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SPECIAL REPORT ON A WILDLIFE STUDY OF THE HIGH SIERRA IN SEQUOIA
AND YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARKS AND ADJACENT TERRITORY

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The saddle horses and pack stock used on the trip were the personal property of the writer or of Mr. McLellan. Rather more than the usual daily mileage for travel of this sort was made, as we averaged twenty miles per day and on some days made thirty five. None of the expense of transportation, feeding or any other maintenance cost of the animals was borne by the government.

Itinerary and Annual Leave

Originally it was calculated that hardly any more time would be required to travel directly through the mountains from the back country of Sequoia and Kings Canyon to Devils Postpile and the back country of Yosemite then would be needed to make the long, roundabout trip from the back country of Sequoia down to headquarters, thence by auto down into the San Joaquin Valley and north up the main highway to Yosemite, and then back into the high country again. The intent was to follow the John Muir Trail from Sequoia to Yosemite and thus gain a better knowledge of conditions in the high Sierra - in which the writer had never been before - than would otherwise be possible.

Actually it turned out that due to heavy snows and a late spring, considerable portions of the John Muir Trail were still impassable, necessitating long detours over difficult and seldom used trails, so that a week's time was lost from this cause. Accordingly, all time over and above that which would have been required to make the trip over the usual auto route through the San Joaquin Valley was charged by the writer to annual leave. The observations made during this leave period are an integral part of the whole picture, however, and have been incorporated in full into this report.

The detailed itinerary of the trip is given under the various areas treated below.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

Itinerary

The route was from Ash Mountain to Hospital Rock and thence up the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River to Little Bearpaw Meadow. From Little Bearpaw the High Sierra Trail was followed across the Chagoopa Plateau and up the Kern Canyon; on the Chagoopa Plateau a side trip was made northward up to Red Spur to investigate the "Kaweah Basin Reserve" and another side trip was taken from Big Arroyo into Little Five Lakes basin. From Kern Canyon the seldom used trail up Tyndall Creek was followed, via the Bighorn Plateau, to Shepherd Pass, and thence to Independence for supplies.

Ash Mountain - Hospital Rock Area

Trail Conditions. A well maintained stock trail connects Ash Mountain with Hospital Rock but it is very seldom used, and while there is no inducement to hikers to take this route because the automobile highways parallels it.

Middle Fork of the Kaweah

General Aspects. The Middle Fork of the Kaweah River traverses a precipitous transition zone country of rather high summer temperatures where dense chaparral growth and Canadian forest meet.

Wildlife. The steep densely forested, north-facing slopes on the south side of the river constitutes an inaccessible refuge for such forest dwellers as the cougar and fisher; in fact most of this area comprises the important "Fisher Reserve" which was recently set aside. On the same side of the river but higher up in the rugged granite country, is located the scencially spectacular Granite Creek Reserve which was set aside by the park administration for the study and protection of the golden trout (photos of these reserves were taken but were spoiled).

The chapparal-clothed south-facing slopes of the Middle Fork area afford abundant food and cover for deer, bear and grouse.

Bear. Droppings noted July 17 along the trail indicated a heavy diet of manzanita berries, with which the bushes are heavily laden at this season.

At Little Bearpaw Meadow a large male and two yearling cubs were present. The latter came to the edge of camp and showed interest in our grub. They had previously dug up partially buried garbage left by a previous camping party and had become camp-conscious as a result of this experience, although as yet they were not so badly spoiled as to attempt a raid on our supplies. If campers would burn all garbage, including tin cans (which would thereby

lose their odor of food), the majority of bears would not acquire the camp robbing habit. It is therefore suggested that CCC spike camps and similar work crew camps be required to burn all such refuse after each meal, thereby avoiding much of the trouble which they sometimes have at present.

Sierra Grouse. Covey of approximately five $3/4$ grown young, with parent, noted on July 17 at Little Bearpaw Meadow.

Ground Squirrel. Present, but not abundant, at Little Bearpaw.

Coyote. Heard one howling on the night of July 17 at Little Bearpaw. The voice of the coyote when heard in the evening around the campfire adds the final touch to the wilderness setting. Its appeal to the park visitor under such conditions is often very great.

Trail Conditions. The Middle Fork trail is a good example of a wilderness trail — entirely adequate for stock or foot travel but not conspicuously artificial in appearance (Fig. 1).

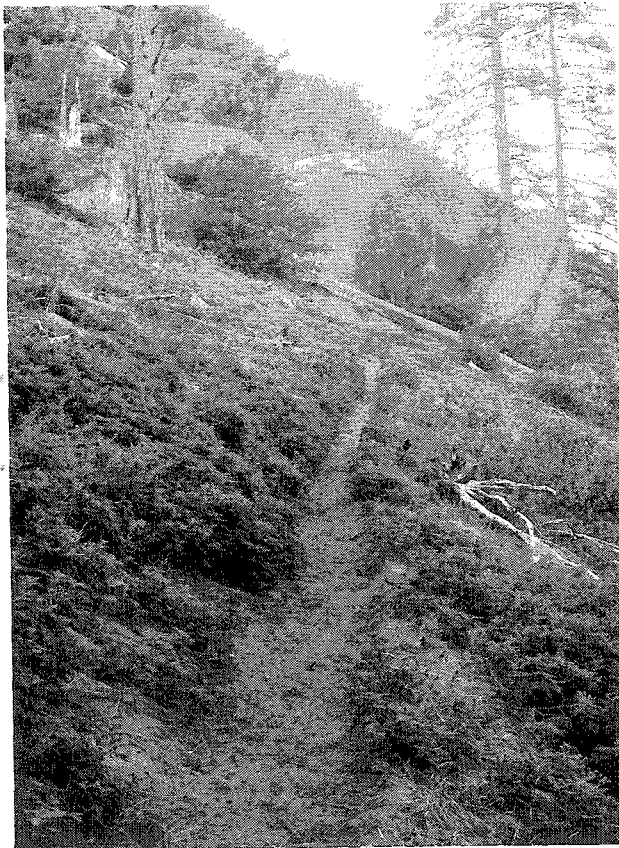


Fig. 1.

Middle Fork trail, Sequoia National Park. This simple trail is adequate for travel but is not conspicuously artificial. Transition between chaparral and coniferous forest is shown.

Special Report on a Wildlife Study of the High Sierra in Sequoia
and Yosemite National Parks and Adjacent Territory

INTRODUCTION

Justification

From time to time in the past various comments - some of them in a rather humorous vein - have been made to the effect that whereas the regional field men of the technical branches are markedly active in making hurried visits to the headquarters of the parks and monuments in their large territories, yet such persons have often displayed but slight first hand knowledge of the surrounding park territory and only a limited grasp of the fundamental problems related thereto.

Since there seems to be no way of avoiding the necessity of submitting technical comments on local park problems from a more or less distant central office, it becomes the duty of those who have to make the comments to avoid this form of criticism by knowing the regions in question. It is for this reason, namely to become acquainted with a hitherto unfamiliar region, in which a large number of ECW projects have been initiated in the past that the writer made the present study.

Scope of Subject Matter

Without a doubt the present period is one of change on the High Sierra. Some of the conditions here recorded are the product of earlier, more primitive times and probably will not last much longer. For this reason the following report includes various observations which are not always directly connected with wildlife but which seem worthy of record so that they can be compared with later developments, and because they may be of use to persons not personally acquainted with the region. In treatment of subject matter the aim has been to avoid a narrow, strictly wildlife point of view in favor of the broader consideration of wilderness values.

Equipment and Assistance

The trip was made in company with Mr. A. B. McLellan who is a friend and neighbor of the writer and an experienced mountain man who lived for a considerable time in the Sierra Nevada years ago. Mr. McLellan kindly volunteered to go along for the pleasure of the trip. His detailed knowledge of trail conditions and the condition of the range fifteen years ago, when most of the country which we traveled was heavily sheepled or grazed by cattle, was especially valuable as a basis of comparison with conditions in the same places now.

The zigzags on the short cut trail up to Little Bearpaw Meadow are steep, but their very primitiveness contributes to the wilderness atmosphere in a way that a sophisticated, engineered pathway cannot do.

Administrative Problems. Superintendent White called attention at the beginning of the trip to the fire hazard condition in the Middle Fork area, pointing out that in this region, where the inflammable chapparal adjoins the forest, the danger of fire is particularly great, because considerable numbers of fishermen travel up and down the river. Superintendent White stated that a truck trail up the Middle Fork is necessary in order to give adequate fire protection to the area.

Big Arroyo and Chagoopa Plateau

General Aspects. From the Middle Fork Country one climbs rapidly upward toward the summit of the Great Western Divide, which rivals the main Sierran crest in height and spectacular beauty. In dizzy zigzags the High Sierra Trail scales the granite slopes, until the forest is left far below. At length it crosses the divide at Kaweah Gap around whose crags the thunder rumbles, and enters the long alpine meadow at the head of Big Arroyo. Chagoopa Plateau is a high spacious rather sandy table land, mostly forest-covered but also with many meadows, of which Sky Parlow Meadow is the largest, and several lakes and ponds.

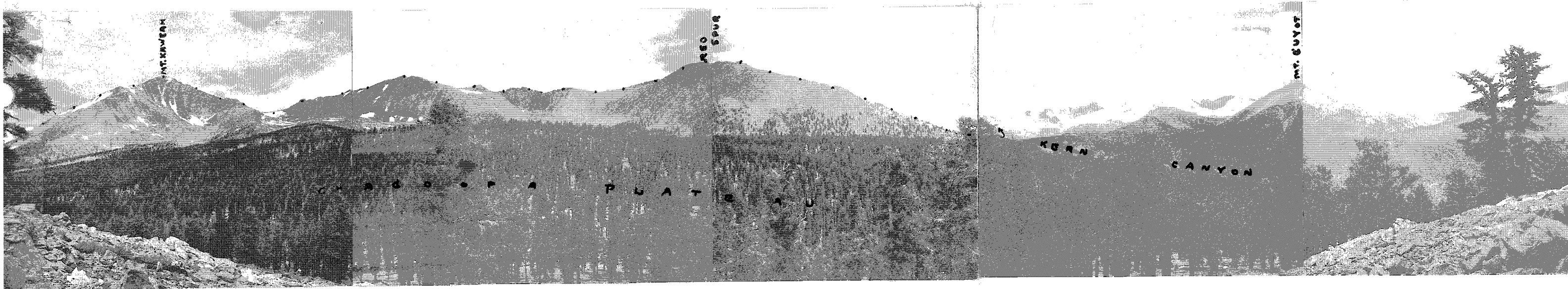
Wildlife. Deer. Evidently rather common in Big Arroyo and on Chagoopa Plateau.

Kaweah Basin Reserve. It was hoped that a trip could be made into the remote Kaweah Basin Reserve, but the difficulties attendant upon penetrating this mountain-ringed area, to which no trail has ever been built, prevented the writer from crossing its barriers during the time at our disposal.

From the Chagoopa Plateau side a series of lofty ridges bar the way except at the southern end of Red Spur, where it appears that an entrance might be gained, through the thick timber (Fig. 2; see also Figs. 5, 9).

Mr. Joseph Dixon has stated that so far as he knows the only human beings who have entered the region in recent years are: Vernon Bailey (between 1930 and 1933), a fish planting crew (judged by the presence of fish to have entered some time prior to 1934), Branch of Forestry type mapping crew (1933), Joseph Dixon (1934). Several old-time mountain men at Independence, Florence Lake, and Kings Canyon who were interviewed by the writer knew the location of the Kaweah Basin very well but only one of them (Mr. Gates of Independence) had ever been in there.

As pointed out in a "Report on Research Reserves Proposed for Sequoia National Park" (October 9, 1935), the Kaweah Basin Reserve ideally fulfills the requirements of a research reserve. On the other hand, the inaccessibility imposed by its great natural barriers renders it unattractive to the passing tourist; moreover in the event that such a visitor should gain entrance to the area, he would find nothing there which was not abundantly available in the surrounding country. For these reasons it is earnestly recommended that



Unfold

Fig. 2. View from the northern end of the Chagoops Plateau, showing the mountain barrier which surrounds the Kaseeh Basin Reserve (the latter here invisible). No trail penetrates this remote glacial basin, which lies on the other side of these mountains, with the result that its primeval condition has remained practically undisturbed. Dotted line indicates location of reserve boundary along mountain crest.

Unfold

for the sake of preserving intact a biological area which has existed with scarcely a change for untold centuries, no additional plants or fish be made in the Kaweah Basin.

Trail Conditions. Unlike the Middle Fork trail the High Sierra Trail is heavily traveled. The tread is wider, the gradient less steep, and evidences of artificial construction are more obvious (Fig. 3), but the greater elaborateness is largely imposed by the need of rock retaining walls when traversing the steep granite slopes. The tread is about three feet wide; anything wider than this would be superfluous, since a trail of sufficient width to permit pack animals to pass each other without one of them stepping off the trail would have to be 6 feet wide, which is a roadway. Provided proper clearance is allowed for the pack, the widening of a trail beyond three feet for the "safety" of pack or saddle stock would be superfluous because the animals

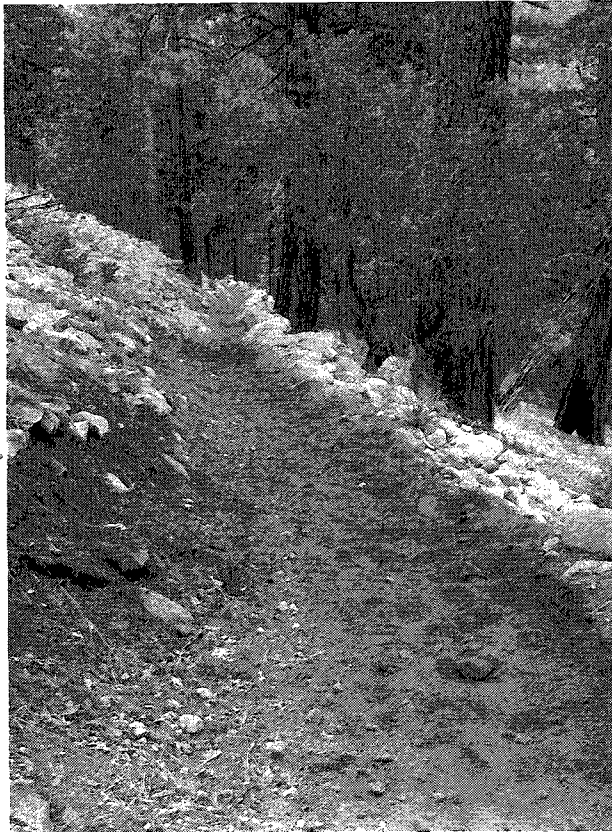


Fig. 3. High Sierra Trail on descent from Moraine Lake to Kern Canyon

tend to walk on the extreme outside edge of the trail no matter how wide it is.

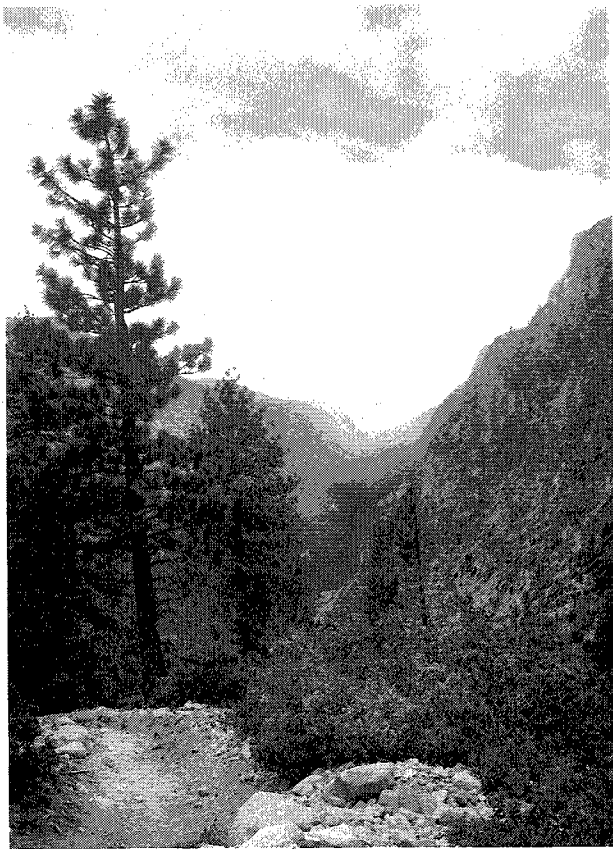


Fig. 4. Kern Canyon has a magical atmosphere of solitude which would be destroyed if an auto road were ever built into it.

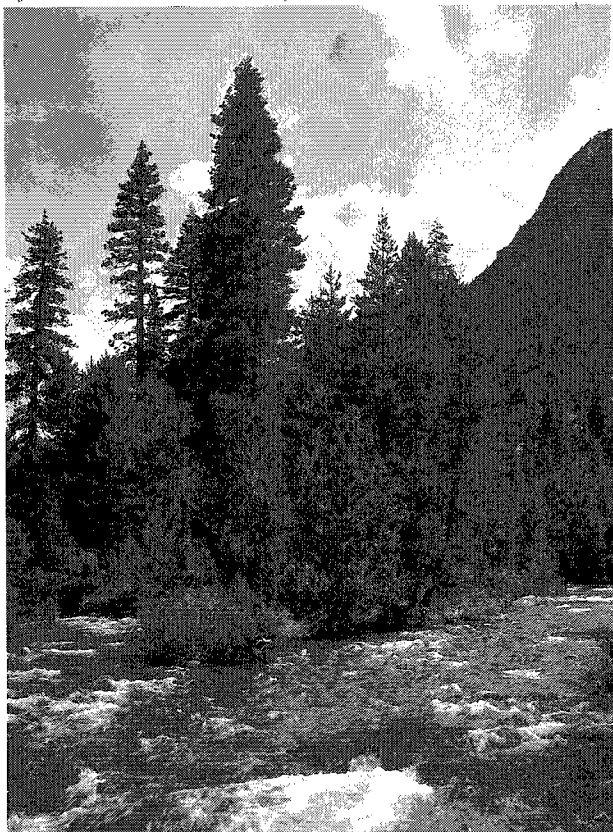


Fig. 5. Kern Canyon as seen from the bridge at Upper Funston Meadow. An idea is given of the charm of the place in its present primitive state.

Kern Canyon

General Aspects. Kern Canyon is a long, narrow, almost straight gorge which runs for many miles into the heart of the mountains between walls of nearly perpendicular granite (Fig. 4). At present it is a remote, unspoiled valley of restfulness and quiet. While perhaps not quite as spectacular as Kings Canyon it has about it a certain magical atmosphere of solitude (Fig. 5) which will be destroyed in the latter area with the completion of the automobile road. In its present primitive state, (Figs. 6-8) Kern Canyon is unique; with a road up the center it would become just another mountain resort, inferior in scenic value to many of the others, definitely cheapened by civilized sights and sounds.

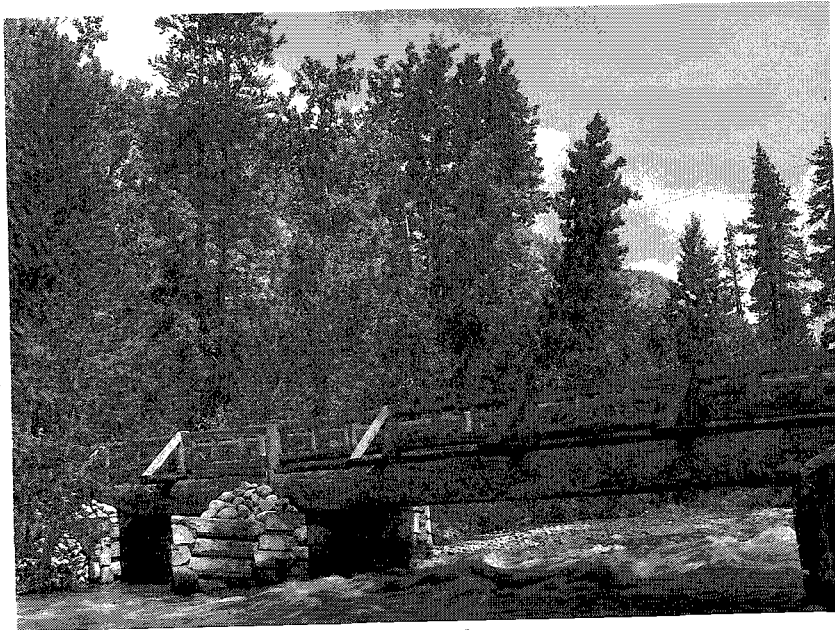


Fig. 6. The Kern River bridge near Upper Funston Meadow. Adequate, but not ornate, this bridge fits well into the primitive picture.

