all other versions by various authorities.
2. Po-hot interview.
3. See Appendix A-3

1858

DISCOVERY OF THE BIG TREES

Early the next morning at sun-up, Tharp was awakened and given breakfast. He was also supplied with food and a sort of knapsack. This was constructed of a network of woven rope and straps whose fibers were made from the tall milkweed which grows in the higher elevations. He found this material very light but exceedingly tough and capable of carrying great weights. He also found that the same device was employed by the squaws to carry the tiny papooses around. Many other uses were made of this material including woven bags for carrying acorns, and small hammocks slung from trees in which the babies were placed.

After much ceremony, Tharp left with his guides and started up the river (Middle Fork). Winding around Hao-mou,[1] a granite monolith rising a sheer 2,000 feet from its base and of stupenduous proportions, they entered a magnificent stand of virgin timber. It was then that the sure-footed guides led him to an unforgettable sight.

One can well imagine the awe with which Tharp gazed upon great red barked trees measuring from 10 to 30 feet in diameter that towered above him as high sometimes as 300 feet.[4] The Indians called these forest monarchs metati-tus-pumis,[2] which were later to be named after a Cherokee Indian called Se-quo-yah with whom we shall deal later.[3]

---

1. Moro Rock - Potwisha name
2. Potwisha name (after Po-hot)
3. Po-Hot tells of a Cherokee residing with the Potwishas in 1854
4. Tharp's daughter Fanny (Mrs Mehrten) told me that she was the first white girl in Giant Forest. There, she helped him brand his cattle and look after his stock. She was also the first white women to ascend Moro Rock. (Op.Cit p 29)

Continuing their journey, they came upon a meadow through which ran a little brook. The entire clearing was bordered with the stately redwood trees and here was abundant feed and water for his stock. Wild flowers bloomed everywhere in this sylvan meadow. Numerous "deer and bear paid them no more attention than that arising from simple curiosity."[1]

Camp was made and a small buck was shot for meat - the report of the gun having no startling effect on the wild creatures, as nature ~~it being~~ the first time the sound of a shot was ever heard in the big tree area. One of the guides found a fallen oak log which had rotted. From the heart of the trunk he withdrew a small hunk of dry fungus.[3] This he placed in a small hole which he carved into the hard wood of another log. From his pouch he produced a small round stick the size of a pencil and with his two palms proceeded to rapidly rotate the stick in the hole. In an astonishingly short time, the dry fungus began to smoke. A small pinch of crushed leaves was added and by blowing a small blaze was created. More leaves were added and the entire contents of the hole were skillfully scooped out and placed in a small nest of leaves, duff and other ground litter. Soon a fire was blazing and a meal was prepared.[2]

Later during an exploration trip around the meadow, the group came upon a massive fallen Sequoia log. Due to the burning of its interior in the past, the log was completely hollow and open at both ends. It measured some 56 feet in length and its diameter was large enough to permit them to

---

1. SNP Nature News Bulletin, Fry. Historical Series.
2. Method described by Chief Po-Hot.
3. Fungi known as polypores.

walk upright inside for half its length where it began to taper to a hieght of four feet at the reet.[1]

Taking his knife, which the Indians greatly admired, Tharp carved, "H. D. THARP, 1858" on the outside of the trunk.

1858 THE COMING OF THE WHITE SETTLERS

Now we leave Hale Tharp to his explorations in the wondrous region of the giant trees and turn our attention for the moment, to the white settlers who are gradually arriving in the Kaweah, Watchumni and Potwisha territories near Tharp's home.

First to arrive (in 1859) was a small, blond man;; middle aged but sprightly. His name was Hopkins Work who was nicknamed in later years, "Uncle Hop Work."

Here, near the junctions of the three rivers, it did not take him long to stake out his land claims and begin construction of a home for his wife Martha and his young son, Enoch.[2] Shortly after, in 1860, came William Swenson[3] and family, Joseph Palmer and A. Everton who settled up the North and South Forks, respectively, of the Kaweah and Stephen Barton who followed later. These were the real pioneers of the little settlement. However a few men - prospectors, hunters, trappers and stockmen - entered the area the following year much to the annoyance of the Indians encamped along the rivers. The tribes, nevertheless, remained friendly with these white intruders and did nothing to molest them in any way.[4]

---

1. Afterward named "Tharp's Log".
2. Barton Interview.
3. No relation to John Swenson.
4. SNP Nature News Bulletin, by Fry. Historical Series.

"...one can well imagine the awe with which Tharp gazed upon the great red-barked trees..."

In the meantime, Tharp, who was engaged in constructing his home and building a road from the foothills near Three Rivers to his ranch decided to explore again the big tree region. "I made my second exploration trip into the forest during the summer of 1860 and by the same route that I went in the first time. On this second trip I took with me John Swanson. We camped one night at Log Meadow, then went on over into the Kings River Canyon, returning again to Log Meadow, (then went on over into the Kings River Canyon, returning again to Log Meadow,) after a period of about two weeks. In the course of our journey Swanson got one of his legs badly injured. The leg became so badly swollen and pained him so terribly that he could not walk, I moved him to Hospital Rock, where the Indians doctored him. They bound his leg with hot applications of crushed, green Jimson leaves[1] and bear fat, which soon relieved him, and by the third day he was practically well, and we went home. A few days after our return we took a trip up the East Fork of Mineral King and back down the South Fork by way of Hockett Meadow. So far I as I am aware, I am the first white man who ever visited either the Sequoia National Park or the Three Rivers region.

//By the spring of 1861 a few white men had come to the Three Rivers country, and I decided it was about time for me to begin occupying the Giant Forest range in order to hold it. So when summer came I drove some horses up to Log Meadow, where I left them all summer. John Swanson and

---

1. Found all along park highways.

George Swanson, my stepsons, helped me to drive in. George was just a small boy then. The next day after we arrived there we all went over and climbed Moro Rock.[1] We came back to Three Rivers by way of Alta Meadow and the Middle Fork. We saw hundreds of deer, grouse, quail and a few bear on our trip. We also saw six of the mountain gray wolves."[2]

During this time the settlers were themselves extending the wagon road begun by Tharp from the foothills on up into the Three Rivers district, while other settlers and residents of Visalia and Tulare were building still other roads and developing the land. There seemed to be no question but that the territory of the Yokuts was now doomed to an aggression of the whites who, being the more ingenious, were slowly but surely usurping theiprimitive country with roads, trails, and settlements.

Most noteworthy of the trails at this time, is the Hockett Trail. John B. Hockett, a merchant of Visalia, conceived the idea of building a toll trail of enormous length across the Sierra to Independence where the rich Inyo County mines were opening up. His thought was to make a shorter and quicker route to the mines as well as divert travel from the Walker Pass way. Mail and supplies for the miners could be packed in more economically and quicker than by any other passage to the area where this gold rush was taking place.

After obtaining his franchise, which stipulated completion of the trail within two years, he began work in 1860 with a man named Dennis.

---

1. The first woman to climb Moro Rock was Ina Purdy, the next Dorothy Hopping.--(Ralph Hopping.) Op. Cit p. 25.
2. First ascent of Moro Rock, SNP Nature News Bulletin, By Fry. Historical Series.

Using stock furnished by the step-father of W. W. Brown, a resident of Tule River country, he commenced construction at the South Fork or the Kaweah River near Three Rivers.[1] Employing as high as 60 to 70 men, at one time, he completed his trail in 1861 - one year less than that required by his franchise. This trail is the longest trail ever built across the Sierra by any private individual, and the first to be built across the mountains from Tulare to Inyo county. It leads out from Three Rivers via Clough Cave, Sand Meadow, Quinn Horsecamp, Lion Meadow, Sheep Mountain, Big Kern River, Jordan Hot Springs, Redrock Meadow, Templeton Meadow, Wonage Peak to Lone Pine, a distance of some 115 miles. All but a portion of this trail is still in use; only a few places have been changed.[2]

Following the construction of the trail, Hockett carried the mail and other supplies to the miners in Inyo for some time. Later however, he moved to Porterville where he engaged in the hardware business. W. W. Brown then took up the work and carried the mail until the Inyo mines gave out and work was abandoned.

For the same reason that Hockett built his trail, John Jordan was also building one in the year 1861.[3][4] ~~This trail was declared to be the first trail across the Sierra Nevada within the limits of what now constitutes Tulare county.~~[3] It began in the Yokohl Valley and crossed over Blue Ridge to Quinns Horsecamp from where it followed down Little Kern, up Big Kern to Monache Meadow. From here it was to terminate at Owen's river below

---

1 & 2. Eugene L Scott, Porterville, letter, park files.
3. Op. cit., Letters from Jordan's son.--park files
4. Op. cit., Menefee "History of Tulare and Kings Counties" p 127, para. 2.

Owen's Lake.

But Jordan was drowned in an unfortunate accident in the Kern River before he could make his goal, and in order to carry on the work, a subscription of $1,600 was raised in Visalia to complete this unfinished trail. It was finally done, however, in 1862 under G. W. Warner[1] who also built the bridge across the Kern River.[2]

In the meantime, and by the spring of 1862, the whites had been settling in the Three Rivers district in increasing numbers. Their presence and the very fact that they took possession of the land long held by the Indians, gradually forced the remaining red men's migration to unknown points where he could have the solitude and peace which had always been an heritage of his race.

INDIAN EPEDEMIC.

It was during this period that the white man gave the Indians one of those numerous gifts which have always contributed to the degeneration of this first American race. It was not "fire water" this time. Indeed, it was something more destructive and far swifter in its death dealing powers — diseases. Smallpox, measles and scarlet fever broke out among the settlers at this time and was contracted by the healthy Indians.

How were they to treat a strange malady which crept into their camps and which would not respond to their simple treatments of herbs and sweat-houses? At the most, illnesses they had suffered before were only injuries,

---

1. Menefee "Tulare and Kings County"
2. This bridge was south of the park boundaries west of Osa Meadows.

minor infections and chills or fevers. These things they knew how to cure with their simple nature remedies and their medicine man.[1] But this strange disease, which took them moaning to certain death, was an evil thing that would not be controlled. On the Sam Kelley place near Three Rivers, Hale Tharp, his heart full of compassion, helped bury 27 in one day.[2]

Regardless of their ailment, the Indians persisted in the use of their sa-ha-la's or sweat houses. With burning fevers, and covered with eruptions and strange rashes, one can well imagine the result of the sweathouse treatment and the subsequent plunge into the icy waters of the river. Tharp says, "They died by the hundreds - as fast as the populace could bury them, yet no one was able to dissuade them from this treatment."[3]

In exasperation and during the hysteria of these days, the whites resorted to the exhibition of their rifles to keep them out of the sweat house. Joseph Palmer himself threatened to shoot the first Indian who entered a sa-ha-la.[4] At length Dr. James Combs, then county health officer of Visalia, succeeded in persuading the Indians to stop this practice. By this time, however, about half the entire Indian population had died.

On several occasions during this unfortunate year, Chappo had entreated Tharp to use his influence in prevailing the whites to leave their territory, which, of course, met with no such intentions on the part of the white settlers. When Chappo was informed of this he and his men sat down

---

1. "The medicine man was a "shaman" (a fakir or dealer in the supernatural) — Latta
2. SNP Nature News Bulletin, Fry, Historical Series
3. Jason Barton (this took place on his own property).
4. SNP Nature News Bulletin, Fry, Historical Series.

and cried."[2]

Particularly now that this white-givenvisitation of disease had descended upon the helpless Indians, did they urge these settlers to leave their country, but without result. Hale Tharp himself said, "Chappo came to me with tears in his eyes and told me that they had decided not to fight the whites, but would leave the country. From that time on, they moved out little by little and from time to time until all were gone." The three tribes were by this time in utter confusion, and by gradual migration they began a slow disbandment to parts unknown.

The decline of the Indian population was not marked by any violence or strong resentment on the part of the Indians, instead, grief and sadness attended their departure in most instances, as they were leaving the only homethey had ever known, for, as their creation legend has it: "..By the night of the seventh day the water began to go away. At the end of six more days it was all gone and the mountain, Ti-up'-in-ish, at Lemon Cove was dry.

". . . . When Mi'-eh (Indians), the Wuk-chum'Onees, came, the old-time (bird and animal) people went away to the mountains and plains and left Sho-no'-yoo for us. Our people wer living there when we were children."[1]

Consequently the Indians, stoical as they are, made a tearful departure. They were leaving behind home, lands, and tradition; for Wuk-chum'-

---

1. "California Indian Folklore", by Latta
2. Tharp, in Fry's Nature Bulletins, Historical Series, SNP files.

nee Hill south of Lemon Cove was their heaven and Sho-no'-yoo, a little pointed hill near Lemon Cove the home of the first of their race.

By 1863, more whites had arrived bringing with them horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats and located nearly all the land along the river frontage. Naturally, this forced the few remaining Indian families elsewhere. As a last resort, they requested a meeting with the whites to determine what could be done and a general conference was held. During this conference the "Indians agreed to vacate the country if the settlers would grant them time." This was granted and "a few of the Indians began moving their families out of the valley to the west." In making the trek -- "they walked, carrying what few belongings they possessed on their backs, as they had no beast of burden; neitheredid they have firearms or other implements of iron and steel -- just bows and arrows and a few hides and skins which answered for beds and clothing. The Indians would not tell the whites their point of destination."[1]

By 1865 they had all departed; with the exception of 3 or 4 families scattered around, their Hospital Rock camp being the last vacated and which they left "clean as a ribbon. . . For a few years after they left, one or two of them would occasionally drift in for a short while; but this practice soon ceased and I gradually lost track of them. I don't know what has become of them now."[2]

Thus, as it has to all Indian races in the United States, came the white man, who, in every instance took his lands.

Curious it is that they should call him the "great white father".

---

1. Quotations from Judge Fry and Hale Tharp
2. Tharp's letters to Walter Fry.

GLOSSARY OF KAWEAH INDIAN TERMS

Hoey' - deer
Mi-eh' - Indians
Pah'-din - Hospital Rock
Po'-hut - squirrel
Toos-pung'-ish - Sequoia Gigantea
Ki'-yoo - coyote
Ki-o'-to - flat acorn winnowing tray
Wee-hay'-sit - Mountain lion
Soo'-hoop - hawk
Tun'-gi - jimson weed (used as poultide with bear fat)
Shih'-kid - arrow
Wee'-itch - condor
Heh'-deh - hello
Chah'-dip - word meaning bow
Kots'- stone arrow point (obsidian)
Sahw'-kawn - indian medicine or tobacco
Suey'-yoo - tule
Dow-wit'-kow - good bye
Mo-ho'-o - black bear
Pee-sha'-shun - eagle ~~feather~~ down feather used as a G string or headband.
Ta'-ih-pin - indian mush of acorn meal
Ting-id'-en - cave
Bah'-ok - bone awl made for the shin bone of the deer. One bone split making two.
Wis'-id - stone arrow straightener
Pahd-uh-way - stone pestle
Shong-it'-tee - carrying strap
Kah'-chow - basket
Chaw'-kish - basket grass
Tow'-it-gee - dead
Ah-keet'-z ee - indian cradle
Choo-te-uh - milkweek net for carrying objects
Id'-ik - water
Haw'-daw - acorn bread
Kis'-in - portulacae seed, common: peppergrass or shepards purse
Chee'-tut - clover
Kah-chow - large cooking basket
Kah'-cha Choo'-wuh - small grey lizard who gave man his hands
Paw-kawk'-witch - the hog wallows
Wi'-ness - the first man
Oo-dum'-tung - old indian story tellers
Sa-ha'-la - Sweat house (Menafee)

Part Two?

Lovelace Trail - South Fork Avalanche - Palmer Cave Geological Survey, Mt. Whitney - Brewer's Diary Clar- King - Naming of Mt. Whitney - False Ascent of "Mt. Whitney" - Hospital Rock Named.

HISTORY OF THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK AND VICINITY

PROLOGUE

From Helena Montana, a frontier settlement in 1870 a party of ten men consisting of General H. D. Washburn who commanded the military party; Lieut. Gustavus C Doan, Samual T. Hauser, Cornelius Hedges, W. C. Gillette, Walter Trumbull, Truman C. Everts, Benjamin Stickney, Jacob Smith and N. P. Langford, under took the complete exploration of an amazing region first described to an incredulous public by David Folsome and S. W. Cook also of Montana.

This region of a thousand geologic wonders was a wilderness called "Colters Hell" because of the weird stories told about the area by John Colter, a hunter and trapper.

This party was tremendously impressed with the geysers, the hot springs, the boiling mud pots, the lake, the canyon, and the waterfalls, and because one of their number, Truman C. Everts, became lost, the explorers lingered long in the vicinity of Yellowstone Lake, hoping to find Everts. Giving him up as lost (he was later found by searchers after enduring almost unbelivable hardships), the party pushed on toward Virginia City, Montana, hopeing to avoid the early snowfall. The birth of the national park idea has been described by Natniel P. Langford, who afterward served as first superintendent of the park.

"It was the first camp we made after leaving the lower geyser basin," he wrote. "We were seated around the campfire, and one of our number suggested that a quarter -section of land opposite the great falls of the Yellowstone would be a source of profit to its owner. Another member of the party thought that the upper geyser basin would furnish greater attraction for pleasure seekers.

"Mr. Hedges then said that there ought to be no private ownership of any portion of that region,but that the whole of it ought to be set apart as a great national park. The suggestion met with a quick and favorable response from other members of the party,and to quote from a recent letter of Mr.Hedges to me, 'The idea found favor with all,and from that time we never lost sight of it.'"

"On our return, Mr. Hedges advocated the project in the public press..... All this was several months prior to any government exploration."

"Less than two years later, on March 1, 1872, Congress created Yellowstone National Park, setting aside an area approximately 52 miles long and 54 miles wide, consisting of 3,348 square miles, or 2,142,720 acres, "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people forever."

"Natheniel P. Langford had charge of the new Yellowstone Park during the following five years. He not only "Served without remuneration, but paid all his own expenses as well. He had no assistance and, like all other early superintendents, lacked authority, and in his constant struggle to protect the park from depredations he had little to aid him except persuasion and discussion. Yet he was able to do much to protect the park in those early days and kept visitors from carrying away valuable exibits."

This was the birth of the National Parks System — a dramatic story of Public Service, born in the warm glow of a now famous campfire — a story which, if one could follow it year by year, park by park, would make a dramatic and fascinating chapter in American history; a story of life with romance and pathos, grim battles and great achievements.

Someday the story will be told and the archives of American literature will be the richer for it.

It is a story essentially of Service, Loyalty, sacrifices, and of unsung heroes whose lives have been and are now dedicated to an ideal.

****

During the period following 1860 Hale Thorn was holding the Giant forest area as his range, using the great fallen log as a storage place for his salt and other supplies, as well as a shelter for himself on his exploration trips.

Feeling a greater need for a summer pasture and a better trail he, with the aid of William Nork, started trail work at Shepards Crossing on the Kaweah River. They continued this trail to the foot of Moro Rock thence to Red Hill, Quinns Meadow and to Log Meadow, (Now called Crescent Meadow) Here he and Nork later (1862) hewed out by hand, stakes and boards with which they built a cabin at the end of the log. Crude furniture and a stone fireplace were later constructed into the great hollow trunk. This eventually became one of the state's great historical land marks.[1]

. . . . . .

Other settlers arriving in the Three Rivers District were also making history. Of particular importance at this time was construction of the Lovelace trail.

In 1863, John W. Lovelace and family homesteaded the place where the Honorable Walter Fry now lives, ~~two miles~~ One half mile above the junction of the North Fork and the main stream of the Kaweah River.

Also seeking cattle range, Lovelace began in 1870, a trail up the East Fork of the Kaweah River to Milk Ranch, a distance of some 17 miles, taking their cattle up that same year (1871) when the trail was extended

---

1. See p. 334

to Atwells Mill and Mineral King. The following year (1872) he drove a heard of 400 cattle to Mineral King and grazed them there during the summer. Lovelace, so far as is known was the first man other that Hale Tharp to enter this area - the future scene of one of the greatest blunders in mining history, with which we shall deal later.[3]

The year of 1866 now arrives with but little of historic interest happening. It is a year of tranquility for the white settlers now that all the Indians had gone; a year of building and planning.

But it was not to last for long. The comming year (1867) was, according to the old Oo-dum-ting's (Indian story tellers), one in which Foo-hit and Hu-hus-pet, (The eagle and the lion creators) were to have their revenge on the white race who drove the Indians away.[1]

December 1867 was a peculiar month, meteorologically speaking. The fore-part of this period brought rain, which on one accasion was a delug that lasted for 41 days.[2]

In one of natures most magnificent settings (a grove of giant Sequoias), there occurred what was perhaps the most spectacular and greatest avalanche ever to happen in the Southern Sierras.

"On December 20, 1867," says Judge Fry, "the north side of Dennison Mountain broke away and dropped into the South Fork of the Kaweah River about 15 miles above Three Rivers and about 42 miles east of the settlement of Visalia.

---

1. Interview with Po-Hot
2. S. N. P. Nature News Bulletin, Historical Series, Fry
3. p. 82

"Apparently without warning, several hundred acres of land and timber of the most heavily forest regions of sequoia, pine and firs within the Sequoia National Park, an in the very heart of the Garfield Big Tree Grove. Many of the Sequoias were from 20 to 30 feet in diameter, and from 250 to 300 feet in height. Their ages undoubtedly ran into the thousands of years. The pines and firs were particularly large and fine. I have made a survey of the area involved, and estimate that some 350,000,000 board feet of timber were destroyed. No other figure could better bring out the enormity of the loss to the Park.

"The devasted area in between the elevations of 6,000 and 7,500 feet, is about 2½ miles in length, and from 1,500 to 4,00 feet in width. The avalanche appears to have started near the crest of Dennison Ridge, below 8,000 feet. It gathered volume so that upon reaching the river it formed a dam half a mile wide and over 400 feet high completely across the canyon, and entirely stopped the flow of the river. Naturally, this barrier backed up the stream into a great reservoir. Finally the lossely formed dam broke and the flood swept down the Kaweah River, carrying with it thousand of tons of crashing trees and debris, and spreading for miles of the San Joaquin Valley. Today, sections of huge Sequoia tress will be found in the Valley, scores of miles from the groves in the mountins and great distances from the present river beds." Joseph Palmer who was the only homesteader in the South Fork Canyon at the time recounts the occasion to Walter Fry as follows;

"It had been raining in the Three Rivers district almost steadily for 41 days and nights, with heavy snows above the 5,000 foot level. All the rivers were very high. On the morning of December 20, the weather became warmer, and a hard rain fell all day, even at high elevations. It was still raining when I went to bed that night, and a strong wind blew down the canyon. Just before midnight I was aroused by a heavy rumbling sound such as I had never heard before, and which lasted for an hour or more. Then a great calm set in, and even the roaring of the river ceased." Then a great wall of water tore down the canyon in a few days."

Other accounts obtained by Judge Fry are as follows:

"A. J. Samstag, May 14, 1902; "I was living in Visalia at the time of the '67 flood. The flood reached Visalia prior to midnight on December 25. The water was about 5 feet in depth. There were logs and driftwood floating everywhere. Some poultry and live stock were drowned."

Ira Blossom—June2, 1896: "I was working in the grist mill in Visalia at the time of the '67 flood. It came sometime prior to midnight on December 25. The water was about 6 feet in depth at the mill. There were logs and driftwood scattered for miles around. many Sequoia logs we e left out at the Hilliard place. Some stock was drowned."

Margaret Oaks—October 24, 1925: "I was living in Visalia at the time of the '67 flood. It occurred in the night a few days before Christmas. The water was five feet deep where I lived. One big redweed log was left by the flood right along side of the grist mill. Much live stock was drowned."

Betty Townsend—January 31, 1926: "I was living out near Cutler Par.. at the time of the '67 flood. The flood occurred on the evening of December 25. Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Dineley, Frank Kellenberg with his son Frank, Jr., and four other people sought refuge in my home that night, and remained as refugee guests for a week. Our Christmas dinner, in part, consisted of a turkey feast. The turkey was captured by one of the party from a bale of hay which was being swept down by the torrent. A pig was simmilarly rescued and consumed."

Mrs. Dinely, according to her son Clarance P. Dinely, was later found on and rescued four, a rosewood grand piano floating in the area when the flood reached greater heights.[1]

Fry Continues:

"The major immediate causes of the avalanche were the geological formation of the area and the prevailing conditions of the weather. The devastated area was on a mountin side resting at about a 45 degree angle. A rich sandy loam, ranging in depth from 5 to 12 feet, lay over the solid granite formation of the mountain. When the soil down through to bed rock became thoroughly saturated by the heavy rains, and then weighted down by heavy snows, the loosened mass, with all its timber and vegetation, slipped into the canyon below.

"Because of its recent occurrence, we consider the crashing of this vast tract of land from the mountin side as a major event in the eyes of mankind;

---

1. Dinely today has the same grand piano at his home near Three Rivers and plays it.

Yet it is only a small incident in the age old geological history of the Sierras, which records the constant recession of the mountians to the valleys below.

"Although the Garfield Big Tree Grove has been reduced by about one-third of its former size, it still remains third in order of the largest groves within the Sequoia National Park. Careful estimates indicate some 1600 trees over 10 feet in diameter are preserved in this grove alone.

"Residents of Visalia may wonder if another flood will ever reach their city from such causes as the one described above. This seems unlikely, as nowhere else in the Kaweah River Basin is there any soil and forest conditions so favorable to an avalanche as that on the South Fork which slid in 1867."

This event seemed to mark the termination of reportable things concerning the area surrounding, and in, Sequoia National Park for a short period. One thing of interest during this time occured in 1872 when our old ffriend Joseph Palmer, while trapping near what is now called the Salt Creek Pinery came across a peculiar hole-in-the-ground. Of no great importance did this seem to him at the time.

Yet, according to certain geologists today his discovery may some time be the basis for the development of a cave-system comparable to that of our most notable ones--Mammoth Caves of Kentucky, Carlsbad Caverns and others.

In any event, this "hole-in-the-ground" upon which he came across November 12, 1872 was in the southeastern portion of today's Sequoia National Park at an elevation of approximately 5,200 feet. Judge Fry says;— "There was a hole about 10 by 20 feet in the earth. Exploration revealed to him that the cave could be entered through it's irregular opening down an inverted funnel shaped passage from the roof which drops a sheer 6- feet to a Cavernous vault one hundred and fifty feetlong,. . . fifty feet high and fifty feet wide."

Fry continues:

". . . Through a low opening, well back on the right side, one passes into another large cavern, circular in shape, 199 feet in diameter, and about 50 feet high. Here are found beautiful stalactites and stalagmites and one beautiful pillar. Beyond this is yet another room, long narrow and of no particular interest. The beauties of this cave are unimpaired and the specimens quite perfect. It had been visited by but few people, due to the harship now attending its entrance. Further exploration of this cave in its present conditions is out of the question, owing that the main entrance on the first landing has been filled up from rocks falling from above, However, enough has been seen to warrent further development and exploration. "

THE STORY OF MT. WHITNEY

1864

"Until the year 1864 the high peaks of the southern portion of the

Sierra Nevadas were virtually unknown. It was suspected that there were lofty peaks in this region; but the people of the neighboring valleys were not especially concerned with the comparative altitudes of mountains and no geographers had yet investigated them..."

However, about May 25, 1864 a little party of men eating dinner in a French restaurant in San Francisco were eagerly discussing their impending exploration trip to these same peaks. They were members of the California State Geological Survey and consisted of Professor William H. Brewer, Charles F. Hoffman, topographer of the Survey, Clarence King, Dick Cotter, a packer, and James Gardiner, an engineer. Bother Gardiner and King were volunter assistants "contributing generously and unselfishly of their time and labor to this momentous survey of the great unexplored region of the high Sierras."

Leaving San Francisco on the afternoon of May 24, 1864 the small party, after suffering many discomforts from heat, dust, wind and bad water due to a prolonged drouth in the Tulare Valley at that time, arrived and camped at the South Forks of the Kings River June 19, Here for the first time they beheld the great groves of Sequoia trees in the region of the General Grant National Park. In July Mount Brewer and Mount Tyndall were first climbed by them and named Brewer and Tyndall by King and Cotter. Mount Brewer being named for the leader of the party and Mount Tyndall named by King after John Tyndall, Professor of

Natural Philosophy, Royal Institution, London. King, in his "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevadas" said of the incident, ". . . reached the crest at exactly 12 o'clock. I rang my hammer upon the top most rock; we grasped hands, and I reverently named the peak, Mount Tyndall."

It was on this occasion that the highest point in continental United States, Mount Whitney, elevation 14,496 feet (according to the latest survey by engineers of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1925 and 1928), was first seen. King says "To our surprise, upon sweeping the horizon with my level, there appeared two peaks equal in height with us, and two rising even higher. That which looked highest of all was a clearly cut helmet of granite upon the same ridge with Mount Tyndall, lying about six miles south, and fronting the desert with a bold, square bluff which rises to the crest of the peak, where a white fold of snow trims it gracefully. Mount Whitney, as we afterward called it, in honor of our chief, is probably the highest land within the United States. It's summit looked glorious, but inaccessible."[1]

Mount Williamson, elevation 14,384 was also observed and named at the same time. Following are interesting excerpts from Brewers account of their trip:

Pacheco Pass
May 29, 1864

"We left San Francisco on the afternoon of May 24. All were delighted to get on again. Before leaving we had a pleasant little dinner at a French restaurant and in the evening three of us called on J. Ross Browne. We

1. Today, a motor car can come within 12 miles of the summit.

a very jolly time;[1] he drew an amusing caracature of us, with our big boots, woolen shirts, and closely cropped hair.

The party consists of Hoffmann, King, Dick, and Gardner....He and King give their time, the Survey paying only their traveling expenses in return for their time and labor. Dick is a young man...., who goes at packer, etc.-- a very good fellow, but most unfortunately knows nothing abot packing, so we have to teach him and I think he will do well....

We came on eighteen miles and stopped at Hayward Hayward, that night, and were nearly devoured by mosquitoes. The next day we went to San Jose, thirty-one miles. We stopped for noon at Warm Springs and , for the first time in this state, because of our camp shirts did not dine in the public dining room, but when it was ascertained who we were there were very funny appologies.... ~~when it~~

May 27 we came on up the San Jose Valley, twenty-one miles. The day was intensely hot, 98 degrees, the air scorching and dusty. The drouth is terrible. In this fetile valley there will not be over a quarter crop, and during the past four day ride we have seen dead cattle by the hundreds. The hot air trembled over the plain, and occassionally a mirage seened to promise cool weather ahead, only to vanish as we approched... .

Under a tree, Tulare Plain.
Sunday, June 5.

"Monday, May 30, we came on to San Lus de gonzaga Ranch, at the eastern entrance of the pass. Our road lay over the mountains. They are perfectly dry and barren, no grass--here and there a poor gaunt cow is seen, but what she gets to eat is very mysterious.

As we cross the summit the Sierra Nevada should be in view, with its sharp outline and cool snow; but not so--we look on the dry plains which become more indistinct and finally fade away into the hazy air. . . . .

---

1. Ibid. p. 45

The wind blows heavily over the pass, and we decend to the San Luis Ranch. The wind is so high that we can build no fire, so we cook in the dirty kitchen. Dust fills the air--often we cannot see fifty yards in any direction--it covers everything. We cook our dinner, but before it can be eaten we cannot tell its color because of the dirt that settles on it. Our food is gritty between our teeth, and as we drink our cups of tea we find a deposit of fine sand in the bottom. Dirt, dirt, dirt----eyes full, face dirty, whole person feeling dirty and gritty.

All around the house it looks desolate. Where there were green pastures when we camped here two years ago, now all is dry, dusty, bare ground. Three hundred cattle have died by the miserable water hole back of the house, where we get water to drink, and the stench pollutes the air. ....

We spent a miserable night there, the wind and dust almost preventing sleep. adn paid fourteen dollars in gold for the hay that our seven animals ate.

June 1 we came on the Firebaugh's Ferry, on the San Joaquin, twenty-five miles. Portions of this day's ride, five miles together, not a vestige of herbage of any kind covers the ground: in other places there was a limited growth of wire grass or alkali grass, but not enough to make it green. Yet cattle live here— we passed numbers during the day, and countless carcasses of dead animals. We camped at Firebaugh's, were we got hay for our animals and took a grateful bath in the cold San Joaquin. The bad water, dust, alkali, and our changes of diet begins to tell on the boys, but all are cheerful..

June2, to Fresno City. For the first ten miles the ground was entirely bare, but then we came on gree plains, green with fine rushes, called wire rushes and grass. We now came on thousands of them that have retreated to this feed and have gnawed it almost into the earth.

The air is very clear this day--on the side the Coast Ranges Loomed up, barren and desolatted,

Its scorched sides furrowed into canyons, each one of snow glistening in the sun and mocking us on our scorching trail. We camped by a slough of stinking, alkaline water, which had the color of weak coffee. It smelt bad and tasted worse, and our poor animals drank it protestingly. We drank well water which looked better and tasted better, but I thing it smelt worse. But in this dry, hot, and dusty aire we must drink, and drink much and ofter.

At Fresno City we got barley but no hay. I cannot conceive of a much worse place to live, unless it be the next place were we stopped; yet here a city was laid out in early speculative times, streets and public squares figure on paper and on the map, imaginery bridges cross the stinking slough, and pure water gushes from artesian wells that have never been sunk.

June 4, yesterday, we came on here to Kings River. Here we struck good water again, good hay for the animals, and fine oak trees for shade. And what a relief!..."

Camp 164, Thomas Mill.
June 14.

"The next day we came on to Visalia, Twenty-four miles. In a few miles we passed the belt of oaks that shirts the river for a couple of miles on each side; then across the barren, treeless plain, still perfectly level—in placex intirely bare, in others with some alkali grass. The surface of the soil was so alkaline that it was crisp under the horses' feet, as if covered with a thin sheet of frozen ground.

Before reaching Visalia I irrigated fom the Kaweah River, and is covered with a growth of scattered oaks. The town is a small place on the plains, but very prettily situated among the fine trees. That night was intensely hot, and we roasted in the hot beds of the hotel where we stopped. We stopped there the next day, getting provisions and a horse to supply the place of old Jim who died on the plain.

There is a camp of cavalry here and I had authority to call out an escort, should it be deemed necessary on account of hostile Indians, so I called on the commandant. The soldiers were anxious to get into the mountains and begged me to make the requisition, but I shall wait until I see some need of it, which I do not anticipate.

June 8 we packed up a part of our provisions and came on. We left most of them to be brought up to our present camp by ox-team that are hauling lumber from this mill. We came on twenty-nine miles that day through a most intense heat, at times above 100 degrees. We struck east until we reached the hills, then up a canyon northeast. Soon after we started we passed the belt of trees, then over the barren plains, so dry and so hot....

We were up at dawn the next day and off early, and at noon came to camp by a stream of delicious water, where our hungry animals had good grass. We had now got up some three thousand feet, had passed lower, dry foothills, and had just struck the region of pines...And how delicious and cool, pure mountain water tasted—our first real good water for many a long day!...

Friday, June 10, we came on but four miles to this camp. Up, up, up, over a high ridge, and at last into a dense forest of spruces, pines, firs, and cedars. We then sank into a little depression where there is a beautiful grassy meadow of perhaps two hundred acres, surrounding by a dense, dark forest. Here there is a steam sawmill, where two or three families live.[1]

We are at an altitude of some five thousand feet, or just about one mile above the sea.

As I have said, the Big trees are abundant here, scattered all along between the Kings and Kaweah rivers.

---

1. The mill was built by Joesph H Thomas, It was situated a short distance west of the present General Grant National Park.

We are on the South branches of the Kings River. Saturday we all went up on the ridges about a thousand feet above to see the largest trees. I will describe but two.[1] The largest on standing is 106 feet in circumference at the gound and 276 feet high. But it swells out at the base, so that at twelve feet fo... the gound it is about 71 feet in circumference. It is finely fromed and you can but imperfectly imagine it. majesty. It has been burned on one side, and were it entirely its circumference at the base would be 116 to 120 feet! ...

Now for the other tree. It is prostrate and no larger, but the story seems bigger. It has been burned out so that it is hollow, and we rode into it seventy-six feet and turned around easily. For thirty feet three horsemen could ride in breast, but we had but one horse along, which we took up on purpose to take this wonderful ride. Not is it difficult, for most of the cavity is none feet high and as wide. The greatest width is eleven feet six inches, and the and the grestest hight is eleven feet eight inches in the clear. Our horse was very gentle, and in this part I stood erect in the saddle and could just fairly reach the top. The tree is broken in two places, and fire has widened the fracture. At 120 feet fom the base the tree is thirteen feet two inches in diameter inside of bark! All of these measurements were carefully made with an accurate tape line, except the height of the largest tree, which was got by measuring a bases and triangulating. There are trees of this species of every size, many being over twelve feet in diameter. Two of the smaller ones have been cut and split into fence post—an in a few years more many of the smaller ones will be sawn into lumber by the mill here!

About six miles east of this is a big bald mountain, about eight thousand feet, which we ascended, and a description of the view will answer for any of the higher points near. It commands a view of the whole western slope of the Sierra the snowy peaks on one side, the great plains on the other. Along the crest, twenty-five miles east, are the rugged snow-covered peaks that we hoped to explore. The western slope is rough in the extreme, and both the topography and aspect are unlike anything else I have seen. The region is so very rough that I am filled with anxiety as to the possibility of reaching it. On the west the great plain streches away to the horizon, the Coast Range being shut out by the hazy hot air that hovers over it.

Monday, June 20, three of us went on a peak about five miles east to spy out the country.[1] The view was grand—on the west the slope of the Sierra and the great plain, ending in hazy—around us the roughest region imaginable—alon in front the crest of the Sierra, its more prominent points not less than twelve thousand feet high, with rocks, precipices, pinnicles, canyons and all the elements to make a sublime landscape. We were up about 9,700 feet, and it was very cold—only three degrees above freezing—and yet there were trees three to four feet in diameter. We had a weary rough walk back by missing the way; but a hearty supper awaited us and we slept well that night regardless of the cold.

The nineteenth was Sunday and we stayed in camp. I shall not work Sundays this year as I did last, the state can afford to without it. I will not use myself up as I did last summer.

Yesterday, June 21, the longest day in the year, ought to have been one of the hottest. I stayed in camp alone, while Dick and King went to shoot a bear, If they could.

---

1. Probably Shell Mountain

Hoffman an Gardener went on a ridge for bearings. At about noon it began to snow viloently, and it continued all the afternoon. You cannot imagine how uncomfortable it is without any shelter. The boys got back wet and numb with the cold, but I had made a kettle of soup, which was pronounced eminent success. We made our preperations for an uncomfortable night, but at about sundown it cleared up very suddenly and todgy is again sunny.

Yesterday, before we started on this trip I heard that there were hostile Indians somewhere in here, driven out of Owens Valley, so I wrote the Governor, an he to the Commendant of the Pacific, who in turn issued orders to the various military excort if I should demand it,. At Visalia there is a company of cavalry. The order had been received and the soldiers we e very anzious to get away and begged me to make the requisition. I did not, hoping that I would not need them. This morning two men from Visalia were here, an under-officer and a private, who wanted to go. As it will please the men, cost no one anything more than it would to have the soldiers stay in camp, and as I thought they might be useful even if we found no Indians, I sent in a requistion with one of them for an escort to join us in two weeks, when we will strike north into the region possibly hostile, but most probably not. ..

June 25, yesterday, we came on about eight miles farther, and so rough was the way that we found this distance a good day's work. Our route lay along the divide between the head branches of the Kings and Kaweah rivers, over steep ridges, some of them nearly ten thousand feet high, and then along ridges covered with forests of subalpine pines and firs. There are two species of pines and one of fir.

All grow to a rather large size, say four to five feet in diameter, but are not high. All are beautiful, the fir especially so, but there is difference enough in the color of the foliage and habit of the trees to give picturesque effect to these forests, which are not dense. All have a very dark green foliage, in harmony with the rugged landscape they clothe. The gound under the trees is generally nearly bare. There is but little grass or undergrowth of either herbs or brushes.

The rocks are granite, very light colored, the soil light gray granite sand. Here and there are granite knobs or domes, their sides covered with loose angulare bowlders, among which grow brushes, or here and there a tree. Sometimes there are great slope of granite, almost destituted of soil, with only an occasional bush or tree that gets a rooting in some crevice. Behind all this rise the sharp peaks of the crest, bare and desolate, streaked with snow; and since the storms,often great banks of clouds curl around their summits.

The whole aspecr of this region is perculiar; the impression is one of grandeur, but at the same time of desolation-- dark pines, the light granite, the sharp cons behind, the absence of all sounds except the sighing of the wind through the pines or the rippling of streams....

Our present camp is by a little meadow, at an altitude of about 9,500.[1] The barometer stands at less than 21½ inches, water boils at 195.5 degrees. Yet when one is still and not climbing he does not perceive the lightness of the air. It is a calm Sunday. The sky is intensely blue, a few white clouds float above but it is cold in the shade, only 40 degree to 44 degrees, und my fingers are cold enough.

---

1. Near J. O. Pass.

Sunday, July 3.

When I wrote a week ago we were cmped at a little meadow on the divide between the Kings and Kaweah rivers. Not over a mile to the east an entire change of country begins. We exchange the granite hills that have the form of domes of those riseing into pinnacles and sharp peaks.

Just east of that camp we climbed a steep hill, and came suddenly to a precipice. Beyond was a great basin, or valley, the head of which is an immense rocky amphitherter, the rocky sides very steep, in places tremendous perpendicular precipices. There is a little lake in this basin, about 1,600 feet below the brim of the cliffs. From this there widens a valley, which runs directly back toward the crest of the Sierra a few miles and then turns, the waters finding their way to Kings River by a deep canyon.

We went on only about three miles and camped in a canyon where there was a little grass. We explored the amphitherter that day, but in the afternoon it began to rain.

... ...

Tuesday, June 28, we had a clear morning, and four of us started to visit a peak a few miles distant. We had a rough trail, over sharp ridges, and finally up a very steep pile of granite rocks, perhaps a thousand feet high, to the peak, which is over elevan thousand feet, high, and which we called Mount Silliman, In Honor of Professor Silliman, Jounior.

... ...

We reached the summit after a hard climb, and had a grand view of the rough landscape. Great rocky amphitheaters surrounded by rocky ridges, very sharp, their upper parts bare or streaked with snow, consituted A wild, rough, and desolate landscape. Clouds suddenly came on, and a snowstorm, which was a very heavy rain in camp. We got back tire enough

---

3. Sugarloaf Creek, flowing into the canyon of Roaring Creek
2. Probably the head of Clover Creek,

July 1 we came on by a still rougher way, about eleven miles. We crossed the south fork of the Kings River, down over tremendous rocks and up again by as rough a way. We struck a ridge which is a gigantic moraine left by a former glacier, the largest I have ever seen or heard of. It is several miles long and a thousand feet high.[1] We were working back toward high peaks, where we hoped to discover the sources of the Kings, Kaweah, and Kern rivers, geograpical problems of some considerable interest and importance. We got back as far as we could and camped at an altitude of 9,750 feet, by a ruching stream, but with poor feed. Wood was plenty, dry, from trees broken by avalanches in winter. A beautiful little lake was near us.[2] About five miles east lay the high granite cone we hoped to reach—high and sharp, its sides bristling with sharp pinnacles.

Saturday, July 2, we were up at dawn, and Hoffmann and I climbed this cone, which I believed to be the highest of this part of the Sierra. We had a rough time, made two unsuccessful attempts to reach the summit, climbing up terribly steep rocks, and atvlast after eight hours of very hard climbing reached the top.[3] The view was yet wilder than we have ever seen before. We were not on the highest peak, although we were a thousand feet higher than we anticipated and peaks were. We had not supposed there were any over 12,000 or 12,500 feet, while we were actually up over 13,600 feet and there were a dozen peaks in sight beyond as high or higher.

Such a landscape! A hundred peaks in sight over thirteen thousand feet—many very sharp—deep canyons, cliffs in every direction almost rivaling Yosemite sharp ridges almost inaccessible to man, or which now human foot has ever trod—

---

1. The route was down Sugarloaf Creek, across Roaring River near Scaffold Meadow. Brewer, King and the Mount Whitney Survey reports call Roaring River the south fork of the Kings River.
2. At the head of Brewer Creek.
3. This was the first ascent of Mt. Brewer. Brewer and Hoffmann must have attempted to climb the nearest face; had they gone around to the south or farther north they would have found it much easier.

all combined to produce a view the sublimity of which is rarely equaled, one which few are privileged to behold.

There is not so much snow as in the mountains farther north, not so much falls in winter, the whole region is drier, but all the higher points, above 12,000 feet are streaked with it, and patches occur as low as 10,500 feet. The last trees disappear at 11,500 feet--above this desolate bare rocks and snow. Several small lakes were in sight, some of them frozen over.

The view extends north eighty or ninety miles, south nearly as far--east we caught glimpses of the desert mountains east of Owens Valley--west to the Coast Range, 150 or more miles distance.

Sunday, July 5, we lay until late. On calculatin the height of the peaks, finding it so much higher than we expected, and knowing there were still higher peaks back, were excited, of course. Here there is the highest and grandest groups of Sierra--in fact, the grandest in the United States--not so high as Mount Shasta, but a great assemblage of high peaks. Shasta was not equal to it. Dick got his boots torn off and came back with an old flour sack tied around his feet.[1]

Upon their return we went back to the Big Meadows, as we were out of flour, salt, bacon, and sugar--in fact had nothing but venison and beans to eat. An excort of soldiers had been there several days waiting for us. They were having a good time and were eating venison at a heavy rate. A severe toothache had set in two days before--I spent sleepless nights and was incapacitated for a week. I had ridden along with the party, but was in intense agony all the time.

---

1. The experiences of King and Cotter are set forth with considerable spirit in the official report of the Survey (Geology I, 584-587). They reached the summit of Mount Tyndall (14,025 feet) and Mount Whitney (14,496 feet). Mount Williamson (14,384 feet) from Mount Tyndall. Lack of provisions prevented them from going to Mount Whitney.

It ulcerated badly, and Tuesday, July 12, I started for Visalia, sixty miles distant, to have it out. King was going down in order to take another trail and reach the high peaks and the region which had been inaccessible to us.[1]

We started early in the morning and rode twenty-five miles before noon. The trail went down, down, down all the time--we sank five thousand feet in twenty-five miles! Most of the way the trail led through magnificent forest. The giant sequoias, or Big Trees, were abundant; They occurred for several miles along the trail--hundreds of them from fifteen to twenty-five feet in diameter.

At twenty-five miles we struck a pleasant ranch, in the little valley, where we stopped all the afternoon. It was a nice place, and we got two very nice meals--the first square meals for some time and we did them ample justice. It was hot, and we dared not ride farther by day, but just at sundown we were off again.

It was moonlight until midnight, but we rode all night and got into Visalia just after sunrise. Once we missed the way, and for two hours plodded over the plain. Just before daylight the ulceration in my jaw broke, and what a relief it was. My face had been terrible--by far the worst toothache I had ever had. We got our breakfast then went to bed, and slept until noon. It was intensely hot, and we felt it, coming from the cool mountains. I had the tooth pulled that day, and stopped there over one night and two days. I got an escort of two men from the camp to assist King.

. . . . .

Hoffmann and Gardner has been to Thomas' Mill and had obtained the provision we had their

---

1. On this occasion King reached the mountain, but made a bad choice of routes and failed to attain the summit. The first ascent was not made until 1873. For a further account of Clarence King's efforts, see Francis P. Farquhar, "The Story of Mount Whitney," in the Sierra Club Bulletin, XIV, No. 1 (February, 1929).

We are now ready, and the next day, Sunday, July 17, we started and came on about seven miles. There are seven soldiers with us, fine fellows, who are right glad to get out of the hot camp at Visalia.[1] They are mounted armed with Sharp's carbines and revolvers, and have a month's rations on the three pack mules. We made quite cavalcade—eleven men and sixteen animals—and left quite a trail. We followed back on an old Indian foot trail, a hard trail. Once, one of their pack-mules upset and tumbled dow some rocks. He was bruised and cut, but not seriously injured. We camped at a fine meadow. The boys saw a bear, but he got away.

Monday, July 18, we continued, and in about four miles came on a camp of half a dozen men, prospectors, who had crossed the mountains for Owens Valley and had worked their way thus far.[2] Never before were so many white men in this solitude. Three of them were going back, and luckily for us, showed us the way into the canyon of Kings River.

King is enthusiastic,.. He begged me to let him and Dick try to reach them on foot. I feared them enaccessible, but at last gave in to their importunities and gave my consent. They made their preparations that day, anxious for a trip braught with so much interest, hardship, and dangers.

July 4 all were up at darm. We got breakfast, and King and Dick packed their packs - six day's provisions, blankets, and instruments on the two expecting to go up. Our way lay together for five miles, and up to thirteen thousand feet. Our packs weighed thirty-five to forty pounds each. I packed Dick's heavy pack to that point to give him a good start. I could never pack it as far as they hoped to. Here we left them, and as we scaled the peak they disappeared over a steep granite ridge, the last seen of them.

---

1. The names of the men given in Brewer's notebook; Judd, Webster, Cole, Orr Bump, Spratt, Keesley.
2. A statement by one of these prospectors, Thomas Keogh is given in the Sierra Club Bulliton, X No. 3, 1918, Pp. 340-342.

Gardner and I reached the summit much easier than Hoffmann and I had two days before, The sky was cloudy and the air cold, 25 degrees. We were on the top about two hours. We planted the American flag on the top, and left a paper in a bottle with our names, the height, etc, It is not at all probable that any man was ever on top before, or that any one will be again—for along time at leat. There is nothing but love of adventure ot prompt it after we have the geography of the region described.[1]

We were back before sundown; A hearty dinner and pleasant camp fire's closed the day. We sang "Old John Brown" around the camp fire that night—we three alon in these solitudes, Thus was spent Independence Day. The last was with Hoffmann alone, in the Sierra farther north. We had not a gun. Would that we might know the war news—we are over a month behind.

The next morning we lay in our blankets very late, after the fatigue of the prevous day—— in fact were in bed eleven hours. We stayed in camp and took altitude observations. It was a most lovely day.

That camp was in a valley that runs back to the cones. High granite ridges rose thirteen thousand feet on both sides; that on the south rose in great precipices, nearly perpendicular, ove. two thousand feet high. Patches of snow lay in the nooks and corners. This granite is of a uniform light ash-gray color, inclining to pearly, and by the light of sunset showed the most beautiful rosy tints. Scaggy pines gew in the crevices up to eleven thousand feetfeet, gnarled and twisted by the winter

---

1. Thirty one years later, C.L. Carey, Harvey Corbett, and I (Joseph N Le Conte) ascended the peak from the west, but did not find the record left by Professor Brewer, as deep snow covered the summit. But in 1936 after ascending from the east, one of the members of the party found the bottle containing the record which I carefully removed, and which I succedded in photographing. It bore the record of but one other climber in thiry-one year period. The record remained on the summit for a number of years after that, but the fragile paper was broken by continual handling, and it was finally removed to the Sierra Club rooms for preservation, where it was unfortunately destoyed in the fire o 1906." ((Joseph N. Le Conte, In Sierra Club Bulletin; XI, No.3, (1922),252

storms of the desolate regions. One new species I found here, not known to botanists. By day the sky is generally of a deep blue-black; the stars shine with a mild silvery luster almost without twinkling.

Camp 180, on the ridge north of Kings River
July 21.

King and Dick got back in five days, and had a tremendous trip. They got on a peak nearly as high as mount Shasta, or some 14,360 feet, and saw five more peaks still higher. They slept among the rocks and snow one night at an altitude of twelve thousand feet, crossed canyons, and climbed tremendous precipices., where they had to let each other down with a rope that they carried along. It was by far the greatest feat of strength and endurance that has yet been performed on the Survey.

