

D-128

SEQUOIA-KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS

History of the Parks

Maps

Evaluation of Historic Resources

Determination of Effect, DCP

Prepared by  
A. Berle Clemensen

DENVER SERVICE CENTER  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION TEAM  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
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## BRIEF HISTORY OF SEQUOIA

### Spanish and Mexican Period

The first white men, the Spanish, entered the San Joaquin Valley in 1772. They, however, only observed the Sierra Nevada mountains. None entered the high terrain where the giant Sequoia exist. Only one explorer came close to the Sierra Nevadas. In 1806 Ensign Gabriel Moraga, venturing into the foothills, crossed and named the Rio de la Santos Reyes (River of the Holy Kings) or Kings River.

### Americans in the San Joaquin Valley

The first band of Americans entered the Valley in 1827 when Jedediah Smith and a group of fur traders traversed it from south to north. This journey ushered in the first American frontier as fifteen years of fur trapping followed. Still, none of these men reported sighting the giant trees.

It was not until 1833 that members of the Joseph R. Walker expedition crossed the Sierra Nevadas and received credit as the first whites to see the Sequoia trees. These trees are presumed to form part of either the present Merced or Tuolumne groves. Others did not learn of their find since Walker's group failed to report their discovery. In 1839 Zenas Leonard, the party's clerk, published an account of the travels including a description of the giant trees, but no one took note.

It required the appearance of the mining frontier to rediscover the Yosemite Sequoia. The finding of gold in newly acquired California led people into the northern part of the San Joaquin Valley. In 1852 Augustus T. Dowd, a hunter employed to provide meat for miners, chased a wounded bear into the present Calaveras Grove. His reported discovery spread to the east coast and Europe. As a result exploitation became the motivating factor behind developing the area. Soon men stripped bark from several trees for displays in New York and London. By 1856 James W. Sperry built a hotel to accommodate sixty people near the big trees in the Stanislas River area. The trees in the area of present day Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks, however, went unnoticed.

### Scientific Identification

Scientists from several countries sought the identity of the huge trees. Since specimens sent to the east coast by American scientists were lost crossing Panama, British scientists were the first to name the trees in 1853. In honor of the Duke of Wellington they called the genus and specie Wellingtonia gigantea. In 1854 a French scientist, identifying the trees as the same genus as the coastal Redwoods, adopted

the present name of *Sequoia gigantea*. The genus *Sequoia* was named for the Cherokee Sequoyah.

#### Discovery of the Giant Forest Sequoia

The cattle frontier touched the southern portion of the San Joaquin Valley before the groves in the Giant Forest area were discovered. In 1856 cattleman Hale D. Tharp arrived at the Kaweah River area near the modern day town of Three Rivers. Here he found friendly Mono Indians. Their chief, Chappo, two years later invited him to see their mountain lands. Tharp accepted, hoping to find a summer grazing area for his cattle. Using the middle fork of the Kaweah River, the Indians led him to the Sequoia of the Giant Forest. Here Tharp first saw the hollow Sequoia log in which he later lived.

For the Mono Indians occupation of the Giant Forest Sequoia area had a short duration after the first white man, Hale Tharp, arrived. Although Tharp remained friendly, his coming presaged the arrival of numerous other whites. Rather than fight the incoming multitude, the Indians drifted from the area. By 1865, nine years after Tharp's appearance, no Indians were found in the district.

The influx of people led Tharp to protect the Giant Forest Area for his own use. In 1861 he placed horses in the log meadow followed later by cattle on summer pasture. He constructed a summer residence using the hollow Sequoia log discovered in 1858. The log became well known. Not only did John Muir, the explorer who named Giant Forest, reside with Tharp in his log for several days in 1875, but the first permanent resident of the forest lived there. In the late 1870's Tharp hired James Wolverton to live in the log and manage his cattle in the area. From here Wolverton found and named the General Sherman tree for his Civil War commander. Other trees have been named after Presidents, states, local and national personalities, and because their appearance suggested the title.

#### Stumps in the General Grant Grove Area

Just north of the Giant Forest lay another stand of Sequoia. Although first named the Fresno-Tulare Grove, it came to be called after its most distinguished Sequoia, the General Grant. Easily accessible, the trees of this area fell prey to the lumber frontier. Joseph H. Thomas, discoverer of the General Grant tree, began a mill operation soon after coming to Grant Grove in 1862. During the 1870's and 1880's other mills were founded. Many Sequoia in the Grant Grove area were first harvested for fence posts and shingles. In 1875 William and Thomas Vivian saw an opportunity to use the celebration of America's first century for pecuniary gain. They contracted to have two, sixteen foot sections cut from a giant Sequoia for display at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Israel Gamlin, whose 1872 cabin still stands in the grove, helped to cut the tree. The remains were dubbed Centennial Stump.

By 1883 Smith Comstock moved his lumber mill to the area now called Big Stump. For a five year period he cut trees of the area. As his operations grew, labor needs expanded beyond local personnel. In San Francisco Comstock hired Italian laborers and Chinese coolies. Local men cut the trees while Italians worked in the mill and the Chinese did the menial work.

Just north of the General Grant Grove, flumes, introduced in 1889, brought increased lumbering of Sequoias. This area, known as Converse Basin, was ravaged by the Kings River Lumber Company owned by Messrs. Moore and Smith. The Boole Tree, third largest of the Sequoias, was the only tree of its species left standing in the basin.

### Wool and Water

Farmers, pushing the agrarian frontier into the southern San Joaquin Valley by the mid-1860's, began to develop the Sierra Nevada watershed into a sophisticated hydraulic system for the arid valley. Because of their reliance on irrigation water, these husbandmen formed one segment of opposition to the founding of a national park. To them a park meant an end to their livelihood for lack of adequate water.

Another park opponent, sheep owners, brought their herds to the valley almost simultaneous to the arrival of farmers. Since the Sequoia grove areas provided summer pasturage for the sheep herds, the owners feared a national park because it meant the loss of grazing land. Shepherds entering park land proved to be one of the greatest problems faced by the parks once Congress established the General Grant and Sequoia National Parks in 1890. Careless in management, shepherds allowed their sheep to overgraze meadows. Additionally, forest fires resulted when they burned overgrown areas to promote growth of new grass. This devastation of the vegetation produced erosion of precious soils and damage to the watershed.

### Kaweah Colony

In 1885 an unusual group made its appearance at the Giant Forest. Fifty members of a socialist commune called the Kaweah Cooperative Commonwealth Company applied to the General Land Office for tracts of land which included the Giant Forest. Although its claim to the Giant Forest land was never legally allowed, the next year the colony began to build a road into the Sierras paralleling the north fork of the Kaweah River. The construction ended in 1890 four miles from its Giant Forest destination. Along the route the Kaweah Cooperative developed two settlements, Kaweah and Advance, with a small saw mill located at the road's end. The colony hoped to use lumbering as their major source of income. Since the Kaweah group did not cut Sequoias, local conservationists sympathized with the colony. Even changing the name of the General Sherman tree on their land

to Karl Marx did not appear to disturb their neighbors. Accepting the Kaweah Colony's land claim as legitimate, proponents of a National Park excluded the Giant Forest area from the original bill. One week after the bill's passage a second measure tripled the size of Sequoia National Park. This second act included the Kaweah land within the park boundary. When Secretary of the Interior John Noble disallowed their land claim, most of the colonists left the area.

### Saving the Sequoia

George Stewart, editor of the Visalia Delta, achieved the distinction of Father of Sequoia National Park for his preservation efforts. As early as 1878 he began an editorial campaign to save the trees. By 1880 Stewart's efforts brought a temporary withdrawal from private settlement of some Sequoia land as in the Grant Grove area. An attempt in 1881 by Representative John F. Miller of California to provide for a park did not receive serious consideration. He included too extensive an area in his park bill.

In 1889 efforts were made by the State of California and individuals to return portions of the temporarily withdrawn land to settlement. This action spurred greater conservationist efforts. Two meetings in October netted Stewart and his aid Tipton Lindsey, also of Visalia, a petition favoring a park. Prominent citizens of the San Joaquin Valley signed it. The petition, addressed to the Secretary of Interior, asked that the area encompassing the watershed of the major Sierra rivers be a permanent reserve. The petition, however, was lost for several years.

By 1890 the General Land Office Commissioner placed one township of the withdrawn area on the market. Rumor spread that he intended to include a second township. Stewart and Lindsey, aided by additional petitions and support of influential people, backed a bill introduced by Representative William Vandever of California to create a national park covering two townships and four sections of Sequoias. The bill, establishing Sequoia National Park, passed Congress and received the President's signature on September 25, 1890.

Coming as a surprise to Stewart and Lindsey, a second park bill affecting the Sequoias passed one week later. Initially, the bill covered only Yosemite Park, but last minute changes advanced by the influence of Daniel K. Zumwald, an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad, tripled the size of Sequoia and established General Grant National Park.

### Rugged Kings Canyon

Adjacent to Sequoia and General Grant Parks stretched an area which Stewart had originally sought to include in the withdrawal from private ownership. Although excluded from Sequoia or Grant Parks in 1890,

Tulare County conservationists, however, succeeded in including this portion of the Kings River watershed in the large Sierra Forest Reservation by 1893.

Inhabited originally by Mono Indians, few white men penetrated the Kings Canyon area before a California State Geological Survey party explored the lower part of the area in 1864. Of these early groups J. H. Johnson and a party of five crossed the Kearsarge Pass in 1858, while in 1860 the Bubbs brothers, John and William, hunted and prospected the area around Bubbs creek. John Muir traversed the south and middle forks of the Kings River several times beginning in 1873. Others followed in this same area including Poley Kanawyer, who came with his family to Copper Creek in 1884 and opened a resort. While Kanawyer prospected for copper, his wife ran the pack station, hotel, and grocery store.

In the Twentieth Century many attempts were made to change the status of Kings Canyon. Since inclusion as a Forest Reservation did not provide complete protection, conservationists worked to either establish scenic portions as national monuments or convert the entire area into a national park. In 1911 Senator Frank P. Flint of California produced the first bill of the new century to create Kings Canyon National Park. Chief Forester Henry Graves, however, prevented consideration. He insisted that no new parks be established until a Bureau of National Parks was created. Although Congress founded the National Park Service in 1916, water and livestock interests prevented additional park areas. Despite these groups, Representative Henry Barbour of California presented a new park bill in 1921. He hoped to call the Kings Canyon area Roosevelt National Park. Representing a compromise between the Park and Forest Services, the bill eliminated part of the original southern portion of the Sequoia Park. San Joaquin irrigation interests, however, convinced Barbour to also remove the Kings Canyon area from his bill. Even the President's Coordinating Committee on National Parks and Forests proved unable to overcome the water lobby. The bill, however, did pass in 1926, enlarging the Sequoia Park eastward toward the crest of the Sierra around Mount Whitney.

While debate on the fate of Kings Canyon continued over the next few years, more civilization encroached on the area. In 1929 the State of California began to construct a road from Grant Grove to Cedar Grove using prison labor. Completed in 1938, it forms the present road.

Meanwhile in 1935, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes surprised everyone with his proposed legislation to convert Kings Canyon into a national park. Water interests still proved too strong and blocked park approval once more. As the tempo of debate increased another bill in 1938 came to naught even though it excluded the Tehipite Valley and Cedar Grove. These two areas were favored for reservoirs by the water

interests. In 1939 Congressman Bertrand Gearhart of California made still another effort to establish the park. His bill paralleled that of 1938, but included the Redwood Mountain grove, Sugarloaf-Roaring River area, and Evolution Basin. It also reduced the General Grant National Park to the Grant Grove section of Kings Canyon Park. After sharp debate the bill passed in early 1940 and Kings Canyon finally became a National Park. Congress added Cedar Grove and Tehipite Valley in 1965.

#### Early Administration (The Army)

For the first fifteen years after their establishment in 1890 the Army administered the Sequoia and General Grant Parks. Army administration of parks began in 1886 at Yellowstone. Incompetent civilian superintendents in that Park necessitated the appointment of a disciplined law enforcement body. In contravention to regulations the civilians allowed trespassing, poaching, and vandalism. They even closed their eyes when concessioners hired professional hunters to supply fresh meat for visitors. Because the Army proved to be a capable governor of Yellowstone, it was also assigned to administer Sequoia and General Grant.

The first military superintendent, Captain Abram Woods, had his greatest problem with shepherds illegally entering the park. He succeeded in temporarily solving the problem by arresting the offending herder and escorting him from the park about four to five days journey from his herd. Thus, the herd was left untended for eight to ten days. Ultimately, shepherds moved to isolated areas of the park and used scouts to look for Army patrols. As a result sheep caused problems for years.

Development of roads to facilitate tourist travel proved another problem. The major road, constructed by the Kaweah Colony, fell into disrepair when the cooperative disbanded. Congress did not expend funds for road construction in the parks until 1900 when the first of several \$10,000 appropriations began. This money was principally used to reconstruct the old Kaweah Colony road and extend it to Giant Forest. During the 1903 tenure of superintendent Captain Charles Young, a black and a graduate of West Point, the road was completed. Captain Young also did more than any Army superintendent to extend trails in all directions from Giant Forest.

As part of the military black-Americans played a significant role in the administration of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. In 1903 Captain Charles Young came to administer these two parks with the "Buffalo Soldiers" of the black Ninth Cavalry Regiment. The Ninth, which had already served for one year in 1900, remained in the Parks through 1906. Before its duty in the National Parks the Ninth served with distinction in Indian wars in Texas, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Utah, and Montana. Added honors came from service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

Besides administering Sequoia and General Grant National Parks for one year Charles Young had a distinguished military career. Born in Kentucky, Young eventually moved to Ohio. Appointed from that state to West Point Military Academy in 1884, he became the third and last black to graduate from that institution in the Nineteenth Century. After graduation in 1889 Lieutenant Young spent most of the 1890's with the Ninth Cavalry. One interlude proved unusual, for he served almost ten months from December 1896 to October 1897 as a black officer with the white Seventh Cavalry. Young may have been the only black officer in a white unit until President Harry Truman integrated the armed forces a half-century later.

Shortly after the Spanish-American War began, Young was assigned as commander of the Ninth Ohio colored infantry volunteers. He served as a major with this unit in Cuba and took part in the charge of San Juan Hill. Mustered out on January 28, 1899, Young remained in Ohio on duty at a black men's college. In February 1901 he returned to command the Ninth Cavalry as a captain. Young spent one year with the Ninth after they moved to Sequoia and General Grant Parks in 1903. Here he functioned as superintendent of the two Parks.

Later Captain Young served under General John J. Pershing in the black Tenth Cavalry Regiment as the Army moved along the border and in Mexico to catch Pancho Villa. When the United States entered World War I, Young was dropped from active duty with the explanation that he had high blood pressure. Three days before the Armistice in 1918, however, he was reinstated on active duty. Many have felt Young was dropped from service to prevent a black officer from leading American troops in Europe.

Again on active duty Young was given diplomatic assignments in Liberia and Nigeria. In 1922 he died while on duty in Nigeria and was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery.

By the time of his death Young had learned six foreign languages. In addition he wrote poetry, composed music, and played the violin and piano.

#### Civilians In Control

In 1914 General Grant and Sequoia Parks came under the management of a civilian superintendent. A second civilian superintendent, John R. White, took charge in 1920. Superintendent for twenty-five years, he played a predominant role in shaping the parks' development.

Construction of overnight visitor housing did not begin until almost 1920. The first tourist accommodations came into being in 1917 when housekeeping units in the Giant Forest Lodge area were instituted at Glenridge Camp among the giant Sequoia. In 1918 the General Grant Hotel



Company opened a store and tourist camp at Grant Grove. John White soon adopted the opinion that the Giant Forest Lodge area did not lend itself to development, for it could prove destructive to the Sequoia trees.

Although many talked of long-range planned growth, no such schemes came to fruition. White feared that concession sprawl without design meant ecological damage. At first he wished to limit growth in the Giant Forest Lodge area to the region west and north of the Generals Highway. By 1929 he wanted to prevent further development of the Lodge area in favor of sites with fewer or no Sequoias. White thought the Kaweah area or even better the rim of the Giant Forest had less ecological sensitivity. Despite this concern he did not share the view of Chief Ranger L. F. Cook who wrote that "any further expansion should be either at Lodgepole, Halstead, or Dorst Creeks. . . ." Superiors discounted both White and Cook's opinion and the concessioners continued to build in the Lodge area. Occasionally, however, White succeeded in redirecting concessioner plans for expansion in the Giant Forest Lodge area to other places. The development of Pinewood Camp in 1929 represented one such achievement.

Depression in the 1930's brought another facet to the Parks' development. New Deal unemployment relief provided Sequoia and General Grant Parks with their second and greater growth periods. During President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "First Hundred Days" in office, the Civilian Conservation Corps Reforestation Relief Act established the Civilian Conservation Corps as part of the answer for unemployed youth. Passed on March 31, 1933, the Act initially authorized work for 250,000 jobless male citizens between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five. Those accepted in the Corps were named to projects under the direction of Army officers. Some areas of assignment fell within the national parks.

The first of the Civilian Conservation Corps work camps in Sequoia and General Grant Parks opened May 26, 1933. By 1934 four additional camps were added with two more in 1935. In 1936, however, the seven camps were reduced to four. This number remained constant until the Corps was discontinued at the end of 1941. Park projects which received Civilian Conservation Corps attention included: insect control, assistants to surveyors, clearing forest areas and fire lanes, reforestation, erecting signs, building roads, extending telephone lines, and constructing buildings. Civilian Conservation Corps personnel failed in an experiment to make them telephone operators. Evidence of their work remains in the two Parks, especially in the buildings that were constructed.

Opposition to the Civilian Conservation Corps came from superintendent John White. He felt that the Corps could lower park standards because the superintendent had no control over them. The forms of entertainment, such as boxing matches, also irked White. These pugilistic endeavors, which

attracted park visitors, lowered the moral standards of the parks in White's opinion. Additionally, his annual Superintendent's Reports reflected his judgment of the Corps' inefficiency. By 1937, however, he made fewer critical comments. Evidently, the men won his partial acceptance by that time.

#### Private Land Within the Parks

Prior to the establishment of the two parks, individuals acquired some of the best land within the areas. Attempts to purchase these private holdings began soon after the parks were established. Congress, however, failed to act even when in 1903 Captain Charles Young succeeded in gathering options to purchase the land from thirteen of the eighteen landowners. Eventually, however, Congress provided some money to acquire private land.

The major area still held under private control is located in Grant Grove and is called Wilsonia. It is the remnant of a 160 acre homestead filed by Daniel M. Perry in 1879. Perry sold the land to a local lumberman, Smith Comstock, on September 23, 1889. Comstock, whose love of gambling led to financial difficulties, transferred the acreage in 1895 to John Stansfield to prevent creditors from taking it. In 1897 Stansfield returned the land shortly before Comstock's death. Miss Effie Comstock acquired the property and in 1900 sold it to E. O. Miller a Visalia lawyer.