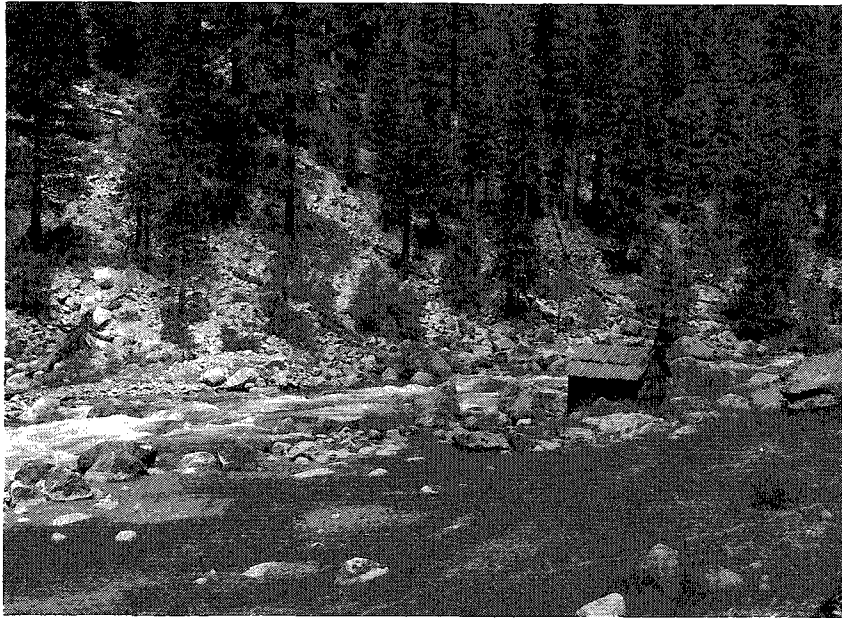


Fig. 7. The bath house at Kern Hot Spring, Kern Canyon. This simple little structure is made of unsquared timbers and shakes secured in the vicinity. The minimum of artificiality is presented.

Kaweah Basin Reserve. In traveling through Kern Canyon one skirts the Kaweah Basin Reserve on the east side, but the two thousand foot wall of the canyon constitutes an insurmountable barrier to any approach from that direction (Fig. 8). At the head of the canyon, where the torrential Kern-Kaweah River joins the Kern River, if one look westward up the granite stairway down which the Kern-Kaweah tumbles, one sees the precipitous north boundary of the reserve, and also, in the far distance, the spire-like pinnacles of the Red Kaweah, Black Kaweah and Kaweah Peaks Ridge which form the formidable south-west boundary (Fig. 9).

Administrative Problems. Proposed BOW Projects. The projects to be described received wildlife clearance March 13, 1936, but it was desired that field studies should be made and additional information gathered regarding them as soon as possible.

No. 146-109 Buildings, Contact Stations. Of the 8 locations proposed the following were visited: Upper Punston Meadow, Upper Tyndall Creek, Big

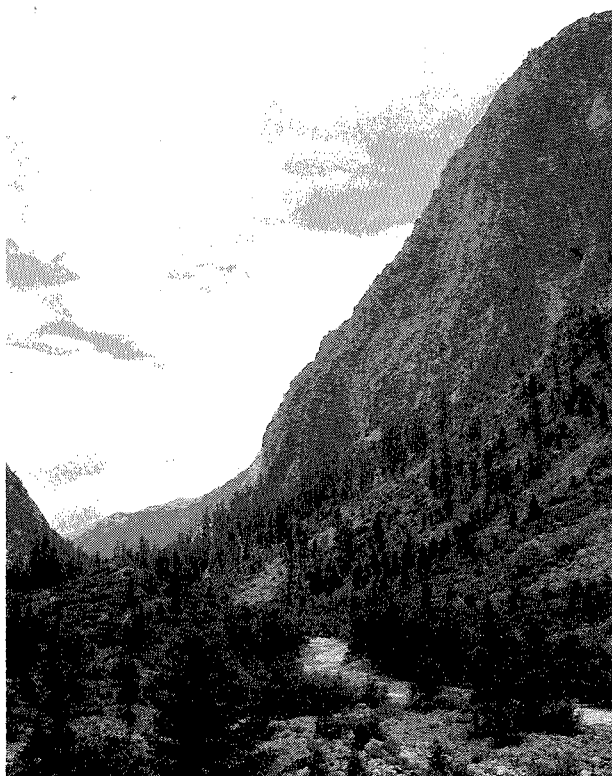


Fig. 8. View down Kern Canyon from about opposite Whitney Creek. The nearly perpendicular canyon wall forms an insurmountable barrier to penetration of the Kaweah Basin Reserve from the east.

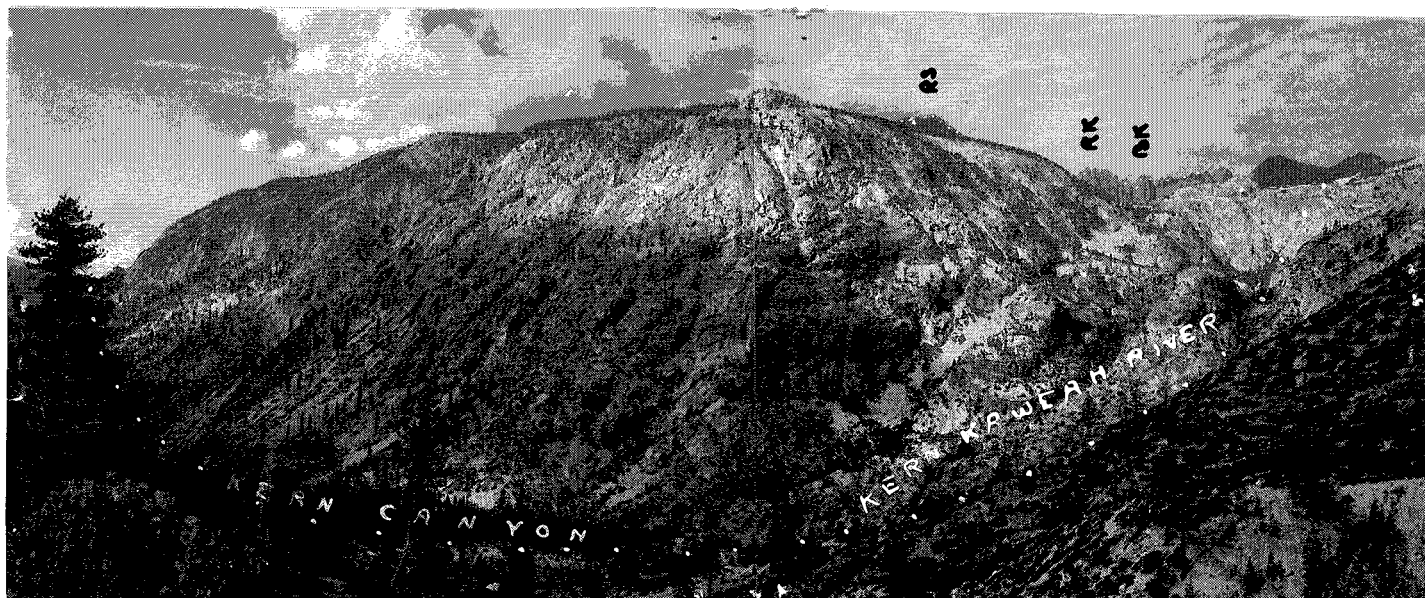


Fig. 9. View looking east from the High Sierra Trail two miles above Junction Meadow. Shows the fortress-like east and north boundaries (dotted line) of the Kaweah Basin Reserve. In the far distance (upper right) can be seen the formidable pinnacles which guard the basin from approach, from the south-west; the wide angle lens of the camera used fails to reproduce the massive proportions and the awe-inspiring perpendicularity of these distant peaks (RS-Red Spur, RK-Red Kaweah, BK-Black Kaweah).

Arroyo, Junction Meadow and Bearpaw Meadow. There is no question of the need of these shelters on the part of the patrol men. The locations visited seemed suitable and free from wildlife objection; in most of them there is already a modest development such as fenced pasture, temporary shelter, or telephone station.

No. 147-301. Stream and Bank Protection - Kern River. It is stated in the project application (Jan. 15, 1936) that "floods during recent years have done inestimable damage in the Kern Canyon by obstructing old channels with gravel bars and log jams, cutting into meadows, valuable for pasture and filling deep holes once used as fish packs... The stream banks will be protected from further cutting".

The writer believes that the wording of the justification tends to create in the mind of the reader a picture of havoc of much greater extent than is actually the case. Of the three chief meadows involved, Upper Funston Meadow and Junction Meadow were studied, and the following comments are offered:

Upper Funston Meadow. This is a fenced tourist pasture comprising perhaps two acres of good feed (Fig. 10).



Fig. 10. Upper Funston Meadow. Shows good feed and little damage by flood conditions.

The meadow is bordered on the east side by the Kern River, but relatively little of it has been affected by changes in the stream channel. At the lower end of the meadow the river has changed its course from time to time, but numerous willow thickets and clumps of other trees have tended to control the course of the water to such an extent that only a small part of one edge of the meadow has been eaten away (Fig. 11). A number of logs have been

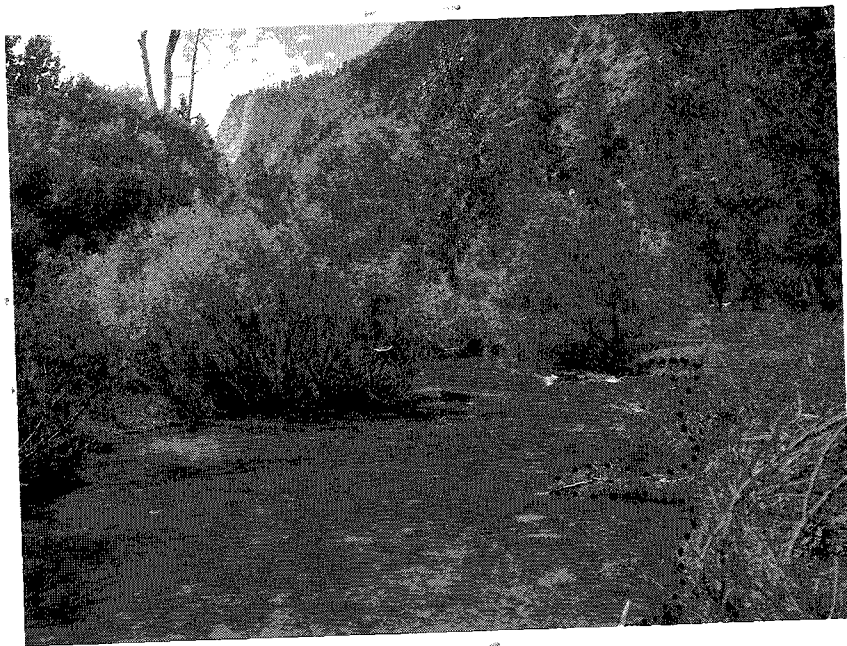


Fig. 11. Upper Funston Meadow, south east corner, showing slight extent of damage to the meadowland.

deposited at the extreme lower end of the meadow, but their presence hardly affects the use of the meadow for grazing purposes, at least at this time of year, because that end is too wet for stock and has not been used by the animals at all (Fig. 12).



Fig. 12. Southeast corner of Upper Funston Meadow showing presence of a few logs which have been deposited there by floods. This part of the meadow is too wet for stock, at least during most of the summer.

Junction Meadow. This meadow is at the present time vastly inferior to Upper Funston as a source of feed but its inferiority in this respect if it can be attributed to the activity of the Kern River at all, must have been caused by the moving of the stream farther away from the meadow, for the latter is some distance from the waters edge, and is quite dry. The meadow is watered only by a small, sluggish branch streamlet, and is hardly more than a swampy place in the forest. Much of the area is covered by charred logs which represent former standing timber that fell and lay undisturbed - not logs drifted in from above by flood waters. Large parts of the meadow have resprouted to timber again, which was chopped down when the trees were about 5 inches in diameter, leaving the ground thickly dotted with the small stubs.

Due to this accumulation of down logs and stubs (Fig. 12) the area is not easy for stock to negotiate; however, the ground is too dry and sandy to support a luxuriant growth of feed under the best conditions. In the neighborhood of the sluggish streamlet referred to, the ground is damper but the feed remains inferior and consists largely of false hellebore or "skunk cabbage" (Veratrum sp.) and associated plants such as Rudbeckia.



Fig. 13. Junction Meadow, showing charred fallen logs, and numerous small stubs indicating extensive forest reproduction. The feed here is of an inferior type and very limited in amount.

It seems unlikely that this naturally inferior meadow can ever be enlarged or improved to any great degree. Removal of down logs and possibly of a limited amount of standing timber might be justified if it should become necessary to save the meadow set aside exclusively for government stock used on patrol work, but for ordinary tourist use the meadow can never be adequate, so that extensive improvement work for the purpose is not to be recommended. In any event there is sufficient feed in other parts of Kern Canyon and in immediately adjacent regions to meet the needs of the tourist. We ourselves found lots of food without using either of the meadows mentioned.

On the basis of these observations it is recommended that very little be done to Upper Junction Meadow and Junction Meadow on the basis of meadow improvement. On the basis of fish habitat improvement it is probable that Supervisor of Fish Resources Madison will desire to make specific recommendations, but in this connection it is urged that any alteration of the river be postponed until he has had a chance to personally review the situation, in November.

With regard to Lower Junction Meadow, which was not visited, no specific recommendations are offered. The tourist meadow, a quarter of a mile north of Kern Hot Spring, does not seem to have been damaged by the river.

Nos. L-8-404 and L-9-405 Excavating Channels - Kern River. These are directly related to the preceding project. They seem unnecessarily extensive and artificial for the preservation of the meadows described above; it is recommended that Mr. Madison be given opportunity to judge their necessity as related to fish conservation.

Nos. L-10-903 and L-11-904 Lake and Pond Development. Not studied. In view of what was learned at the Washington conference in January regarding the difficulty of planning stream improvement programs which result in real benefit to fish, it is desirable that all such work be postponed until Mr. Madison can make specific suggestions on the ground (this was provided for in the letter of March 11, 1934 from Assistant Director Eirth to Superintendent White, and no work has been done to date). (* See also page 17b for information gained since the above report was written)

Lyndell Creek and Highhorn Plateau

General aspects. The climb out of the Upper Kern River valley follows a seldom used trail and is quite steep. The end of the climb brings one to the top of the lofty, scenically gorgeous Highhorn Plateau which extends over thousands of acres and must at one time have been a prime feeding ground for the animals from which it derives its name.

Wildlife. Highhorn. Prior to the establishment of the park the Highhorn Plateau was heavily sheeped and very likely the native inhabitants were driven out by a combination of hunting, competition for food, and diseases introduced by bands of tame sheep. At the present time there is abundant



Fig. 14. Bighorn Plateau Looking north toward Diamond Mesa and the main Sierran Crest. Originally a prime bighorn territory, the area was heavily sheepled before Sequoia Park was established. The bighorn remnants have never recovered from the invasion. Note abundant feed in foreground.

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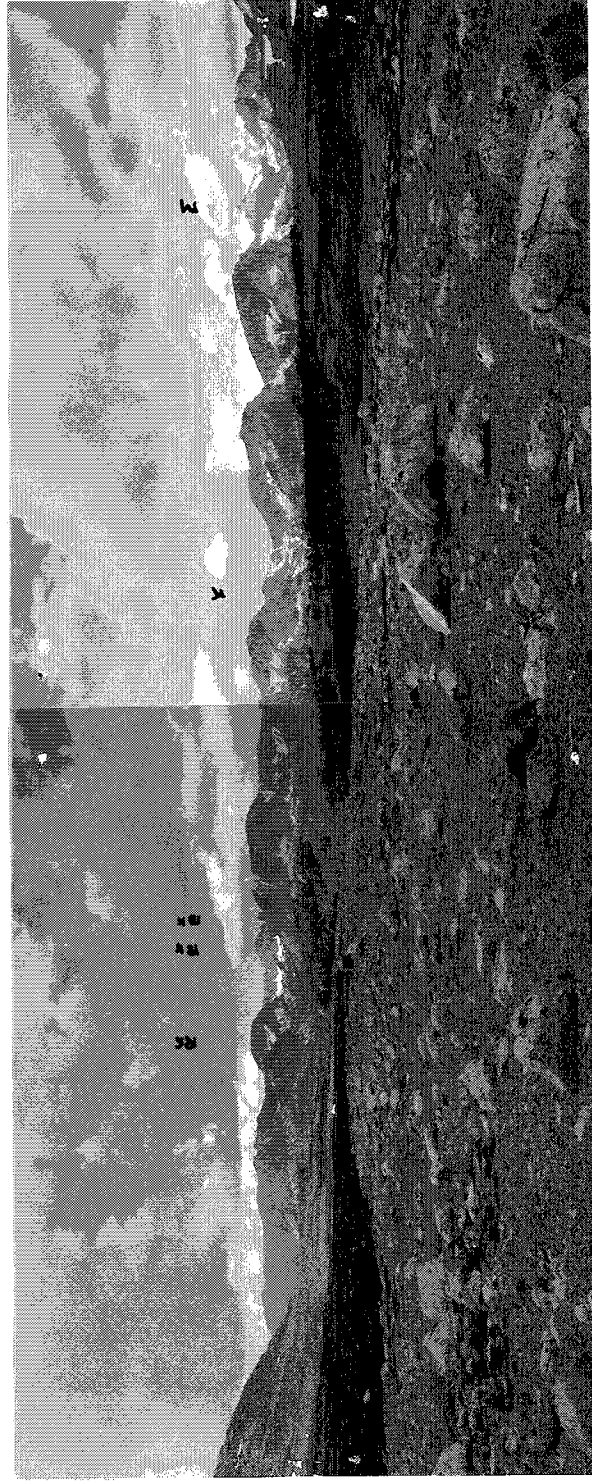


Fig. 15. Bighorn Plateau, looking west to the Great Western Divide -- the backbone, scenically as well as physiographically, of Sequoia National Park. Once this was all bighorn range (M - Milestone Mountain, ES - Red Spur, HK - Red Kaweah, BK - Black Kaweah, K - Kern Ridge)

* Since the foregoing comments were prepared it has been learned that Projects 147-301, 148-404, and 149-405 were intended for application primarily to Lower Funston Meadow (not visited), where erosion damage is said to be excessive. Therefore, it should be emphasized that the above comments on condition at Upper Funston and Junction Meadows do not apply to Lower Funston Meadow.

Projects 150-903 and 159-903 are being held in abeyance.

feed (Fig. 14), but the bighorn remnants have never recovered from the invasion of their exotic relatives.

Looking westward across the Bighorn Plateau the observer sees one of the most spectacular regions in the park — the Great Western Divide, which, scenically as well as physiographically, is the backbone of Sequoia (see Fig. 15, in which the wide angle lens fails to do Nature justice). This mountain range also must have been a magnificent bighorn country, but now it is deserted. The main Sierran crest (Fig. 16) was another stronghold for bighorn, and it is here that the survivors still linger, as Mr. Dixon's investigations have shown.

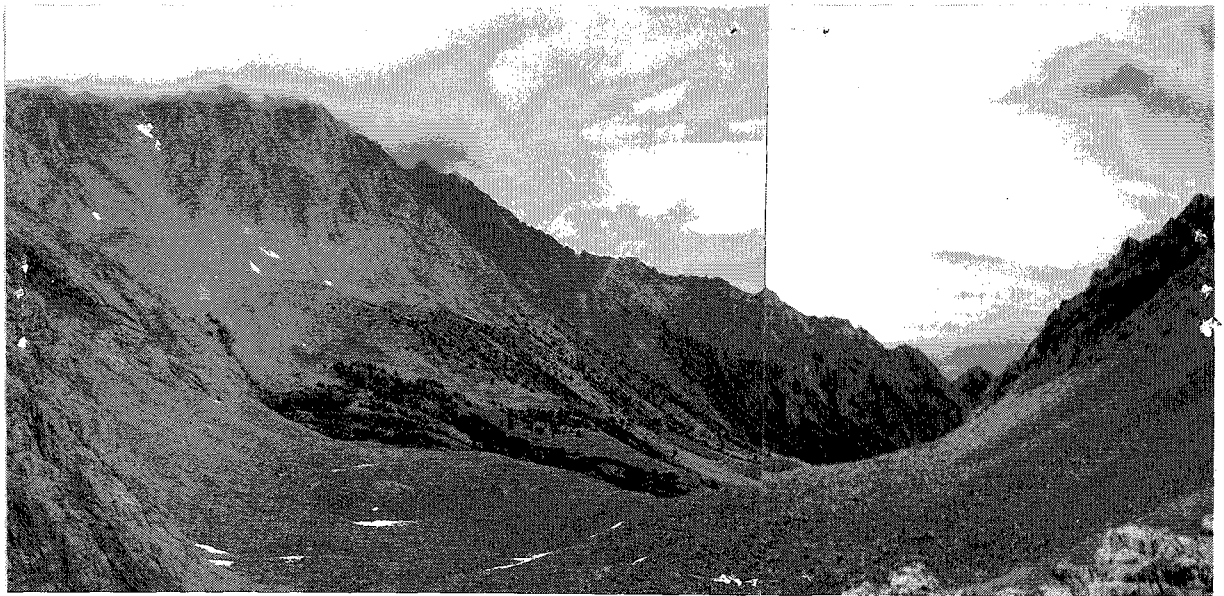


Fig. 16. The barren crests of the Sierran crest, seen looking through Shepherd Pass to Owens Valley. Ninety miles farther, beyond two more ranges of increasingly forbidding desert mountains, lies Death Valley. This is the best bighorn country left in California.