It was a horrible trail. Once, while we were working along the steep, rocky side of a hill, where it was very steep and very rough, old Nell, our pack-mule, fell and rolled over and over down the bank upward to a hundred and fifty feet. Of course, we thought her killed. She rolled against a log which stopped her, but a part of her pack went farther. Strangely, she was not seriously hurt. We got her back to the trail, put on her pack, and she has packed it since. A bag of flour went rolling down the hill, burst, and we lost a part of it.

We sank into the canyon of the main South Fork of the Kings River, a tremendous canyon. We would down the steep side of the hill, for over three thousand feet, often just as steep as animals could get down.

It begins to rain. I must quit.

July 25

I am spending today in camp, the first for two weeks and I will go on with my story.

We got into the canyon of the South Fork of the Kings River, and forded the stream

which is quite a river where we crossed, and camped at a fine meadow in the valley. It was a very picturesque camp, granite precipices rising on both sides to immense height. The river swarmed with trout; I never saw them thicker. The boys went to fishing and soon caught about forty, while the soldiers caught about as many more.

We left there the next morning and worked up the valley about ten miles. Next to Yosemite this is the grandest canyon I have ever seen. It much resembles Yosemite and almost rivals it.[1] A pretty valley of flat half a mile wide lies along the river, and covered with trees. On both sides rise tremendous granite precipices, of every shape, oftern both sides rise tremendous granite precipices, of every shape, oftern nearly perpendicular, rising from 2,500 feet to above 4,000 feet. They did not form a continuous wall, butrose in big points, with canyons coming down here and there, and with fissures, gashes, and gorges. The whole scene was sublime--the valley below, the swift river roaring by, the stupendous cliffs standing against a sky of intensest blue, the forest through which we rode. We would look up through the branches and see the clear sky and grand rocks, or occassionally, as we crossed an open space, we would get more comprehensive views.

....

The next day, July 20, we started in different directions. Hoffmann and Gardner climbed the cliffs on the south side. They got up two thousand feet by hard climbing, only to find walls a thousand feet above them which they could not scale. I explored a side canyon, to the south, where the Indian foot trail ran, to see if we could get out that way with our animals. I had a grand climb but found the way was entirely inaccessible for horses. I followed up a canyon, the side walls grand precipiced, with here and there a

---

1. John Muir expressed the same opinion in an article, "A rival of the Yosemite."

a fine waterfall or series of cascades, making a line of fowm down the cliffs. I climbed over the boulders and through brush, got up above two very fine waterfalls, one of which is the finest that I have seen in this state outside of Yosemite. I had a dard day's work.

In the meantime a soldier had explored another canyon, and reported that we could get out to the north that way, so the next day we started, and came to this camp. It was worse than any of our other trails. We are not over 4½ to 5 miles from our last camp, and have come up over four thousand feet!.

It was heavy for our animals. Twice we had very steep alopes for a thousand feet together, where it seemed at first that no animal could get up with a pack. Once our pack horse fell, turned complete somersault over a bowlder, and landed below squarely on his feet, when he kept on his way if nothing had happened. His pack remained firm and he was not hurt in the least. Fortunatly it was not so steep there. There were places where if an animal had once started he would have rolled several hundred feet, but all went safely over. We camped at an little over nine thousand feet where we are now, by a meadow on the hillside where we have a grand view of the peaks in front and canyon beneath us.

Yesterday Gardner and Hoffmann went on a peak about twelve thousand feet, which commands a comprehehsive view of all the ground we have been over lately; while two soldiers, Dick and I explored ahead for a trail. We were unsuccessful, but we got on a ridge over eleven thousand feet high that commands a stupendous view, the deep canyons on all sides, the barren granite slopes, clear little lakes, that occupy the beds of ancient glaciers the

sharp ridges, the high peaks, some of them
rising to above fourteen thousand feet,
like high granite spire's lay around,
forming a scene of indecribal sublimity.
We killed a rattlesnake at ten thousand
feet. I have never seen them so high in the
mountains. Dick ~~killed~~ Killed a grouse, a fine bird
nearly as large as a big hen, and sp.ended
eating. We had it for breakfast this morning.
We thought the regi.n north impassible
for our animals but Hoffmann and a soldier
both saw another way they thought practicable,
the three have gone today to explore it.
If that too should prove impractable, we
shall be in a hard fix and will have to make
our way to Owens Valley and cross the Sierra
again at some point north.[1]"

But Whitney was to be the bone of contention over which many disputes were to be waged concerning its first climber. In order to present all the fact clearly, "The Story of Mount Whitney", by Farquhar, is so good it is herwith continued almost in its entirety.

". . . If King's discernment of mountain-climbing routes had been equal to his physical qualifocations as a mountaineer, he might have been, in 1864, the first to stand upon the summit of the loftiest peak in the United States.

"As it was, King in 1871 supposed that he had done exactly that; baring redskins, who might have perhaps be considered ineligible for such honors. Through gathering mists King and Pinson pushed on toward the goal. "We kept to the granite as much as possible, Pinson taking one train of blocks and I another.

---

1. Up and Down California in 1860-1864 from The Journals of William H. Brewer, Professor of Agriculture in Sheffield Scentific School from 1864-1903. Edited by Francis P/ Farquhar. (133185 Tulare County Free Library 917.94 B. C. 1.)

Above us but thirty feet rose a crest, beyond which we saw nothing. I dared not think it the summit till we stood there, and Mount Whitney was under our feet. Close beside us a small mound of rock was poled upon the peak, and solidly built into it an Indian arrow-shaft, pointing due west." It was, perhaps, an unwarrented assumption that because of an arrow his predecessor must h ve been an Indian. Hoffmann told Brewe in 1871 that he had met a man who claimed to have been on Mount Whitney (Presumably the supposed Mount Whitney.) This was before king's ascent.[1] However in the light of subsequent events, this becomes a mute question.

". . . "The rocky tower of Mount tyndall, trust up through rolling billows, caught for a moment the full light, and then sank into darkness and mist.'" The indentification of Mount Tyndall was certainly a mistake. What King saw looking up through the clouds a few miles to the northward was not Mount Tyndall, but was probabley Mount Whitney itself; for he actually standing on a lesser peak-in fact, the very one which in 1864 he had called "Sheep Rock,"[2] now known as Mount Langley."

For two years after this event neithe. King himself, nor anyone else, doubted thath Mount Whitney had been conquered. The, suddenly, one day in September, 1873, he read the startling news that the peak on which he had stood was not Mount Whitney, In his Book King says this news reached him while he was on the overland train westward bound.

---

1. Manuscript note in W. H. Brewer's handwriting
2. Geology, vol. I, Pp. 390

In the record which he shortly afterwards left on the summit of the true Mount Whitney he says it reached him in New York on September 1st. In either case it came to him in the form of a communication from W. A. Goodyear to the California Academy of Sciences, Later August 4, 1873. This communication, published in the Academy's Proceedings, read in part as follows;

"On the 27th day of July, 1872, Mr. M. W. Belshaw, of Cerro Gordo, and myself, rode our mules to the highest crest of the peak south-west of Lone Pine, which, for over three years now, has been known by the name of Mount Whitney, and which was ascended and measured as such by Mr. Clarence King, in the summer of 1871. . . It is by no means the highest among the grand cluster of peaks which form this culmination of the Sierra Nevada; Not is it the peak which was discovered by Professor W. H. Brewer and party, in 1864, and then originally named by them Mount Whitney."[1]

"Goodyear, as King says, "points out with great clearness" that he had missed the real peak. The proofs and arguments set forth, while important for the purposes of this first communication, promptly became superflous in the face of the very obvious facts. The suprising thing is that the discovery of the error was not made earlier. Goodyear says that he and Belshaw were not the first to reach the summit in the saddle,

---

1. Italices are the compiler's.

"for Mr. Sheriff Mulkey, of Inyo County, accomplished the same thing on th 6th day of August, 1872, with his family (I. E., his wife and daughter), and since that time it has also been done by several other parties." Others must have climbed the supposed Mount Whitney on foot during the summer of 1872 and 1873. Doubtless these climbers were puzzled at the presence of what appeared to be a higher peak not far away toward the north; but since disignated as Mount Whitney, they took the word of the surveyors and went away contented.

"Goodyear, however, was a former member of the State Geological Survey. Moreover, he had a special interest in Mount Whitney, for in the summer of 1870, he had been with Charles F. Hoffman and Alfred Craven on a trip through Owens Valley making observations for the survey. Hoffmann had designated upon his map as Mount Whitney the prominet peak southwest of Lone Pine which conformed so closely to King's discriptions of 1864. King had given Hoffmann his bearings upon the true Mount Whitney taken from magnetic attraction. "Thus," writes King, "the map location on which Mr. Hoffmann relied, and on which, in 1871 i took copy, to identify the peak, was vitiated in a way neither of us could have forseen, and a serious error might have crept into current geography but for the timely visit of Mr. Goodyear."

"In concluding his communication to the Academy of Sciences,

Goodyear says: "If Mr. King's discription, in 1864, of the appearance and surroundings of this mountain on the north and northwest can be relied upon, it is safe to say that no man will ever ride a horse or mule to the summit of that peak, unless it be a costly as well as a dangerous trail. Whether the peak is utterly inaccessible or not, is still a question. I am disposed to think that it can be climbed; but it will certainly involve a great deal of hard and very possible, some dangerous work for anbody who shall attempt to reach its gigantic crest."

"Although he realized that he was probably too late to achieve the first ascent of the true Mount Whitney, King nevertheless felt a keen interest in making a personal inspection of the scene. Hastening to Visalia, he engaged two men to go with him and was soon riding over the familiar hocket trail. The Visalia Delta of September 11th rather facetiously comments on his passage, as follows:

> "This gentleman, who has earned notoriety as the exploder of the diamond humbug, passed through Visalia on Sunday last for the Mountains. he had a multitude of insruments with him;and intends, we are told, to settle the status of Mount Whitney. Some of his weapons are so formidable that it would seem, if he does not find the little hillock in the right height, he intends to fix it so as to comply with science. Even the mountins must comply with the status now-a-days."

"At eleven o'clock on the morning of September 19, 1873, King at last stood on the summit of Mount Whitney and inscribed there the following record: "This peak, Mount Whitney, was this day climbed by Clarence King, U. S. Geologist, and Frank Knowles, of Tule River. On September 1st, in New York, I first learned that Mount Whitney of 1871

was not the highest peak. Storms and clouds prevented me from recognizing (it), or I should have come here then. All Honore to those who came here before me." [1]

King reports that he found on the summit "a monument of stones, and records of the two parties who had preceeded us, the first Messrs. Hunter and Crapo, and afterwards that of Rabe of the Geological Survey. The former were, save Indian hunters, the first, so far as we know, who achieved this dominating summit. Mr Rabe has the nonor of the first measurement by barometer. Our three visits were all within a month." [2]

Opposit this statement let us set down the first two items of the records found on the summit by the Wheeler Survey party in 1875: "August 18th, 1873.—John Luccas, C. B. Begole, and A. H. Johnson, the first men onf this peak, 'Fisherman's Peak,'" found to be the highest in the range, by placing spirit-level on Whitney, estimated to be about 15,000 feet. September 6th, 1873.—Carl Rabe, William T. Mc Donough, and William T. Hunter.[3]

King does not mention the Lucca-Begole-Johnson party; but that can hardly be taken as proof that their record was not on the summit at the time, for it might easily have been overlooked in a hurried search when othe matters were pressing for attention. Moreover, King's interpretatation of the record he found was not entirely correct.

---

1. Wheeler Survey; Geographical Report, Pp. 100; see also. Mount Whitney Club Journal, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1905, Pp. 80
2. Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada Pp. 293
3. Wheeler survey: Geographical Report, 1889. Pp. 100 The Fishermen evidently mean that they found the new peak 400 feet higher that the old.

Hunter and Crapo had not made a separate ascent together proir to their visit with Rabe and McDonough on September 6th . King may have had in mind, however, Crapo's claim that he had made an earlier ascent in company with Abe Leyda. In that case it is segnificent to note the statement that the earliest visit was within a month of King's. At all events, it seems rather unfair of King to pass so lightly over the question of the first ascent, especially as he had attached some importance to the honor while he himself was seeking it.

"To who, then, should the honor go? It is not easy to say,for the record is far from clear. For two months the pages of the Inyo Independent, the weekly newspaper of Owens Valley, where scorched with claims, couterclaims, and accusations of the rivals for the distinction. Inasmuch as nearly every statement on the subject contains some obvious inconsistency, it is difficult to render an unqualified decision. As no review of these contemporary statements has ever been published, so far as I am aware, it may be worth while, because of Mount Whitney's rank as the highest peak in the country, to attempt to unravel the tangled skein.

(a) . In its issue of September13, 1873, the edition of the Inyo Independent refers to Goodyear's recent announcement about the true Mount Whitney and continues:

> "Mr. Goodyear though the ascent of the high peak impracable or nearly so, but A. H. Johnson, C. D.

> Begole and John Lucas, of Lone Pine, have demonstrated the fact that its summit can be attained. On the 17th of August these gentlemen were on the summit of false Mount Whitney. The other peak was evidently the highest, and they finally succeed in reaching its highest oint, and have the honor of being the first to stand on the h highest elevation in the United States. . .The summit is of granite and flat-topped. Water was found in a natural basin in the rock and ice and snow around about. The party built a monument to commemorate what there is good reason to believe was the first visit ever made by white men to the spot. The ascent was made from the southwest and the descent nearly west. Both routes were very steep, not to say dangerous, and most laborious, as the party had to climb along the sharp, serrated crest of rocky 'ribs' on the mountain side, but the trip was made without accident, and is well worth recording. We understand that W. L. Hunter, of Cerro Gordo,[1] and another gentleman of science, sent out by Professor Whitney have started ot make the ascent with the view of making instrumental observations."

(b) This announcement promply drew fire from Tom Mc Donough, a member of the "Scientific" party, whose own narrative, although doubtless well known in Inyo County by this time, had not yet appeared in print. In a letter from Cerro Gordo, published in the Inyo Indepentent of September 20th, he declares that Johnson, Begole, and Lucas "never was on the mountain," and that Layda, Crapo, Rabe, Hunter and himself "are the only persons that ever were on the summit of the present Mount Whitney."

(c) In the same number of the Inyo Independent, however, the fishermen's claims are reasserted in the course of a letter, signed "Fisherman," which gives a lively account of a camping party in the Kern River region. The camp was at Soday Springs.

---

1. A mining camp east of Owens Lake.

> "It is situated on the west side of Kern River, about 35 miles from Lone Pine. The springs are in a very pretty meadow, of say 20 acres. High mountains wall it in upon the west and the river skirts it on the east—about as pretty a place as one can find for a two months' recuperation camp. (About two dozen men and women from Inyo County were assembled there, and it is apparent that they had a very jolly time. Fishing and eating seem to have been the principal features.) Charles Begole, Johnny Lucas and Al. Johnson took a trip to the summit of the highest mountain in the range, and christened it 'Fishermen's Peak.' Some people are now trying to take the credit of their being the first there away fomr them, but they won't succeed. Proffessor Whitney's agent has just returned from the mountain, and finds fault with the people for their lack of romance in calling it 'Fisherman's Peak.' Ain't it as romantic as 'Whitney' ? The fisherman who found it looked mighty romantic on their return to Soda Springs. Wonder who the old earthe-quake sharp thinks is running this country, anyhow?"

(d) When M. W. Belshaw returned from his trip with W. A. Goodyear the supposed Mount Whitney, he organized a party at his own expense for the purpose of abtaining a reliable measurement of the altitude of the true Mount Whitney. Carl Rabe, an employee of the State Geological Survey, was intrusted with the barometers. Rabe had originally been engaged by the survey for the position of cook, but in the course of several seasons' work with Hoffmann, Craven, and Goodyear, he had learned to read the barometer and to perform other duties as an assistant to the surveyors. In the ascent of Mount Whitney, Rabe reached the zenith of his

career, and throughout the rest of his long life he took pardonable pride in considering himself a man of science. The story is told in two letters, one from Goodyear, the other from Rabe himself, published in the Saturday supplement ot the Daily Evening Bulletin, San Francisco, September 27, 1873,[1] The material points are that Rabe, with Hunter, Crapo, and McDonough, reached the summit on September 6th; that Rabe hung his barometer "on the monument which had been erected by our predecessors a few days before"; that Goodyea says that "Mr. Crapo, incompany with Mr. Abe Leyda, had been there before, and so had another party from Lone Pine at or shortly after the middle of August." Goodyea further states; "Which of these parties reached the summit of Mount Whitney first, I have not been able to ascertain with certainty." Rabe says that he engraved his name upon a half-dollar and left it among the rocks of the monument.

(e) The three fishermen have something to say in their own behalf in a letter published in the Inyo Independent, October 25th: "We do not consider the achievement more than ordinarily noteworthy, but what little credit there may be in having first scaled the peak and erecting a monument theron justly belongs to us. Had any white ever been upon the spot we would have discovered some marks or tracks, but we examined the locality thoroughly and found nothing." They state

1. In Sierra Club Bulletin, 1911, VIII 2, Pp. 137-138. Extracts are printed from an account furnished by Rabe in a letter addressed to Professor McAdie in 1910. In part, these extracts are verbtim from Rabe's letter of 1873 to the San Francisco Bulletin. Certain errors in the text are due to the obscurity of Rabe's manuscript.

specifically that they were on the summit August 18, 1873. To the editor of the newspaper they sent a small peice of what they alleged to be the very highest point.

(f) In the same number of the Inyo Independent there is an editorial report of the visit of a "Par~~t~~y of scientists," consiting of Mr. A. Kellogg, W. Sims, and John Muir, who had just returned from the "new Mount Whitney." Says the editor: "Among other ~~memetos~~ mementos of former visits too 'Fisherman's Peak' (which named by the way, they didn't think approprite), was the following record of a half-dollar, which we give veratim: 'NOTIC. GENTLEMEN-WHOEVER IS THE LUCKY FINDER OF THIS HALF A DOLLAR IS WELKOMED TO IT. CARL RABE, SEPT. 6, 1873' Though thus 'welkomed,' they left the half-dollar as they had found it. John Muir's manuscript journal shows very clearly that Kellogg and Sims did not accompany him to the summit. Muir himself made two attempts: The first time he was overtaken by darkness while on a neighboring peak; on the second occasion he scaled Mount Whitney from the east, being undoubtedly the first to perform that feat.[1] In the report of the subsequent climb, published in the San Francisco Bulletin, August 24, 1875, Muir mentions "The quick direct route discovered by me two years ago, leading up the east flank of the range opposit Lone Pine." In the same article he says: "This mountain was first ascended in the

---

1. San Francisco Bulletin, February 20, 1874.

summer of 1873, by a party of farmers and stock raisers from Owens Valley, who were taking exercise. It was ascended a few weeks later by Clarence King, myself and a few others, and this summer by one party besides our own."

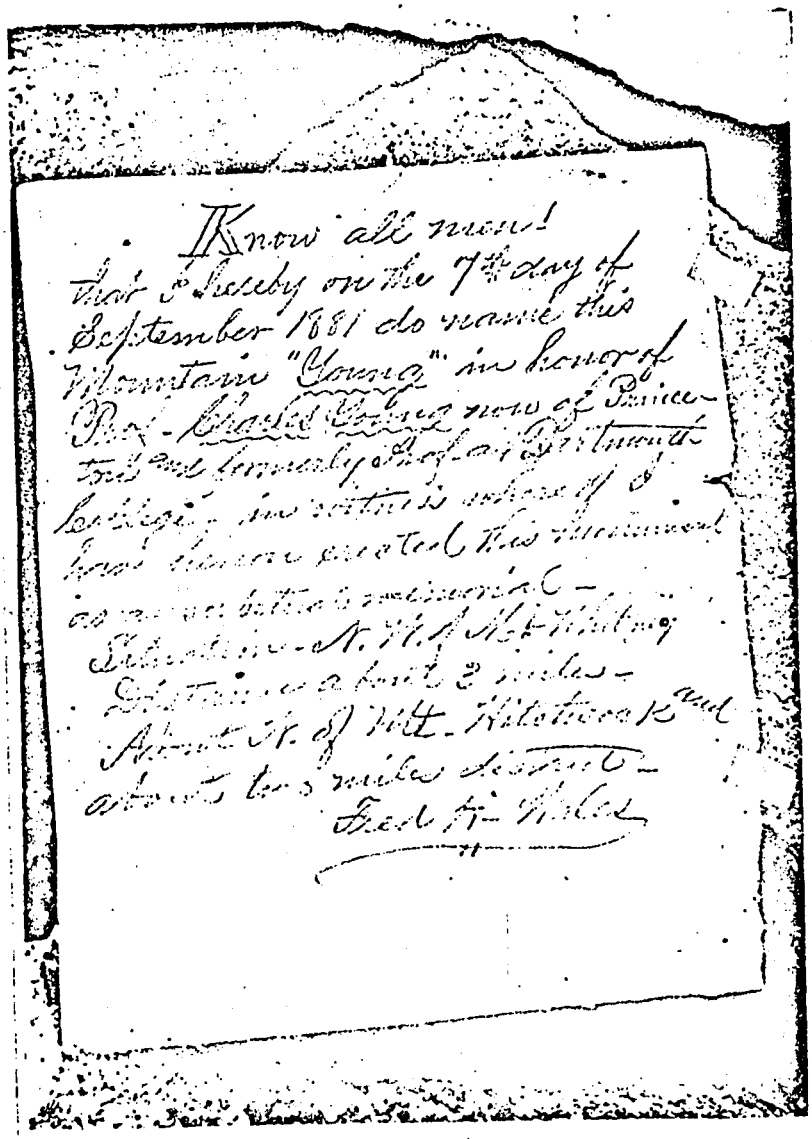
(g) Crapo now comes to the fore with a complete story in the Inyo Independent, November 1, 1873, in which he vigorously asserts priority for himself and Leyda. After pouring a withering fire upon the claims of the 'Immortal Three' (Lucas, Johnson and Begole), he declares: "On the 15the day of August, 1873, Mr. A. Leyda and myself ascended Mount Whitney, and at the same time not solitary track of man, horse, or mule was to be seen anywhere within four miles of Mount Whitney." Mr. Crapo rather overgoies his protestations, however, he gives his narrative something of a hollow sound by the tardy introduction of certain accessories. It seems that they had with them at the summit a compass, a level, a barometer, and a copy of the Geological Survey Report. With this equipment they were able to furnish the data for the following inscription, which, Crapo says, they left on a little piece of board sticking in a crevice on the summit: "Mount Whitney. Ascended and measure on the 15th day of August, 1873. Barometrical measurement (above sea-level) 17.25-15,500 feet. Wm. Crapo, Abe Leyda." If Mr. Crapo is telling the whole truth and nothing but the truth, this is the account of the first ascent of Mount Whitney by white men.

Crapo joins King in conjecturing that the red men may, long before, have pursued his quarry to this lofty height.

(h) Crapo and Leyda are not without their champion. Forth come Tom McDonough again, and writes in the Inyo Independent, November 8, 1873: "Abe Leyda and W. Crapo were on the Dome some days before we started, and Mr. Crapo and Leyda were there before August 18th, although it does bear out other evidence that they were there shortly before Crapo was engaged to accompany the Rabe Party. McDonough goes on to argue that "the celebrated fishermen of Lone Pine" could not possibly have wone what they ~~dddd~~ said they did in the alotted time, and, moreover, the description was all wrong. In conclusion, he says; "When we were coming home Mr. Charley Johnson told and showed Mr. Hunter a different peak altogether, that Al showed him was the only one they were on." Be it observed that this concluding point berges on gossip, for it merely reports what Al's brother Charley told Mr. Hunter about what Al's brother Charley told Charley.

(i) The concluding salvo in the engagement, so far as the local newspaper is concerned, was fired by the three fishermen in the Inyo Independent, November 15th. Their letter is a reply to Crapo, and it contains some very spirited language. "We think we smell a skunk", says, they, "or it may be a Cross between a skunk and a tadpole. But in studying it over we have concluded that it is a cross between a

skunk and a coyote." Outside of calling their rival a liar and a few other things, that is about as far as the writers care to go. However, their letter is important, for it furnishes additional detail of their climb. They ascended the false Mount Whitney on August 17th, and the same day followed down for three or four miles a creek, which they speak of a Whitney Creek. They then ascended a steep ravine, and "leaving a bald peak (Mount Guyot?) to the west, "the right hand ravine for a mile or two, and thence up the northeast fork of that to Ramshorn Springs," where they made camp about sundown. The following morning, August 18th , they started at daylight, leaving horses and blankets at camp. The route as they describe it is not clear; it might be interesting for some one to attempt to locate it on the ground. For that purpose the following passage is quoted: "We started in a northeasterly direction to the top of the ridge; did not see any way of getting down there, so we followed up the ridge till we came to a pass going down this and around the lake; at the foot we made for a red streak crossing the next ridge and finding a pass over this the last ridge, also finding a lake at the foot of the last pass. Parties looking in a southwesterly direction from the Dome (Mount Whitney) will see thoses two passes." In a final shot, the fishermen assert: "We have good proof that he (Crapo) ascended the Sierra Nevadas after August 20th in company with Mr. Leyda."



Know all men!
That I Darby on the 7th day of
September 1881 do name this
Mountain "Young" in honor of
Rev. Chas. Young now of Prince-
ton and formerly Prof. at Dartmouth
College, who settled in advance of
any white man and first ascended
to the summit of
Elevation - N. W. of Mt. Whitney
Distance about 2 miles -
Altitude N. of Mt. Whitney and
about two miles distant -
Chas H. Gilbert

... of original record found on Mt. Young, Sequoia National Park, July 24, 1934. J.H. Czock.

"In considering these claims we must bear in mind that most of the men concerned did not take the matter of a first ascent to any of them to gather evidence and presented it promptly in proof of priorty. What did matter was having their work doubted, and as soon as the lie began to be passed they were all eager for the fray. Moreover, as soon as the controversy arose there was injected a question more important in their eyes than the honor of a first ascent. Professor Whitney had not made himself popular around Lone Pine when he came there in 1873 to examine the scars of the recent earthquake, consequently, when the mountain which had for several years had been know as Mount Whitney proved to be a comparatively inconsequential cause to fix his name on the lesser peak. it was for this reason, perhaps, more than for any other, that the 'fishermen' fought for their rights, which, they insisted, carried the privelege of naming their peak. Thus they strove at first to establish the name "Fisherman's Peak," and when this seemed to be lacking in support they acquired in "The Dome in Inyo." In the end, justice seems to have been done to both factions: the fisherman are now commonly (and Properly, I think) credited with the first ascent, and Whitney's name remains on the loftiest peak of the Sierra.

"There were other attempts to dislodge Whitney's name and revive "Fisherman's Peak." Captain George M. Wheeler's jealousy led him to go as far as he could in this direction by using the names interchangeably

In his reports on "United States Geographical Surveys West of the one Hundredth Meridian," Several members of the Wheeler Survey party climbed the mountain in 1876.

"The most amusing attempt to revive "Fisherman's Peak," occurred in 1878, when Mr. Moffat, of Inyo County, introduced assembly Bill no.846 in the California Legislature. This bill, entitled "An act to define the location of, and to legalize the name of 'Fishermans's Peak,'" provided as follows:

> '"Section 1. The peak siturtated in the Sierra Nevadas, in the Counties of Inyo and Tulare, in Thirty-six degrees thirty-four minutes thirty-two and ninety-five one-hundredths seconds north, and one hundred and eighteen degrees seventeen minutes thirty-two and two one-hundredths seconds west, shall be known as FishermanUs Peak, and the same is hereby declared to be the offical name of the said peak, and the only name to be regared as legal in official documents, maps, or other instruments in writing, to be placed on State or county records, or used in reports made by State county or municipal officers.
> '"Section 2. This act shall take effect from the after its passage."

"One is reminded by this of the act of the California Legislature a few years earlier by which the name of "Lake Bigler" was legally bestowed on the body of water which we perversely call Lake Takow. Mr. Moffat's bill, intr duced March 28th, actually passed the Assembly two days later, and on April 1st , at the close of the session, it came before

the Senate. The Senators, with due regard of the significance of the day, saw an opportunity for what present-day senators would call "kidding" one of their member. Some suggested that, inasmuch as this peak was in Senator Fowler's district, the bill beamended to read "Fowlers Peak." Amendment carried, and so ordered; but the governor declined to sign the bill; so we nay still legally speak of Mount Whitney."

"The story of Mount Whitney is but half told. It would be interesting to recount in full the experience of John Muir on his visits to the mountain in 1873and 1875. It would be interesting to trace the history of the numerous attempts to measuer the altitude, culminating in the accurate leveling of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, reported elsewhere in this number of the bulletin.[1] The several scientific expeditions for observations from the summit, beginning with Langley's expeditions in 1881 and including thoses of Abbot, Campbell, and McAdie later on, are worthy of more extended record than they have received. The adventures of trail-building should come in for mention, as should the recent attempts to reach the summit in the Winter. But the present chapter is perhaps overlong already; so we shall leave these these themes for a future occasion.[2]

---

1. Leveling up Mount Whitney, by William Bowie. The elevation was found to be 14,496 feet.

2. See Appendix A-4 —

BEGINNING OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

In the meantime, events of tremendous importance were occurring at the frontier settlement of Helena Montana. Events which set a precendance for he creation of the Sequoia National Park and made possible other great parks to come.

In 1870, a party of ten men consisting of General H. D. Washburn who commanded the military party; Lieut. Gustavus C. Doan, Samuel T. Hauser, Cornelius Hedges, W. C. Gillette, Walter Trumbull, Trueman C. Everts, Benjamin Stickney, Jacob Smith and N. P Langford, undertook the complete exploration of an amazing region first described to an incredulous public by David Folsom and S. W. Cook also of Montan.

This region of a thousand geologic wonders was a wilderness called "Colter's Hell" because of the weird stories told about the erea by John Colter, a hunter and trapper.

This party was tremendously impressed with the geysers, the hot springs, the boiling mud pots, the lake, the canyon, and the waterfalls, and because one of their number, Trueman C. Everts, became lost, the explorers lingered long in the vicinity of Yellowstone Lake, hoping to find Everts. Giving him up as lost (he was later found by searchers after enduring almost unbelievable hardships(, the party pushed on toward Virginia City, Montana, hoping to avoid the early snowfall. The birth of the national park idea has been described by Nathaniel P. Langford, who afterward served as first superintendent of the park.

"It was the first camp we made after leaving the lower geyser basin," he wrote. "We were seated around the campfire, and one of our number suggested that a quarter-section of land opposite the great falls of the Yellowstone would be a source of profit to its owner. Another member of the party thought that the upper geyser basin would furnish greater attraction for pleasure seekers.

"Mr. Hedges then said that there ought to be no private ownership of any portion of that region, but that the whole of it ought to be set apart as a great national park. The suggestion met with a quick and favorable response from other members of the party, and, to quote from a recent letter of Mr. Hedges to me, "The idea found favor with all, and from that time we never lost sight of it'.

"On our return, Mr. Hedges advocated the project in the public press. . . . All this was several month prior to any government exploration."

"Less than two years later, on March 1, 1872, congress created Yellowstone National Park, setting aside an area approximately 62 miles long and 54 miles wide, consisting of 3,348 square miles, or 2,142,720 acres, 'for the benefit and enjoyment of the people forever.'

Nathaniel P. Langford had charge of the new Yellowstone Park during the following five years. He not only 'Served without remuneration, but paid all his own expenses as well. He had no assistance and', like all other early superintendents, 'lacked authority, and in his constant struggle to protect the park from depredations he had little to aid him except persuasion and discussion. Yet he was able to do much to protect the park in those early days and kept visitors from carrying away many

valuable exhibits."

This was the birth of the National Parks System - a dramatic story of public service, born in the warm glow of a now famous campfire - a story which, if one could follow it year by year, park by park, man by man, would make a dramatic and fascinating chapter in American history; a story rife with romance and pathos, grim battles and great achievements.

Someday it will be written and the archives of American literature will be the richer for it.

It is a story essentially of Service, Loyalty, sacrifice, and of unsung heroes whose lives have been and are dedicated to an ideal.

* * * * * * * * * * *

NAMING OF HOSPITAL ROCK

Returning now to the pioneers of Three Rivers, we find Alfred Everton, an eccentric settler of the North Fork, and George Cahoon camping at Chief Chappo's vacated headquarters on the Upper Kaweah During the fall of 1873.

located near the present site of the Three Rivers Grammar School on the main highway, the other up the South Fork, named Cinnamon Creek School.

Tharp, his wife and son and daughter, his stepsons George and Hank Swanson, John Homer, A veteran of the Mexican War, Hop Work, wife and family, Henry Groves, who kept a small saloon nearby, his wife and daughter[1] and Jim Butts and family were all homesteaders scattered along the main river in the district. Up the South Fork lived Ira Blossom and family, William O. Clough (stepson of Ira Blossom), Joseph Palmer, George Cahoon, and Ira Putman. Continuing again up the main river, live L. A. Rockwell and family, who taught the Three Rivers School, Adam Bahwell and family, a wealthy dealer in land, cattle, etc., who was retired from his business in Visalia, Albert Everton, an eccentric bachelor, hunter and trapper of whom many amusting stories are told. Dan Clotfelder and family, a packer and teamster, Dan Highton, farmer, A family named Washburn(Washburn Cove) and Professor W. F. Dean who taught the Sulphur Spring School nearby Washburn Cove.

Up the North Fork were the families Lee who raised stock, hogs, etc., James Barton and family, William Case and family and Sam Halstead a bachelor who used Halstead Meadow as a range for his cattle and who raised race horses. The Hengst, Burdick, Taylor and Bradley

---

1. First Three Rivers Postmistress 1882.

families did not settle in the district until later.[1]

Further up the river at the present site of Ash Mountain utility area, George W. Barnafee[2] had recently established a home. As he had no title to the land, he was compelled to vacate when the park was established 10 years later. The area known as "Barnafee Flats" and his house was located near the presentbsite of the Ash Mountain machine shop.

During construction of a road through Barnafee Flats by the Mount Whitney Power Company, the name was changed to Alder Creek and later renamed "Ash Mountain" by Col. John R. White, Superintendent of the park about 1926.

Further upstream, James Wolverton, had homesteaded at Potwisha. This is an area 3 miles below Hospital Rock at the junction of the Middle and Marble forks of the Kaweah, and so named by Superintendent White and U.S. Commissioner Fry at the suggestion of Mr and Mrs. Hugh Clotfelder in memory of Indians of that tribe.[3]

---

1. See Appendix A-9

2. The name is believed to be French - Bonnefoe (goof faith), White. Several spellings of this name has been encountered, Bonneview (Capt. Dorst's Report), Bonafee and Bonnefee. See Appendix A-20

3. op. cit. news item, Visalia Times Delta Sept 9(no other date) by article by W.H. Hart of Woodlake, Cal., S.N.P Historic Files, 101

Part three

~~CHAPTER II~~

Story of Minerial King - John Muir in Giant Forest Movements in conservation - Discovery of Sherman Tree Giant Forest - Preservation - Dr. Gustavus Eisen California Academy of Sciences and "Nevada Park" Letter from George Stewart to Colonel White - Mt Whitney Military Reservation - First women to ascend Mt. Whiteny - Clough Cave.

1865 - 1885

THE STORY OF MINERAL KING

In telling the story of Mineral King, one should not fail to tell the whole story of this peculiary situated but intensely concentrated mining district. It is isolated and difficult of access, and lies high in the mountains in a sort of pocket surrounded by towering peaks.

Not like El Dorado, Placervill, Hagtown and other scenes of sensational California mining booms was Mineral King Geographically. These places were easy of access an near larger centers of population. But like them, was Mineral King in its seething, almost feverish activity - in fact, all old prospectors agree with feeling that Mineral King topped them all in its hell-bent, colorful community. Some vow it was the most sensational mining camp in all of California.

However, the whole story of Mineral King cannot be told in these pages mainly because of an almost insurmountable barrier confronting the compiler concerning the re ticence of the few remaining pioneers of those days to divulge intimate facts.

As one aged local prospector put it, " I was here first. They (the Government) have taken away my hunting grounds - I know every nook and crann. in them hills. Mineral King and the Park was my home-

why should I let them profit from me by giving information on what we intend (or intended) to make into a book? Let them find it out for themselves! "

Time is flying and one day no longer will those now living be able to leave to posterity the accurate records of those glamerous days. Memory fails, dates and events become hazy and garbled through the repetition of "twice told tales".

It is indeed, lamentable that the gleeful, even sometime tragic stories of "Chinamen Jim" "Beulah" "Gold Coins Minted in Mineral King", "The Bottle Of Turpentine" the "Visalia Judge who Ran From Mineral King all the way across the Hills to Visalia" "Aunt Mary Traugers Donkey", and hundreds of other incidents which lent color and fire to those historic days cannot now be told.

Only because of the foresight and generesity of a few Three Rivers and Visalia residents, are we thus able (to) authentically peice together our half-told tale of Mineral King which must suffice as but a small portion of our greater history.

Some day before it is toolate and the story of those eventful days become lost in obscurity, we hope someone will chronicle the full story of Mineral King and thoses exciting events surrounding it of which there was no dirth.

MINERAL KING

Sixty miles east of Visalia, reached via Lemon Cove and Three Rivers, at the source of the east fork of the Kaweah River, lies the mountain valley, Mineral King. Here, at an altitude of eight thousand feet, the summer climate is cool and invigorating, and this, together with the numerous nearby scenic attractions, the abundant wild feed, the good fishing and its position as the furthermost mountain point accessible to vehicles caused it to become later, a resort visited in summer by multitudes of people.

Sawtooth, a peak of thirteen thousand feet, towers directly above. From its summit a wonderful view of towering peaks, divides, declivities and nestling lakes are obtained. Monarch and Eagle Lake lie close to camp and are readily visited. Soda and other mineral springs are about.

The valley heads at Farewell Gap,[1] a pass of 10,600 feet elevation dividing the waters of the Kaweah from those of the little Kern. Over it pass the trails leading to Trout Meadows, to Kern Lakes, to Mt. Whitney and to Inyo County. There are also trails leading from Mineral King to the Giant Forest over Timber Gap, to the Hocket Meadows over Tar Gap, as well as one leading directly to Kern Lakes.

. . . . . .

James A. Crabtree, J. P. Lard, S. Belden and A. Loop, all spiritualists residing near Portervill and Visalia, purportedly received a w

---

1. So called because it affords the last view of Mineral King to one travelling to the back country.

message" from ~~the~~ an Indian's "spirit" during a number of seances, concerning mines.[1] This friend of the spirit world told them of great riches in the high mountains and would himself lead them to a mine there.

Accordingly in the summer of 1872 Belden and Crabtree followed this dis-embodied spirit[2] across the difficult pass at Eagle Lake to Mineral King.

Standing on a snow bank, Crabtree pointed beneath him to the snow and said, "Here it is - we will call it the White Chief Mine".[3]

Since claims could not be filed upon until this virgin and little known territory had been properly surveyed, the two men were forced to await the following year for filing until this had been done.

Thus in 1873 were the following claims filed with Tulare County:[4]

DISCOVERY CLAIM - WHITE CHIEF LODE.

Discovered July 24, 1873. Notice of location dated July 26, 1873, and was filed for record Sept. 12, 1873.
Was discovered or located by S. Belden and J. A. Crabtree.
Said claim was Named White Chief Lode and was located in the Mineral King Mining district of Tulare County, California.
Said claim recorded in Book 1 at page 6 of "Record of Mining Claims - Mineral King District.

WHITE CHEIF LODE CLAIM No. 1, SOUTH

Dated Sept. 5, 1873 and filed for record Sept. 12, 1873.
Was known as first extension south or No. 1, south from discovery claim by S. Belden and J. A. Crabtree, White Chief Lode.
Said claim located by J. T. Ford. Recorded in Book 1, at page 6, record of Mining Claims - Mineral King District.

---

1. Letter from Jordon, S. N. P. files, Historic.
2. op. cit. Jack Chrisman letter of January 6, 1932, S. N. P. files.
3. Jeff Davis--interview
4. J. Chrisman's letter to judge Fry--Park Hist. files. Feb. 9,1933

Above claim relocated, Sept. 2, 1877 by J. A. Ford (Book 1, Pp. 69)

Above claim again relocated, Sept. 6, 1878 by William Corse, the signature is rather blurred an it is difficult to discern all the letters.

White Chief Lode, FIRST EXTENSION NORTH.

Dated Oct. 29, 1873 and filed for record Oct. 30, 1873. Was located by the following parties to wit: O. W. Catlin, H. J. Gwen, S. L. Goodhue, J. W. Wilcoxen. (Book 1, Pp 9)

WHITE CHIEF LODE CLAIM No. 2, NORTH

Filed for record Sept. 12, 1873.
Located by A. Loop
Book 1, page 10.

WHITE CHIEF LODE - CLAIM No. 4, NORTH

Dated Sept. 12, 1873 and filed for record Sept. 17, 1873.
Located by Nathan Baker.
Book 1, p ge 11
Relocated

The Mineral King Mining District was now formed.

News of the discovery rapidly spread to all parts of the country and prospectors rushed in from even remote places enacting a typical California gold rush.

These men almost immediately started work on a toll trail from their road terminus at the summit above Red Hill in 1874. This trail followed on the south side of the East Fork of the Kaweah River, and crossed the river at a point under Lookout Point within the park where it stopped. The next year the Mineral King Miners completed their Toll Trail building from the river crossing below Lockout Point on up along the north side of the river to a point at the Atwell

Mill country where it connected up with the Lovelace trail on Into Mineral King.[1]

Two years later, the New England Tunnel and Smelting Company was organized with mostly eastern capital, for the purpose of bringing in equipment and developing new mines.

All was a mad feverish rush to stake out claims and make a fortune. A road of course had to be built and the prospectors and others all eagerly lent a hand to its immediate consturction.

The board of Supervisors of Tulare County granted J. W. Crowley a franchise to construct a Wagon Toll Road between a point on the Mineral King on March 4, 1879. The road ran up the Kaweah River to the East Fork, and then up along the ~~south~~ north side to near Oak Grove, then up from the river bed along the north side through Atwell Mill and into Mineral King. Crowley formed a stock company to take over the construction of the toll road. The Company consisted of fifty members with a paid in capital of $50,000.00.[2] The Articles of Incorporation were filed in Visalie on March 15th under the name of Mineral King Wagon and Toll Road Company. Ex-State Senator, Thomas Fowler was the general manager. The company completed the road to Mineral King during that Year.

After the completion of the road the following machines were taken to Mineral King: a sawmill, smelter, stamp mill, rock crushers, and many smaller implements for mining. At the same time many houses were built and the town of "Beulah"[3] came into being.[5]

---

1. Tulare County Times 1880
2. Most of this capital was raised by Jefferson Davis Sr.
3. This name was proposed at a memorable meeting, but never officially adopted.

The lively phoneers who built the road had but one thought - to get equipment in and get the gold out with all speed. It was one of the most remarkable highways in the county as it was carved out of the rough mountains against great odds and without the help of equipment or anything else that hand tools. The builders themselves had no knowledge of roadmaking and no surveying was done.

"It was a dry year when Tom Fowler built the Mineral King Road, and many a man kept bread in the pantry by working on the road. 'High-toned' men put on blouse and stogies and used pick and shovel on that Mineral King Wagon Road. In Visalia you saw notices, '"Men wanted for work on the Mineral King road. $20 a month and found. Apply to Tom Fowler."' 1

The 29 mile trip to Mineral King from three Rivers was indeed no small task. Starting early in the morning by wagon, one passed Hammond, climbed the 20% grade of Red Hill in the afternoon and if lucky, might reach River Bridge in time for a supper called by teamsters "Delight" or "Slagbow" consisting of bacon, potatoes, onions, all cooked together in one frying pan. Starting again about 4:30 A. M. with the women and children walking to lessen the weight on the rocking, tossing wagons, another stop is made after a terrific pull, at Oak Grove for rest and water. The next task is Champagne Hill[2] to lake

---

2. A wagon loaded with champagne turned over on the road there. It was promptly consumed by the passengers and driver and has been called Champagne Hill since.

1 Judge Wallace, Clipping, Tulare Cy. Times, in Stwearts Scrapbook at Tulare Cy. Library

Canyon, on past the Grunigen home, up a tortuous road to Lookout Point and after several hours arrive at Traugers.[1] Soon Atwell Mill is reached from where the way is better going. Corduroy roads used as skidways for the lumber to the mill are traversed and one sees many felled Sequoias. Finally Silver City[2] is reached and a three hour journey principally straight up is begun to Mineral King proper. It is this last stretch past Graveyard Hill[3] where the weary travellers pray they do not meet some one coming down. The road is steep and narrow with no room to pass. After passing High Piont, Mineral King is shortly reached where its town of Beulah, elevation 7800, nestles between towering granite walls and precipitious peaks.[5] Here is a town teeming with an excited population of between 500 and 1,000 persons.

The town, according to Jeff Davis, and others, consisted of about a doxen saloons mostly housed in tents, a large corral, a butcher shop, a large general store, a post office and doxens of cabin and tent twellings.[4] Stages from Visalia brought passengers in and out daily and mail was carried on foot, (which was not small feat) over a trail all the way to and from Visalia by Uncle Dan Heighton. Judge W. B. Wallace gives the following interesting account of Beaulah at the height of the town's activities:

---

1. See Pp. 9[illegible], Paragraph [illegible]
2. So named because of a concentration of Silver Mines there.
3. There were also 20 - 23 bordellos
4. See Appendix A-6

"By this time Ex-Senator Fowler[1] had purchased the Empire mine and with characteristic energy was completing the road, erecting a quartz mill and tramway, and driving a long tunnel into the mountain. Things were moving up that year. A sawmill was in operation and cabins were going up in all directions. An assay office was established and mines were located by the hundreds.

"The N. E. Tunnel and Smelting Company was incorporated In 1875, another was organized in 1876, and the White Chief Gold and Silver Mining Company was called into being in 1880, but the year 1879 was the most fruitful in the production of these artificial persons for that camp. That year ten companies were organized with an aggregate capital stock which would put to shame on that little kerosene side issue of the Standard Oil Company.

"At the general election held in 1879, the candidates for lieut-tenant-governor and chief justice of the supreme court received one hundred thirty-seven votes for each office and the candidates for superior judges, assemblymen and district attorney received on hundred thirty-six votes in Mineral King.

"There were ten and perhaps twelve places where intoxicating liquors were sold, and events proved that the recorder, who reveive

---

1. Tom Fowler was described as a huge two-fisted Irishman. It was he who gave the lake at Woodlake its first name. Following an argument in Mineral King with another known Fighter, the matter was to be settled on the flats near Woodlake. Many mexicans witnessed the struggle which lasted 3 hours, crying "Bravo, Bravo!" Hence the Lake has always been known as "Bravo Lake" until comparatively recently.

$5 for recording every location notice, and the saloon men, worked the only paying mines. But there was very little riotousness and disorder. There were no such essentially bad men there as are usually found in new mining camps, with notched pistle handles and private burying grounds to which they could point with blood curdling suggestions. There was one shooting affrey that I recall. It grew out of a dispute over the right to the possession of a small tract of land. One of the participants received a slight would.

"There are but two graves In mineral King. In the late '70s, early in the spring one of the newcomers went to Redwood Meadow on foot, taking no provisions with him. A snow storm came on which fenced him in. In two or three days he started to return, crossed Timber Gap and struggled through the snow until within a quarter of a mile of camp. He called for help and was heard, but his voice was not recognized as that of a human being and the next morning his frozen body was found where he had evidently sat down, exhausted, and after vainly calling had given up the struggle.

"When John Heilen was prospecting the White Chief Mine, two of his miners were carried down the mountainside and buried in an avalanche of snow. One was found and dug out alive, but the body of the other was not recovered until the next spring thaw.[3]

"In the early days Orlando Barton was the nestor of the camp, having the most extended and varied fund of knowledge.

---

1. Ibid. p. 89 footnote 3

James Maukins and John Crabtree were perhaps the best prospectors. John Meadows was the most enthusiastic and confindent of the early locators, rating his possessions worth a million dollars. He was a farmer, a stockraiser, a miner, a preacher, and a fighter, buth with all a brave, honest and conscientious man.

"J. T. Trauger, who came in for the NewEngland Company as its superintendent, and the last recorder of the district, was known to all and was a favorite in the district. His wife was for years the good angel of the camp, whose cheerful dispostion, sterling qualities and strength of character won for her the respect and admiration of all the curiously assorted denizens of the district. The trail was never too rough, nor the night too dark to keep her from the bedside of the suffering miner whose cry of distress was heard, whether stricken by sickness, crushed in an avalanche of snow or mangled by an untimely blast.

"Politicians early discovered the necessity of winning the Mineral King voters, and several political meetings were held there when local orators avowed in various form their willingness to forego many personal pleasures that they might serve the country.

"Itinerant ministers also preached to the assembled people, not from great cathedrals decorated with paintings of the old Masters, nor accompanied by the music of grand organs, but in those groves which were God's first temples, were swaying pine and mountain streams made music, under a great dome painted by the Master's hand, set with a

thousand gems and softly lighted by the moon's pale beams, and where all nature joined in anthems of praise."

"Mineral King was a silver camp and many of the old prospectors were actually silverized. In white, seamless rock they would point out wire and hor silver. They named the lakes and ledges silver and saw and admired the silver lining to every cloud.[2] The very word had such a fascination for them that they talked in soft, silvery tones. They pricked up their ears when silver gray foxes were alluded to and stood at attention when the old bear hunters spoke of the silver-tipped grizzly, and as they lay down at night and gazed at the full moon, they viewed it as the original of the silver dollar, having milled edges and a lettered flat surface, and wondered whether what they had looked at from infancy as the man in the moon might not after all be a mint impression of the American eagle."[1]

"A typical miner of those days wore the regulation red, gray or blue flannel shirt, slouched hat an trous.rs worn with wide leather belt to which hung a long knife, trousers tucked into high to. hobnailed boots, hair and beard long and natted. Add to this a black clay pipe stuck in his mouth and you have a picture of the typical miner of those days. Familiar sights seen along the dusty roads were the Jew with his burro load of Cheap John jewelry and shoddy dry goods strapped to his back. Then there was the great carved stage coach, resembling a circus wagon,

---

1. Wallace - in Menafee's "Tulare - King's County"
2. There were even two gold coins minted there (Davis)

Loaded down with passengers bound for the New El Dorado. There were the long strings of Chinamen carrying their mining implements, bedding and food, invariably traveling single file, and all walking at once like so many geese. Often they would number a hundred or so. If a man got broke he often would collect a tax off the first chinaman he met."[1]

Then financial difficulties began to visit the mountain toll road when Robert McKee, packer, then living in Mineral King attached a lien for labor on the company in October 1882 for the amount of $955.35. The company then sold the road to Mc Kee at an auction sale and he took over their franchise the same year.[3]

In January 1885 the citizens and taxpayers of Tulare County decided to purchase the road from him. This they did for $1,575.30 and the historic highway became a public property.

But the great mining boom was destined to a dismal failure - the precious metals could not be extracted from the ores in paying quantities with the methods used and the years following brought a rapid decline. Mines were yearly being abandoned until about 1888 when a great snow slide climaxed the end of the Mineral King Mining district by carrying the stamp mill and bunkhouse into the river.[2] There the twisted and bent shafts and boilers can still be seen to this

---

1. Stewarts Scrapbook - Tulare County Library. See also Appendix A-7
2. 40 men were said to be within it- none being injured.
3. See Appendix A-8

day. From then on operations ceased and an exodus of miners and families began.

Judge Wallace asks: "But where are they all? The exultant mine owner who walked the earth with head erect and heart elate, where is he? Where are the dreamers, the rainbow chasers of those early years? Where is the man of mighty projects, of magnificent schemes? Where the penniless promoter, the impecunious builder of smelter and constructor of Sutro tunnels - the man who knew best how to do it with the money of others? Where is the chronicler of lost mines? Where is the grubstake prospector who with a burro load of supplies was ever ready to find hidden veins of wealth? Where is the mineralogist and the cyanide process men at whose magic touch the most rebellious ores would yield up their gold and silver? Where are the burly, stalwart men who drilled holes in the granite? Where is the perfect negative gentleman who erstwhile invaded the camp, walked about for a few days precise, silent, smileless and perhaps soulless, awakening spirit of curiosity and after sending the thermometer of sociability down to freezing point suddenly and noislessly departing? Where is the chunks of wisdom and nuggets of pure knowledge among the unsuspecting prospectors with the intention of collecting large interest on his intellectual investments in the shape of mountain meals and reluctant loans and who mennwhile looked wiser than it was possible for any man to be?"