Andrew D. Ferguson bought the area from the Miller family in 1918. An admirer of President Woodrow Wilson, Ferguson named his quarter section Wilsonia. He divided the acreage into fifty by ninety foot lots, selling most of it as double lots. In the contract he specified that no tree over ten inches in diameter could be cut without written permission from the park superintendent.

Private homes remain in Wilsonia. Presently, the Park Service policy is to purchase a home and lot on the open market when it is placed for sale. Most of the acquired homes are slated for destruction to allow the area to return to its natural state.

## STRUCTURES AND TREES IN THE PROCESS OF NOMINATION TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Fourteen structures, trees, tree stumps, and a district in two counties are in the process of nomination to the National Register. The structures date from pre-Park history.

### Tulare County

The first three structures listed below fall within the Giant Forest area. None, however, will be disturbed by any of the four alternatives in the Giant Forest Development Concept Plan.

A. Tharps Log, number 44A, is located eight tenths of a mile from the parking area at Crescent Meadow. It is a hollow Sequoia log enclosed on one end with a wall. Hale Tharp sighted the log in 1858, but he did not use it as a summer residence until the mid-1860's. John Muir spent several days at the log with Tharp in 1875. In the late 1870's James Wolverton, a hunter and trapper, met Tharp who hired him to look after his cattle. As a result Wolverton became the first permanent resident of the Giant Forest, living there until 1890.

B. Squatter's Cabin, number 45A, is located on the edge of Huckleberry Meadow about one-half mile northwest of the Crescent Meadow parking area. It is a rough log cabin built in the 1880's by John Vest. He attempted to homestead the area, but the claim was disallowed by the government.

C. Cattle Cabin, number 46A, is located near the Founders Group of Sequoia about three fourths of a mile northeast of the Giant Forest Lodge. It is a log cabin built before 1890 by cattlemen.

D. Atwell Mill is located about twelve miles east of highway 180 on the Mineral King Road. It is a sawmill built in 1879 by two men named Collins and Redfield. I. Mullenix patented the land in 1890. Later it became the property of A. J. Atwell of Visalia from which it takes its name.

E. Smithsonian Shelter is found on the summit of Mount Whitney. Construction of the stone structure began in 1908 under the supervision of Dr. William W. Campbell, Director of Lick Observatory, and Dr. Charles G. Abbot of the Smithsonian. These two men came to use the top of Mount Whitney for astronomical study of Mars. This undertaking was not the first scientific project conducted on the mountain. A scientific study of solar radiation was conducted there as early as the summer of 1881.

F. Hospital Rock is located about four miles north of the Ash Mountain headquarters just off the Generals Highway. The rock is a large granite boulder about two hundred feet long, twenty-five feet high, and fifty feet wide. The southern end has broken off leaving a smooth surface on which are found pictographs. On the opposite side under the rock is a natural room large enough to accommodate fifty people. Indians used it as a storehouse and place for their sick.

In 1858 Hale Tharp became the first white to see the rock. The Mono Indians asked him to tell them the meaning of the pictographs, but he could not. In 1860 Tharp's nephew, John Swanson, stayed at the rock for three days while the Indians helped him recover from a leg injury.

The name "Hospital Rock," derived because of an injury to Alfred Everton, was not applied until eight years after the Indians had left the area. In 1873 Everton, hunting bear with George Calhoun, was accidentally shot in the thigh. Calhoun carried Everton to the rock and went for a doctor. From this incident came the name Hospital Rock.

G. General Sherman Tree is located north of the Giant Forest Lodge just off the Generals Highway. James Wolverton discovered the tree on August 7, 1879, and named it after General William T. Sherman under whom he served in the Civil War. A socialist commune, the Kaweah Cooperative Commonwealth Company, on whose claim the tree stood, renamed it the Karl Marx tree in the late 1880's. With the commune's failure in 1891 the tree reverted to its original name. It is reputed to be the largest tree in the world with an estimated age between 3000 and 3500 years.

H. Big Stump Historic District is located just inside the entrance to Grant Grove. Because of its easy accessibility, the lumber industry harvested many Sequoia in this area. The first white person to reside in the area, Joseph H. Thomas, arrived in 1862. He was also the first to begin a small lumbering operation. Much larger logging concerns followed. By 1883 the primary logger, Smith Comstock, located his mill at Big Stump for five years.

At this site one can see the stump of Sequoia as the Burnt Monarch or Old Adam as it is also called. It is the remains of a tree almost totally destroyed by fire at some unknown time in the past. While logging in the area, Smith Comstock located his summer home near this burnt stump. The stump has initials and dates carved on it going back to the 1860's.

Other stumps in the area include the Centennial Stump. It has received a separate nomination besides being included in the Big Stump Historic District. The tree received its name because parts of it were

displayed at the celebration of America's first one hundred years. William and Thomas Vivian contracted with John Trout and John Carrington to cut the tree from which the Vivian brothers shipped two, sixteen foot sections to Philadelphia for display at the Centennial celebration.

Additionally, the Sawed Tree is located in the district. It is gradually healing from a logger's attempt to cut it down in the 1880's.

#### Fresno County

Only one of the following five proposed structures would be touched by the Cedar Grove Development Concept Plan. It is building number 118, the existing Ranger Station. The second, third, and fourth alternatives call for the ranger station to house an interpretive exhibit. Alternatives three and four also call for restoring the building to its original character, but does not define original character. It is not clear if this restoration means removing the kitchen and bedroom added by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933. If this is the intent of the alternatives, the two rooms should not be removed.

Building 118, the present Ranger Station was built in 1931 from salvaged timbers kept when Ranger Bill Vanderhoof had the old Fox and Robinson Hotel dismantled in the same year. The hotel, built by John Fox and Hugh Robinson in 1896, stood in the vicinity of the present Simmons (concession) Corral. Originally constructed as a one-room station, the Civilian Conservation Corps added a kitchen and bedroom and finished the inside with hand planed boards in 1933. The two rooms are used as utility rooms today.

The other four nominations include:

A. Shelter Cabin, number 355, is located at the 11,955 foot level in Muir Pass along the John Muir trail. It was built in 1930 by the Sierra Club as a shelter for hikers. The structure has an unusual design. Built of stone, it has an igloo or beehive shape.

B. General Grant Tree is located in Grant Grove. Thought to be the world's second largest tree, it was discovered by Joseph H. Thomas in 1862 and named in honor of General U. S. Grant by Lucretia P. Baker in August 1867. Each December since 1925 religious and patriotic services have been held at its base. On April 28, 1926, shortly after the first service, Congress dedicated it as the nation's Christmas Tree. A House of Representatives Joint Resolution on March 29, 1956 designated the tree as a national shrine.

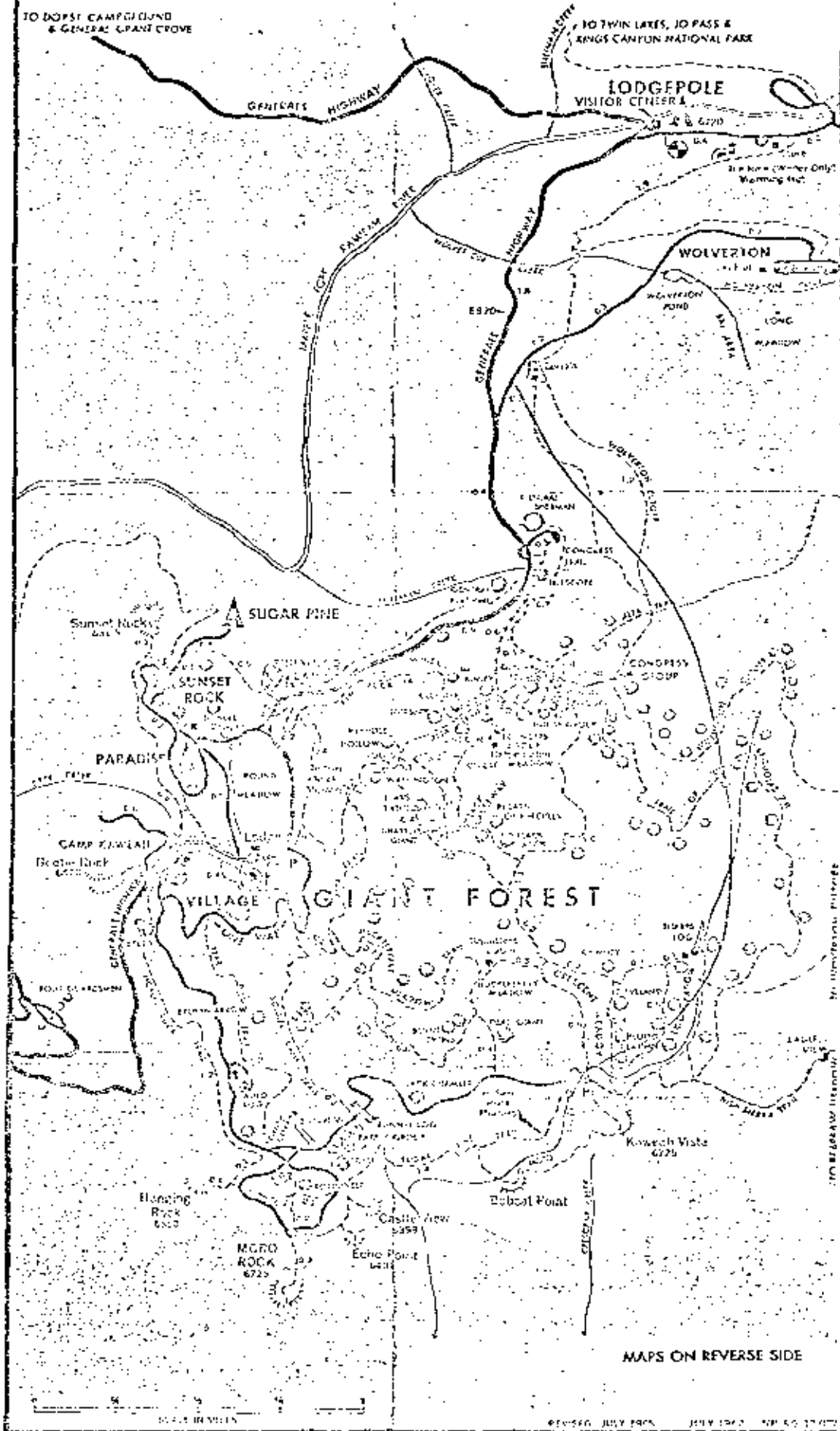
C. Fallen Monarch is located near the General Grant Tree in Grant Grove. It is a hollow Sequoia log. Israel and Thomas Gamlin used the

log as a house for several years after arriving in 1869. From here they served food and drink to early visitors in the area. The cavalry, as the first park administrators, used the log as a stable for horses from 1891 to 1913.

D. Gamlin Cabin is located in the Grant Grove near the Fallen Monarch. Israel and Thomas Gamlin, who came to the area in 1869, first lived in the Fallen Monarch. In 1871 Israel Gamlin filed on 160 acres of land in the General Grant Tree area. His brother, Thomas, left the region before Israel constructed the cabin in 1872. When the movement for a national park began in 1878, Gamlin relinquished his claim to the federal government. The government incorporated the land into General Grant National Park at its creation in 1890.

In 1892 the cavalry, as park administrators, moved the cabin to Central Meadow. Here it was used at first as a storehouse for horse feed. Later the first park ranger used it as a summer residence. During the winter of 1931-32 a large fir tree fell across one corner, crushing the roof, and the cabin was condemned. Local people, however, raised money and labor to return it to its original site and repair it. It was moved back in the fall of 1932 and reroofed in 1933.

# GIANT FOREST



ON MICROFILM

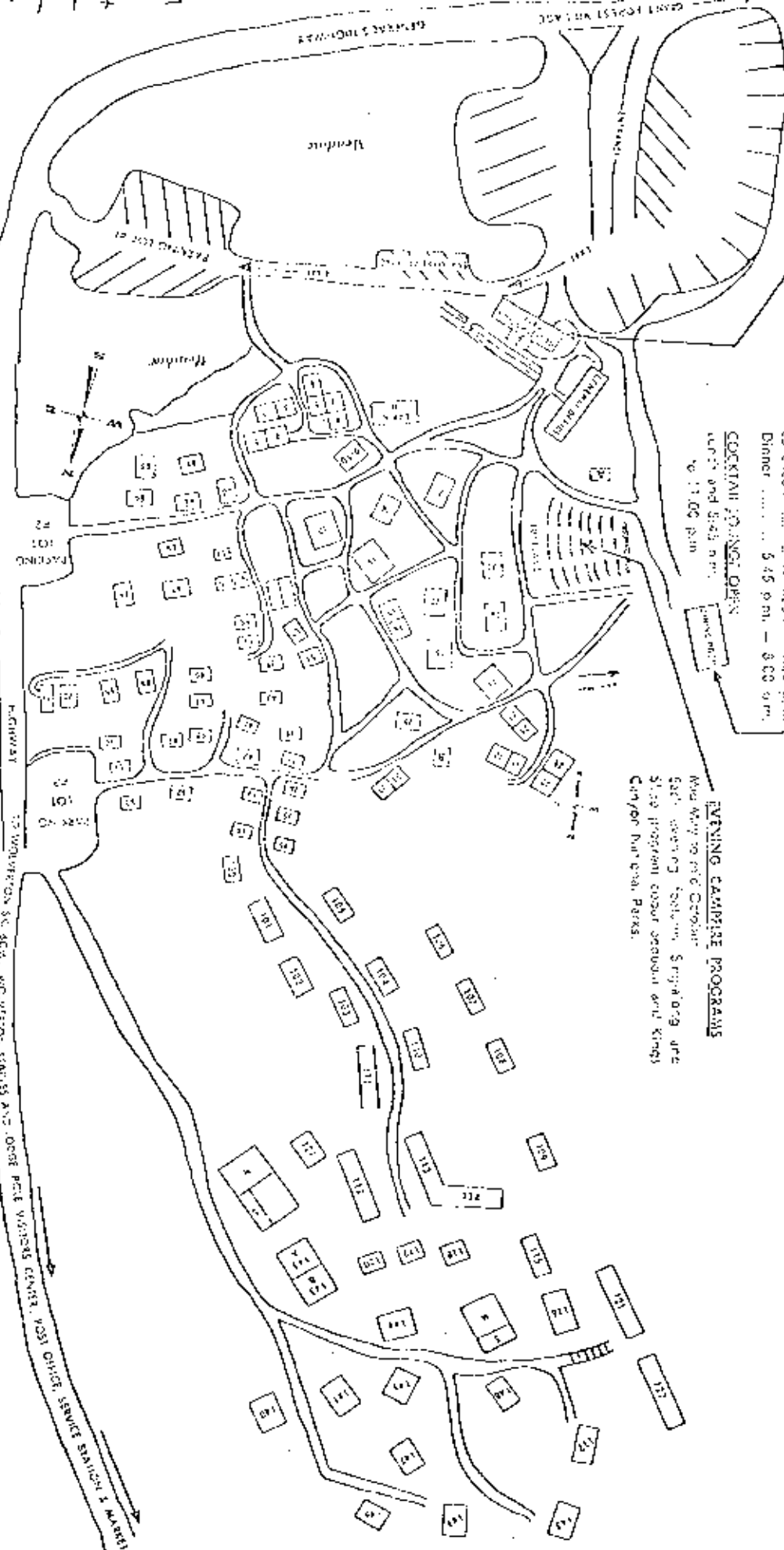
MAPS ON REVERSE SIDE

Open mid May to mid October features a full menu of Native American traditional medicine, turquoise jewelry, wigs, baskets and hand paintings.

**GRANT FOREST LODGE DINING ROOM**  
 Open mid May to mid October, features  
**BUFFET AREA, SERVICE:**  
 Breakfast ..... 7:00 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.  
 Luncheon ..... 12 noon - 1:30 p.m.  
 Dinner ..... 5:45 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.  
**COCKTAIL ROOM OPEN**  
 11:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m.

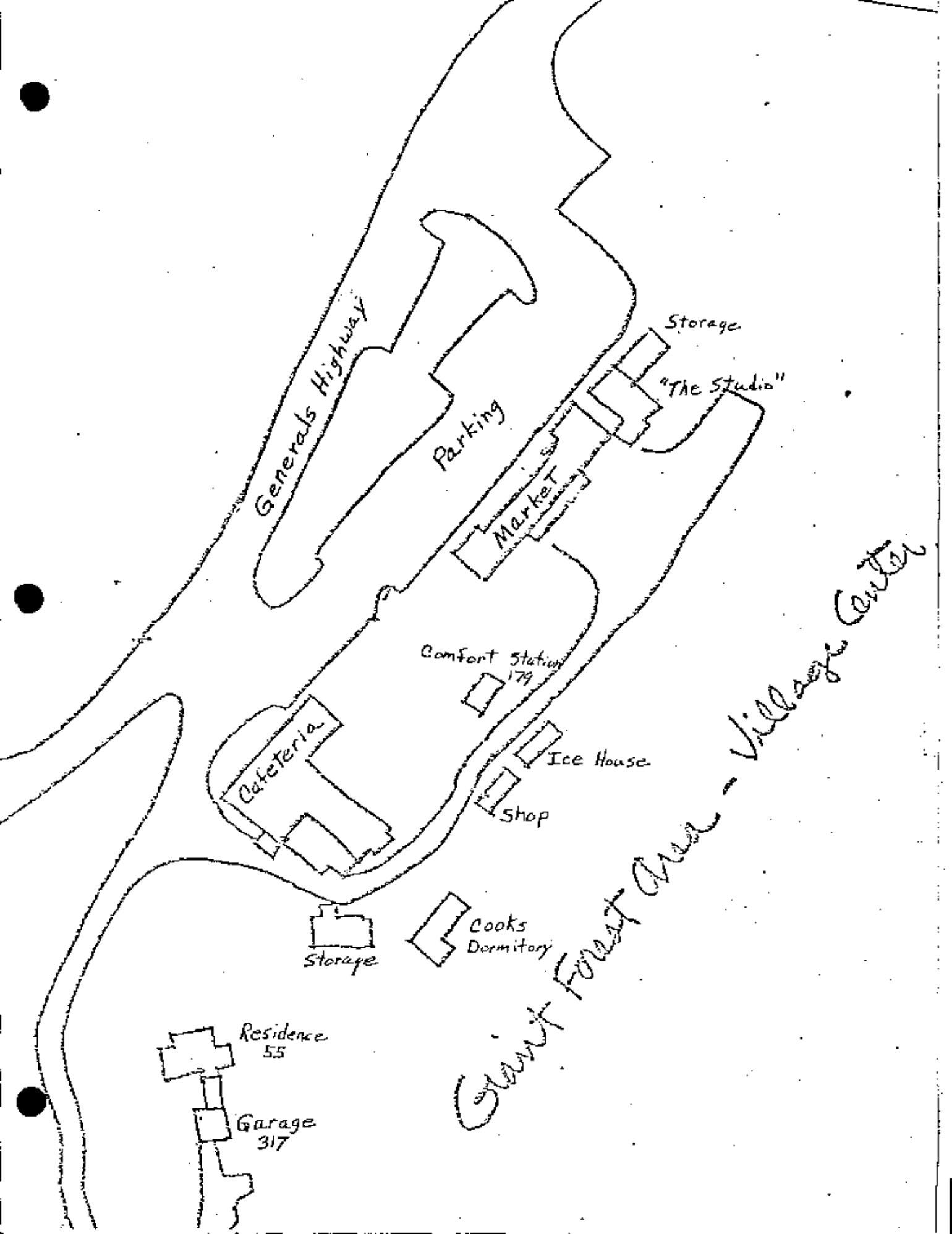
**EVENING CAMPFIRE PROGRAMS**  
 How to Build a Campfire  
 Self-feeding Salmon Fry-along are  
 \$1.00 program occur seasonal and Kings  
 Canyon National Parks.