Fish. The Kern River above Junction Meadow, and the tributary Tyndall Creek, both of which lie off the beaten track, are plentifully supplied with the Kern Rainbow (Salmo gilberti).

Trail Conditions. The trail from the Kern Valley to the Bighorn Plateau is not much used and is one of the old-fashioned kind that goes straight up without benefit of engineered gradients. Although more work to climb, the feeling of isolation is greater.

The trail down Shepherd Pass, just outside the park, is well constructed, but at the time of the trip the higher portions were buried deep in snow, making it necessary to zigzag down over a steep, very loose talus slope. The large pack outfit run by Mr. Robinson of Independence had improvised a trail there (after having been forced to turn back, with the loss of three miles from an attempted crossing farther north) at the time that it crossed the mountains to pick up the Sierra Club at Giant Forest, a week before our visit. With every downward step that we took the loose rock slid underfoot causing one of our green mules to stagger off the trail into a pile of boulders, where she nearly broke a leg and by her struggles started a small avalanche which for a moment threatened to come down on top of the entire party.

Summary of Recommendations

The following recommendations are submitted for consideration:

1. That garbage at camp sites including tin cans be burned after each meal instead of being buried. When the garbage and tin cans are merely buried they are likely to be dug up by bears which learn in this way, often for the first time, to become camp robbers. While perhaps not always easy to enforce in out-of-the-way tourist camping spots this precaution ought to save the CCC spike camps and other work crew camps from numerous unpleasant experiences.
2. That no fish be planted in the Kaweah Basin Reserve, since this would upset the existing natural balance which is the chief reason for having the area set aside for study.
3. That no measures involving drastic change of the natural stream flow be taken at Upper Funston and Junction Meadow to improve pasturage, and that related measures for the improvement of fish environment be in accordance with suggestions to be made by Mr. Madsen.
4. That no road shall ever be built into Kern Canyon or any other human development introduced there which would destroy the primitive atmosphere which now makes that area unique.

KINGS CANYON

It was the desire of the late George M. Wright that the writer become familiar with wildlife conditions in the proposed Kings Canyon National Park, and it was in accordance with this wish that a short trip was made last summer with the Sierra Club into the lower end of the canyon.

Since Kings Canyon lies directly between Yosemite and Sequoia, and is immediately adjacent to the latter, the present trip was routed so as to include a part of Kings Canyon which the writer had not visited previously.

Itinerary

The route was from Kearsarge Pass down Bubbs Creek to Kenawyers and thence up Copper Creek through Granite Pass to the Middle Fork of the Kings River. The original plan was to follow up the Middle Fork to Cartridge Creek and regain the John Muir Trail once more, but Le Conte Canyon and Muir Pass were still blocked by deep snow, so that the long, circuitous route through Tehipite Valley, Crown Valley, and Hell-For-Sure Pass had to be followed, resulting in several day's loss of time and numerous unforeseen minor mishaps.

Bubbs Creek Area

General Aspects. From Kearsarge Pass, on the Sierran Crest, one descends fairly gradually into the basin of the Kearsarge Lakes and Bullfrog Lake. This is a high, granite country of marvelous scenic beauty; thickly forested only on the bottoms of the valleys and gorges where the meager soil has slowly accumulated (Fig. 17).

The route down Bubbs Creek soon enters the forest zone, where it slopes downward more steeply, passing several small flower-studded meadows along the way. Finally, in the last mile it plunges downward 1400 feet to the floor of Kings Canyon, accompanied by the roar of innumerable leaping cascades.

Wildlife. Ground Squirrel. Three young about 1/3 grown were seen at Charlotte Creek, and the species was present in small numbers from this point to the floor of Kings Canyon.

Rattlesnake. Plentiful along the Bubbs Creek trail in the vicinity of Charlotte Creek. They occupy the same territory as the ground squirrels and probably help prevent the latter from spreading; indeed it is possible that the frequently observed spread of ground squirrels into new areas, which is usually correlated with a considerable invasion of the area by man, has been promoted by the gradual extermination of rattlesnakes on the part of the human settlers.

Fish. Not nearly as abundant as in the upper Kern River, undoubtedly because of the larger number of people who pass up and down Bubbs Creek and

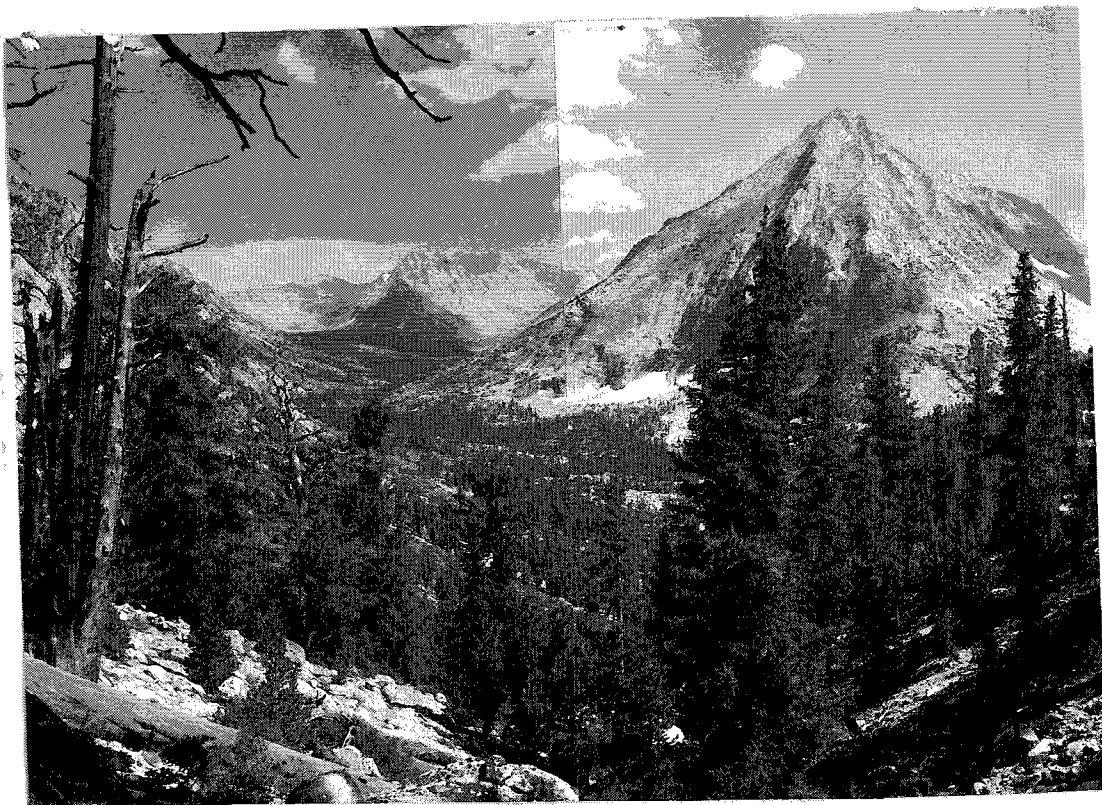


Fig. 17. East Vidette and Center Basin as seen looking southeast from the Bubbs Creek trail; Center Peak shown at far end of the valley. This view is typical of the high country in the proposed Kings Canyon National Park.

through the adjacent territory. So constantly does one meet people along the trails of this region that one finds it difficult to shake off the impression that a resort is not far off. Campers with tents and pack stock were present at Bullfrog Lake and at the upper end of Bubbs Creek; for this reason there was no feed available for our stock along the trail for a distance of about twenty miles.

Trail Conditions. The explanation of this state of relative human congestion lies in the presence of a good road from Independence to Onion Valley, which is only about three miles from Kearsarge Pass. A packers' camp is located at Onion Valley and the adjacent meadow is thronged with the automobiles of visitors who come up for pack trips of two or three day's duration.

Kings River Canyon

The Kings River Canyon is a glaciated gorge similar to Yosemite Valley but not so spectacular in scenic detail. The walls are neither as high or as sheer, and the breadth of the canyon at the bottom is not so great (Fig. 18); more important still, most of the floor of the canyon lacks the moisture which has

produced Yosemite's lush meadow land; it is sandy and dry, and when disturbed it envelopes the visitor in a cloud of dust. The Kings River Canyon cannot



Fig. 13. Sunshine and shadow in Kings Canyon, as seen from the zigzags down Bubbs Creek. This is an average view, being what the visitor ordinarily sees, and thus it furnishes a representative even if not a markedly ^{impressive} impression of the canyon.

hope to rival Yosemite on the basis of scenic values; its appeal has rested on its claim of being the last great wilderness area left in California.

Since last summer's visit, the historic Kenawyers, or what there was left of it, has burned down. Nothing remains now but the name on the U.S. G.S. sheet and a few old hot water boilers and scraps of iron, and these latter are being cleared away by the Forest Service. At the height of its development fifteen or more years ago the old Kenawyers homestead included, according to old-timers, a hotel — of extreme small size and rustic simplicity, one would judge. A son of the original Kenawyer who pioneered the region is now a U.S. Forest Service employee in the district.

Wildlife. Rainbow trout are abundant in Copper Creek except in a zone 100 yards long where the main trail crosses the stream; in this zone no fish at all were seen.

Deer. Two does were seen July 25 at Kenawyers. Deer are common in this

vicinity, according to the observations of this year and last year.

Trail Conditions. The Bubbs Creek trail and the trail through Kings Canyon are well traveled and in good condition.

Granite Basin Region

General Aspects. The trail up Copper Creek to Granite Basin and thence down Dougherty Creek to Simpson Meadow is infrequently used. It traverses a strikingly scenic country in which wilderness conditions have been very little upset. Leaving the floor of the Kings River Canyon, it winds steeply

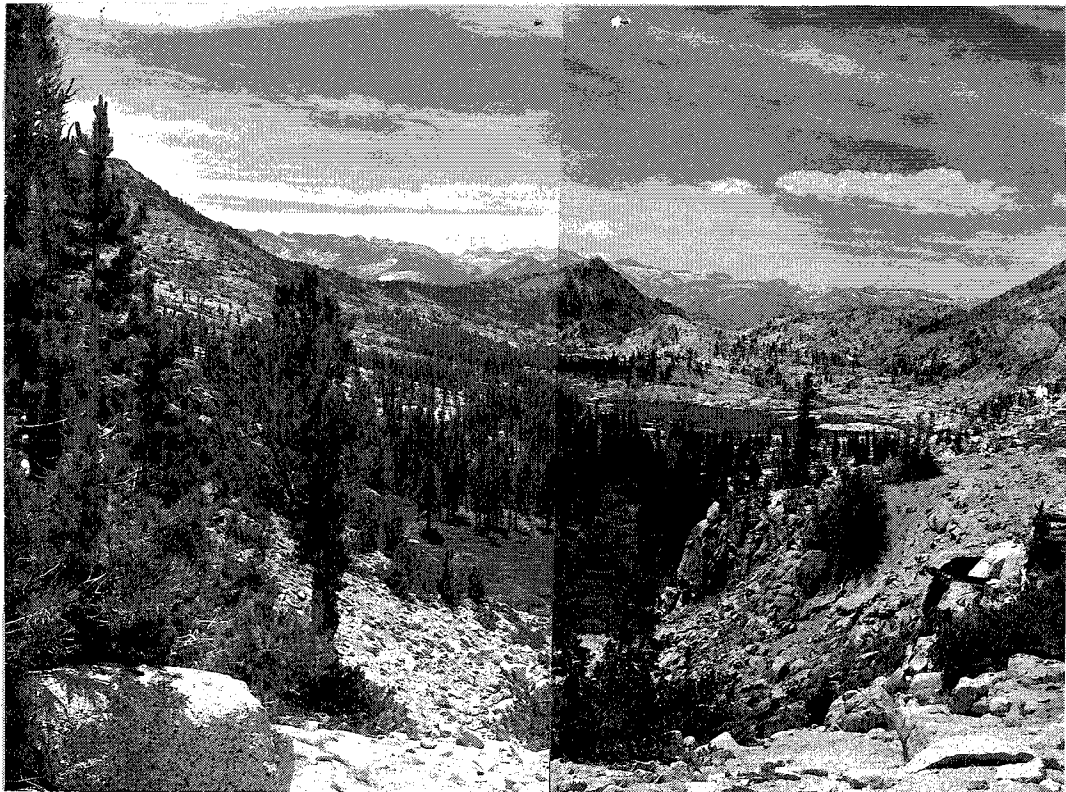


Fig. 19. Granite Basin as seen from the north rim. This is a prime beauty spot and an unspoiled natural garden. The so-called "granite buck" is rather common in this basin.

and interminably upward through mixed chaparral and forest; from time to time a small wet meadow, waist high with luxuriant grass, or a grove of quaking aspens, marks the presence of a streamlet tributary to Copper Creek,

and affords a brief rest from the long, hot climb.

Granite Basin is a great bowl of dazzling rock whose whiteness is relieved by acres of green meadow and numerous small lakes (Fig. 19). It is a fine refuge for grouse and deer by reason of its inaccessibility.

From Granite Pass the trail drops down into the lush Dougherty Meadow and from that point descends with increasing steepness through dense forest until, in a climax of zigzags, it reaches the floor of Middle Fork canyon.

Wildlife. Ground Squirrel. One seen at Tent Meadow, July 25, 1936.

Deer. A fine buck and several does seen on July 25 at Granite Basin, also numerous tracks.

Sierra Grouse. A family group seen at Granite Basin on the above mentioned date. One $3/4$ grown youngster showed characteristic lack of sophistication by flying toward us when startled, so that it missed colliding with one of the mules by only a few inches.

Western Goshawk. At Dougherty Meadow on July 25, 1936, a very large accipiter flew hurriedly into a small fir tree under which I was standing. Immediately upon alighting, however, it saw me and hastily darted away. The brief glimpse which I got made me feel pretty sure that the bird was much too large to be a female cooper hawk; moreover the altitude (10,000 feet) at which the record was made is a further indication that the bird was not a cooper hawk but a goshawk. Although identification was not positive, the observation seems worth recording.

Fish. In the vicinity of Dougherty Meadow, both meadow grass and bunch grass feed is abundant. This abundance of vegetation is associated with an abundance of insect life, which in turn is conducive to an abundance of fish. Rainbow trout in Dougherty Creek were excessively abundant, doubtless for this reason together with the fact that Dougherty Creek lies off the beaten track.

Trail Conditions. Because it is little used, the Granite Pass trail is not kept up much, and has never been laid out on an engineered gradient. Nevertheless it is not difficult or dangerous if one does not try to make great speed, and its simplicity enhances the wilderness feeling.

The descent from Granite Pass to Dougherty Meadow shows rather severe erosion of a type which is common to these alpine regions. The moist, flower-bedecked sod is easily cut and trampled by live stock, and due to the short growing season, together with the heavy precipitation, such scars tend to spread and deepen instead of healing (Fig. 20). The tendency of the stock to take short cuts down the zigzags serves to multiply the number of gulleys. Erosion was also noted on this trail at lower elevations where the soil was markedly sandy and vegetation sparse.

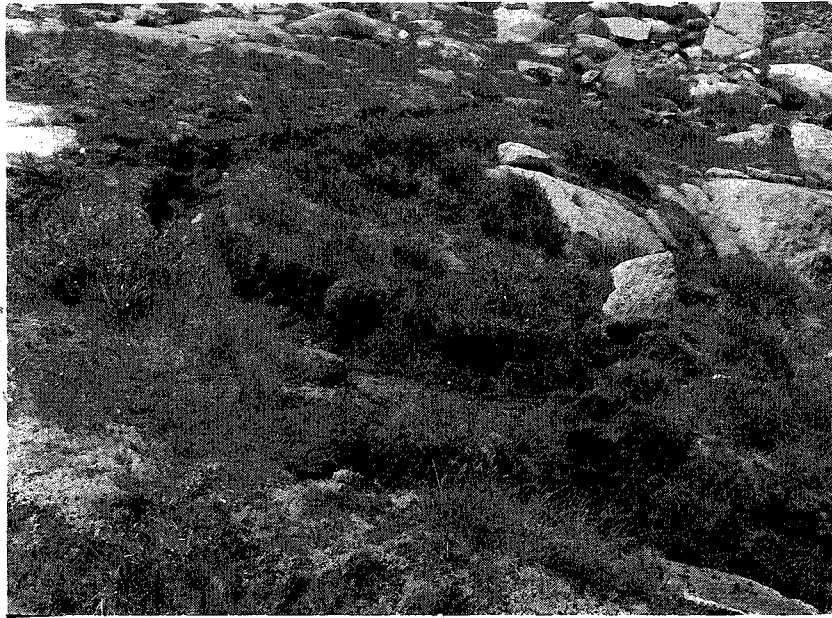


Fig. 20. Gullies formed at Granite Pass by stock trails. This type of damage is common in alpine regions, where the soil is easily scarred and slow to heal.

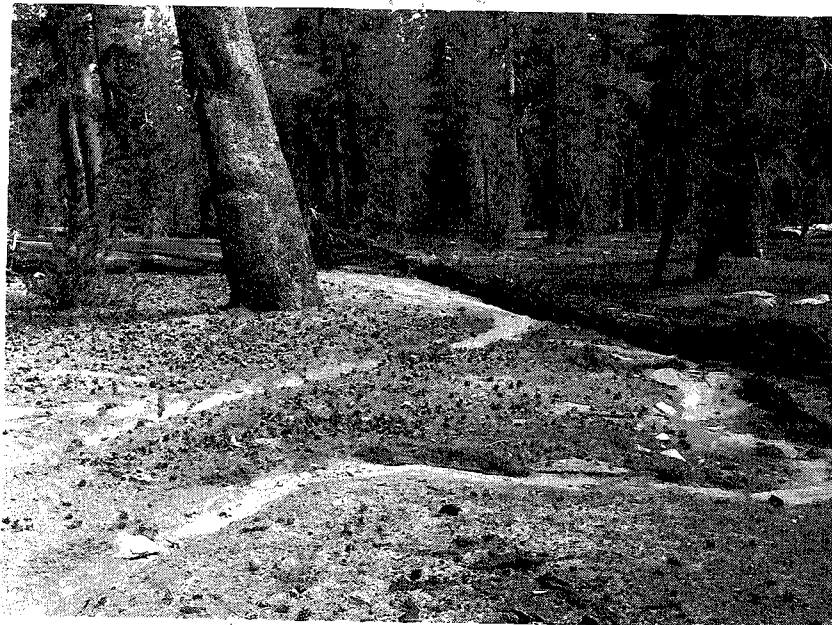


Fig. 21. Fallen log serving as a soil saving dam at the head of an incipient gully -- a lesson against extensive forest clean up.

In forested regions, on the other hand, fallen logs often serve as soil-saving dams which hold back excessive run-off and check incipient gulleys at their commencement. This process was clearly evident along the trail from Dougherty Meadow to Simpson Meadow (Fig. 21), and served to call to mind once more some of the dangers of excessive forest clean up.

Middle Fork of the Kings River

General Aspects. The proposed Kings Canyon National Park includes two main forks of the Kings River. The South Fork flows through what is known as the Kings River Canyon, as described above; it has received much more publicity than the Middle Fork and is commonly thought of as the heart of the Kings River wilderness area. Actually, the less well known Middle Fork canyon is fully as outstanding from a scenic point of view (Figs. 22-24), and will soon be, if indeed it has not been for a long time, a more primitive piece of wilderness than the better advertized Kings River Canyon.



Fig. 22. Typical view of the Middle Fork Gorge, north wall, as seen from the zigzags on the Dougherty Creek trail. The central mass is thought to be Mt. Woodworth. The floor of the canyon lies some 2500 feet below the bench from which this picture was taken.

Like the Kings River Canyon, the Middle Fork Canyon is a long, narrow glaciated gorge, fed by a series of plunging cascades which unite to form a broad, swift-flowing river. It is less dusty, and quite as scenic, if not more so (Fig. 23); the celebrated Tchipite Dome, which rises like a gargantuan tombstone 3413 feet above the canyon floor recalls the more striking aspects of



Fig. 23. A typical portion of the Middle Fork canyon; view from the junction of Dougherty Creek trail and main canyon trail, looking east. Note how the presence of occasional dead snags contributes to the wilderness atmosphere

limp

Yosemite Valley (Fig. 24). Above all there is an atmosphere of the truly primitive about this canyon which the more exploited Kings River Canyon can not help losing when the road is completed. Various U.S. Forest Service representatives, both during the trip and at subsequent meetings, have stated that the Middle Fork canyon will be protected from future development as part of the huge "High Sierra Primitive Area" which has been set aside to preserve wilderness conditions.

The maintenance of the canyon intact will at least be made easier by the fact that at the mouth of the gorge the narrow walls rise nearly straight up for more than 3000 feet, imposing an almost insuperable obstacle to road building; in fact it has not been possible to push through even a foot trail, and one is cut off from all direct communication with the adjacent Kings River Canyon and the General Grant Country. According to the local old-timers, only two men have succeeded in getting through this gorge, and they were prospectors whose grub supply ran out during the winter forcing them to make the attempt. That they were able to get through was due to the fact that the country was buried in snow and ice, with the river at its seasonal low point.