". . .Gone is the little one-eyed Cornishman who carried the mail afoot into Mineral King in 1877.[1] Gone too is the pacific and amorous Hiberian who nightly emtied his heart through his voice and wooed an amiable and willing widow with the song of another Irishman until for years afterwards, in the deepening twilight, from towering pine and lofty cliff and secret places in the mountains wall there seemed to pore out of the past in dying echoes their sentiments of the restless desire for pairing. . .

"Harry Parole was found dead some years ago at the door of his cabin on the East Fork of the Kaweah. Big Jim Meadows was lured from his Arizona home in the night time and shot to death by Apacke Indians, and many others of those old timers prospectors in years gone struck out om that long trail, unblazed and unmonumented, with no bench marks to indicate its varying altitudes--that trail we must all finally travel, leading over the Divide to the Great Elsewhere."

A recent letter from E. B. Homer says;[2]

"According to the remembrances of our family Mineral King was Named as follows:-

Henry O'Farroll, known as Harry Parole, John Hambright and Ben Harris were on a deer hunting trip in the summer of 1873 and were camped near the site of the present village of Mineral King. We are not at all sure of the year.

O'Farroll was a miner four Eldorado County and did more prospecting than hunting. One evening he brought in an ore specimen from the canyon now known as White Chief Creek. He told his campanions

---

1. "Uncle Dan" Heighton. It is said he made the long journey in a round trip between dawn and sunset.

2. S.N.P. Historical files.

that he had found a mine of horn silver and that the district was the greatest mineral district he had ever seen and should be called "Mineral King" On heating his ore the metal in it which looked like silver, sublimed and proved to be antimony. O'Farrol with a friend, Billy Anderson, later discovered the Empire mine near Timber Gap. This they sold to Tom Fowler, Wiley, Watson and the "New England mining and Smelting Co." for $3,000. The buyers got a county charter and built the Mineral King road.

I do not remember, nob can I find anyone who does, anything about the old post office up there called "Beulah",[1]

Such was the story of Mineral King and we now return to the early 70'S

1875 JOHN MUIR'S VISIT TO GIANT FOREST

• • • • •

Many of the settlers of the region to the west of the park were feeding their livestock up in the mountains in the summers. In these early days neither Forest reserve or National Park had been formed and pasture on all the land was free. A more or less happy state of comradeship existed among all of the cattle men who drove their herds to these lands ~~off~~ for summer feed but as soon as the sheep men began to arrive at the same feeding gounds trouble began. Bitter and occasionally fatal conflicts took place between the sheep an cattle men. This is a natural outcome due to the fact that shee spoil the feed for cattle and no sheep man yet has been persuaded that he should let his sheep ~~starve~~ in order that feed should be preserved for the cows.

---

1. ~~S-Nr-P-Historic-Files,-Series~~ See footnote[3] p. 87

Not only verbal battles took place between the sheep and cattle men but violence was resorted to. Whole flocks of sheep were driven over precipices by the cattle men--naturally the sheep men retaliated with violence.

Of historic interest at this time was John Muir's visit to Giant Forest. John Muir, President of the Sierra Club, 1892-1914, Naturalist-author and tireless defender of the forests and natural wonders wrote himself of this visit in his book "Our National Parks."

"I spent several days exploring the ridges and counting the annual wood rings of a large number of stumps in the clearing, then replenished my bread sack and pushed southward. All the way across the broad rough basins of the Kaweah and the Tule Rivers Sequoia ruled supreme, forming an almost continuous belt for 60 or 70 miles, waving up and down in huge massive mountain billows in compliance with the ground glacier ploughed topography.

"day after day, form grove to grove, canyon to canyon, I made a long wandering way, terribly rough in someplaces for Brownie(my horse) but cheery for me, for big trees were seldom out of sight. We crossed the rugged, picturesque basins of Redwood Creek, the north fork of the Kaweah, and Marble Fork gloriously forested, and full of beautiful cascades an falls, sheer and slanting, infinitely varied with broad curly foam fleeces and stris of embroidery in which the sunbeams reveal. Thence we climbed into the noble forest on the Marble an Middle Fork Divide.[1]

---

1. Muir never did visit Mineral King (Jeff Davis)

After a general exploration of the Kaweah basin, this part of the Sequoia belt seemed to me the finest, and I then named it the "Giant Forest."[1] It extends, a magnificent growth of giants grouped in pure temple groves, range in collonnades along the sides of meadows, or scattered among the other trees, from the granite headlands overlooking the hot foothills and plains of the San Joaquin back to within a few miles of the old glacier mountains at an elevation of 5,000 to 8,400 feet above the sea.

"When I entered this sublime wilderness the day was nearly done, the trees with rosy, glowing countenances seemed to be hushed and thoughtful, as if waiting in conscious religious dependence on the sun, and one naturally walked softly and awe-stricken among them. I wandered on, meeting nobler trees where all are noble, subdued in the general calm, as if in some vast hall preserved by the deepest sanctities and solemnities that sway human souls. At sundown the trees seemed to cease their worship and breathe free. I heard the birds going home. I, too, sought a home for the night on the edge of a level meadow where there is a long open view between the evenly ranked trees standing guard along it's side. Then, after a good place was found for Brownie, who had a hard, weary day sliding and scramblin across the Marble Canyon, I made my bed and supper and lay on my back looking up to the stars through pillared arches finer

1. Joseph Palmer, one of the very first settlers in Three Rivers region, says, in an original letter in park files that he named himself named Giant Forest.

HOSPITAL ROCK IS NAMED

Among many others in the Three Rivers district lived Alfred Everton and George Cahoon, During the fall of 1873 these early settlers had made camp at Chief Chappo's vacated headquarters on the upper Kaweah. While on a hunting trip, "They had put out several set guns for bear," says Katherine Small in her "HISTORY OF TULARE COUNTY, ". . . "Strings were attached to the triggers and were to set off when the bears walked along the trails and encountered the strings. Everton, while traveling through the brush, encountered on of these accidentally, He received the charge in the thigh, sustaining a ghastly wound, which crippled him for the remainder of his life. Cahoon carried the woulnded man to the rock and then went to civilization for assistance. A doctor was summoned from Visalia, Dr. Bradley, Cahoon, George Swanson, Elmer Lovelace and Chris Devoe, all of Three Rivers, carried him out on a litter, the journey requiring three days." From that time the rock was known to the whites as Hospital Rock, the name sticking till this day.

Twenty years later another figure, whom we shall learn about in the following pages,[1] justified the use of this name still further by occupying the great rock-room as the third and last patient requiring medical aid there.

The Three rivers district by this time (1879-82) was pretty well settled. It had two school houses, one, the Sulphur Spring School

---

1. Ibid Pp 228

far from than the pous hearts of man, telling its love, ever regaled. Then I took a walk up the eadow to see the trees in the pale light. They seemed still more marvelously massive and tall than by day, heaving their collosal heads into the depths of the sky, among the stars, some of which appeared to be sparkling on their branches, like flowers. I built a big fire that vividly illuminated the huge brown boles of the nearest trees an the little plants and cones and fallen leaves at their feet, liiping up the show intil I feel asleep to dream of boundless forest ani trail-building for Brownie.

"Joyous birds welcomed the dawn, and the squirrels, now their cones were ripe ani had to be quickly gathered ani stored for winter, began their work before sunrise. My tea and bread-cumb breakfast was soon done, and leaving jaded Brownie to feed and rest, I sauntered forth to my studies. In every direction Sequoia ruled the woods. Most of the other big conifera were present here and there, but not as rivals or companions. They only served to thicken and enrich the general wilderness. Trees of everyage covered craggy ridges as well as the deep morain-soiled slopes, and plant their magnificen. shafts along every brookside and meadow. Bogs and meadows are rare or entirely wanting in the isolated groves north of King River; here there is a beautiful series of them lying on the broad top of the main dividing ridge, imbedded in the very heart of the mammoth woods

as if for ornament, their smooth, plushy blossoms kept bright and fertile by streams and sunshine.

"Resting a while on one of these most beautiful of them when the sun was high, it seemed impossible that any other forest picture in the world could rival it. Here lay the grassy, flowery lawn, three-fourths of a mile long, smoothly outspread, basking in mellow autumn light, colored brown and yellow and pruple, streaked with lines of green along the streams, and ruffled here and there with patches of ledum and scarlet vaccinium. Around the margin there is first a fringe of azalea and will brush, colored orange yellow, enlivened with vivid dashes of red cornel, as if painted. Then up springs the mighty wall of verdure three hundred feet high, the brown fluted pillars so thick and tall and strong they seemed to fit to uphold the sky; the dense foliage, swelling forward in rounded bosses on the upper half, variously shaded and tinted, that of the youg trees dark green, of the old yellowish. An aged lightning-smitten patriarch standing a little forward beyond the general line with knotty arms outspread was covered with gray and yellow linchens and surrounded by a group of saplings whose slender spires seemed to lack not a single leaf or spray in their wondrous perfection. Such was the Kaweah meadow pictured that golden afternoon, and as I gazed every color seemed to deepen and glow as if the progress of the fresh sunwork were visible from hour

to hour, while every tree seemed religious and conscious of the presence of God. A free man reveals in a scene like this and time goes unmeasured. I stood fixed in silent wonder or sauntered about shifting my points of view, studying the physiognomy of separate trees, and going out to the different color patches to see how they were put on and what they were made of, giving free expression to joy, exulting in Nature's will emortal vigor and beauty, never dreaming any other human being was near.

"Suddenly the spell was broken by dull bumping, thudding sounds an a man (Tharp) and horse came in sight at the farther end of the meadow, where they seemed sadly out of place. A good big bear or mastodon or megatherium would have been more in keeping with the old mammoth forest. Neverthe less, it is always pleasant to meet one of our own species afte solitary rambles, and I stepped out where I would be seen, and shouted, when the rider reined in his galloping mustang and waited my approach. He seemed too much surprised to speak until, laughing in his puzzled face, I said I was glad to meet a fellow mountaineer in so lonely a place. then he abruptly asked, 'what are you doing?' I explained that I came across the canyon from Yosemite and was only looking at the trees. 'oh, then I know' he said greatly to my surprise, 'You must be John Muir.' He was herding a band of horses that had been driven up a rough trail from the lowland

to feed on these forest meadows.

"A few handfuls of crumbs detritus was all that was left in my bread sack, so I told him I was nearly out of provisions and asked whether he could spare me a little flour. 'Oh, yes, of course, you can have anything I've got,' he said, 'Just take my track and it will lead you to my camp in a big hollow log on the side of a meadow two or three miles from here. I must ride after some stray horeses, but I'll be back before night; in the meantime make yourself at home88. He galloped away to the northward.

" I returned to my camp, saddled Brownie, and by the middle of the afternoon discovered his den in a fallen Sequoia hollowed by fire— a spacious log house of one log, carbon lined, centuries old, yet sweet and fresh, weather proof, earthquake proof, likely to outlast the most endurable stone castle, and commanding views of garden and grove grandeur far than the richest king ever injoyed.

"Brownie found plenty of grass an I found bread, which I ate with views from the big round, ever-open door. Soon the good Samaritan mountaineer came in, and I enjoyed a famous rest listening to his observations of trees, animals, adventure, etc., while he was busy preparing supper. In answer to inquiries concerning the distribution of the big trees, he gave a good deal of particular information of the forest we were in, an he had heard that the species extended a long ways south,

he knew not how far. I wandered about for several days within a radius of six or seven miles of the camp, surveying boundaries, measuring trees, and climbing the highe t points for general views. From the south side of the divide I saw telling ranks of Sequoia - crowned headlands stretching far into the hazy distance, and plunging vaguely down into profound canyon depths for shadowing weeks of good work. I had now been out on the trip more than a month, an I began to fear my studies would be interrupted by snow, for winter was drawing nigh.

"Where there isn't a way make a way! is easily said when no way at the time time is needed, but to the Sierra explorer with a mule traveling across the canyon lines of drainage the brave old phrases become heavy with meaning. There are ways across the Sierra graded by glaciers, well marked and followed by men and beast an birds, and one of them even by locomotives, but none natural or artificial along the range, and the explorer who would thus travel at right angles to the glacial ways must traverse canyons and ridges extending sided by side in endless succession, roughened by side gorges and gulches and stubborn chaparral, and defended by innumerable sheer-fronted precipices. My own ways are easily made in any direction, but Brownie, though one of the toughest and most skillful of his race, was oftentimes discouraged for want of hands, and caused endless work.

Wild at first, he was tame enough now; and when turned loose he not only refused to run away, but as his troubles incresed came to depend upon me in such a pitiful, touching way, I became attached to him and helped him as if he were a good-natured boy in distress, and then the labor grew lighter. Bidding goodbye to the kind Sequoia cave-dweller, we vanished again in the wilderness, drifting slowly southward, Sequoias on every ridge-top beckoning and pointing the way."[1]

MOVEMENTS TOWARD CONSERVATION

There is now but little of historic interest happining in the region following John Muirs visit, however things of great significance and importance to the future of this area a e transpiring outside.

A great movement for the protection of the forest was gaining impetus under the ardent and indefatigable work of persevering men in all walks of public life.

For instance, in 1875, a stirring address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Franklin B. Hough, a veteran Forester, contained the statement that unless steps were taken to preserve the forest the supply of timber would disappear in a relatively short period of time.

Due to the rapid increase of populace in California during these

---

1. From our National Parks "By John Muir, Vol. VIII Pp.324, Sierra Edition.

years, great concern over the forests and excessive and wanton cutting of timber, arose and spread among the foresters an conservationist. Leading magazines and newspapers contained many references to the rapid disappearance of American forests and the gospel of timber conservation was diligently preached throughout the country before scientific bodies and public gatherings.

1878 *1879* DISCOVERY OF SHERMAN TREE

In the meantime, a notable discovery was made on August 7, 1879 back in that forest of brobdingnagian trees. James Wolverton, who occupied Tharp's hollow log in Log Meadow, while acting as guard for Tharp's stock, came upon a tree of staggering SIZE ~~size~~.

On this momentous occasion, little did he realize that this tree would become famous the world over as the largest and oldest living thing, and furthermore, become an added incentive and argument for California conervationalists to push the preservation of this magnificient forest.

It's dimensions were later determined to be as follows:

Height above mean base	272.4 Feet
Base circumference	101.6 "
Mean base diameter	32.2 "
Diameter 60 feet above ground	17.5 "
Diameter 120 feet above ground	16.0 "

Diameter 180 feet above ground	14.0 Feet
Diameter of largest branch	6.8 "
Height of largest branch	130.0 "
Weight of trunk about	625. Tons
TOTAL VOLUME OF TRUNK	50,000 Cubic Feet
Board foot contents of trunk	600,120 Board Feet

"The wood contained in the trunk of this tree—600,120 board feet—would build 40 five room houses. It would make a box of one inch boards large enough to house the S. S. Leveathan. There is as much lumber in this tree as is contained in about 20 acres of average California pine forest. It would require at least 30 railroad cars to move the trunk alone.

"The large branch growing from the south side of the trunk, 130 feet from the base, is 6.8 feet in diameter and 130 feet tall. This branch itself is larger and taller than most eastern forest trees.

"General Sherman is as tall as the average 16 story building, and is four feet taller than the top of the dome on the National Capital Building in Washington, D. C. Its trunk at the base is wider than the average city street.

". . . . It is estimated by those who have studied these trees, and have counted the annual rings on many trees that have fallen, that this tree is between 3,000 and 4,000 years old."[1]

This great tree he named "The General Sherman" since he had served under this General in the Civil War and "held him in great esteem."[2]

---

1. From Nature News by Fry.
2. Tharp in S. N. P. Nature Notes by Fry.

News of the tree spread rapidly and the forest monarch was gazed upon with amazement by many who made the long trip for the purpose of confirming the discovery.

Colonel George W. Stewart, Visalia publisher, and other public spirited citizens of this and other counties "began gathering data and spreading the facts of the wonder and beauty of the Sequoia tree."[1]

In 1878 and during a number of years following he made frequent reference in the "Visalia Delta" to the necessity of conserving the Sierra Nevada forest, protecting the watersheds of the streams and preserving the big trees, Particular mention was made of what was then often called the "Fresno-Tulare Grove," and is now embraced in General Grant National Park.

"Several well known residents of Visalia became interested in the preservation of the giant Sequoias and mountain forest; and through them General John. F. Miller, United States Senator from California, was made acquainted with the great number of big trees in the southern portion of the Sierra Nevadas and the extent of the forests, with Mount Whitney and other mountain peaks, and the canyons of Kern and King's rivers.

GIANT FOREST PRESERVATION

"In 1879 J. D. Hyde, register, and Tipton Lindsey, receiver, of the United States Land Office in Visalia, at the suggestion of the former, recommended that the land in and in the vicinity of what is now General

---

1. From H. Wilson.

Grant National Park be withdrawn from entry, and in January of the following year Theodore Wagner, United States Surveyor General for California, who was a resident of Visalia when appointed to that office, ordered that the land be suspended. In May of the same year Seth Smith, county surveyor of Tulare County, surveyed the land and changed the description of the suspended area.

"On December 13,m1881, Senator Miller introduced in the United States Senate a bill providing for the creation of a national park and reservation, covering the territory from the Middle Fork of Kings River to the North Fork of the Tule River and extending eastward to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Range, but it failed to pass."[1]

Colonel George Stewart, then publisher of the Visalia Delta and fondly called the "father of Sequoia National Park" was probably the greatest and most ardent defender of the big tree groves. His untiring and ceaseless efforts in brining sympathetic attention to them are more than well known and constitute one of the most inspiring campaigns for their preservation known. However, one cannot possibly overlook the excellent work of Dr. Gustavus Eisen, noted Swedish botanist, toward this same end.

Dr. Gustavus Eisen

Although as far back as 1873, Dr. Eisen came to California for the purpose of studying these giant trees, it appears from his own writings

---

1. Katherine Small's History of Tulare County. Pp. 243

that at that time, no plans for Eisen's preservation in a national park were actually entertained. There is no question that this great naturalist was deeply interested in these trees and forest conservation, but it must not be forgotten that even at this date, newspapers, magazine articles, public addresses and even petitions to government agencies were being presented which dealt exclusively with the setting aside of these great groves of Sequoias and adjacent timber lands against commercial holdings. Unfortunately, it seems Dr. Eisen's plans did not crystallize into definite activity concerning the trees until 1890 when steps already were under way for the execution of the very same proposals he had in mind concerning their exclusion from commercial use. Indeed, Dr. Eisen himself says in the paper Svea, October 28th 1936

"In the summer of 1890[1] I was employed to examine the large holdings of the Porterville Land and Water Company in Tulare County, California. My work finished favorably and I was invited by the company to extend my investigations to the adjacent Sequoia forest higher up in the Sierra Nevada mountains. I was furnished with the proper outfit, two horses, a pack mule and an Indian guide. After a day's journey we reached the first "Big Trees." We camped, and during a week we crossed and recrossed the grove. We estimated the trees to many thousands, but the destruction had already begun. Lumber mills and lumber men had established themselves in many places. Hundreds of Sequoia trees had

---

1. The Park was created in September of this same year.

been cut down and left to decay.[1] We had just arrived in time to hear the shouts of joy of the "murderers" as one of the giants fell. *It then occurred to me*[2] that this vandalism might yet be halted, not by one man singlehanded, but *suppose I could enlist the aid of the California Academy of Sciences?* Maybe this association of the most intellectual and also patriotic element in the state might be successful.

"With this thought uppermost in my mind, I returned to San Francisco, via Visalia, the seat of Tulare County. There I found my friend, George Stewart, Chief of the United States Government Land Office, in that city. But while enthusiastic as to my efforts *he warned me that having the same project in mind, he and the Tulare County Historical Society, had tried for years but failed because the lumber interests were supreme and the big trees were doomed.*

"On returning to San Francisco, my first step was to call on H. W. Harkness, president of the California Academy of Sciences. He became enthusiastic and promised every help in his power. . . At the closing meeting I delivered a lecture setting forth the destruction of the Sequoias and the necessity to save the remains for a National Park. I suggested that a committee should draw up the memorial to Congress and to the Secretary of the Interior. My motion was approved, the committe appointed and work began in earnest.

---

1. He probably refers to Converse Basin Near General Grant National Park.
2. Italics are the compilers.

"The following is the Report of the Committee submitted to the Congress of the United States, with only the final eight paragraphs ommited. They contain suffestions and notations of principal localitities requiring protection.

REPORT OF

"The Committee Appointed to Draft Memorial About Nevada Park.

"A National Reservation for Preservation of the Sequoia Groves and Integrity of the Watersheds of the San Joaquin and Tulare valleys.

"At a meeting of the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, August 4, 1890, Dr. Gustavus Eisen gave a highly interesting and alarming description of the destruction and waste of many of the grandest Sequoias or 'Big Trees' in certain localities of the Sierra Nevada, pointing out the importance of immediate action on the part of the California Academy of Sciences in petitioning the Government at Washington to permanently protect the forests.

"Dr. Eison proposed a motion to have a committee appointed to draft resolutions to be immediately presented to the Government. President Dr. H. W. Harkness thereupon appointed a committee consisting of W. S. Chapman, J. R. Scupham and Gustavus Eisen to draft such resolution. These are here with submitted, to wit:

"Whereas: Certain parts of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California possess in their Sequoia, or Big Trees, the most Beautiful as well as the most wonderful forests in the world, These forests, or rather groves of big trees, very limited in extent, are isolated fomr one anothe and situated near the head wate s of certain streams at an altitude between 4,000 and 7,000 feet. The number of trees in each grove varies from one hundred to a few thousand trees. . .

"The preservation of these trees is of national importance, not only on account of their influence upon the climate and water shed for irrigation of land below, but also because of their great beauty, curiosity and rarity. They are the last remais of a gigantic creatio: which has now mostly disappeared and which is fst bein exterminated from the face of the globe. The Sequoia trees are rapidly dying out and few young or medium sized trees are found in or outside the old groves. There are few trees which are less than ten feet in diameter.

. . . . "The government land has been taken up to a great extent fraudulently and mostly resold to powerful syndicates or local mill men,

who are not destoying the forests. The reckless waste of timber must be seen to be understood, it is hardly possible to believe that intelligent beings could be guilty of such reckless and purposeless destruction.

"At a recent visit to one of these mills, we found millions upon millions of feet of lumber rotting on the ground, Generally only a very small part of each tree is used for lumber, the balance being left to rot. Trees from 30 to 50 feet in diameter have been cut for curiosity's sake in order that a small section might be exhibited and a few hundred dollars gained. Of other trees a small section is cut out for lumber, the balance is fired to get it out of the way and make room for new logs, more readily managed.

. . . ."We believe that the preservation of these trees is of national importance. A national Park covering the area occupied by these forest would prove not only of value as an attraction for the citizens of the republick, but would be of utmost importance for the proper irrigation of the plains below. In the course of time a certain portion of trees of various kinds could be sold yearly, and the nation might derive a great income from it. Even the stump of the greatest of all the trees, the so called Centennial tree, should by all means be saved by the greatest of possible care—even to covering it with the most indestructible material, such as iron posts and corrugated iron roof, made of galvanized iron so that neither time nor fire will impair its use materially, we think this stump will last perhaps a thousand years if protected as it may and should be, and the cost would not begreat.

"Merely as an inducement to tourists and visitors, attracted by the wonderful works of nature, the money value of these forests is infinitely greater than the comparatively small sums derived from their destuction.

"In decidging upon the area to be included in this national park, it is both desirable and necessary that certain adjacent lands cantianing timber other thats Sequoias should be included. The pine and spruce forests of the Sierra Nevada Mountains which border the Sequoia groves are hardly inferior in size and beauty, nor are they of less importance to this State or to the nation at large as pleasure resorts and as preserves of the integrity of the watershed. There exist also in the Sierra Nevada Mountains two other places which in beauty and grandeur rival the better known Yosemite. These canyons or valleys are situated on the South Fork of the Kings Riverand on the Big Kern. It is disirable that these places should also be set aside as National Parks and that their timber and watershed should be preserved intact."

* * * * * * *

"After this introductory the Report contained an ennumeration of the most desireble locatlities in the Sierra Naevada which should be saved for Park terroroty. . . The committee and the Academy held it of great im-

portance that a broad strip of, at that time, government land in the Sierra Nevada should bend the two extremities of the Park together, so that the whole area would constitute and inviolable watershed for irrigation of the San Joaquin Valley. The and all necessary details were embodied in one large map and several detail maps, which were duly approved When the Academy approved the report as a whole it also voted $40 for the drawing of the maps. The report was forthwith submitted to congress.

"On September 9, 1890, the 40th anniversary of the admission of the State of California in the Union, the news was received with joy that acting upon the petition and report of the California Academy of Science, the Senate and House had both passed the measure of establishing the Sequoia National Park."

"September 26th, 1890, Secretary Noble christened it and a few days later the Yosemite National Park and the Sequoia National Park were joined by setting aside a territory four miles to be known as the General Grant National Park. "This tract of land had been inluded in the Eisen project, but had been overlooked in the creation of the Sequoia National Park."[1]

From this the reader of the article would infer that not until then (1890) did he refer directly to the Sequoia National Park area with view to the protection of its great trees and natural resources. It would appear then, that although Dr. Eisen did not initiate the great movement resulting in the creation of the Park, he very materially aided it especially through his vigorous work in lectures before the California Academy of Sciences, and much credit is due him for it, Even in 1873 he entertained this thought as revealed by his article in Svea.

With the exception of Dr. Eisens ~~efforts~~ work these marked the first concerted efforts to set aside the great scenic area of the Sequoia National Park and save the giant trees from almost certain destruction at the hands of commercially minded individuals.

---

1. Guide to Sequoia National Park, By Ansell Hall.

It also appears that the action taken by the California Academy of Sciences instigated by Dr. Eisen's good work, aided in actually precipitating the matter. This, together with the pressure of other petitions, public opinion and political action, resulted in the creation of the Sequoia National Park. Thus one could well say that because of the resolution heretofore quoted, Dr. Eisen and the California Academy of Sciences were highly important factors in deciding the fate of the proposed park - a thing however, which would seem almost inevitable.

The following two letters are quoted because of their extreme interest and in fairness to all concerned in the saving of the Big Trees:

350 Park Ave. Ap. 9D, New York City, Feb. 10, 1937
Mr. Frank Been
Dear Sir:

"In answer to your letter marked HLJ/ABT will say that my activities for preserving the Sequoia trees in the Sequoia National Park has been correctly described in the article published in "Svea". You write that a Report of the Secretary of the Interior confirms my contentions in part. If they, the Report, do not confirm my "contentions" in toto, then the report is incorrect. I have only claimed that which can be proven by documents. These documents consist of: A. The minutes of the general meetings of the California Academy of Sciences, of which no doubt you have procured photostatic copies. They are for the year 1890 and perhaps also for 1891. No reports in the world can offset these minutes and prove that they are not correct.

"B. The document sent to the Secretary of Interior by the Academy of Sciences, of which I procured with the assistance of Senator Bloom, according to a letter from the Senator Feb. 24, 1933, a photostatic copy, sent him by Harold L. Ickes, marked: 234193, March 14, 1933. With this letter I recieved 8 pages of photostatic prints of the "Report of the Committee Appointed to draft Mem-

orial about Nevada Park. National Reservation for the Sequoia Groves and the Integrity of the Watersheds of the San Joaquin and Tulare Valleys"

"Mr. Ickes' letter further states: After a careful search for a map covering the extent of the park as suggested by the Academy Commission, the National Park Service reports that no such map appears in its files

"The map of which a photostatic copy was sent is not the map I prepared and which was approved of the Academy, in the original drawn by Mr. Scupham (J.R.) in his office on Market Street. But the map of which the Secretary Ickes sent a copy is

"ON THE LETTER HEAD OF: SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. SUNSET ROUTE, dated October 10, 90. In this map the whole watershed protection (according to the caption head), had been eliminated clandestinely, and the park itself had been reduced one half. Southern Pacific had never been consulted in the matter. The substitution of the map, which was sent by the Academy, for one that was prepared by the SPC without our knowledge and without publicity, was absolutely unknow in California until I received the photostatic copies 43 years afterwards. And the Academy was never informed that a substitution had been made. At that time, a member of the board of Trustees of the Academy was a high official of the Southern Pacific Co. and a request now made by our present Secretary of the Interior to the SPC to make a search for the original map might lead to a clearing of the mystery.

"Personally I entertain an opinion and a theory, but I have no other proofs than those which are accessible to any one studying the documents. The key to the solution can no doubt be found in the answer to the question "Who could have benefitted by the change"? Certainly not the public of the San Joaquin Valley, or the people of California in general. I purposely avoided any reference to this matter in "Svea", but I have set down my theories regarding the whole matter in writing in order that, sooner or later, in case the Park Department would be interested it could investigate the matter without my personal assistance. It is a subject I think which should interest Californians.

"The California Academy of Science are naturally the most interested party and a month or so ago I suggested to the President of the Academy to look into the matter.

"If you find anything in my statements, as published, that, as you write, is not in accordance with information in your possession, it seems to me that I should be informed, in order that I may correct if I am wrong, or point out to the U.S.

Park Commissioners my mistakes, which I would be most anxious to correct. I have also been requested by friends, interested in this matter of mystery, to lay the whole subject as I know it, before the authorities in Washington and let them make further inquiries. And maybe, the American Forestry Association in Washington, D. C. might be interested in the matter. At least I judge so from my correspondence with them in 1929. The exact truth is all that I am after, nothing else. I think that perhaps you could be much assisted in your researches by asking the publishers of the Calfironia dailies, weeklies and monthlies to search their old files for notices in connection with the preservation of the California Big Trees and Redwoods. Mr. Hearst, for instance, who I have met personally several times, would probably be willing to assist. He is I think the only publisher who was active in 1890, yet alive. I wrote fifty-odd articles for the Examiner when Arthur McEwen was his head editor, but I am not certain whether or not I wrote anything on the subject we now discuss.

"I presume you have in your library ZOE, Vol. IV, No. 2. July 22, 1893 "Native Habits of Sequoia Gigantea" by Gustave Eisen. The paper is popular, the age given the trees was that supplied he by T, S. ~~Brandgreen and Mrs. Bandeegan~~ Brandegeen and Mrs. Brandegeen and Mr. Or Dr. Kellog. They are probably much exaggerated.

"My connection with the present Sequoia National Park began, as I have stated, 1890 in the summer. I have nothing more to add than what I said in Svea except as to the manner of forwarding of the Report of the Academy to Washington. A subject which is yet of a private nature.

"My first visit to the Sequoias was in 1874 (not in 1873) in company with Dr. Friedrich Ratzel. The grove of Mariposa had then been protected.

"About 1876 or 1877, Mr. Chester Rowell settled in Fresno, and founded the Fresno Republican. We became intimate friends. My first though was to interest him in the preservation of the Pinkey Creek Sequoia Grove. I understand that the grove was first seen by Frank Pusey of Pussy, who was the one who thok me there, a year before Dr. Rowell arrived. Rowell, Pussy and I visited the grove together. We measured all the trees 37 in all (memory). I made a plan of the grove and set down the position of the largest trees, and we began to name the trees.

"Rowell insisted that the largest tree whould be General Grant. The next largest I insisted upon should be Robert E.

Lee. At last after many no's Rowell consented.

"Next year following I had Bill Stewart one of my hands on the Risen Vineyard, six miles east of Fresno, plane off 37 pine shingles and paint upon them the names of the trees as agreed upon by Rowell, Dusy and myself. All three of us then visited the grove again, Stewart was with me as my all in all, and we all helped to nail the shingles to the trees.

"From that time on to 1888 I visited the Sierra Nevada in Fresno County almost yearly, generally by the first of August, and the Dinkey Creek Grove many times. Rowell had the map with the trees and their names marked. I believe, but am not certain, that they were published in the Fresno Republican. Our idea was to raise the 1500 dollars necessary to purchase the Grove and make it a CountyPark. As could be expected we did not succeed. Lumber business was too powerful an d "trees were made", so the business declared, "to be cut down for the use of the settler."

"I knew George Stewart in Visalia very well and some of his friends, all members of the Tulare County Historical Society. But my first knowledge that they had tried to save the Sequoia trees, was when I passed through Visalia on my way to San Francisco, after my visit to the groves east of Porterville.

"Stewart said they had not succeeded. I had already before made up my plan of preservation, independently of others, and upon my return to San Francisco laid my plans before the California Academy of Science as their minutes show. We had no assistance or encouragement from any one outside of the Academy, but I consulted Mr. Walker and he prepared for the Academy a paper upon the Big Tree groves. Upon this subject he was a specialist and had personally, so he stated, visited all the groves, but at that time not the Dinkey Creek Grove, which was not generally known to others than sheep men.

" The Guide to Giant Forest Sequoia National Park by Ansell F. Hall (1921), GIVES an incorrect statement of the details of the establishment of the park. In fact the late J. P. Rixford told in letter that Hall had never heard of my work until Rixford told him of it, and that at the last moment he inserted my name and made it appear that the Academy came to the assistance of an organized effort by citizens of Tulare Co. to establish the Park. That is incorrect. The Tulare citizens deserve all possible praise for their interest in the preservationtion of the park, but their work, whatever it was, did not enter as a part in the Academy project, and neither they

nor any other others outside of the Academy, had any part in the work we began, and successfully carried out. There were no other interests or "other influence brought to bear by the originators of the park idea" as stated in the Guide than that of the Academy itself. But there was as we now see, much influence which unfortunately was partly successful.

(signed)
Gustavus A. Eisen

The Visalia Delta was extremely active as a newspaper creating public opinion and drawing repeated attention to conservation and the saving of the Big Trees. The following is a brief resume of the papers' editorials and other material which is given as a source for those interested:

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
June 8, 1929

Col. John R. White

Sequoia National Park, California

Dear Colonel:

Among the items appering in the press dispatches relating to the recent naming of the mountain in Tulare County where some in which it was stated that I was the founder, or instrumental in founding, of the three national parks---Sequoia, General Grant, and Yosemite. I have seen the same before in press news from Tulare County regarding the national parks. I do not know who sends these items out, but they are incorrect so far as Yosemite is concerned, for I had absolutely nothing to do with the creation of the Park and I am sure no one in Visalia had anthing to do with it.

The Sequoia and General Grant parks were the result solely of local effort with the added assistance secured by correspondence from Visalia.

The mater of calling attention to the forest, their value for the protection of the drainage areas of the river systems, for a lumber supply, for recreational purposes, and for their scenic value began in 1878. There were no national forest or forest reserves then, and little was known of national parks except that there was a Yellowstone National Park.

In 1879 the preservation of what is now General Grant Park was suggested and editorials in the Weekly Delta recommended that the grove be made a national park. The two who first expressed themselves as approving the Delt's Cause were F. J. Walker, then foreman of the Delta's job department, and Tipton Lindsey, Receiver of the United States Land Office at Visalia. J. D. Hyde, Register of the Land Office, was also in sympathy with the movement, but was a man who said little.

In 1879 Mr. Lindsey suggested to Mr. Hyde that they make an attempt to have the General Grant Grove, then known as the Fresno-Tulaire Grove, suspended from entry. Mr. Hyde took the matter up with the United States Surveyor General at San Francisco, Theodore Wagner, who was a resident of Visalia when appointed to that office, and he issued the order suspending the four sections in which it was thought thes trees were located. Later his order of suspension was amended to include the land now imbraced in General Grant National Park.

Attmpts were made on several occasions to enter these lands under differnt laws, but each time thoses of us who were interested in the preservasion of the big trees sent to Washingtong protests and petitions in opposition. One homestead entry, where Hillsonia is now situated, had been entered before.

In 1879, the election year under the old state constitution, General John F. Miller was one of the speakers for the Republican party

After the election he was a candidate for United States Senator and traveled about the state interviewing Republican editors and legislators-elect. He called at the Delta office on each visit to Visalia and on at least one occasion we had a long conversation of the resources and needs of our territory. We talked on irrigation and the sources and needs of our water supply, and this led to a long discussion of the Forest fires, timber resources, timber trespasses, the big trees and their preservation the Kings and Kern River canyons and Mount Whitney. He was very much interested.

I left Visalia in April 1880. I went to San Francisco and later to Honolulu, where I remained until the spring of 1883.

General Miller was elected Senator and in December 1881 introduced a bill to create a national park of the whole west flank of the Sierra Nevada from Tehipite to a point southeast of Porterville and from the higher foorhills eastward to the summit of the range. The territory was so extensive that the opposition was universal, including those who were in favor of a national park, and the General decided not to press his bill and I believe it was not taken out of the Committee. I remember that we had some correspondence with him and I think I had one letter from him when I was in Honolulu. I do not remember what it contained. I have never sorted my letters of that time and Probably have them yet.

In 1881 three Tulare County citizens made a trip into the higher Sierra and to Mount Whitney. They were W. B. Wallace, a lover of the mountains; F. H. Wales, also a mountain lover and the publisher of a newspaper at Tulare; and J. W. A. Wright of Hanford, the Delta's represenative in that city, which was then in Tulare County. Wright had been an advocate of the preservation of the big trees. He and Wales wrote some articles for the Tulare County papers, and these and other data were compiled and appeared in pamphlet form in 1883. It is worthy of note that this publication recommended the creation of a National Park embracin the Mount Whitney area, the big tree groves, and the intervening territory.

After returning from Hawaii I went Back to the Delta. IN 1885, as you know, three men attempted to get possession of the Giant Forest and surrounding timbered area by having a number of men from the Bay region apply for a quarter-section of land each under the Timbet and Stone law. In reading the proofsheets of their notices required to be published we detected the fraudulent nature of the applications and called the attention of the Register of the Land Office to the matter. Mr. Hyde the Register, recommended the suspension of the applications pending the result of an investigation. The suspension was never revoked. It was thus by accident and in the nick of time that Giant Forest was prevented form passing into private ownership. The Kaweah Colony, organized later, claimed an interest in theses suspended locations. You have the whole story in your possessions.

At that time we had many editorials and special articles on forest fires, timber trespasses, the saving of the big trees, and kindred topics and were in the habit of sending marked copies of the Delta or clippings

from its coulumns to the Secretary of the Interior. Later in 1885, in November I beleive, the Secretary suspended eighteen townships of mountain land from entry because of alleged incorrect surveys The suspended are covered all, or ~~par~~ practically all, of the sequoia groves on the publick lands in Fresno and Tulare counties.

In 1889 a meeting of Tulare County citizens held a t Visalia adopted a resolution favoring the creation of a forest reserve to embrace a territory to be named later, and the meetin adjouned to meet later in Fresno. We went to that meeting with the suggested boundaries prepared, the same taking in the entire forest region from Yosemite(stae) Park to some point in Kern County. The Fresno meeting approved the idea, and the first petition naming a large and definite area for a forest reserve was sent to Washington before there was any law therfor.

Some time that year or early in 1890 (I have no data here in Sacrmento and an writing from memory) the Secretary of the Revoked suspension of 1885 as to the township in which the Atwell Mill is situated. Who had it don I don't know. Whe n the Secretary's order of revocation reached Visalia by mail a week later, these peo le were ready to file on the land and did so and acquired title. In May the same year thirty or forty men left Visalia and other Valley towns for the mountains to examine certain lands in the township adjoing that which had been restored to entry a short time before. Four of us wired a protest to Washington and followed this with a numerously signed petition, and the Secretary recided his orde refoking the suspention.

A few weeks later there were current rumors that the Giant Forest region was to be opened to entry. We then began to realize that a mere suspension of lands from entry was not a very efficient protection with a man like Noble at the head of the Department.

It was then we thought of the Yellowstone NationalPark and read the act creating it an. decided that only a national park would insure the permanent preservation of the Giant Forest and othe big tree groves

I was editor and publisher of the Delta at that time. Mr. F.J. Walker, who had been an employee and later a publisher of the paper, was then not otherwise engaged and devoted about three months to his time to helping me on the Delta, and especially for the purpose of making this fight for the Forest. We took the matter up with General Vandever, member of Congress from our District, who at once became interested and introduced the bill.

We wrote letter's to every person in the United States, in and out of Congress, whom we knew to be in favor of forest conservation and to every magazine and newspaper we knew to favor the idea. Their name was not legion in those days. The response, with few exceptions was cordial. The one in the East who was head and shoulders above all the others in the good work was the editor of Forest and Streams. and he interested a number of influential pe sonsand organizations there. Mrs. F.J.Walker, Tipton Lindsy,

and John Tcuy wrote some of the letters, but nearly all were sent fr m the Delta office, many o. them written by Mr. Walker. He desired to have a large par. embracing Mount Whiteny, the Kings and Kern rivers, and the big tree areas, but under the circumstances thought it inadvisable to attempt to much. He had some difficulty in convincing others that it was not an opportune time to ask for so much and we deemed the proper course to be to confine our efforts to saying the big trees, then in immeadiate danger. The river canyons we thought could be added if we once had a park in existence. On other reason for confing our efforts to the forest was that Congress might adjourn any day and it was not good policies to work for a larger park then when it would be necessary, in order to interest members of Congress and people in the East, to undertake a campaign of education, for which there was not time. We feared that it would defeat the main object, which was, of course, to save the Giant Forest and others big tree groves then known to us.

The creation of General Grant National Park was due to the timely suggestion of M. K. Zumwalt of Visalia at the psychological moment. Several people had been interested in the preservation of that area, but Mr. Z umwalt happened to be in Washington at the time the enlargement of Sequoia and the creation of Yosemite Park was up for passage, and his recommendation that the General Grant Grove be also made a park was acted upon fovorably by General Vandever and by Congress.

This is only a small part of the whole story. My purpose in writing is to show that while the Sequoia and Grant Park ideas were purely local, and that, although the introduction and passage of the Sequoia Park bill hastened action on Yosemite, I was in a postion to know what was being done in Visalia and am positive that no one there had anything to do with the movement in favor of Yosemite.

You make many interesting talks on the California National Parks and I did not want you to be misled, by published statements of those not well informed as into thinking that any one in Visalia claimed or deserved any credit for making Yosemite into a national park.

On unfortunate feature of this matter is that Mr. Walker's removal from Tulare County and later from the state for several years and his subsequent death, ~~preservation of the big tree groves, loose all but two who were active in //~~ as well as the passing of all but two of those activiely engaged in the preservation of the big tree groves, has caused him to be almost forgotten and he is seldom mentioned and is therefore not given credit for the splendid work he did without thought of compensa ion.

I had no intention of making this so long. When it got sta ted it reeled off more rapidly than I was aware of.

With kindest regards, and hoping to see you and your family in Sacramento some day sonn, and assuring you all of a warm welcome whenver you can come.

Yours very sincerely,

George W. Stewart

The Visalia Delta, had articles and editorials related to as follow: "Influence of Trees upon Rainfall" on March 8, 1878; "Timber Lands of the United States" on April 5, 1878; "The New Timber Law"(Editorial) on August 2, 1878; "Timber Land Monopoly" (Editorial) on December 6, 1879 "Timber Trees" (Editorial) on September 20,1883; "Protection of the Big Trees" on December 5, 1879; Editorial on forest fires, concluding: "Too great care cannot be exercised in the Preservation of the forest" on July 23, 1886 "Our Sanitarium" a long editorial setting forth the value of the mountains for sightseeing, recreation and health on August 5, 1886; Editorials calling attention to the demand for our timber, and the deforestrations of American timber land generally on April28 1887; Editorial commendeng the State Board of Forestry for its preservation of the forests from destruction on August 11, 1887; Editorial on the lumber industry in the mountains of Tulare County, containing: "Where using available trees, others should be destroyed.....It seems almost criminal, and it is a crime, to fell those immense redwoods which have been centuries in growing, and the largest specimens should be preserved, There is timber enough without them, and the giants of the species should be protected more strict laws then presenent. We should not fail to recognize the value of the great forests before they are destroyed." appeared August 9,1888; An editorial advoacting a liberal appropriation for the State Board of Forestry, saying: "Forest trees worth millions of dollars have been destroyed needlessly in California, and our legislators should heartyily second all efforts made to preserve our native timber, the value of which is only now being understood." on February 7, 1889; An editorial reluding to the destruction of forests by fires resulting from the carelessness of hiunters and campers, concluding:

"Congress should at once take proper means to preserve a large part of our timber lands, and to prevent the needless destruction and

waste of timber at all times and places." on August 25, 1889; An editorial: "The Federal government should take measures at once to preserve the forests, and prevent the Sierra from becoming a range of bare, verdureless, stony peaks, like portions of the coast mountins that were at one time heavily forested, and thus prevent the western slope of the range and the broad plain below from being subject to successive floods and drouths." on September 12, 1889; An Important Meeting on October 19, 1889 as follows; an account of the meeting called in Visalia October 9, 1889 at the instance of Tulare Grange , Patrons of Husbandry, and compose of Delegates Dr. S.G. George of Porterville as temporary Chairman, and PL Y. Baker of traver temporary secretary. A committee consisting of three persons from east of Tulare, Fresno, and Kern Counties was selected. (A permanent organization was effected by electing Tipton Linsey of Visalia President, and George W. Stewart Secreatary; although this fact was not recounted in the account of the proceeding.) An adjourned meeting was called for Octover 19th at Fresno. Definite steps we e taken towa d the reservation of a tract of timber land—as suggested in the editorial of August 22nd and September 12th 1889. (— lower case — states THIS IS THE FIRST KNOWN MEETING IN THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE DEFINITE ACTION LOOKING TOWARD THE PRESERVATION OF THE FORESTS; Editorial referring to the Fresno meeting and to forest preservation by the States press on October 24, 1889, concluding: "there are few who have not begun to realize the necessity of preserving as they a e the natural resources that Nature has placed above our great fertail plain; and so unanimous and earnest is the disire that the worst of deforestration be at once stayed, that every friend of the San Joaquin Valley, and every lover of the wild woodlan, may cherish the hope that Congress will be induced to throw about our splendid forests at once the mantle of governmental protection." an editorial commenting ap rovingly upon the prosecution of a Frenchman arrested for

deliberately setting fire to the forest. , on October 31, 1889; an editorial referring to the preparation of a petition praying for the creation of a forest rese ve, for transmission to Washington; "The people of the San Joaqui Valley are to be congratulated upon the fact that some attention is at last being given to the matter during the coming session of that body" on November 14, 1889; editorial; calling attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Interior recommended that Congress take the necessary measures at once to prevent the destruction of the forests on Government land, on December 3, 1889; A short editorial, inquiring what has become of the San Joaquin Valley petition sent to Washington in 1889, praying for the creation of a forest reservation on March 27, 1890; Tulare Count's National Park on August 28, 1890 an editorial calling attention to the Vandever Bill providing for the creation of the Park, which passed the House of Representives August 22, 1890; "Big Trees Saved" on September 11, 1890 Editorial on the Sequoia and General Grant National Park on April 16, 1891 stating tha when the original Sequoia Park Bill was amended the eastern boundary line chould have been extended to the summit of the Sierra Nevada range; Concluding: "However, we must take the best of what has been cone, and ask that the eastern limits of these reservation be extended to the summit of the Sierra Nevada before any rights are acquire in that region."

Thus it can be seen from the foregoing pages the tremendous amount of pressure brought to bear, individually and collectively toward the creation of a National Park to protect the Big trees.

Unfortunate it is, that another movement of almost fantastice designs is getting underway at this time and directed toward the same area. But for the sake of proper sequence, this story must be told a little while later.

MOUNT WHITNEY MILITARY RESERVATION

Another activity aimed at this area during this period was being conducted by Professore Samuel Pierpont Langley then Director of the Allegheny Observatory near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Upon recommendations of Clarence King he selected Mt. Whitney as "the site for cunducting solar observations to determine what amount and quality of the heat sent to the earth by the sun." His report following his observations in 1881 contains a plan for making Mt. Whitney a military reservation.

Langley says - - (in reference to this scientific expedition:)

"I hope I have made plain my own belief that Mount Whitney is an excellent station for the purpose fo which it was chosen. The great drawback in our case was the inability to remain at the very summit, for to do this requires a permanent shelter, but a railroad will shortly run through Inyo Valley, and from this, by the aid of an easily constructed mule-path, the ascent of the very highest peak can be made in a day, while the telegraph will put it in direct communication with Washington. It is most earnestly to be hoped that something more than a mere ordinary meterological station will finally be erected here, and last and almost unequaled advantages of this site will be developed by the government."[1]

---

1. Sierra Club Bulletin Pp. 92, February 1935

Francis P. Farquhar in his "Story of Mount Whitney," states the following:

"One of the results of the Lanfley Expedition of 1881 was the establishment of the Mount Whitney Military Reservation. A map in Langley's report shows proposed boundaries, which include the peaks from Mount Williamson to Sheep mountain (Mount Langley), with extension eastward, on Lone Pine Creek, throught the Alabama Hills. The military significance of these curious boundaries is not disclosed in the following formidable document:

General Orders

No. 67

Headquarer of the Army
Adjutant Generals Office
Washington, September 26, 1883

By direction of the Secretary of War the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

By authority of the President of the United States, dated September 20, 1883, the following described lands east of the Monte Diablo meridian, in the State of California (Mount Whitney) are proclaimed a military reservation, viz:, (there follows a desription by townships and section.)
By command of General Sherman:

R. C. Drum, Adgutant General

"There the matter stood for twenty years. At the end of that time the General Staff was solemnly requested, through the proper channels, to determine the prospective need of the reservation for military purposes." It then developed that this tract had been set aside "ostensibly for military, in reality for scientific purposes," but that it had not been made use of as either. It had not been "considered by the Board of

Officers convened (in 1901) to consider the location of the army, probably on account of its mountainous character and inaccessiblility."[1]

"It turns out that it had all come about because the Wether Bureau had formerly been in the War Department, under the Chief Signal Officer. "Since this tract was made a reservation the Weather Bureau has been transferred to the Department of Agricult re and it is possible that the authorities of the Dapartment have lost sight of this reservation or are unaware of its existence." Apparently the cause of its being brought to the attention of its legitimate custodian was the demand of certain miners that they be allowed access to the foothill territory. The War Department, having assured itself of the safety of the country, relinquished the territory, and all save the most easterly area was added to the Sierra Forest Reserve."[2]

All records indicate that until 1878 no white women had ever ascended to the summit of Mt. Whitney.

Mrs. Anna Mills Johnston of Porterville seems to have been the first white woman to earn this distinction. In copany with a party going via Hocketts trail consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Redd, Miss Hope Broughton, Miss Mary Martin, Miss Anna Mills, N. B. Martin, Luther Anderson, Kit Carson Johnson, Henry Ford and Geo. Redd and Robert Redd. Mrs. Johnston when near the summit, started on alone ahead of the Party in order to rest before the arduous remainder of the climb. She writes in her Memoirs:

---

1. First division Gen ral Staff. Memorandum by E. H. Crowder, Colonel, Judge Advocate, September 28, 1903
2. Farquhar - Story of Mt. Whitney.

"The supreme joy I felt when I realized that my prayer had been ansered, and that I was at last really standing on the summit of Mount Whitney, knew no bounds. For the first time being I forgot that I ever was tired; one glance was enough to compensate ofr all the trials of the trip."[1]

-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-

1.. Mount Whitney was later ascended for the first time by a woman from the east side, by Mrs. Marjory Farquhar (Marjory Bridges) On August 17th 1934

1885- CLOUGH CAVE —APRIL 6, 1885

One of the Mineral King prospectors and miners who did not give up the hope of finding gold, William O.Clough, went out one moring in early spring to prospect for this precious metal. While inspecting the side of a mountain along the north bank of the South Fork of the Kaweah River at an elevation of about 3,500 feet, he came across a large hole in the face of a cliff.