**GRANT FOREST TOURS** 7:45 a.m. to 9:45 a.m.  
**KINGS CANYON TOURS** 10:05 a.m. to 10:55 a.m.  
 Tickets are available at registration desk. Tours depart from  
 a "Point of Registration" desk.



Location and Service for Kings Canyon National Park, California  
 See OSHA and U.S. CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS





Generals Highway

Parking

Storage

"THE Studio"

Market

Comfort Station  
179

Ice House

Shop

Cafeteria

Storage

Cooks  
Dormitory

Residence  
55

Garage  
317

Stewart Forest Area - Village Center

**LODGING and MEAL SERVICE  
in Sequoia National Park is OPEN ALL YEAR.**

**WINTER ACTIVITIES**

SKIING AT WOLVERTON SKI BOWL - Weekends and Holidays.

SNOWSHOE WALKS-- by Ranger Naturalists  
(Weekends Only) & Holiday periods.

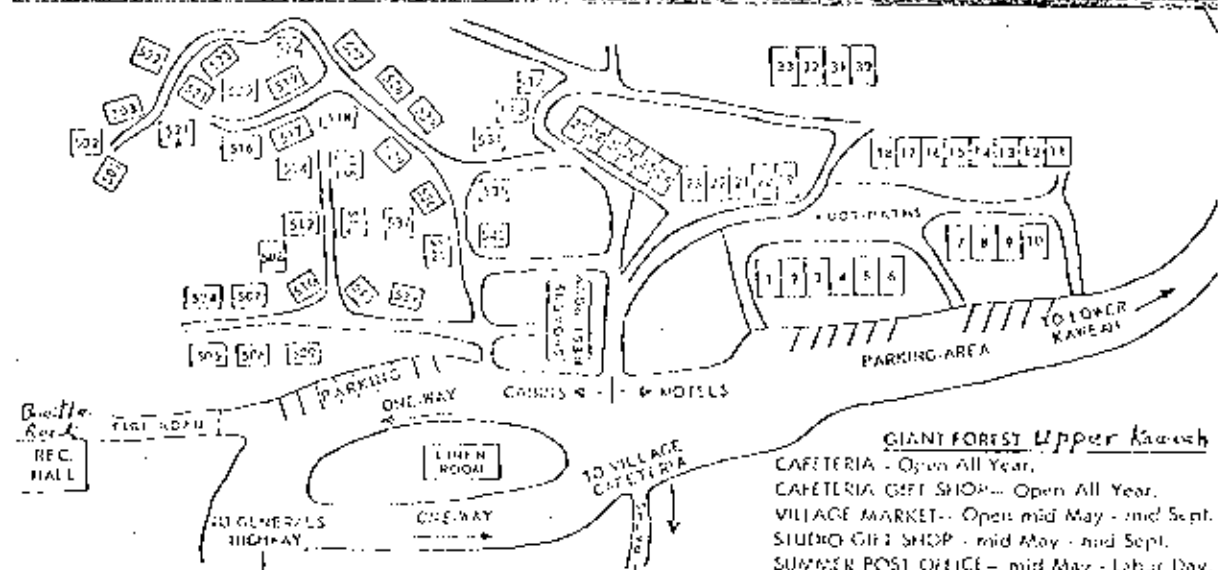
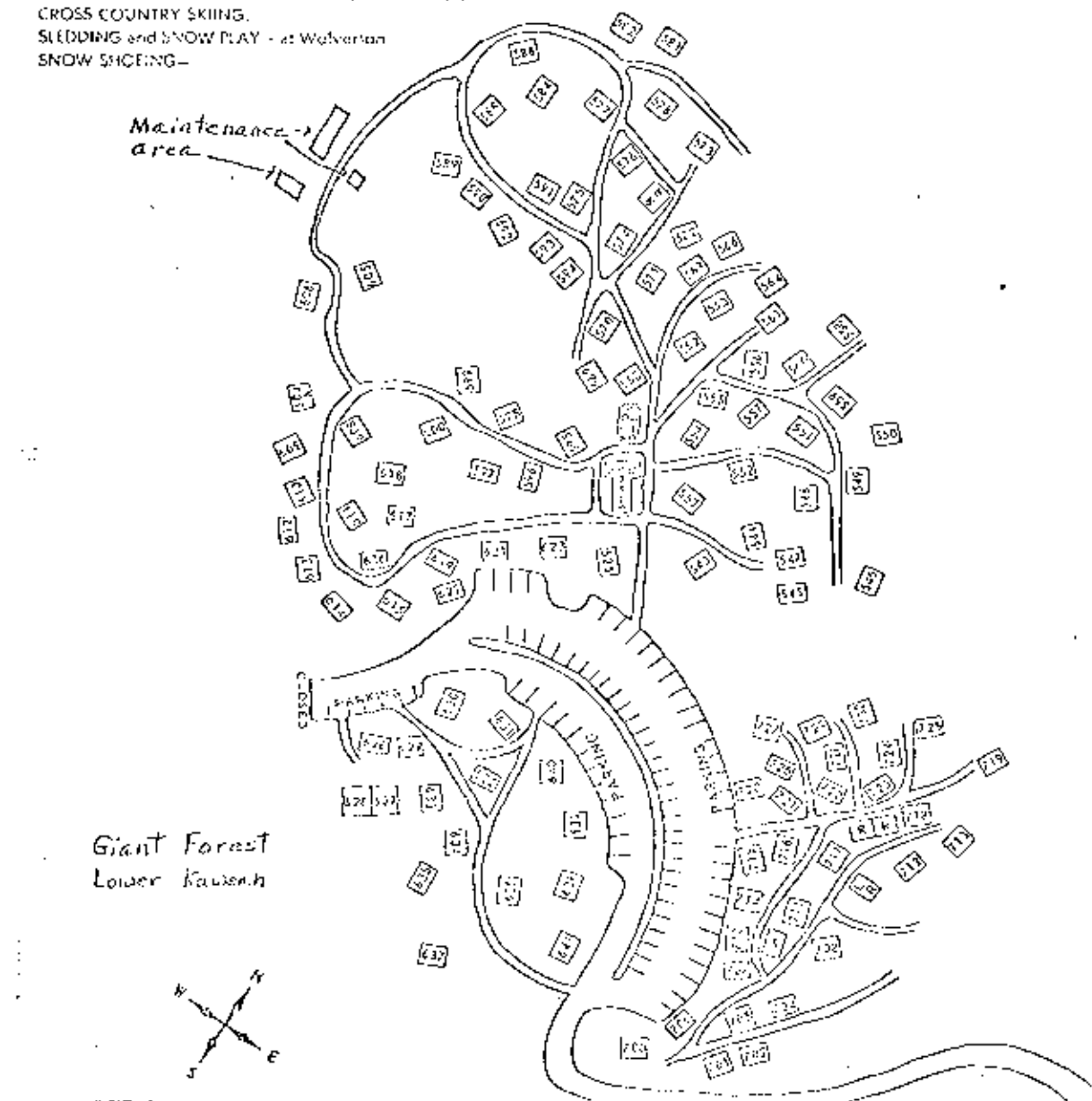
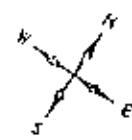
CROSS COUNTRY SKIING.

SLEDDING and SNOW PLAY - at Wolverton

SNOW SHEDDING--

Maintenance  
area

Giant Forest  
Lower Kaweah



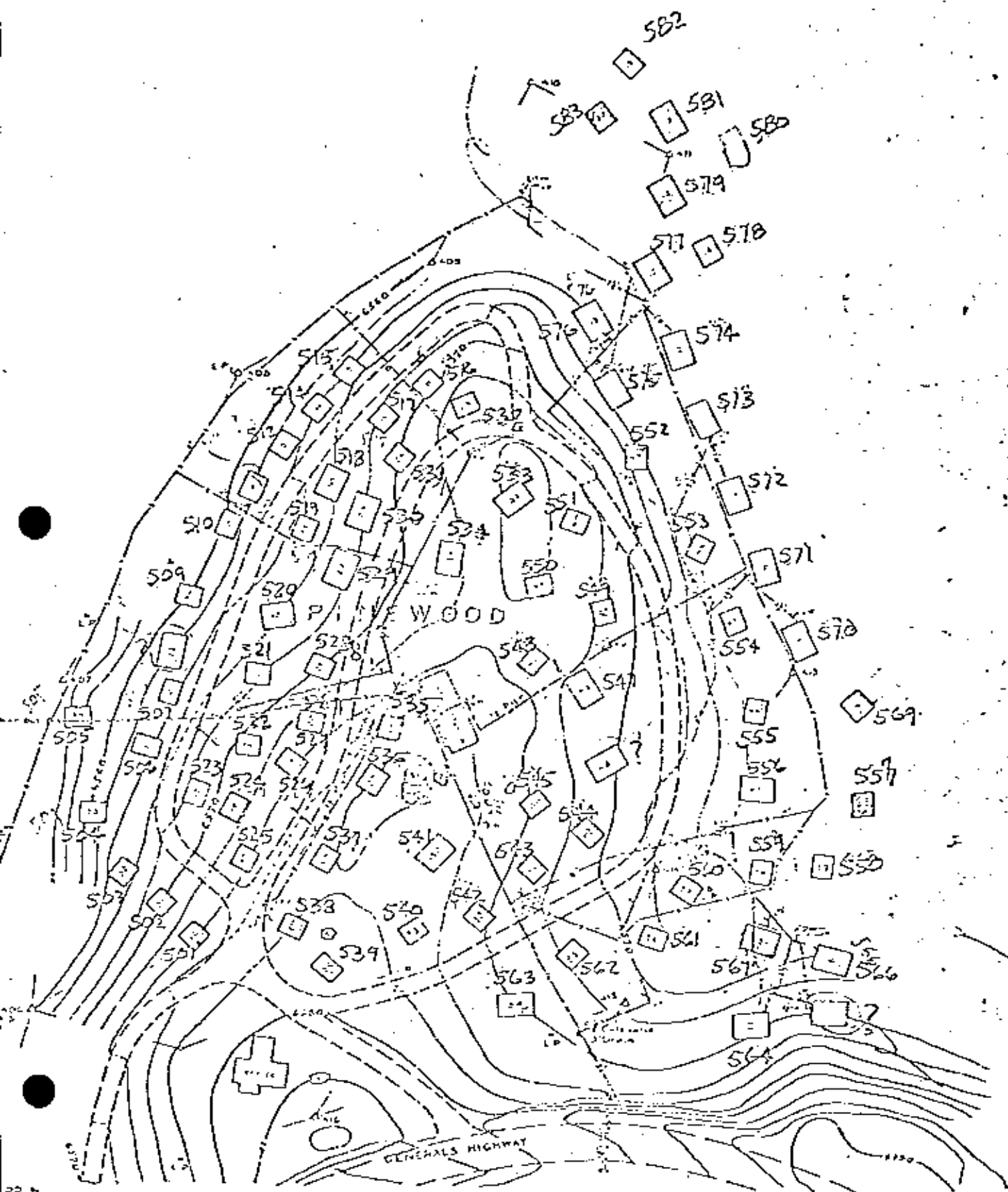
Bottle  
Rock  
REC.  
HALL

LINE N  
ROOM

TO VILLAGE  
CAFETERIA

**GIANT FOREST Upper Kaweah**  
CAFETERIA - Open All Year.  
CAFETERIA GIFT SHOP - Open All Year.  
VILLAGE MARKET - Open mid May - mid Sept.  
STUDIO GIFT SHOP - mid May - mid Sept.  
SUMMER POST OFFICE - mid May - Labor Day.

# Giant Forest Pinewood Area



## GIANT FOREST AREAS (SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK)

Alternative two, three and four of the Giant Forest-Lodgepole Development Concept Plan envision the destruction by stages of the present facilities in the Giant Forest areas. Several buildings in these areas which should be preserved for their historical and architectural significance would be adversely affected. They represent buildings from the first development periods, just after civilian control, in which park facilities were begun and expanded to attract tourists. Those listed under A, B, and C could be moved to the Giant Forest Village area for use in conjunction with the Market listed in number D.

A. Concessioner Cabin 16-17 of the Giant Forest Lodge area was built in 1921. It is a good example of the early overnight tourist accommodations developed in the park.

B. Concessioner Cabin 27-28, near Cabin 16-17, dates from the second phase of overnight tourist accommodations. Built in the 1930's, it is typical of tourist housing in that period.

C. The old Bath House, located to the side of the Giant Forest Lodge Dining Room, is an example of the earliest bathing facilities. Built in 1921, it has not been remodeled and includes the original 1921 plumbing.

D. The concessioner Market building in the Giant Forest Village, dating from 1927-28, is one of the few unaltered buildings of the Giant Forest area. In good condition, except for a leaky roof, it provides an example of early facilities serving tourist needs. It could be converted into an excellent museum. An adequate parking lot exists in front of the structure.

E. Residence number 55, also in the Giant Forest Village, was built by the Park Service in 1931. Long time superintendent John White lived in the building from 1941 to 1947. It is still in good condition and would make a good residence for museum personnel, if the Market is retained as a museum.

### GIANT FOREST AREA CONCESSION BUILDINGS

#### Giant Forest Lodge Area

Found in this area are the structures listed above under A, B, and C which are recommended for preservation. In addition, other buildings over fifty years of age are found here.

1. The Registration and Curio Shop building is constructed of several additions. Facing the building front, the left part is an old park store built in 1918. This section was moved to its present location from what is now the parking area in front of it. Periodic additions have rendered the building undistinguished.

2. The General Office is also a hodgepodge of additions. Only the left front side, built in the 1920's, is original.

3. Cabin A is old in appearance. The unique log siding suggests it was probably constructed in the 1920's or earlier. No material is available on it. An architect should examine the structure for its architectural significance.

4. Cabin B was the park lodge's old registration building constructed about 1921. It has been remodeled into a cabin. Possibly it is the George M. Beldon studio building which was purchased in 1926 for the Lodge office.

5. Cabin C serves as the concessioner general manager's house. Built partly in the 1920's, it has been remodeled and another wing added to form an H design.

6. Cabin H was mostly constructed in 1921. It served as a writing room through 1972. After the latter date it was remodeled and converted into a cabin. Remodeling consisted of adding about one-third to the eastern end of the building and removing an ornate wooden side door, enclosing the space. The large brick fireplace was lined at the same time.

7. The first series of cabins, number 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15, 16-17, 18-19, 20, 21, 22, 23-24, 25, and 26 were built in 1921 with split shake siding. Double numbers indicate double occupancy. Building 25 was moved to its present location, but is of the same construction material and date. Cabin 16-17 is the most typical and is recommended for preservation as an example of tourist accommodations during the park's first development period in the 1920's. It could be moved to the Giant Forest Village area to serve as part of a museum complex or employee housing.

8. The second series of cabins, number 1-4, 2-3, 5-6-7-8, and 33-34, were built following World War II, while 27-28, 29-30, and 31-32 were constructed in the late 1930's. All have a tongue-and-groove design exterior. Building 27-28 is the most typical of these cabins built in the 1930's and is recommended for preservation as an example of tourist accommodations constructed during the second phase of park development. It also could be moved to the Giant Forest Village and used in the same manner as cabin 16-17.

9. Cabins number 39, 40, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 58 were built as tent top cabins in the 1930's. They have since been remodeled and roofs added.

10. Cabins number 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53 were constructed in the 1930's without bathrooms. They have since been remodeled and bathrooms added.

11. The Supply and Storage Building is southeast of building number 57. Erected in the 1930's as a bathhouse, it has since been remodeled for supply and storage.

12. Cabins number 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71 were constructed in 1966.

13. Cabin number 100 was built in 1921 as a bathhouse on another site. It has since been moved to its present location and remodeled as an employee cabin. A circular addition is presently being added to its southwest side.

14. Cabins number 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113-114, 144, 145, 146, 147, and 149 are flat top buildings constructed in the 1950's for employee housing.

15. Cabin number 127 is an old semi-permanent camp cabin since remodeled for employee quarters.

16. Cabins number 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 142, 143A-B, and 148 were built in the 1960's for employee quarters.

17. Cabins number 140 and 141 were erected as tent top cabins in the 1930's. They are the only buildings left from a series located in the area. The concrete foundations near these cabins are the remains of the other tent tops. Both cabins have since been remodeled and roofs added.

18. The Dining Room, portions of which were built in the late 1930's, is a jumble of later additions.

19. The old Bath House is located to the side of the Dining Room. Built in 1921, it has not been remodeled and includes the original 1921 plumbing. It could be moved to the Giant Forest Village area and preserved in the same manner as cabins 16-17 and 27-28.

#### Giant Forest Village

Development of this area began in the fall of 1926. The Market listed above under letter D of the buildings recommended for preservation is located in this area. Several other structures here are approaching fifty years of age.

1. The Cafeteria is a hodgepodge of architectural style and remodeling. The right side, when facing the front of the building, was constructed in the 1920's. The curio shop portion on the left was added in the 1960's. Several auxiliary sections were attached to the building's rear in the 1930's. The main posterior portion was originally a dance hall area, but has since become part of the Cafeteria.

2. The Cooks' Dormitory is to the rear of the Cafeteria. It is rumored to have been originally a hospital. The structure probably dates back to the 1930's.

3. The Market was built in 1927-28. Its piers were set in 1927 and the building erected in 1928. It is an original structure that has not been altered. Even the roof, except the left portion, is original although it needs repair. The building appears to have been soundly built. Inside, it has a large, stone fireplace which was added in 1930. It would make an excellent museum with plenty of existing parking space in front. The lean-to attached to the Market's rear is in poor condition and could be removed. It is, therefore, recommended that this building be preserved.