(* But see

page 28a.)

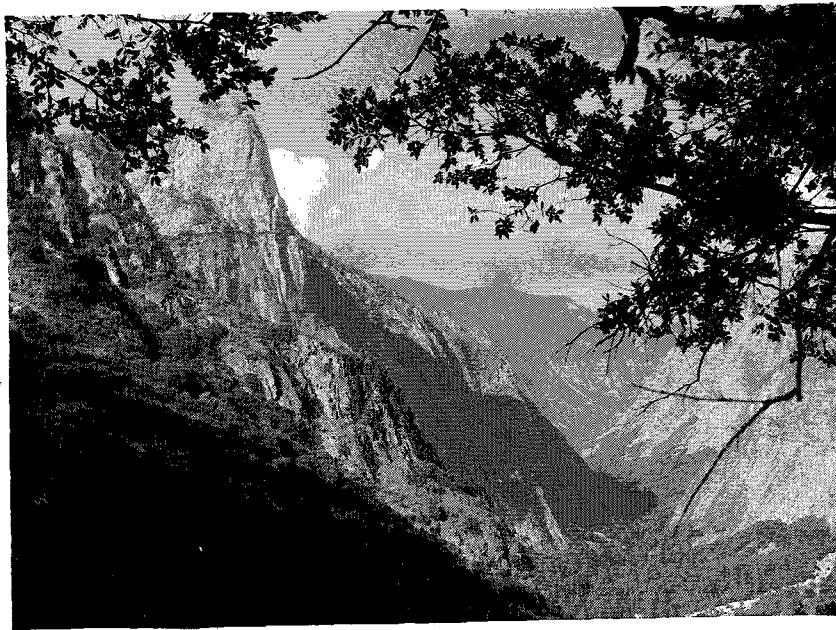


Fig. 24. The Middle Fork canyon as seen from the zigzags out of Tehipite Valley, looking east; the celebrated Tehipite Dome is seen on the left. This is truly the heart of the Kings Canyon wilderness region.

At the time of our visit the John Muir Trail from Cartridge Creek to Grouse

* Superintendent Guy Hopping of General Grant National Park has since informed the writer that one or two other persons have succeeded in passing through the gorge.

Meadow was practically impassable, and Muir Pass was completely blocked by snow. A Forest Service man was working on the trail, but had not yet been able to accomplish much; one party had tried to make the crossing a few days previous, but had been forced to turn back.

The blocking of Muir Pass left the long, exceedingly circuitous route through Tehipite Valley, Crown Valley and Hell-For-Sure Pass as the only other available route through the high country. The way led over various obscure, seldom used trails which received little or no annual maintenance, so that the time consumed was far beyond what had been anticipated.

Wildlife. Ground Squirrels. A few at Simpson Meadow and in adjacent territory, but not many. The absence of abnormal numbers of ground squirrels furnishes a good gauge of the primitiveness of regions like this. For example, there is hardly any doubt that ground squirrels will greatly increase in the Kings River Canyon when the road is completed and the natural enemies of the ground squirrels are driven away.

Bear. Present, but have not had an opportunity to become garbage feeders; therefore they are still wild and do not molest the few camps which are present.

Martin. Fairly common, according to "old-timer" Blodgett, of Visalia, who has spent the last 8 summers in this region (he knew the late Walter Starr, who wrote the "Guide to the John Muir Trail and the High Sierra Region"; he also knows Norman Clyde and other mountaineers of prominence, and probably represents a good cross section of local opinion concerning the administration of the region and its development.

Wolverine. Blodgett said that he had never seen one alive, but that their tracks may be seen frequently in the vicinity of Woods Creek.

Fish. Said to be exceptionally abundant in the Middle Fork and tributaries.

Trail Conditions. The trail which follows the Middle Fork down the canyon is decidedly primitive (Fig. 25). One section, known as Hell's Half Acre, threads its difficult way across the base of a wide talus slope covered with giant boulders; in some places, where the boulders are too big to get around, one is forced into the river for short stretches. This granite country wears out horse shoes at a terrific rate and if a shoe is pulled off, the hoof wears down to the quick in a few hours.

The zigzags up out of Tehipite Valley rise about 3400 feet in two miles, and are quite the most viciously steep zigzags that the writer has ever encountered. By the trailside were the bones of some horse that had failed to make the grade; one of ours was staggering pretty badly before the climb was finished.



Fig. 25. Boulder-strewn trail in the Middle Fork canyon, showing typical primitive condition. The steepness is not adequately shown, however, due to lack of special photographic equipment; the effect can be most nearly approached by holding the picture over one's head at an angle of 45 degrees.

Administrative Problems. No criticism of the administration is intended by the above observations as to trail conditions, which are given here as a matter of record for comparison with future conditions; as explained by District Ranger Jim Poore, very little money is available for trail maintenance in the more out of the way sections.

Certainly this primitive type of trail does not do violence to the wilderness values as would a rocked up engineered trail of excessive width. Probably a middle course between these two extremes is possible, but if not, then the present un "improved" type would seem preferable in this intentionally maintained primitive area. If one does not insist upon traveling fast there is little danger on this type of trail - certainly much less than is present when one attempts to cross a paved automobile highway.

It was found that there is a certain amount of feeling among local campers and oldtimers against the establishment of a Kings Canyon National Park because:

(1) it is felt that the National Park Service would promote extensive building construction by public utility operators, build elaborate trail systems and bring in great crowds of people,

(2) hunting, would be forbidden

(3) household pets, particularly dogs, could not be brought in to spend the vacation with the family, as is now permissible (in the various discussions which took place the writer considered it advisable to preserve a complete anonymity and to utter no expressions of opinion; this anonymity was maintained from the time Se noia was left until the Devils Postpile was reached).

SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST

Itinerary

From the Middle Fork of the Kings River the route paralleled the Crown Creek drainage, passing Hay Meadow, Dry Meadow, and Johnson's Cow Camp. From Johnson's Cow Camp the trail crossed Scepter Pass, the Devils Punch Bowl, Hell-For-Sure Pass, and entered Goddard Canyon, where it joined the John Muir Trail as the latter descended from the snow bound alpine country. A detour was made to Blaney Meadows and Mono Hot Spring (at Florence Lake) for supplies, and the John Muir trail was reached again by the way of Vermilion Valley, from which point it was followed the remainder of the way to Devils Postpile and Yosemite National Park.

Crown Valley and Black cap Basin

General Aspects. After climbing out of the Middle Fork canyon the way leads through long stretches of only moderately precipitous Canadian zone country characterized by miles of heavily forested slopes, numerous small, shallow grassy valleys, and occasional bare granite ridges and glacial cirques. The most outstanding feature of the country was the difficulty, regarding which we had been warned previously, of locating the main trail. The region is grazed by cattle and sheep, and their well-worn trails, some of which have been blazed, together with a general scarcity of trail signs, caused us to make several unintentional detours.

Wildlife. Deer. Quite numerous in the vicinity of Johnson's Cow Camp, which is also gradually becoming a dude ranch, although no road leads to it as yet.

Trail Conditions. Scepter Pass is apparently quite unused and the trail is now hardly more than a game trail down over the rocks. What little travel there is in this country follows an alternative trail (not named on Walter Starr's map) to the west. The blazed trail into Black cap Basin ends in a box canyon and was taken by a mistake arising from the lack of signs together with sheep trails.

Administrative Problems. Grazing. The minimum of damage by live stock was observed throughout this whole forest district, doubtless because the range is not overcrowded. The wet meadows are trampled and cut by cattle to some extent, but the stock is well scattered and forms relatively few clearly marked trails. Even the sheeped areas showed little damage, and there was still enough feed for our stock in some of the box canyons. Possibly feed conditions were better than normal at the time this visit was made, for, as noted below, under Weather, this has been an unusually wet summer.

Hell-For-Sure Pass and South Fork of San Joaquin

General Aspects. From Black cap Basin one rises gradually to Bench Valley

and the Devils Punch bowl. The dense forest drops behind and again the country becomes predominantly granite, with an alpine meadow or a barren glacial tarn in each rocky basin. Hell-For-Sure Pass marks the climax of a tortuous clambering over the rocks; although not as lofty as many passes, the grim desolation of the scene (Fig. 26) together with the almost ladder-like ascent over slippery boulders justifies its name.

From Hell-For-Sure Pass the trail drops rapidly into the deep, narrow Goddard Canyon, down which the South Fork of the San Joaquin flows for about a dozen miles until it enters the artificial Florence Lake, which is a resort country.

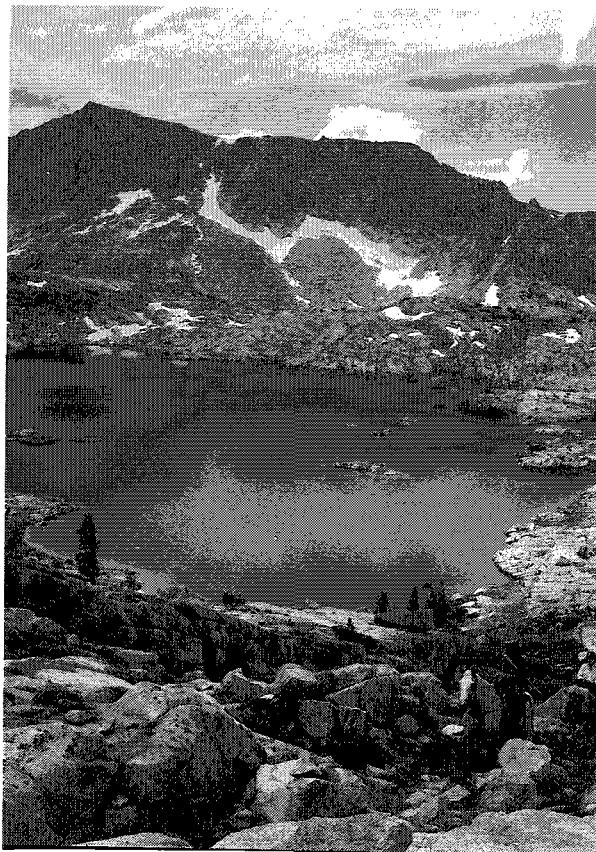


Fig. 26. Barren alpine country as seen looking west from halfway up Hell-For-Sure Pass. There are few zigzags on this trail, as it goes almost straight up over the boulders. A broken pack saddle and some bones told of one horse that failed to make it.

Trail Conditions. From Bench Valley the trail leads to the Devils Punch Bowl, which is a glacial basin over whose narrow rim ^{is} a snow-fed lake spills into a small valley about two hundred feet below. The trail leads out across this rim, which is only about 20 feet wide, and it is necessary to wade the stock through the overflow from the lake. Although perfectly safe at the time of our crossing the rock ledge which forms the rim is smooth and slopes slightly so that at times of high water it is dangerous to make the crossing. One party had three horses washed over the rim a year or so ago, and the total number of stock lost to date is 45 according to Mr. Johnson, at Johnson's Cow Camp.

The Hell-For-Sure Pass trail is not much used and maintenance work must be still less frequent. The ascent over the boulders is so steep in places that one must be careful to keep the stock well spaced out, otherwise a slip on the part of one animal might throw the next one below over backwards off the trail. A broken pack saddle tree and some old bones told of one horse that fell down to rise no more.

The loose rock on these mountain trails (Fig. 27) will often wear out a set of horse shoes in one week, besides pulling many off. After we had used up all our spare horse shoes we used the many cast-off shoes strewn along the trails, cutting the big ones down with a cold chisel and shaping them over a boulder. The zero hour of the trip came one late afternoon near Hell-For-Sure Pass in a pouring rain when we found ourselves on the wrong trail, with all the stock partly barefooted and too sore to go on without shoes except one horse, thirty miles of rocky trail between us and the

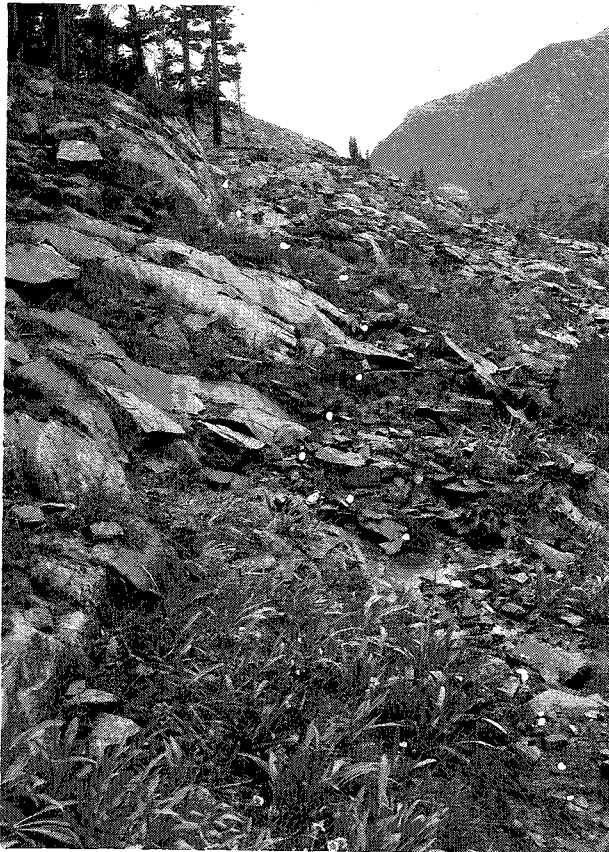


Fig. 27. Hell-For-Sure Pass trail, east side, showing nature of terrain and lack of clear definition of the route. Loose rock like this will often wear out a set of new horse shoes in one week, besides pulling many off.

nearest known habitation, and our supply of horse shoe nails exhausted. Luckily some nails were discovered at a nearby sheep camp.

The trail down Goddard Canyon is much more heavily traveled than the Hell-

For-Sure Pass trail; two parties, one with seven and the other with 9 head of stock were passed, as well as two other parties with tents. A University of California geology student stated that still another party had been camped for two weeks waiting to get through Muir Pass; someone else had lost all their grub and outfit fording the San Joaquin River which was greatly swollen by the continuous rains.

The trail crosses the San Joaquin three times in about six miles. At least one of these crossing was formerly provided with a suspension bridge, but at the present time it is necessary to ford them all. The water came well above our horses' bellies and was quite rough, but none of the animals was forced to swim.

These conditions affecting mountain travel are mentioned for their possible value in throwing light on National Park Service trail conditions.

Florence Lake - Vermilion Valley Region.

General Aspects. From Fresno an automobile highway was built far in to the heart of the Sierra so that dams could be built at Huntington Lake and Florence Lake. The road is heavily used and the surrounding area has become a popular resort with facilities for camping, boating, and packing (Casner's Pack Outfit).

Vermilion Valley to Devils Postpile

General Aspects. From the populous Mono Hot Spring the trail climbs slowly through typical Canadian zone woodland and meadows until the forest drops behind at Silver Pass, where the snow banks linger well into the summer. From this point one drops down again into the forest, which continues with unbroken regularity to the Devils Postpile

Wildlife. Rainbow trout were very abundant in Cascade Creek. This is just far enough north of Mono Hot Spring and south of Reds Meadow so that it is reached by few fishermen.

Trail Conditions. The John Muir Trail is practically a highway compared with the seldom used trails over which we had previously traveled; it is, of course, a main artery of mountain travel and is well kept up throughout most of its length.

DEVILS POSTPILE AND VICINITY

Itinerary

From the Devils Postpile a detour was inadvertently made into the Minaret Creek basin owing to the partial obliteration of the old trail, now abandoned, to Shadow Lake and the lack of signs. From Shadow Lake the route was by way of Thousand Island Lake, Island Pass and Dominie Pass to Yosemite.

Reds Meadow and Devils Postpile

Reds Meadow and Devils Postpile lie in a long rather narrow valley, at an average elevation of about 7500 feet. Much of the valley is forested like the surrounding ridges but there are numerous wet meadows and an occasional sandy flat. A good road connects the area with the main Owens Valley highway, so that this mountain region is frequented by hordes of visitors. A large Forest Service camp ground, together with a bath house and a store are present and heavily used. The Devils Postpile is an 850 acre tract of forest land immediately adjacent to Reds Meadow and the Middle Fork of the San Joaquin River. Its jumbled piles of post-like basaltic columns have given it its name, and constitute its chief distinction. Its trails are broad and well used, and since the area is one of considerable human concentration, it probably serves its most useful purpose as a kind of outdoor museum.

Trail Conditions. The main trails are wide, easy, engineered pathways.

The Minarets, Banner Peak, and Vicinity

General Aspects. From Reds Meadow the map shows two trails which diverge northward, and after running parallel to each other for about 6 miles, converge again at Shadow Lake.

The west fork of this route is now practically abandoned and was unfamiliar to local residents whom we questioned; it was so obscure that we lost it in a swampy jungle of down timber and inadvertently followed an abandoned mining road instead. The old mining road traverses the wooded Minaret Creek basin, dotted with numerous small lakes, and affords many a gorgeous glimpse of the glacier draped Minarets which tower over the valley like gigantic cathedral spires (Pls. 28). At a little under 10,000 feet the forest thins away, and one comes upon the abandoned Minaret Mine. Six years ago the region must have presented a scene of noisy, populous activity, but now the wilderness is slowly reclaiming the place. The only sounds are the murmuring of the wind in the pines and the soft roar of the snow fed streamlet — sounds which only serve to intensify the vast glacial silence.

Leaving the deserted mine, an almost invisible trail threads the alpine meadows and then abruptly signals to the crest of Volcanic Ridge where the old Albino alpine are located (altitude 11,000). From the abrupt escarpment of Volcanic Ridge the view is breath-taking in the extreme. To the south and east lies a tumultuous sea of snowy crests, most of them lying within the huge Sierra National Forest "Primitive Area". On the west one is confronted by the jagged wall of Mt. Ritter, Banner Peak (Pls. 29, 30) and the Minarets — gigantic monuments

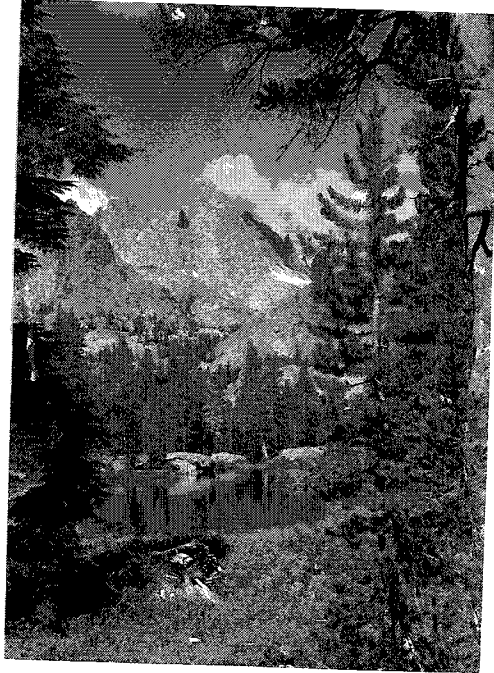


Fig. 28. Glimpse of the needle pointed Minarets as seen from the abandoned Minaret Mine road. The wide angle lens fails to do justice to these spire like crags.