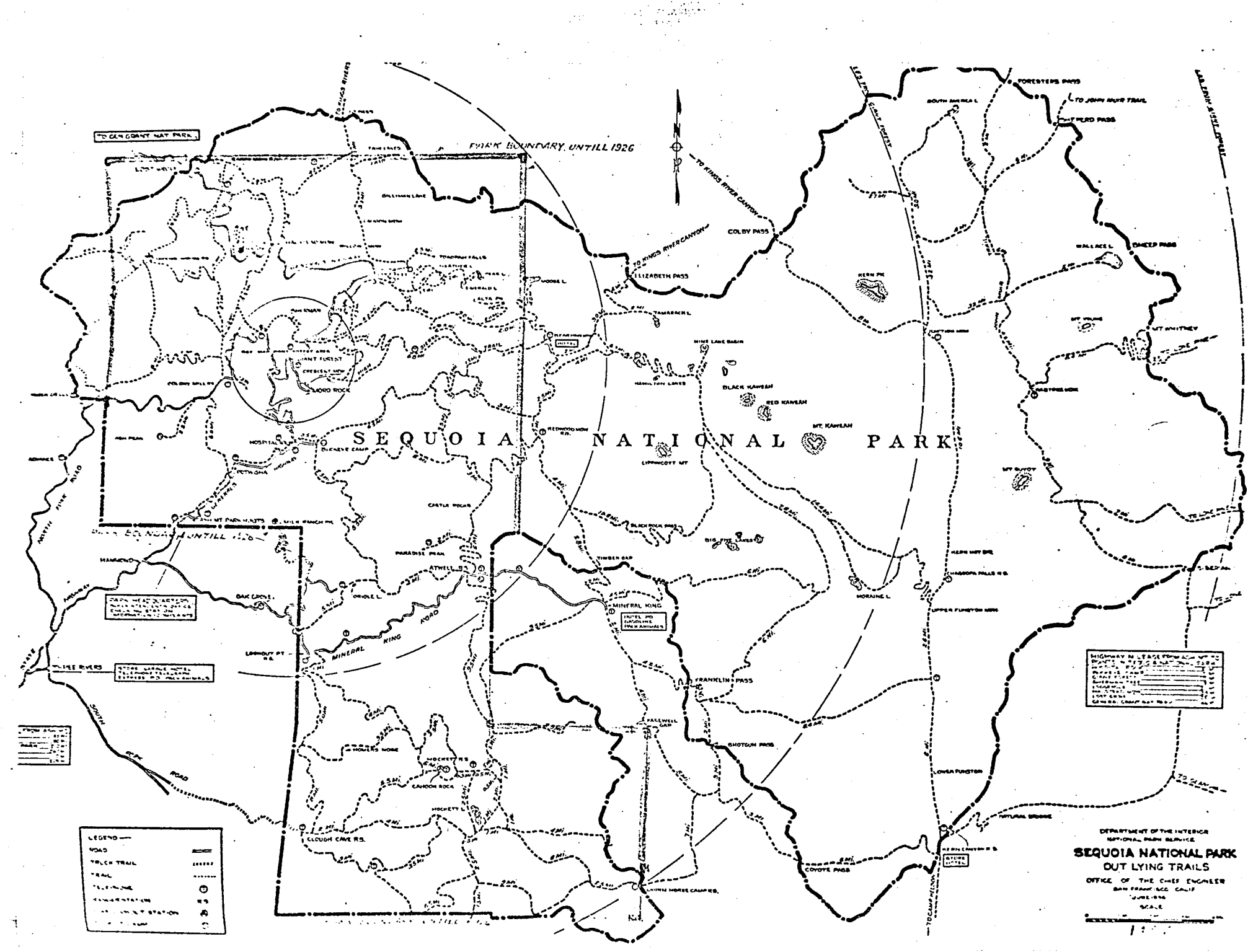
Further inspection revealed the cave to be a circular tunnel "some 1,000 feet in length, varying in width and height from 12 to 15 feet The first 100 feet are perpendiculare to the face of the cliff, the floor practically level. It then turns to the left and paralleels the face for 400 feet, the last 150 being on a pline some 8 feet higher and ending in a circulare loop 100 feet in circumberence.

"When first discovered, this was a beautiful cave for its stalactities, stalagmites, and pillars. But these have been broken and carried away by the hundreds, while all are blackened by the smoke of pine torches used in its exploration, all of which occurred prior to the creation of the park in 1890. . ."[1]

This beautiful cave he named for himself and years later, when the Sequoia National Park was created and the cave protected from vadalism, it made it posible for nature to begin a gradual restoration of the original formations by the dripping lime waters from the ceiling. These deposit lime carbonate in the building up of new crystals , stalactites and stalagmites.

---

1. Fry, Nature Bulletin, Historic Series, S. N. P. files.


SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
PARK BOUNDARY UNTILL 1926
TO GEN'L GRANT NAT'L PARK
TO KINGS RIVER CANYON
COLBY PASS
ELIZABETH PASS
FORESTERS PASS
TO JOHN MUIR TRAIL
MUIR PASS
MT WHITNEY
MINERAL KING
FRANKLIN PASS
SHOTGUN PASS
COYOTE PASS
LOWER FUNSTON
TO CAMP NELSON
TO SANGER
NORTH FORK ROAD
SOUTH FORK ROAD
KAWEAH
BLACK KAWEAH
RED KAWEAH
MT. KAWEAH
LIPPINCOTT MT
HAMILTON LAKES
MINE LAKE BASIN
TAMARACK L
WALLACE L
CRESCENT MEADOW
GIANT FOREST
LOGGED OVER AREA
LOOKOUT PT
OAK CIRCLE
ATWELL
PARADISE PEAK
CASTLE ROCKS
BLACK ROCK PASS
TIMBER GAP
MORAINE L
CAMDEN ROCK
HOCKETT PEAK
CLOUGH CAVE RS
HOCKETT RS
HOUSES NOSE
FAREWELL GAP
LEGEND
ROAD
TRAIL
TELEPHONE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
OUT LYING TRAILS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER
SCALE

Year	Total Visitors	Per-cent	Total Cars	Per-cent	Total Passen-gers	Per-cent	Total Bus Passen-gers	Per-cent	Total Wagon Passen-gers	Per-cent	Total Visitors by Trail	Per-cent	Fires Number	Acre-age Burnt
1936	230714	12.1	69861	11.6	224533	12.6	740	53.5			6181	05.0	13	3
1935	205783	39.4	62587	32.4	199275	40.2	482	98.3			6508	18.3	28	18
1934	147533	16.6	47251	12.8	142036	17.3	243	19.1			5497	1.7	33	311
1933	126434	- 3.7	41855	2.5	121062	- 3.9	204	16.7			5402	.4	37	4
1932	131398	-8.4	40820	8.6	126009	8.1	245	16.1			5379	15.8	13	3.5
1931	143373	11.1	44701	12.7	137179	10.2	211	33.4			6394	32.7	16	325
1930	129221	16.0	39631	19.1	124403	15.2	317	21.9			4818	38.8	12	6
1929	111385	13.6	33252	13.5	107915	14.6	406	20.5			3471	10.9	8	1
1928	98035	2.6	29290	2.9	94138	3.3	511	11.5			3897	49.6	12	12
1927	100684	12.6	30165	13.8	97427	11.0	578	53.7			3257	99.5	2	3
1926	89404	91.5	26503	85.6	87772	90.7	376	59.5			1632	142.2	~~32~~ 34	~~11915~~ 15500
1925	46677	35.4	14273	29.3	46017	36.2	929	178.1			680	147.0	24	90
1924	34468	14.3	11032	12.6	33736	14.1	334	98.8			575	5.7	6	3
1923	30158	9.6	9796	24.2	29548	9.1	602	27.7			610	36.1	8	5
19222	27514	2.6	7886	10.4	27066	.1	833	94.6	493	15.9	448	60.9	3	852
1921	28263	10.3	7139	26.1	27115	10.3	428	34.6	586	78.4	1148	27.9	12	1606
1920	31508	3.5	5657	46.8	29915	6.7	655	124.3	2722	30.2	1593	25.0	10	100
1919	30443	102.9	3852	136.7	28026	110.3	292	2.6	3904	56.1	2125	26.5	1	10
1918	15001	18.9	1627	30.2	13322	11.1	300	7.1	2500	304.8	1679	49.5	6	1
1917	18510	71.7	2334	217.1	14991	124.3	280	4.4	703	75.2	3325	19.2	19	75
1916	10780	40.9	736	224.2	6680	150.8	293	168.8	2846	71.4	2788	360.0	3	0
1915	7647	63.8	227	38.4	2663	.8	109	44.3	1660	9.6	606	27.5	1	o
1914	4667	22.0	164	112.9	28 41	23.6	196	35.5	1838	3.3	836		10	78
1913	3823	30.7	77		2136		304		1902				0	0
1912	2923	6.4											1	0
1911	3114	29.3											2	600
1910	2407	181.8					150						5	40
1909	854	3197											0	0
1908	1251	39.0					150						3	0
1907	900	28.5											0	0
1906	700												0	0
1905													1	0
1904			1	First Automobile to enter the park.									2	0
1903													1	07
1902													1	0
1901													5	0
1900				Tri-Weekly Stage to Kaweah tourist ride in on horseback.									2	0
1899	698												4	0
1898													1	0
1897				Hundreds of campers in the Mount Whitney Country.									1	0
1896													0	0
1895				Large number of visitors to Whitney and the [illegible]ern. Giant Forest rarely visited.									0	0
1894				Visitors Daily. Two parties camped over night. Giant Forest.									0	0
1893													2	0
1892														
1891														
1890				Park founded by Act of Congress.										

PART 4

~~CHAPTER III~~

THE KAWEAH COLONY - 1883-1891

National Club in San Francisco - Keller's trip to Visalia - Fraudulent Land Entries elsewhere - making of filings - restraining orders from Department of Interior - Giant Forest Rail Road - Conspiracy against Colonists - North Fork Road - Camp Advance - Kaweah Co-operative Organization - Preliminary Organization. - Dissention in Colony - Completion of Road to Colony Mill - Land Office investigation into filings - Creation of Sequoia National Park - naming of the Park - The Indian Sequpyah - Cherokee Alphabet - "Among the Big Trees of California" By John R. White -"Indian Tree Worship" Hodson Sequoia Groves in Sequoia National Parks

1883-1885 KAWEAH COLONY

By now, other activities of tremendous importance to the traditions and romance coloring the history of the park, were gaining significant momentum in both England and America.

Strange and almost bizarre does it seem, that because of certain socialistic ideals arising in the latter half of the nineteenth century based upon two great books by Bellamy and Gronlund, the Sequoia National Park area became the setting for a great Utopian dream.

With its doctrines founded upon the works of these men, Burnette Haskell began publication of a weekly newspaper in San Francisco in 1882 entitled "Truth". Through this socialistic organ he sought to put its tenets on a practical basis, therefore, in November 1884, he called a meeting of a group of friends to organize a club for this purpose.

At this first meeting, 68 attended but "they were not strong financially and they got no farther at first than meeting and talking..."[1] Meetings were held regularly but at length only 11 remained to actually organize the "Nationalist Club" an association intent upon self advancement which, considering the greed of men, was destined to failure.

Among these eleven were J. K. Phillips; Paul Deniau; John H. Redstone; E. W. Gilbride; F. T. Morelle; Ed W. Haskell; and Burnette Haskell. Deniau and Morelle drifted away from the rest of the idealists. . . .

During the winter of this same year Mr. C. F. Keller of Eureka, Calif.

---

1. Winser's "Memories". p. 144, SNP HIST. FILES

sold his business and moved to San Francisco after having bought land at Traver. There he joined an organization associated with the Nationalist Club because their objectives and intentions coincided w.th his own. This was known as the "Land Purchase and Improvement Association."[1] He says,

"Having occasion to take a trip down thevalley to Visalia I was fortunate to find a seat on the train from Lathrope. In the next seat behind, were two men who were civil engineers and who were discussing their experiences as surveyors in the field—the names of these men, as I afterward learned, was P. Y. Baker and Norcross—. It was P. Y. Baker who informed his companion that east of Visalia was the most magnificent forest in the State, of giant redwoods;; that the territory had been surveyed, but that it had but lately been opened for sale by order of the Interior Department

"That revelation seemed to me a pointer by God himself as an opener and the beginning of a scheme I had in mind. Think of it: I got the information on the way to Visalia and the U.S. Land Office was situated in Visalia! Naturally my first move was on the Land Office to verify Mr. Baker's statements, which I found correct in every detail. Before leaving Visalia I was in possession of the minutes of the survey of what constitutes the Giant Forest! Now bear in mind my experience in Humbolt too, then my becoming a member of a well organized association intent upon self advancement; then my happening to seat myself in the seat of two successful civil engineers who practically led me direct to the Visalia Land Office where

---

1. LETTER FROM KELLER SNP FILES HIST. SERIES (longhand)
2. [illegible]
2. A most significeent bearing on the case (see p. 129 para. 4)

I verified their talk, and what do you make of it all? Mere c..ance? To me it proved God's doings and my faith was such that the Colony Association had its birth ere I left the Land Office.[1]

"Haskell and Martin had this association for buying large tracts of land and selling them at a profit later. I got my people together and we went up and looked over this land. Then when I saw what there was, I wrote to the association what I had found and asked if they could find a bunch of men with $400 because that is what the cost was. Forty of them came down at one time and seventeen afterward."[2]

J. J. Martin, in an interview, said: "We had already organized the Nationalist Club in San Francisco but this had nothing to do with the Colony as it was a strictly political group. It was only a small party with regular meetings.

"During this time Keller came in with the story of the land he had surveyed in the forest and we immediately took action to file on it."

But by this time many fraudulent land entries had been made in Government lands in Humbolt and Trinity County,[3] and it was alleged that the higher ups had employed people to file on these claims. When "proving up time" came these " dummies" were, for a consideration of $50, to turn over their claims to certain milling companies of which there were "at least half-a-dozen".

Mr. Keller's various informants in this matter were previously induced to make notarized affidavits stating their reports in the case were correct. This they did and each affidavit statedthat the best of timber lands

---

1. -- Original Keller letter, & Interview. SNP FILES HIST. SERIES

had been located on by these dummies and were to be transferred later at the request of the companies who hired the locators.

Keller, who had vigorously pushed an investigation to end this gross practice[1] declares that an agent from the Interior Department sent to investigate the case came to him and "told me that they had subscribed and had on deposit "60,000 that they were ready to hand over to me if I were to "drop the matter and leave town".[2] The consequences of his campaign were that, "because of big money", none of the heads were arrested but "a few of the dupes whom they had subverted to do their work were sent to federal prison for a number of years."[3]

It was also rumored that several large companies were attempting to gain control of the Sequoia and Kaweah timber lands in the same manner.

Thus in face of such an extraordinary amount of land frauds then taking place, and, bec use of the unlucky coincidence of Keller's group filing fifty-seven claims at the time of the above mentioned rumors, small wonder it is that at this crucial moment the land commissioner became suspicious. Besides, it is hardly questionable that Keller had made many bitter and powerful enemies as evidenced by the text of his letter of February from which the above has been gleaned.[4]

At any rate Phil Winser in his "Memories" says:

"Knowing their own good intentions, to make accessible and develpp the resources which has so long remained sterile and having implicit trust that

---

1. Which made him many enemies and almost ruined his business, (a butcher shop in Eureka)
2. Keller letter (original) SNP FILES HIST. SERIES.
3. Tried and sentenced in San Francisco before Federal Judge Hoffman, (Rotblatt)
4. In a personal interview, he reitorated this statement.

Uncle Sam would keep the faith, our would-be entrants went jubilantly back to San Francisco, reported results to the comrades and with intensive efforts began to try and organize and raise funds so that they could demonstrate their good intentions by their works."

And Keller in his letter continues:

"....We returned to Visalia where each in turn went before the regestrar, paid his filing fee of ten dollars, and made oaths that he was acquiring the land for his own individual benefit. These filings were all accepted at time of proof. After sixty days, each of these men again appeared before the registrar and paid over $400, the double minimum value placed theron by the Interior Department.

"Indthe interim certain parties, some of whom had milling properties on the Kings River,[1] together with some of the influential citizens of Visalia, took it upon themselves to report to the Interior Department that the people who had filed on these lands were poor and the money they had offered at the land office was not their own; that they were irresponsible, and that the claim should not be allowed. In answer to this claim of theirs everyone of our people took an affidavit before a notary public stating positively that the money tendered was absolutely his own and that they were in collusion with no one, all being individual acts.

"Mr. Hyde stated that an order from the Interior Department compelled

---

1. Mostly near Converse Basin.

him to hold the certificates inabeyance because of this report and that he would be obliged to issue these certificates but for an order from the Interior Department.

"Upon this action on the part of the land office we held a meeting in the court house at Visalia debating what had best be done in the face of the circumstances as they then were and it was unanimously decided from the registrar's own evidence t hat the lands were positively ours because the opposition had not proved one iota of its claim. It was concluded that, owning the lands, we had a perfect right to proceed in the construction of a road that would make it possiblefor us to get upon our land. To that end we pooled issues deciding that whatever land we came upon first in the construction of a road, that land would be exploited to the benefit of the whole, all having paid towards the building of the road. No man signed his interest over to anyone, he was simply a party to an enterprise.[1] With this end in view we started road building on October 1887 on the north fork of the Kaweah at a place known as the Samuel Halstead homestead."

Quoting again from Winser's Memories, Winser says:

"Of course all the filings were not directed toward Big Trees per se; pine, cedar and fir grow all among them, splendid in size and quality, such as John Muir,[2] who should know, describes as quite the cream of the conifera world, not excepting the Himalayan deodar and the northern forests of Sweden, Norway and Russia. and to our [illegible] timber was lumber and they wanted

---

1. But this was not finally the case. Keller himself said in an interview that, "when the road reached the timber and their claims-there was a mad scramble to develop and improve the first reached-each one insisted that sc his be made first."
2. Ibid p_____

some at lower levels than the redwoods ranged and could use smaller stuff to better advantage.

"So the filings were to be made to include some of the lower timber lines as well as our unique giants."

This most unusual descent of the land claim filers in Visalia was the peg upon which the following report in the Tulare County Times, October 8, 1885 was hung:

"A GREAT PROJECT
SAN FRANCISCO CAPITALISTS COME TO THE AID OF THIS COUNTRY
THEY TAKE UP THE GIANT FOREST AND ORGANIZE TO CONSTRUCT A RAILROAD AND LUMBER FLUME

"On Monday morning last Visalia was startled by the sudden advent of a large number of men , most of whom hailed from San Francisco. It was soon whispered about that they came in search of public land. Their descent, however, in full force upon the U. S. Land office, proved that they knew exactly what the wanted and how to get it. D During Monday and Tuesday they filed forty applications for the purchase of timber lands in the celebrated Giant Forest, lying adjacent to the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River, where it flows through a canyon of the Sierra, some sixty miles northeast of this city. Each applicant called for a quarter section of land, so that the total of entries forty-one. The following are

"THE NAMES

"Of those who filed these declarations: John Zobrist, Visalia; Jos. Lang, Traver; Jos. Kelly, Traver; James King Philips, 1315 Webster Street, San Francisco; Rasmus Nielson, 217 Broadway Street, San Francisco; Henry Jacob Edgar Vaupel, 2243 Mission Street, San Francisco; Ernest Louis Phillipe Lea, 420 Bryant Street, San Francisco; Chas McFarland, Traver: Theodore Johnson, 412 Jones Street, San Francisco; Henry Conrad Weissman, 818 Pacific Street, San Francisco; James Barley Johnson, 6 Waller Street, San Francisco; Horace T. Taylor, Traver; Walter Braddock, 4 Ewer Place, San Francisco; Jno. W.Rayner, Traver; Burnette G. Haskell, 1346 twenty-first Stree, San Francisco; Edgar Wm. Lea, 529 Bryant Street, San Francisco; Paul M. Norboe, Visalia; Jaspar N. Bowhay, Traver; Herman Von

Soehnen, 217 Broadway Street, San Francisco; Henry Miller, Visalia; Walter J. Cuthbertson, 824 twenty-eighth Street, Oakland; Carl Kurth, 1105 Powell Street, San Francisco; Peter Ross Martin, 524 Minna Street, San Francisco; F. Thomas, 118 Eddy Street; San Francisco; Roderic Augustus Gilbride, 126 fourteenth Street, San Francisco; Oscar P. Wilson, Fresno; Jos. Dentz, 217 Broadway STreet, San Francisco; Fred Zubles, Visalia; L. A. Rockwell, Traver; Jno. D. Golden, Traver; C. F. Keller, Traver; Simeon Stetson, 5 Eddy Street, San Francisco; Jno. Reardon, Visalia; Warren C. Bennett, Traver; Maria A. Haskell, La Canada, Los Angeles County; Jas. Jno. Martin, 37 Washington Avenue, San Francisco; Rufus Butterfield, 809 1st Street, Sacramento; Anastasio Prothero, Visalia; Andrew Fleig, Visalia; Jos A. Samstag, Visalia.

A GLANCE

At the above list will show that several Traver and Visalia people are among the number of applicants for these lands, which are heavily timbered with redwoods and sugar pines. But a large majority of the land seekers hail from the metropolis of the state. Their names in most cases would seem to indicate foreign nativity. Many of them are particularly noticeable for their polysyllabic length, sonorous sound and historical derivation. The proprietors of these gorgeous patronymics, however, are plain looking men with nothing in their appearance to denote either distinguished ancestry or the possession of great wealth. Notwithstanding this fact they have embarked on a great enterprise and propose to expend many hundreds of thousands of dollars in developing the resources of this country. A gentleman living in Traver, who is connected with the project, (Keller) assures us that his San Francisco associates are men of means, having sufficient capital to carry out their objects. According to the same informent a party of these capitalists, accompanied by an efficient guide, visited the Giant Forest two weeks ago, and, as a result of their explorations, made a report to their associates which brought them to the Land Office in Visalia on Monday last for the prupose already described. On Monday evening the gentlemen interested met in the courthouse in this city, and proceeded to

ORGANIZE A COMPANY

To build a narrow-guage railroad from Traver to some convenient point on the Kaweah. The terminus of the road will be connected by a flume with the Giant Forest. The corporation will have a capital stock of $500,000, $275,000 of which was depostied with a treasurer, elected at the meeting. A committee of nine consisting of five gentlemen from San Francisco and four from Traver was also chosen to make whatever preliminary arrangements it

deemed necessary. Articles of incorporation will be prepared copies of which will be filed with the county clerk and Secretaryof State in a few days. Some solvent bank in San Francisco will be selected as a depository for the funds of the corporation, which will be called "The Traver and Kaweah River Railroad and Flume Company." P.M.Norboe, who is interested in the undertaking, will begin preliminary surveys of the road today at the town of Traver. This enterprise (When carried to a successful completion) will undoubtedly be a good thing for the county at large. Traver and the country traversed by the road will be particularly benefited.

"Theodore Johnson and Henry C. Weisman, two of the gentlemen interested in this enterprise, appeared before the Superior Court of this county a few days ago and declared their intentions of becoming citizens of the United States."

But this railroad venture was doomed to failure not only because it had as its basis a wild cat scheme, but when the colonists realized what an "enormous undertaking the mountain road would be", further plans for the development of the railway had to be dissolved. However, it turned out to be a prelude to "more substantial activities" as it made way for the organization of the Kaweah Co-operative Association.

But a dark cloud was hovering over this unique group. This the colonists believed to be in the form of an insidious conspiracy. In a publication of theirs[1] they say;

"Who is really at the bottom of this conspiracy is not definitely known; the current opinion of the people of Tulare county is that it is the great lumber monopoly with whom the colony threatened to come in competition. This guess is undoubtedly a correct one. There must have been strong and substantial motives for so violent and persistent an opposition. ..." Because of this W. A. J. Sparks, Special Land Agent of the General Land

---

1. The Kaweah Commonwealth. S.N.P. Historical files.

Plate XXVI

Office was notified by wire from Washington to withold certificates of entry from the Kaweah filers pending investigation."

This was a staggering blow to the group but in order to "dispel all doubt both as to the intentions and honesty", each filer went to a notary public and swore that they were not the dummies as charged.[1]

During my personal interview with Keller he stated that much opposition was given the Colony by George Stewart and his Republican paper, the Visalia Delta.

He says, "He would not print anything, even when I paid for it, not even when I gave him the money."

They even offered to pay for the land but the governmmet was adament pending the investigation.

During this time however about the last of 1886, some 160 members of the Kaweah Co-operatives were already building their homes along the North Fork of the Kaweah River and the men, numbering 131 were also at work on the wagon road to the timber regions, and in March 1, 1887 articles of incorporation of the Giant Forest Wagon and Toll road were filed. Insert

Keller said in an interview, "I surveyed the Colony Road. I surveyed it with a stick that had a level fastened on one end, and the other end was pointed. I would stick the point into the ground and we would head for the spot where the level pointed. We tried for no more than a ten foot rise to fifty feet.

---

1 filed 8, 131 04

ERT, page 136. Actual construction on the road began October 8, 1886, employing Horace W. Taylor, general superintendent, Captain Antony Larson, John Kobrist, Thomas Markusen, Martin Schnieder and Charles F. Keller. At the time it was finished in June 1890, $250,000 was owing to members of the Colony in time checks.

6

"We were three years going form the Halstead place until we got to the timber line. We had no machinery, just pick and shovel, and we had to take a blacksmith with us to sharpen the tools as we went along. See plate

"The typical place was Lignium Rock. The tools would not stand for two hours without sharpening.

"We had to shoot the rocks down the hill from the mountain top to lay a foundation for that stretch of road that goes along the river."1

About three and one-half miles from three Rivers, the town of Kaweah was started and as the road progressed and new members taken in, it grew until there were approximately 100 dwellings (bot tent and cabin) a post-office, planing mill and box factory, company store, newspaper plant and a blacksmith shop. Orchards were planted, crops sown, pastures fenced and barns built. Martin in a letter says, "altogether it gave the appearance of a new and thriving community destined to grow and prosper."2

Propaganda was being continually issued and new members were enlarging the group constantly while the force working on the road varied with income.

The road, according to Winser was built "as far as Advance, about s seven miles (from Three Rivers), a place only suitable for temporary camp but it was the headquarters of the resident colonists and a post office for some time."

However, a letter from Martin says,3 "Camp Advance was about the cen-

1. Near the Sam Halstead place, about 3 mi. up the North Fork of the Kaweah.
2. SNP FILES HIST SERIES
3. Personal Letter, ~~SNP FILES HIST SERIES~~ Ibid

tral point between the Kaweah townsite and the forest. It was here that the families of the road builders lived - it being in various ways the most desirable location. Here was the school, a good bathing pool, flower and vegetable garden. . . Also a piped water supply and a fountain. There the first steam power press in Tulare County was set up and the Kaweah Commonwealth issued as a weekly newspaper. Many a camp fire was built here and the local talent given full play in song, dance and recitals."

"Several members and workers on the spot sought out locations in that wide spread region of rugged valley and mountain, which were available for entry as homesteads; each citizen who had not already taken up one was entitled to 160 acres or a quarter section. Nearly all of the country which was capable of being traveled over, was fit for nothing but sparse range purposes, dry most of the year, with a quality of absolute dryness, which went deep, so that nothing but the most drought resisting forms of vegetation could survive; the grasses, flowere,plants etc., had an unusual habit, coming and going with the seasonal rains, while such growths as oaks and things with a rapid root system survived only by virtue of its power to get deeply underground as quickly as might be. Regulations called for actual residence for five years of certain periods each six months and one had to show improvements when making proof at the end of the five to seven years from date of filing on the claim.

"so it came about that some of the colonists squatted on a few places

where water could be had and some small patches were fenced and tilled.

"Cattlemen had early ranged this country so locations untaken were not desirable and the occupant could not hope to win a living from his 160 acres; mostly tipped at varying angles and complicated by difficulty of access and lack of water.

"However there were several taken and dubbed "colony land" by optimistic comrades, . . ."[1]

"The Kaweah Co-operative organization was by no means a technical organization. There was nothing formal about it. No legal form tied the members to any restrictions. Strictly speaking it was merely an association under a temporary executive committee.[2]

"The organization could not remain in such shape or form for a definite period of time. Immediately the settlers sought to strengthen the ties of organization and make the activities a bit more compulsory. Consequently they passed a resolution asking the attorney of the colony (Burnette Haskell) to draft a set of articles which should form a basis for a firm and stable colony. In April 1887, Haskell presented his "Special Partnership". It was believed that this type of organization was best fitted to the peculiar anomaly of attempting to build socialism with a capitalistic structure and yet adhere to the laws set down by the competitive system. This plan was printed in Haskell's paper the Enquirer for close scrutiny by the adherents of Kaweah. It found no difficulty in acceptance and the

1. Original letter from J. J. Martin. SNP FILES HIST. SERIES
2. Minutes of the meeting Nov. 3, 1887, in list of membership of the K.C. Oct. 11, 1887
3. Ibid., page 5, Kaweah Colonists, (Rotblatt)--SNP FILES HIST. SERIES accepted June 15, 1887, San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 8, 1889.

society was on its way to organization through the medium of Haskell's Special Partnership Plan.[1]

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION[2]

"The officers of this new organization were; W. J. Cuthbertson - President; J. J. Martin - Secretary; C. F. Keller - General Manager; J. G. Wright - Purchasing Agent; and P. N. Kuss - Treasurer."

Rotblatt writes the following in his "Kaweah Colony", SNP files;

"It appears that C. F. Keller was against the Special Partnership plan ever since its inception. He, it was claimed, wanted a corporation. Under the corporation plan, Keller could get subsidizational help from the great railroad magnate, Leland Stanford. With Keller's agitation, colonists began more and more to sway towards a corporation type of control. Thus the first serious dissention soon cropped up in the form of an open breach. This breach developing into open war, soon took hold of both Haskell and Keller. In a meeting Haskell already charged tyranny to some of the colonists as he said, 'Although I am a member and although a large number of other members are residents of Denver, neither I nor they officially received ntoice of the further actions of the Executive board. While anxiously looking towards completing the organization under the plan adopted, we in Denver were astonished at receiveing from private hands in California, one after the other, certain documents accompanied by letters of protest and dissent from action.' Haskell then outlined what the members wanted:

1. B. G. Haskell, Kaweah Co-operative Commonwealth (1887) --1.
2. "Kaweah Colony, B. Rotblatt, SNP library, typed manuscript.

"1) Change the Special Partnership plan. The plan was too impracticable and cumbersome to mesh in with the State and Federal Laws. 2) That a series of by-laws be adopted in order to prevent default of the organization. 3) That a new vote for the directors of the company be held.

"Haskell further charged:m 'Meanwhile more letters and a telegram requesting me to return to California were recieved, these from dissatisfied members of the colony in California. These letters were full of charges and claims that the action of the Board was illegal, imperialistic, and capitalistic; that there was wide-spread discontent; that the colony was being perverted from its socialistic aims and intentions, and that a regular monthly income was consequently largely falling."

"Haskell was a far more radical man than Keller and of course disagreed with much of the tactics and strategy of Keller. Thus though both pursued their ends with honest intentions, the basic differentiation between the two men led to a considerable rift. The organization however, accepted the criticism of Haskell in good manner and provided for a study under the direction of Haskell to ascertain the type of manner most suitable for success. A "Crisis Committee" was established and undertook to revise the government and set up a deed of settlement, and a group of by-laws for the colony. There were seven plans presented of which it was the duty of the Crisis Committee to decide the most feasible to the colony. These seven were: 1) General Partnership - 2) Special Partnership -

3' Corporation - 4) Trust and Syndicate - 5) Voluntary Association - 6) Public Company and 7) Joint Stock Company.[1]

"After a study of several months it was decided that a Joint Stock Company should be organized. The colonists accepted it without much dissent, although ten or twelve found themselves in such complete disharmony that they decided to withdraw.[2]

"The company was incorporated in March 1888, with a capitalization of $250,000.00. This capitalization could be lowered or increased by a two-thirds vote of the membership. It provided that a prospective custumer was admitted to membership upon the first $10.00 payment on this capitalization. Upon payment of $199.99 a member was entitled to residence and employment within the colony. The rest of the money (The membership fee was $500) could be paid in installments. Either labor, provided with an elaborate system of time checks, or goods could be the basis of the payments. Children who had lived in the colony for a period of five years could pay the membership fee totally or with labor. The members were not to sell, trade or work for capital profit in the colony.

"Haskell's basis for the new organization was theoretically democratic. Under beliefs Bellamical Socialism, democracy, both industrial and political were to be provided for in full sovereignty. In the industrial field a strict provision was set aside stipulating that it "was unlawful to take interest or profit". In the political field the members were given three

1. Law brief on Organization, Deed of Set lement adopted March 9, 1888. From citation "Kaweah Commonwealth," (December 12, 1887)
2. San Francisco Chronicle, op. cit.

types of referendums to stock themselves against tyranny. These three were, 1) The Initiative, which provided for a vote by a petition from the group. This petition was elligible for draft at any time. Ten percent of the membership sufficed to call an election. Then, 2) the Referendum; if ten percent of the company should decide that any law passed by the trustees (the elected authority) was disadvantageous, they could demand and receive a vote by the total group. 3) The Imperative Mandate by which any officer could be recalled by a vote again instigated by ten percent of the membership. A complicated scheme of minority representation was also presented.

The executive and legislative sphere lay within the power of a group of five trustees who were elected by the colonists at large. Quarrels were to be settled by the company, but quarrels with the world[1] at large were to be adjusted through the courts or an arbitration committee consisting of one Kaweahn, one participant in the quarrel, (the opponent) and one disinterested person.

"The trustees themselves were curtailed by important provisions of self government. They were, of course, always subject to the referendum, and Initiative ballots. Furthermore, they could be removed from office at any time the colonists saw fit. They were not allowed to forfeit or asess any Kaweahn property, and were strictly prohibited from incurring debt to the organization. The Deed of Settlement specified very technically as to the debt provision. Among the list of debt restrictions were - no alienation of property of the company; no incurrence of bonded indebtedness, and no

1. Deed of Settlement, Kaweah Commonwealth, op. cit. p 155.

no mortgages.

"All elections were at least theoretically horizontal; that is elected directly by the colonists. Thus we can easily perceive that there was no heirarchy by this simple illustration:

```
K ---------- 5 Trustees
A            X X X X X (can be recalled at the colonists behest)
C W
O E ---------- General Secretary (ex-officio a member of the board of
L A            t                trustees)
 O H---------- Treasurer
 N
  I
  S ---------- Bookkeeper
  T
   S ---------- Superintendent, (care of projects; under care of
                                  Trustees)
```

"Note: Only Superintendent is answereable directly to the trustees although it must be recognized that the Superintendent probably had one of the most valuable and practical positions." 1

"It was tacitly agreed that members wishing to leave and work outside for indefinite periods, could do so, retaining for their own use the earnings so made.

"With irregular and uncertain income, this last rather loose arrangement worked out very well: men with families and residents generally, needed many things the colony was not in a position to supply and they went out and earned the cash with which to buy them.

"It was necessary to build at least twenty miles of mountain road to reach the fringe of the nearest timber, which was so needed, to supply building material and a salable product to market.

---

1. End of quote, Kaweah Colony, Rothblatt

"So all efforts were bent to the pushing of this as rapidly as funds would allow, rather to the exclusion of many needed activities in the way of raising food crops, planting orchards, etc.

"However a school and kindergartens were established, also a band, library and weekly paper, "The Kaweah Commonwealth" printed and published on the ground; while the social side of life was cultivated with considerable success. Thanks to the clemency of the climate, tents of various shapes and sizes sufficed for the most part for habitations and some hay for the teams and vegetables and fruit was raised."[1]

Martin says in a recent letter to Frank Been:[2]

". . .Upon the whole it was a peaceable, loyal and industrious community and as the editor of the "Tulare County Times" puts it in an issue of that paper, April 16, 1891" above the average in intelligence".

"We sold no intoxicating liquors at the stores of our colony but did not prohibit their use. You will notice our literature did not attract licentious or immoral nor the "get rich quick" variety. But neither did we indulge in cant or hypocrisy.

"We had our share of troubles of course, no community is free from internal trouble, but there was nothing of serious moment.

"As a community we were friendly and neighbourly with a noticeable tendency towards the ethical. We had a really excellent library[3] for so small a community and those of the religious inclination had no restric-

1. Rotblatt "Kaweah Colonists" SNP FILES HIST. SERIES
2. LETTER, J. J. Martin, SNP FILES HIST. SERIES
3. 648 volumes, (Interview with Martin)

tions placed upon them.

"The directors of the Colony were prohibited, under the by-laws of the association from incurring debt in the name of the Colony, everything was bought an the C. O. D. basis. When the colony was attacked and its name besmirched in a thousand newspapers, we had a hundred or more workers to feed. Our revenue was considerably reduced and the bills paid off which I sent you the evidence (which evidence as you saw had been used at the court trial) were bills paid voluntarily by myself and others out of our private resources and quite unsecured. We who paid them had no idea that the government would nor could go back on the contracts made with its citizens."

But the ominous rumblings of the approaching storm began to be manifest throughout the Colony as their road neared the timber. Not only was the tumult internal but adversity and ill fortune was descending upon the ill fated socialistic dream.

"In spite of the remarkable progress made in construction of the road to timber and the idealistic harmony once prevailing among its members, the colonists were growing discontented and at variance with one another until matters soon reached a climax.

". . . The laborers were insufficiently supplied with food, their diet at times being confined to flour, beans and coffee. There was a deficiency of clothes and supplies of all kinds at the company store. Dissen-

sions arose and there was general dissatisfaction with the management. The commonest necessities of life were secured from outsiders in return for time checks rediculously discounted.[1]

"A number of disaffected members demanded to see the books and especially the membership rolls, but were refused by the officials in charge. The disgruntled ones considered that this was because they feared exposure to the non-resident members of the arbitrary, incompetent and perhaps dishonest way in which the affairs of the colony were being conducted. Martin was an executive of ability, energetic to a degree and his sincerity and honesty of purpose were questioned by but few. Haskell, however, was generally regarded as a slick rascal whose aim was to sell all the bites possible from the rosy apple before a sign of its rottenness reached the surface."[2]

"In spite of these troubles, the road had by 1890 been completed to a point about twenty miles from the townsite of Kaweah and at an elegation of 5,400 feet had entered the pine belt. Here a little saw mill was erected, and a small quantity of lumber put. This road, passing through a difficult mountain region had been solidly constructed at a good grade and had cost approximately $100,000. Modern tools were not employed and powder was used sparingly. In places the grade traversed percipitous mountain sides, making long, high rock restraining walls necessary. No better evidence of the equal good faity of the colonists is needed than the fact that most of these walls have stood without repair to this day."[2-a]

---

1. Keller himself donated a total of $6,000 during the three years to keep the colony going. Interview, March 19, 1937.
2. Menefee, "History Tulare and Kings County".
2-a Letter, J. J. Martin to Frank Boon, SNP FILES HIST. SERIES

"Early in 1890 the road was carried to the pines and a small saw mill set up, powered partly by creek water and by steam from the traction engine which had made a perilous trip over that new and unsettled road bed, dirt only and unmetaled."[1]

This engine belonged to one of the colonists - a Mr. Barnard. He and his two sons had brought it safely up to the South Fork from Ventura County. A frail bridge spanned the stream near the site of the present concrete one, so in order to strangthen it Mr. Barnard placed stout planks across for the wheels to run on. When part way across the wheel slipped off the planks and "Ajax" crashed through into the flood waters of the river.

Fortunately Mr. Barnard escaped with few injureis, but the vest that he had taken off and the gold watch it contained were carried down the river and never recovered.

Prior to this the ferry across the main river had broken loose, drowning two horses and smashing a wagon and itself on the rocks below. Three colonists who were aboard were thrown into theswollen waters and barely escaped with their lives.

Consequently Mr. Barnard could not get Ajax across. He went to Visalia, and during a talk with J. J. Martin it was disclosed that he knew all about ferries, the building and handling of them so the broken ties were soon mended, and with victorious toots "Ajax" was again started on its way to the forests - the first passenger on the new ferry.

The perilous trip over the new road was accomplished and the timber

1. Letter J. J. Martin to Frank Been, SNP FILES HIST SERIES

belt was reached, and there, with the aid of water power from a small stream and with Will Purdy as sawyer, it was put to cutting wood for the use of the coloninists.

As the tractor did not belong to the Colony it was saved from the sheriff's sale. Mr. Barnard then moved it down to the South Fork where he used it for cutting alder and sycamore lumber. From then on there is no record of "Ajax" but it lives in memory as the first tractor to enter and cut lumber in Sequoia National Park.

They were still about eight miles from the redwoods with the deep gorge of the Marble Fork to cross, but that summer there was enough lumber cut to floor tents, put up necessary barns and build a meeting hall and store, on the new townsite. The printing office and presses were still housed under canvas. In the autumn of that year the move was made from Advance down to the 240 acres called Kaweah, which had just been acquired, but unfrotunately this property was speedily mortgaged to buy machinery for planing mill and sash and door work.

A small crew was left at Colony Mill in the edge of the pines, at about 5,000 feet elevation, to winter there with the snows and carry on with the road and improvement work in preperation for the coming summer's logging.

"The road was built at an estimated cash outlay of $50,000.00. It started at a level of 1,500 feet and runs on a perfectly even grade to

6,000 feet. A modern automobile can traverse the entire length in second gear. It must be remembered though, that the road was built before the time of automobiles. Its width in most parts is therefore not wide enough to let two cars pass each other on the highway. Some of it is built through solid rock while other parts needed only to slice off the side of a comparative dirt hill. Most estimates regard it as a remarkable piece of work to which the engineering experience of Taylor and Purdy can well be complimented."[1]

Frank West, Acting Superintendent of the Park in 1900 describes the road simply;

"This is a remarkable road, from the vast amount of labor used in its construction, arising from the mountains and rugged country through which it passes."[2]

Various estimates of the value of the road run from $36,000 to $250,000. A United States Senate investigation stated in the Congressional Record that the road could not be constructed at less than $100,000.[3]

It was however, a difficult road to travel even in those days, for it crossed the North Fork of the Kaweah several times and no bridges were provided for the traffic. Capt J. H. Dorst reports that the main river was not fordable in 1891 until July 15. On the North Fork it was possible to ford by July 1. The Colonists themselves were provided with a small ferryboat at the crossing of the main stream. The ferryboat was fastened by ropes and pulleys to a wire cable above the water. The pressure of the current ran

1 & 2. Annual Report of Acting Superintendent 1891 - SNP LIBRARY
3. J. J. Martin, Letter to Fresno Bee. (July 17, 1928)

the boat. The length of this vehicle was room enough to provide for four horse teams.[1]

It must be remembered, at this point that the colonists were going ahead with the road building and other activities in spite of the fact that Registrar Hyde of the land office was notified by the Department of the Interior to hold their filings in abeyance.

Increasing and alarming moves by the Land Office, political factions, and others, presented an ever-present cloud on the Colonists' bright horizon which helped to foment unrest and uncertainty within the group.

Yet, even though they knew t eir filings had been suspended, their faith in the legality of their actions impelled them onwards toward the realization of their dream. But as the truth of the rumor concerning the oncoming defeat of their project became more and more manifest and the appearance of powerful enemies became more apparent, the colonists grew apprehensive and uncertain.

Many drifted away, perhaps disillusioned - some perhaps with energies, money and faith spent. At any rate, according to the opinion of those personally interviewed, many of them realized the lack of power they as a group posessed because of their lack of capital - large sums of money with which to overbalance the insiduous influence working toward their defeat.

This went so far as to result in a Federal investigation of their claims early in 1890.

---

1. Report of Acting Superintendent, 1891, SNP LIBRARY

Renewed hope sprang up among those loyal ones who remained in the fast dwindling colony when special agent Allen conducted this investigation into their claims and intentions. His letter to J. J. Martin following the probe came as manna from heaven. He said in a letter from Los Angeles dated March 17, 1890: "Dear Sir: - In reply to yours of recent date I would say that under instructions from the General Land Office at Washington, I made full inquiry and personal investigation into the matter of timber entries in townships 15 and 16 south, and ranges 29 and 30 east, M. D. H. covering what is known as the Giant Forest in Tulare County, California. The result of my investigation proved conclusively that said entries were made in good faith, that no contest had been filed, and that all legal requirements had been fulfilled by the filers. I found, moreover, that many of the filers were actual settlers and had associated themselves together as a co-operative colony, and were making extensive and valuable improvements such as it is the purpose and policy of the U. S. Government to foster and encourage. In view of these facts I recommended to the Department at Washington a speedy ruling upon the suspended entries, and a reopening of the withdrawn townships to public entry. I can say without hesitation that I have never seen a case of timber entry where the spirit and intention of the land laws were being carrie out in better faith. I do not see, under these circumstances, that any but a favorable decision can be arrived at by the department, and that speedily.

Yours truly,
B. F. Allen

Although it appears from all evidence on hand that enemies were working for the colonists' downfall, there were other aforementioned movements underway not maliciously aimed at the colonists, instead working for the preservation of the Giant Forest area and other lands containing great groves of mighty sequoia trees as a national park. It seems exceedingly unfortunate that both these forces should be active at the same time and at cross purposes - else a happy medium might have been achieved. Yet, like unsung heroes whose benevolent legacies to mankind are not manifest until later years, so too have the colonists contributed their measure of benefits to men for generations to come. If the colonists were the idealists and socialists their writings indicate them to be, the fact that their work has given joy to thousands; with a remarkable road nowstanding as a monument to their communal dreams - this should be some compensation. They might have known that, with mens' greed being as it is, their socialistic colony could not have been practical in this early st ge of civilization.

Later, in the San Francisco "Alta", an exchange said, "The melancholy collapse of the colony at Kaweah , California, teaches a timely and useful lesson in the matter of social reform".

Bitter attacks were often made by various newspapers; other papers rallying to their defense - the latter being the most numerous. The Los Angeles Express announced that they were a lot of ignorant anarchists, yet to any one reading the correspondence of various members, their poetry and other writings,

it is evident that a high order of intelligence and intellectual capacity predominated throughout the colony. As in any assemblage of idealistic people gathered throughout the world, apostates and heretics to the cause are bound to be found. A member writes, in the Tulare County Times of May 1891:

"The charges of injustice, dissatisfaction and suffering are probably furnished the Los Angeles Express by about a score of anarchists who withdrew from the colony about eight months ago. These anarchists objected to the control of the board of directors, elected by the entire membership because they believed in each one being allowed to do as he pleased, and they said:

"'These malcontents were simply misfits, and when they could not carry out their free love ideas in the colony, determined to smash it if they could, hence their readiness to become the tools of the monopolists who feared the colony.'

"'Instead of members leaving the colony, there have been about fifty new ones there within the past three months. Five good men (two of them with families) left this city for Kaweah last week, and they know what they were doing, for the eastern group sent Mr. R. W. Pope, Secretary of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of America, to the colony some months ago to investigate thoroughly."

And so the controversies waged, spreading to leading newspapers

throughout the United States. Yet, On December 17, 1890, Thomas J. Newham, Special Land Inspector wrote the Secretary of the Interior from San Francisco as follows:

"To the Secretary of the Interior - Sir: I would most respectfully urge that you have a company of cavalry located near the Sequoia National Park early in the spring, for the reason that the Kaweah people boast that they will hold their claims whether their trustees are convicted or not. I learn this from reliable parties. I feel sure that Mr. Haskell is at the bottom of this matter, he being the legal adviser of the Company."

Thomas J. Newsham
Special Land Inspector

The following month, Jan. 1891, Secretary Noble requested the Secretary of War to station a company of cavalry in the "area set aside as Sequoia National Park and another in Yosemite National Park to prevent depredations on the mammoth tree groves".[1]

George W. Stewart has this to say about the creation of Sequoia National Park.

> "Attention of preservation of Sequoias began in 1878. No national forests of forest reserves at that time, and little known about government protection except that there was a Yellowstone National Park. In 1879 editorials in the Weekly Delta (Visalia) suggested preservation and making General Grant into a national park. In 1897 Theodore Wagner, former Visalia resident, then United States Surveyor General at San Francisco, suspended four sections in which it was thought the grove was located. Later amended to include land now in General Grant Park. Several attempts to enter, but petitions to Washington. One homestead entry, where Wilsonia is situated, has been entered before. General Miller was elected United States Senator and in December 1881 introduced bill to create National Park of the whole west flank of the Sierra Nevada from Tehipite to a point southeast of Porterville and from the higher foot-

1. Ibid - p. 138

hills to the summit of the range. The territory was so extensive that the opposition was universal, and the General decided not to press his bill and it was t ken out of the com ittee. In 1881 W. B. Wallace, lover of mountains, F. H. Wales, also a mountain lover and publisher of newspaper at Tulare, and J. W. A. Wright of Hanford, the Delta's representative in that city took atrip into the higher Sierra and to Mt. Whitney. Wright had been an advocate of the preservation of the big trees. He and Wales wrote some articles for the Tulare County papers, and these and other data were compiled and appeared in pamphelet form in 1883. This recommended at ional Park of Mt. Whitney area, big tree groves and the intervening area.

"We took the matter up with General Vandever, member of Congress, who introduced the bill. We then wrote letters over United States to conservationists, proposing park of Mt. Whitney, Kings and Kern Rivers, bit trees. Creation of General Grant due to suggestion of D. K. Zumwalt of Visalia who was in Washington at time of the bill for the enlargement of Sequoia and creation of Yosemite Park to 252 miles for seven townships. July 4, 1926 President Coolidge signed a bill enlarging Sequoia National Park to 604 sq. miles, including upper Kern Canyon, Mt. Whitney and Redwood Meadow Grove. General Vandever introduced a bill in lower house of Congress on July 28, 1890 setting aside one township and a few odd sections in the south part of the present park. Passed both houses September 9, 1890 a few days later by a section in the bill creating Yosemite National Park, boundaries were enlarged to include seven townships, a total of 256 sq. miles.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

In order that we may keep this history in chronological order, we must leave the Colonists for a while, since both the House and Senate passed this bill creating the park on September 9 of this year, thereby sounding the death knell of the colony.

Many names had been proposed for the new park [redacted]

[redacted], but now that the park was actually established, what was it to be finally named.?

The petition of the California Academy of Sciences had named it "The Nevada Park" and since this name was not accepted by the Secretary, what would it be?

The Bakersfield Morning Echo, of June 18, 1902 said: "The park was not given a name by the act, and the Secreatry finding it necessary in establishing the required rulae and regulations for its government to give a name to the reservation, called it the Sequoia National Park. The reason for thus naming the park is more weighty than that it is the name of the trees, for the treesthemselves were called Sequoia by Endlicher in honor of a most distinguished Indian of the half breed, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet."

SEQUOYAH

Although Stephen Endlicher, an Austrian botanist first identified the species of redwood in 1847 as distinct from all other genus and possibly called it "Sequoyah", if it hadn't been for the Société Botanique De France the Sequoia National Park would have a different name.

The trees were originally called "Taxodeaceae". This was followed by Wellingtonia Gigantea after John Lindley of England, then Taxodium Giganteum by Gehr and Kellog of San Francisco and Sequoia Washingtonia. None of these were official however until on June 28, 1854 the Société Botanique de France sat in final judgement on this international contro-

versy and a noted French botanist, Jacques Decaisne proposed that all prior names be discarded in favor of "Sequoia". The Tarodium, Wellington and Washington factions surprisingly voted unanimously for this choice at once and the official name Sequoia came into being for all time.[1]

Immediately the reader asks, "But who was Sequoia - why should the oldest and largest living things be named after an unknown - what had he done to deserve so great an honor?"