4. The Studio is located next to the Market and is probably the oldest building in the village complex. It was constructed in the late 1920's and moved to its present location from the Giant Forest Lodge area in 1926. In the Lodge area it served as a lunch room. In the last few years it served as a storage building, but in June 1975 it was remodeled into a gift shop called "The Studio." The building attached on the north was added in the 1950's.

5. The Ice House is located by the Cook's Dormitory. Its date of construction is unknown.

6. The Maintenance building is located behind the Cafeteria. It was erected just after World War II and used as a bakery until 1970. Since that date, it has been converted to a maintenance building.

7. The Shop is located near the Maintenance building. Its construction date is unknown.

#### Giant Forest Upper Kaweah Area

Development of the area began in the fall of 1926 with accommodations opened in the spring of 1927. These structures are a mixture of tent tops and cabins. None have bathrooms. No building listed here is recommended for preservation. Some of the structures are approaching fifty years of age.

1. The Linen Room-Post Office was built in the late 1920's and has since been remodeled. Until 1968 the building served as the registration office. Registrants now go to the Giant Forest Lodge office.

2. The Shower, behind the Linen Room-Post Office, was erected in the late 1920's.

3. Motel buildings number 1-6, 7-10, 11-18, 19-29 with multiple occupancy were all constructed in the 1960's.

4. Cabin 30-33, with a tongue-and-groove exterior, was built in the late 1930's.

5. Employee Dormitory number 349, with a flat roof and shaped like an L, is located to the left of cabin 30-33. It was constructed in 1952. Because it is listed as owned by the Park Service, it has obviously been leased to the concessioner.

6. Cabins and tent tops numbered 501 through 540 form the old camp. Several of the cabins were built in 1926 and opened in 1927. Others, as well as tent tops, were erected in the late 1920's with the majority added in the 1930's. Some of the tent top cabins were moved here from the Giant Forest Lodge area. Cabins 501, 502, and 503 have been moved back a short distance from their original position because a giant Sequoia near these three cabins leaned and endangered them. As a result the buildings were moved and the tree felled. All of the structures in the 500 series have no baths.

7. Beetle Rock Recreation Hall was erected in 1940-41. About two thirds of the building presently serves as a warehouse.

#### Giant Forest Lower Kaweah Area

Buildings in this area, developed after the Upper Kaweah area, date from the 1930's to the 1960's. None have particular historical significance. Those in the Concession Maintenance area are fifty years old.

1. Cabins and tent tops with 700 series numbers were originally used for employee housing. They have been remodeled with porches and cooking facilities and are now used as guest accommodations. This area consists of about two-thirds cabins and one-third tent tops. If any of them approaches historical or architectural significance, it is building 717 which has no additions and is an example of the way the others originally looked.

2. Cabins and tent tops with 500 and 600 series date from the 1930's. The shower building in this area also was built in the 1930's. Building



562 is of 1930's vintage and is probably the oldest building of the group. The portion numbered 566 through 594 is called "the hole" because it is set in a lower area. These buildings, as well as numbers 626 through 641, were constructed after World War II.

3. Concession Maintenance area (also called "The Castle") is located just off "the hole" area. The largest building, a long maintenance shed, was originally a Standard Oil shed. Built in the 1920's, it is probably the most significant structure of this maintenance area. A more deteriorated large building next to the long shed is of the same vintage. A third building, the smallest, was also built in the 1920's. Originally, it was the maintenance office, but has been converted to a storage shed. Known as "The Castle," it lends the area its name.

#### Giant Forest Pinewood Area

Development of this area began in 1929 as a shelter camp. Most structures, cabins 501 through 583, an office, and laundry room, date from the post World War II period. None have any historical significance.

#### GIANT FOREST AREA PARK SERVICE BUILDINGS

#### Giant Forest Village

Residence 55, listed above under letter E of the structures recommended for preservation, is located in this area. Park Service buildings here are under fifty years of age.

1. Residence number 55 was built in 1931. Park superintendent John White lived here in the period 1941-47. After 1947 a district ranger inhabited the structure for a time. Although it has not been occupied for the past few years, its condition appears very good. It would make an excellent residence for museum personnel if the Market were converted to a museum. Additionally, as John White's residence it has historical value. It is, therefore, recommended that the building be preserved.

2. Garage number 317 is located behind residence number 55. Built in 1931, it, too, remains in good condition.

#### Giant Forest Highlands (also called Government Hill)

None of the structures listed here are recommended for preservation although one residence is forty-nine years old.

1. Residence number 73 was constructed in 1926. It had a kitchenette and bath added in 1956. Additional remodeling includes shingles and a porch. It is the last remaining building from a series built here in the 1920's.

2. Residence number 103, built in 1936, now stands vacant. It appears in very poor condition.

#### Giant Forest Last Hill

1. Equipment Shed number 176, built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, dates from 1937. It is not recommended for preservation.

#### Giant Forest Bear Hill

1. Radio Repeater building, number 1234, was constructed in 1953. It is used by the telephone company. It has no historical significance.

#### Giant Forest General Area

None of the building listed below are recommended for preservation although some of the comfort stations are fifty or more years old.

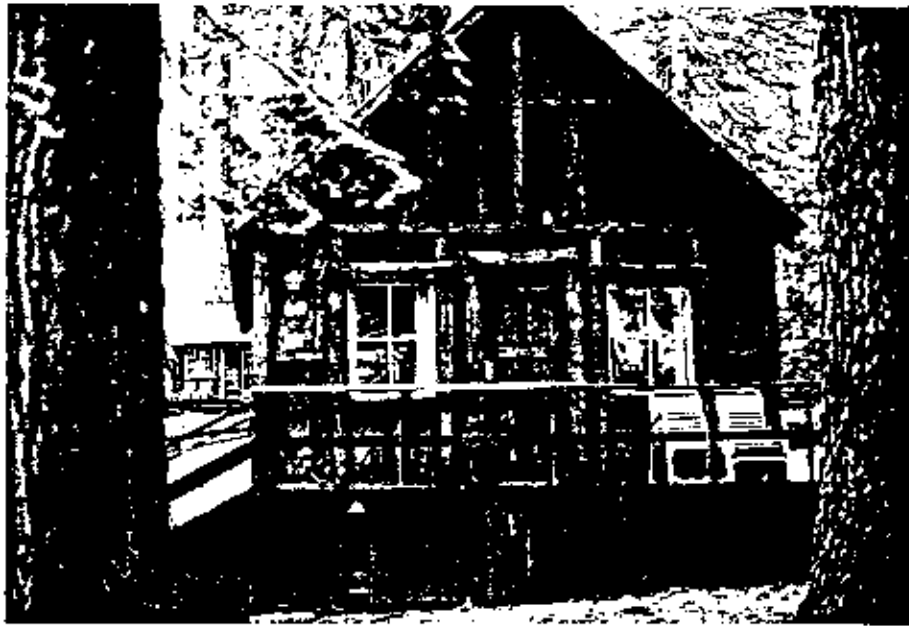
1. Chlorinator House, number 196, was built in 1936. It is located below the Generals Highway about halfway between Pinewood and the General Sherman Tree. The building now houses only a valve.

2. Comfort Stations, number 179, 180, 181, 182, 184, 185, 186, 187, 191, 192, and 193, are located throughout the Giant Forest Area. The newest is 179 which was built in 1933 while 180, 181, and 182 are the oldest dating from 1924. All have a similar appearance.

#### Giant Forest General Sherman Tree Area (Sequoia National Park)

The General Sherman Tree area, just off the Generals Highway north of the Giant Forest, falls within the general region covered by the Giant Forest-Lodgepole Development Concept Plan, but none of the alternative plans mention the site. The one structure here will not be adversely affected should the location be included in a later plan. It is only eight years old.