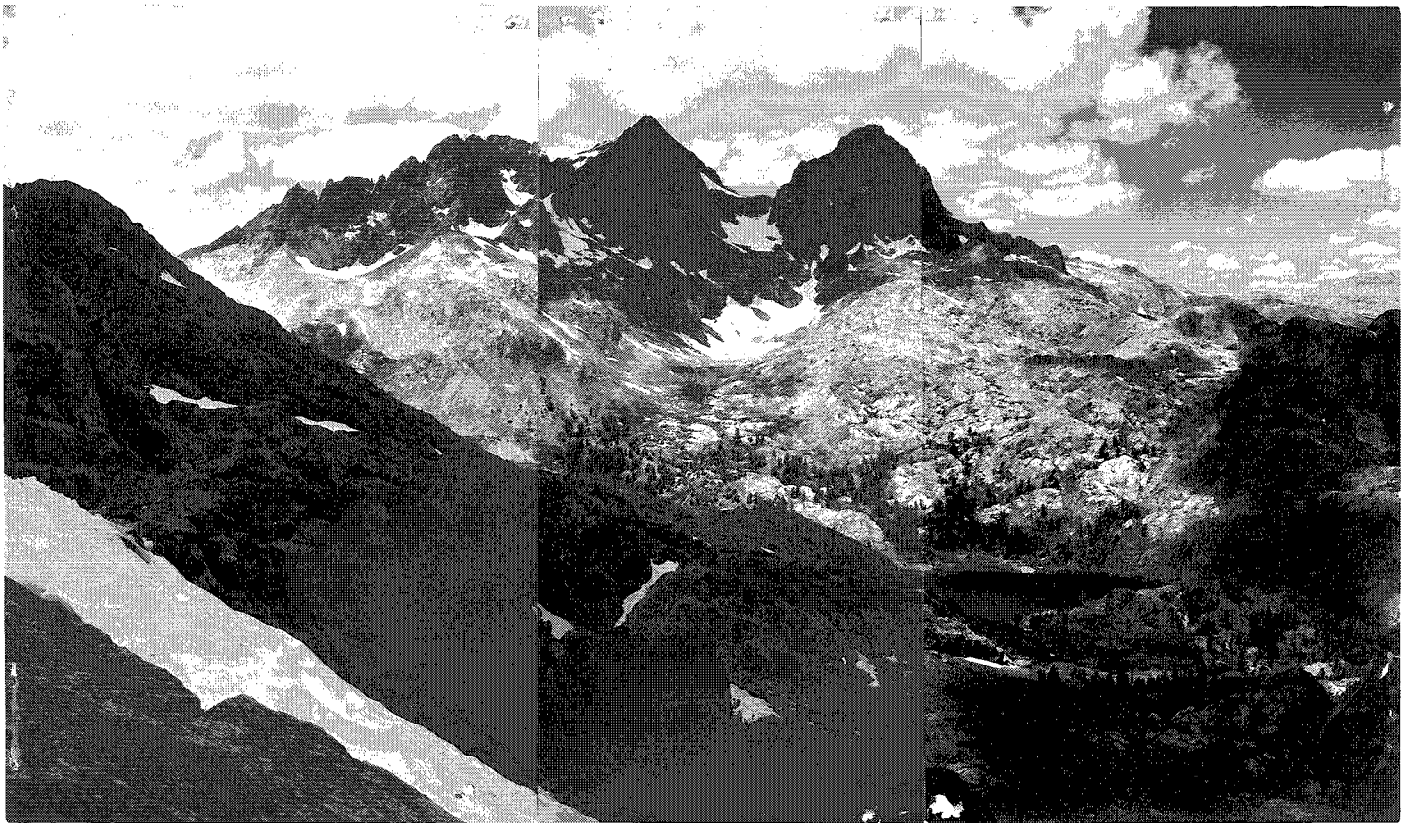


Fig. 29. Mt. Ritter (left) and Banner Peak (right) as seen from Volcanic Ridge. The wilderness atmosphere is unspoiled.

whose frozen breath, sweeping across snows which never melt, seems to have congealed the flow of Time itself. To the north one looks out over empty space; the rocky ledge drops away almost under foot to Shadow Lake lying far below where the John Muir trail shows as a narrow ribbon, only a mile distant as an eagle might make it, but nearer twelve for plodding mankind. This part of the Sierra, although not more wild than many others, was certainly the most magnificent covered by the present trip, from a scenic point of view. The feeling of awe and reverence which this region engenders would be shattered by the intrusion of any artificial human structure; to build anything in such a priceless place would be nothing short of sacrilege. With buildings and highways practically everywhere else in California, there should be no question as to the necessity of really protecting occasional wilderness fragments such as this from the advancing tide of "improvement". At present the areal lies just outside the U.S. Forest Service "Primitive Area", and about 5 miles from the east boundary of Yosemite.

Since it was impossible to descend Volcanic Ridge with stock, the west fork of the trail to Shadow Lake had to be retraced as far as Reds Meadow, and the well traveled east fork followed instead. The latter route traverses a long, narrow partly wooded valley down which flows a branch of the infant San Joaquin River, then it climbs abruptly a stair like formation past thundering waterfalls and brings the mirror like surface of Shadow Lake suddenly into view. From Shadow Lake the way lies through alpine meadows, past Garnet and Thousand Island Lakes, overhung by frowning mountains, then through the low Island Pass (Hudsonian life zone) and into the Rush Creek basin which is characterized by extensive Canadian zone forests and numerous meadows. Even in August the nights are decidedly cold, the temperature probably falling to 40° F or even lower. Thousand Island Lake is considered an impossible camp site by local people because of the cold winds which sweep down from the glaciers; although feed is plentiful, stock refuse to stay there if turned loose (Pag. 30)

Wildlife. California Gull (Larus californicus). On August 5, a large white bird which could hardly have belonged to any other species was seen from Volcanic Ridge as a tiny speck sailing low over Shadow Lake. Since the California Gull has been recorded as breeding at Mono Lake, which is only about 20 miles distant, air line, this observation is not as unusual as it might seem at first.

Trail Conditions. The obscurity of the old west fork trail from Reds Meadow to Shadow Lake has already been mentioned; it is blocked in scores of places by tangled masses of prostrate trees blown down by winter storms. On the calm windless morning, when the writer was riding along this trail, a little behind the pack stock, something suddenly whizzed through the air in a great arc and struck the earth with a resounding report. On reaching the spot it was found that a dead tree had just crashed down across the trail between the writer's horse and the rest of the stock in front; if those in front had been traveling a little slower at this point on the trail, or if the writer had traveled a little faster, the result would have been most unlucky for someone.

The east fork of the trail to Shadow Lake coincides in part with the John Muir trail, and is by comparison with the west side, a boulevard. At Garnet Lake the

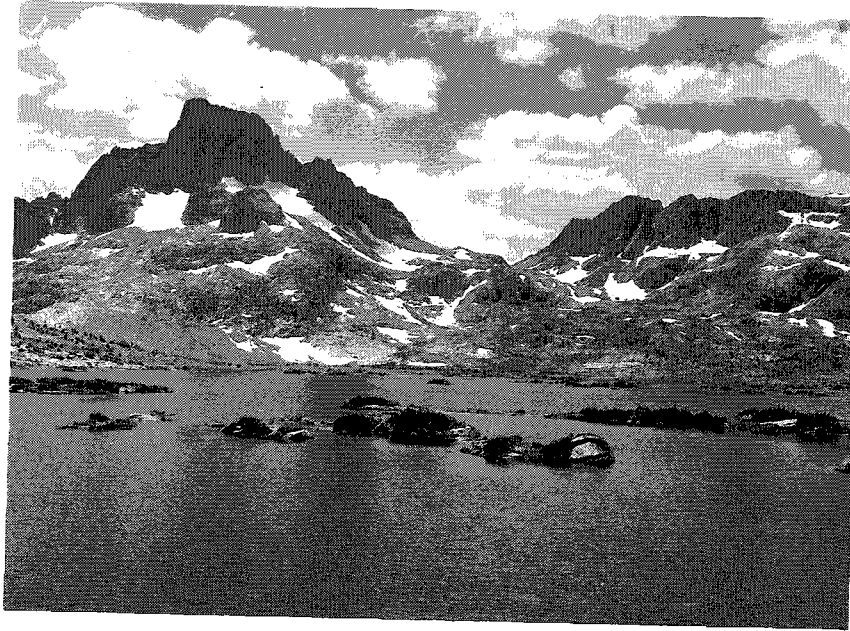


Fig. 30. Banner Peak as seen from across Thousand Island Lake. This magnificent piece of wilderness is too cold for camping and too priceless to be exploited.

trail was temporarily lost owing to the fact that there are few signs in the region; under such circumstances, however, a mountain man can usually find the trail again without retracing his route even though he is a stranger in the country, if a good map is available, or if the topography is sufficiently varied so that among the various possible routes certain ones obviously are more logical than others.

Although no live stock is grazed in the meadows of this region, the John Muir trail, in common with various other trails, is traveled so frequently that the short, velvety alpine grass is continually cut and gashed, and because of the very short growing season, has little chance to heal. This condition leads to the formation of unsightly gullies which may prove difficult to eradicate (Fig. 31).

The Donohue Pass trail into Yosemite had only been open a short time and the section east of the pass was especially tough for stock. The last mile to the top traverses a barren glaciated slope so thickly strewn with granite blocks as to be more adapted to travel by goats than by horses; in crossing it some care was necessary to avoid bracking legs.

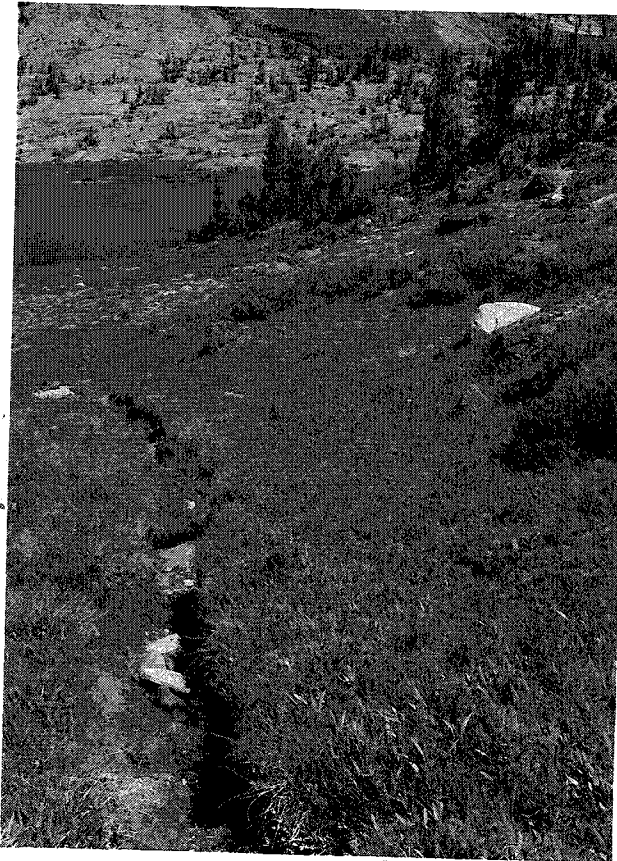


Fig. 31. Galley formation caused by heavy travel on the John Muir Trail, near Garnet Lake. The picture fails to show adequately the brilliant red blossoms of Castilleja which dot the green carpet in great profusion.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Itinerary

From Donohue Pass the route was to Tuolumne Meadows, followed by a side trip to the floor of Yosemite Valley via the Tenaya Lake trail, and return. From Tuolumne Meadows the trail down the Muir Gorge was followed to Pate Valley, thence via Rancheria Mountain to Hetch Hetchy and Lake Eleanor Reservoirs, at which point the park boundary was crossed and the return to San Francisco headquarters made by bus.

Lyell Canyon and Tuolumne Meadows

General Aspects. Lyell Canyon is a high-walled spacious valley, some ~~some~~ nine miles long; its nearly level floor is largely meadow land dotted with numerous clumps of conifers which give it a fine park-like aspects; the Lyell Fork of the Tuolumne River flows down the middle of the valley. Tuolumne Meadows represents the same sort of country on an even more lavish scale (Fig. 32); the almost level floor of this high river valley (alt. about 8700 ft) approaches a mile in width at some points, and its fertile soil supports a luxuriant growth of grass and associated vegetation.

The Lyell Canyon trail is traveled by crowds of people and the forage in the canyon is grazed to a limited extent. Tuolumne Meadows is traversed by the Tioga Pass automobile road, which handles a steady stream of traffic. There are several lodges and stores, a gas station, postoffice, numerous campgrounds, and a large number of other buildings adjacent to the meadow area, which is also rather extensively grazed. The whole region is heavily used by a large human population (Figs. 35-38) so that no atmosphere of primitive wilderness can be expected.

Wildlife. Needle miners and other insect enemies of conifers. Along the south side of Tuolumne Meadow needle miners (and possibly bark borers also) have killed 50% of the trees on the hill slopes (Fig. 33); the slopes on the north side of the meadow are similarly affected. This epidemic started around 1916, I was informed, and seems now to be a matter of historic rather than practical interest as far as preventative measures are concerned. The dead forest still stands, but the new growth is very dense and vigorous and has attained a height of 10 feet or more (Fig. 34). Although perhaps not esthetically appealing to persons unused to the sight of so much dead timber, it cannot be said that the forest is in any danger of extinction; on the other hand the countless dead snags provide shelter for many wild creatures. The fire hazard is undoubtedly great.

Rainbow trout were noted as quite abundant in the Lyell Fork of the Tuolumne River; however, they are said to be difficult to catch because constantly pursued by large numbers of fishermen.

Administrative Problems. The building of roadways through park areas presents problems which chiefly concern various technical branches other than the Wildlife Division. Aside from the comparatively rare direct injury to plant



Fig. 32. Tuolumne Meadows as seen from the Tioga Road during a heavy rain.

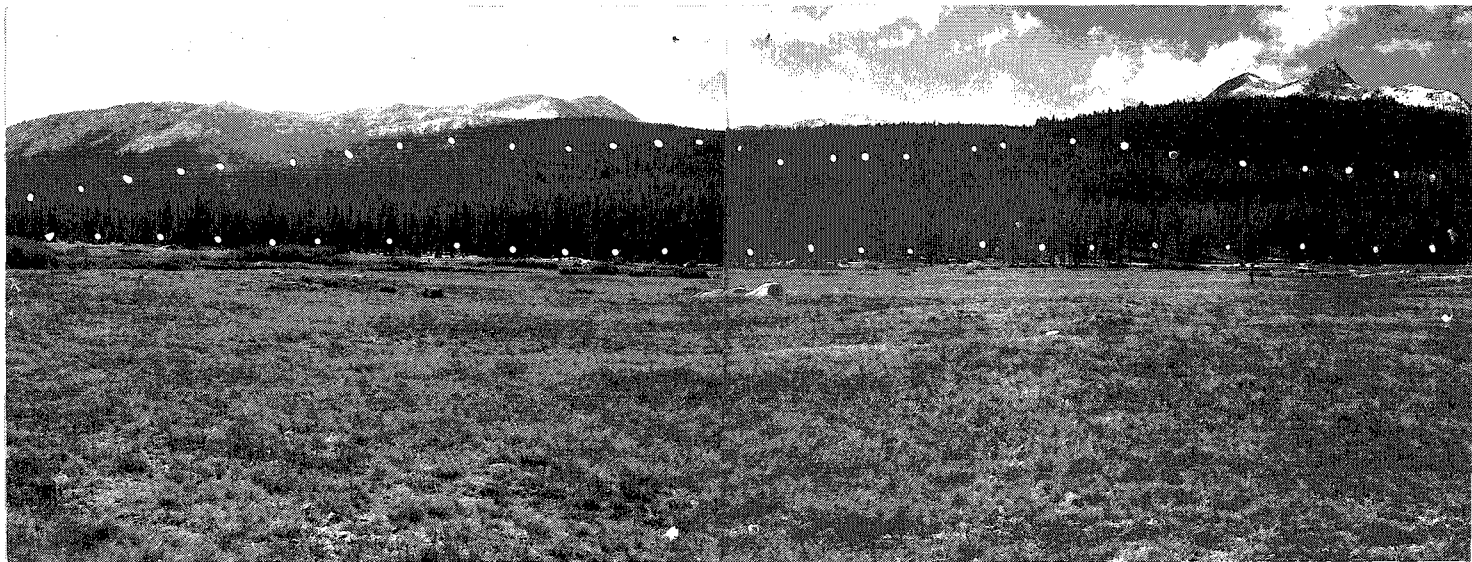


Fig. 33. Hill slopes on south side of Tuolumne Meadows, as seen from Soda Spring. More than fifty percent of the trees were killed in former years by insect attack, but reproduction of young growth is heavy. Dotted lines indicate major areas of dead timber.

and animal life, the only other aspect of road construction requiring comment is its effect on the primitive picture. The construction of a road often involves a much greater disturbance of the original environment than is implied by just a narrow line drawn on a map, and it must often be difficult for those who have to make final decisions on road questions from a distance to picture the total amount of disturbance necessarily involved in addition to merely laying out a road bed through the country.

The construction of the new Tioga Road is mentioned here not with any thought of criticising the manner in which the project, once it had been decided upon, has been handled, but because it illustrates the complex, irrevocable, and perhaps partly unforeseen chain of disturbances which is set up as soon as an elaborate highway of this type (Fig. 35) is authorized. The same line of thought applies even more forcibly in the case of the Hetch Hetchy dam construction project mentioned below.

At the junction of the new and old Tioga roads a dredge is removing huge quantities of rock and sand from the Tuolumne River (Figs. 36, 37). The material is crushed and sifted (Fig. 38) and deposited in an enormous stock pile (not photographed) at the edge of the forest (the river is considerably muddied by these operations, but seemingly not enough to injure fish life). (continue on p 43)

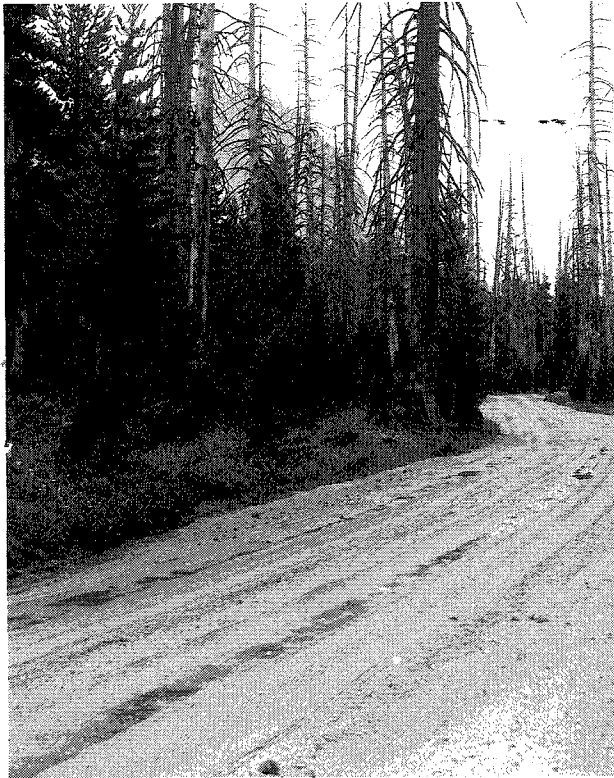


Fig. 34. Forest killed by insect attack during the outbreak which started about 1916; view taken from the old Tioga Road (new road will be a broad, paved highway) near Tuolumne Meadows. It will be noted that reproduction is vigorous and extensive so that the forest cannot be said to be in danger of extinction.



Fig. 35. New Tioga Road where it crosses Tuolumne Meadows on a long, high fill.



Fig. 36. Machinery used to dredge up, crush and sift gravel obtained from the Tuolumne River; the finished product is used in constructing the adjacent Tioga Road.

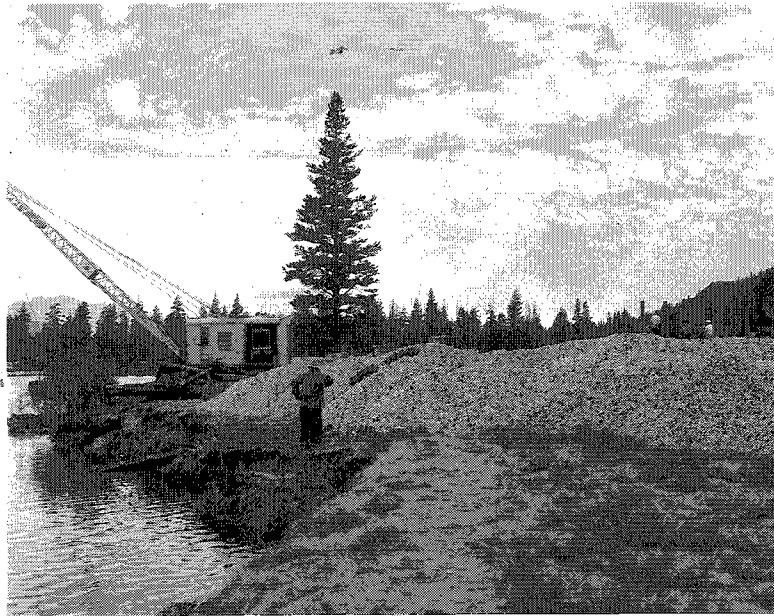


Fig. 37. Closer view of operations shown in Fig. 36. Rock and gravel for the road is dug out of the river.



Fig. 38. Closer view of operations shown in Fig. 36. Rock and gravel dug out of the river is separated here.

Of course most of the disfiguring machinery and structures used in the road building will be removed when operations are completed, but some of the scars will be slow to heal, and others cannot but remain permanently. The road and its appurtenances are symbolic of the permanent change from the primitive Tuolumne Meadows of fifteen years ago to the mechanized sophistication of modern times.



Fig. 39. Forest along the Tenaya Lake trail which was damaged by insect attack at an earlier period. Reproduction is now very heavy and dense.

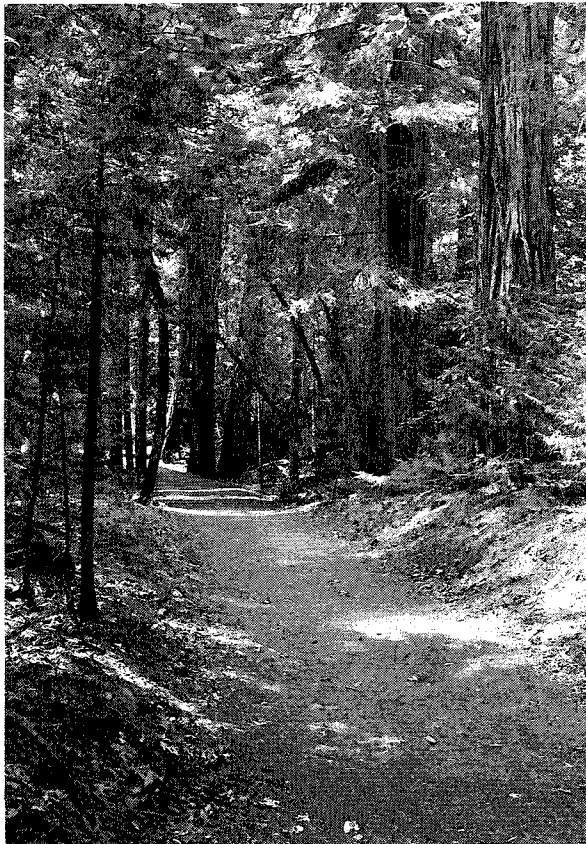


Fig. 40. Trail in vicinity of Mirror Lake, floor of Yosemite Valley.