"Sequoyah was born about the year 1770, of a full-blood Cherokee Indian woman and a white trader named Gist, who abandoned his mother before the birth of her distinguished son. His English name was George Guess, a corruption of Gist, and the Sequoyan means in Cherokee "Guessed it". In order to fully appreciate and properly estimate Sequoyah it must be remembered that he was born prior to the Revolutionary War; that the tribe of which his mother was a member had no schools or churches, and that but few, if anyif any, Cherokees could read or write the English language. Sequoyah was born in a tent, grew up without educational advantages, and never learned to read or write the English language. His attention was invited to the fact that white people communicated with each other by letters, which he called "talking leaves". He accepted the challenge to accomplish the same in his own language. This great work was begun about the year 1809 and it was not until 1821 that it was completed.

In his younger days Sequoyah was one of the most active, progressive,

1. Op. cit. p.9, "Statue of Sequoia Proceedings, State of Oklahoma, 65th Congress, June 1917.

and spirited member of the tribe. He was regarded as a splendid companion, an entertaining story-teller, a leader in all sports, a good shot, and shrewd trader. He accumulated considerable property, cleared up a placed a farm in cultivation, built a modern home, and became a fine silversmith, which trade enable him to make numerous articles for sale and barter. He was not only active in these pursuits, but he was looked upon as a leader of his tribe, a man of great intellect, a deep thinker, and a philosopher.

During the 12 years he was engaged in forming the Cherokee alphabet he withdrew from active pursuits and participation in public affairs. When his great work was accomplished it was looked upon with suspicion and reluctantly accepted. It was with difficulty that he convinced the members of his tribe of the genuineness of his envention and its great usefulness to them. He conquered all obstacles and set about to teach it to them. Within two years the Cherokee Council recognized his genius and great worth, voting him a medal and passing resolutions expressive of the deep appreciation of the members of the tribe.

Sequoyah had courage, generosity, perseverance, great industry, a wonderful intelligence, and, best of all, a strong desire to serve his fellow men. No man ever rendered a nobler or a better service to his people than did Sequoyah, who, out of a heaven-born genius, was able to invent that syllabic alphabet of 86 character with which a Cherokee child might learn

to read and write the Cherokee language within a day.

The 86 symbols of this alphabet were each a syllable, except the letter "S", and with these symbols every Cherokee word could be written.

Sequoyah spelled his name Se-quo-yah, with three syllabic symbols.

It was impossible to misspell words with this alphabet, and a Cherokee had but to know the alphabet in order toread anything written in Cherokee or to write anything in Cherokee.

This alphabet opened up to the Cherokee people the doors of knowledge without requiring them to go through the painful process of learning a foreign language. The Cherokees, with elaborat ceremonies, did notable honor to Sequoyah as an expression of their appreciation of his masterful work. They presented him with a great silver medal in token of the esteem with which he was held by the Cherokee people, and passed resolutions in his honor.

In the meantime Sequoyah, with some of the other members of his tribe had gone west, first to the Territory of Arkansas and later to the Indian Territory, now part of Oklahoma. He came to Washington as a representative of the Cherokees west in 1828, where his services were recognized by Congress and an appropriation was made in his behalf. Money was furnished by the government of the United States to establish a printing plant, upon which the first newspaper ever published in any Indian language, The

Phoenix, was printed at New Echota, Ga., February 21, 1828. The civilizing effect of this alphabet resulting in a printed language, not only upon the members of the tribe of which Sequoyah was a member, but upon all the surrounding tribes, can never be estimated.

Prior to that time there were not schools or churches, and the missionairies among the Indians had accomplished but little. From that press, not only the newspaper containing useful and valuable information of every kind was printed, but parts of the New Testament, tracts, hymns, and books, resulting in a great awakening in educational work, the establishment of schools, the adoption of a written constitution and laws, and a government modeled after the government of the surrounding states.

The newspaper was discontinued about 1835. The Cherokee Advocate was established in its place in the Indian Territory in 1845, but discontinued during the Civil War. It was reestablished in 1879, and published until 1905, at which time the Government of the United States, under prior legislation, practically assumed control of the affairs of the Cherokee Indians.

Sequoyah was a representative of the western branch of Indians when the act of union between the Eastern and Western Cherokees was signed in 1838, cementing the Cherokees, east and west, into one body in the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. He was also a member of the constitutional convention which framed and adopted the constitution in 1839, providing a form

"Congress had recognized his services and the Cherokee Council had done likewise in commendatory resolutions. He was rewarded with pension by his tribe, and his name was given to the district in which he resided, which name was continued for that county by the convention which framed the constitution for the State of Oklahoma.

"The log house in which he lived still stands in the hills of Sequoyah County in the district represented by me. Considering the time of his birth, the manner in which he grew up, his environment, his rearing by a widowed mother, his not being able to read or write the English language, his invention[1] was marvelous."[2]

In June 1917 Congress accepted a life size statue of Sequoyah sculptored by Minnie Beam Hoxie, noted sculpturess. This famous work was presented by the state of Oklahoma and is the first statue of an American Indian to be given a place in the Statuary Hall in America's Capitor, Washington.

Further honors to Sequoyah and the Cherokee nation were given by the U. S. Government when a Cherokee Indian memorial was erected in 1931 on the site of New Echota, Georgia, last capitol of the Cherokee Indians east of the Mississippi. This monument was erected on a government park site of only one acre at New Echota.

Another huge monument was also erected on the road to New Echota.

. . . . . .

Simply for a matter of speculation and conjecture, how does one ac-

---

1. James Mooney, one of the world's greatest lexicographers, declared that, "Sequoyah's system of writing ranks second to all existing systems evolved by mankind; assuming that our own, of 26 letters, ranks first.

2. Representative Hastings and Senator Owen in "Statue of Sequoyah proceedings". 65th Congress.

SHP LIBRARY

count for the origin of a Cherokee Indian in the vicinity of Sequoia National Park - an old man, taciturn and exceedingly reticent about his past, known to but few and after whom "Cherokee Flats" is named.

Mr. E. B. Homer says:

"We knew a blue eyed Cherokee indian who lived near Oak Flat. His home was at Cherokee Flat about 2½ miles south of Three Rivers. The flat is on a bench on the mountain and is owned and used for cattle by Byron Allen at the present time. The Indian's name was Nelson but he went by the name of "Cherokee Nels". He was a great deer and bear hunter and was probably only half indian. He associated with "Wes" Warren and George Cahoon and with the Works family of Drum Valley."

At any rate the date of his first appearance, according to various pioneers, coincides with the disappearance of Sequoyah's young guide. It is this which gave rise to these questions:

Considering the extreme age of this Cherokee "foreigner" among the Kaweah Indias, does no one know how he happened to dwell among them? Could he have been the young Cherokee who ventured so far west with the old man "Se-quo-yah"?about 1840? Could he, at least, have known him? And lastly, could he have been a living link between the almost fabulous Indian Sequoyah and thegreat National Park which bears his immortal name?

Jason Burton places his existence and even pointed out the Canyon where he lived, in 1850 - 1860 and old Chief Po-Hot, last of the Potwishas remembered this old Cherokee.

Because of its interest and the special information it contains the following article about the Sequoia tree is inserted by kind permission of Superintendent John R. White.[1]

AMONG THE BIG TREES OF CALIF.
BY JOHN R. WHITE
SUPERINTENDENT OF SEQUOIA NAT'L PARK

"Think of an ant crawling on the ground through a vast cornfield, looking up at the tall stalks. To the ant the cornstalks are as high as these California Big Trees are to a man gazing up at their distant tops. But it is their astounding age, as well as their size and beauty, which fills the soul of puny man with awe and reverence for the Creator.

"Big Trees, stout and healthy to-day, were centuries old when Christ was born. Men call them "the oldest living things." So nearly indestructable are they that some naked fire-scorched trunks still stnd, though dead before America was discovered; others, which fell centuries ago, remained sound and solid inside. Such vitality has the sequoia that when felled its branches do not wither for years. One giant crashed in 1926 when I was near. I saw it again in 1931; its foliage was still fresh and green.

"They link us with the past. Their sequoia forbears grew here when the world was younger, when reptiles likewise grew to enormous size. Such mammoths as the dinosaur, unable to adjust themselves to climatic and other changes, faded from the earth; but the sequoia family endured and saw rise of mammals. Yet today when you walked beneath these towering tree giants, you feel that deer and squirrel hardly fit into a scene set for the brontosaurus and the pterodactyl.

SEQUOIAS GREW MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO

"Time was when the Sequoia genus was spread over four continents. At least twelve fossil species are known, scattered from Greenland and across Europe to Asia. Fossilized trunks as much as 10 feet in diameter and nearly 30 feet high still stand in Miocene deposits in Yellowstone National Park. The wood of these petrified trunks under the microscope looks

very much like that of the trees alive to-day.

"These ancestors of our present sequoias formed much of forests which in ancient days clothed polar regions now barren or locked in ice. Only two species survived the Glacial Epoch, and these are now practically limited to California.

"Some people confuse California's Redwoods with its so-called "Big Trees." Both are "big" and both are of the genus Sequoia; both have pink or red wood and both are trees of the largest size. But they are two species, distinct in habitat, in bark, foliage, and in reprodiction.

"The coast redwood, or Sequoia Sempervirens, is found only near the coast or within the belt of sea fogs, and extends from southern Oregon down to Monterey County, in California.

"The larger species, the California Big Trees, or Sequoia Gigantea, is confined to the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, between 4,000 and 8,500 feet elevation, from Placer County, in the north, ~~of~~ to Tulare County in the south, and is much more abundant in the south than in the north.

"The Coast Redwood forms an almost continuous forest in which it is the dominant stand; the Big Trees grow in scattered groves, 71 in all, interspersed among the heavier stand of whitefir, sugar pine, and other trees.

"Though smaller in diameter and bulk, the Coast Redwood is taller than its cousing the Big Tree. The former attains a maximum height of about 363 feet and a base diameter (maximum) of about 25 feet; the latter has a maximum heigh of about 300 feet and a base diameter of 35 feet.

"When the Coast Redwood is cut down, it "stump-sprouts", as the foresters say. A ring of young trees spring up around the stump of the slaughtered sempervirens; hence its latin name, "The Ever-living Sequoia."

"But the Big Tree only reproduces from seed; and, since its seeds require specially favorable conditions to root, there was real danger of extinction of the species until national and State parks were created. The bark of the Coast Redwood is brown and gray; that of the Big Tree has warm hues, from maroon to several shades of red, which at sunset often shine with strange brilliancy. Big Tree forests are open, sunny, and full of color. The Coast Redwood forests are by contrast damp and somber.

"The foliage of the Coast Redwood somewhat resembles that of the fir ot hemlock, but the slender, prickly foliage of the Big Tree has no counterpart in America. The only tree which at first glance might be confused with the Big Tree is the cryptomeria of Japan.

ICE AND FIRE WERE FIRST FOES OF THE BIG TREES

"Ages before man came to chop these trees for his use, ice and fire were their fierce foes. Again and again moving glaciers mowed them down - glaciers whose icy fingers stretched down mountain canyons to freeze all animal and plant life. Whether in warm and sheltered spots a few trees remained, or whether only seeds survived, can probably never be known; but slowly the cold hands relaxed and the forests returned. The fact that the Big Trees are more abundant and larger in the southern part of their range indicates that there the effects of the glaciers were less severe.

"With the passing of the Age of Ice, the struggles of the sequoias had only begun. Fires followed the ordeal of ice. The abundant rains ceased, and long, dry summers rendered the forests tinderlike, ready to be ignited by lightning or by brands tossed by Indians to dribe out game or clear land for forage.

"There is scarcely a mature sequoia that does not show the effects of at least one fire. Every 20 or 30 years flames swept through the forest, sometimes licking hungrily, but with little effect, at the thick, asbestoslike bark; again, where a litter of boughs and fallen logs was piled up against a Big Tree, the fire burned fiercely enough to penetrate the outer cover and i to the heart. That is why the great black caverns in the living sequoias are almost always found on the upper side of those standing on a slope.

SEQUOIAS HEAL THEIR OWN WOUNDS

"Careful inspection of a Big Tree, even one with an unbroken front of new bark, usually shows traces of many fires. Often an arrow-shaped scar runs from the base a hundred feet or more toward the crown. Such blemishes, covered by new bark, were caused by fires long before the discovery of America. For centuries the tree grew new bark, at the rate of half an inch or less a year, until finally the wound was healed.

"Tree torches burning in the Sierra Nevada might have signalized every event in recorded human history, from the building of the Pyramids to our own Civil War.

"The length of time that the lack, charred wood, soft as it is, has adhered is equally astonishing. With your thumb nail you can chip off pieces of charcoal formed by fires that burned hundreds of years ago.

"No doubt the Coast Redwoods were seen by the first Europeans to visit our Pcific coast. Ye. for more than two centuries after the visit of Sir Francis Drake, in 1579, white men roamed up and down California apparenti wit out climbing far enough up the high Sierras to find the Big Trees.

"The Indians knew them, of course. In summer they camped among them and left potholes in granite rocks where they ground acorn meal.

"Even now the identity of the first white men to gaze on the Big Trees of the Sierras is in doubt. It may have been some member of the Joseph.R. Walker Expedition of 1833. One Zenas Leonard, clerk of the Walker party, recorded:

"'In the last two days' traveling we have found some trees of the Redwood species incredibly large, some of which would measure from 16 to 18 fathoms (96 to 108 feet) around the trunk at the height of a large man's head from the ground."

"That group of Big Trees, now known as the Calaveras North Grove, was, however, the first of these sequoias to become well known.

"In the spring of 1852 A. T. Dowd, a miner of Murphy's Camp, in the historic Mother Lode district, followed a wounded bear into the sequoias. He came running back to his companions and excitedly dragged them with him to see "the largest bear in California." What he showed them was a Big Tree - probably the one which afterward was felled and a dance hall built on top of it.

"John Bidwell, a member of the first immigrant party to enter California by the overland route, stated that he saw the Calaveras Big Trees in 1831; but Dowd is popularily given credit as the discoverer of the Sequoia gigantea. It was the Calaveras Grove which inspired Bret Harte to write his poem, "On a Jone of the Big Trees."

1. National Geographic Magazine Vol. LXVI New.NoIII August 1934

Following are some interesting excerpts concerning the Sequoias, their distribution, Groves in Parks, etc.

PREHISTORIC SEQUOIAS

"First record of Sequoia in rocks of past was in the upper Jurassic. Not dominant in that period and we have no evidence that it was as world wide as it later became.

"Middle Cretaceous saw advance into Greenland, Western and Central Europe and United States. Warm humid climate of period very favorable for development. This, added to elevation of land by which natural bridges, such as those crossing the Bering Straits and the English Channel enabled it to disperse, not only over mountains but certain parts of the southern hemisphere. For, in the following era of the Eocene, such evidence found in Chile, Australia and New Zealand. During the Eocene and oligocene, totalling two million years, the sequoia became as abundant and flourishing as members of the Pine family in our modern flora.

"Zenith of Sequoias habitation of the world, occurred in the Miocene age; it was the dominant conifer throughout the north hemisphere in Europe, Asia and North America. Sudden disappearance of this dominant member can only be explained by the oncoming of cooler climates preceding Pleistocene time. Also, the elevation of Mt. ranges, which shut off the vernal breezes of consequent alterations in humidity, doubtless were of equal importance in its reduction to a small area on the Pacific Coast.

"Distribution of Fossil Sequoia in Northern Hemisphere.

Arctic	Temperate Europe	Temperate North American
St. Lawrence Island	Island of Mull, Scotland	Washington
Mackenzie River	Devonshire	Oregon
Alberta	Germany	Idaho
British Columbia	France	California
Saskatchewan	Italy	Nevada
Ellesmere Land	Greece	Colorado
Greenland	Spain	Wyoming
Ireland	Spitzbergen	Utah
		New Mexico
		Montana
		Fort Union - Canada
		North Dakota
		Alabama
		Arkansas
		Maryland
		Virginia
		North Carolina
		Mississippi
		Delaware
		New Jersey
		Massachusetts
		Texas

Temperate Asia

Siberia
Manchuria
Japan

P "Recent discovery of fossil foliage, cones and wood of Sequoias on St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea, is of interest from standpoint of the Teritary distribution and geographic conditions under which it lived,

"Study of distribution of modern redwood along California coast indicates that migration over salt water barriers is seldom if ever achieved. No known cases of occurrence of redwoods on islands. This is due partly to the fact that redwood is restricted to valleys protected from wind, where rich soil and constant climate are in marked contrast with those of shore habitat. It is also due to difficulty of cone distribution; the green cones are so heavy they do not float; by the time they have dried and are buoyant, the seeds have been shed. Test show that viable seeds will sink. While no reason to believe that seeds would lose viability by exposure to salt water for a few days it is difficult to reconstruct conditions under which they would float either before or after being shed from the cones. Possibility must be considered that a trunk, with cone bearing branch attached, might have floated across the 40 miles of water from the mainland of Asia to St. Laurence Island during the Tertiary, have seeded the island as a growth of redwood trees, and have made possible, subsequently the journey of another log over the 100 miles stretch to North America, or that the journey may have been made in a reverse direction.

"On basis of probabilities, such migration seems less likely than that St. Lawrence Island represents remnant of land bridge connecting Asia and North America - over which the redwoodwood forest was essentially continuous during at least first half of the tertiary and across which not only land plants but land animals were able to migrate. The similarity of the life, both fossil and living, of two continents lands much weight to the interpretation of the Tertiary Sequoia forest of St. Lawrence Island."1

(Evening Bulletin - Philadelphia - Aug. 15, 1931) "Stumps of prehistoric trees in lower levels of subway excavations in Philadelphia. Remains of Sequoia grove discovered. Disputed in favor of Taxodium or cypress. Record of Yale School of Forestry made microscopic examination and definitely named Sequoia as the species."

(H. H. Quimby - "Consulting Engineer - Golder Construction Company - Philadelphia) Wood in various stages of carboni-

zation, some workable as wood. Dr. Gordon, Geologist of Academy of National Science, Philadelphia, estimates as 100,000 years old. Deposit very compact. Varies in thickness up to 4 feet; too dense for water bearing; oozes mineral oil in places; has imbedded occasional stumps up to 6 feet diameter, right side up."[1]

"Additional interesting facts about Sequoias, and the region surrounding the park that bears their name:

"36 Sherman's would cover an acre - 2700 pines with Basal diameter of four feet in same area. Lumber from the Sherman tree would make a one inch railing for a fence from San Francisco to New York. Fifteen matches or twenty five tooth picks for every inhabitant on earth.

"No fewerethan one million big trees in the park, counted 12,000 more than 10 feet in diameter. In Giant Forest there are 500,000 big trees, 5,000 over 10 feet.

"Moro Rock eight feet higher than Mt. Mitchell, Monarch of the Appalachians. Oneof most impressive monoliths on the globe Great Western Divide - within an area of 3500 sq. miles there are 145 peaks each with an elevation more than 11,000 feet. All Switzerland - 13,500 sq. miles has only 115 mountains of equal size.

"The biggest of the Big Trees, the highest of the high Sierras, the ~~deepest the~~ longest of the great California canyons, greatest of extremes in elevation - 13,000.

"Muir gives age of one specimen by actual count of rings as 4,000 - other counts indicate 2500 years as the maximum life of some of the largest.

"(N. E. Beckwith notes) Reported Sequoia log struck while boring for oil. At 4000 feet depth, 5 miles South East of Tulare. Goes back to time when valley was a great canyon and melting glaciers were sending down floods sometimes carrying floating parts of Sequoia logs."[2]

---

2. Kenneth Flewelling, SNP Forester, - SNP FILES HIST.
1. Dr. Ralph Chaney, letter, SNP FILES HIST.

SEQUOIA GROVES IN THE SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

The Sequoias are sometimes found in groves or groups. Such is the number of those near Giant Forest that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that many other of the known groves of Big Trees in California might be hidden in the Park and pass unnoticed. The prinicple groves easily approached today in Giant Forest, are the Parker Group, Congress Grove, Amphitheatre Group, Founders Grove and Huckleberry Meadow Grove. There are 32 distinct groves or areas of Big Trees in the Park.

Following are brief descriptions of the various groves including the most recently discovered one, the Horse Creek Grove.

1. Lost Grove - Splendid entrance marker for park.
2. Muir Grove - Ranking in parts with Giant Forest. Very clean area. Lacks meadows of Giant Forest.
3. Pine Ridge - Inferior to Muir Grove. Mapped from ridge above.
4. Skagway - Scattered, a few large trees.
5. New Suwanee - Nice trees - reproduction unknown.
6. Redwood Meadow - Beautiful grove, excellent reproduction, several tall standing snags completely burned - Redwood a misnomer -trees well grouped - old cliff creek part scattered.
7. East Cliff Creek - A dense stand of timber - single tree, isolated, 200 feet.
8. Granite Creek Grove - 12 small trees, none over 5 feet, up Cliff Creek at 6,700 and 7,000, two lone trees 2 feet, 3 feet, breaking cones young perhaps younger, trees also present.
9. Castle Creek Grove - Parts large and beautiful - straggling - entire group striking.
10. Lower Castle Grove - Credit to Bailey - Warmer location than usual - growth retarded - 5,000 feet elevation.
11. Squirrel Creek Grove - Mediocre trees. Perhaps some logging.
12. Paradise Ridge Grove - Beautiful - Though not quite on par with Giant Forest, with 4 on north of Paradise Ridge, smaller than 6 feet. - Poorest location in park - hollow log very large.
13. Oriole Grove - Pretty, scattered grove.
14. Redwood Creek Grove - Steep country, many nice trees, upper end good sized trees very pretty in spite of terrain. Three or four isolated in lower elevation 5,000, below timber line except for other pine trees.
15. Atwell - Parts as dense as Giant Forest, others scattered. Large logging area - Douby carved on large tree up Atwell Creek. Highest 140 feet - 137 feet - bearing cones - average smaller seeds viable?
16. East Fork - Large area with some excellent trees damaged by fire 1916, on ridge intersection - Deer Creek area covered with arctostaphylus and ceanothur with scattered over-story of big trees and Jeffery pines.
17. Upper East Fork Grove - Similar to East Fork without any fire damage.
18. Case Mt. Grove - only a few small trees, not checked.
19. Salt Creek Ridge Grove - Remains the same. Damaged by fire of 1928.

20. Coffee Pot Canyon 23- 4 over 10 feet - high elevation - Slides in Canyon above grove.
21. Surprise - Same - burned in 1928.
22. Cahoon - May only have 1 or 2 trees over 10 feet.
24. Horse Creek - Discovery by Brooks. Many trees over 10 feet.
25. Homer's Nose - Large trees, very pretty, not yet well surveyed - reported tree larger than Sherman - Judge Fry has photo.
26. Cedar Creek Grove - water borne extension of Homer Nose Grove - 1 or 2 over 10 feet.
23. South Fork (South) more exposed and rocky position.
27. South Fork Grove - nice.
28. Garfield - Equal to Giant Forest - trees more beautiful and clean - on slope and hard to reach.
29. Devils Canyon - Status the same.
30. Dennison - Status the same
31. Horse Creek, new grove, always isolated from public because of steep drop into and out of grove. Discovered 1934. 1

Altogether, over 60% of the world's living Sequoia trees are embraced with the boundaries of Sequoia National Park - Giant Forest, Garfield Grove and Redwood Meadow Grove ranking among the finest.

It is small wonder that Indian aborigines held these great cathedral-like groups in awe and reverence.

In this connection it is interesting to note Geoffrey Hudson's paper on Indian Tree Worship. This English lecturers' article following, appeared in "The Theosophist (no date) an English publication.

"INDIAN
TREE WORSHIP

By Geoffrey Hodson 2
(England)

"During the visit to the Giant Redwoods in California when the material for the author's article upon them was gained, the impress upon the astral light of certain Indian ceremonies was observed. An attempt to pick up the record suggested that the district of the Giant Sequoias in the Sierra- Nevadas was used by the Indians for religious festivals and celebrations. The largest Redwoods were apparently regarded by them as special manifestations of the Deity, for they performed ceremonial dances round selected trees. On certain occasions, whole tribes visited the trees, temporary bivouacs were constructed, fires lit, and meat cooked under the lesser trees during the celebrations.

2 English lecturer. Article from "The Theosophist".

1 See appendix A-11

"Several different rituals were performed. In one of these at about midday a single chief, presumably also a high priest, comes forward from the camp towards the tree, halts some fifty yards away from it and addresses it, raising his hands high over his head in an appealing gesture. His address is an invocation to the "Great Spirit" and responded to by the devas of the branches and in some way by the consciousness of the tree itself. The Indian has special powers to evoke this response, which shows clairvoyantly as a descending light, causing the outside of the tree, down to the ground, to glow with a white radiance.

"Thereupon the chief, evidently sufficiently clairvoyant to feel the response, turns to the waiting people and raising his arms towards them, utters a great shout, at the same time pointing towards the tree. All participants are dressed in bright colors, brilliant dyes having been used for their robes and headdresses.

"The men come down in a single file, turn to the right and encircle the tree anti-clockwise until it is completely surrounded, where-upon all turn inwards and repeat the gestures and invocation of the chief. This increases the measure of descending power and also calls a tribal deity - an elemental form inhabited by a deva subordinate ~~tree, chanting and of~~ of the angelic racial Ruler. The braves then begin to encircle the tree, chanting and stamping with their feet to a certain rhythm which sets up strong astral and etheric vibrations and invokes earth forces and earth elementals into the ring. A number of gnomes, for example, rise up from below the ground inside the circle.

"The chief remains with his back to the tree standing close to the trunk on the southeast side, and at a certain signal the circle opens to admit the women, who come running down the hill in single file, enter the circle, turn left and encircle the tree clockwise. The men's circle joins up and continues its circumambulation in the opposite direction. The members of each of these rings are chanting their own song and maintaining their own rhythm, that of the women being just about twice the frequency of that of the men so that they harmonize.

"The speed of their movements increases until a state of almost frenzied exhilaration is produced. The auras of all expand greatly and become blended into a double circle into which the

power of the racial gods, the tree, and the earth flows, producing increased ecstasy and in many cases real expansion of conciousness. Individuals begin to leave the circle, prostrate themselves before the tree and utter prophecies, tribal warning, and guidance. Many of the men become extremely lucid, some are possessed by gnomes, whilst the tree spirits inspire many of the women. After certain oracular utterances some of these people fall into cataleptic trances at the roots of the tree.

"At a signal given by the chief, all who are able to do so reform the circles, turn towards the tree, and utter a great shout of greeting which echoes through the forest. The dancers then reverse their action and the circles wind back towards the camp, where there are great rejoicings and much discussion of the various prophecies and warnings."[1]

* * * * * * * * *

"At the period under examination, which was probably some five hundred years ago, many Indians of different tribes visited the region of the Sherman tree to pay homage to the Giant Sequoias. This practice seems to have been continued up to fairly recent times, probably during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, for at certain dances whichwere also seen, the Sherman tree appeared almost as large as at present.

"Most of these tribes come from the western slopes of the mountain and the western plains, and seem somewhat to resemble the Cherokees of today. There was a great used of skins in tepees and clothing, all of which were colored with brilliant dyes. Animal and sun devices appeared on the tepees, all their appointments were rich and the bearing of all was upright and dignified. There were then little of no signs of the decadence and poverty which unfortunately are evident today.

"On a certain occasion some five hundred years ago, a large group made a ceremonial visit to this place, led by a very advanced chieftain, who is so noble and splendid in his person and power as to suggest that he is an Initiate of the Great White Brotherhood. Probably he is a member of the Yucatan section of the Hierarchy.

1. F. F. Latta, authority on California Indians says the ceremony described had no connection with tree worship. If there was any tree-worship at all it would be only that of a natural awe and reverence inspired in anyone by the giant trees. However, the article is printed because the ceremony described is an accurate one, insofar as the rites are concerned.

"The chief leads the whole tribe, including the children, to the foot of one of the trees - apparently that which is now called th Sherman - and addresses them, using the tree as a text for his talk. He leads their thought from it physical strength and beauty to their spiritual significances and impresses upon the tribe the desirability of emulation the qualities of this noble tree. His talk makes a very fine sermon.

"During the"retreat," his people camp around the tree making a very delightful picture with their many colored tepees, robes and other appointments. Many feel a distinct sense of unity with Nature, particularly with the great trees. They are well instructed in certain types of contemplation, which deepens their realization of this unity. The observer is deeply impressed by the spirit of reverence which they display, by the highly developed group-consciousness of the tribe, and by the strong sense of religious purpose which pervades the assembly.

"He thinks he recognizes a system of graded development corresponding to that of Probation, Acceptance, and Initiation.

"The leader is a very advanced ego, and there are many others in the company who are almost his equals in this respect. This particular group has come a great distance from the far south to make the pilgrimage, every stage of which is made to symbolize a degree of development. The idea was frequently inculcated that the journey itself should produce a progressive deepening of the sense of union with Nature and with the deity.

"If these impressions are at all accurate, they suggest that the ideals of the spiritual life were known and lived by the North American Indians, that they possessed an occultism and a magic of their own, and that amongst them were advanced souls treading the Path leading their brethren of the Indian race to the Portals of Initiation."

PART 5
IV

Kaweah Colony, the beginning of the end - Creation of the Sequoia National Park - Investigation of the Claims - Captain Dorst - Kaweah Colony Dissolution - The Atwell Mill "Outrage" - End of the Colony.

END OF THE KAWEAH COLONY

We return now to the colonists and find that much excitement has been caused by the creation of the parks and the installation of Troops. The remainder of our story of the Kaweah Colony will, for the most part be selected excerpts from the numerous articles and letters inspired on all sides by the defeat of the Colonists project. For instance, on March 12, 1891, the Tulare County Times reports: "A Washington Telegram under date of December 26th is to the following effect, viz.:

"Special Agent of the General Office Caldwell, appointed to make an investigations to the giant trees (Sequoia Gigantea) says in the Stockton and Visalia district there is one small and one large grove of giant trees The latter is a virgin forest and contains over 1,200 giant sequoias and many more small trees. Some five years ago a co-operative colony located about forty entries in the neighborhood and are constructing a road to this timber belt.

"The colony, it is asserted, numbers about 600 members, and has recently engrafted the Bellamy idea as its leading attraction. There is danger, the agent believes, that these people, if unmoseted will soon destroy this most wonderfull and perfect body of trees in the world. In a table giving the number and size of the trees in the groves visited, only those 45 feet in circumberence and more, measuring three feet from the ground are classedas giants. Forty-four are over 80 feet in circumberence, or more than 35 feet in diameter.

"Secretary Noble has requested the Secretary of War to station a company of cavalry in the Sequoia National Park and another in the Yosemite National Park to prevent depredations on the mammoth tree groves.

It is stated that the so called Bellamy Colonists, who have in part perfected a title to the lands on which these trees stand, have expressed their purpose to hold their claim in spite of all opposition."

This and subsequent news releases following produced something akin to public hysteria over the e events concerning the colonists. For example th following appeared in the April 9, 1891 issue of the Tulare County Times:

"On Saturday last word was again forwarded from Washington, by telegraph, that a troop of cavalry would be sent to the Sequoia National Park on May 1st, to guard the giant forests. There is not the least necessity for this action, besides it promises to work a hardship on our people if the rules adopted by the Interior Department are strictly enforced by these soldiers. One of the rules is to the effect that no one shall be allowed to enter the park carrying a gun or fishing tackle. For years it has been customary for our young men to cross the mountain via Mineral King for a fish-bout on Kern River. Families often go as far as Mineral King where women and children can enjoy fishing for trout, while the head of the household wanders over the mountainsides in search of game. With the rules adopted rigidly enforced, hereafter it will be necessary to go through the State of Nevada, via our state Capital, to reach Kern River, or else via Mojave. The wild feed at Mineral King has been protected from the ravages of sheep for years that it might in the hot

summer months accommodate those who are traveling in the mountains for rest and recreation. Neither are the big trees of the Giant forest in need of such protection as is proposed by this invasion of the soldiers."

Because of their interest, the following nespaper articles in defense of the many charges hurled at the colonists are quoted:

"The (San Francisco) Chronicle of Tuesday last contained a bitter attack on the Kaweah Colony and a most brutal and savage attack on Haskell and Martin by name, whom it directly accuses of various offences against both law and justice. . . "

It said he (Mr. Martin) at first made his money in New York, but, crookedness being his forte and discovery following quickly, he soon left the great metopolis for Texas. For several years he flourished in the Lone Star state, but the nemesis of justice soon found him out even there, and he fled to California. For a while he tried his hand at sharp practice in Inyo county, and then he changed his camp to San Francisco. Here he pretended to be a police court lawyer, and had already acquired an unsavory record in connection with the sale of the Dashaway Hall property, when the co-operative scheme was called to his attention. Down at the heel, almost penniless, a drowning man never clutched at a straw quicker than did this English adventurer at the Co-operative godsend. . . .The secret partnership of these two worthies was centered on the spot,

and has been a source of profit to both ever since at the expense of all the honest men and women who have come withing reach of their clutches."

". . . . And in an interview with that gentleman he said:

The whole story is a tissue of the vilest slander and falsehood. I have been in New York several times, but I never lived there in my life. I never was in Inyo County, never practiced law in the police courts of San Francisco or elsewhere, never had anything whatever to do with the Dashaway Hall property. The fight against me is made as against the co-operative principal as opposed to capitalistic monopoly, and it is a bitter one nor is its full force yet exhausted. The monopolists see with dread the growing favor of co-operation and they have combined to crush it. The Kaweah Colony is the nucleus of the co-operative idea, and I am selected as one of the prominent members of the colony. If they crush me, they crush the colony, and co-operation has received a blow from which it is long in recovering.[1]

And from the Tulare County Times, Nov. 5, 1891 we give two excerpts one for and one against the colonies:

"L. V. Nanscawen: The watershed should be protected, and I don't think any harm will be done by the withdrawal of the timber land from sale. We are as much in the power of a monopoly now as we can be. No man of average means can compete with the lumber company. . . .

---

1. Tulare County Times, Oct. 20, 1891

"N. C. Bradley: Such a movement cannot but work a great injustice to our people. It will place us wholly in the power of the lumber ring and railroad. It will stop building preparations and add another burden to the farmer who will be compelled to pay an advanced price for all the lumber he uses in his residence, out buildings and fence. Tulare County has just taken a step in advance, but this thing will serve to kill our progress."

In another extract from the Times we find the following by J. J. Martin:

"On February 6, 1886, a communication marked "Letter E" was received by the register of the land office here. We make the following extracts from it:

"Aside from the fraudulent timber entries at said townships, it is surmised that some of the surveys have not been executed in strict accordance with the manual of surveying instructions, and an examination in the field will be ordered as soon as possible. It was thought best to suspend all proposals in order to avoid all possible complications.

"The government withdrew the land from sale because of the supposed fraudulent intries, and because the survey was surmised to be incorrect. Yet people had acquired title previous to the time the colonists filed, and received patents based on that survey, thus recognizing its correctness,

'The Kaweah colonists are not the only sufferers by the now-you-see-it and now-you-don't-see-it policy of the land department. Many citizens of this county had filed on timber land with the boundaries of the present reservation years before it was setapart as a park and all who did are being put to annoyance and expense.

"The Times does not pretend to be familiar with the way in which the financial affairs of the colony are conducted. We notice, however, that each week in their paper the names and amounts paid by members over the signature of the secretary, are published, and as the paper goes to every member, it is not likely that fraud would be attempted, as an immediate expose would follow. A voucher is required for every cent paid by the secretary, so that it would be an easy matter to find out where every cent goes.

"We quote again fomr the Express article: 'Meanwhile what could be done with such swindelers? Certainly they should not be allowed to go unschated for the crimes. The authorities of Tulare County should see to it that his shameful impostion shall not remain unpunished, a blot on their county.'

"The citizens of Visalia and of Tulare county look upon the colonists as a desirable class of emigrants, as they behave themselves, and have shown by the work already done under such difficulties, that they are industrious, hard-working people. They settled on the land in good faith, and the government ought to fulfil the promise made when it invited them to take up the land , and issued patents to them.

It is very likely that if the matter was left to the authorities of Tulare county that the colonists would get a clear title to their lands within twenty-four hours. The people here do not look upon it as a crime for a man to file upon government land, pay his debts and live soberly. What other crimes the colonists have committed we are not informed."

The article concluded as follows:

'To the Express belongs the credit of delving into and bringing to light his nefarious fraud, and doing so the assertion is ventured that many persons are rescued from falling into one of the foulest pitfalls ever divised by rascals.'

"It is probable that the Express thought that the members of the Kaweah Colony would hold meetings and thank that paper for its exertions in their behalf. Just how pleased they were may be inferred from reading the following interview with Joseph R. Buchanan, one of the earliest members of the colony, which was published in the Bridgeport (Conn.) Morning News of April 18th. Mr. Buchanan was shown the article from the Express after reading it said;

"'Yes I belong to the Kaweah Co-operative Colony, though I have never been a resident member. I know all about its form of organization, what has been done on the ground since work began there some four years ago, and am personally acquinted with many of the resident members,

including Haskell and Martin and they are all fine men.'"

The following appears in the Tulare County Times of May 7, 1891:

. . . "The charge has been made by the Los Angeles Express that the people here are ignorant socialists and anarchists, and that they were on the verge of starvation; and that in fact fifteen children were starved to death during the year of 1890."

In the same issue appears this item by the colonist women: "To the American People: -We, the mothers and women of Kaweah Colony, in Tulare County, California, having read with indignation in the Los Angeles Express of April 16, and in the associated press telegrams all over the country, the next day, a so-called "expose" of the condition of things in Kaweah, here with wish to refute the base falsehoods therin made current.

"Mrs. Vianna Goodwin, a late member, says: 'I don't believe there is a mother in Kaweah but cries herself to sleeep more night than she don't' This has not been our experience. Mrs. Goodwing had no children her-to cry herself to sleep over, and if she cried over curs we never know it; and her tears were wasted, unless, indeed, she wept because they were and are healthy, honest and happy.

"Fifteen children are said to have died in the colony last year of and epidemic caused by insufficient sustenance." There were just four deaths altogether in the colony last year. Two "Andrew Larsen and Mrs. Pierce" were adults who died of consumption after having come here, as they themselves said "to spend their last days with us." Of the others one was an old lady, Mrs. Tousley, the other was a child, George Dillon; the cause of death was dysentry. If it can be said they died for want of proper sustenance, the same may be said of thousands of others who died of the same disease throughout our land last year. No! Instead of our children dying for want of food, they are as hearty and robust children as you will often find. Mrs. Forster, who has been in the colony one year, wishes to state that this is the first year in forty that she has not been uder the doctors care. She has three children, all of whom have also been under a physician's care since their birth until coming here. Now they are healthy, happy children.

"Instead of mourning our lives away because we have been "Entrapped," joy is depicted on our contenances and there is a song of praise welling up from our hearts, joy that we are in Kaweah Colony. Here our children are not subject to the temptations that they would be in the outside world, for we have no saloons and their attendant evils. Here it is comparatively easier for our children to do right.

We regret for the credit of our sex that Mrs. Goodwin should have given currency to stories so false and malicious as these we now deny. Had she remained among us she would not again take up the slanderous habits of the outside world. Very Respectfully, (Signed) Mrs. B. C. Purdy, Mrs. J. H. Redstone, Mrs. Myra Hoyt, Mrs. S. D. Bishop, Mrs. M. E. Bellah Mrs. A. Jamieson, Mrs. Dave Grann, Mate A. Hildebrand, Mrs. A. A. Forster, Mrs. M. Hershiede, Mrs. Annie H. Haskell Mrs. E. Avery, Abbie C. Purdy, Mrs. Vernie Boggs, Mrs. Henrietta Elford Mrs. Anna Taylor, M. K. Dillon, C. Gowan, Mrs. M. L. Owen, Aggie Evans, Mrs. Kate Brown, Marie Sandberg, Edna Tousley, Mrs. Sam Bellah, Mary Carpenter, Mate B. Redstone, C. C. Westervelt, Annie Bellah, Mrs. B. K. Smith, Mrs. H. M. Jones, Emma Purdy, E. Richardson, Mary E. Carpenter, Jennie M. Hunter, A. Bellah, Mrs. N. Joy."

-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-

"The case reached the crucial point when the Government passed the bill on Sept. 25, 1890 creating the Sequoia National Park. The area about the Old Colony Mill was included within the realm of the region now ascribed to the Sequoia National Park. Hence the Government notified th colonists that they were cutting timber embracing the forest reservation. Immediately Mr. J. J. Marin, somewhat untactfully and defyingly notified the Special Agent of the General Land Office who investigated the matter that the territory upon which the Old Colony Mill stood was rightfully theirs and they consequently had every right to cut the timber. In part he said:

"The colony was not cutting timber on one of their own claims but land on which Burnette G. Haskell, one of the trustees made a filing in 1885, just before said land was withdrawn from the market and were hauling the same to their saw mill. . . ., and there converting it to lumber, that they will continue to cut timber upon won claims and said forest reservation until restricted by the Government and that they will have to be restrained by force before they will stop"[1]

. . . . . Immediately this greatest crisis then called forth all of the resources of the colony to fight a ~~waning~~ losing battle.

The case was finally brought to court upon January 18, 1891 and April 6, 1891. The courts decided adversely regarding the filings of the lands (upon which all hinged) upon the ground that the final proof was not yet completed and the purchase of the lands which the colonists did buy were merely "cash purchases" and could not be owned with out adequate procedure.

The colonists claimed that the government had betrayed her trust. The colonists knew they were honest and their filings were correct. That is why they had (they said) developed the country and gone ahead with their project. They thought that honesty and truth could not fight a losing fight with the Government. Furthermore, they pointed out, that the Government had definitely encouraged the colony to continue the work and had forecasted a favorable outcome of the entire case.

---

1. Rotblatt M'S'S "Ka eah Colony" NPS HIST. FILES.

John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, immediately cancelled the filings and caused the forfeiture of the road and other minor improvements to the Government. The basis of this act was that H. R. 12187 (the bill creating Sequoia National Park) was retroactive and consequently cancelled all filings. The Tulare County Times of April 25, 1891 contained the following:-*"The commissioners of the General Land office at Washington D. C. had notified the register and receiver of the United States Land Office to cancel the timber entries of the following named persons as per decision of the Secretary of the Interior of April 6, 1891, for the reason that "Congress has made other and final dispositions of the land." All the entries are included in the Sequoia National Park and the majority of those cancelled are the claims of the Kaweah Colonists, and are as follows: Walter Braddock, Jas. B. Johnson, Theodore Johnson, J. E. Vaupel, Joseph Kelly, Simeon Stetson, John D. Golden, Fred Zubler, Oscar P. Wilson, Frank Thomas, Carl Kurth, Henry Miller, Burnette G. Haskell, John W. Raymer, S. W. Watrous, Andrew Larson, William Davis, E. H. Crangle, Martin Schneider, Alfred Fuhrman, Horace T. Taylork, Wm. C. Owen, Charles McFarland, James K. Phillips, Joseph T. Long, Chas. F. Keller, L. A. Rockwell, Joseph Dentz, R. A. Gilbride, Peter R. Mayin, W. J. Cuthbertson, Norman Von Solgen, P. M. Norboe, Rufus Butterfield, Peter N. Kuss, J. G. Wright, Edwin Carpenter, Richard Corbett, Thomas Markuson, Peter Jorganson, Joseph W. Briggs.

The letter authorizing these cancellations was recieved in this city yesterday, and Register Wright and Receiver Freeman immediately commenced notifying the claimants (by letter) of the action of the department at Washington. A number of the claimants reside in San Francisco and towns near there. The the colonists were arrested for cutting "five pine trees". A supplementary arrest was handed to the colonists for trespass and using the mail for purposes of fraud."

The Government case against the colonists in the perversion of the mail for fraudulent purposes turned out to be a complete farce. The trial was held before Judge Erskine M. Ross in the United States Court at Los Angeles and started on May 3, 1892 and continued to Friday May 6, 1892."

In this trial the trustees were completely vindicated. Even the prosecuting District Attorney Allen admitted his case to be without foundation; he said:

"My official position is such that it is my duty in the exercise of and honest and sound discretion when I am satisfied that the Government cannot honestly ask for a conviction to say so in a manly way."

Rotblatt continues:

"Mr. Martin again comes forth with vindicative evidence. This refers to the charge that the trustees collected and appropriated funds for their own use.

"In the course of the trial it was developed by a witness for the prosecution, that the defendant J. J. Martin, Secretary of the Colony, had paid bills of the colony amounting to $1,500.00 in excess of any receipts by him on the colony account"[1]

"The court instucts you to return a verdict of "not guilty" without leaving your seat'"

"The colonists were not nearly so successful in their attempt to justify their filings although they brought much evidence to exculpate themselves. They marshalled their heavy artillery about this (fundamental crux -) that they had been encouraged from time to time by favorable reports. They brought the ex-receiver, Tipton Linsey and the ex-register I. P. Hyde to swear that only a telegram from Washington, D. C. on December 2, 1885 had stopped the completion of the purchase after the filings and the publication had already been made. Mr. Lindsey and Hyde further swore that:

1) No contestants or objectors appeared at the official hearing.
2) The moneys for payment of the lands were veritably those of the colonists.
3) The affidavit was immediately sworn to this regard by the colonists.
4) The colonists had paid the $410.00 in actual coin. This included the land pluss the legal fees.[2]

"Lewis A. Groff, Land Commissioner, also reported the colonists claims in a very strong statement;

---

1. Letter to Fresno Bee., (July 17, 1928.)
2. Sworn to in the U. S. Land Office.

"'Over five years have elapsed since the suspension was made and up to date herof no positive evidence has been secured to substantiate the allegation of fraud either in the surveys or entries of the lands, nor to prove that there were good and sufficient grounds to warrant the susicion-"'[1]

"Groff further points out that the colonists were; "entitled either to a patent or to have this land condemned for public use, and the proper appropriations made by Congress to endemnify him for his labor and money expended".[2]

"The colonists claimed that the Special Agent appointed by the United States Government to investigate the filings had greatly encouraged and validated the colonists claims. This validation was dated to be as early as October22, 1889. The same Special Land agent—Mr. B. F. Allen wrote to the secretary of the Kaweah Colony, March 15, 1890;

"'The result of my investigation proved to me conclusively that said entries were made in good faith, that no contest had been filed, and that all legal requirements have been fulfilled by the filers.— In view of these facts I recommended to the Department at Washington a speedy ruling upon the suspended entries, and a reopening of the withdrawn townships to public entry. I can say without hesitation that I have never seen a case of timber entry where the spirit and intention

---

1. ibid.
2. Report of the United States Land office, dated at Washington, D. C., February 25, 1891

of the land laws were being carried out in better faith".[1]"

"The supervisors of Tulare County also supported the colonists in the lost fight. In a letter to Representative John G. Otis they said;

"'It is said to be a matter of record in the General Land Office that these settlers made their filings and did all that the law required of them five years previous to the passage of the bill of October 1, 1890, which bill Secretary Noble alleges deprives them of any right or title to the premises'".[2]

"Noble's viewpoint was stated by him in a writing in which he statéd that;

"'By the acts of September 25 and October 1, 1890 setting aside the lands therin described for a public reservation, it became the duty of this Department to protect the same from trespass and exploitation and rules were accordingly formulated and directions given to the Acting Superintendent of the Sequoia, Yosemite and General Grant National Parks, established under said acts.'"[3]

"Martin has, however, pertinently called one's attention to the following excerpt from the acts which points out that the lands shall thenceforth be under the direction of the government;

"'Provided However, that nothing in this act shall be construed as in any wise affecting the grant of lands made to the State of California————; ore as affecting any bona fide entry of land

---

1. ibid. Pp. 134. Also printed in the Congressional Record of March 4.
2. Letter by office of the Board of Supervisors of Tulare County, Visalia, (April 8, 1892)
3. Noble op.cit.

made within the lim ts above described under any law of the United States prior to the approval of this act'".[1]

"The entire case then simmers down to the two important words "bona fide". Doubtless if the entries were "bona fide" the law would not possibly be retroactive since it specifically made this an exception. However if the entries were not "bona fide" that the retroactive portions of the October 1st Act would certainly cancel the colonists claims.

"Secretary Noble took the word of the United States Court when he cancelled the claims of the Kaweahns. The colonists based their interpretations of the "bona fide" entries upon the support here given.[1] It is evident from this little review of the court case that the factions could readily divide on either side of the question depending upon how important they considered the evidence on either side. It must be remembered that the decision even in court was not final and merely another extension of the case which already had dragged along for a period of six years. Whether the colonists case be right or wrong it can be said that the delaying of the case by the Government was not the fairest treatment of the Kaweahns.[3]

"Based on those collect records one can see how Noble's viewpoint could legally be sustained at least until the court would decide

---

1. Act of October 1, 1890 in Laws and Regulations Relating to the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks of California.

permanently upon the case. Thus the San Francisco Chronicle could say with acerbity that the colonists who entered were duped since the commonwealth never really owned the land upon which they based their most aspiring hopes. Then in the face of a mass of Kaweah colonists supporters in Tulare County, Colonel George Stewart could also make similare statements.

"It must not be thought that the colonists were the only enthusiastic supporters of the so called unfair treatment by the Government. On August 20, 1891, The Tulare County Times (at that time the largest paper in Tulare County and a staunch supporter of the Kaweahns claims) listed a group of other newspapers who ascribed unfairness to the Government. The versatility and generalness of these publications aiding Kaweah in her fight can readily be seen from the list. These include the Redlands Citrograph; Pacific Union, San Francisco; Kern County Gazette; Almeda Daily Statesman; Labor Echo, San Francisco; Farm View, Tulare County; Weekly Star, Belfast, Ireland: The Voice, New York; San Francisco Alta; Santa Barbara Herald; Boston Transcript; Stockton Mail; And Stanislaus News.

"On the Pacific Coast the Newspapers lined up on a rocketing quarrel each taking sides. The leader of the opposition centered about Colonel Stewart's activities. He wrote a resume in eight parts intending to show how fatally wrong Kaweah was in policy and how utterly duped the settlers were who believed that the trustees owned any land or were altruistic of purpose.

"As a prolegomenon Stewart wrote;

"'It has been difficult to obtain the facts, and they are published without bias or partiality, with no wish to speak unkindly or unjustly of the co-operative scheme, its founders or managers, and with no desire to condemn any act of undeserved hostility toward the colony or its objects.'"

"Mr. Stewart's charges are promptly ascertained with numerous details from the many dissident colonists, But they can be summed up rather briefly. Summation here shal suffice since later we shall attempt to analyze the internal dissention in deeper form.

"It was charged that the trustees were ruling by virtue of an autocracy. Obviously the iron handed method of a dictator chould not be wielded in a colony of such a small size hence it was pointed out that treachery, dishonesty and subtleness paved the way for such autocratic control. Their wily moves centered about the witholding by the secretary of the list of addresses, and the corruption of the financial figures. The center of this attack was directed toward Mr. J. J. Martin. Though it must be admitted that the books do look "fishy" and the quarrels within the colony must have some basis, it is the belief of the writer, as he has been stated in bibliography the Mr. Martin was fundamentally honest. We here produce a letter written to the colonists which seems convincing evidence of the fact.

"To the Members of the Kaweah Co-operative Colony,

Dear Comrades;

At my request Lawrence Gronlund has signified his willingness to accept the Secretaryship of the Colony if elected. There is probably no one better qualified to fulfill this important position than the talented author of "Co-operative Commonwealth" which valuable work was long since adopted as the text-book of our Colony. Mr. Gronlund's name and brilliant record as a writer on economic subjects will prove a pillar of strength to the colony that few, if any other, would bring. Under these circumstances I respectfully withdraw my name as candidate for Secretary and as a member of the Board of Trustees, and would ask for all comrades who would otherwise have voted for me to cast their vote for Mr. Gronlund both as Secretary and as Trustee. It is in my opinion very desireable that Mr. Gronlund should be a member of the Board of Trustees as well as Secretary. I would therfore urge and hope that we may elect Mr. Gronlund Unanimously . . . Thanking you for the support and courage you extended to me during my term of office, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
J. J. Martin[1]

---

1. KAWEAH COMMONWEALTH., (May 24, 1890.)

"An example of the type of prevailing arguments against Kaweah will suffice although a volumnous other cases of similat type could be reproduced.