1. Comfort Station number 1578 was constructed in 1967.



Cabin A - Giant Forest Lodge



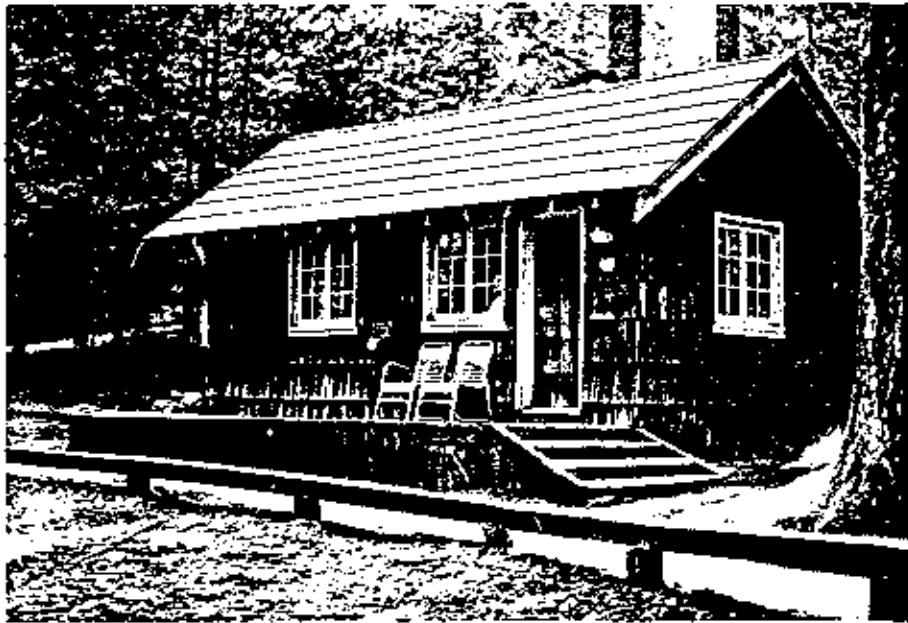
Cabin A - Giant Forest Lodge



Cabin 16-17 - Giant Forest Lodge



Old Bath House - Giant Forest Lodge



Cabin 21 - Giant Forest Lodge



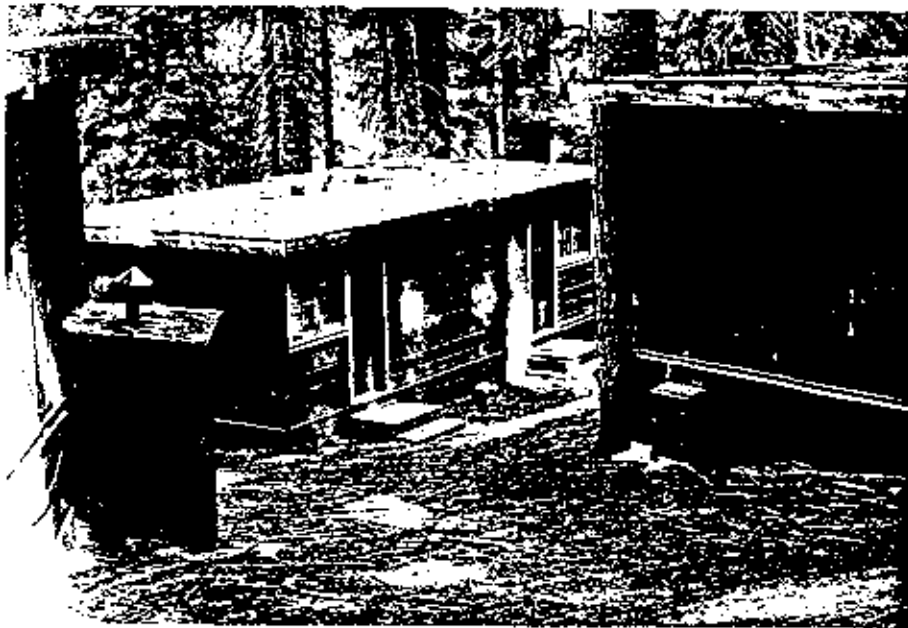
Cabin 141 - Giant Forest Lodge



Cabin B - Giant Forest Lodge



Cabin B - Giant Forest Lodge



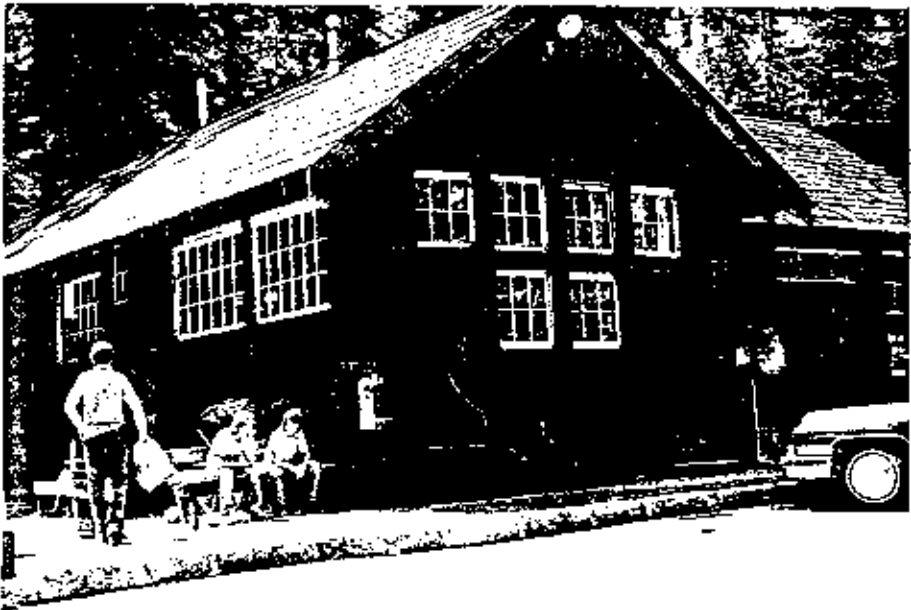
Flat Top Cabin 107 - Giant Forest Lodge



"The Studio" - Giant Forest Village



Market - Giant Forest Village

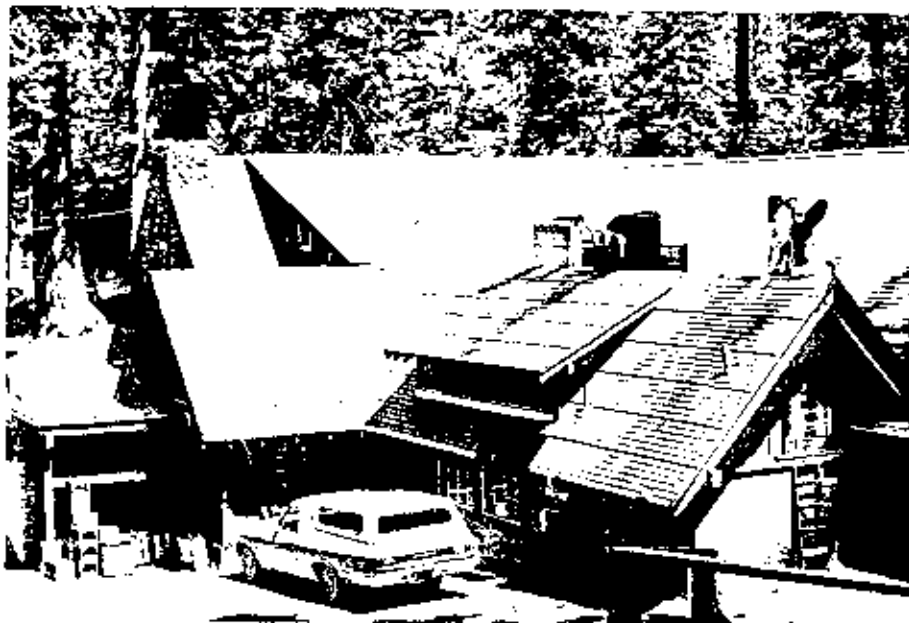


Market - Giant Forest Village

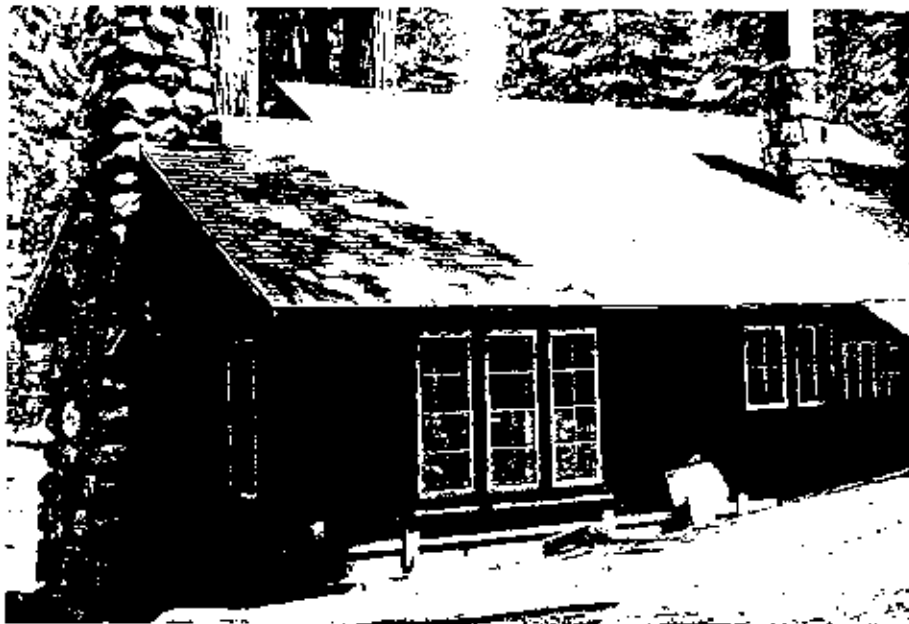




Cafeteria - Giant Forest Village



Cafeteria - Giant Forest Village



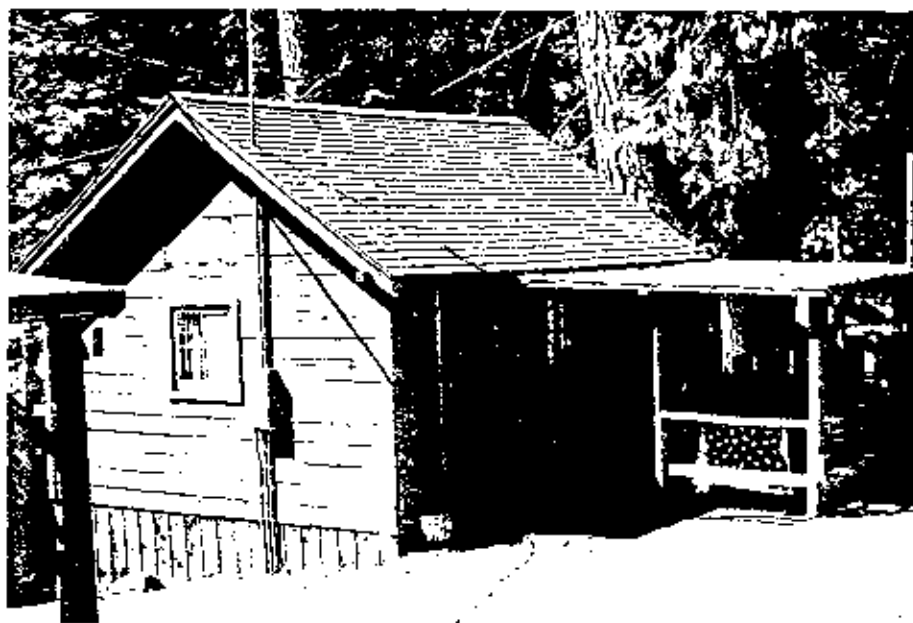
Residence 55 - Giant Forest Village



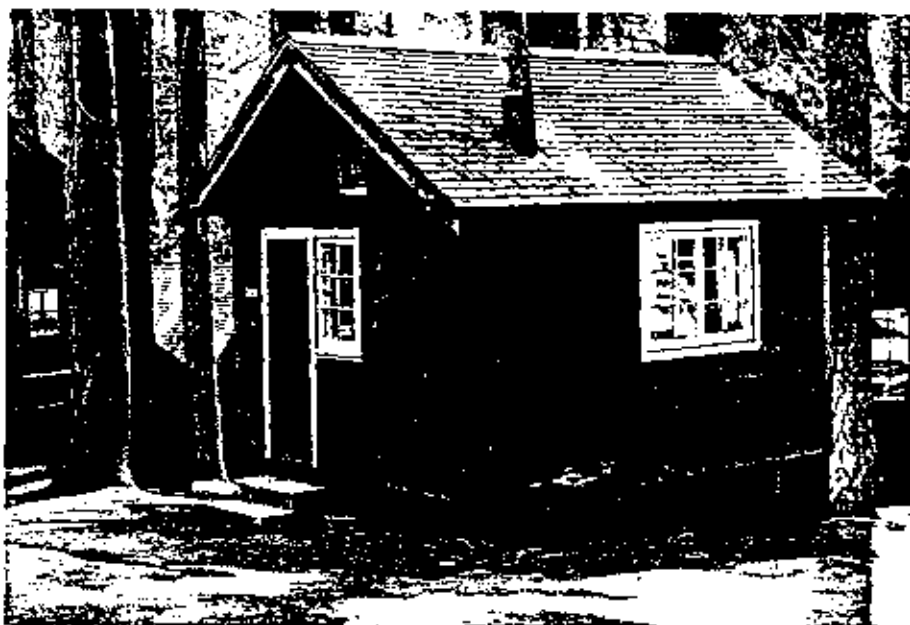
Residence 55 - Giant Forest Village



Linen Room-Post Office - Giant Forest Upper Kaweah



Cabin 536 - Giant Forest Upper Kaweah



Cabin 717 - Giant Forest Lower Kaweah



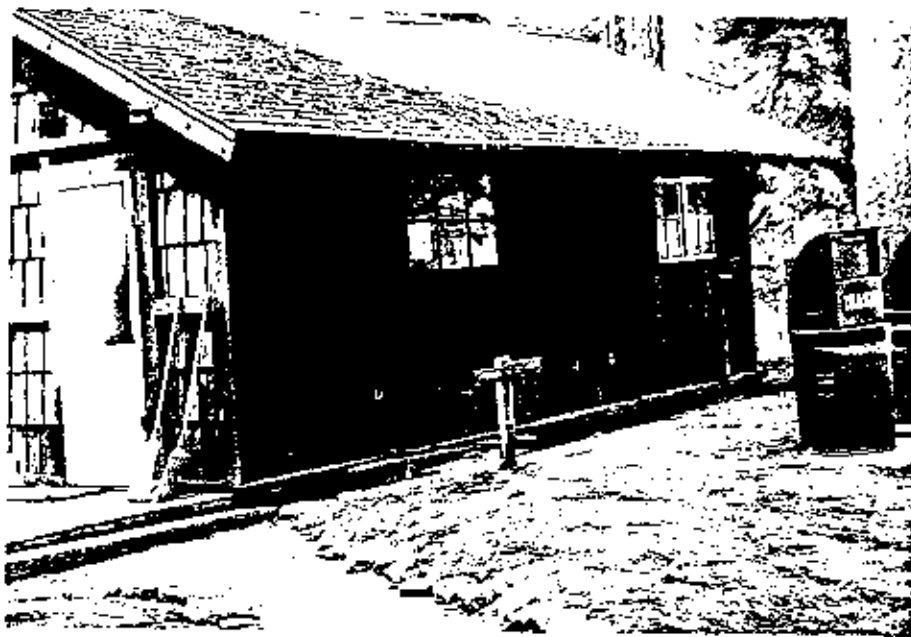
Tent Top Cabin 562 - Giant Forest Lower Kaweah



Long Maintenance Shed - Giant Forest Lower Kaweah



Second Maintenance Shed - Giant Forest Lower Kaweah

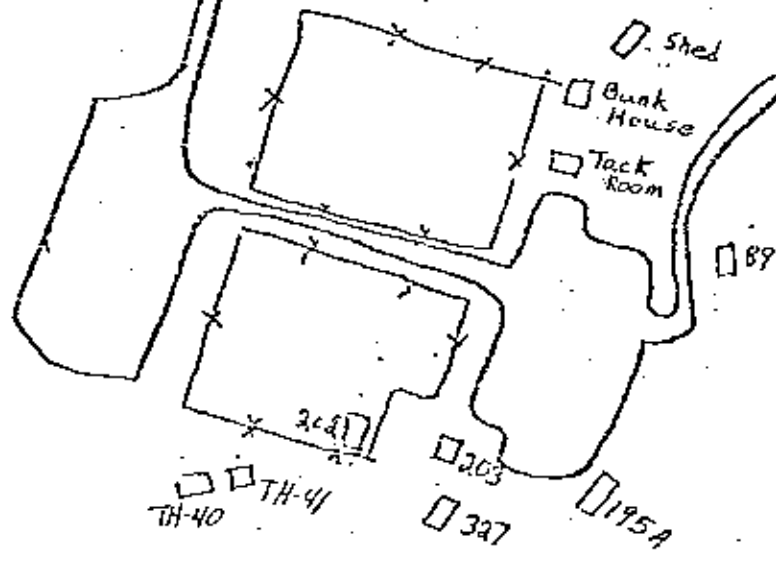


Residence 73 - Giant Forest Highlands



Residence 103 - Giant Forest Highlands

Blverton Corrals Area



## WOLVERTON CORRALS AREA (SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK)

The Wolverton Corrals area is located off the Generals Highway about ten minutes walking distance north of the General Sherman Tree. It is beyond the boundary of the Giant Forest. As a result no Sequoias are found here. Development of the area did not begin until approximately fifteen years after civilian control of the Park. It falls within the fringe region which the second superintendent, John White, preferred for development. This area is included in the Giant Forest-Lodgepole Development Concept Plan. Alternatives two, three, and four call for relocation of the concession corrals.

The second and fourth alternative plans envision using the area as a transportation hub and as a stage for daytime tours of the Giant Forest area. It would also include storage for backcountry users' cars, as well as the location of an eating facility, service station, and an information/orientation/interpretation center.

Alternative plan three proposes overnight guest accommodations on a year-round basis along with food service. This third alternative for overnight guest housing appears quite feasible considering the Wolverton Corrals area is beyond the vegetation sensitivity zone of the Giant Forest.

The existing buildings in the Corral area will not be adversely affected by the Development Concept Plan. Neither concession nor Park Service structures in this area are fifty years old.

### Concession Structures

1. The Tack Room appears to have been constructed in the late 1930's or just after World War II.

2. The Bunk House has two types of architecture. Its main part appears to have been built in the late 1930's while the lean-to is perhaps part of an old Giant Forest concession building.

3. A Shed, located behind the Bunk House, is of undetermined origin or date.

### Park Service Structures

1. Residence number 89, built in 1937, falls into the Depression period of unemployment relief. It was erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

2. Seasonal Quarters number 195A was constructed in 1937.



3. Barn number 202 was built in 1948.
4. Tack Room number 203, constructed in 1929, is the oldest building in the Wolverton Corral area.
5. Tool Storage number 327 was built in 1940.
6. Cabins number TH-40 and TH-41 are located near Barn number 202. Erected in the late 1930's or just after World War II, they were moved to their present location from the Giant Forest Kaweah area.

#### Wolverton Ski Area (Sequoia National Park)

The Giant Forest-Lodgepole Development Concept Plan proposes to leave the Wolverton Ski area unchanged except to upgrade the tows for safety. As a result the plan will have no effect upon the existing structures located here. None approach fifty years of age.

#### Park Service Structures

1. Ski Patrol cabin number 61 was built in 1934 by the Public Works Administration. The Structure first served as the Giant Forest-Last Hill Dormitory. In October 1973 it was moved to the Wolverton Ski area and converted to a ski patrol cabin.
2. First Aid Station number 177A was constructed in 1935. It was moved to its present location in July 1963 from the Giant Forest area.
3. Warming Hut number 210A was built in 1940.
4. Comfort Stations number 1255 and 1256 were both built in 1959 from the same blueprint.



Residence 89 - Wolverton Corrals



Tack Room 203 - Wolverton Corrals

# Lodgepole Visitor Area

SERVICE STATION

VISITOR CENTER  
BLDG 1664

BLDG 177

POST OFFICE

COMFORT STATION  
BLDG 217

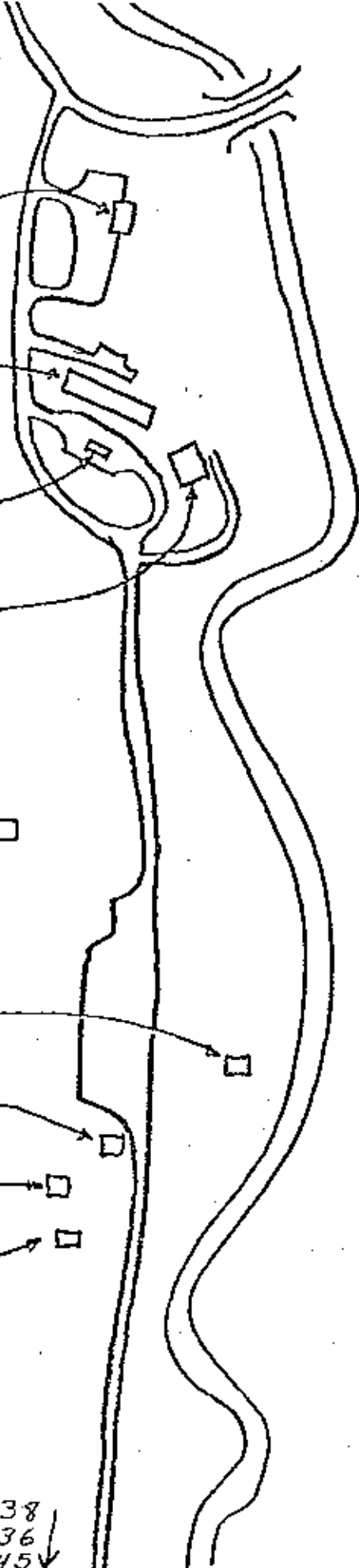
COMFORT STATION  
1458

COMFORT STATION 218

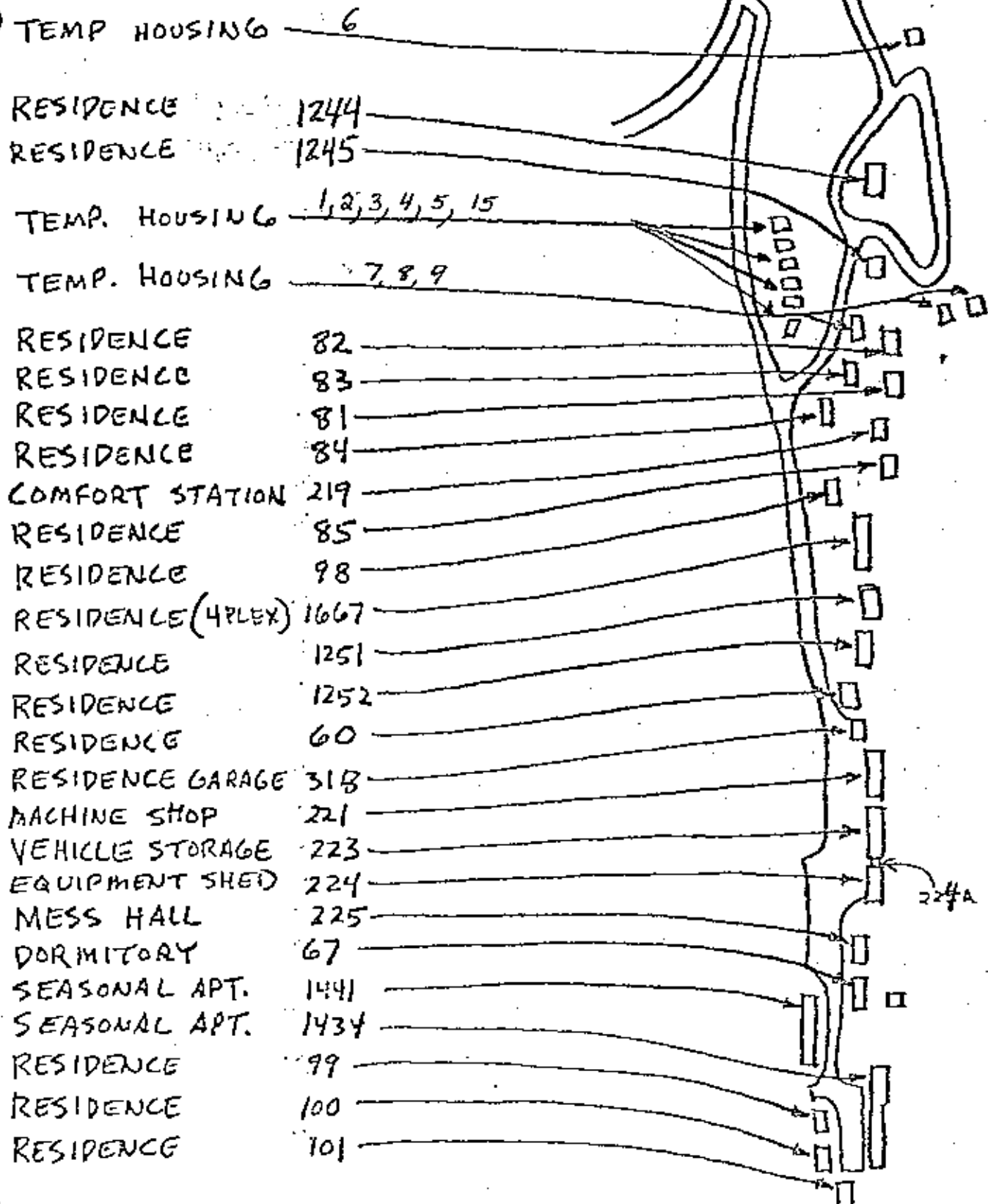
STORAGE &  
CURIO SHOP

TEMP STRUCTURE

COMFORT STATIONS  
1238  
1236  
1445



# Lodgepole Maintenance Area



## LOGEPOLE VISITOR AREA (SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK)

Park extension into this region did not begin until about 1930. In 1931 Chief Ranger L. F. Cook considered this area as ideal for development because it contained no Sequoias. Alternatives two, three, and four of the Giant Forest-Lodgepole Development Concept Plan touch the Lodgepole Visitor area. Alternative two proposes to leave some camping facilities during the development stage. Additionally, it envisions uniting the visitor accommodations and services, and locating all employee housing in the Lodgepole area. Alternative three calls for a day-use staging area as the hub of transportation, a storage area for backcountry users' cars, and for an eating facility, service station, and information/orientation/interpretation center. Alternative four proposes maintaining camping areas together with housekeeping and low cost seasonal visitor accommodations.

None of the alternative plans would have an adverse effect on the Lodgepole Visitor area. No structure here is fifty or more years old.

### Concession Structures

1. Service Station, number 1113, was built in the 1960's.
2. The Market and Curio Shop has had several additions to the original 1930's structure. Its latest section, added in the 1960's, doubled the building's size.
3. A temporary structure, located by the Market, is of undetermined age.

### Park Service Structures

1. Visitor Center, number 1664, was constructed in 1966.
2. Ranger Station, number 117, was moved to its present location. Built in 1935, it was remodeled in 1954.
3. Post Office, number 1665, was completed within the last two years.
4. Comfort Stations, number 217 and 218, were built in 1934. Numbers 1236, 1238, 1445, and 1458 were constructed in 1959. All appear to have the same design.

### Lodgepole Maintenance Area (Sequoia National Park)

Alternatives two, three and four of the Giant Forest-Lodgepole Development Concept Plan touch the Lodgepole Maintenance area. Alternative two proposes to leave some camping facilities during the development

stage. Additionally, it envisions unting the visitor accommodations and services, and locating all employee housing in the Lodgepole area. Alternative three calls for a day-use staging area as the hub of transportation, a storage area for backcountry users' cars, and for an eating facility, service station, and information/orientation/interpretation center. Alternative four proposes maintaining camping areas together with housekeeping and low cost seasonal visitor accommodations.

None of the alternative plans have an adverse effect on the Lodgepole Maintenance area. No structure reaches an age of fifty or more years.

#### Park Service Structures

1. Residence number 60 was built in 1932. The cement block foundation appears to have been upgraded later.
2. Dormitory number 67 was a Public Works Administration project. Park maintenance records indicate the construction date as 1934, while the blueprint indicates 1936 as the structure's completion date. The interior has recently been remodeled.
3. Residences number 81, 32, 83, 84, and 85 come from the Depression period and were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1937. Each structure has an identical floor plan. In 1956 the porch of each residence was covered with a shingled roof and enclosed with screens. Three years later each had a lean-to added to provide space for bathrooms.
4. Residences number 98 and 100 also unemployment relief projects which were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1940 from the same blueprint. In 1954 a roof was extended over the front and back porches on both houses. At the same time the back porches were enclosed on each and converted to utility rooms.
5. Residences number 99 and 101, built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1940, were constructed from the same blueprint. In 1954 the roof was extended over the front and rear porches of each structure. Originally erected in an area between residences 1245 and 82, both houses were moved in October 1965 to their present location at the opposite end of the Lodgepole Maintenance area.
6. Machine Shop-Garage number 221 was constructed in 1938.
7. Vehicle Storage building number 223 was erected in 1971.
8. Equipment Shed number 224 was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935.
9. Mess Hall-Fire Cache number 225 was constructed in 1932. The interior has since been remodeled and the right side, the old dining area, has been converted to a fire cache room.

10. Residence Garage number 318 is located next to residence 60. It was erected in 1932, the same year as the residence.

11. Employee Quarters number 1244, 1245, 1251, and 1252 were built in 1959 from the same blueprint.

12. Seasonal employee apartments number 1434 and 1441 were constructed in 1959 from the same plan. Building 1441 has since had a foot failure.

13. Four Plex Employee Residence number 1667 was built in 1967.

14. Cabins number TH-1, TH-2, TH-3, TH-4, TH-5, TH-7, and TH-8 are seasonal quarters that were constructed in 1962. Originally built as tent tops, they were remodeled in 1965 into cabins with metal roofs.