Tenaya Lake Trail

Wildlife Aspects. Insect damage to trees. As in the case of the Tuolumne Meadows region, part of the forest along the Tenaya Lake trail suffered heavy loss from insect attack at one time. However, reproduction is now very vigorous and dense (Fig. 39).

Muir Gorge and Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne

General Aspects. Muir Gorge and Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne comprise no other of those narrow, glaciated gorges with which this region abounds (Fig. 41). From the populous Tuolumne Meadows one descends slightly to Glen Aulin, which is a tent cabin resort; thereafter the canyon walls close in and the trail drops rapidly to the bottom of Muir Gorge, passing a number of attractive waterfalls en route.

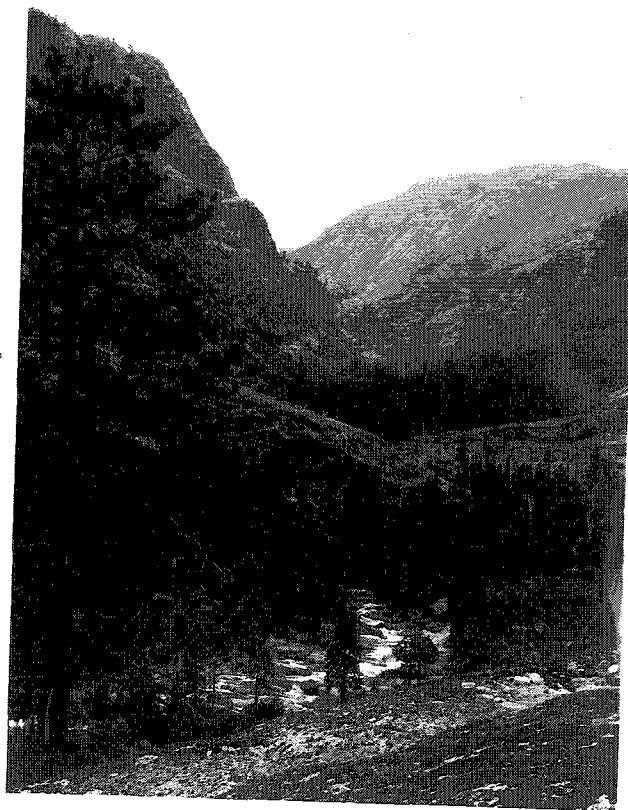


Fig. 41. Muir Gorge — a region of attractive waterfalls and swirling pools heavily patronized by hikers and fishermen.

The canyon is heavily traveled as far down as Waterwheel falls by hikers of both sexes and all ages, and by fishermen. Below Waterwheel Falls the number of day hikers decreases, but campers with tents are still in evidence. To any point in the canyon it is only a day's short trip either from Tuolumne Meadows or White Wolf.

Wildlife. Rainbow trout were observed to be very numerous in the Tuolumne River below Waterwheel Falls.

Trail Conditions. All the trails encountered in Yosemite during this trip were carefully engineered exceptionally safe and well maintained. The exotic Downy Brome Grass (*Bromus tectorum*) is present in many places along the trail in the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne. Probably it was introduced with feed brought in for pack and saddle stock.

Rancheria Mountain

General Aspects. At Pate Valley the trail leaves the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne, climbs 4,000 feet to the top of Rancheria Mountain, then descends into the canyon again in the vicinity of the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. Rancheria Mountain is a roughly triangular, forested plateau with an average elevation of less than 8500 feet. Extensive meadows and bunch grass flats (Fig. 44) and an abundance of water made this area, together with the adjacent Pleasant Valley, a good grazing country in former days; hence its name. There is nothing spectacular about the region, but the absence of heavy travel and the freedom from a multiplicity of human structures have resulted in the preservation of much primitive charm.

Wildlife. Bear. A dropping composed almost entirely of manzanita berries was observed on the trail near Pate Valley on August 10. On August 11 a very fat brown yearling cub was encountered on the trail to Pleasant Valley. It turned off the trail with manifest reluctance and showed very little fear.

Ground Squirrel. One seen on Rancheria Mountain August 11, 1936 the first in many days.

Lake Fauna. Most of the lakes encountered in the Sierra Nevada were comparatively barren of plant and animal life, and many were situated at such high altitudes as to be completely lifeless, at least as regards visible forms. Table Lake, near Pleasant Valley, is a marked exception (Fig. 42). Evidently its lily pad-covered waters present an unusually favorable combination of prolonged moderate temperature and various chemical constituents which promote plant growth. The plants, in turn support a large insect population, which constitutes a food supply for numerous vertebrates. Unfortunately there was not time to study the animal life of the lake. Ranger Patterson, stationed at Miguel Meadow, states that there were several similar lakes in the region.

Trail Conditions. Portions of the Rancheria Trail are relatively little developed or formalized, although everywhere entirely adequate even for heavy use. Contrasting with this simplicity, however, most of the trail has been developed beyond what would seem necessary for safety or the requirements of



Fig. 42. Table Lake, near Pleasant Valley. Such luxuriant plant growth is unusual in the lakes of the Sierra Nevada.

maintenance. In Section 16, where the slope is very moderate, the trail is 4 feet wide, with rock up embankment (Fig. 43); farther up, on the level plateau itself, the trail is not marked by the usual inconspicuous blazes but instead is lined for long distances with parallel rows of small boulders, reminiscent of the rows of stones commonly used to mark the paths in backyard gardens (Fig. 44).

Rancheria Mountain lies just out of range of the commercialized Hetch Hetchy area (see below) on the west, and just beyond the heavily used Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne, Glen Aulin, and Tuolumne Meadows on the east; the Rancheria Mountain region is infrequently traveled, and presents the closest approximation of wilderness atmosphere encountered in the park during the trip; the lines of stones along the trail interject a note of studied artificiality into an otherwise attractive picture, and are all the more ^{intentionally} functionally unnecessary.

Hetch Hetchy, Miguel Meadow and Lake Eleanor

General Aspects. Hetch Hetchy Valley represents the climax lower end of the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne; its narrow floor and glacier-polished walls remind one forcibly of the Kings River Canyon. Originally, Hetch Hetchy Valley must have been even more attractive than the Kings Canyon, however, because the floor of the former was covered with a meadow of great luxuriance.

When the City of San Francisco won its long fight to appropriate Hetch Hetchy for its own use, the wilderness was necessarily ruined, as the opponents of the project had foreseen. The trees were chopped down and cleared from the floor of the valley, then, following the construction of the dam, the meadow was submerged (Fig. 45).



Fig. 43. Rancheria Trail
in Section 6, showing
tread 4 feet wide, and
rocked up embankment



Fig. 44. Rancheria Trail
on the mountain top.
These rows of stones are
unnecessary as trail
markers and interject a
note of studied artificiality
into an otherwise primitive scene.



Fig. 45. Hetch Hetchy Reservoir as seen from opposite Kolana Rock. The dotted line indicates a previous water level; when the present construction is completed, the level will be 85 feet higher yet. K- Kolana Rock; D- O'Shaughnessy Dam; E- excavation in side of mountain to obtain rock for cement work.

At the present time the dam is being raised an additional 85 feet, which, it is said, will back the water up nearly to Pate Valley. Evidences of engineering skill are to be seen everywhere; rock for cement work is being blasted from the side of the mountain (Fig. 45) and picked up with a power shovel; the adjacent slopes are criss-crossed with roads for the trucks, and a 700 foot tunnel has been built to permit passage of one of these roads through a solid rock shoulder. The scene is one of great activity; motor boats cross from one shore to the other, a gigantic tramway, supported on steel towers, extends through the forest to Miguel Meadow, several miles away, and conducts a ceaseless stream of raw materials to the dam site (Fig. 46); the roar of operations can be heard for miles.

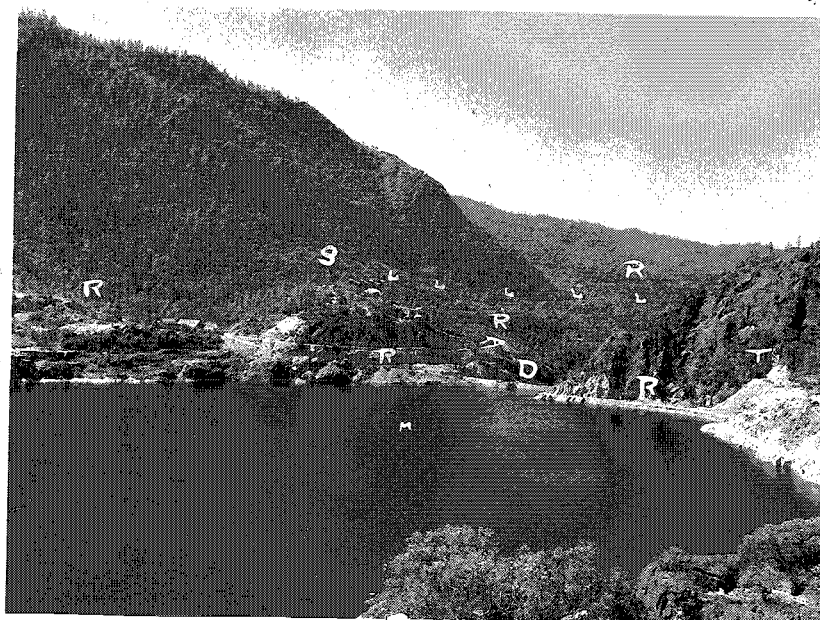


Fig. 46. Vicinity of O'Shaughnessy Dam, showing roads (R), tunnel (T), motor boat (M) one of the steel towers supporting the tramway (S), the tramway (L), and other developments. D — the dam itself, which is being raised an additional 85 feet.

Miguel Meadow was once a fine large meadow near the center of a densely forested plateau; its rather dry, sandy soil supported a luxuriant stand of forage (Fig. 47) of a type much superior to that found on wet meadows. At the present time this meadow is being dug up by power shovels (Fig. 48) to furnish sand for the O'Shaughnessy Dam addition.

The sand is hauled by trucks to the end of the meadow where it is loaded onto a gigantic cable tramway with buckets spaced 650 feet apart, by means of which it is conducted to the dam site 1800 feet lower and 3 miles distant in an air line (we were told that the tramway was 10 miles long, but this does not appear to be corroborative^{ed} by the map). The entire meadow will be extirpated by this project,



Fig. 47. Miguel Meadow just prior to annihilation. The entire area is to be dug up to furnish sand for the O'Shaughnessy Dam; the resulting hole will be flooded so as to make an artificial lake. Shows ramp for trucks at end of meadow.



Fig. 48. Closer view of the destruction of Miguel Meadow.

and the resulting hole is to be flooded with water to form an artificial lake so as to conceal the scar,

Lake Eleanor is another artificial reservoir with widely fluctuating water level; however, unlike Hetch Hetchy, a portion of the present body of water, was originally a natural lake. The dam, the caretaker's house and associated buildings, a road, and a work camp have obliterated any wilderness values.

Wildlife. Fish. Lake Eleanor is an important egg taking station. The water level falls about 25 feet during the summer, but the original sump retains enough water to enable the fish to survive.

At the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, also, old waterlines visible on the canyon walls above the present water surface, together with the presence of a zone devoid of vegetation, indicate that the water level fluctuates at least twenty five feet. Such extreme fluctuations prevent the establishment of any important aquatic food plants, as pointed out by Dr. Richard M. Bond in a wildlife memorandum dated November 12, 1935.

Trail Conditions. The writer was told that original contract bids for the construction of the O'Shaughnessy Dam called for the building of a four foot wide, oiled trail all the way around the reservoir at the high water line.

Administrative Problems. The drastic alteration of natural conditions which has taken place in this region has profoundly disturbed many forms of wildlife. From a broader view-point, however, the accompanying destruction of wilderness values is much more serious, and this consideration alone would fully justify the determined opposition which the Service has offered to the exploitation of the of the area. Probably the endlessly ramifying consequences of huge projects such as this are not clearly seen by those who have to make final decisions on them from remote headquarters. Who could foresee the full extent of wilderness destruction, including all the roads, trails, tunnels, maintenance stations, tramways, stock piles, borrow pits, mountainside scars, power lines, abandoned camps, and meadow obliterations, implicit in the drawing of a tiny segment of line, representing a dam, across this canyon?

Although the destruction of Miguel Meadow will be concealed by filling the hole with water — which is doubtless the best choice of expedients — of course this circumstance can not be used as an argument in favor of the Hetch Hetchy project, since the purpose behind the establishment of the park was to preserve natural conditions and this perquisite is not met by artificially rearranging the scenery to make a pretty picture. Perhaps the sacrifice of this area in Yosemite may help prevent other raids on the national parks such as the threatened construction of a tunnel through Rocky Mountain National Park.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Although the annual climatic cycle throughout most of California is characterized by cool rainy winters alternating with hot, dry summers, the climate of various large mountain masses rising above 8000 feet constitutes an exception to this rule. To higher portions of Sierra Nevada, in particular, are subject to frequent summer thunderstorms which exert a pronounced effect upon the vegetation and thus secondarily upon the associated wildlife.

All residents and habitual visitors whom we encountered in the mountains agreed that the rains have been heavier and more prolonged than usual this summer, and that forage conditions are the best in at least ten years. Certainly feed was abundant nearly everywhere, and was by no means used up even in the vicinity of the sheep camps. Perhaps this very abundance, however, has resulted in an unduly favorable impression as to the effects of grazing in the region.

Rain fell during 16 of the 28 days spent by the writer in the high country. Usually the sky would be somewhat overcast in the morning but with no actual rain, then shortly after lunch the air would become noticeably colder and rain would commence to fall, often coming down very hard for three or four hours to the accompaniment of a prodigious crashing and rumbling of thunder among the mist encircled crags. Toward evening the downpour would subside, and during the night little or none would fall, which was decidedly convenient.

These recurrent afternoon showers kept the porous, mountain soil reeking like a sponge, so that the high meadows were still covered with flowers and green grass, whereas usually by that time of year the feed commences to dry up.

FORAGE CONDITIONS

A summary of forage conditions observed on this trip is given herewith:

TRAIL	LOCATION OF FORAGE	TYPE OF FORAGE	QUALITY	AMOUNT	FENCED PASTURE
Sequoia National Park					
Middle Fork of Kaweah River	Little Bearpaw Meadow (other localities in this vicinity said to be good, but not visited)	wet meadow	good	2 or 3 acres	Present
Big Arroyo to Upper Funston Meadow	Big Arroyo almost throughout; Sky Parlor Meadow and elsewhere on Chagoopa Plateau	bunchgrass and wet meadow	fine	unlimited	Present in Big Arroyo

Trail	Location of Forage	Type of Forage	Quality	Amount	Fenced Pasture
Kern Canyon from Upper Funston Meadow to Tyndall Creek	Upper Funston Meadow	wet meadow	good	about 10 acres	Present
	Kern Hot Spring	wet meadow	fair	2 or 3 acres	Present
	Kern Canyon between Kern Hot Spring and Junction Meadow	bunchgrass	good	limited; sporadic	none
	Junction Meadow	wet meadow	poor	1 or 2 acres	none
	Junction of Tyndall Creek and Kern River	bunchgrass	good	limited	none
Tyndall Creek to Shepherd Pass	Bighorn Plateau and vicinity	bunchgrass and wet meadow	good	unlimited	none
Owens Valley					
Shepherd Pass to Independence	base of the hills	bunchgrass	good	several acres	none
Independence to Onion Valley	base of the hills	bunchgrass	good	limited	none
Onion Valley to Bullfrog Lake and vicinity	Onion Valley	wet meadow	good	appropriated by pack stock	none
	Vicinity of Bullfrog Lake	wet meadow	fair	appropriated by campers	none
Kings Canyon National Park					
Bubbs Creek	Vidette Meadow	wet meadow	fair	2 or 3 acres; appropriated by campers	present

Trail	Location of Range	Type of Forage	Quality	Amount	Fenced Pasture
	Junction Meadow	wet meadow	rather poor	2 or 3 acres	present
Kings River	Vicinity of Ken Myers	brushgrass	good	many acres, but feed very sparse	none
	Granite Meadow (across the river; privately owned; not visited.	wet meadow	good	said to be a very large meadow	present (1)
Kings River Canyon to Middle Fork Canyon via Granite Basin	Tent Meadow	wet meadow	good	1 or 2 acres	present
	Granite Basin	wet meadow and brushgrass	fine	unlimited	none
	Lougherty Meadow and vicinity	wet meadow and brushgrass	fine	unlimited	none
Middle Fork Canyon	Nimpoon Meadow	wet meadow	good	10 acres or more	none
Sierra National Forest					
Tahlequah Valley to Johnson's Cox Camp	Dry Meadow	wet meadow	fair	3 or 4 acres	present
	Dry Meadow	wet meadow	good	3 or 6 (?) acres	present
Johnson's Cox Camp to Goddard Canyon via Roll-For-Sure Pass	Various meadows between Crown Mt. and Receptor Pass	wet meadow	fair	many acres	none
	Receptor Pass to Blackcap Basin	wet meadow; a little brushgrass	fair	numerous meadows, rather heavily used by cattle.	none

Trail	Location of Forage	Type of Forage	Quality	Amount	Fenced Pasture
	Devils Punch bowl	wet meadow and bunchgrass	fair to poor	hundreds of acres, but the country is sheeped	none
	East side of Hell-For-Sure Pass	bunchgrass	fair	large acreage, none but sheeped	
Goddard Canyon to Florence Lake	Several meadows in Goddard Canyon	wet meadow	good	an aggregate of perhaps 25 acres	present in at least one
	Blaney Meadows	wet meadow and bunchgrass	fine	many acres	present
Glorence Lake to Silver Pass via Vermillion Valley	Jackass Meadow (or Florence Lake)	wet meadow and bunchgrass	said to be good	several acres	present
	Mono Meadow	wet meadow	good	25 or more acres	present
	South side of Silver Pass	wet meadow	fair	many years, but grazed by cattle	none
John Muir Trail from Silver Pass to Devils Post Pile	Cascade Valley	wet meadow and bunchgrass	good	about 20 acres	none
	Deer Creek	wet meadow and bunchgrass	good	several acres	none
	Reds Meadow	wet meadow	fair	many acres privately owned; 7 or 8 acres of public pasture	present
Devils Postpile to Volcanic Ridge	Numerous small meadows	wet meadow	good	aggregate of perhaps 400 acres	present poor shape

Trail	Location of Forage	Type of Forage	Quality	Amount	Fenced Pasture
John Muir Trail from Devils Post- pile to Tuolumne Meadows	Pumice Flat	bunchgrass	good	many acres	none (7)
	Between Pumice Flat and Shadow Lake (Agnew Meadow lies east of here).	bunchgrass	good	limited and sporadic	none
	Shadow Lake	wet meadow and bunchgrass	good	15 or 20 acres	none
	Garnet Lake and (Shadow Lake) Thousand Island Lake	wet alpine meadow	poor; stock won't stay	limitless	none
	Rush Creek	wet meadow and bunchgrass	good	limitless	none
	Ewell Canyon	dry meadow	fine	limitless	none
	Tuolumne Meadows	dry meadow	very fine	many acres	none
Tuolumne Meadows to Pate Valley	Pate Valley	dry meadow	fair, but largely exhausted	1 or 2 acres	none
Rancheria Mountain	top of the plateau	dry meadow	good	many acres	none
Hetch Hetchy to Lake Eleanor via Beehive	Beehive	wet meadow	good	10 or more acres	none
	Miguel Meadow Ranger Station and Swamp Lake (The main Miguel Meadow is being obliterated)	wet meadow	good	several acres	present

WILDERNESS PROBLEMS

Necessity of Preserving Fragments of Wilderness

Up until about fifty years ago, several large wilderness areas still remained in California; today, however, the original concept of a wilderness as a vast natural area, scarcely charted and practically uninhabited, finds almost no counterpart in

reality. Only a few isolated fragments have escaped the advancing network of boulevards, roads and trails which is being constantly extended to capture them, and at present the majority even of these fragments seems doomed. They have been painstakingly mapped, and an elaborate system of sign posts and trails has been introduced over which thousands of people circulate each summer; sheep and cattle graze over much of their area and fish planting crews regularly penetrate their fastness to distribute added inducement to further invasion. It is significant that with the disappearance of the original large natural areas the term "wilderness" has tended to become debased and is now frequently applied to undeveloped tracts of a few hundred acres, or even a half dozen acres, even though these may be entirely surrounded by land subjected to intensive human use.