"Mrs. V. Goodwin declared after residence in the colony that she was dissolusioned by the attractive offers of the trustees. Despotism she said prevailed and the only reason why the trustees (she calls swindlers) want customers is to get the original $100.00[1] Mr. P. N. Huss a painter at Kaweah made similar charges. The books were straight according to his estimate. He was strengthened in his statement by two fellow colonists G. Speed and E. W. Carpenter who claimed the keeping of the books to be a farce.[2]

"The STAR even made the severe charge that the colonists bribed and editor $400.00 not to print an unfavorable article against them.[3]

"Mr. Owens charges that the Kaweah Colony is an autocracy. This statement is worse than absurd. It is malicious in face of the fact that the colony is in full exercise of the "Referendum" The "Initiative", and the "Imperative Mandate", which themselves guarantee a democratic administration of affairs."[4]

"Again the validity of either charges could well be ascertained in the "full exercise" clause be translted to specific terms.

---

1. WEEKLY STAR., (December 9, 1890)
2. LETTER TO DELTA., (September 10, 1891)
3. March 28, 1891
4. COMMONWEALTH., (August 2, 1890)

"We have seen that the colonists apparently enjoyed comparative peace and prosperity until the Government refused to sanction timber cutting within the confines of newly created park. This incident while not devastating in itself, served to bring the lid off the situation. For immediately most of the internal quarrels, which had been brewing for quite a time as cited previously,[1] became a thing subject to the attention of the public.

"Against three important and burning odds the colony strove to keep its face. First, there was the menace of the Government because it did not offer its approval of the filings. Second, there was internal dissention which cropped out in full bloom partly because of discouragement (which in time the confiscation of the Old Colony Mill Territory aided) and partly because of disharmony which had been brewing since the inception of the Colony. Thirdly, because certain outside forces served to cast the spotlight of reflection upon all of the incidents there by discouraging the entrance of new members nad also preventing support from various non-members upon which the success of the colony vitally depended. Too, the fraudulent mail charge servedt to aid this."

In some recent correspondence Marvin says of this incident, "the enemy, whoever it was, finding we were not to be scared off (Atwell Mill) then framed up a case against the trustees of the Colony on a charge

---

1. See Pp. 3., Pp. 62.

of using the mails to defraud. The mails were returned to the senders with "fraudulent" or words to that effect stamped upon them. Thus was our revenue stopped and the good name of the Colony blasted, and every means of resuscitation cut off.

"A most infamous persecution; They now had cut off our resources at both ends, first at the mill in the forest and next by closing the mails..."

After the colonists were ousted from Colony Mill they decided to continue their lumber activities in some othe portion where the Government would not prevent them. Consequently they turned to a location on the East Fork of the Kaweah River. This was the Atwell Mill. Atwell had already built a mill which, though quite shaky at its foundation was thought to be adequate to supply the colonists' needs. Although this was also with the boundaries of the newly created park it was on non patented land. Bernard, a settler in the colony, leased the land and the machinery in behalf of the colony.

In the meantime J. H. Dorst,, 4th cavalry left the presidio of San Franicisco with his troop, under orders from Washington for the newly created Sequoia Park.

Arriving by rail at Exeter he and his troop marched to the place known as "Summit" on the Mineral King Road where they camped until June 7. Here they found county employees repairing the considerable damage done to the Mineral King road, and, in order to hasten repair so that

---

1. See appendix A-10

the troops and wagons could make the trip to Mineral King, a detachment of soldiers was sent to help them. On June 8th the troops arrived at Mineral King where camp was again made at an elevation of about ~~6,500~~ 7,800 feet. Approximately 300 persons were then living in Mineral King, using the area as a summer resort, mining operations having ceased.

Heavy rains had caused a minor flood this year, and ,due to exceptionally high waters on the North Fork, it was impossible for Captain Dorst to take his troops into the park by the Colony Mill Route until July 15th.

Captain Dorst found the land deplorably overgrazed by sheep and cattle, particularly in the south and east portions. He therefore spent most of his time rounding up and driving such stock from within the park boundaries. However he experienced but little trouble with the owners. Many stock trails were in existence. He stationed a detachment at Colony Mill, Hockett Meadows, Red Hill and Mineral King for the purpose of patrol and to guard the various trail and road entrances against the intrusion of stock.

In order to make a shorter route to the Hockett Meadow camp he started men working on a trail leading out from the Mineral King Road following south of the East Fork to Big Red Hill.

In the summer of 1891 as the Acting Superintendent of the Park, Dorst, was patrolling the park with a group of soldiers he was

surprised to hear the din of axes in the business of cutting trees. He immediately rode to the colonists and advised them to stop their operations since they were within the boundaries of the park. The colonists defiantly refused declaring it their right to pursue what operations they so desired on patented land. Captain Dorst decided that it was better not to stir up undue trouble. He therefore decided to let the matter ride until he received definite instructions from the Congress regarding the land.

"As Dorst was passing through the land on June ninth he noticed "Two or three pines or firs" lying on the ground. Seeing that they were recently cut he called it to the attention of the foreman of the colonists, Mr. Purdy. However, Purdy positively declined to stop his activities without an order from the civil court. He further declared that he was not under military jurisdiction and the Dorst better go his way if he wished no undue trouble.

"At this time Cauldwill was the Special Agent of the General Land Office. Dorst immediately asked Cauldwill to find out what could be done about the cutting of the timber. On June 16 he received a telegram from Washington telling him to suspend action. Dorst was notified and merely hovered in the nearby vicinity until further instructions from Washington."[1]

---

1. Rotblatt, Kaweah Colony, SNP mss, Hist Series.

The following is taken from the Tulare County Times of July 2, 1891

"The Times on Tuesday last interviewed Special Agent Caldwell of the land office regarding the reported notification to the Kaweah colonists to desist from cutting timber on the Atwell land. In answer to the question "has such notification been given?" the agent replied:

"'It's a d—d lie, and you can so state on my authority; if it were so the newspapers would be howling."'

"The gentleman went on the state that the land on which the mill was located was patented to a man named Mullenix, as a homestead; that Mullenix had transferred the property to Atwell; that the land was in sections 11 and 12, township 17, range 30, and that the surrounding lands were in Sequoia National Park; that a county road passed through the Atwell property. He further stated that he had notified the department at Washington that the colonists had leased the land for the purpose of cutting the timber, but that he had received no notification from Washington to take action in the matter. He said that there were only twenty-five redwood trees on the property, the remaining timber being pine and fir, suitable only for conversion into scantlings and like lumber. Still further, that Judge Neill and Atwell had tried running a sawmill there and had lost money and that the colonists had an elephant on their hands that they would be glad to dispose of in a short time.

"Mr. Caldwell received the Times reporter cordially, and was kind enough to plot out the Atwell land on a piece of paper for his information."

On July second or third Dorst received a letter telling him to prevent the destruction of the "great trees". Dorst immediately sent back a reply asking what was ment by the "great trees". On July thirteenth he received this telegyam;

Washington D. C.
July 13, 1891

You will not permit the cutting of any timber within the park until further orders.

Candler, Acting Sec'y

The only thing left for captain Dorst to do was to complete the instructions from his superior. Consequently he sent a copy of the to Mr. Barnard asking him to stop cutting the timber.

"The colonists yet remained adamant and demanded a civil court order before compliance with the will of the Government. It is evident that the persistence of the colonists was a part of the subscribed strategy and purposely intended to be the basis for their future tactics. As Dorst knowingly wrote;

'"I had heard of the big trees cut down and condluded that the leaders were looking for an opportunity to claim persecution by the military knowing how repugnant military government is to the people of the United States, and hoping to make the public blind to the defects of the Colony's claim to the Giant Forest, as well as gain recruits"'.

"On July twenty-second Dorst received the specific instruction from Cauldwill to carry out "the orders of the Secretary". There fore he sent Lieutenant with thirty men to fulfill the will of the Government."

"When Nolan came upon the scene he was immediatly met by an aggregation of colonists with Bellah, a deputy sheriff of Tulare County, at their head. It was immediately explained that "any violence" on the part of the soldiers would be sufficient to place them under arrest. Here again, it must be understood what the interpretation meant to the colonists. To merely hold or restrain a colonists from cutting wood was to them an act of "violence." Hence when the words "force" or violence are now read it must be thought as a fierce or even impetuous action. It was merely, line with the tactics employed, and excuse to bring the whole case to a civil court in order to descredit the Government. This step could easily be taken by the colonists since they readily knew that their stay at Atwell mill was positively legal.[1]

Upon this display of both intimidacy and ostentations shrewdness Nolan withdrew with his thirty men. He was spared the humiliation of a legal defeat in carrying out the Government instructions by a note[1] received upon July twenty-fifth asking Dorst to defer action since the Colonists' legal right was validated. It appears that the

---

1. Most of the information regarding the affair is taken from Dorst's special report of the affair in 1891. as pointed out in the bibliography (on Dorst) the facts agree so much in the particulars that one need not repeat the colonists' version.

basis of the note was an injunction from the Sate Courts restraining the military interference.[1]

"The entire "quarrel" which was indeed a mild and sane incident on the part of the military and Kaweah Colony, had an exceedingly turbulent outcome. The colonists concluded it to be a "Cossack advance" and advertised it fully. A typical example is provided in Theodore Atworth's communication "calling attention to a great outrage which had been prepertated upon workmen engaged at Atwell's Mill, in Tulare County".[2] Yet again it must be evinced that one seeks in vain for the "outrage".[3]

The colonists by this time had all left with exception of a few who had permanently settled and built their homes in the area.

After the Atwell Mill incident, Captain Dorst lost not time in exploring the newly created park to survey other groves of Sequoias. However, this work was constantly being interrupted by encounters with herds of cattle and sheep which had to be driven out. By 1892, nearly all his time was occupied with this problem, although the patrols of Captain Dorst and his men in the pursuit of these activities enabled them to explore much of the little known territory within the park boundaries. Dorst reports in his annual report to the director; says,

"During the year ending June 30 troop "K", 5th cavalry was employed a little less than six months in guarding these two small National Parks,"

---

1. Testimony of J. J. Martin on February 16, 1893 before Charles Udel, Notary Public of Los Angeles county.
2. Dorst., op. cit., (August 10, 1891)
3. Kaweah Colony, mss. Rotblatt, SNP Files- Historic Series.

and the total marching of the troop and detachments during the time was about 7,000 miles. Such were the obstacles encountered that the parts were not thoroughly explored and consequently not thoroughly known or protected. After submitting my last annual report, the detachment that had been temporarily taken away from the Colony Sawmill (Atwell's) sent backthere."[1]

Rotblatt continues.

"In 1892 they tore down the buildings, uprooted the pipe unjointed it and threw it down the mountain. It was ample evidence that colony was fast nearing its end. Indeed Dorst struck at the point when he somewhat facetiously and annoyingly remarked that "this seemed to indicate that they didi not care so much for the pipe as they did to annoy the soldiers stationed there." The Kaweahns further removed the sawmill and would have laid barren the place had the troops not prevented further destruction.[1] This last action was not of the colony It was but the seeds of the prevailing anarchy when everybody attempted to salvage what he could of a failing enterpries. For in 1892 the colony was formally disolved.

"The Atwell Mill enterprise was a foreshadowed failure. No one before the colonists could make it pay and it could not be expected that an organization in such severe financial straits could succeed where others in a better position could not. Basically Atwell needed the improvements of a Colony Mill road to make it a success.

---

1. General Grant and Sequoia National Parks.
1. Dorst., op. cit.

It was more than sixty miles from a market, over very bad roads which required a week to haul and return a load. Besides this Mill had to be leased and a royalty had to be paid.[1] The whole enterprise was merely a last desperate attempt and only because there was no place to turn to, did the colonists open the dilapidated, foundationless Atwell Mill.

"The failure of the Atwell Mill was, merely a mild reverberation of an inner convulsion which surely and more swiftly, as it gathered momentum, destroying the colony. As early as 1887 signs of inner shock could be discerned. It was not until three years later in 1890 that Kaweah really began to fall apart."

---

1. Letter from San Francisco Star to Visalia Delta. (September 10, 1891)

Kaweah Colony Disolution

"On December 10, 1890 a pamphlet issued by Bran, Chalmers and Hambly a group of dissident colonists, in which serious charges were made against the administration.[1] It was accused that Martin and Haskell were domineering the rest of the membership into accepting their leadership. In order to suppress opposition it was pointed out that the membership files were being withheld.

"In the face of the charge came an endorsememt which must have given even the least credulous heart hope for; it included most of the officials of Tulare County. It is pertinent to here list the strength of support while it included;

"W. F. Thomas, Mayor of Visalia; F. E. Henerson, chairman of the Board of Supervisors; James Barton, Supervisor; J. H. Woody, Supervisor; Samuel N. Ellis, Supervisor; J. H. Fox, Supervisor; W. J. Newprt, Ex-Supervisor; Wm W. Cross, Supervisor- Judge; D. E. Evans County Recorders; E. W. Kay, Sherriff; E. J. Judge, Duputy Sherriff; T. W. Holder, Deputy County Clerk; M. E. Powers, District Attorney; A. C. Neill, Justice of the Peace; S. A. Crookshanks, County School Superintendent; T. F. Lipcomb, County Treasurer; W. B. Wallace, Attorney at

---

1. KAWEAH SOCIALIST, signed by the "Democratic Element".

Kaweah Colony Disolution

Law, Visalia; J. E. Denny, Farmer; H. T. Harrel, Banker; Samuel S. Day, Physician, Visalia; E. O. Larkens, Attorney at Law, Visalia.[1]

"While such an imposing array of outsiders might give hope to the faint heart regarding the moral success of the colony, it could not rectify the serious disruption within the colony which had broken out due to the desperate financial straits of the colony.[2] Upon seeing that Marin could not be won over to his policies Mr. Haskell suddenly declared the enterprise a failure and attempted to regain his earthly belongings. But he was frustrated by the rest of the colonists and persuaded him to leave in peace.[3]

"The action must have taken place in the beginning of August 1891 for Marin replaced Haskell as editor of the Paper on August eighth. Haskell's name still heads the August first edition of the Kaweah Commonwealth. After August the eighth, a new set of trustees took control, the first effective change in leadership since the 1887 incorporation

---

1. TULARE COUNTY TIMES, (August 20, 1891.) All from Tulare County unless oth rwise mentioned.
2. This statement may be conjectural, for it is derived only from the great number of allusions that prevade the documentary evidence. In fact the material from here on is rather sketchy.
3. MINSER., op. cit. Pp. 69. Along with Haskell were Christie, White and Taylor who also attempted to get their belongings.

of the Kaweah Commonwealth Co-operative Colony. The new Trustees included, P. D. Winser; C. C. Weybright; Mrs. B. C. Purdy; Mrs. Dove Brown; and J. J. Martin. With the exception of Martin this was a completely new setup. Two Women, Brann and the remarkable Purdy were included in the Board. The mild and self-excusing P. D. Winser was made chairman. Of such a compromising nature was Winser that it was indeed sorry for Kaweah that he did not take power before, for he would have certainly been able with his non-partisan attitude to ally much of the secular trouble regarding policies.

"Even this change, however, could not remedy the social and economic ills which were already deeply rooted in the colony. On October 9, 1891 a group of the most prominent citizens[1] who inhabited Kaweah signed a communication in which they declared principally that; 1) The Store had completely run out of supplies. 2) That Martin had allowed the inspection of the Company books when it was vital that the members know in which financial staus they were. 3) That Martin had very unpatriotically declared it impossible to send supplies to the colony without paying some "private bills" which he had borrowed to continue the Company in well financial state. 4) Atwell's Mill was a complete failure. Though it may, indeed, seem difficult the entire policy of

---

1. Included even those who had left Taylor, Christie, and Haskell in addition to White, Owen, Cartwright and others.

the Company must be shifted to that of an agrarian economy. Industrial enterprise could not support the colonists. Agriculture must take up the burden. Perhaps other industries could be built up in the future. Such suggesstions must be considered shortly. 5) Martin must show more economy in his expenditures.[1]

"On October 10, 1891 Martin answered in suave tones by pointing out that; 1) He had no money to send the colonists, not was it possible to ship more food than the colonists had been getting. 2) The books of the Kaweah Colony were in the hands of the financial department and could be inspected at will. 3) That the statement as to favoring the payment of "Private bills" was false. The colonists were being taken care of first. "Private bills" still remained a dependent item to the needs of the colonists.[2]

"In spite of Martin's placid answers regarding the books it formed the basis for a major battle. For A. M. White and Martin alienated themselves so, because of this question, that White was forced to resign. As Mr. White so emphasized; "Mr. Martin's manner, language and actions were extremely offensive and profane. Mr. Corbett and Mr. Christie declined to stay the interview out." [3]

---

1. COMMUNICATIONS TO J. J. Martin., Pp 1
2. Ibid., Pp. 3.
3. COMMUNICATION TO J. J. Martin., Pp 4.

Kaweah Colony Dissolution

"Mr. Martin tried to vindicate himself in a letter on October 5, 1891 which may be summarized include these points. 1) The books were in a confusion because of various enroachments between the authority of the treasurer and secretary. 2) That he had decided to resign as secretary of the Company.

"Mr. Christie immediately answered Mr. Martin with a series of charges. He said that the most important business transactions of the colony are unreported and do not appear upon the books. On October 22, 1891 Richard Corbett resigned as treasurer because of friction between himself and J. J. Martin.

"Finally the books were audited by Mr. White. He admitted that there were errors, but, he added, it is certain" ——That there has been no margin for theft or misappropriation by anybody to any extent". In a summation Christie then listed the resources of the colony. These included the mountain road, tools, machinery, horses, a wagon and title to 240 acres of townsite.

"Describing the financial and economic situation of the colony as acute and dangerously near complete dissimilation, he also pointed

out that even these resources were not without their drawbacks. Regarding this, he said, in word; "There is—shadowy hope of any compensation from Congress. The lawsuit of the timber land was unlikely to be won because the colonists could not carry on indefinitely the expense of legal defense. The 240 acres townsite had a debt of $5,000.00 in the form of a mortgage by Knowles and legal title by Irwin Barnard, both Kaweah members. He further predicted that only the townsite of Kaweah could be restrained from bankrupcy.[1]

"Now that the internal conflict had reared into gigantic proportions, newspapers began to widen the breach by their wholesale display of the many jealousies and reflecting characteristics of the colony. Thus the Delta showed time and again the colonists never got the title to the land. In an article signed by a victim it stated; "I also know of at least three individuals who were so old and decrepit that they died within seven days of their arrival, unable to survive the shock or the roughness of their journey hither."[3]

---

1. Ibid., Pp. 5.
2. See Pp. 29-31.
3. WEEKLY VISALIA DELTA., (October 29, 1891.)

Kaweah Colony Dissolution

"The charges of Autocracy were also now being reiterated in more convincing line. Thus a Doctor Hunter was refused food without paying cash for it; A Mr. P---became to ill to work for a whole day and was refused food. Esner, "left broken-hearted"; Gratz, Frost Harbough, Foxward. Young and Philbrich, were refused food.[1] So on and on the discussions arose, each member that left forming a new sources of inflammatory material.

"The colonists soon began to see that White's words regarding bankruptcy were prophetically spoken. In February 1892 some of the more vigorous colonists under the leadership of Martin, Purdy, Barnard, Howard and Wisne organized a sequel to the Kaweah Co-operative Colony. It's purpose was to assume th functions of the declining company. It was dubbed the auspicious name of Industrial Co.-operative Union of Kaweah. It however, went the "way of all flesh" since this resources were no more numerous than the other company's.

"In May 1892 the Colony officially disbanded.[2] Thereafter the time of the executives was spent in attempting to regain some of their

---

1. WEEKLY VISALIA DELTA., (November 19, 1891.)
2. Testimony of Fred Herschede June 5, 1894.)

lost wealth by compensation from the Government. They relied upon four forces to help them in the ever futile attempt. The Co-helpers in the attempt to compensate the colonists were the United States Land Offices, The Supervisors of Tulare County and the officials of the city of Visalia. Also a commission of Three Senators who investigated the colony.[1]

This theme forms the last stage of Kaweah.

"The Colonists did receive some moral inducement for such a hope. As late as March 16, 1892 representatives were promising to help by remedial legislation.[2] The most durable of all documents lay in this belated attempt by three Senators Hyle, Fulton and Morgan. They tendered a bill to Congress which offered a complete vinication for all of the so called abuses by the Government to the Kaweah Colonists. In this bill they declared;

"1) After an investigation the citizens filings seem perfectly valid. No better proof of this can be given than the unanimous support of Lewis A Groff, Acting Land Commissioner of 1891; B. F. Allen, Special Agent; and Andrew Cauldwell f the Interior Department.

---

1. LETTER., J. J. Martin, (April 8.)
2. Letter to T. E. Henerson, Board of Supervisor, Tulare County.

"2) The leaders proved that they were able business men for five years they had conducted a colony without getting into debt.

"3) They had never destroyed any of the mammouth trees. On the contrary they "had during that time been protected from the ravages of fire". They had, futhermore, shown themselves progressive enough to believe in conservation. It is therefore rightly desireable to have such citizens within the nearby vicinity.

"The positive phases of the bill show a very favorable attitude to the "Kaweahns". Liberal and Paternalistic it could well form the basis for a renaissance of the colony. The chief factor of the bill lies in its trusting attitude of the colonists. The entire land, except for small portions owned by private citizens, was entrusted to the trustees for a period of one hundred years. This lease also regulated certain phases of Kaweah activity when the government and the colonists "rights" conflicted. The colonists were to pay twenty-five ccents for every thousand feet of lumber removed beyond the direct boundaries stipulated. Within their boundaries the trees could be utilized without any payment. The Colonist were to promise, however, to plant at least one tree for every one cut down, and a definite plan by which the

cutting operations were to be guided, were worked out. Thus in the first thirty years an equal number of twenty-five year trees, planted by the colonists, were growing. The large trees were to be left alone. A large tree was stipulated to be, forty-five feet in circumference at a twenty foot height from the goround. Among the other more important phases were;

"1) No diversion of any of the streams without the consent of the United States Government. 2) United States given permission to build public works. It the interest of the colony and the United States were incompatible the land was to be taken by the Government and adequate means for compensation provided for. 3) The Kaweahns were permitted to develope any industry or build anything considered necessary. However, it was stipulat d that no liquor was to be sold. 4) The land that was not in use was to be open for the tourists in the capacity of a public park. 6) The colony was to be paid for all the improvemnets if the lease was terminated.[1]

"This bill was not passed immediately, but it was predicted that the Government would doe something with such a clear vindication of Kaweah in their hadns. As time passed h wever, somewhat as in the filings

---

1. Investigation of Kyle, Fulton and Morgan.

case which dated from the inception of the colony., the bill was continually postponed. It soon made very little difference whether the bill passed or not for the members scattered about so that they could not take advantage of any proposal. After th Spanish American War——which also helped to delay the compensatory activities —— a sum was appropriated to the colonists for the improvements built by me. But it was stated that the colonists had scattered in such diversity that the appropriation could not find its receivers. Since them apparently nothing has been done about it.[1]

"By 1894 there wa little left of the Kaweah Colony. James Parker, Acting Superintendent of Sequoia Park in that year reported that most of the colonists were gone. There were a few however, near Three Rivers.[2] Parker still beleived that the colonists left should compensated for the road although "they cannot be compensated for loss of their claims".

"There have been many reason given for the failure of the colony. Some have pointed to the Bible showing passages wherin such

---

1. Interviews and hints in the material. This is of course doubtful to a certain extent. However, most "old timers" agree with the general drift.
2. ANNUAL REPORT 1894.

Kaweah Colony Dissolution

a type of life is preordained to failure. Others have shown how few of the colonists could agree in the colony. The colonists themselves, those who remained loyal, have put the blame upon external factors. The opinion of James Parker somwhat agrees with the colonists when he said; "the setting aside of the Park ruined the colony collectively and individually".[1] The treasurer of Kaweah, White reporte that the Government persecution has assisted the faults of human nature".

"It has always been hinted -- although it seems to be as a series of dark rumors -- that business interests doomed the Colony. On December 15, 1890 the Kaweah Commonwealth analyzed its situation.

"We are informed by some of the authorities that in all probability the Government would never have moved against us had it not been for two factors joined together; one of them was the business competitors of the colony in the Valley, the other was the members of the Colony who have been urging Government action and offering to furnish against Kaweah."

"The pressure of your own business competitors alone would not have made us move, but when your members themselves charged you with

---

1. Ibid.

violation of the law and offered proof we had to move."

"The most complete and seemingly best reason for the failure of the colony was produced by the colonists themselves. In 1891 they analyzed the cause for the failure of the colony. These were; 1) "the fratricidal efforts of a certian number of the membership" 2) The important property that was taken away. 3) Fraudulent mail case which stopped ouside donations.[1]

"In finality we might point to Martin's Characteristic statment,

'"I am now satisfied, but unable to prove where the ruthless opposition to the colony originated. It appears we were interfering with the long-haul profits of the southern Pacific Railroad and also with the lumbering interests of its stockholders who owned timber forests in Northern California and in Oregon.[2]

"The movement introducing co-operative ideals created considerable interest in the vicinity of Sequoia Park. The older inhabitants

---

1. COMMONWEALTH., (February 21, 1891)
2. Letter., (March 3, 1933.)

continually refer to the "old Colony". It remains, as stated before, thus, as it has come to all foreign and startling to th masses of America in pursuit of their collective, more conservative movements in progress, came dissolution and defeat. But only a material defeat. Fore such dreams still burn in the minds of thoses Colonists living today. They are dreams not born of defeat, but dreams made more tempered, because of an experience provided by an impossible, present-day experiment - considering the greed and the will-to-power of some men.

On March 21, 1937 the compiler of this history personally visited both Martin, at San Louis Obispo and Kelley at Capitola near Santa Cruz, Mr. Martin, 93, appeared most active and alert ofr his age and in this evening of his life he felt no malice or bitterness toward those who were instrumental in the colony's dissolution.

He still entertained strong socialistic ideals and predicted a world socialistic system in future years. He had ounded several labor unions in San Francisco, before the time of the Kaweah Colony which included the Sailor's Union still existent.

Mr. Keller was found to be an amazingly healthy and mentally alert man at 91 years of age. Twinkling blue eyes and gay conversation

revealed his keen sense of humore while a deep underlying plislosophy of a brotherhood of men expressed his socialistica attitude as one in which greed, selfishness and personal gain had no part. Indeed his words themselves are a fitting end to this chapter on the Kaweah Colony for they express the ideals upon which it was founded and something of the nature of the men who composed the organization.

He said, "I am glad, very glad it worked out as it did, and I know now that it was as God intended. When I Visited Sequoia last year and saw the wonderful roads, the thousands of people getting away from the cities and that wonderful place accessible to all the people , I was very happy, That is why the good lord put me on the train that day, when I learned of the big forest."

"I didn't fail when I founded the colony and my visions have worked out today and are continueing to work out. Now, rather than that beau- place owned and enoyed by a few, it is as I would have it --- enjoyed by all and protected and preserved for them forever."[1]

---

[2] NOTE: Before this manuscript was finished, Mr. Koller passed away at his home near Santa Cruz on May 16, 1937 .

Forty-six years later, John R. White, Superintendent of the Park

said, in an article entitled "Retrospect,

"I would ask the people of Tulare County to look back and consider what would have been the results if the Sequoia National Park had not been created. Let them imagine the Giant Forest plateau in the condition of the Convers Basin beyond General Grant National Park-a lumbered wilderness, dry and dusty early in summer. Let them consider how much less water there would be underground to pump or running in the irrigation ditches if it were not for the dense forests of the Sequoia National Park. Let them consider the millions of dollars the Federal Government has spent in the development of the Sequoia National Park, -let them consider all these things and then let them thank God that Tulare County produced some big men back in the 80's and 90's of last century men who could see beyond the immediate dollar and foreshadow the future and eternal benefits to the community that would follow the creation of the Sequoia National Park."

PART VI

CHAPTER IV

-:-:-:-

[redacted] - [redacted] -

500,000 Sheep in the park - Mt. Whiteny Power Co. - Hammond embarks for London - Chicagot Tree - Accident to Wolverton - Captain James Parker - First fish planting - Captain Dean - Captain Gale - Spanish American War - Broder and Hopping - First Utah Volunteer Cavelery. Hammond returns from London - Work begun of po er project- Captain Clark - Captain West - First appropriation - Camp Sierra - Survey completed - Captain Andrews - Paradise Cave - Captain Barton.

-:-:-:-

THE MILITARY REGIME IN
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

But cattle and sheep presented a more consistent problem to Captain Dorst. For example: "All of Mr. Tharp's cattle and horeses, about 150 head in all, were running loose in Giant Forest. Cattle belonging to other people were found near Castl. Rocks, a lot more in Hocket Meadows. . . and from 50 to 75 head were discovered late in the fall . . . on the south said of the south Fork . . ."

". . . . On June 23 Luiet Benson found a band of 2,700 sheep on the Marble Fork at th foot of mount Silliman.

"More sheep were found on Clover Creek, Little Kern River, South of Atwell's Mill, and e found 4,600 sheep near the boundaries of General Grant.

"For the most part, th sheep an cattle owners were eager to Co-operate, however, the e were several instances when it was necessary to take men into custody for obious vilations, on sheep hearder was arrested an held in jail at Porterville for deliberate infractions of the law.

Because of this, Captain Dorsts' report contains a lengthy petition for the enactment of rules and regulations governing the park which he, and others to follow, could be empowered to enforce.

The year seemed to be a game of hide and seekd between t e stockmen and the soldiers.

Dorst estimated 500,000 sheep grazing in or nea the par: boundaries and with such a petifully inadequate force for administering the area and enforcing the law, he finds:

"The sheep have been crowded so closely that pleasure parties visiting the mountains have been put to great inconvenience because they could get no grass for their horses and pack animals" They are "devouring everthing in the shape of vegetation as they go. . . The land they use for pasturage is altogether land that belongs to the government, for which the sheep owners pay neither rent nor taxes but which they appropriate to their own exclusive use during the summer.

"Old settlers say that 20 years ago they (mountains) were covered with grass and that trees were plentiful, but the grass had been 'sheeped off' and the trees burned off by the sheep herders who tried to destroy the underbrush with fire as grass would grow in its place to replace that which the sheep had killed." Hockett Meadow was practically ruined as well as were other choice meadows in the park. Hockett Meadow to this day, still shows much evidence of the presence of sheep.

Incedentally, the last traces of mountain sheep were seen on Mount Whitney in 1890.

In spite of all his troubles and labor with stockmen, Capt in Dorst still had time to explore and record the beauties and marvels of this new park. All his recommendations on certain proposals for the better

rotection of the Big Trees and other scenic wonders, and he shows an eagerness to make these areas accessible to visitors via trails or roads. He noted carefully the condition of the park wild life and means of protecting it. His was the first recommendation in connection with the fish planting in the park.

He says in his report; "I also wish to reccomend that the Marble Fork and its tributaries, Panther, Clover and Horse Creeks, be stocked with trout. These seem to be perfectly suitable for them and are without fish of any kind as they cannot ascend the falls a few miles above the mouth of the Marble For.. I would have requested the California fish commisioners to furnish a supply of trout, but have not had time or means to distribut them if they were furnished."

At this time, James Wolverton was cultivation a small peice of land at Potwisha neat the mouth of the Marble fork and "Bonneview [1] was similarily engaged near the present site of Ash Mountain." All of Redwood Meadow was then patened land.

MOUNT WHITNEY POWER & ELECTRIC CO.

In the meantime, Ben M. Madiox of Visalia and other men were calling attention to the possibility of developing electric power from the waters

---

1. Believed to be Bonnifee who squatted on the land at the present site of Ash Mt. See Queens History of Ash Mt. SNP Hist. Files

of the Kaweah drainage and a strenous campaign was conducted toward this end.

William Hammond and A. G. Wishon made many vigorous efforts in to interest financiers in the project without success in spite of the fact that the plan proved feasible. The following item appeared in the Tulare County Times September 3, 1891:

> "A. J. Harrell has lately returned from San Francisco and while there envestigated the feasibility of transmitting electricity over long distances for light and power, the object being to bring power from the Kaweah River, from a point some thirty-five miles distant into Visalia. Mr. Harrell reports the project as practicable, and learned that new machines are now being put in Europe to convey electricity over much greater distances. The operation of these new appliances will be watched with interest and if they prove as successful as predicted Mr. Harrell states that in a few months it is not improbable that we mayhave one that will bring power and light from the Kaweah River to Visalia.
>
> "Mr. Harrell's idea is to run a cable from the power works on the Kaweah through Visalia to Tulare. He would supply both towns with both arc and incadescent lights. and furnish power for all the machinery now running in both places. He would also convert the Visalia and Tulare railroad into an electric road and continue it out to the Kaweah river, bringing the whole country within easy reach of the county seat. . . . ."

Many editorials appeared in th local newspaper and the Times kept "hammering away at the proposition of harnessing the Kaweah."

The September 10, 1891, issue of this paper said, "It can make our orchards profific, run our cars. drive our machinery, lighten ur darkness and make thousands of people comfortable and happy. It is here for the taking let our local capitalist accept the invitation. If not others

will step in and fortunes that should stay at ho..e and build up cur county will be taken fr m us"

Ben Maddox writes, in an introduction to the History of the Mount Whitney Power and Electric Co..pany:[1]

"In the meantime William H. Ha.mond and A. G. Wishon became associated in the management of the Visali. City Water Company and they conceived the idea of organizing a company and putting the enterprise through themselves. They had preliminary surveys made. the water at its lowest stage in the river measured, and began to secure rights of way and property that would be necessary to make the project a success. When the necessary data wa in hand the hunt for money was renewed. In fact it had never stopped since 1891. Local men of wealth thought the proposition visionary and would have nothing to do with it. San Francisco and Oakland capitalists were appelaed to and at last it looked like success was in sight. The writer was with William H. Hammond in 1898 when the last attempt was made to get Oakland capital interested. The man who seemed the most impressed said he believed the scheme a good one, but thought he could make more by putting his money in steamers that would take passengers and freight to the Klondyke (which has just been discovered) than he could by ivesting it in the electric power plant in Tulre County. When he turned it down Mr. Hammond remarked that the Mouht Whitney Power Company as dead (we had already named it) as he knew no one else to

---

1. History of Tulare County, Small, Pp. 286

to approach for the necessary money.

Thus the matter stood until Hammond embarked for London where he hoped to interest his Brother John Hays Hammond in the venture.

1893

In the spring of this year James Wolverton, who was at that time employed by Hale Tharp and his son Nort as a lookout to prevent their cattle from drifting, became ill with a groin abcess "His failure to arrive at the Tharp ranch in Three Rivers on a prearranged date for supplies, caused Not to suspect something unusual had happened so he went to Hospital Rock to see. Upon his arrival he found Wolverton lying prostrate and helpless, and immediately turned to the settlement for assistance.

"He returned with Dick Lane, B. W. Trauger and O. B. Luce all of Three Rivers. After a short stay at the Tharp ranch, Wolverton was taken to the Harry Trauger ranch about six miles above Three Rivers where he died and was buried. Thus ended the calaities at Hospital Rock"[1]

In the meantime, James Parker,[2] Captain 5th Cavalry, received notification at the San Francisco Presidio that he was to relieve Captain Forst as acting Superintendent of the Sequoia National Park. Consequently on June ~~20~~ 6, 1893 he started for his assignment with troop "B", 4th cavalry, consisting of two officers, fifty men, 2 packers, 2 teamsters and a complement of wagons and mules. After marching the 280 miles from San Francisco he arrived at Three Rivers June 20 and took charge of the Park

---

1. SNP Nature News Bulletin, Historical Series, Fry.
2. See "In memory of General James ParkerSNP. Histor cal file 608

Heavy snows prevented access to Giant Forest and Mineral King. However, General Grant Park was open and a detachment was sent there.

Captain Parker shows great enthusiasm for the Sequoia trees and in his annual report to the Director says of Giant Forest" . . . . This is the great point of interest of the Sequoia Park. To preserve this beautiful creation, this remarkable natural curiosity, to keep it intact for the pleasure and profit of its citizens, the government established this park, this place of resort, for the word "park" admits of no other definition. "That was wellenough in its way, but having protected this natural curiosity, some way should now be provided to reach it. Not only is this not at present the case, but owing to the neglect of the Government the Giant Forest is not nearly as accessible as formerly. The Government has allowed the wagon road, which formerly led to a point 9 miles from the forest, to go to ruin, so that now it is impossible to get with a wagon to a point nearer than 19 miles distant, the 10 miles of this road intervening being so washed out as to be scarcely passable of pack mules. So inaccessible is the Giant Forest now, that during the whole of the present season, up to date, only two parties of visitors have entered it. The Government when it established the park took possession of the road, which had just been completed, failed to reimburse the builders, and allowed it to go to ruin, thus cutting off access to the very feature which it propsed to scure to the public. . . . . .

"I beg leave to call the particular attention of the Honorable Secretary to this very important matter. The Government has reserved this park, and if it is to be held as a park it should be made accessible . . . . Not a cent has ever been appropriated for the improvement of the Sequoia Park. As it can not be expected that toll roads will be established here, at least for the present, and immediate and liberal appropriations is necessary, in order that this park may fulfill the design of those who established it."

Captain Parker also recommends extension of the Park boundaries to include General Grant Park and Mount Whitney area, and suggests that infantry, not cavalry, be used to guard and police the reservation.

He reports that deer and bear have increased and requests that the streams be stocked with trout. No fires have occurred in the park since it's creation by Congress and but little trouble with sheep and cattle were experienced this year.

1894

As soon as snow conditions permitted, detachments were placed at Hockett Meadow, Halstead Meadow and General Grant, the base camp again established at Mineral King. The season had been exceptionally early and, taking advantage of the lack of snow and the absence of troops, sheep had entered the northern part of the park in large numbers.

A late snowstorm, however, overtook the sheep there and about 300 perished.

After receiving copies of a notice warning trespassers of the forest reserve; Captain Parker made a trip to the Kern during the posting of these warnings, and found that region completely denuded of bushes and grass. He posted 20 of these notices on his way to Kern Lakes but on his return, found more than half of them had been torn down.

In his annual Report, he deplores at great length the use of the mountain ranges by sheep and describes in detail its devastating consequences.

Through the kindness of the Sportsman's Club of Visalia and the California Fish and Game, Captain Parker succeeds in obtaining 20,000 young trout and for the first time, fish were planted in the park,

They were distributed as follows:

Marble Fork	4,000
Suwannee River	2,000
Halstead Creek	2,000
Clover Creek	2,000
Horse Creek	2,000
Other places	6,000

Captain Parker again recommends an appropriation for the repair and extension of the road to Giant Forest and for necessary bridges. He also recommends a wire fence around General Grant and additional monies for trails. He recommends that all land claims within the park

be settled, the Kaweah Colony road to Giant Forest be paid for, the boundaries surveyed and extended and that an officer of the U. S. having power to make arrest for inffactions of the law be employed as guardian during the absence of the troops in the winter.

In the ~~fall~~ Summer of 1894, after staying 2 years Captain Parker was ordered to the San Francisco Presidio to assume duties at the U. S. Military Academy[1], when Alexander T. Dean 1st Lieutenant, 4th cavalry became acting Superintendent.

He experienced several instances of difficulty with sheep and cattle men and a few arrests were made. In a report to the director he says: ". . . .

"These sheep-hearders have no respect for the notices posted on the reserve, and tear them down as fast as they are posted up, nor for the rights of land owners within the limits. . . . .

"I have seen in several papers lately a notice to the effect that parties having patents of land lying within national reservations can rent said land. No official notification has been received as yet by me. There is a great deal of land within this reservation belonging to private citizens. This land is scattered all over the park in lots of 40 to 150 acres; most of it is on 40 acres plots. There are no boundary lines to it and no way to find the boundary with out a great deal of labor. Before these boundaries could be determined the feed

would be eaten off the private land, and the sheep would more than likely all be encroached on the park. The most of this land has been taken up as swamp land. This I consider a fraud and a scheme to ~~the~~ cheat the government. The idea of swamp lands lying ~~the~~ in these mountains at an elevation of 8,000 and 9,000 feet is simply ridiculous."

About 20,000 sheep were removed from General Grant in one week.

With better fishing facilities and good weather, more people visited the park than anytime previously although no actual count had as yet been taken, Over 40,000 fish were again planted. No forest fires were observed and an increase in deer and bear were noted.

1895

Lieutenant Dean did not remain long as Acting Superintendent however, since J. Lockett, Captain 4th Cavalry arrived at Three Rivers May 25, 1895 to take charge. In making his patrols to familiarize himself with the park Captain Lockett found that sheepmen had again invaded the area during the absence of troops in open defiance of the law. Poachers were arrested and expelled from the park by him.

The Colony Mill Road was found to be so washed out that it could only serve as a pack trail.

No significant or important events occured during the year except the usual trouble with stockmen.

1896

George H. G. Gale, Captain 4thCavalry, a former acting superintendent of Yosemite, reached Three Rivers on May 25 to take charge

relieving Captain Lockett. In July, he made permanent camp at Weishar's Mill,[1] three miles from Mineral King and sent a detachment to General Grant, Hockett and Halstead Meadows.

One fire occurred during the season, the first since the army assumed charge. This was on the north slope of Homer's Nose. It was caused by lightning but was extinguished by rain before his troop could reach the scene.

A considerable amount of trail maintenance was done during this year which consisted mainly of brushing out and re-routing. Numerous sign boards were posted at trail intersections for the guidance of visitors. A new trail, known as the Tar Gap Trail was opened from near Mineral King to Hockett Meadows saving about ten miles.

Captain Gale ~~concurs~~ efforts a recommendations for a civil officer of the government with authority to arrest, because of the immense amount of sheep near the boundaries in the adjacent Forest Reserves, even though grazing within the park had been kept down to a greater minimum that heretofore.

He says: "Thus these lands present the curious anomaly of parks with guards, but no law to punish, and a forest reserve, land under practically the same condition as the parks, with ample law to punish, but no guard to enforce. . .

". . . . The forest reserve, especially in the vicinity of Mount Whitney and the Kern River, is the resort of hundreds of tourists

---

1. The Silver City of Mineral King days.

during the summer, and they, all law abiding citizens of the country, are up in arms at the lawless way in which the sheep raisers use the land. It is useless to attempt to describe this country after it has been grazed by sheep; one can only realize it after he has seen it, and it does not seem that the intent of the law governing the forest reserve is being carried out while these men are allowed to disregard it with impunity."

He recommends the purchase of the Atwell Mill site for a permanent headquarters camp with reservoir , piped water and wooden buildings.

What was probably the most correct and detailed map of both parks and adjacent territory at this time was made by 2nd Lt. M. F. Davis, A.E.O. and submitted to Washington this year. It is reproduced in these pages since the map is of special historic interest and presents a good picture of the reservation as it was in the early days. Also, the first official survey of both the parks' boundaries was begun by Isaac Chapman, a civilian engineer. Metal plates with GGNP an SNP were fastened to such trees as were directly on the park lines to mark them.

1877

1997 Remaining another year as acting Superintendent , Captain Gale reports a large forest fire occuring about the middle of September between the East and middle Forks of the Kaweah. The fire originated in the Forest Reserve but was carried within the park boundary by high winds and was considered man-caused. With a detachment sent out for the purpose, it was gotten under control after several days of hard labor and after burning several hundred acres.

No evidence of grazing violations were noted during the absence of troops in winter, however two fallen Sequoia were cut up, north of the Atwell Estate. Game of all descriptions are abundent this year and although the northern portion of the park is practically devoid of

fish, other portions of the park are well stocked. As an experiment some golden trout were planted in the Marble Fork last year but no report of the result was made. (see page 302)

Captain Gale again petitioned Washington for an appropriation with which to either rent or purchase land for a permanent camp. He declares it to be most "humiliating and undignified" for an officer representing the Government to have to beg permission to camp on private lands.

1898

"On account of the Spanish-American War the regular military patrol of the parks was suspended during the tourist season of the past year.) Civilian custodians were duly appointed, but in numbers altogether inadequate to the demands of the situtation . . . A detachment of the First Utah Volunteer Cavalry reported at the parks on September 4 and continued in charge until October 6. Their arrival was too long delayed to remedy the evil already done,[1] and nothing like an effective execution of the Department's orders was accomplished . . . This so-called county road through a National Park is unsatisfactory, and presents many complications and opportunites for dispute with trespassers and stockmen. The county of Tulare spends but very little for its repair, while the General Government contiributes nothing, though both are alike inerested in the improvement of this single thoroughfare. . . Previous reports have referred to the Old

---

1. Sheep Grazing and other depredations.

Colony Mill road, but neglect and want of use for the past nine years have rendered this road impassable to wagons, and unless someone is interested in its repair very shortly this important thoroughfare will return to its primitive condition of a steep mountain side thickly covered with brush. . . . According to the books of the Kaweah Colony its construction required an outlay of $65,000,[1] and it is the only permantent improvement left by th association, the title to their land having been taken up by the Governmnet just as they were maturing p lans for cutting the Giant Forest."

1930 Immediately certain unscrupulous sheepmen took advantage of the absence of the troops and it is estimated that at least 200,000 sheep roamed at will throughout the park laying waste and devastation to the Meadow and grass lands. Much of the valuable work of past Superintendents was suffered to decline and the effects of this wholesale destruction of ground cover can be plainly traced today, especially at Hockett Meadows, after 39 years.

Later in the year, a detachment of the 1st Utah Volunteer Cavalry was assigned to the park and reported for duty September 4, but their arrival was too late to remedy the evil already done,

---

1. Op. Cit. see Colonist statements

[illegible] effective execution of the Department's orders

INSERT, page 238

2. George Langenbeyer, Forest Service, General Land Office of the Department of the Interior, was detailed for temporary service in charge of the park during the Spanish American War with the 1st Utah Volunteer Cavalry assigned to assist him.

It was also in this year that Broder and Hopping started the stage and other camping conveiniences.

From Visalia to Kaweah P.O., then northerly to Sequoia Forest

MOUNT WHITNEY POWER COMPANY

Also during this year, William Hammond jubilantly returned from London. His efforts in obtaining finacial help for the development of electric power from the waters of the Kaweah River had been successful.

The money for the project was put up by his brother John Hays Hammond and a man by the name of Leopold Hirsch, supplying half the necessary funds. However William Hammond was instructed by John to carry all properties in his (William's) name until a complete corporate organization had been completed.

". . . ,work was immddiately started to obtain necessary franchises and deeds to property that would be necessary for the building of a complete power project. Deeds, right of ways , and etc. were taken out in the Name of Wm. H. Hammond, and at the completion of the

---

1. Statement from Annual Report to Secretary 1898

and "nothing like an effective execution of the Department's orders was accomplished."[1] INSERT

There was also a destuctive forest fire in the Giant Forest and hunters frequented the park with impunity.

It was also in this year that Broder and Hopping started the stage and other camping conveiniences.

From Visalia to Kaweah P.O., then pack train to Giant Forest

MOUNT WHITNEY POWER COMPANY

Also during this year, William Hammond jubilantly returned from London. His efforts in obtaining finacial help for the development of electric power from the waters of the Kaweah River had been successful.

The money for the project was put up by his brother John Hays Hammond and a man by the name of Leopold Hirsch, supplying half the necessary funds. However William Hammond was instructed by John to carry all properties in his (William's) name until a complete corporate organization had been completed.

". . . ,work was immddiately started to obtain necessary franchises and deeds to property that would be necessary for the building of a complete power project. Deeds, right of ways , and etc. were taken out in the Name of Wm. H. Hammond, and at the completion of the

---

1. Statement from Annual Report to Secretary 1898

project, were turned over to the Mount Whitney Power Company.

"When the construction of the project finally got underway, Robert M. Doble was chief engineer, F. L. Wishon was surveyor and civil engineer, Major R. P. Hammond was placed in charge of the office and also in charge of outside work of building the lines and securing the right of way thereof, T. V. Sargent was in charge of building the flumes, John Broder and Bert Egelson were bookkeepers, Smith Comstock had charge of the Atwell Mills and produced the lumber for the flumes and A. B. Cone was in charge of installation of Power House.

"In the organization of the Mount Whitney Power Company, Mr. Wm. H. Hammond was made president, A. B. Wishon, Vice President: R. P. Hammond Secretary; John Broder, Assistant Secretary; Robert M. Doble, Consulting Engineer; D. L. Wishon, Civil Engineer and Donald H. Frye, Electrican."[1]

Actual work began late in August when lumber was cut in the high mountins and transporteddown to Oak Grove before winter snows shut the mill and blocked the Mineral King road. Phil Winser, a resident of the North Fork, who obtained employment on the job writes:[2]

"Incidentally, to get all that material across the deep granite gorge of the river, build the seven miles of flume, pipe the 1300 foot drop to the power house which had to be started from the raw. Get the dynamos and heavy electrical generating machinery from the

---

1. Introduction: Power Development in Three Rivers, Mrs. Sipple now Mrs. Beam.
2. Memories, Winser. SNP Historic files.

nearest railroads thirty miles away over mountain road, install it and build transmission lines of forty or fifty miles, when long distance carrying of power by wire was in its infancy.

"All this to be in use for the coming summer pumping demand expected from the growing citrus acreage, with lighting, heat and power to be developed on the side among the little towns now springing up in the wide spread San Joaquin Valley.

"They had big luck in an extra long continued Indian summer which enabled the first and vital link of the program to be put through and enough lumber brought down and stacked at Oak Grove to keep us supplied.

"A. G. Wishon certainly justified the reputation he had earned as a successful business man by the way this first enterprise was carried out.

"I did a little of all the early work of that job, as well as twice working from end to end on the construction of the flume.

"I was on of the first seven men to get on the ground and it was no time before we were beginning the first jobs of survey and clearing brush across the stream. That was not a great body of water, but constant, being snow fed from a very high watershed; Its great virtue from the power man's point of view was its rapid fall, it went cascading down in its deep worn granite trough and it was at one of

these little falls that site was selected for the intake.

"A deep still pool franked by a solid bit of cliff and a sharp drop over the hardest of rims made an ideal place. The cliff was to be tunneled, coming out on the upper end well under the water of the pool while the outer end discharged the flow high above any possible flood water and a broad spill way took care of surplus commin through the tunnel.

"After that it was a uniform type of flume, winding round the contours of the mountain side, crossing gulches on trestles and hanging on granite ledges from steel pins and micks blasted out of them, gaining elevation above the river bed rapidly on account of the great difference in fall, until discharging into the tapering steel pipe with a drop which at the time was the hignest then built for the purpose in the world.

"By the time we had graded a good stretch of such hill sides as could be so worked, to the form of a roadway about five feet wide, the first lumber began to arrive. A long V flume was hung from cables stretched across the gorge, having its upper end below the road not far from our cabin; It was given a good fall and the heavy stuff flew across at a great pace bringing up partly by a flattening of the grade or against the soft dirt bank. As soon as we could start we

began at the tunnel end, (not yet driven) and I commenced with the gant of us who used saws, hammers, square, heavy chisel and level continously from then on, except at times with the drilling and blasting crew when we ran into heavy granite going. This form of acqueduct was probably designed for the quickest and cheapest results in a given time; it would make the old Romans, or my modern brother Sedney weep with dismay and I would like to look it over again to see how they have made it stand up and continue to carry water these thirty years.

"All was redwood so the moderate permanence of a solely wood structure, was assured.

"We laid 4x4 ties every two feet to grade on the leveled right of way where there was such going, then on these, four 1½x12 inch plank, making a good smooth board walk. On this the dolly men trudled their broad one wheeled trucks loaded with lumber, following us up with our needed material and piling off superstructure stull as it came to them, for use on the sides.

"We cut across deep gulleys by building trestles of the required heights, setting footings on rock where we could and would have cried out for concrete to this day. Where trestling crept too high the line was swung on in curves, farther back to the mountain and in a few places, lighter wooden girder bridges were hung to carry the flume and minimize

bad footing.