15. Cabins number TH-6, TH-9, TH-10, and TH-15 are seasonal quarters. Erected in 1963 as tent tops, they were remodeled in 1965 into cabins with metal roofs.

16. Comfort Station and Shower House number 219 was built in 1934.



Residence 83 - Lodgepole Maintenance



Residence 83 - Lodgepole Maintenance

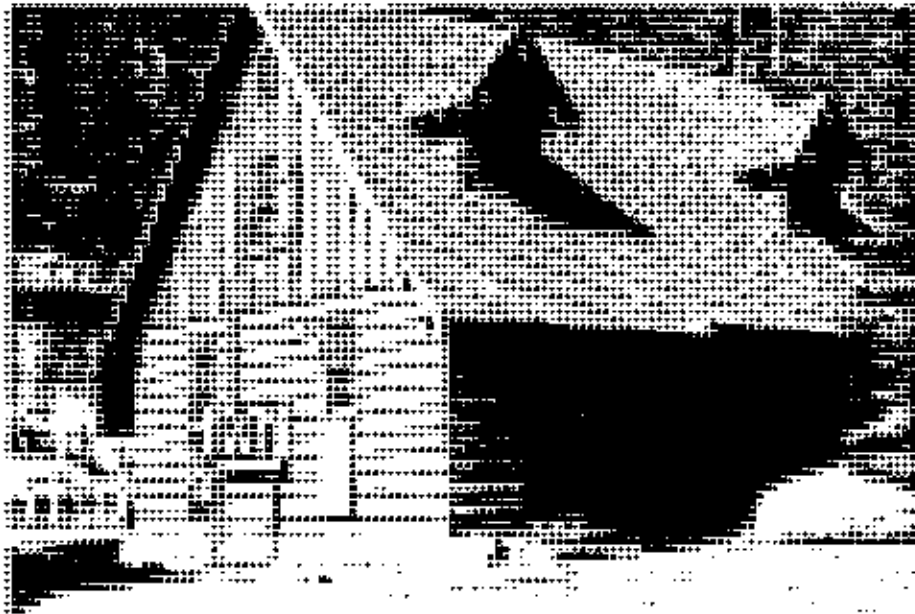




Residence 84 - Lodgepole Maintenance



Residence 85 - Lodgepole Maintenance



Dormitory 67 - Lodgepole Maintenance



Machine Shop 221 - Lodgepole Maintenance



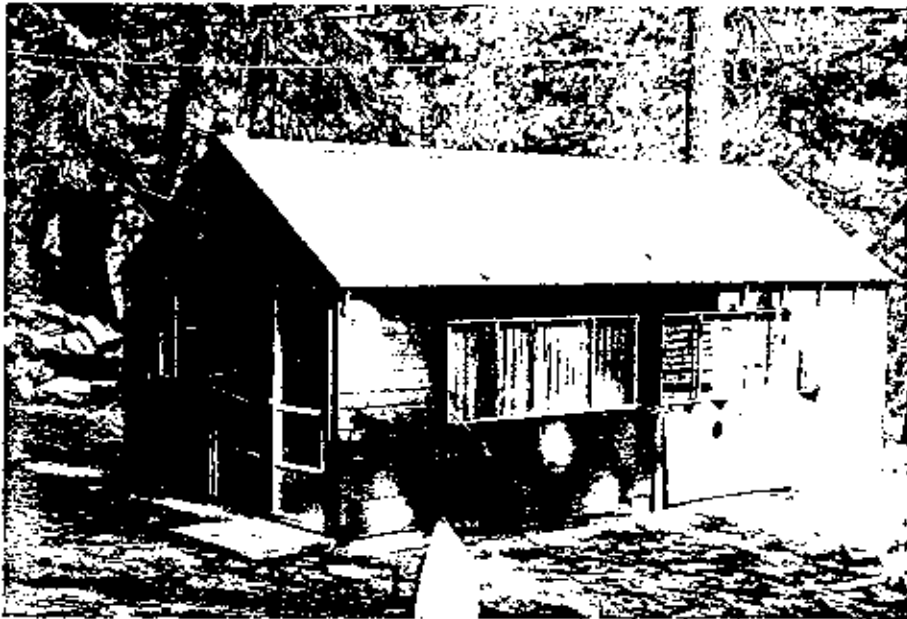
Residences 99, 100, 101 - Lodgepole Maintenance



Residence 101 - Lodgepole Maintenance



Residence 101 - Lodgepole Maintenance



Cabin TH-5 - Lodgepole Maintenance

## SITES LOCATED BETWEEN LODGEPOLE AND GRANT GROVE

### Red Fir Camp

This camp is located just off the Generals Highway about a half mile west of Lodgepole. The Giant Forest-Lodgepole Development Concept Plan alternative two, three, and four touch the Red Fir area. These alternatives propose to relocate most maintenance functions to Red Fir and to locate a sewage disposal site southwest of the area. An archeological survey of the site is in progress.

The region southwest of Red Fir contains no structures. At Red Fir the remains of building foundations from a Civilian Conservation Corps camp are located. Only one sixteen year old building stands in the Red Fir camp area. No adverse effect would result from implementing the alternative proposals.

1. Shower House number 1574 was constructed in 1959.

### Clover Creek

This area is situated about one mile west of Lodgepole. Alternative plans two, three and four of the Giant Forest-Lodgepole Development Concept Plan propose to develop campsites and a sewage treatment plant here. This situation could prove to be a rare treat for campers. Since no structures have stood at this site, there would be no adverse effects from development of the area. An archeological survey of the site is in progress.

### Dorst Creek Campground

Located about eight miles northwest of Lodgepole, this campground has no part in the Giant Forest-Lodgepole Development Concept Plan. Two buildings which have no historical significance stand at Dorst Creek.

1. Tent house number TH-16 was built in 1962.
2. Comfort Station number 1446 was erected in 1957.

### Lost Grove Campground

This camp is located three miles from Dorst Creek on the Generals Highway. It also has no part in the Giant Forest-Lodgepole Development Concept Plan. Only one structure with no significance is located here.

1. Comfort Station number 231 was built in 1936 by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

### Stony Creek Village and Campground

Located in Sequoia National Forest two miles from Lost Grove, this area appears in alternative three of the Giant Forest-Lodgepole Development Concept Plan. That alternative proposes to locate seasonal moderately priced, overnight visitor accommodations and some employee housing here. Four structures and a corral area, controlled by the Forest Service, are located at Stony Creek. These buildings, constructed within the past several years, comprise a complex including a service station, hotel, restaurant, market, gift shop, and laundromat. Since the structures are new, no adverse effects would develop from the Stony Creek proposal.

### Redwood Mountain Saddle

This area is situated about two miles off the Generals Highway south of Grant Grove Village. No mention is made of the area in a Development Concept Plan. Three structures of no historical significance are located in the area. None approach fifty years of age.

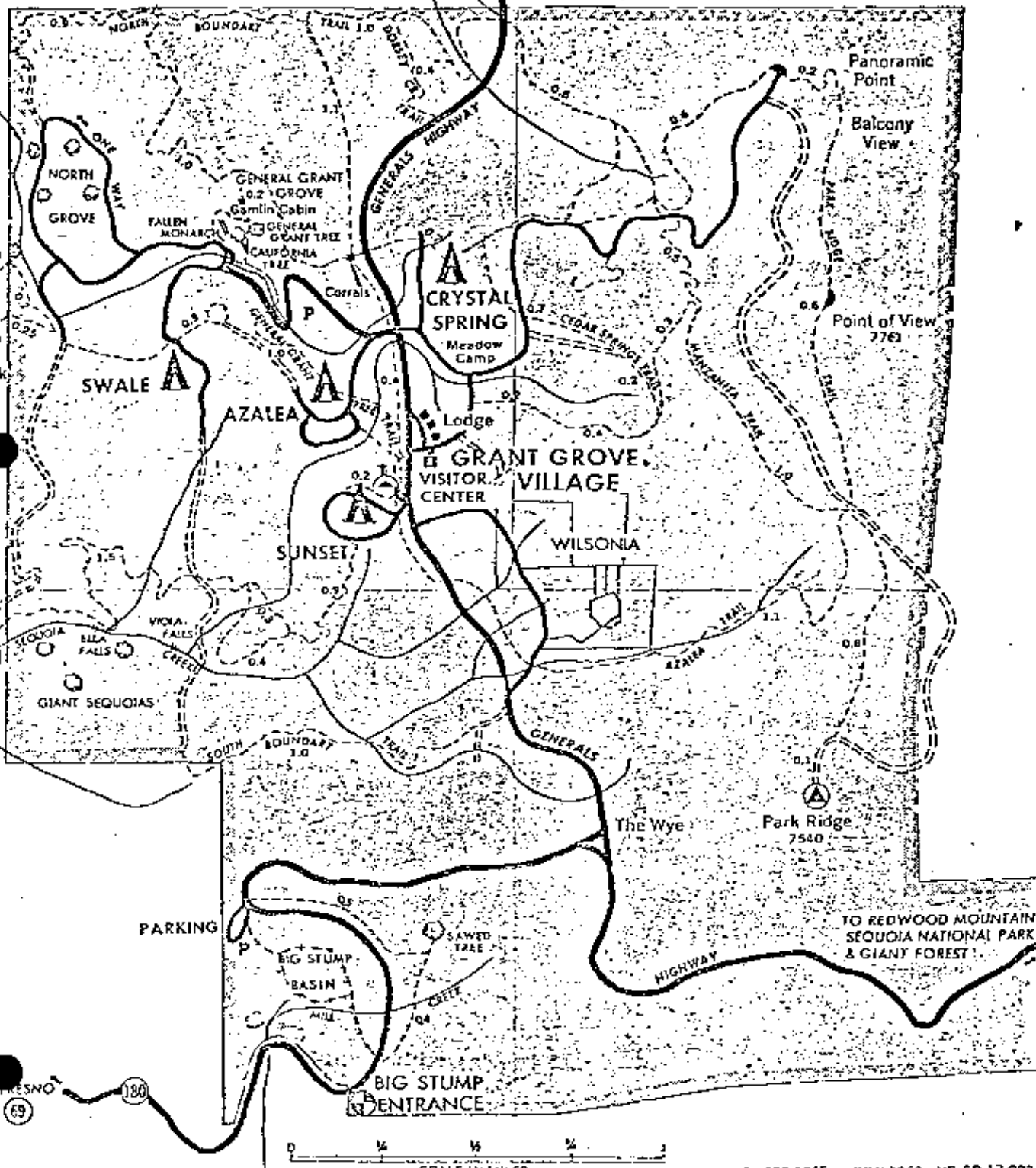
1. Residence number 115 was constructed by the Public Works Administration in 1939 for a superintendent's summer home. It has been completely remodeled on the exterior within the past year. Inside, the building has not been changed.

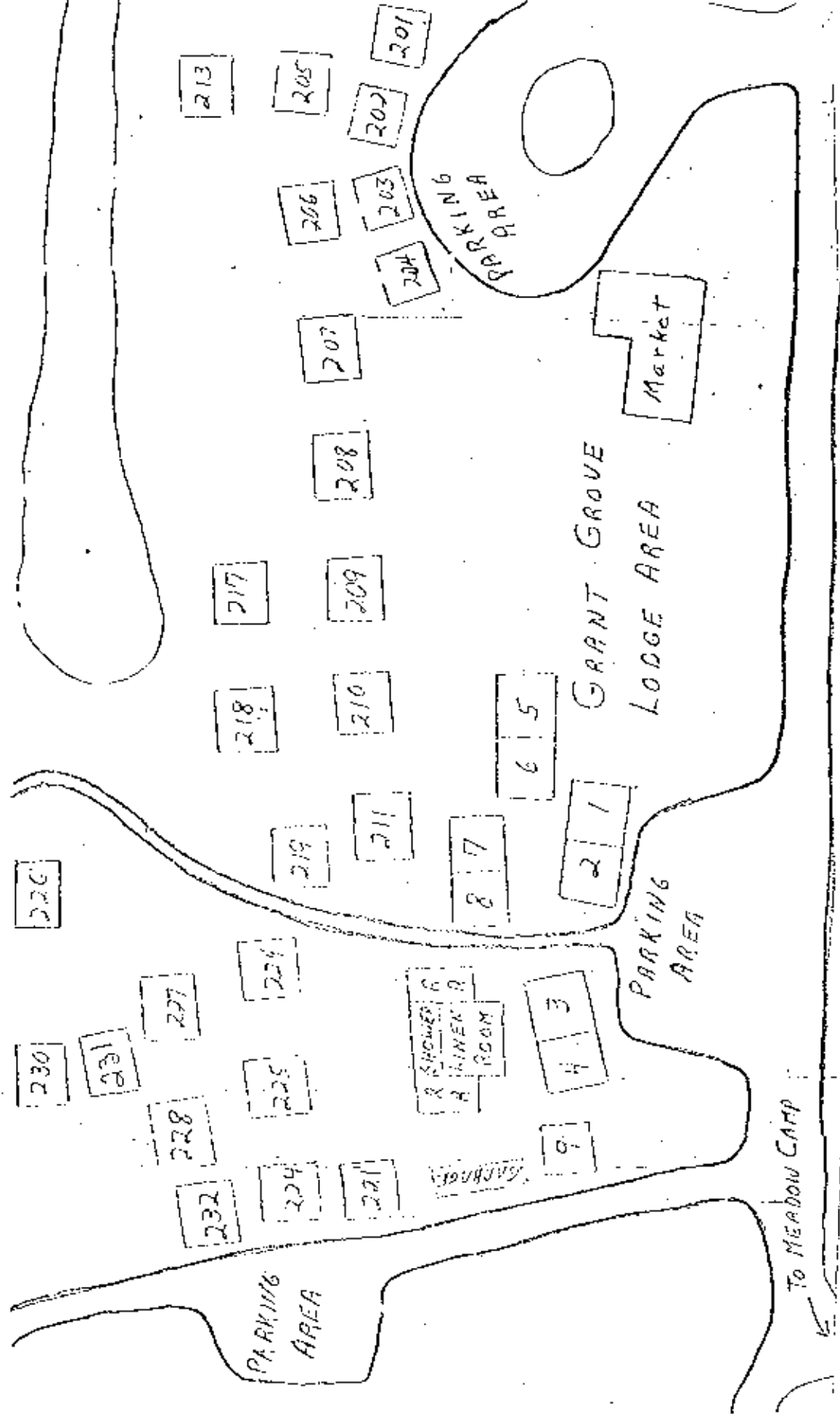
2. Equipment Storage number 320 was also constructed by the Public Works Administration in 1939. It stands next to residence 115. Like that structure, it has been totally remodeled on its exterior. Part of the interior also appears remodeled.

3. Comfort Station number 233 is located about a mile beyond structures 115 and 320. Constructed in 1940, it is no longer in use.

# GENERAL GRANT GROVE

TO HUME LAKE, BOYDEN CAVE & KINGS RIVER  
GRANT GROVE TO CEDAR GROVE, 30 MILES





213

205

201

202

206

203

204

PARKING AREA

207

Market

208

GRANT GROVE

LODGE AREA

217

209

218

210

6 5

219

211

8 7

2 1

PARKING AREA

226

SHOWER & SINK ROOM

4 3

230

231

227

224

225

228

9

232

224

221

CAMP

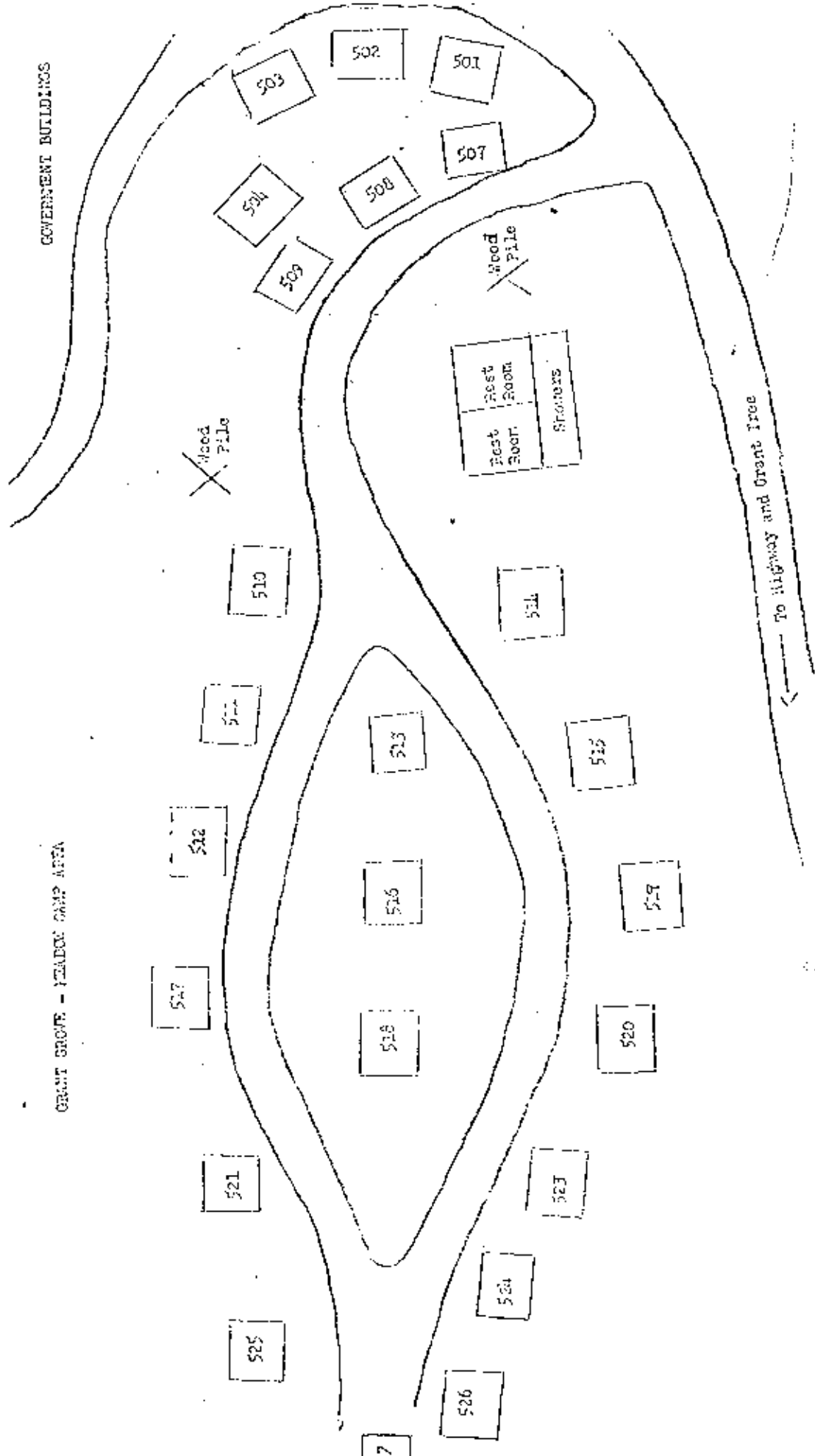
PARKING AREA

TO MEADOW CAMP



GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

GRANT GROVE - MEADOW CAMP AREA



## GRANT GROVE AREA (KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK)

A private landscape architect firm, Theodore Osmundson and Associates from San Francisco, has the contract to develop the Grant Grove area. The primary thrust has been a land use plan for the in-holding area called Wilsonia.