No one denies the value of wilderness contact as an antidote for the physical and mental shocks caused by the noisy confusion, the purposeless speed and the narrow artificiality of modern mechanized existence. The chief differences of opinion seem to occur over such questions as how far a wilderness area can be pared down in size and still retain its wilderness atmosphere, and how large a crowd can be turned loose in a wilderness without destroying its essential qualities. Persons who argue these points sometimes fail to take into account that although wilderness atmosphere is a very real thing and can be most keenly felt, it is scarcely measurable in terms of ~~measures~~, and is more easily and permanently destroyed through excessive human development than by fire; indeed, ultimate recovery from the last mentioned catastrophe is the rule, but in the case of possible recovery from the former, experience offers practically no hope.

Now that the wilderness is almost gone, the need for preserving some of the remaining fragments is all the more imperative.

Present Trend of Destruction

With the exception of certain desert regions (which represent a peculiar type of wilderness not found elsewhere) the only important wilderness fragments remaining in California are located along the crest of the Sierra Nevada. This mountain axis is now traversed by approximately 20 roads between Lassen National Park and Tehachapi Pass; only that portion of the mountain mass lying between Tioga Road and Walker Pass has escaped the process of dissection, and even in this last untraversed region the pincher-like extensions of additional roads have eaten far into the heart of the mountains in three localities, with the ultimate intent of cutting entirely through the Sierran backbone.

The present status and intended future of these three roads is well shown on the 1936 road map of the Standard Oil Company of California; their completion will split the largest remaining wilderness region into three fragments and will considerably reduce the size of the next largest remaining area as well (Fig. 49). One of these roadways is the Kings River Canyon highway, now anticipated as a through highway to Owens Valley. Perhaps this engineering dream may be postponed for years (the Forest Service is said to be definitely against it at present) but that it will fail of ultimate fulfillment ~~once~~ the idea has been planted in the public mind seems hardly likely. Another of these proposed roadways, from Camp Nelson to Lone Pine, will pass so close to Sequoia National Park that the construction of a road into the Kern (continue on page 59)

Canyon will possess overwhelming attraction to an engineer. It will be noted that already these state highways have been given their future designating numbers!

A prominent government official has stated that no spot in California is now more than 10 miles from some road.

Unfortunately the construction of a road into virgin country represents only the first step in the endlessly ramifying process of "developing" the country; from this ~~view~~ point of infection attendant highway maintenance stations, gas stations, lodges, stores, cabins, camps, pack outfits, dude ranches, fire protection roads, telephone and power lines, reservoirs, ~~sewage~~ systems and new trails keep spreading out, and push the wilderness frontier farther and farther back into the mountains. Then, if the area is pared down beyond a certain point, or even if the trails become excessively boulevard-like or numerous, and carry great throngs, the elusive wilderness flavor vanishes, often quite suddenly.

The Wilderness Problem in the National Parks

The Problem of Use. The problem of how to let the public use the parks while still keeping the latter natural is one whose magnitude is everywhere recognized. What may not always have been so clearly felt, however, is that there is a positive saturation point beyond which further concentration of people will destroy the very thing which they seek, and that in some areas this saturation point has already been exceeded.

In wilderness areas the saturation point is very easily exceeded, but this factor is largely compensated by the unwillingness of the great majority of people today to venture as far away from their automobiles as wilderness penetration demands. Of those few who do enter the wilderness, a still smaller number are willing to leave the beaten path; the remainder will seldom be so numerous as to destroy the wilderness atmosphere -- this destruction is largely accomplished by efforts to coax large numbers of less venture-some individuals into the wilderness by the construction, even in remote places, of ready-built camp sites and extensive systems of easy trails, which require the exercise of a minimum amount of energy and ingenuity on the part of the visitor.

The Pressure for Further Development. Probably no one is more keenly aware of the pressure for further development than the unfortunate park superintendent, who must constantly, even if not always successfully, try to stem the tide of demands for further penetration of natural areas. In view of the threatened disappearance of most of the remaining wilderness area, however, it would seem imperative to call a final halt to this type of "improvement" before it is too late.

Already those who want more roads, more public campgrounds, more gas stations and more trails to scenic points, obtained these improvements for themselves throughout approximately 99 percent of all recreational areas in California, including most of the choicest portions of the national parks. On the basis of relative numbers of persons involved, this may be an equable division; real unspoiled wilderness is neither demanded nor fully appreciated by the uncritical majority, which is usually well satisfied with large semi-wild outdoor regions which have been made safe for the uninitiated, comfortable for the infirm, and accessible for those who take their vacations while in full flight. In any event, however, the minority which can appreciate a wilderness should not be deprived of the remaining one percent. If the unhealthy tension of modern life continues to increase, as many think it will, the value of the few real remaining wilderness areas will increase beyond all price for those who periodically need to be treated to solitude and unspoiled beauty in order to retain a normal perspective.

Possible Direction of Solution. The thought has been expressed during the

last year or two by a number of conservationists and wilderness-minded folk that perhaps the Service will be unable to withstand the pressure for development until every corner of the parks has been invaded and the wilderness values submerged. Such persons have explained their opposition to the addition of the Kings Canyon, Mount Olympus and similar areas to the National Park system on the ground that they consider the regions in question to be safer from human interference under their present status. Perhaps it is in recognition of this point of view that the Forest Service has reserved from future development eighteen "Primitive Areas", comprising 2,000,000 acres, which it is said will be maintained in a primeval condition for all time. The largest of these areas is the "High Sierra Primitive Area" which extends from the Devils Postpile to Sequoia National Park (this area is not entirely homogeneous even now, however, as regards wilderness conditions, and with the completion of the Kings Canyon and Florence Lake-Sabrina Lake roads would be split into three pieces; (see Fig. 49).

Notwithstanding the pessimistic attitude referred to, a more hopeful view of the wilderness problem seems possible. In California (and various other states) an extensive and truly outstanding system of state parks is being created. The idea of providing additional municipal and county parks is also in the air. These local parks cannot hope as a rule to include large areas of wilderness land. Usually they have been purposely located near great human population centers so as to serve the largest possible number of individuals. They do not compete with the national parks; they supplement them. To the local parks properly belongs the function of handling huge crowds; preservation of truly primeval features is a goal which is striven for, but it is usually definitely secondary. To the national parks, on the other hand, properly belongs the function of preserving superlative natural regions, including wilderness areas, as little changed as possible for the benefit of posterity; attentiveness to the pleasure and comfort of the people is of course an equally important function, but if it means the pleasure and comfort of absolutely unlimited numbers of people, this second function is likely to destroy the first. A partial solution of the problem created by this dual function would seem to lie in: (a) realization that the national park areas cannot hope to accommodate unlimited numbers of people and that soon a line will have to be drawn against further development, particularly of roadways (b) promotion of more extensive state, county and municipal park systems to share the recreational burden (c) definite recognition of remnant wilderness areas and establishment of a code of administration designed to protect them from all but the very simplest maintenance activity.

Fig. 49. Map showing
Present status of
wilderness areas in the
Sierra Nevada, and the
effect of constructing
proposed state highways
No. 168, 180 and 190;
boundary
of present wilderness
areas; wilderness
areas as reduced by the
proposed road construction.

CALIFORNIA STANDARD OIL ROAD MAP

CALIFORNIA STANDARD OIL ROAD MAP



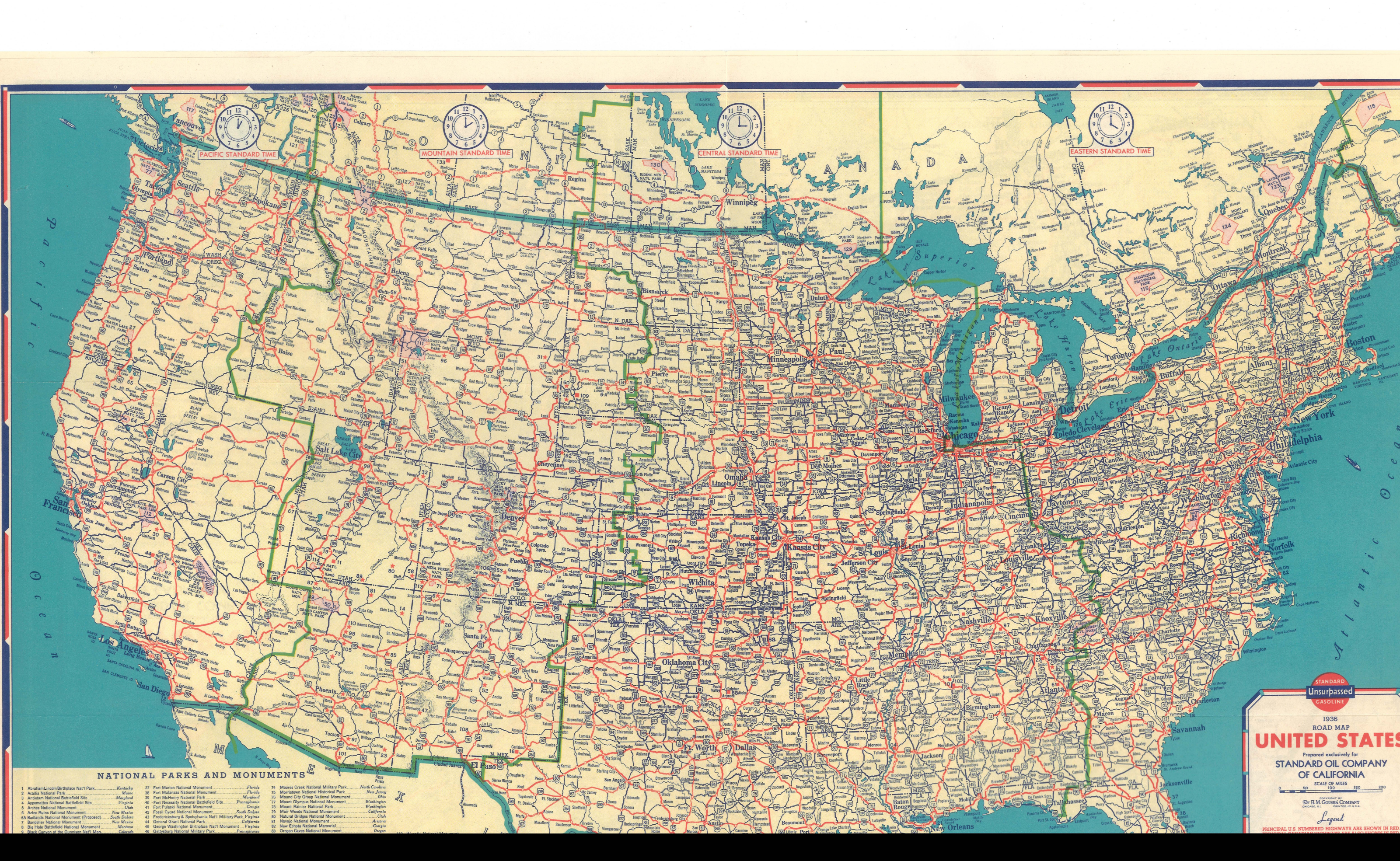
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CALIFORNIA MILEAGE CHART

	Bakersfield		Barstow	Brawley	Chico	Crescent City		Eureka	Fresno	King City	Long Beach	Los Angeles	Marysville	Merced	Modesto	Monterey	Napa	Needles	Oakland	Red Bluff	Redding	Sacramento	Salinas	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Jose	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	Santa Rosa	Stockton	Truckee	Vallejo	Weed	Yosemite Nat'l. Pk.	Yreka
Alturas	586	590	776	217	362	307	479	515	672	652	264	423	387	482	344	745	370	178	147	310	469	629	755	374	413	698	447	347	359	210	341	163	400	192		
Bakersfield	•	137	311	371	654	568	107	165	134	112	324	163	199	229	304	292	283	408	439	276	211	164	240	287	254	150	251	332	227	383	288	517	207	546		
Barstow	137	•	225	508	791	705	244	302	146	134	461	300	336	366	441	155	420	545	576	413	348	78	204	424	391	204	388	469	364	422	425	654	344	683		
Bishop	214	213	399	344	629	574	247	356	295	275	300	232	217	339	313	368	294	383	414	280	319	252	378	298	292	320	326	341	229	209	297	441	155	470		
Blythe	346	256	150	717	1000	913	452	511	244	239	670	509	545	575	660	101	629	754	785	622	557	182	240	633	600	333	597	678	573	643	863	553	892			
Chico	371	508	682	•	285	230	264	311	505	485	47	208	172	288	147	663	173	39	70	95	271	535	611	177	215	492	249	151	144	138	144	148	266	177		
Crescent City	654	791	965	285	•	86	547	527	788	768	332	491	455	494	350	946	384	246	215	378	481	818	894	374	425	708	452	323	427	423	366	209	549	180		
Dunsmuir	499	636	810	130	227	200	392	428	633	613	177	336	300	395	257	791	283	91	60	223	382	663	739	287	326	609	360	260	272	268	254	18	394	47		
El Centro	325	239	14	696	979	892	432	490	217	219	649	488	524	554	629	234	608	733	764	601	536	161	123	612	579	312	576	657	552	622	611	842	532	871		
Eugene, Ore.	796	933	1106	426	243	330	689	725	930	910	474	633	597	694	554	1088	580	387	357	520	679	960	1036	584	623	906	657	557	569	553	551	279	691	250		
Eureka	568	705	878	230	86	•	460	441	702	682	277	405	369	408	264	860	298	191	160	301	395	732	808	288	339	622	366	237	347	368	280	238	467	204		
Fresno	107	244	418	264	547	460	•	123	241	219	217	56	92	154	197	399	176	301	332	169	134	271	347	180	147	241	151	225	120	276	181	410	100	439		
Grants Pass, Ore.	640	777	951	271	87	173	533	569	774	754	318	477	441	538	398	932	424	232	201	364	523	804	890	428	467	750	501	401	413	397	395	123	535	94		
King City	165	302	476	311	527	441	123	•	295	277	264	140	139	64	190	457	145	337	368	216	46	329	399	153	102	181	86	204	167	323	174	446	223	475		
Long Beach	134	146	203	505	788	702	241	295	•	20	458	297	333	359	438	301	417	542	573	410	341	68	104	421	388	141	381	466	361	504	422	651	341	680		
Los Angeles	112	134	205	485	768	682	219	277	20	•	438	277	313	341	418	289	397	522	553	390	323	58	126	399	368	96	363	446	341	484	402	631	321	660		
Marysville	324	461	635	47	332	277	217	264	458	438	•	161	125	239	102	616	128	86	117	48	226	488	564	132	170	445	204	134	97	91	99	195	219	224		
Merced	163	300	474	208	491	405	56	140	297	277	161	•	36	123	141	455	120	245	276	113	103	327	403	124	113	285	122	169	64	220	125	354	85	383		
Modesto	199	336	510	172	455	369	92	139	333	313	125	36	•	122	105	491	84	209	240	77	102	363	439	88	83	320	117	133	28	184	89	318	110	347		
Mojave	68	69	251	439	722	636	175	233	123	103	392	231	267	297	372	224	351	476	507	344	279	104	229	355	322	146	319	400	295	383	356	585	275	614		
Monterey	229	366	540	288	494	408	154	64	359	341	239	123	122	•	157	521	112	304	335	192	20	393	463	120	69	245	47	171	143	299	141	413	208	442		
Napa	304	441	615	147	350	264	197	190	438	418	102	141	105	157	•	596	45	166	197	66	144	468	544	47	88	371	122	35	84	173	16	275	206	304		
Needles	292	155	220	663	946	860	399	457	301	289	616	455	491	521	596	•	575	700	731	568	503	233	310	579	546	359	543	624	519	577	580	709	499	738		
Oakland	283	420	594	173	384	298	176	145	417	397	128	45	112	45	575	•	192	223	92	99	447	523	4	43	326	77	61	75	199	29	301	187	330			
Oroville	350	487	661	21	306	251	243	290	484	464	26	187	151	265	128	642	154	60	91	74	252	514	590	158	196	471	230	149	123	117	125	169	245	198		
Pasadena	114	127	198	485	768	682	221	279	31	11	438	277	313	343	418	282	397	522	553	390	325	52	130	401	368	99	365	446	341	508	402	631	321	660		
Placerville	294	431	605	112	397	342	187	234	428	408	65	131	95	213	114	586	140	151	182	48	197	458	534	144	144	415	178	149	70	97	111	260	158	289		
Portland, Ore.	920	1057	1231	551	367	456	813	849	1054	1034	588	757	721	818	678	1212	704	512	481	644	803	1073	1160	708	747	1030	781	681	693	654	675	403	815	374		
Red Bluff	408	545	719	39	246	191	301	337	542	522	86	245	209	304	166	700	192	•	31	132	291	572	648	196	235	518	269	169	181	177	163	109	303	138		
Redding	439	576	750	70	215	160	332	368	573	553	117	276	240	335	197	731	223	31	•	163	322	603	679	227	266	549	300	200	212	208	194	78	334	107		
Reno, Nev.	404	414	600	172	437	382	297	344	496	476	125	241	205	328	207	569	233	191	222	141	307	453	579	235	263	521	297	242	189	34	204	240	224	269		
Riverside	174	88	150	545	828	742	281	328	59	58	498	337	373	392	478	243	457	582	613	450	374	12	119	461	428	148	414	506	401	471	462	691	381	720		
Sacramento	276	413	587	95	378	301	169	216	410	390	48	113	77	192	66	568	92	132	163	•	179	440	516	96	123	397	157	101	49	107	63	241	171	270		
Salinas	211	348	522	271	481	395	134	46	341	323	226	103	102	20	144	503	99	201	322	179	•	375	445	107	56	227	40	158	130	286	128	400	188	429		
San Bernardino	164	78	147	535	818	732	271	329	68	58	488	327	363	393	468	233	447	572	603	440	375	•	128	451	418	151	415	496	391	461	452	681	371	710		
San Diego	240	204	137	611	894	808	347	399	104	126	564	403	439	463	544	310	523	648	679	516	445	128	•	527	494	218	485	572	467	587	528	757	447	786		
San Francisco	287	424	598	177	374	288	180	153	421	399	132	124	88	120	47	579	4	196	227	96	107	451	527	•	51	334	78	51	79	203	33	305	191	334		
San Jose	254	391	565	2151																																





NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

1. Abraham Lincoln Birthplace Nat'l Park	Kentucky	37. Fort Marion National Monument	Florida	74. Moors Creek National Historic Park	North Carolina
2. Acadia National Park	Maine	38. Fort Matanzas National Monument	Florida	75. Morristown National Historical Park	New Jersey
3. Aniakchak National Battlefield Site	Alaska	39. Fort McHenry National Park	Maryland	76. Mount City Group National Monument	Ohio
4. Appomattox National Battlefield Site	Virginia	40. Fort Mifflin National Monument	Pennsylvania	77. Mount Olympus National Monument	Washington
5. Arches National Monument	Utah	41. Fort Pulaski National Monument	Georgia	78. Mount Rainier National Park	Washington
6. Aztec Ruins National Monument	New Mexico	42. Fort Sill National Monument	Oklahoma	79. Muir Woods National Monument	California
6A. Badlands National Monument (Proposed)	South Dakota	43. Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania Nat'l Military Park	Virginia	80. Natural Bridges National Monument	Utah
7. Bandelier National Monument	New Mexico	44. General Grant National Park	California	81. Navajo National Monument	Arizona
8. Big Hole Battlefield National Monument	Montana	45. George Washington Birthplace Nat'l Monument	Virginia	82. New Echota National Monument	Georgia
9. Black Canyon of the Gunnison Nat'l Mon.	Colorado	46. Gettysburg National Military Park	Pennsylvania	83. Oregon Caves National Monument	Oregon