"When steeply sloping bare granite must be crossed, we drilled pin holes and inserted inch steel to keep the low legs from slipping and they are still there no doubt. The insides were rested on rock, in some spots blasted out to shorten curves.

"After a good stretch of 'sidewalk' had been laid and plenty of material moved ahead, we set up the side members to carry two foot high sides, crossing it with stiff ties on which were laid longitudinal walk boards a foot wide. All bottome joints were battered with a 1x4 strip, plentifully nailed down but we only put on one foot of the sides at this time. Waste way gates were made at strategic gulches so that water could be turned out when repairs were necessary and after a time a stream was let in. It was surprising how well it carried, with little leak. As soon as long lengths were ready and tested, there would be a day set aside when all hands turned to and the dollies superseded by water and floated supplies and lumber, which hung up at unexpected points and kept a steady patrol busy, breaking small jams. But the red sinous line kept creeping along the mountain side and we looked deeper intothe gorge where the water thundered or prattled according to its volume."[1]

Mrs. Beam now takes up the story.

---

1. Phil Winsers "Memoirs" SNP Historical file. Pp. 83-87.

"The work progressed rapidly and when the construction work was completed and the power house was ready for operation, A. B. Cone was made foreman, J. H. Barre, Arch Robertson and Bert Hopping dynamo tenders, Wm. H. Hammond Jr., John Coffee Hayes Jr., and Emory Wishon students and assistants, Jack Hollan outside work, Sam Comstock cook, and Gus Parr flume tender."

The storage of water for use, during the low water period of the stream was accomplished by building of dams across the canyons at the outlet of several lakes in the higher reginns surrounding Mineral King. These dams hold back the run off and increase the depth of the water to the height to which they are built. The water thus stopped is turned directly into the stream through hand control gate valves. These valves are opened in the fall, when the water in the river drops to such an extent, that the head in the flume is below normal. These valleys are left open till all surplus water is drained from lakes and then closed which generally occurs about December 1st of each year. The first dam was completed in 1903 and the last in 1905. The amount of water thust stored in Monarch Lake is 514 acre feet, Silver lake 162 acre feet, Franklin Lake 467 acre feet, and in Eagle Lake 210 acre feet.

"In June 1899 Power House Number 1 of the Mount Whitney Power com-

pany, on the Kaweah River, was put into operation. Water was diverted from the East Fork of the Kaweah River and conveyed for nearly six miles, in a wooden flume along the precipitous side of the canyon, to the forebay. From the forebay the water was conveyed to the Power House by means of a steel penstock 3320 feet in length. The pressure at the Power House was 565 pounds per square inch corresponding to 1300 foot head and the velocity of the water issuing from the nozzle was over three miles per minute.

"The water wheels were of the tangentional type and were the first to be equipped with ellipsoidal buckets. They were driven by a single jet of water at a speed of 514 revolutions per minute. and were regulated by means of a hand-operated deflector, deflecting a part or all of the jet away from the water wheel beckets as conditions required.

"There were three 440 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle generators rate at 450 kilowatts each and two 125 exciter units, rated at 15 kilowatts each at 1050 revolutions per minute. The exciter units were belt-driven from pulleys on the outer ends of the generator shafts.

"Current was carried from the generators in ducts, beneath the floor, to the marble switch board and thence to the 500 kilowatt, oil insulated, air cooled, static transformers which stepped up the voltage, from 440 to 17,300, for transmission. The high-tension wire

passed through fused, air-brake switches to the lightning arrester, which were in a separate building, and thence to the valley below."[1]

This marks the end of important events for 1898 with the exception of Lieutenant Davis' work, then attached to the newly arrived Battery D.

That was probably the most correct and detailed map of both parks and adbacent terrotory at this time was made by 2nd Lieutenant H. F. Davis, A. E. C. and submitted to Washington this year. It is reproduced in these pages since the map is of special historic interest and presents a good picture of the reservation as it was in the early days. Also, the first offical survey of both the parks' boundaries was begun by Issac Chapman, a civilian engineer. Metal plates with GGNP an SNP were fastened to such trees as were directly on the park lines to mark them.

1899

On June 19, a detachment of Battery D, 3rd artillery under the command of Lieutenant Henry B. Clark arrived at Three Rivers and ostablished camp at Red Hill.

Lieut. Clark immediately saw the need for extensive improvements if the Park were to serve its purpose as a public recreati nal area. He deplored the fact that nothing was done toward this end. And poetically said in his annual Report to the director:

---

1. Margaret Sippel "Power Development in Three Rivers" SNP Historical Files.

"It is to be presumed that the Sequoia and General Grant parks were established for two purposes; first, to preserve the redwood trees, and second, to protect the watershed of the rivers which drain this reunion of the Sierras. The mere detailing of troops, which will faithfully execute their military orders, is sufficient to accomplish both these ends. But what is a park— a national park. Is it a playground for the people, a resort for the tourist, a mecca for travelers, summer house where the inhabitants of crowded cities can repair and fill their lungs with the pure air of mountain and forest — poet, artist, clerk and artisan, without discrimination, can stand on lofty peak and breath the inspiration of scenes of grandeur. If this makes a park, then the Sequoia National Park is a failure — a failure not because it wants in snow-clad peaks, in noble game, in frightful precipice, deep gorge, or gagged canyon, but because the people find its beauties and its wonders inaccessible."

"These parks are of such recent creation, so difficult of access for visitor, and, consequently, little advertised, that they are slightly known to the people and not at all appreciated by the tourist."

". . . This so called county road through a National Park is unsatisfactory, and presents many complications and opportunities for dispute with trespassers and stockmen, the county of Tulare spends but very little for its repair, while the General Government contributes

nothing, though both are alike interested in the improvement of the single thoroughfare. . . . .

"Previous reports have referred to the old Colony Mill Road, but neglect and want of use for the past nine years have rendered this road impassible to wagons, and unless someone, is interested in its repair very shortly this important thoroughfare will return to its primitive condition of a steep mountain side thickly covered with brush. . . According to the books of the Kaweah Colony, Its construction requires an outlay of $65,000, and it is the only permanent improvement left by the association, the title to their land having been taken up by the government just as they were maturing plans for cutting the Giant Forest. . . . "[1]

Lieut. Clark then describes the scenic wonders of the region in glowing terms and closeds his report with:

". . . .The nearest railroad is 60 miles away. There are no guide books or hotels to advertise the highest and roughest mountains in our country, and consequently those travelers who are content to stumble over the discarded baskets of the last camping party, missing these suggestions of summer pleasure, find the fatigue of mountain travel too great and turn back in disgust, generally, before they have really touched the Sierra trail. If one is to know the real beauties of the

---

1. This is the 4th estimate of the cost of the road, Cost varies in amount.

Sierra Country, he must penetrate many places which are most difficult of access, must reach the summits of the highest mountains and explore the gorges of the deepest canyons. Rough and broken, steep and high as the Sierras are, they can still be traveled, and will be by enthusiasts. too, if the Government will take the initiative and introduce them to its people."

There were four lightning fires in the park during the year, but were controlled and extinguished by squads. The acting Superintendent saw the need for fire protection and declared, "the danger of a terrible and destructive fire in the Giant Forest is becoming more imminent every year owing to the dry debris which covers the floor of the forest to a depth of several feet."

Concerning fishing, he says this sport is good, "but the possibilities along this line are only half developed or even explored."

He reports the presence of mountain lions, panthers, coyotes and several varieties of fox, and further , that bear are increasing while deer are decreasing.

But little tresspassing occurred although several hunter were arrested.

Work accomplishments of interest under Captian Clark were: Park Boundaries run again and definite lines blazed, Weisher's Camp and

trail to Hockett shortened 3 miles by bridge and trail cut-off across the East Fork.

The Atwell sawmill was started again this year and many beautiful Sequoias were cut.

During the summer season, 298 tourists crossing Sequoia and 1,000 visiting General Grant were reported.

1900

On May 9 of this year, Frank West, Capt., 9th Cavalry, left the Presidio with troop G, 6th Cavalry and marched to Three Rivers. Arrivin June 6. Detachments were not immediatly sent out however, due to orders instructing Capt. West to keep his command together because of portions of the 6th Cavalry having been ordered to the Philippines.

Orders releasing him of the former were sent July 4th when detachments were immediately sent to camp at main entrances to the park.

The first appropriation for the improvement of the park was made in the sundry civil bill approved June 6, 1900, in which an appropriation of $10,000 was Authorized "for protection of the park and the construction and repair of bridges, fences and trails, and improvment and extension of roads."

Broder and Hopping were instrumental in obtaining this first appropriation when they took the Visalia Board of Trade and Congressman Needham with Ben Maddox on a pack trip throughout the park and Mineral

King. During this trip the Congressman was so impressed with the park and the need for development that he promised action upon his return to Washington.

Al Redstone was cook and Harry Hays and Morely Maddox were dish-washers. There was a string of 21 animals including two horses and mules furnished by Professor Dean of Three Rivers. These animals of Deans' were not pack broken and caused considerable excitemnt during the trip and embarrasment to Broder and Hopping.

The most important improvement needed was the repair of the Old Colony Mill road and its extension to the Giant Forest. For this purpose the amount of $800 was assigned by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to the repair of the Old Colony Mill road, and the balance of the appropriation, $9,200, set aside for the extension of said road toward the Giant Forest.

"The work of repair began July 16, 1900, at Wasont's Spring and was finished to the Old Colony Mill On August 15, 1900 a distance of 9½ miles.

"The road had not been used for ten years, and it had become almost impassable on account of a dense growth of brushwood, large bowlders having fallen into it, and the retaining walls fallen away."[1]

Work on the 8½ mile extension of this road to Giant Forest was

---

1. Report Act. Supt. S & GGNP -1900.

begun August, appropriation of $9,200 was insufficient to carry it as far as Giant Forest.

Construction of the Admiration point trail was done which connected the colony mill with Admiration point. A new three mile trail between Weisher's Mill and Hockett Meadows was also constructed, thus avoiding the "terrible steep climb of the Wilhelm Cut-off."

With an appropriation of "2,500, Captain Cole, under Capt West, started building a fence and trail about Grant Park.

During the season Broder an Hopping ran a tri-weekly stage from Visalia to the Kaweah Post Office. From there pack mules were used to transport visitors through the park.

In Giant Forest this firm of Broder and Hopping established "Camp Sierra," through the park. Ralph Hopping was the brother of Guy Hopping who later became Superintendent of General Grant National Park on IN MARCH 1914 1937[1]

Captain West sees the pressing need for trails to scenic areas and reccommends construction of trails from Giant Forest to Mineral King, from a point where the new extension of Giant Forest road crossess the Marble Fork to Kings River Canyon, a distance of 25 miles and from Giant Forest to Alta Meadows.

During this year there is still considerable patented lands within the park, said to be about 5,440 acres and Captain West recommends that

---

1. Broder and Hopping started their first stage to the forest in 1898

it be purchased by the Government.

This is the first season in which there have been no sheep in the park— excellent evidence of good patrolling and administration. However, during the winter absence of the soldiers "the citizens who live near the park are said to slaughter the game in an almost dastardly way, killing does as well as bucks". To prevent this, he strongly recommends that two forest Rangers be employed during the time the soldiers are away. He also forbids the shooting of game by the soldiers.

SURVEY COMPLETED.[1]

The survey of park boundaries and the marking of trees, trails, etc. were completed this yea so that there would be no chance on the part of trespassers to plead ingorance of its location.

No mention is made of either a decrease or increase in park wildlife. In Capt. West' report to the Secretary, however, local residents told him that there is less gaime in the park than when first taken over by the troops. This of course is questionable. Yet, it is known that the soldiers did a fair amount of hunting and trapping.

Captain L. C. Andrews, 15th Cavalry, marched from San Francisco June 3, 1901 and arrived with his company June 19 at the Hopping range at Kaweah where they encamped.

---

1. For complete historical data concerning park surveys, see Appendix A-24

One detail was under the new ranger Harry Britten, who was almost at once sent out to open the South Fork trail to Hockett, and the Main Camp was made on the bluff overlooking Old Colony Mill where they could be near the work on the Giant Forest road. A target range was constructed at Halstead Meadow. Earlier in the season $1600 had been spent repairing winter damage to the Old Colony road.

Work on the road was quickly gotten underway with another appropriation of $10,000 granted. Five miles of the new road was completed by the end of the season under foreman Taylor of Kaweah. A Pocett truss bridge was built across the Marble fork Canyon in a narrow precipitours gorge 50 feet above the water.

This year, the Interior Department approved the addition of a second Park Ranger and ~~Walter Fry~~ became a member of the force. L.L. DAVIS

With two rangers, Capt. Andrews completed much trail work and of special interest is the trail to Kings River Canon.

In his annual Report to the Director, 1901 he says:

"I soon found that the one point of interest beyond the Giant Forest was the Kings River Canyon, and so made a proposition to the Visalia Board of trade, to extend this trail on past the General Sherman tree to the North line of the park. If they would continue it from there into the canyon. This was accepted and the trail is just completed;

---

1. ~~How U. S. Park Commissioner.~~

25 11

so next season's tourists will find a well-constructed trail direct to the canyon. My portion of it was done by volunteer soldier work, under Corpl. L. A. Dunbar, and by Ranger Britten.

"Another important trail has been put in by Mr. Britten, cutting off about forty-five minutes time and some bad climbing on the trail, from the Forest to Alta Meadow and Panoramic Point, which is considered as furnishing the finest views in the mountains and passing within a few hundred feet of the top of Panther Peak, a lookout of no mean value."[1]

The first trail constructed however was from the end of the new road to Round Meadow in Giant Forest. This made the big Tree area accessible to saddle and pack animals, and proved to be most useful and was well appreciated by visitors.

Captain Andrews says, "between the road and Moro Rock stands a large Sequoia, considered the most perfect specimen, though not so large which I have named for his Excellency Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States." However, John Muir camped in Giant Forest this year at the gap which later bore his name, and that During this trip, he named the Roosevelt tree giving two reasons for so naming it to Judge Fry "because the tree is in its prime of life and because it hadnt got a blemish.

---

1. Acting Sup't. Rep. P P 6 - 1901 - SNP Hist. files.

PARADISE CAVE

Paradise Cave was discovered in the park on June 25 of this year, but was not explored throughout or officially named until five years later by park rangers Bry and Blossom.

~~The Theodore Roosevelt, McKinley and Lincoln trees were named and so marked by Capt. Andrews this year.~~

The first official inspection of Clough And Palmer Cave was made this year by Catain Andrews acting under orders from the Interior Department and he reccommends that iron gratings and gates be installed at their entrances.

The sheep have gone out of the country and that annoyance seems to have ended. Nowhere have stockmen attempted to enter and the surrounding communities seem to have cought on to the spirit of ovserving park regulations

This will be of especial interest to the park personel of later years: due to an accumulation of underbrush, grass and litter following the departure of stock the Acting Superintendent recommends that cattle be allowed to graze in the park in order to lessen this hazard. Five fires, he points out, occurred during the year, two being in Giant Forest itself, and cattle for fire prevention work would help!

Several streams are well stocked with trout and Broder, of Broder and Hopping, planted fish in Wolverton Creek.

First mention of the need for telephone communication between the mountains and Three Rivers is made by Captain Andrews.

Before leaving the park for winter camp at Three Rivers, Captain Andrews issued the following instructions to Rangers Davis and Britten:

". . . . .as weather admits, work out the following trails for future use;

(1) A trail from near Burdicks, on the Old Colony Mill road, to open up the Black Spring Country, and making a circuit, connect with the Mineral King trail at, or near Halstead Meadows. Total distance, about 15 miles.

(2) Repair the South Fork trail to Hocketts Meadows, making an offset to Clough's Cave, with an easier approach to the cave itself, as explained personally to Ranger Britten. Then, as weather admits, continue this trail through Hocketts Meadows via Tar Gap to Weishers Mill.

(3) A trail, mostly repair work, from the Sherman Tree via the Panther peak cut-off into the Alta Meadows Country."[1]

Although delayed by a late arrival from the Philippine Islands, Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3rd Cavalry, arrived at Three Rivers June 28, 1902

Guard detachments were established at Clough Cave, Old Colony

---

1. Acting Sup't. Rep't to Sec'y——(Bid 1901, Pp. 10.)

...ill, Weisher's Mill, Hockett Meadow and Cold Springs, with head-Quarters later being moved near the Marble Fork Bridge.

Because of many complaints recieved from ~~free~~ civilians, instructions from the Secretary concerning alleged killing of deer in the past by soldiers, state that all the enlisted men were required to turn to their firearms.

"As soon as it was known that my soldiers were not to carry their carbines both forest rangers, who had always previously carried their guns, voluntarily gave them up, which removed the last possible chance for anyone to charge that the rules and regulation of the parks were being violated by those on duty in them."[1]

For the first time now, guns were barred from the park and announcements were made to that effect. Tourists were required to present their guns at entrance stations where they were sealed before permitting the visitor to carry it with him in the park. If the firearms were later found with seals broken, th gun was confiscated.

Two or three instances of violation of this rule occurred, one case involving a whole group of tourists from San Francisco killing deer within the park. Considerable furore was created by these visitors when the return of their guns were flatly refused. The matter was even taken up by the press of the state and published extensively. However it proved to have a beneficial effect because closer ob-

---

1. Anting Sup't. Rep't to Sec'y --1902--Pp. 5.

servance to the rules followed. It was as Captain Barton said in his annual report;

". . . such publicity was given to these (rules) that if any one believed, as some persons seemed to, that the rules and regulations of the parks were printed for formalities sake, their strict enforcement soon disabused all tourists of any such idea.".[1]

Also for the first time, did any acting Superintendent acquire the power to arrest. During August of this year, Capt. Barton received a commission of appointment as deputy State Fish and Game Commissioner, to serve without compensation. This authority, equal to that of a sheriff under the laws of California, enabled him to arrest and remove from the park an offender who had killed a doe.

He said "Neither of the forest rangers in duty in these parks, and but few of them on duty in the surrounding forest reserve, are deputy fish and game Commissioners, which it seems to me they should. Those who are not and with whom I have spoken regarding the matter seemded to have no other reason than that their voluntary acceptance of this office would make for them enemies of a certain class in the vicinity of their homes or place of duty, which to me seems no reason at all.

"I would respectfull recommend that the honorable Secretary of the

---

1. Annual Rep't to Acting Sup't. S & GGNP (1902) Pp. 6.

Interior require all forest rangers to be deputy fish and game commissioners, as personally, I consider that the protection of the game in the parks and in the forest reserve is their first and most important duty."[1]

Only one fire occurred during the season which was near Moro Rock and was caused by lightning.

The first instance of a party of tourists endangering the Giant Forest by failing to extinguish their camp fire was reported by Ranger Britten.

Lieut. Comly was dispatched to arrest them if found with the park boundaries. They were overtaken in the King s River Canyon however, and ordered to return to headquarter, whcih they did. Capt. Barton reports:

". . . .Their enforced return broke up their summer outing, besides putting them to considerable expencse, and in this case I deemed the publicity of a reprimand, due to the prominece of the offending parties, to be all that was required to meet the ends of justice."[2]

New Copies of regulations recieved from Washington were thoroughly distributed to visitors and posted at exits and entrances. Broding and Hopping who had been granted the first transportation and camp operations, concession this year were of great assistance in this work.

---

1. Acting Sup't. Rep't --1902 --Pp7
2. id. " " "

An appropriation of $10,000 enabled road construction and repair work to be rapidly pushed under civil engineer George Welch. Considerable trail work was also done both by rangers and trooper.

Receiving a supply of register books from Washington, Capt. Barton requires all his non-commissioned officers to keep a careful register and description of every person entering or leaving the park in order to trace vilators of regulations.

A new trail from Round Meadow to General Sherman Tree connecting with the old King River Canyon was constructed by Rager Britten And George Welch began locating and marking lines of patented lands in the park.

A topagraphical survey of the park was begun this season by the United States Geodetic Survey.

With remarkable foresight Captain Barton said in his annual report for 1902: "The Giant Forest road when completed should also be carefully surveyed to determine its position with reference to section lines, and I look to see it some day farther extended into the ~~Kern~~ Kings River Canyon."

Mr. Peckinpah, of the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce, claims the idea of a road connecting the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks originated in the minds of civic workers in the Fresno Community, and the dreams of both were fulfilled when in 1936 the highway from

Sequoia to General Grant National Parks was opened forging the last link of a direct road to the Kings River Canyon, from Sequoia.

During the summer of this year the World's Fair at Chicago exhibited a giant sequoia stump, hollowed out to make a two-story house. This exhibit was cut from a tree in the Converse Basin comparable in size to the General Sherman tree. N. E. Beckwith of Reedly reports the story to the Fresno Bee of June 16, 1932 as follows:

"The tree was cut in the summer of 1892. The World's Fair commission at Washington appropriated $15,000 for the purpose. Moore and Smith whose mill was at that time where the Sequoia Lake is now, were paid $5,000 for the tree. F. R. Ball, now living at Le Grand, had the contract to prepare the sections and put them on the cars at Munson. He had to extend the mill road to the basin, transport the necessary equipment by way of Badge Munson.

"The cutter contracted for $1,500. W. M. Hughes, now county treasurer at Madera, he says he had and paid out $10,000. He paid the bills and O. J. Woodward was on the committee with him.

"During the time the men were employed they caught eight bears in a trap, one bear getting away.

"Jesse Pattee, Burr Mitchell, Will Irwin and Dayton Dickey were the cutters.

GRANGEVILLE MAN VISITS

"A visit to the basin was made by A. O. Hushaw of Grangeville when the work was starting. It was planned to make a two-story house, and as a bad burn ran up about twenty feet, derricks were put up and a platform built to cut the tree at fifty-two feet above the ground

"Fred Beraria, a surveyor, calculated the diameter easily over sixteen feet and as the Sherman tree is 17.6 feet and the Grant 16,9

feet at 50 feet from the ground, there is no doubt this tree ranked in the first class of big tree.

The stump is ninety-eight feet in circumberence of solid wood at the base and 101 or 102 feet if allowance is made for burns. It is twenty feet high and has an average diameter of about eighteen feet.

"After the tree had been cut, the scaffold was lowered and a cross-cut made at fourteen feet down. Two vertical saw cuts were then made crossing at the center and about three feet apart at the outside. One of these strips, ten or twelve inches thick, was split off and the inside worked out to leave a shell the same thickness, which was sawed down in three foot strips, each carefully crated to protect the bark for shipping. A floor one or two feet thick was sawed across and the work continued in the same way on the lower story.

"At Chicago the parts were put together again, each in place as they grew and a stairway put up in the inside for the upper story, all to make a two-story house as planned."

On October 7 the Acting Superintendent with his command left for San Francisco after ~~having strenous~~ MAKING STRONGER recommendations for an increase in the Ranger Force and their salary for park protection during the absence of troops.

-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-

SEVEN

PART ~~SIX~~

Captain Young (colored), Phil Winser, First stake fence at Sherman and Grant trees - Captain Cornish - Elk in Kern - Captain Hamilton - 1st Auto in Giant Forest - Elk in Sequoia - Captain O'Shea - Walter Fry, Supt. - Power House No. 2 - Mt. Whitney quadrangel - Captain Kirby Walker - Marble Cave - Captain Walker - Captain C. C. Smith - Smithsonian Institute solar observatory on Mt. Whitney - Captain Wright - First large Forest Fire - Captain Whitman - Major Hughes - His strange recommendation - Marble Fork Bridge - Powere Plant No. 3 - First Civilain Superintendent - Land Gift - National Geographic Society - Mather Pack Train

1903

Captain Charles Young, 9th Cavalry, first colored superintendent of any National Park in the United States, arrived with his troop near Kaweah at the Ralph Hopping place on June 3, to relieve Captain Barton.

His company was known as the "Black Batallion" because of their magnificent all-black horses which presented a thrilling sight to all who beheld them in formation.[1]

An interesting description of Captain Young, beloved by all his men is found in the following account taken from Phil Winser's "Memories".

"The troopers bring me to our dear friend Captain Young, he came in with his lot of 9th cavalry, and two white lieutenants camping for a season as mentioned above, before higher mountains gave off their snows.

"He was a full blooded negro, the only one at the time holding a United States commission and he admitted to us later he went through hell to get it, '"so I have no fear for the future life"'. A man of fine physique, well built, active and powerful. His face had an olive tint from an Arab foreBear and a most pleasing expression, with the eyes of a kindness and intelligence all his own.

"We heard he had come and Blanche,[2] sensing what might be, asked me to call and see if he would visit us. He received me as the court-

---

1. Ira Clayton
2. Mrs. Winser.

eous gentleman he was but gently turned aside the invitation. Again we returned, to at last elicit the admission he preferred to stay on his own side of the fence. Then we told him for us there was no fence, and after the proviso that one of his men should share the invitation, they came and so began a friendship with a rare and cultured soul which lasted till his death. The necessary limitation was the long absences and distances, for Haiti and Liberia claimed him on special governmental missions for which his great ability and color made him the one and only man for the purpose, while his military experience was extended in Cuba, the Philippines and with Pershing in Mexico. As in everything else he put special energy into what might have been a routine work of Park patrol; he obtained options on tracts of patented land inside the reserve so as to make it a more coherent park whole and pushed the extension of the road which had been begun from Colony Mill by the government, to a finish in the home of the Sequoias. He told us in later years he had come to Kaweah with his heart full of bitterness and left it a different man with a better outlook.

"Once when on his way to address the students and faculty of the Stanford Univerity by special invitation, he had to pass through Visalia, arriving there late.

"He tried for a meal at a restaurant but was refused. "man, I'm hungry, put me in a back room if you want", but still he was turned

down.

"When the troop returned in the fall, going back to the Presidio I think that restaurant would have been taken apart if the men had not been prevented, for they all adored him. The finishing of the road was made a great occasion, the Chamber of Commerce and notables from the Valley were invited and a great feed prepared.

. . . . "They had a great time, all of them, the troopers handed the food around. . . and they wanted to name a tree for our captain but he refused, saying they could do so if they felt the same way, twenty years from now and they compromised on one for Booker T. Washington.

"That winter we visited at the Presidio where the Captain kept bachelor residence with his soldier servant Peggy. There was had a noble entertainment, such a change from our mountain environment, he spoke French, German, and Spanish, played the organ, the piano and violin and sang with native feeling of the negro, plus his training, also we met his fiancee. Among many anecdotes, we heard how he hd met on a train the old family mistress of slave day times. She lamented "Oh Charles! Why didn't you stay on with us?" His reply, I can fancy it "Madam am I not always your obedient servant?" and the bow that went with it. Blanche was watching the parade ground when the commander and a visiting military notable passed and she overheard this, "Who is that colored man?" "That's Young, the smartest officer we have."

"Because I would love to make the memory of so fine a soul more permanent, one feels justified in taking a few excerpts from some of the many letters he wrote us, they tell better than I can the way of him who honored us by subscribing himself friend and brother. Perhaps they may help some of my readers a little, to a kindlier feeling toward a race whose forbears have come up through great tribulation.

"Should it do this he who has gone to his reward would feel no confidence were violated. In chronological order we begin about June 1903 from a note sent "Care of Trumpeter Whitfield" My very dear Mrs. Winser."

"It seems tame to tell you in the conventional way how much I appreciate the kind invitation of you and Mrs. Winser. I feel like breaking a rule I have sworn by, this many a year and come--/ We will be better acquainted and I shall speak to you from my heart of many things that you believe I am able to tell you with respect to myself and my people."

"'Presidio, San Francisco, Calif.; Dec. 15, 1903. My dearest Mrs. Winser: How can I thank you for your last kind letter to me? Your goodness makes me tremble as I so often told you before. I cannot understand it. It seems so peculiar that in this matter of fact world of ours where so much selfishness exists that the Kingdom of God should should come in you. But it has, in spite of your protesting hands,------

Mr. and Mrs. Ames came and brought their little children, who made it lively for us, especially the little girl. She would not make friends with me at first and I felt what it was that prevented it....."[1]

Ralph Hopping tells an amusing incident concerning Captain Young which gives an excellent insight into his character. Once while walking down a street in the Presidio of San Francisco, two young officers passed him and although Young was at that time a Captain, ~~they made an~~ they made an ostentatious and deliberate failure to salute. He called them over and questioned them about this breach of discipline at which they retaliated with "we are not going to salute a D—D nigger." Without a word captain Young stepped over to a nearby post, hung his uniform hat and coat upon it and said, "Now! you will stand at attention and salute this uniform of the United States Army. No matter what is inside that uniform, as officers, you should know that you are saluting your government! " Needless to say, the salute was performed much to the amusement of passerbys.[2]

Detachments were stationed at Cedar Creek, Cold Spring, Clough Cave and General Grant Park while headquarters camp was established at the Marble Fork Bridge.

Work was immediately started on roads and trails and on August 15 the road into Giant Forest was completed.

At the completion of this road Captain Young gave a chicken dinner to all who were in any way connected with the building of the road.

---

1. Phil Winsor's Memories SNP files.
2. See appendix A-14

However, he refused to eat with the guests because of his color and instead he waited upon the table and ate with some of his men and cooks.[1]

Being an accomplished musician on the violin, he later entertained them with difficult musical selections.

The two-mile road further to Moro Rock was also constructed. Three trees in Giant Forest were named by Captain Young, "G.A.R", L. O. O. F" and "Booker T. Washington." The first redwood fences were constructed around the General Sherman and Grant trees as well as notices prohibiting trespass within the enclosure.

During this year Captain Young personally obtained options on all deeded lands in the park after much hard work and persuasion. These were signed agreements from the owners to sell their land to the Government the following year, and were taken up by Captain Young in order to make their immediate purchase easily possilbe.

The United States Geodetic Topographical Survey was completed this year.

Following this, Captain L. W. Cornish, 9th Cavalry, assumed command in early September and on October 1st received the following letter of interest:

San Francisco, Calif.
October 1, 1903

Capt. L. W. Cornish, Kaweah Calif.

Dear Sir: Your favor of September 29 is recieved . We have a band of elk numbering 75 to a hundred head roaming on our range in "ern County. We have offered to the General Government to build wing fences through which we drive th elk to a central point and put them on board of the cars free of any expense, provided th. Government select a suitable reseve where the elk will be fully protected an cared for in every way.

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

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

Yours truly, Miller and Lux

Edwin L. Cox
Second Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry

1904

1904

Early in May the following seasons, two troops, A And B, 9th Cavalry, under command of Capt. George F. Hamilton arrived an . camped at Three Rivers and Rangers ~~Fry~~ Davis, Blossom, and Britten reported for duty.

Later headquarters camp was made at Sequoia Creek, near Giant Forest and detachments were sent to Clough Cave, Hockett Meadows, Cold

Spring, Alta Meadow, Clover Creek, Cedar Creek, Atwell's Mill, Stoney Creek and the most northerly crossing of Tar Gap trail and Eastern boundary. Ralph Hopping was appointed as deputy Ranger without pay to assist in enforcing the regulations during the tourist season.

Two fires occurred in the park this season, one minor, fire caused by a lightning strike on Homer's nose and one in the vicinity of improvements being made by the Mount Whitney Power Co.

For the first time, lead seals were used in sealing guns, 10,000 having been received, also for the first time, an entire civilian personnel is recommended. Capt. Hamilton says:

"....I believe the present system of administration and guarding to be entirely wrong an quite unsatisfactory in its workings. The parks should be entirely under civil control, with a permanent superintendent and six to ten rangers carefully selected, one being a head ranger. Soldiers should not be sent here. The system which I porpose would give a more fixed policy of administration, and would secure the continual presence of a superintendent . The parks would be much better an more efficiently patrolled and protected by this ranger force than by soldiers. During the short time that soldiers are on duty he e the officers and men can not become familiar with the geography of the park, and the locations of the trails. They are, under the present system, placed in detachments at important points

about the park, and patrol from these stations as far and as often as practicable, but can not patrol and investigate nearly so well and efficiently as rangers could. It takes some time for soldiers to become familiar with their duties here. They can not be expected to take the interest in the park and in the enforcement of all the regulations which rangers would take. The soldiers sent here are not, for the time being available for military duties; they have no drill; they are performing duties of civil guards. The entire expense of maintaining two troops of cavalry here, including the cost of supplying them, is properly chargeable to the guarding of the parks, and is borne by the War Department, whereas it should be borne by the Department of the Interior."[1] . . .

Game of all kinds is reported on the increase this year and since lions and coyotes are especially numerous and damaging to deer and other game, permission is granted by the Department to th guards to kill these animals. Captain Hamilton even goes so far as to make numerous attempts to secure dogs for this purpose.[2]

The first regulation prohibiting fishing in a stocked stream is made by the Acting Superintendent for Horse Creek, and it was so posted.

A new trail was constructed from the saddle north-east of Panther peak to Alta Meadows and the first fire trail (Black Oak) is recommended.

---

1. Report of the Act. Sup't. for 1904 Pp. 6. SNP HIST. FILES
2. This has been thought by some to be feasible today.

1904

On May 24, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Luper of Vallejo, California had the

...NT, page 272. Mr. and Mrs. Luper made this interesting trip in a steam car "The Mobile" built on the Stanley patents by the Mobile Company of America. They stopped at Brittens Store two nights going in and one night going out. Caught in a storm as they reached the Ranger cabin at Colony Mill, they were forced to stay there all night. Upon arrival, they found the cabin already occupied by Ralph Hopping and a Professor Fuchs of the California Academy of Science who themselves were seeking shelter from the pouring rain.

...s of a vanishing specie, Dr. C. Hart Merriam, U. S. Biolobical Survey requested through the California Academy of Sciences, that a small consignment of elk be brought into the Park for protection. . ."The animals were taken by lassoing them from the wild herd that roamed over the vast Miller and Lux estate in "ern County. Employees of Miller and Lux captured them and loaded them on railroad cars at Button Willow station free of charge. Transportation costs were borne toLemon Cove by the U.S. Biological Survey, an from Lemon Cove they were hauled into th park by public spirited citizens of Three Rivers. The Tulare County Board of Trade purchased hay to feed the elk over the first winter". . . [1]

. . . ."The first consignment consisted of two old bulls brought in during October, 1904: both of them died so n after their arrival, from injuries sustained during their capture. The second consignement of 20 head arrived during October, 1905: four of them died soon after arrival. Of the 16 that lived, 11 were old bulls, 2 adult cows, and three small heifer calves."

---

1. Fry Nature Bulletin —SNP FILES.

The elk were placed in a large fenced pasture along the Middle Fork River, wher they remained until July, 1910, during which time young had been born. Most of the old bulls had died off, and one was killed in combat; but there remained 18 fine animals. Unfortunately, on the 15th of July of that year, a disastrous fire swept the region, burning out the fences and thus liberating the elk, which scattered out over the country a radius of some fifty square miles and into settlements, where they injured crops and particularly orchards, while other got tanled up in barb-wire fences and died. One bull was killed by a boy who mistook the animal for a buck deer.[1] No person could kill them intentionally, as the California law made it a felony to kill an elk. So the number dwindled down from year to year, until finally all were gone. None of the animals have been seen since the spring of 1926, when one lone cow was observed in Washburn Cove just west of the park, so it is safe to presume that none of the elk survive.[2]

1905

Captain John O'Shea who was next to take charge as Acting Superintendent, arrived and made camp near the ford of the North Fork of the Kaweah in May, 3. The usual detachments were sent out and road and trail work begun.

This year, the soldiers were permitted to carry guns but only for the purpose of controlling lions and coyotes.

---

1. Report of Acting Supt. SNP HIST. FILES

2. During this year a party of the U.S. Fish Commission visited the Kern and classified the fish there. One of the party, Byrd Surboy, was killed by lightening on Mt Whitney.

Walter Fry received his appointment as Park Ranger filling a vacancy left by Ranger Britten who left for service in the forest reserve.

Nearly 50 miles of new trail was constructed this month which inclued the Clough Cave trail to Hockett Meadows and Quinn's, Hockett to Little Kern and the Tar Gap trail was completed.

Ovserving visitors continually risking the dangerous climb to the top of Moro Rock, Captain O8Shea recommends that crude steps be cut to the top for their safety.

Notworthy also in his recommendation for the propogation of Sequoia seedlings—he being the first Acting Superintendent to mention the possibility of such reforestration, and actually engaging in such work.

Wild game is reported increasing and 20 head of Valley elk were liberated in the park during October. A pair of Japanese pheasants were also introduced in the park and liberated at Colony Mill. By the next year they had increased to a family of eight. No trace of them are discernable, however, today.

As if the elk wern't enough, the next Acting Superintendent recommends that a herd of buffalo be established in the park and asked a $10,000 appropriation for their purchase.

The first white child was born in Giant Forest August 31 of this year. He was Forest Grunigen, son of John Grunigen.

Power House #2 of the Mt. Whitney Power Company had already been completed this year and started operations in February.

The plant created considerable publicity and attracted the notice of many visitors, as well as give considerable alarm to Captain O'Shea

He says in connection with the power development activities of the Company: "Should permission to ue the park be granted, conflicts in administration would soon arise. So it is natural to suppose that following in the wake of permission to build a ditch or dam would soon come the suggestion to cut off half a township in one or more ranges, so as to place that ditch and dam outside the park. Control of the North and South forks is all that is then necessary, and the people of Tualre County could only live by the good will and sufferance of the power company. The valley of the Middle and Marble forks would form a natural reservoir 3,000 feet deep. A dam of no great size near the Barnafee Flats[1] would control the water from the Forest and mountains. There would be no further use for forests to preserve the water--dams would do that--and then would come an attack on the forests and the final destruction of the park. Looking at the park as as I do, I would recommend with all available force that no permission or right be granted to anyone in this park which can not be immediately vacated after twenty-four hours' natice from the Department. I am in favor of having every available unit of power generated from

---

1. Ash Mountain

the water. I would favor the power companies getting the use of the water, if they are prepared to use it, and then when it is used to be delivered in the river, to proceed free on its natural course. I-don't object to the use, but I do object to the injurious ownership.

I would respectfully suggest that the water question in the park be inquired into, and that if the storage of the water is found necessary or beneficial the Government build the dams, and then let the power companies use it as it passes out of the park. Irrigation and power should grow together. . . .One foot of water concession within the park lines should never be granted to any person, company, corporation, or private concern."[1]

Captain O'Shea completely disagrees with Captain Hamilton, his predecessor, as to "civilian personnel" in his Annual Report. "I heard it intimated that the park should be transferred to the reserve, and the troops should be kept away from the park and the management left to civil employees. I believe neither of these views should for a moment receive a serious thought, and I am inclined to suspect that he who advances them has, either for himself, for his friends, or acting under a one-sided influence, "an ax to grind". The park should not be transferred, and troops should be sent here for several years to come. The

---

1. Annual Report of the Acting Superintendent S & GG NP (1905)

effect would be good, as soldi rs ar not liable to be influenced by favor of interests or influence."[1]

However, he recommends that the boundaries be enlarged to include all the country east to the summit of the Kaweah Range and Sawtooth.

Captain O'Shea in his report to the Director says, "The Giant Forest road is stopped at the patented lands."

"The patents to these lands had been obtained on the basis that these were "swamp and overflow" lands, but were located at elevations from 8,000 to 10,000 feet. This was mostly valuable timber land near a small meadow and obtained as "swamp and overflow land," but when it would be sold to the government it would not be valued as such, but as first class timber land."

At this time litigation was going on between Cahoon heirs an one Doctor Petit, of Visalia, for a title to a strip of land in the park known as Cahoon Meadows. Captain O'Shea recommends that the State of California cede this strip of "swamp and overflow land to the Government for it was not as yet settled who owned it. He says, "Claim to this land has lain dormant for 18 years. The Cahoon meadows are one of the best game and fishing places in the park, and there is also valuable timber. Whoever gains possession can do great damage to game,. . . . "[2]

This year "The Mount Whitney, California, quadrangle was surveyed under E. M. Douglas, Geographer, R. B. Marshall, in charge of Section, and

---

1. Ibid.
2. Reports of the Acting Superintendent S & GGNP (1905) Pp. 17

G. R. Davis, Chief of Party. The topography was executed by G. R. Davis, C. L. Ne.son, and S. N. Stoner.

The spirit level line to the summit of Mount Whitney was not run directly from sea level. A previously run network of levels carried mean sea level to a bench mark established in Mojave. The level line from Mojave to the summit of Mount Whitney was run in 1904 by R. A. Farmer, levelman, and M.D. Shannon, Rodman."[1]

Concerning this survey, the USGS says:[2]

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING MOUNT WHITNEY, CALIF.

The survey of the Mount Whitney quadrangel, Calif., was made in 1905 by the United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. The topographic work was done by Messrs. G. R. Davis, C. L. Nelson, and S. N. Stoner. The triangulation control was done by Mr. C. F. Urquhart.

The leveling done in 1905 consisted of ——

(1) A first-order line by R. A. Farmer, along the Southern Pacific Railroad in the east half of th area being part of his line from Mojave ot Lava.
(2) A double-run third-order line from Mount Whitney station to the summit of the mountain, by Mr. Farmer assisted by Mr. M. D. Shannon and Mr. P. E. Turner wh acted as levelmen over portions of the route.
(3) Othe third-order leveling in the basin E. of the Sierra Nevada Range by Mr. L. F. Biggs.
(4) A third-order line in the Kern River Basin W. of Sierra Nevada Range by Mr. C. H. Sempery along a route from the south border of the quadrangle north and east, connecting with Mr. Farmer's line at the summit trail a short distance south of the summit of Mount Whitney.

Owing to the importance attached to the question of the height of Mount Whitney by virtue of its reputation at the highest mountain in the United States, Exclusive of Alaska, the U. S. Coast and Deodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce ran a first-order level spur line from Lone Pine to the summit partly in 1925 by Mr. E. A. Daily and completed in

---

1. Letter from Acting Director of U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SNP FILES
2. Letter from SUGS, WASHINGTON, MAY 3, 1937, SNP PARK HIST. FILES

1928 by Mr. J. H. Brittain over the trail traversed in 1905 by Mr. Farmer of the Geological Survey. The same organization also executed first-order leveling from Mojave to Lava, partly over the same route taken by Mr. Farmer and this line, for the section north of Olancha, and the spur west to the summit of Mount Whitney has now been adjusted to agree with the 1929 general adjustment of first-order leveling in the United States by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The special tablet placed at the summit of the mountain to mark its highest point is described as follows on pape 280 of Geological Survey Bulletin 766, Spirit leveling in California, 1896-1925:

Mount Whitney, highest point of summit, in large rock 6.5 feet south of 5 feet west of center of monument; aluminum tablet half an inch thick, 4.5 inches wide, and 7 inches long, engraved as follows:

"U. S. Geological Survey, Charles D. Walcott, Director, Latitude 36°44'44" Longitude 118°17' 29", Elevation above sea 14,501, 1905.....14,500.737

The elevation at first accepted in 1905 for this mark namely 14,500.737 feet, was that determined from Mr. Farmer's line based upon an approximately correct elevation at Lone Fine and this value was published in Geological Survey's Buttetins 342, Results of spirit leveling in California, 1896 to 1907, inclusive, now out of print, and 766, Spirit leveling in California, 1896-1923.

However, the elevation which should now be accepted for the bench mark describe is 14,494,777 feet above mean sea level as determined by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The marked difference between the two elevations can be accounted for mostly by rod error in the rods used by Mr. Farmer which were wooden rods for which no rating was available. A rate of only—o,oooo4 foot per foot if applied to Mr. Farmer's observed differences would make the two lines fairly consistent.

U. S. Department of the Interior,

Geological Survey.

The letter accompanying this mpmo furnishes the following summary:

The figure that is now accepted is as you will see 6 feet less than the figure that was formerly used for the altitude of this summit. The

new figure was obtained by more nearly accurate leveling extending from the base to the top of the mountain. The difference between the old and the new figures is not applicable therfore to figures of altitude formerly determined for points at the base of the mountain. It should be noted however that all of the figures of altitude both in the Valley and on top of the mountain have been change slightly due to the 1929 general adjustment of first-order leveling in the United States. This general adjustment takes account of the slight difference between possible mean water levels in the Atlantic and Pacitic Oceans. Since the former general adjustment of leveling in th country in 1912 also took account of the same difference in elevation of the oceans it is apparent that the corrections to the elevation of Mount Whitney are only remotely related to this difference.

1906

1906 On June 3, Captain Airby Walker, 9th Cavalry took charge, relieving Capt. O'Shea of command.

Here he found the Giant Forest road blocked by a landslide and the Mineral King road blocked by fallen timber. Most trails were also impassable for the same cause in addition to snow due to a hard winter.

One June 23 however, detachments were able to occupy their various stations and again road and trail work was resumed.

The fifteen head of elk increased to eighteen this year and 17,300 fish were planted in park waters, mostly in the South and Middle Forks of the Kaweah, with less than 2% loss.

The Seven Mile Hill trail was completed and six more miles of the Black Oak trail were added and the Hockett Meadows Ranger Station was built for use od the Rangers on patrol duty.

Just South of Hockett Meadows is an area Calld Sand Meadow. This is one of the many curiouities of the park since it contais ~~several~~

large mounds of sand, apparently entirely foreign to the locality.

Several theories have been advanced as to their origin but so far, no one has been able to positively determine the cause of their presence in th Meadow.

They, consist of an amorphous piles of sand, gravel and small stones ---the largest pile measuring roughly 50 feet deep from the top and roughly 200 feet in diameter.. Most popular of theories among those who have studied it, including Judge Fry and the Noted geologist Francois Matthes, is that they are the results of glacial action.

It is advanced that a large crevice or hole existed on a glacier which at one time covered the area. The water from melting ice ran the length of the glacier, carrying with it throughout hundreds of years, sand and pebbles which either feel or were worked out of granite walls by the movement of the ice. This material was gradually carried down by the Glacier untill it fell, with the water, through the hole— water action constantly enlarging the office. This resulted in a gradual deposit of the sand near the end of the glacier's existence.

Others declare the mounds to be simply decomposed granite, however no one can explain why other masses of such decomposed materil are not present nearby or elsewhere.

On October 24, Ralph Hopping explored with Walter Fry and named, Marble Cave up the Marble Fork nea Giant Forest. Redstone had told them

about it, however, Hopping is usually credited with its descovery.

Captain Walker stresses the need for fire trails and telephone communication, and submits an estimate, (the first) for 98 miles of telephone lines.

It is estimated that 900 tourists entered the park this season one of whom died on August 28. He was John William Rhodes, whose death was the first to occur in park history.

1907

Troop F. 4th Cavalry and a detachment of the U. S. Hospital Corps relieved the troop of last season although Captain Walker continued as Acting Superintendent of the park.

Accomplishments of the troops and Rangers this year were: Completion of the Black Oak Trail to Dorst Creek; Colony Mill to Crescent Meadow to Middle Fork trail completed, and a Ranger Station at Quinn's horse-camp was built.

A much needed telephone line from Three Rivers to camp Sierra, 53 miles was completed September 27. This is the first telephone system to enter the park.

A post office named "Ranger" was also established at Camp Sierra and proved to be of great benefit to visitors and troops alike.

INSERT The Mt. Whitney Power Co. at length completes work on construction of its road to Hospital Rock and up the East Fork——totalling 29 miles in

INSERT, page 282. This postoffice was officially opened July 15 of this year being established together with the Camp Sierra general store, a little log cabin. Twenty years later on July 15, 1927, Will H. Savage of Lindsay wrote to the postmaster reminding him that the first business transacted at the new postoffice was the stamping with the new "Ranger" name, a letter from himself to his wife in England from whence he arrived a few months before the postoffice came into being.

all. These roads included four bridges and eight culverts.[1]

Approximately 950 tourists were extimated to have visited the park during this year.

1908

Under the command of Captain C. C. Smith, 14th Cavalry, Troop G. of that company this year completed the trail to Twin Lakes (2 miles), the Buck Canyon Trail (8½ miles), Cold Spring Trail (3½ miles) and an unfinished trail to Marble Falls. The telephone line to Hockett via Clough Cave was also constructed. The soldiers assisted in controlling a large fire near the power company's plant which burned over 2,400 acres.

Wild life is on the increase and the elk introduced in the park in 1905 are reported to be increasing in number. Captain Smith recommends an appropriation of $10,000 for the introduction of buffalo into the area known as Elk Park. Rangers plant 100,000 trout and, in contract with the present day regulations, Captain Smith says". . . and on lady personally known to caught, on August 20, 22, and 24, a total of 242 trout, some of which were 14 inches long and the majority about 10 inches."

As late as August 28, the Acting Superintendent and a detachment passed through 10 feet of snow[2] and at the end of the season, 1,251 visitors were recorded as entering the park.

1909

Captain Smith remains as Acting Superintendent another year and during

1. See Appendix A-12
2. This was at Farewell Gap

this time "Smith Grad" down road from Giant Forest along the Marble Fork Canyon to join the Mt. Whitney Power Company's road near Power Camp #3 at Hospital Rock was undertaken. No work was done on the trails this year in order that the entire appropriation could be used on this road.

Oiling of the road to prevent dust was recommended for the first time by Captian Smith.

Wild life is again reported on the increase, and the elk are said to be becomming wild and rarely seen.

Mention is made of the California Condor as living among the crags on the highest points of the Sierra. The captain declares its eggs to be worth $1,000 apiece.

The paln of erecting a shelter for ovservers on thesummit of Mount Whitney originated with Dr. W. W. Campbell, Director of the Lick Observatory this year.

"Dr. C. G. Abbot, of the Smithsonian Institution, was also interested in the Summit of Mount Whitney for the purpose of studying solar radiation.

"The plan of erecting a shelter for observers on the summit of Mount Whitney originated with Dr. W. W. Campbell, Director of the Lick Observatory, subsequently President of the University of California.

When the spectrum of Mars was under observation extensively at Mount Hamilton in 1894, for the purpose of detecting the presence of water vapor in the planet's atmosphere, I realized (says Dr. Campbell) that the water vapor in the earth's atmosphere was and is the great obstacle in the way

> of success, and I then resolved to observe the spectrum of Mars from the summit of Mount Whitney, the highest point in the United States, when the planet should again come into a position favorable for the purpose. This would occur in August-September, 1909 when Mars would be near the ea th and high above the horizon, at the time of the year when Mount Whitney could be ascended with instruments."

"Accordingly, Dr. Campbell and Dr. Abbot visited the mountain in the summer of 1908 in order to determine the character of facilities needed and the limiting sizes of instruments which could be carried to the summit by pake animals.

"As a result it was decided that some kind of shelter would be necessary to provided for the residence of a week or more required for the observation of the following summer. . . . . Speiden and Speiden, architects, under Dr. Abbot's direction, worked up the plans for the structure nearly as contemplated by Dr. Cam bell. It was to be constructed entirely of masonry, steel, and glass. The building was planned to be used not primarily as an observatory, but rather as a shelter and living quarters for observers in any branch of science. . . .

"Before construction could be begun it was necessary to rebuild the trail which has become badly out of repair since 1904. G. F. Marsh, of Lone Pine, again undertook the job. In April 1909, he and his friends held a ball at Lone Pine, which proved to be a highly enjoyable affair and netted a considerable fund. Work was commenced as soon as conditions permitted, and on July 28, 1909, the first mule train reached the

). Under very trying circumstances Marsh pushed forward the construc-
on of the house. When th work was nearly co..leted, a severe thunder-
orm occurred, and a man who went out of the tent was nearly killed"by
ghtning or fright". The following night, when another storm began, all
e workmen deserted and ran down the trail, leaving Marsh alone. How-
er, they returned two days later. "Marsh," writes Dr. Abbot, "will
ver get paid in this world for th work he did no that house."[1]

Many interesti. experiments were conducted for solar heat observa-
ion following the erection of the station which produced gratifying
esults and more than justified the project.

At the close of the season 854 visitors were reported, the decrease
a number over last year being due to heavy snow the previous winter.

1910

By this year, the park seems to have become well established as a
acation center as 2,407 visitors were recorded. The River Inn, built
last winter at the Iron Bridge at Three Rivers, opened May 1st and accomm-
odated 500 guests during the season. The same company also start
constructing a tourist camp in Giant Forest and propose baths, pavilions,
cottages and a main hotel for the next season.