With two exceptions park owned structures and campground areas, as well as the concession and Wilsonia area, are not located among Sequoia groves. Only the Gamlin Cabin, which is in the process of nomination to the National Register, and a comfort station are within a Sequoia grove. As a result buildings in this area have no adverse effects on vegetation sensitivity. Therefore, no radical shift of structures in this area is necessary. Structures in this area date to the early civilian control of the Park.

Of the structures located at Grant Grove one is suggested for preservation.

A. Residence number 112 is a two-story house built in 1934 by the Civilian Conservation Corps as living quarters for superintendent John White. Although White had little faith in the construction ability of the Civilian Conservation Corps, he found a Swedish foreman in whom he had confidence. White used the residence from 1934 until his reassignment in 1938.

Thin sections of a small Sequoia trunk form the floor of the residence's patio. John White had these sections from a fallen Sequoia placed for the floor. His judgment on their durability proved correct, for the sections seem unworn. Even the residence appears structurally sound.

Based on the Civilian Conservation Corps' construction of the residence and its use by the longest tenured superintendent in the park's history, this structure is recommended for preservation. A historical architect should assess the building's architectural value.

### GRANT GROVE CONCESSION STRUCTURES

Seven of the concession structures found in the Grant Grove Lodge area are fifty years of age or older.

#### Grant Grove Lodge

1. The Market has split shake siding. Built in the 1920's it was originally the lodge. Later it was converted to a storage building and finally to the Market. A 1930 map of the area shows the market and refers to it as the lodge.

2. The Registration, Coffee Shop, and Curio Shop building was constructed in the post World War II period. The Coffee Shop section probably is part of the old store.

3. The Gas Station was erected in the post World War II period.

4. Cabins number 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, and 7-8 are all split shake siding design built in the 1920's. The 1930 map shows these cabins.

5. Cabin number 9 is an old log cabin. Shown on the 1930 Grant Grove map, it was built in the 1920's or earlier. It could be one of the oldest buildings in the area. An historic architectural assessment should be made to determine its value.

6. The Shower and Linen Room was built in the 1920's. It has split shake siding. The 1930 map also shows the Shower building.

7. Tent top cabins number 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 217, 218, 219, 221, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, and 232 are all the tongue-and-groove style of the late 1930's.

#### Grant Grove Meadow Camp

None of the buildings in this area approach fifty years of age.

1. Tent tops cabins number 501, 502, 503, and 504 were constructed in the late 1930's.

2. Cabins number 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 523, 524, 525, 526, and 527 are of the tongue-and-groove type built in the late 1930's. All but 512 have canvas covered patios which were added later. Cabin 512 has no patio and is the archetype of the others.

3. The Rest Room and Showers building appears to be of the same late 1930's vintage as the other buildings in the Meadow Camp.

#### Concession Employee Housing

None of these structures approach fifty years of age.

1. Sixteen cabins and two dormitories dating from the 1930's house the concession employees.

#### Park Structures

Three Grant Grove area park structures besides the Gamlin Cabin are over fifty years old. Three additional buildings are forty-seven years of age.

1. Residence number 108 was mostly constructed in 1923. Part of it, however, dates back to the 1890's. It has been remodeled on its exterior with board-and-batten siding to make it appear like late 1940's style construction. One distinctive feature is its log rafters.
2. Residence number 109, built in 1929, has since been remodeled to include a lean-to. It has a 1920's style split shake exterior.
3. Residence number 110, also constructed in 1929, has a similar design, including a split shake exterior, to residence 109, but is minus the lean-to. Its roof has been recovered with metal.
4. Residence number 111 was built in 1923. The structure, with split shake siding exterior, appears not to have been remodeled. Even the roof looks as if it were original. The couple feet addition to the chimney seems to be the only change.
5. A Sotre House is located behind residence 111. The structure appears to have been built at the same time as that residence. It has a wooden post foundation and split shake siding.
6. Residence number 112 was erected in 1934 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The building, a two-story house, appears not to have been remodeled. It served as the home of Superintendent John White from 1934 to 1938. The sectioned Sequoia trunk patio floor was laid at White's direction. The structure is recommended for preservation.
7. Residence number 113, built in 1936, appears to have been remodeled with a bedroom connected. At a distance of thirteen feet from the rest of the building, the bedroom is connected by a passageway. Because of this circumstance, the bedroom portion must have originally been constructed on its site as a separate storage building. Its architecture differs from the residence and it appears older.
8. Residence number 114 was constructed in 1936. It was completely remodeled in 1961.
9. Residence number 116, built in 1940, was a Public Works Administration project.
10. Residence number 117 was also constructed in 1940. It has a new enclosed porch and door on its south side.
11. Post Office building number 236 was built in 1945.
12. Warehouse number 237 was erected in 1936 as a Public Works Administration project.

13. Sign Shop building number 241 is a corrugated steel structure. Built in 1935, it served as a firehouse at one time.

14. Storage building number 242 originally served as a generator house. It was constructed in 1939.

15. Woodshed number 245 was built in 1937. It has been moved to its present location by residence 112 to serve as a woodshed for the occupants of that structure.

16. Residence Garage number 322 was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1934 as the garage for residence 112.

17. Residence Garage number 323, built in 1939, is a double garage for residences 116 and 117.

18. Wood and Fuel Storage building number 344 was erected in 1929 and serves residence 108.

19. Residences number 1555, 1556, 1557, and 1558 were constructed in 1958 using the same plan.

20. Amphitheater building number 1607 was built in 1960.

21. Visitor Center number 1608 was constructed in 1964.

22. Multi-Use building number 1609 was erected in 1965.

23. Residences number 1611, 1612, and 1613 were built from the same plan in 1963. Each has an attached garage.

24. Residences number 1614, 1638, and 1639 were constructed in 1964 from the same plan as the above three structures listed in item twenty-three. They also have attached garages.

25. Dynamite Storage structure number 1644 was erected in 1964.

26. Equipment Shed and Supply Storage building number 325 was originally constructed in 1935 by the Civilian Conservation Corps as a gas station. It has been remodeled into a storage building.

27. Comfort Stations number 251 and 255 were built in 1940 and 1928 respectively.

#### Pine Camp

No building in this area approaches fifty years of age.

1. Nine tent top cabins were erected at Pine Camp for government employee quarters. Seven were built in 1962 and two in 1963.

#### Swale Campground

Neither structure in Swale Campground is fifty years old.

1. Comfort Stations numbered 250 and 259 were built in 1938 and 1937 respectively.

#### Sunset Campground

No building in Sunset Campground is over forty-one years of age.

1. The Ranger's tent top cabin was built in 1963.

2. Comfort Stations number 249 and 260 were constructed in 1934 and 1935 respectively.

3. Comfort Stations number 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1572, and 1573 were erected in 1960.

#### Azalea Campground

The two structures in Azalea Campground are only fifteen years old.

1. Comfort Stations number 1565 and 1566 were built in 1960.

#### Crystal Springs Campground

The one building in Crystal Springs Campground is approaching fifty years of age.

1. Comfort Station number 252 was erected in 1928.

#### Big Stump Area

The structure at Big Stump is relatively new.

1. Comfort Station number 1339 was constructed in 1962.

#### Grant Grove Corral Area

The building in the Corral area is forty years old.

1. Horse Barn number 246 was built in 1935.

### Grant Tree Area

Of the two structures in the area one is in the process of nomination to the Historic Register and the other is comparatively new.

1. Gamlin Cabin number 350 is a historic structure built in 1872 by Israel Gamlin.

2. Comfort Station number 1571 was constructed in 1967.

### Park Ridge

The building at Park Ridge is twenty-two years old.

1. Radio Repeater Housing number 360 was erected in 1953 and is used by the telephone company.

### Grant Grove Entrance Area

Both structures here are relatively new.

1. Entrance Station buildings numbered 1552 and 1553 were constructed in 1956 and 1957 respectively.

## WILSONIA (IN-HOLDING AREA AT GRANT GROVE)

The Grant Grove in-holding area known as Wilsonia is the remnant of the 160 acre Daniel M. Perry homestead. Andrew D. Ferguson purchased the area in 1918 after several intermediate owners held the land. He named the acreage for President Woodrow Wilson and divided it into fifty by ninety foot lots, selling most of it as double lots.

The majority of the homes appear to have been developed in the 1920's since they have the distinctive split shake exterior siding used during that decade. Additional houses have been added periodically, including the past several years. As a result there are many different architectural styles found in Wilsonia. Included within Wilsonia are two commercial areas both of which comprise motels and restaurants with one also housing a market.

In the past several years Park Service policy has been to buy Wilsonia homes and lots when they appear for sale on the open market. As a result a number of homes and lots have been purchased. Many of these structures have been sold to private parties for demolition without assessing their historical or architectural value. It is, therefore, recommended that a historical architect examine the structures for their architectural significance.

The Park Service owns the Kovic Meadow Area and the Osmond Complex. Of the structures in those two areas one appears to have unique architectural significance. This building is the Boyle Cabin which was probably built in the 1920's. It is recommended that a historical architect examine the building for its architectural value.

Other structures held by the Park Service comprise one of the commercial areas called the Kings Canyon Lodge. It is also named "The Touch of Holland." The occupant will control it for one more year. This building is an architectural nightmare with numerous additions. The center room, into which the front door enters, is the oldest section. It is said to have been built by Andrew Ferguson in 1918. The dining area on the south was added about 1925 as a dance hall. This structure was the scene of the only shooting in the area. It was reported that during an argument the owner's wife shot her husband.

Just north of the Kings Canyon Lodge is an old structure the main portion of which was probably built in the 1920's. It has had several additions, including a log porch and several rooms on the rear. It is recommended that a historical architect examine this structure for architectural significance.



The oldest remaining structure in Wilsonia is the J. Filmore Collins cabin. Still privately owned, it was the second building erected in Wilsonia. The oldest, Jerry Guard's cabin, has been demolished.

One block south of the Kings Canyon Lodge is a drainage area in which is found the remains of an old mill. The rock work found there, which looks like a patio floor, comprises the remains. Its value, if any, is questionable.

Additional residences listed on the Park Service records as purchases have been numbered, but little information other than the construction date of four of the six is listed. None is recommended for preservation.

1. Residence number 1682, located in the Curtis tract lot 1505, is listed as built in 1964.

2. Residence number 1683, found in the Howorth tract lots 4307 and 4308, has a 1949 construction date.

3. Atkinson Cabin number 1684 has no construction date listed.

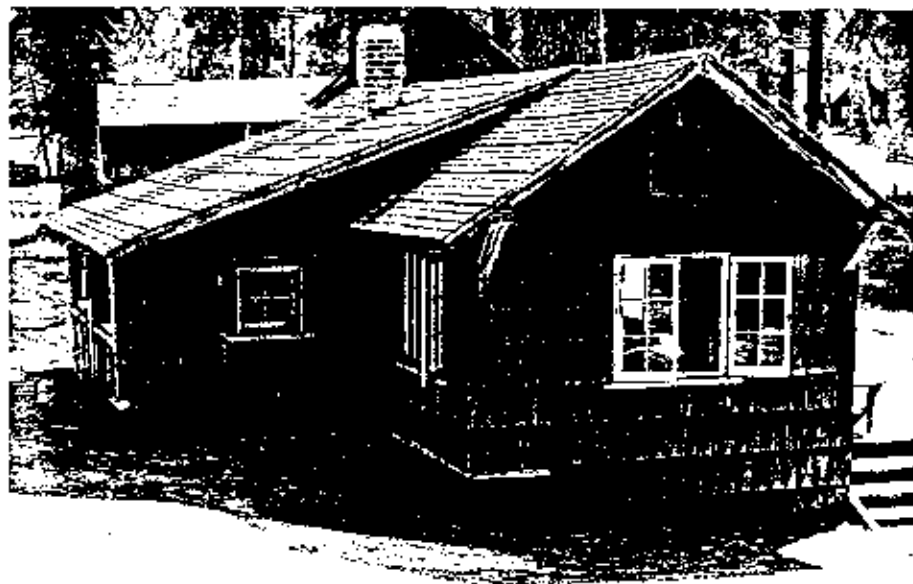
4. Bear Cabin number 1685 also has no erection date.