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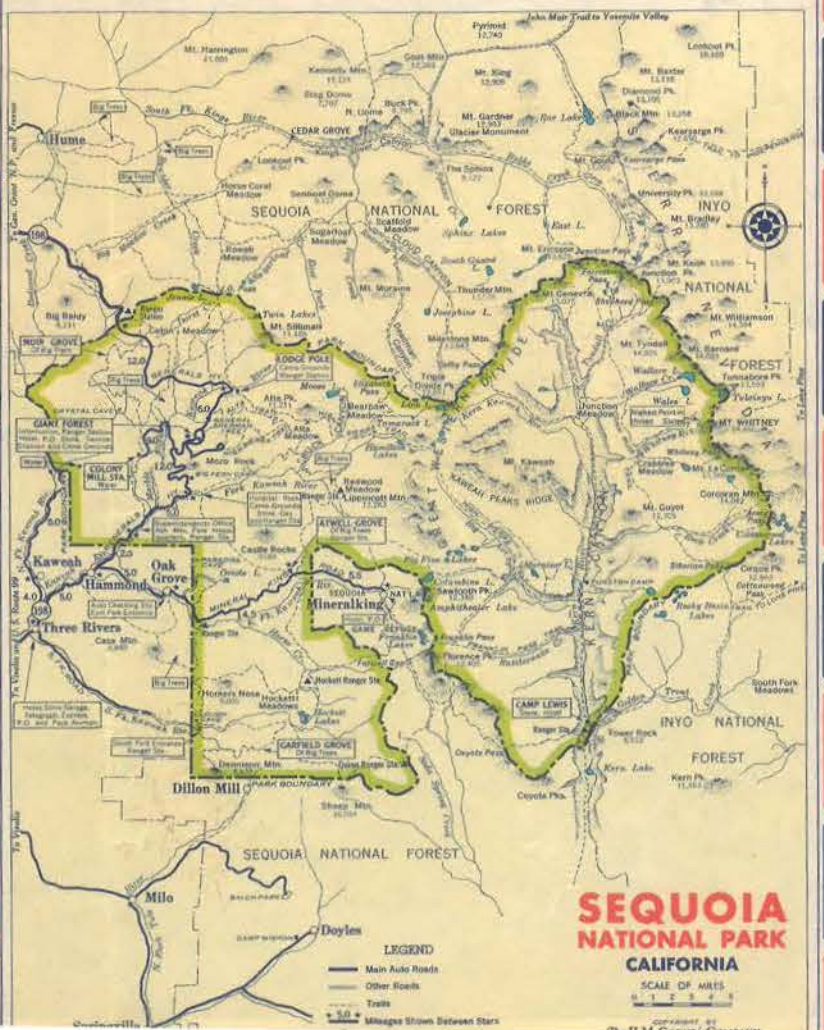
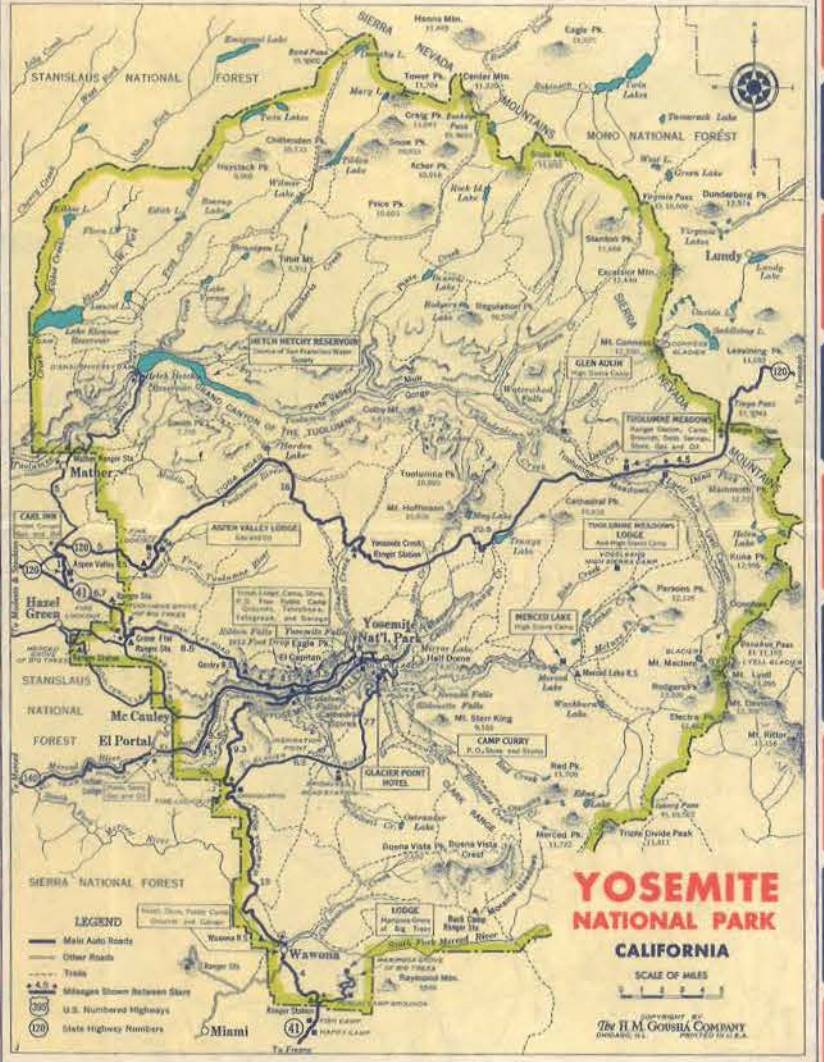
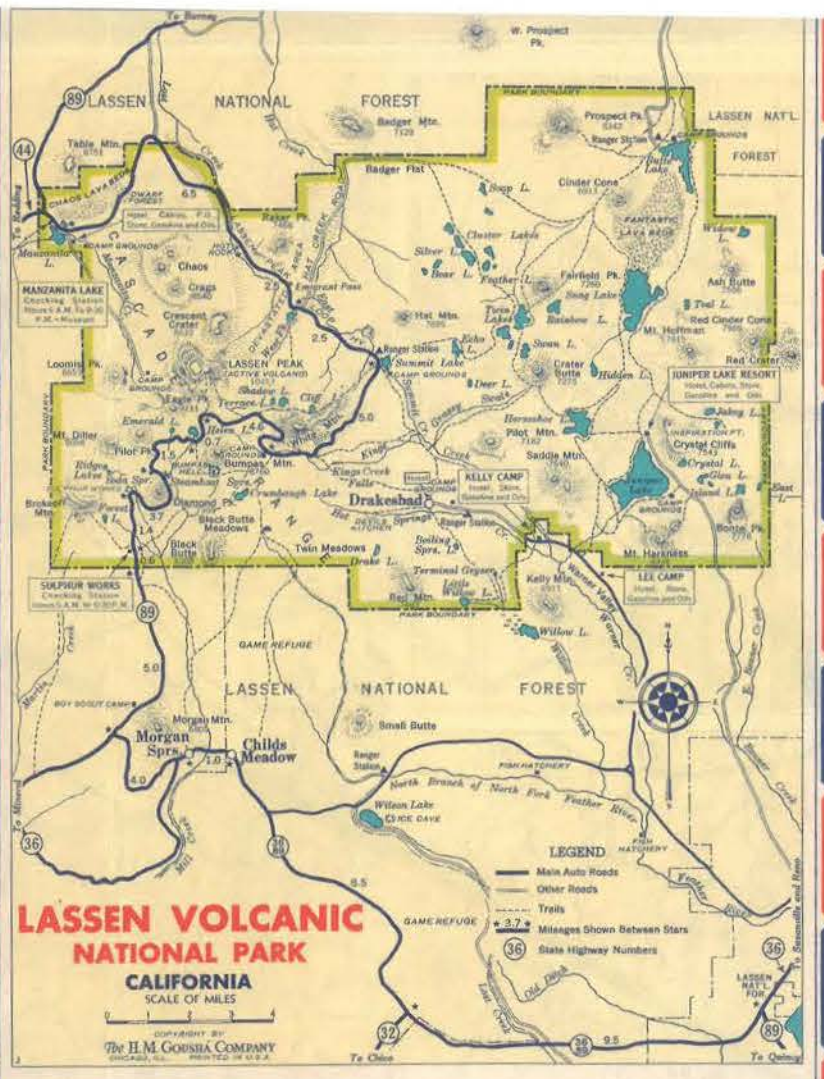
UNITED STATES

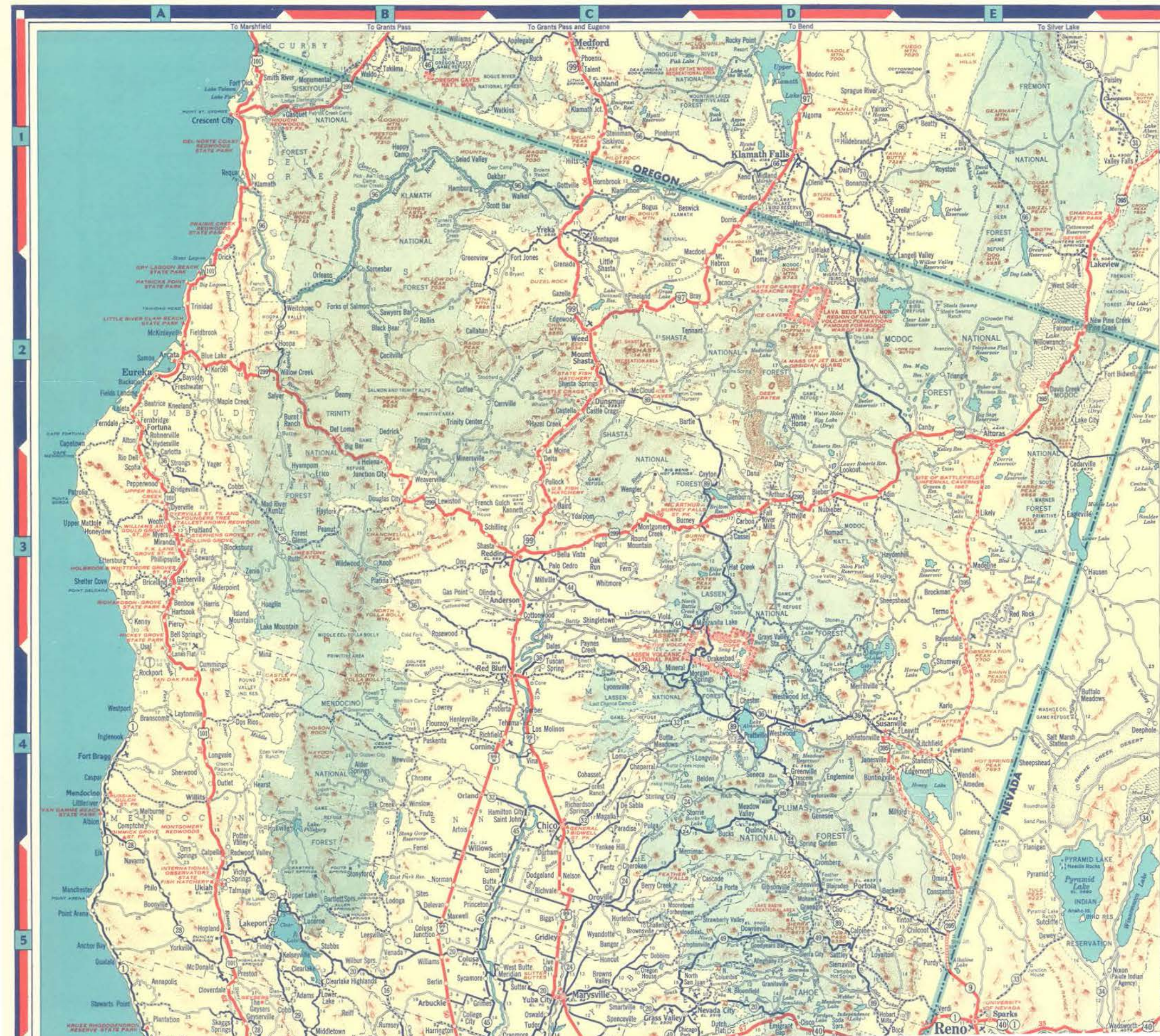
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OF CALIFORNIA**

SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 150 200

Legend

PRINCIPAL U.S. NUMBERED HIGHWAYS ARE SHOWN IN RED





ESTIMATED POPULATION (1934) 6,158,000

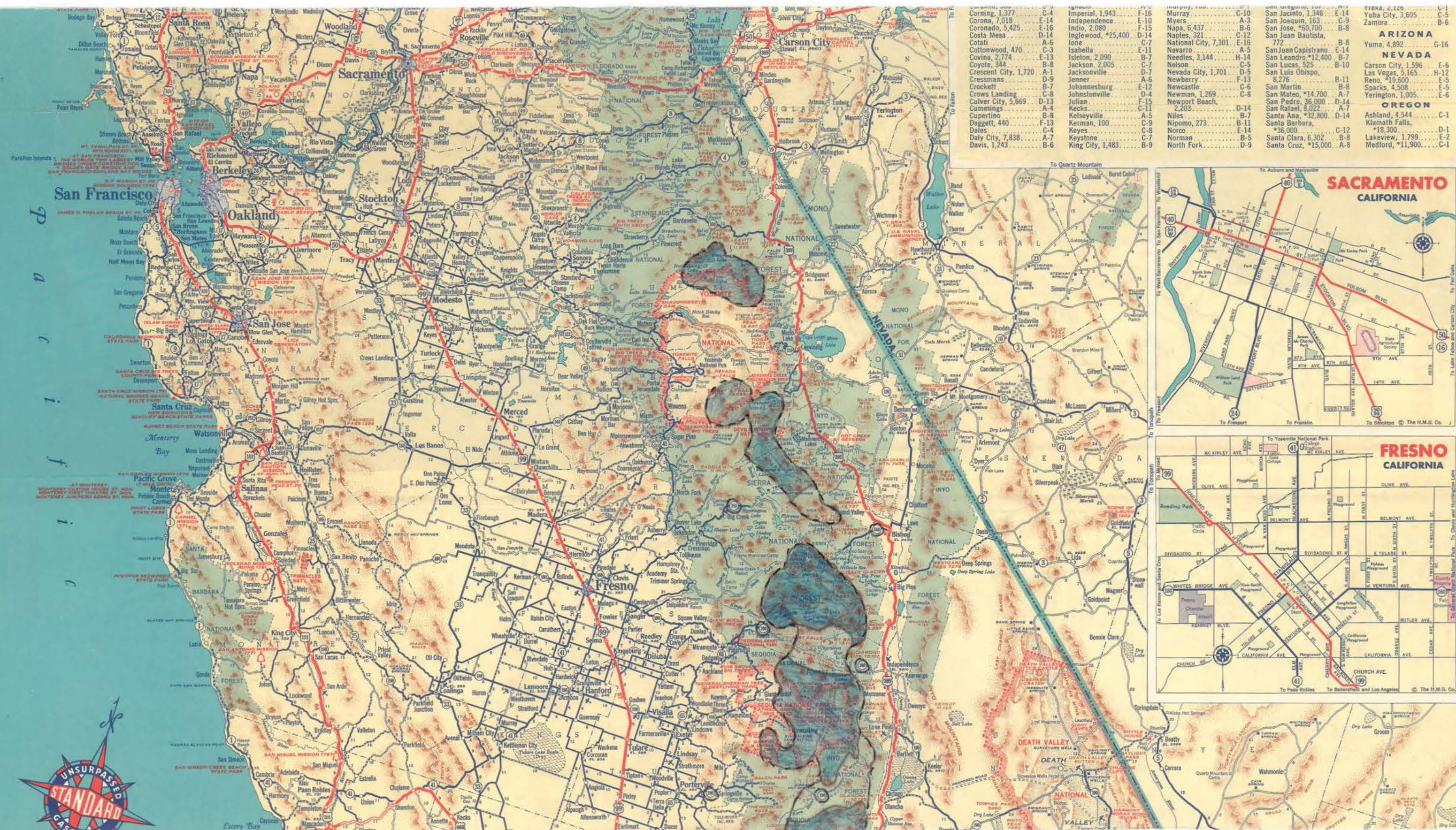
CALIFORNIA

AREA, 155,652 SQUARE MILES

CITIES AND TOWNS

(1934 U.S. EST. CENSUS IF NOT SHOWN)

1931 CENSUS IF NO * SHOWN	
Academy	D-9
Adelanto	E-13
Adin, 480	B-11
Alameda, *36,100	B-8
Albany, 8,569	B-10
Albion	A-4
Alhambra, *33,000	D-11
Altamont	D-8
Altus	B-7
Altaville	E-1
Alton	A-2
Alturas, 2,338	E-1
Alvarado	C-1
Amador City, 171	B-7
Amboy	G-14
Anaheim, *11,900	D-1
Anchor Bay	A-5
Anderson, 875	C-2
Angels Camp, 915	D-10
Antioch, 3,563	C-1
Arbuckle, 950	B-1
Arcadia, 5,216	E-11
Arcata, 1,709	A-9
Arlington	D-11
Armona	E-12
Arno	C-3
Arroyo Grande, 892	B-11
Atascadero, 932	B-11
Atlanta	C-7
Atwater, 917	C-2
Aubrey	D-9
Auburn, 2,661	C-1
Avalon, 1,897	D-10
Avenal	C-10
Azusa, 4,808	C-1
Baird	C-3
Baker	G-13
Bakersfield, *26,800	D-1
Banning, 2,752	F-16
Barstow, 525	F-16
Bartlett	D-2
Bartlett	D-2
Bayside, 105	A-6
Beaumont, 1,332	E-1
Bell, 7,884	D-1
Bella Vista	C-3
Belmont	C-7
Belvedere, 500	A-6
Benbow	C-5
Benicia, 2,913	B-1
Berkeley, *86,300	B-8
Berry Creek	C-5
Beverly Hills, *20,300	D-1
Bicknell	B-12
Big Creek	E-9
Biggs, 463	F-14
Big Pine, 540	F-14
Bijou	D-6
Bishop, 1,159	E-1
Blue Lake, 555	A-6
Blythe, 1,020	H-1
Bodega	A-6
Bodfish	E-11
Boonville, 315	A-6
Boulder Creek, 525	B-1
Bradley, 110	B-1
Brawley, *11,300	A-9
Brea, 2,435	E-1
Briceburg	D-8
Bridgeport, 251	E-3
Bridgeway, 100	A-2
Brockman	E-3
Browns Valley	C-5
Buckhorn	A-2
Buellton	B-12
Burbank, *19,000	D-1
Burlingame, *14,800	D-1
Burney, 227	C-4
Butte City, 362	C-2
Butte Meadows	C-4
Byron, 365	B-1
Cabazon	F-14
Calexico, 5,299	F-14
Calista	C-9
Calipatria, 1,554	G-1
Calistoga, 1,000	A-9
Calmar, 167	B-1
Camarillo, 317	C-1
Cambria, 346	B-1
Canby, 210	B-1
Carlsbad	E-1
Carleton, 2,260	A-9
Castroville, 819	D-11
Cedarville, 719	E-1
Ceres, 981	C-2
Chester	D-4
Chico, 7,961	D-1
Chico, 3,118	E-1
Chowchilla, 847	C-1
Chula Vista, 3,869	E-1
Claremont, 2,719	E-1
Cloverdale, 759	A-9
Clovis, 1,316	F-1
Coachella, 875	F-1
Coalinga, 2,851	C-1
Coleville	E-1
Colfax, 912	D-1
Colma, 1,550	D-1



Corning, 1,377	C-4	Imperial, 1,943	F-16	Murray	C-10	San Jacinto, 1,346	E-14	Yreka, 2,120	C-1
Corona, 7,018	E-14	Independence	E-10	Myers	A-3	San Joaquin, 163	C-9	Yuba City, 3,605	C-5
Coronado, 5,425	E-16	Indio, 2,080	F-15	Napa, 6,437	B-6	San Jose, *60,700	B-8	Zamora	B-6
Costa Mesa	D-14	Inglewood, *25,400	D-14	Naples, 321	C-12	San Juan Bautista, 772	B-8		
Cotati	A-6	Isa	C-7	National City, 7,301	E-16	San Juan Capistrano	E-14		
Cottonwood, 470	C-3	Isabella	E-11	Navarro	A-5	San Leandro, *12,400	B-7		
Covina, 2,774	E-13	Isleton, 2,090	C-7	Needles, 3,144	H-14	San Lucas, 525	B-10		
Coyote, 344	B-8	Jackson, 2,005	D-7	Nelson	C-5	San Luis Obispo	B-11		
Crescent City, 1,720	A-1	Jacksonville	D-7	Nevada City, 1,701	D-5	San Mateo, *14,700	A-7		
Crossmans	D-9	Jenner	A-6	Newberry	F-13	San Rafael, 8,022	A-7		
Crockett	B-7	Johannesburg	E-12	Newcastle	C-6	San Pedro, 36,000	D-14		
Crows Landing	C-8	Johnstonville	D-4	Newman, 1,269	C-8	Santa Ana, *32,800	D-14		
Culver City, 5,669	D-13	Julian	F-15	Newport Beach, 2,203	D-14	Santa Barbara, *36,000	C-12		
Cummings	A-4	Kecks	C-11	Niles	B-7	Santa Clara, 6,302	B-8		
Cupertino	B-8	Kelseyville	A-5	Nipomo, 273	B-11	Santa Cruz, *15,000	A-8		
Daggett, 440	F-13	Kerman, 100	C-9	Norco	E-14				
Dales	C-4	Keyes	C-8	Norman	B-5				
Daly City, 7,838	A-7	Keystone	C-7	North Fork	D-9				
Davis, 1,243	B-6	King City, 1,483	B-9						



Unsurpassed
GASOLINE

1936
ROAD MAP

CALIFORNIA

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SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10 20 30 40

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Legend

U.S. NUMBERED HIGHWAYS ARE SHOWN IN RED

- Paved Road - Asphalt, Brick, Cement, Oil
- Improved Road - Gravel, Stone, Shell, Sandclay
- Graded Road - Drained and Maintained
- Dirt Road - Sand, Dirt or Poor
- Roads Under Construction - or contemplated. (Make local inquiry)
- ③ State Highways
- 40 U.S. Numbered Highways
- 34 Mileages between stars (on U.S. Numbered Hys. only)
- 6 8 Mileages between Towns and Junctions
- ▲ State Parks
- ★ Points of Interest
- ✈ Principal Airports
- 🌲 National Forests
- ⋯ Trails
- 2200 Elevations