Captain E. S. Wright 1st Cavalry, took charge of the park this year
and under his direction the Atwell Mill telephone line was built, the
Clough Cave--Cold Spring trail was begun and Hockett Meadow (30 acres)
and Quinn's Horsecamp (27 acres) was fenced for horse pasture.

---

1. Sierra Club Bulletin (Feb. 1936) Pp 68.

Captain E. S. Wright reports that "Improvements ar projected near Oriole lake on the Ogilvie tract laying just within the park line; this tract 160 acres, has been surveyed and a company formed to manage a resort, to be called Oriole Lodge."[1]

From July 8 to 14 a destructive fire raged through the slopes east and below Moro Rock which enuded a thousand acres of watershed.

This was cause by the Power Company during blasting operationwho bore the colt of the fire, $2,000.

Soldiers, Rangers and civilians from nearby communities aided in the suppression of this fire. It was the first fire of any consequence since the creation of the park. During the same month 400 acres were burned over in the Salt Creek Pinery and several Minor lightning fire occured in the higher elevations.

During this year, Lindley Eddy, A Visalia Photographer, established a studio in Giant Forest containing curios and photos of the big trees.

Wild life continues to increase, especially deer and bear; and birds including the wild turkeys introduced last year. Several of these however, fell prey to fox. Two additional lots of 55 and 29 were liberated at the mouth of the Marble Fork and at Salt Spring.

Both buffalo and antelope are recommended for introduction within the park.

Arrangements for the systematic destruction of harmful wild animals were made including the use of organized bands of lion hunters under

proper supervision.

1911

Major James B. Hugh 1st Cavalry became Acting Superintendent the following year and completed the Clough Cave—Cold Spring trail. At a cost of $950: a new post office building was constructed at Ranger in Giant Forest.

Also in Giant Forest". . . .the River Inn Co. maintained tent accommodations, and eating house, and a stage line from Lemon Cove to Camp Sierra: also a store and feed ya d for its own convenience and thatof it individual guests. Mrs. Cora M. Keller maintained a store and feed yard for the general public. Mrs. Keller was also postmistress at Camp Sierra and acted as a Government agent in operating the Interior Department telephone installed in the Ranger post office. Mr. Eddy, photographer, whose concession was renewed, erected a very neat redwood studio on Government land about 50 yards from the Ranger post office."[1]

Two fires occurred during the season which included the Horse Creek fire burning about 600 acres. This fire started July 30 and was not completely extinguished until September 13th.

As had been proposed by the preceeding Acting Superintendent, enlargement of the park bounderies to include Mt. Whitney and embracing a total area of 1600 square miles as shown on the map on the opposite page.

This year headquarters camp site was located at the Parker Group of Big Trees and $2,000 is requested for the installation of a water system leading out from Log Creek.

---

1. Acting Superintendents Annual Report to Department Interior (1911) Pp. 7

Concerning wild life, the Acting Superintendent says: "There was a marked increase in the smaller animals and birds, particularly tree squirrels, quail and grouse.

The bears at Camp Sierra during the past season proved to be a general nuisance. Campers lost quantities of provisions that were stolen and destroyed by them, and on several occasions during the night time campers and tourists were alarmed and much frightened by the sudden an unwelcome visits of Mr. Bruin. So far as I know the bear is neigher useful nore ornamental, and I recommend that he be exterminated."[1]

Rangers on duty this year were Mr. Walter Fry, head ranger, Mr. C. W. Blossom, Mr. H. T. Britten, and Mr. John G. Von Grunigen, of the Sequoia Park, and Mr. Milo S. DEcker, of the General Grant Park.

About 90,000 trout were planted this year by the Tulare County Sportsmens' Association.

1912

Captain W. M. Whitman 1st Cavalry relieved his predecessore of commaid year.

Captain Whitmansays, in part: . . . "The Sequoia Park, with all its treasures, is, however, isolated and inaccessible, due to the lack of good roads. Forty-five miles of travel up hill at a snail-like pace through stifling dust does not appeal to the modern traveler. The American public has outgrown the stage-coach habit. Rapid transit by automobile

---

1. Annual Report Acting Superintendent (1911)

or electric car is demanded in this age. If it can not be supplied to this park the tourist will spend his time and money elswhere. . . .

"To this end there should be built a road exclusively for automobiles up the middle Fork of the Kaweah River, facing the Kaweah peaks, and winding under More Rock to join the Giant Forest Road. The route should be surveyed by a competent engineer. This would involve about seven miles of new construction and would give a scenic route that I believe could not be rivalled anywhere in this country. From the Giant Forest it could easily be extended over comparatively flat country to join the proposed road of the Mount Whitney Power and Electric Co., Which will run past the General Sherman tree and hundreds of other giant redwoods to the reservoir site on Wolverton Creek, where an area of 100 acres will be flooded. . . .

". . . .One good route into the park and out again should suffice and will lesson the danger of frightening wild game and the danger of fires. This route should be patrolled during the season. The automobile influence must be reckoned with and its value as a source of revenue recognized."[1]

Further evidence of Captain Whitmans's far sightedness is evidenced by the following:

"Looking into the future one can anticipate the demand of the public for better means of reaching the Sequoia Park when its possibilities

---

1. It is interesting to note that the Automoble revenue for the fiscal year of 1936 was $32,257.

become better appreciated. It is manifest that this area must eventually be extended and that the private holding within its boundary must be taken over by the United States. The history of our country is complete of apathy on the pa t of the Government to acquire valuable land at a time when the cost is trifling. Each year's delay adds to the price at which these deede possessions can be purchased. This might be anticipated of the Sierra Nevadas on the east and the area of the present National Forest Reserve. This extension was described in detail by my predecessor in his report of last year. I heartily concur in his recommendation. The purchase of the private lands at a sum insignificant as compared to their actual values would give the United States a lasting asset and would settle the many annoying questions as to rights of way and demands of the owners.

. . . ."The importance of good telephone service can not be overemphasized; telegrams, reports of fires, of sickness, and other emergencies are dependent upon it. . .

"The installation of a hatchery would enable the streams to be bountifully stocked with trout and be the means of attracting many more visitors who love this form of outing."[1]

Construction work was began this year on the Middle Fork flume of the Mount Whitney Power Company and "Buildings were constructed for the accommodation of the force engaged in the power plant enterprise. A

---

1. Acting Superintendent's Report (1912) rp4 —SNP HIST. FILES.

large steam shovel was installed and large automobile trucks used in hauling their freigh from the railroads. In January their force was increased to 90 men and about $60,000 worth of machinery installed. Construction work was continued on No1 3 power plant; about 1½ miles of the water conduit was excavated in February. This plant when completed will constitue the most modern and up to date within th State, having a capacity of 5,000 kilowatts and generating capacity of 6,500 horsepower under normal water conditions and, with reservoir, a regulating capacity of 10,000horese power. The intake of water at the upper end of th water conduitline is is near the junction of the Marble Forks and Middle Fork of the Kaweah River, at which point both streams are tapped. The water is then to be carried by water conduit 5½ miles to the south line of the park, where it will ha e a fall of 750 feet through double pipe line 2,700 feet in length to the power house, The approximate cost of the enterprise when completed is set at $500,000."[1]

Five elk were reported seen and 38 more turkeys were liberated within the boundaries.

On Sept. 4; tho military unit left for San Francisco, leaving the park in charge of Ranger Fry and his assistants C. W. Blossom, H. T. Britten, J. G. Von Grunigen and Milo Decker.

1913

Beginning January of this year Walter Fry was in charge until May 31 when Captain Douglas McCaskey arrived with Troop C, First Cavalry.

---

1. Acting Superintendents Annual Report (1912) SEP HIST. FILES.

From this date on until June 30, Capt McCaskey functioned as Acting Superintendent at which time he was relieved of this office by Lieutenant Hugh Johnson writer of the selective draft bill in 1917, until Sept. 1 when Walter Fry again took charge.

During these periods the first Ranger cabin was built at Giant Forest at a cost of $600 and automobiles were first authorized to enter the Park July 1st for a fee of $1.00 per single round trip through or a fee of $5.00 per machin per annum.

The telephone line to Camp Sierra was changed from a ground to a metallic circuit and the Middle Fork trail was completed.

Prior to September 5 a number of deer, estimated at 30, had, from time to time, fallen or jumped into the Mount Whitney Power Co's. new convret conduit ditch with the park, and several of them were drowned others were tkane out while yet alive. In order to prevent further loss of these animals, the company has built a number of small bridges across the ditch, and since building the bridges no deer have been found within the ditch. The company agrees that in event deer are again found in the ditch, It will arragne a nomber of devices across the ditch which will enable the deer to scramble out of their own accord."[1]

Travel to the park reached as high as 3,823 visitors at the close of the season.

---

1. Act Supt. Annual Rep't (1913)00Pp. 5 SNP HIST. FILES.

END OF MILITARY REGIME IN S.N.P.

This year finds the two parks definitely established as resorts and playgrounds with hotels, stores, feed yards, post officer, camp grounds, water systems, photo galleries, telephone stations, regular transportation facilities in operation, and improved roads and trails.

Between March and September 4, 667 visitors made use of these facilities, 803 persons coming by automobiles and 196 by stage.

Walter Fry was appointed first civilian Superintendent this year and he was assisted by an increase in the temporary force which included in addition to the three permanent men, C. F. Kell r, I. D. Mullenix, R. F. Dillon G. W. Hankins, H. H. Higgins, Percy Johnson, H. Y. Alles, and John M. Ball.

Thre first regular hotel was erected and maintained by Walter E. Kenney. He also operated a tent camp and accommodated 259 guests at his resorts during the sason.

The new superintendent foresaw at this early date the danger of forest infestations of the Pine Bark Beetle and stresses its importance with view to possible control measures in th future.

Ten fires occurred burning approximately 78 3/4 acres.

A new road was built from the Giant Forest—Moro Rock road junction to the camp Sierra Ranger Station and camp road systems were constructed for the convenience of campe s. A water system was laid from Sherman Creek to Giant Forest.

Of special interest at this time was the beginning of the John Muir trail. Walter L. Huber, in the February 1930 issue of the Sierra Club bulletin says,

"During the 1914 outing of the Sierra Club, Mr. Meyer Lissner, a member of the outing party, suggested to the officers of the club that the construction of trails to make accessible the High Sierra was a field in which the State of California had so far taken no part, but one which properly deserved its attention. Mr. Lissner proposed that appropriations for trail development should be sought, and pledged his active support. This proposal met with a ready response from the club, which appointed a committee, consisting of Meyer Lissner (chairman) , David P. Barrows, Walter L Huber, Vernon L. Kellogg, and Clair S. Tappaan, to further the project.

"While plans were being formulated in the interim following the outing and preceding the convening of the Legislature, the Sierra Club's president and leader of many years passed away. In seeking a fitting memorial to the man who had done so much to explore and make known to the world the wonders and beauty of the High Sierra, it seemed but fitting that a trail to be constructed near the crest of his "range of light" should bear his name. Accordingly, the first appropriation bills for the John Muir trail were introduced in the 1915 Legislature. The Senate bill was introduced by Senator A. H. Breed, whose interest in the project has from the first never faltered, was invaluable. Only his untiring efforts brought the measure successfully through the legislative halls, and even then carefull explanation of the project to Governor Johnson was necessary before it was approved. This bill, making the initial appropriation of $10,000, required the State Engineer, Mr. Wilbur F. McClure, to select a practical route for the trail from Yosemite to Mount Whitney, the route to follow as closely as as practicable the crest of the Sierra, Mr. McClare held many conferences with representatives of the Sierra Club and of the U. S. Forest Service before designating the route along which the trail has so far, with minor deviations, been constructed. His final selection was not made until after he had made two field trips to study certain regions.

"Mr. McClure full appreciated the work of exploration of pioneers who had preceeded him. Not many years before, no reliable maps of this great mountain area had been made and but few intrpid spirits had penetrated its fastnesses.

Of these, John Muir was foremost; but others hould not be forgotten. Miners and sheepherders left some evidence of their expeditions, but no written records or authentic information. The results of the explorations of the California State Geological Survey under Josiah Dwight Whitney, extending over a period of about ten years from 1861, were the foundations upon which subsequent maps were laid. The Wheeler sureveys of the next decade made a further contribution, but from that time until well into the '90's there was little further development in mapping. Then Theodre S. Solomons, Joseph N. Le Conte, and a few others began spending summer after summer trying new passes, penetrating new canons, and climbing hitherto unclimbed peaks. Solomons was the first to conceive the idea of a through route the length of the Sierra, close to the crest. From 1892 to 1895 he made extended trips, principally in the ~~crest~~ upper regions of the basin of San Joaquin River. His work during the season of 1895 included a thorough reconnaissance of the deadwaters of the South Fork, where he named a number of peaks in that spectaculare group which is now collectively termed the Evolution Group, for the "evolution" philosophers--Darwin, Wallace, Haeckel, Fiske, Spencer, and Huxley. In an account of this trip he remarks:

> "Sleeping that night at the base of Mount Huxley, warmed by out fire of gnarled juniper I dreamed of my task fully done. A well marked trail led from the distant Yosemite past the long lake, up the snow basin, and over the divide to Kings River. I hope my dream w was prophetic. The way at all events, is clear. Only the trail waits to be built."

Thenfollowed a series of explorations under the leadership of Joseph N. Le. Conte.

By this time several maps had been issued and were available for travelers. In 1893 Le Conte had compiled all the available data on that portion of the Sierra Nevada adjacent to the Kings River and had published a map. On this map, however, the whole region at the head of the Middle Fork of Kings River and the South Fork of the San Joaquin, as well as a large part of the Sierra crest, was left blank and marked "unsurveyed." A large and more inclusive map was prepared by Le Conte and published by the Sierra Club in 1896, embodying the results of explorations by Solomons, Mincholl, Brown and others. All of the principal streams and ranges were included in this map, which, for a number of years remained the chief reliance of all who visited the High Sierra.

By 1907 the USGS was engaged in making its accurate topographical map of th High Sierra region and a year later Joseph Le. Conte made another trip over the proposed route of the new trail which resulted in the first map showing in detail the present route of the High Sierra trail.[1]

Many difficulties were encountered in passing from one region to another due to the many impassable high mountain barriers and lack of funds. The U. S. Forest Service played an important and indispensible part in making this trail possible by new construction in the connecting of already existing trails.

Finally in 1917, a second appropriation of $10,000 was obtained through Senator Breed, and not until 1925 was another appropriation secured. Later, in 1927 another sum of $10,000 was obtained and again in 1929 the budget included an item of $10,000 for continuing construction of the trail.

The construction of the trail in itself is a story of arduous work and the surmounting of many obstacles. Due to the rugged and rocky nature of the wilderness through which it passes, construction was laborious and difficult. The task was worth it, however, since the great trail makes accessible many miles of magnificent scenery almost unsurpassed in grandeur and beauty.

By this time and after having connected newly constructed trails with old ones, Whitney could be reached and the trail can be said to really

ave been completed as for as travel to Whitney is concerned, several ears prior to 1930.

The trail follows as closely as possible the crest of the Sierra and along the way are 148 peaks of more than 13,000 feet in elevation including 12 of the 14 in California, which attain a height of over 14,000 feet.

Its length is as follows:

In Yosemite National Park	33.7	Miles
In Sequoia National Park	17.5	"
Mileage in national parks		51.2 Miles
In Mono National Forest	4.2	"
In Sierra National Forest	91.5	"
In Sequoia National Forest	33.3	"
In Inyo National Forest	3.5	
Mileage in national forest		132.2 "
Total		185.5 Miles

1915

The new civilian superintendent indicates a greater interest in wild life and fauna than any other past superintendent. During this year, he made extensive surveys as to the number and species within the park. Fifty-one species of mamals were counted and indentified as native while 194 species of bird life were observed.

A location survey of a proposed road to General Grant over J. O. Pass was accomplished and additional camp road work was carried on.

No history of the park can be compl.te without including the Mather train party to Lone Pine this year. The entire personnell of the y is most interesting, for that pack train party really opened the to the National Parks of today.

It consisted of twenty-five men and fifty-five animals. The personnel "Stephen Tyng Mather, Host, Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior ce M. Albright, Secretary to Mather, Emerson Hough, Author of "Cover- lagon" etc, Peter Clark McFarlane, Writer, Ben M. Maddox, Owner and tor "Visalia Times", Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Editor National Geogra- Magazine, E. O. McCormick, Vice President Southern Pacific lroad Co., Henry Fairfield Osburn, President American Museum Natural tory, N. Y., Fredereck H. Gillett, Member of Congress from Massachusetts, mber of Appropriation Committee), Dr. Samuel E. Simmons, Pysician Surgeon of Sacramento, California, Burton Holmes, Lecturer,_____ _____Assistant to Holmes, Henry Floy Brother-in-law of he 's, Clyde H.e Seavey, Chairman Calif. State Board of Control, F. McClure, California State Engineer, Mark Daniels, Superintendent National Parks, R. B. Marshall, CHief Geographer U. S. Geological rvey, Organizer of pack train and supplies, Tie Sing, Chief Cook. . S. Geological Survey Cook 1889-1918 born Virginia City, Nevada. uld not be a citizen of China, and(U. S. Would not give him citizen- ip, thus he was truly "A manwithout a country")

Ah Wong, Assistant Cook, Fran Ewing, Chief Packer and six assistant packers. TIME: I day Visalia to Giant Forest; 2 days in Giant Forest, Camp 1; 1 day Giant Forest to Redwood Meadows—Camp 2; 1 day to Mineral King, Camp 3; 1 day to Upper Funston Meadow, Camp4; 1 day in Funston Meadow to rest and fish; 1 day to above Crabtree Meadow, Camp 5; 1 day to climb Mount Whitney; 1 day to Whitney Meadows; Camp 6; L day in Whitney Meadows to rest and fish for Golden trout; L day to Horseshoe Meadows, Camp 7; L day to Lone Pine, end of pack train trip——12 days Giant Forest to Lone Pine.

From Lone Pine by automobile party was taken to Bishop for the night. Next day to Tuolumne Soda Springs over Tioga Pass to camp with Sierra Club. Next day to Yosemite Valley via Tioga Road. Party Disbanded

Travel this year to Sequoia was 5,002 visitors and 1,003 cars. Mrs. Bessie O. Mackinnon was appointed as clerk to the office of Superintendent. On December 25 the name of the Ranger Postoffice was changed to that of Giant Forest. (General Grant had 1,022 visitors this year)

1916

For the first time travel to the park passed the 10,000 mark, there being a total of 10,780 visitors recorded for the season of this year entering via trails and the three roads into the park. Over 1500 of these tourists entered via the road built by the Mount Whitney Power Company. This was now known as the Elk park road which extended to Kern Creek.

Travel over the Giant Forest road was endangered this year by the collapse of the Marble Fork Bridge. For several years, it had shown signs of weakening and due to an accumulation of snow, a portion of it fell into the river. This was repaired however and $6,750 was appropriated for a new structure. This money was returned to the Treasury however as it was impossible to obtain a bid for the erection of a new bridge.

A new road, 3,900 feet in lenth was built to replace a portion of the Mineral King road at Lookout Point thus elimination the hazardous and steep grade of the old road at this point. Sixty-seven miles of the Alta, Seven mile Hill, Black Oak, Colony Mill, Hospital Rock and Middle Fork trails were reparied and windened from 3 to 5 feet.

Autombile Fees were lowered to $3,00 per season or $2.00 per trip and 3,541 cars were checked in at the two entracne statinns.

After serving as ranger for 13 years in the park, Chief Ranger Blossom was killed in an automobile accident near Farmersville. The vacancy now left in the Ranger Force was filled by Oliver A. Prien, who was transferred fro. Yosemite for this assignment.

Wild life appears to be on the increase and the elk are only occasionally seen. These have extended their range to an area of approximately 195 square miles.

Alfred Hengst, a pioneer rancher at Three Rivers states he saw the last

grizzly bear seen in this section which came to his camp in the mountains and killed a calf.

An article in the Glendale News Press, Oct, 19, 1935 says of Aged Hengst, a pioneer rancher of Three Rivers

> "The most beautiful trout in the world are the golden trout. One fine August day in 1915 Hengst peered over a rock into a pool and marvelled at the sheer beauty of these creatures glistening in the sunlight. He counted fifty beauties basking themselves in one pool. These he saw in Volcano creek at the head of Whitney meadows.
>
> "The next year, in company with his nephew, W. E. Hengst, they planted 330 in Granite creek. Granite creek runs into the Middle fork of the Kaweah River Later he redistributed from there until now the supply of golden trout, natives of this country, is practically inexhaustible. They multiply faster then the rainbow but will cross with the rainbow. Hengst said nothing about the plantin of these fish until twelve years later.
>
> "It has been the belief offishing experts that Cottonwood creek was the origen of golden trout. This is not true for it was Hengst who found them in Volcano creek and redistributed them from a place they had been long before the arrival of the while man.[1]

Three Minor forest fires occurred in the park during the season.

A bill for the enlargement of the Park to include the Kings—Kern region was introduced into Congress this year. See Plate no._____

"The most important work accomplished in Sequoia National Park during the past year has been the assumption of control of the Giant Forest

---

1. This has been checked with Hengst who declares it to be correct.

lands by the National Park Service and the preparation of these lands for the use of the traveling public, especially the camper and angler. After the park was established it was discovered that practically the whole forest was patented to parties who had taken up the land under various laws relating to the disposition of the public lands. For 26 years the anomalous situation of this noblest forest on the earth being located in a national park and yet privately owned, continued to exist."[1]

This year however, "Congress appropriated $50,000 to purchase these privat holdings. The sum proved to be insufficient when negotiations for the purchase of the lands were intitiated with their owners. For a time It looked as if the purchase could not be consummated but finally the National Geographic Society came to the aid of the department and made available from its funds the sum of $20,000, the additional amount needed to effect the acquisition of the Giant Forest lands."[2]

The following articles appearing in issues of the National Geographic Magazine are quoted. They tell of this organization's great work in the matter.

OUR BIG TREES SAVED

"In the scenic heart of the Sequoia National Park, the only section of the magnificent 160,000-acre playground situated in California which is at the present time accessible to motor driven and horse drawn vehicles,

---

1. Annual Rep't of the Sup't of Nat'l Parks— 1916—Pp. 67.
2. Ebid.

stands a group of trees, the Sequoia Washintoniana, known as the Giant forest, and in this forest grow the loftiest and most venerable living things that Nature has produced.

// The Sequoia Nationl Park was constituted a government preserve to safe guard these very trees, some of which were 2,000 years old when the Christion era dawned. But it was a preservation that did not protect, for the very acres upon which grew the finest specimens of the Sequoia Washingtoniana remained in the possession of private parties to whom they had been patented before the park was created.

// Some months ago the Department of th. Interio., realizing that the constantly increasing value of timber had become a rapidly growing temptation to these owners to conver the trees into lumber, secured from congress an appropriation of $50,000 to purchase the conveted land. When the effort was made to buy the holdings, however, it was discovered that the owners could not fairly part with their sequoia tress except on condition that adjacent property be purchased also, the supplementary lands bringing the price up to $70,000

// After learning from their expert appraises that the actual market value of the timber standing on these holdings amounted to $156,000, and the price of $70,000 was, therefore, most reasonable, showing that the owners wished to cooperate in their preservation, the department secured an option on the land for six months.

"With the expiration of the option only three weeks off, and with no prospect of being able to secure the necessary additional appropriations of $20,000 from Congress during its pre-holiday session, the Department of the Interior had practically lost all hope of saving these most highly prized of all trees fro the American people.

"In this predicament one of the officials of the department recalled the splendid work which had been done for a number of years by the Natinal Geographic Society in stimulating public interest in the reservation of the nation's playgrounds and in safeguarding our song birds and wild life. Why not appeal to this Society, whose more than half a million member represent every State in th Union, an who would be deeply interested, individually s well as collectively, in the preservation of this forest wonderland, The suggestion was adopted and the appeal was submitted to the Society's Board of Managers.

"As was so earnestly hoped, the Soceity's Governing body immediately appreciated the exceptional opportunity which was about to be lost to the American people, and at meeting attended by every member of the Board excepting two, who were out of town, gladly appropriated the necessary $20,000. and thus was accomplished a unique cooperation of a great National scientific society with the national government, whereby one of the country's noblest scenic resources had been presented to the American people for their perpetual enjoyment.

"When one recalls that the Giant Forest is the Largest intact body of trees of this species in exextence, with the General Sherman as its king - a wonderful specimen 103 feet in circumference, 280 feet tall, as high as the dome of the National Capital—our hearts thrill that these masterpeices of nature have been rescued from the axe.

"A thousand years may not bring them to their full staure, fut a few days may wipe them out forever. Unafraid of wreck and change, untouched even by "time's remorseless doom," they have come down to us through centuries—aye, through millenniums; and now will live on through other centuries, a link to bind the future with the past.

"Whoever has stood beneath these towering giants of the forest felts a revérent love for these girizzled patriarchs! The oldest living thing! there is not a nation of the face of the earth today but what was born, mayhap, a thousand years after they reached their maturity.

"Nations have risen, reached their prime, and passed on to the decay and oblivion that is the ultimate fater of all things temporal, and other nations.

(-A photogravure of this magnificent tree, 23 X 8½ inches, was published in the April, 1916, number of the Geographic Magazine.)

have succeeded them, in their turn to be followed by still others, since the great trees began their existence. World powers have arisin, run their course, and disappeared—meteors, as it were--in the sky of history,

and the big trees still live on!

"Who could replace them, Not man, for never yet in all his exestense ha he han continuity of purpose enough to plan 2,000 years ahead. The mutations of time in twenty centuries le ve only here and there a silent monument to speak of the past, and even these ha e been the prey of generations coming after their builders. some of the most magnificent Marbles in Athens and Rome were burnt into lime for agriculture purpose and even the Pyramids have served as quarries to the indifferent successors of thosed who raised them.

"Yet when unnumbered thousands of Egyptian slaves were laboriously transporting the stones for cheops across the Nile Valley and hoisting them into position, these hoary old beterans of the California mountains were sturdy saplings.

"The human progress they must have witnessed! In their youth the children of Isreal were wandering through the Wilderness of Sin. When the Star of Bethlehem shone down over the lowly manger in Judea, proclaiming the second deliverance of mankind, who knows but that these monarchs of the California forest which have just been rescued from the woodman's axe joined in singing "Glory to the Highest", at the winds of the East swept over the West!

"The very race that has risen up to save them was perhaps overrunning Europe, wrapped in skins, living by the shase, and using the bow and arro , when they were taking root. Instead of medicine, men were

r

resorting amulets and charms. The most complicated piece of machinery that had yet been invented was the handloom. There was not a screw, a bolt, or a nut in existence. There was no printing press, no steam-engine, no mocroscope, no telegraph, no telephone. The tallow dip was the only method of lighting; The caravan, the sail and row boat and the runner were the only method of international communicatichs.

"As the hunter keeps a record of the bears he had killed by the notches in his gunstock, so the big tree keeps an account of the years it has lived by rings concealed withing its trunk. Every year that it lives it grows in girth a tiny bit - inyouth faster, in age slower, in fat years more in leannones less. But it never fails to add its ring with each passing year. Examine the next pine stump you come to and you will see how these rings sta t out from the center like those on the wate of a pond where a pebble falls. Count them and you can know to a certainty the age of the tree."

The purchase was completed and the title to the big trees to the U. S. Governemnt on January 17—1917.

By direction of the Bard of Managers of the National Geographic Society, the official correspondence on the subject is published below.

309

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY,

November 11, 1916

DEAR SECRETARY Lane:

I have much pleasuer in advising you that the board of Managers of the National Geogwaphic Society, being informed of your efforts to enabele the United States Government to secure possession of the Giant Forest in the Sequpia National Park, and of the ungent necessity of $20,000 being made immediately available for the purchase (In addition to the $50,000 appropiated by Congress for the purpose), at a meeting yestery unamimously adopted the following resolution;

"Resolved, that the board of managers of the National Geographic Soceity authorizes the expenditure of not exceeding $20,000 for the purchase of private lands in the Sequoia National Park, toe be donated to the National Government for park puroposes, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, July 1, 1916, Public 152, 39 Stat., 308, and that this sum shall be paid from the reserch fund of 1916; and that there is given to the president, the Director and Editor, and the Chairman of Finance Committee, as representatives of the Society, authority to arrange with Secretary of the Interior and heartily congratulates you upon the work which you have done in safeguarding the e great national play-grounds for the coming generations and in making them accessible to visitors.

Assuring you that the National Geographic Society, through its Board of managers, is very glad to have the privilege of cooperating with the government in preserving these pricless natural treasures to posterity, I am,

Yours very Sincerely,

GILBERT H. GROSVENOR.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

NOVEMBER 20, 1916

MY DEAR MR. GROSVENOR:

I beg to acknowledge your favor setting forth the resolution of the National Geographic Society by which it is made possible for us to secure, on behalf of the Government, certain of the private lands in the Giant Forest of the Sequoia National Park.

This act on the part of your Soceity I know will meet with the highest commendations from its great membership, because therby you render to the Government of bhe United States and to all of its people a lasting service and in a sense create a monument to the honor of your Society itself.

The trees which your money, togethe with that appropriated by congress, enables us to purchase the oldest livin, things upon this continent. They are the original pioneers. To have them fall before the axe of the woodman would be reflecting seriously upon the people of our country.

It will be many centuries bef re they dio, and thr ughout their life I hope it may be known that they were kept alive by the generosity and foresight of your people. We will be pleased to have placed on one of the trees on the Grove a tablet of commemoration.

Cordially Yours,

(Signed) FRANKLIN K. LANE

(FROM THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, VOLUME XXL PAGES 1-11 JANUARY 1917)

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY COMPLETES ITS GIFTS OF BIG TREES

The trustees and officers of th National Geographic Society are deeply gratified to annouce to members that the Society had been continung its efforort, begun in 1916, to preserve the Big trees of Sequoia National Park.

By a final purchase in April, 1921, of 640 acres of land in Sequoia National Park, these famous trees, oldest and most massive among all living things, the only ones of the kind in the world, have been saved; they will not be cut down and converted into lumber,

Here a monument of human erection to be destroyed, it might be replaced; but had these aborigines of American forest been felled, they would have disappered forever. The Big Trees could no more be restored than could those other survivals of indigenous American life, the red man and the buffalo, should they become extinct.

FIRST PURCHASE MADE IN 1916

Members of the National Geographic Society wil recall that, in 1916 Congress had appropriated $50,000 for the purchase of certain private holdings in Sequoia National Park, but the owners declined to sell for less than $70,000. In that emergency the National Geographic Society took the first step toward saving the Big Trees by subscribing the remaining$20,000.* Thus 668 acreswere purchased. The Society's equity in them was conveyed to the government and the Tract became the property, for all time, of the American people.

(*. See "Our Big Trees Saved" In the National Geographic Magizene For January, 1917)

In 1920, inspired by the first benfaction, three members of the Society gave the Society sums equivalent to the purchase price of $21,330, necessary to acquire three more tracts, aggregating 609 acres. Thus the original area of Sequoias saved from destruction was almost doubled.

At the request of the donors, this was presented to the government by the National Geographic Society in June, 1920. This gift was made possible by the generosity of Stephen T. Mather, Director of National Park Service, who personally contributed $12,130; By D. E. Skinner, of Seattle, who contributed $5,000; and by Lois Tittus, of Washington, D. C., who contributed $3,200.

ONE HOLDING REMAINED IN PRIVATE HANDS

There still remained one othe important private holding in Sequoia National Park amounting to 640 acres. Throught this tract, which is covered by a splended stand of giant sugar-pine and fir, runs the road to Giant Forest.

To acquire this approach to the unique forest and to eliminate the last of the private holdings in this natural temple, friends of the Society, in 1921, contributed $55,000, with which the tract was purchased. On April 20, 1921, it was formally tendered in the name of te Society, throught Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, to the American People.

This sum of $55,000 includes $10,000 from the tax fund of Tulare County, California, with which the Sequoia National Park is situated, a practical evidence that the people closest to the park are alive to the importance of our government owing the land.

The Contributors and the amounts contributed were:

Reserch Fund of the National Geographic Society	$5,000
W. F. Chandler, Fresno, California	$6,000
George F. Eastman, Rochester, New York	$15,000
William Kent, Kentfield, California	$ 250
Stephen T. Mather. Director National Park Service	$14,000
Charles W. Merrill. Berkel, , California	$ 250
James K. Moffitt, San Francisco	$ 500
John Barton Payne, Farmer Secretary of Interior	$2,000
Julius Rosenwald, Chacago, Illinois	$1.000
Rudolph Spreckels, San Francisco	$1.000
Special Tax Levy of Tulare County, California	$10,000
	$55,000

Thus the National Geographic Society had conveyed to the United States Government a total acreage in the Sequoia National Park of 1,916 acres, purchased at a total cost of $96,330

EVERY MEMBER HAS A PA T IN GIFT

It should be noted that the gifts were not solicited by the Society The National Geographic Society asked its membership for no contributions of any sort. Its publications and its scientific and educational activities are entirely supported by their dues.

Every member of the Society may feel that he had a part in this encuring goft to this country and to posterity, for the funds appropriated directly by the Society for the purchase of the Sequoias came from the fraction of the dues set aside for such benefactions.

The tender was made in the name of the National Park Service, Mr. Mathe, put it: "It is only prope that this gift should come to the government throught te National Geographic Society, in view of the keen interest which the Society has taken in the purchase of the other private holdings in your Society that we were able to save the finest stand of Sequoia Washingtoniana in the Sierra."

SECRETARY FALL ACKNOWLEDGES GIFT.

Following the presentation, Albert B. Fall, Secretary for the Interior, wrote Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society:

DEAR MR. GROSVENOR:

It was a very pleasant suprise when you called on me on April 20 and, on the National Geographic Society, presented the title deeds and other pertinent papers conveying to the United States the So-called Martin Park, recently purchased at a cost of $55,000 by your Society, Through the generosity of its members, in order that this areaa with its fine stand of trees might be preserved for the American People.

I have already personally expressed to you my sincere thanks and my acceptance of the proffered gift. Your Society on several preceding occasions has stepped to a crucial moment and acquired several simila areas in this same park, there by saving from xtermination other wonderful trees that would othe wise ha e fallen under the axe.

Your Society is to be highly commended on its substantial expression of a high public spirit, and on behalf of the United States I again want to Express to you, and through you to the Contributors, my deepest appreciation of your generous and considerate action.

Respectfully,

ALBERT B. FALL .

Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor,
President, National Geographic Society,
Washington, D. C.

To mankind, throughout the ages, trees ha e been the most human-like the mos comparinable, of all intimate things. Aristotle thought they must hae perceptions and passions. And infintely more scientific generation still is sensible to their mystical power.

More and more will Americans visit Sequoia National Park to gaze upon the majesty of "Nature's forest masterpieces" in their last stand. National Geographic Society members may well be proud that they had a part in preserving for all time these mementoes of a past for beyond the records of Written history.

(THE NATIONAL GEOGRAP IC MAGAZINE VOLUmE XL NUMBER ON JULY 1921)

This yer the National Park Service was organized as the 9th Bureau of the Department of hte Interior, April 17,.

"The eloquent statement of the functions of the new service is an important feature of the act, but it can hardly be summarized without loss of clearness in the expression of sentiment and without detraction from the forcefulness of the sentence structure. I will therefore quote the statement from the law itself;

The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such menas as will eave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

What a brilliant statement of constructive conservation policy this is. What a field of endeavor in the public serbite prescribes for this new bureau. What benefits for the people of our time and for posterity in the direction of safeguarding health and providing recreational facilities are promised. What splended recognition is given to the economic and educational value of our wonderful playgrounds. The statement breathes hope and encouragement and inspiration to all who study, enjoy, and love the wild places and the sublime work of nature."

1917

Many improvements were accomplished this year. Anticipating the inevitable need for more camping grounds, the Giant Forest road was extending from Wolverton to the Marble Fork River where splendid opportunities for the development of camp grounds exist.

The first stairway (wooden) to the summit of Moro Rock was built as well as a garage, Ranger cabin, and storehouse in Giant Forest, and a ranger cabin at Cedar Creek.

Because of the increased use of the Elk park road a new four-room checking station was built at Alder Creek (Ash Mountain) and the auto permit was lowered to $2.50 for the season.

"In view of the seriousness of the shortage of forage for stock in California, occasioned by drought, the like of which has not occurred within the past 30 years, it was decided by the National Park Service to open to grazing practically all areas within the Sequoia National Park in isolated regions not frequented by visitors, and where no injury to the natural features of the park would result from usage.

"The grazing proposition was a task difficult to adjust as hundreds of applications calling for thousands of head of stock in excess of the carrying capacity of the range were received, but after several meetings and conferences between members of the California Cattlemen's association and the administration, a satisfactory decision was reached whereby 1,305 head of cattle and horses were permitted to graze in the park."[1]

---

1. First Annual Report of the National Park Service--1918--Pp147
SNP HISTORIC FILES.

There were two additions to Park personnel this year. Ansel F. Hall of Berkely was appointed Park Ranger and filled a vacancy left by Oliver Prien, and Dr. Morton W. Fraser was appoint d park physician.

A total of 19 fires occurred, none of which were large. "The supervisor's residence, situated in the vicinity of Three Rivers, just outside of Sequoia National Park, where a general headquarters and supply st tion for the park supervisor was maintained was burned by a forest and grass fire that swept thrugh the region on August 9, 1917. Record books containingcopies of letters that had been sent from the park office prior to July 1, 1910, were burned in the building, also over 4,000 specimens of the flora of the Sequoia and General Grant National arks that had been collected and prepared for use in an exhibit of the flora of the parks were destroyed."[1]

During t e winter prior to the summer season "A huge Sequoia tree, over 20 feet in diameter at the base, fell over during a fierce wind storm. Fortunately, it was tree near the road to oro Rock. It now lies almot parallel to the road, and automobiles can be taken u on its prostrate form with little difficulty. It has afforded much amusement for motorists during the summer. Automobiles can be operated over the tree for a distance of more than 200 feet, and 20 small cars can be driven upon the tree at the same time. There is a picture in this report which shows an automoble camp established upon the trunk of the tree at its largest diameter."[2]

---

1. Sup't Annual Rep't ——(1917)——Pp 158 ——SNP HIST. FILES.
2. Ibid.

1918

It is interesting to note at this time that while Sequoia had been in charge of an army personnel up to 1914 when Walter Fry was appointed first civilian Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, first are to be so set aside, was still under army jurisdiction. However, In1918 (this year) the soldiers were removed from this park and a competent civilian personell was left in charge. There remained now but one national park administered by th Army--Crater Lake.

A notable discovery was made this year by A. L. Medley and C. M. Webster while on a fishing trip.

It was a cave rivalling in beauty both Clough And Paradise Cave, of immense size and unusuall rich in the quality and fantastic beauty of its may limstone formations. Over 4,000 feet of the cavern were explored this year resulting in immediate steps for its protection against vadals. Because of its peculiar crystal formations on the ceiling and walls of the cavern, it was named Crystal Cave. It was proposed to light this cave with power derived from an old electric plant from Yosemite which was being considered for use in Sequoia.

A new concrete highway from Lemon Cove to Three Rivers under construction for the past two years was completed this year and gave an additional inducement to the motoring public for trips to the park.[1] Within the park a new road, 9,112 feet in length was also completed between Wolverton and the Marble Fork River. This road included the const-

---

1. Through the BPR 300,000 was made available to pave the road from Visalia to the park.

rution of an 80 foot span bridge across the river where a new camp ground was opened.

As a result of the limited entomological survey conducted in 1917, $1,500 was appropriated for insect control work and during this year, the first insect control project wa undertaken under the supervision of John F. Miller, Assistant Forest Entomologist on the Middle Fork of the Kaweah The same work as carried on in the Marble Fork under the supervision of Mr. Albert Wanger of the Bureau of Entomology. A total of 134 pine bark bark beetle infested trees were treated.

~~A new wooden stairway, 546 feet in length with iron posts and wood-en railings was built to the top of Moro Rock, and~~ Three new buildings erected in Giant Forest, (Stable)Garage-Grain room) and five tourist pastures were fenced.

During the season, six milor fires occurred, 385,000 fish were plant-ed and a total of 15, 496 visitors were recorded as well as 1,627 auto-mobiles.

Upon the resignation of Ansel F. Hall to enlist in the U. S. Army, Guy Hopping of Three Rivers was appointed 1st Class Ranger to fill this vacancy and superintendent Walter Fry received appointment as firts park Disbursing Officer.

1919 Sequoia was much in the public eye this year because of the consider-ation of legislation in Congress which proposes to enlarge its bound-

aries (see map) and change its name to that of Roosevelt National Park. In Congress the two proposals met with the unanimous approval of the Senate but opposition developed in the House concerning the extent of territory affected by the pending bill.

"Early in the current session of the Sixty-sixth Congress bills identical with the measure that passed the Senate were introduced by Senator Phelan and Mr. Elston, of California. These bills are S. 1391 and H. R. 5006, and are awaiting committee action at the present time.

"During the past few months much investigation and study have been given to this project by the Sierra Club and by many eastern people who have visited this area for the particular purpose of studying its value as a great recreative park and also as a memorial to Col. Roosevelt. An effort to come to a basis of understanding with the Forest Service, in whose jurisdiction the area now lies, has been rather futile, the two bureaus being so far apart in their point of view as to the territory included. Nevertheless sentiment in California and in the Nation at large is so generally favorable to this project that there are good grounds for feeling that it will soon be approved by Congress."

This proposed enlargement of the boundary was first proposed by R. B. Marshall of the U. S. Geological Survey. He says: "When recording the first boundary line in your history, it will be of interest to many to know that I first proposed the enlargement of the Sequoia Park to

---

1. Sup't Annual Report---(1919)—Pp 729- SNP HIST. FILES.

include the Kings River Canyon and beyond, The first bill for enlargement I prepared, and it was introduced in the Senate by Senator Frank Flint of California, a few days before his senatorial term expired."[1]

Public camps in the park begin to present a serious problem. The report of the Director, 1919 states: "There has been little done toward the control of the camp sites, with the result that campers have not only overrun the whole Giant Forest bu concentrated around the village to such a degree that they have completely destroyed the shrubs and other ground cover.. During the past season camps have been located in the Deer Creek Valley and in every other direction that expasion could be made.

"A condition has arisen in Sequia Park which makes it necessary to bring up clearly and unequivocally our policy as regards locations of public camps. A A tendency has veen shown toward building semipermanent camps in or nea the Giant Forest. Our policy is very distinctly that within National park areas no individual shall have any permanent location for his own use, and it has been necessary to bring this clearly to the attention of some of the people camping in the Giant Forest."[2] Because of the increase in campers and the extraordinary abundance of wild flowers, the first nature guide walks were instituted by Super-

---

1. Letter from Marshall to Fry in SNP HISTORIC FILES.
2. Superintendent's report (annual 1919 Pp75SNP HIST FILES)

intendent Fry.

New contructions consisted of a 6,600 foot trail from the Black Oak Junction to Crystal Cave. This Cave however, was closed this year due to vandalism. To replace the 18 year old truss bridge across the Marble Fork on the Colony Mill—Giant Forest road, a new, rustic log bridge 144 feet long and 18 feet wide was built and supported on concrete tiers and abutments, and a new road from Hospital Rock to Giant Forest, 10 miles in length, was surveyed and located.

At this date there are 244 miles of traills and 100 mils of telephone lines withing the park.

During the season, the Bureau of Entomology carried on some work at at its own expense in order to protect the area treated last year.

A dangerous fire, threatening the big trees to a greater degree than ever before in the memory of man started about 1½ miles from the main Giant Forest tourist camp where nearly 1,000 persons were lodged. After heroic efforts the fire was brought under control but not before it burned approximately 10 acres and practically destroyed the "Chimney Tree".

With but little loss 233,000 fish were planted.

Materially aided by the new paved highway to Three Rivers Travel exhibited a marked increase with 30,443 fisitors and 3,852 cars entering the park. Of these 1,707 entered via the norh fork road and 1,452 via the Elk Park road. (Ash Mountain) On April 15 exclusive jurisdiction over the park was added to the government by California and accepted by Congress June 2 of the coming year.

-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-

PART VIII

Superintendent White succeeds Fry - First winter camp and sports - Generals Highway construction begins - 1st new road contract - Ha-la-wan-che - Dan Tobin - High Sierra Trail - Nature Bulletin Series Guide Service (1922) Ash Mt. Headquarters - Tharp's Log Restored - Highway broken through to Giant Forest - High Sierra Trail began - Permanent stairway-Moro Rock - Airplane Crash - Lt. Hoffman Lost - What Congress has Done to the Sequoia National Park - Peak Development Period - Improvements - Trail Construction, - Emergency Conservation Work - ECW Camps - Maintenance and Construction and Engineering Division - Outline of CCC Work - Army Bomber Crashes - Francois Matthes - Honey

1920-1936

1920

This year was an especially significant one due to an important change in Park personnel. On July 15, Walter Fry resigned as superintendent to take over an appointment as U. S. Commissioner for the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. His 6 years as superintendent was marked by innumerable improvements in spite of many discouragine difficulties due to lack of men, funds and proper legal jurisdiction over the new park. Moreover the amount of private holding and other adverse conditions in the park were at their greatest during his superintendency which gave rise to countless complications. A glance at his achievements during his term as Superintendent will reveal many enduring monuments to his competency and foresight. The present superintendent, John R. White, said at that time, "During his 20 years service he had endeared himself to all visitors and employees, and his generous attitude toward me as well as his support and advice have been invaluable".

"John Roberts White came to the National Park Service, like many another, from the United States Army. In April, 1899, he enlisted at Seattle for military dut, in the Philippines. He sailed in June with the Fourth Infantry, stayed in the islands for fifteen years, reached the rank of colonel and served variously as assistant chief of the Phillipine constabulary, governor of the province of Agusan, and superintendent of Iwahig Penal Colony.

"Like it has to many another white, the climate wrecked his health, and he was forced to return to the United States.

"Following a rigorous r gimen he regained his health, enlisted in the army again when the United States entered the World War, served for its duration as lieutenant-colonel in the Air Service, and after the armistice was appointed Provost Marshal of Paris.

"Again fn failing health he became a ranger at Grand Canyon Park in 1919, was advanced rapidly to acting chief ranger and acting superintendent. In July, 1920, he was appointed superintendent of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. In 1933 he was relieved as acting superintendent of General Grant National Park and given custody of the 1,610,000 acres comprising Death Valley National Monument.

"One of the most popular of national park superintendents, Colonel White is regarded as one of their ablest propagandists, for he writes splendidly . . . and talks about them even better. Noteworthy among his books are Bullets and Bolos, a narrative of his experiences in the Philippine Constabulary and Big Trees, generally characterized as the standard work on the Sequoia. His contributions to newspapers and periodicals are numberless.

"Among his associates in the National Park Service he is the object of no little friendly envy, as much for his engaging personality as for the ideal position he occupies among administrators of our national playgrounds.[1]

Under the new superintendent many new innovations in park administration arising from keen vision of future needs began.

---

1. "Westways", Oct. 1934. p. 9.

The first of a system for recording snow and rainfall, maximum and minimum temperatures and other meteorological data was instituted, the first press release information service was started and the first aeroplane fire patrol began.

During the year the National Geographic Society supplements its 1917 gift of $20,000 to buy private lands in the park with another gift of $21,330 for this purpose. The tracts of land bought in Giant Forest totaled 640 acres and was known as the Martin Tract. Another equally important gift is one of 40 acres purchased fo $4,000 from the original owner by Mr. and Mrs. Chauncy J. Hamlin of Buffalo, New York. This together with the Geographic Society's gift was the last stand of Big Trees in private ownership. There still remained, however, 2040 acres of private holdings in the park.

A considerable amount of improvement work was accomplished during theyear and a telephone line connecting Sequoia and General Grant Parks was completed to Cabin Meadow. Concerning the proposed Middle Fork road the superindent says in his annual report to the Director: "It is confidently expected that the opening of 1921 season will see a good road from Three Rivers to Giant Forest, 30 miles."

This year, the Southern California Edison Company took over the Mt. Whitney Power and Electric Company on June 16, even though the old company's liabilities amounted to over $9,000,000.

At the close of the season travel attains a height of 5,657 cars and 31,508 visitors and winter headquarters are established at Kaweah.

On May 8 a contract

INSERT, page 325. On Sunday, September 11, an aeroplane piloted by Lt. Morgan of the Aerial Forest Patrol, circled Moro Rock with his plane and dropped a package in Giant Forest containing the Sunday Edition of the Los Angeles Examiner thus beating the mails by several hours.

1921

"Many notable achievements in various lines of activity have marked the year's operations in Sequoia National Park. The administrative and protective forces have been reorganized; better facilities for transacting Government business at summer headquarters in the Giant Forest have been established; roads and trails have been kept in a better state of repair than usual, and there have been extensions of the road and trail systems and construction work on the important Middle Fork road project has been started. . . .

"The funds made available for the park for the current fiscal year amounted to $86,000, but $50,000 of this appropriation was granted for building part of the Middle Fork road from the valley of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River toward the Giant Forest. This left only $36,000, the usual appropriation of the park, for all other items of administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, a sum altogether inadequate to cover the ever-increasing needs of the park arising from enormous increase in volum of tourist travel. It is remarkable that with this small amount of money, so much has been accomplished this year. It is interesting to

note that in 1912, when 2,923 people visited the park, the appropriation was $15,440, and the revenue amounted to only $305.16, while, in 1921, exclusive of the $50,000 new construction fund, the appropriation was $36,000, and the revenues in excess of $20,000. In 1912, however, the revenues could be expended in the park, while now they must be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

"The improvements of the year include a new administration building in the Giant Forest, quarters for the superintendent, a dance hall, pavillion and entertainment hall, a mess hall and kitchen, forage and saddle room and various smaller buildings. Also, the Giant Forest - General Grant Park telephone line, a ling connecting Alder Creek station with headquarters, and a line from Giant Forest to Hospital Rock, . . .

"Work on the Middle Fork road was begun with a steam shovel and will be pushed forward rapidly during the fall and winter. A survey has been made to determine the route of the upper part of this road and plans made for further construction next year."[1]

This work was not done by contract - but rather, labor was hired through what is known as the "force account" with park funds. The work was supervised by the park service engineer and James B. Small,[2] in the engineering division at Yellowstone was transferred her to take charge of the work. The first contract work of this nature was let during the construction of that section of road between the Sherman Tree and Lodgepole in 1928.

"Many miles of additional hiking trails were constructed around Giant Forest and it is now possible for pedestrians to visit almost all of the interesting

1. Director's Report to the Dep't of Int. (1921) -- SNP HIST. FILES - p. 73
2. No. 13 Appendix A.

interesting trees without tramping through dusty roads. From the Parker Group of trees to Crescent Meadow one mile of road was constructed to open up a new camp grounds and give access to a dairy at Log Meadow.

"By means of instructions, signs, and bulleting boards the General Sherman and other distinguished trees were protected from vandalism. At Giant Forest an information service was organized and dances, concerts, and other entertainments were given two or three times weekly."[1]

The practice of permitting the establishment of semi-permanent camps was first discontinued this year and also for the first time were a few visitors permitted entry via the Hospital Rock trail to Giant Forest, for winter sports. This experiment was so successful that it was hoped the practice could be continued in following years with additional facilities for the promotion of this sport.

During the season, permanent clerical assistance was also first authorized for the superintendent and Daniel J. Tobin assumed these duties in June of the year.

Protection of the fauna and flora by this time is showing extraordinary results. Wild flowers and all forms of wild life have increased although predators and rodents are beginning to present a problem because of this. Approximately 115,000 trout were planted during the season and motion pictures were taken of the operation.[2]

Due to the heavy increase in travel and the narrowness of the North Fork entrance road, it was necessary to place a control on traffic. It

1. Director's Report to the Dep't of Int. (1921) - SHP HIST. FILES - P.73
2. First movies taken in Park - This was followed by "Wild Girl" and "Malibu" later changed to "Sequoia".