5. Frane building number 1686, located on lot 1805, was built by Frank Frane in 1965.

6. Residence number 1688, in Sexton tract lot 4137, was constructed in 1934.



Cabin 1-2 - Grant Grove Lodge



Cabin 7-8 - Grant Grove Lodge



Cabin 9 - Grant Grove Lodge



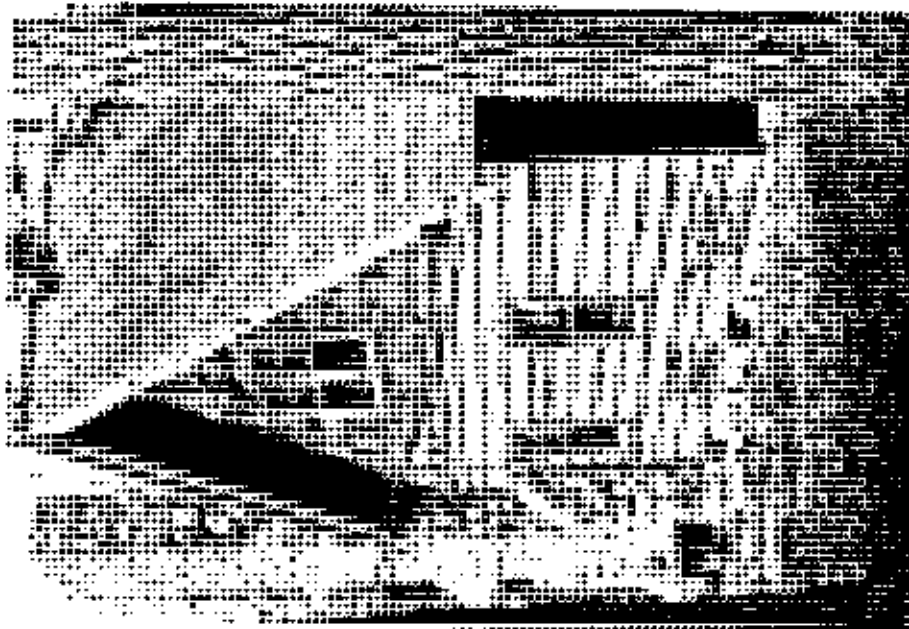
Tent Top Cabin 204 - Grant Grove Lodge



Residence 112 - Grant Grove



Residence 112 - Grant Grove



Residence 112 - Grant Grove



Residence 112 - Grant Grove



Residence 113 - Grant Grove



Residence 116 - Grant Grove



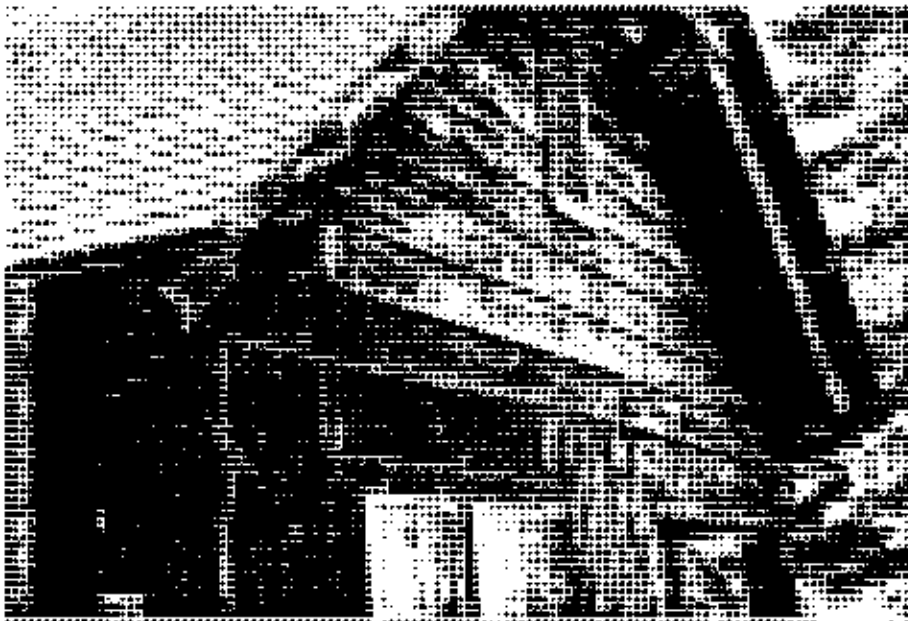
Residence 110 - Grant Grove



Residence 111 - Grant Grove



Residence 108 - Grant Grove



Residence 108 - Grant Grove





Market - Grant Grove



Cabin 512 - Grant Grove Meadow Camp



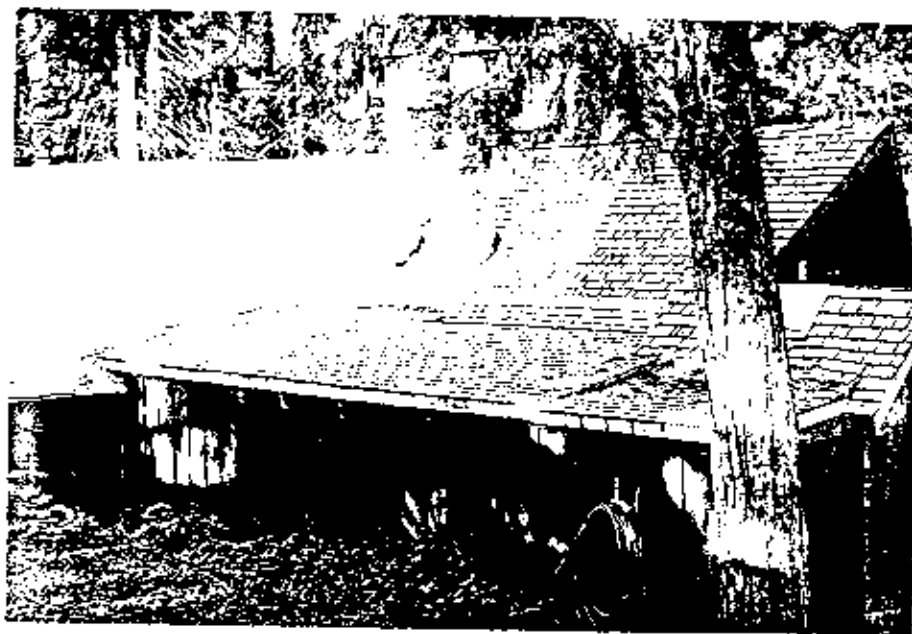
Boyle Cabin - Wilsonia



Boyle Cabin - Wilsonia



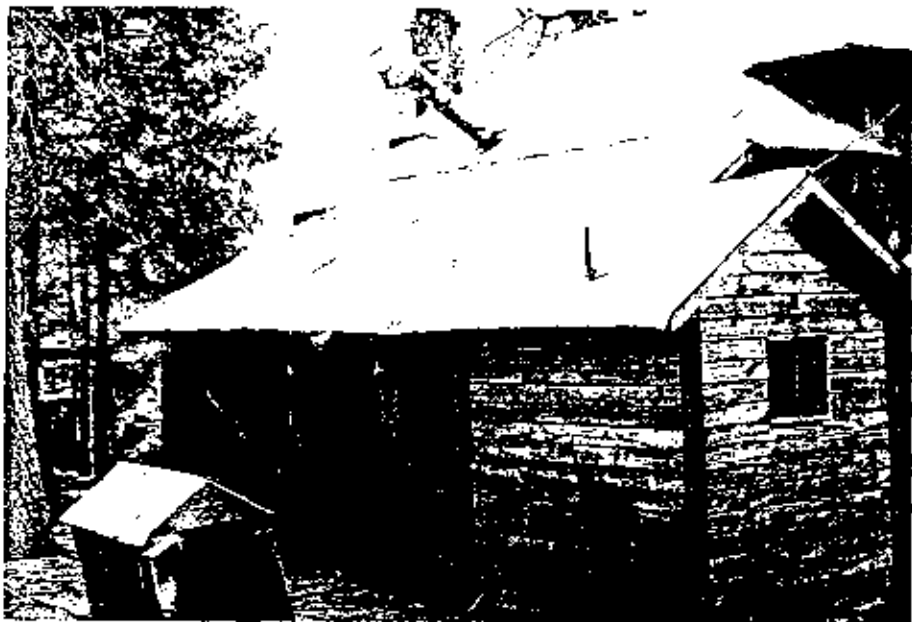
Kings Canyon Lodge - Wilsonia



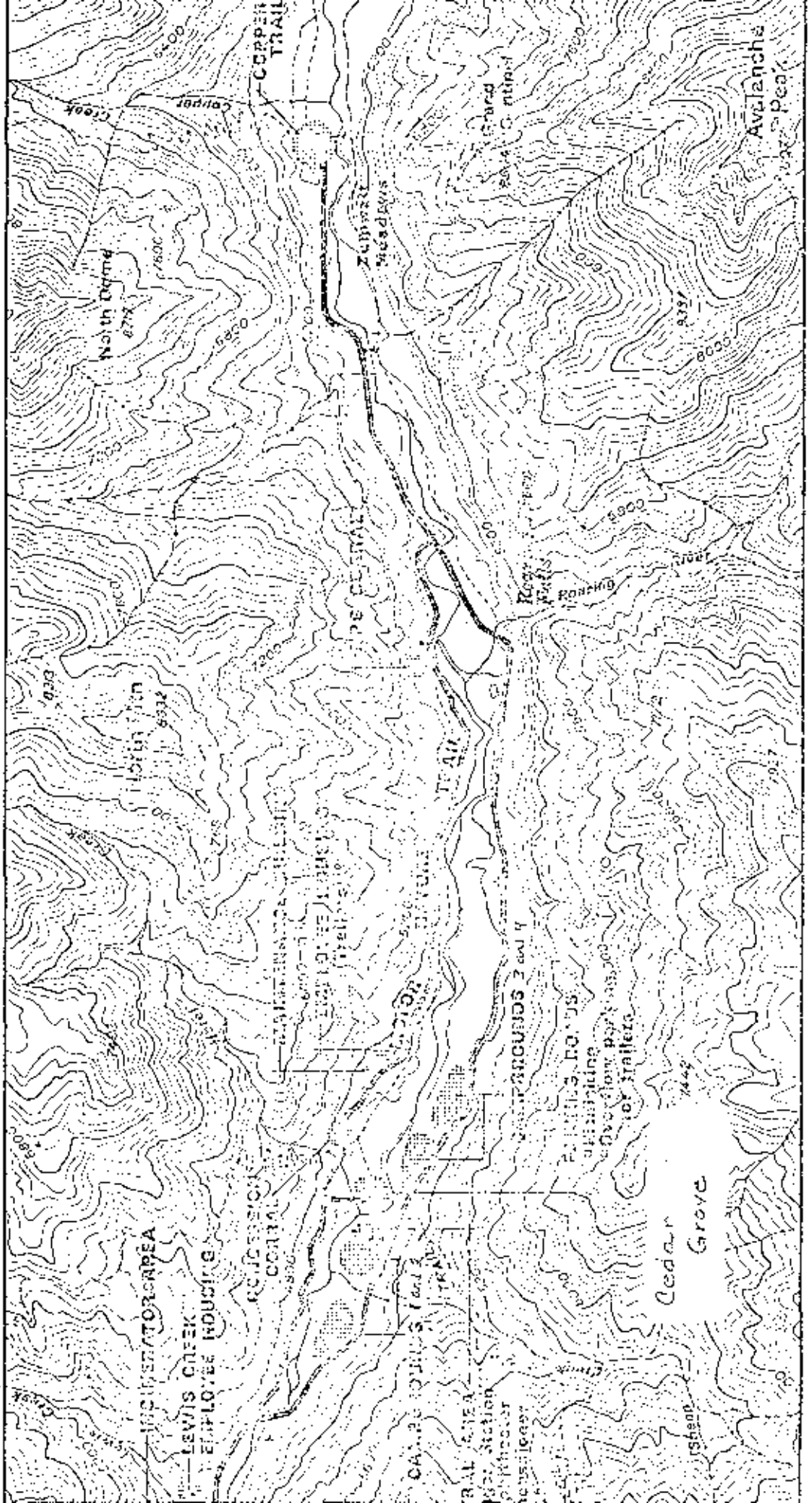
Kings Canyon Lodge - Wilsonia



Residence North of Kings Canyon Lodge - Wilsonia



Residence North of Kings Canyon Lodge - Wilsonia



## CEDAR GROVE (KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK)

Cedar Grove, approximately thirty miles from Grant Grove on highway 180, was added to Kings Canyon National Park in 1965. Until that date the Forest Service controlled the area. It basically designed the region for camping and hiking. This feature has been retained by the Park Service. Overnight visitor accommodations are limited to four tent top cabins. Government construction in the area dates back to 1930 with some structures built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Since no Sequoia trees are located at Cedar Grove, the vegetation sensitivity of the area is greatly reduced.

One structure, the Ranger Station number 118, is in the process of nomination to the National Register. Another, the Artist or Knapp Cabin number 371, also should be considered for nomination. Historically, it represents use of the area by private individuals before government ownership of the area. A historical architect should examine the building for its significance.

Three of the four proposed alternatives in the Cedar Grove Development Concept Plan seek to modify the area. Alternative number two proposes to convert the area to day-use. To accomplish this conversion the four camping areas would be removed. Portions of camps one and two would be transformed into picnic areas for day-use. Although the horse rental concession would remain, all other services would be reduced to a minimum. Changing the existing ranger station (a historic building) into an interpretive exhibit, as the plan recommends, would necessitate building the visitor center/ranger station mentioned. Additionally, alternate plan two proposes to change the motor nature trail on the north side of the Kings River to a bicycle path. Finally, the Trails End area at Copper Creek would be developed for trailhead activities with long-term parking and day-use. Alternative two would have no adverse effect on the existing structures at Cedar Grove.

Alternative plan three proposes to upgrade the present facilities. It would not change the camping areas, but would move the village concession area a short distance to the east of its present location. Overnight guest rooms would be increased to twenty. Removal of the present village concession facilities would have no adverse effects. The plan envisions a new visitor center/ranger station to free the existing ranger station (a historic structure) for restoration to its original character and use as an interpretive exhibit. In addition alternative three proposes to retain the horse rental concession and maintain the present facilities at Trails End. As in plan two the motor trail north of the Kings River would be transformed for bicycle use. In the realm of park maintenance and housing facilities, plan three calls for razing the fire cache and

replacing it with a new structure near the maintenance area. Since both the fire crew quarters and fire cache building are not over thirty-one years old, no adverse effect would occur from their destruction. Finally, the plan proposes the demolition of the park housing development at Lewis Creek to allow the area to return to its natural state. Located in the Lewis Creek housing area are three residences constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps to house foremen for their now demolished North Creek Camp. These are the only three remaining structures in the parks which were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps to house their personnel. Two of the structures, number 119 and 121, have been altered, but the third, number 120, has only had a lean-to added in the rear. Although it is in poor condition, this building, 120, should be preserved as an example of Civilian Conservation Corps housing. As a result the obliteration of the Lewis Creek area, as alternative plan three proposes, would have an adverse effect for residence number 120.

Alternative plan four has two differences from plan three. It would greatly increase the camping facilities at Cedar Grove. Two additional campgrounds would be added to the east of the existing four. Overnight visitor accommodations would be expanded to 160 motel-type units. The other suggestions, discussed in plan four, parallel those of alternative three with the same effects.

## CEDAR GROVE VISITOR AREA

### Concession Structures

None of the visitor area concession structures approach fifty years of age, nor do they have historical significance.

1. The Market, snack bar, and curio shop building was erected in 1941.
2. The Service Station was also constructed in 1941.
3. Ten Tent Top cabins provide employee housing and guest accommodations. Judging by their appearance, these structures were built in the late 1930's.

### Park Structures

Only one of the buildings in this area, the Ranger Station, could be affected by the Development Concept Plan. Alternatives three and four call for returning it to its original character. These alternative plans do not define what is meant by the term original character. To return the Ranger Station to its original character as built in 1931 would mean removing the two small rooms added on the east side in 1933 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. If this definition is the meaning of returning it

to its original character, then the plan would have an adverse effect on the historic significance of the building. The other structures, found in this area, would not adversely affect the implementing of the Development Concept Plan.

1. Ranger Station number 118 is in the process of nomination to the National Register. Its main room was constructed in 1931 by Ranger Bill Vanderhoof from logs salvaged when he had the old Fox and Robinson Hotel demolished. The hotel was an 1896 structure located near the present Simmons Concession Corral. No trace of its existence is visible. The Ranger Station's corner timbers came from a large incense cedar which was quartered and squared. In 1933 the Civilian Conservation Corps added two small rooms on the east. These rooms originally served as a kitchen and bedroom, but now function as a first aid and storage area. At the same time the Civilian Conservation Corps finished the inside of the station with hand planed boards. The interior, however, has since been painted with numerous coats of battleship gray paint. This condition makes it impossible to distinguish the hand planing.

2. Storage Shed number 276 is located to the rear of the Ranger Station. It was constructed in 1938.

3. Fire Cache building number 284 was erected in 1944. It originally functioned as a ranger utility building.

4. Fire Crew Quarters number 356 appears to have been constructed in the 1950's.

5. Comfort Stations number 1461 and 1606 were erected in 1957 and 1961 respectively.

#### Government Corrals Area

The Development Concept Plan proposes to retain this area unchanged. As a result the Plan would not adversely affect the area. Two buildings are in their early forties while the rest are relatively new.

1. Storage building number 373 appears to have been built in the 1930's.

2. Residence number 1311 was built in 1932. It is the result of the later combining of two, one-room structures numbered 1311 and 1312.

3. Hay Storage and Barn number 1313, built in 1955, is a type of pole barn with hay feeding facilities on two sides.

4. Packers Dormitory number 1479 appears to have been constructed in the late 1950's or early 1960's.



5. The Supply and Tack building was erected in 1974. It is a yellow, metal, Armco building.

#### Concession Corrals Area (Also called Simmons Corrals)

Of the structures located in this area only one is unique. It appears to be an old mobile cook car mounted on rubber covered iron wheels. Long since out of use, this type of structure used to follow large work crews as they moved. It served as a mobile kitchen in which the work crew's food was prepared. Until fifty years ago in the plains states, this type of structure followed the harvest workers as they moved about threshing grain. The cook cars used by the harvesters did not have a rubber covering on their iron wheels. Because of the rubber covering on the iron wheels of this structure, it would seem to be somewhat less than fifty years old. What functioned it served in the Cedar Grove area is unknown. Since this area is held by a private concessioner and the Development Concept Plan proposes to leave it unchanged, the structures fall outside the province of this report. In addition to the cook car there are five other buildings.

1. The residence appears to be recently constructed.
2. Two Tent Top cabins, probably the oldest structures in this area, are of the tongue-and-groove architecture used on most 1930's buildings. These two structures were probably moved to the corrals from another concession area.
3. A Tack Storage building appears new.
4. The Maintenance Building is also seemingly of recent construction.
5. The Cook Car structure, discussed above, has an addition attached and a false roof built above it.

#### Lewis Creek Area

This area contains park employee housing. A number of the residences are mobile homes of no value historically. Alternatives three and four of the Development Concept Plan propose to remove the buildings and allow the area to return to its original state. Three residences built by the Civilian Conservation Corps as quarters for CCC foremen are located here. Since one of these structures is proposed in this report for preservation, the third and fourth alternative plans would adversely affect that building. There are six permanent structures at this site none of which approach fifty years of age.

1. Residence number 119 was built in 1936 by the Civilian Conservation Corps for a CCC foreman's residence. Later alterations doubled the

the size of the structure. The northern half is original, while the other half was added about 1941. Because of its extensive alterations, the residence is not worthy of preservation.

2. The Storage Shed located behind residence 119 appears to have been constructed about the same time as the residence. A portion on its north side was added later.

3. Residence number 120 was erected in 1934 by members of the North Creek Civilian Conservation Corps Camp as a home for their foreman. It is the least altered of the three CCC buildings in the area. Except for a small, rear lean-to the structure appears to be original. Since it was built by the CCC for CCC use, it is deemed to have historical significance and is, therefore, recommended for preservation.

4. Residence number 121 was also constructed in 1934 by the Civilian Conservation Corps as housing for a CCC foreman. It was altered in 1971 when an eight feet, four inch by fourteen feet, six inch room was added on the west end for a bedroom-bathroom area. Because of this alteration, it is not recommended for preservation.

5. Employee Shower House number 343 was erected in 1950.

6. Generator House number 369 was built in 1959.

#### Cedar Grove General Area

Four structures are listed. One, the Artists Cabin or Knapp Cabin, is listed in the park maintenance records as a semi-historic structure. It is the oldest existing building in the Cedar Grove area and worthy of preservation. None of the four structures are located in areas recommended for change by the Cedar Grove Development Concept Plan; so they would not be adversely affected.

1. Storage Building number 324, built in 1939, is located at the heliport area.

2. The Tent Top cabin located at Roads End was erected in 1963.

3. Radio Repeater House number 361 was probably constructed in the 1950's. It is used by the telephone company.

4. Artist Cabin or Knapp Cabin number 371 was erected in 1925. It is located east of the visitor area near the confluence of the Kings and Roaring Rivers. George Owen Knapp, an executive for Union Carbide in Santa Barbara, had the structure built as a food and storage shed to serve his guests while they camped in tents on an island below the cabin. Knapp abandoned the building in 1927. There is no evidence that an artist ever lived in the cabin despite stories to that effect. The structure is built with pole studs and rafters. It is not finished on the interior. The split shake exterior siding forms the interior walls as well. The building's unique architectural design makes it worthy of preservation.

### Campground One

Alternative plan number two proposes to demolish these buildings. No adverse effect would result from such destruction.

1. The Tent Top cabin located in this area was built in 1963.
2. Comfort Stations number 265, 266, 267, 268, and 269 were probably erected in the late 1930's, while number 1335 was built in 1957.

### Campground Two

Alternate plan number two proposes to demolish these buildings. No adverse effect would result from such destruction.

1. Comfort Stations number 261, 262, 263, and 264 were probably constructed in the late 1930's.

### Campground Three

Alternate plan number two proposes to demolish these buildings. No adverse effect would result from such destruction.

1. Comfort Stations number 270, 271, and 272 were probably built in the late 1930's, while number 1336 was erected in 1957.

### Campground Four

Alternate plan two proposes to demolish these buildings. No adverse effect would result from such destruction.

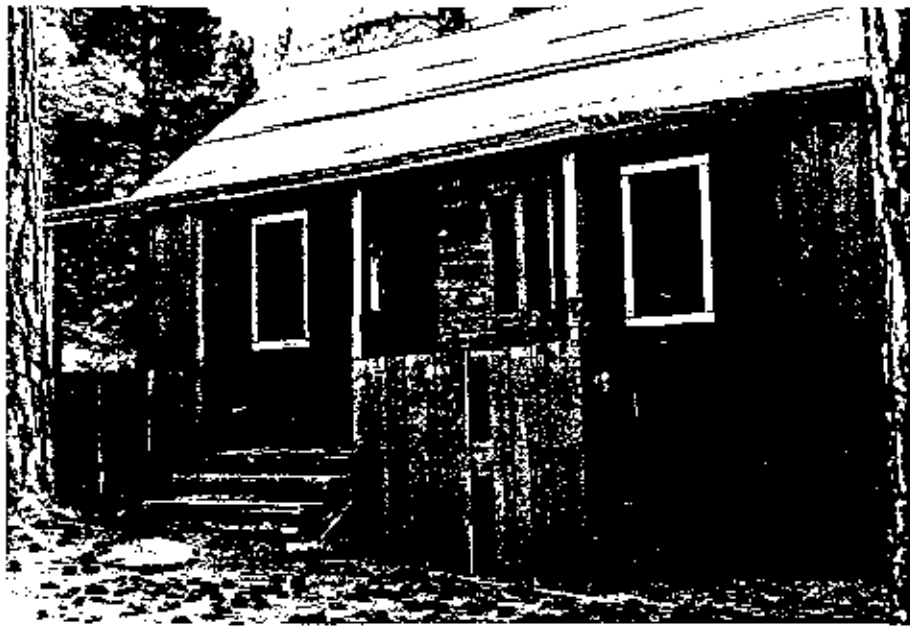
1. Comfort Stations numbered 273 and 274 were probably constructed in the late 1930's, while numbers 1284, 1285, and 1337 were built in 1957.



Residence 119 - Cedar Grove



Residence 121 - Cedar Grove



Residence 120 - Cedar Grove



Residence 120 - Cedar Grove



Ranger Station 118 - Cedar Grove



Ranger Station 118 - Cedar Grove



Artist or Knapp Cabin 371 - Cedar Grove



Artist or Knapp Cabin 371 - Cedar Grove

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#### Interviews

William Tweed (Summer Seasonal Employee who researched the concession files before they were destroyed).

Herbert Wilson (Local resident).

Mrs. Jamison (local resident).

