



61-2

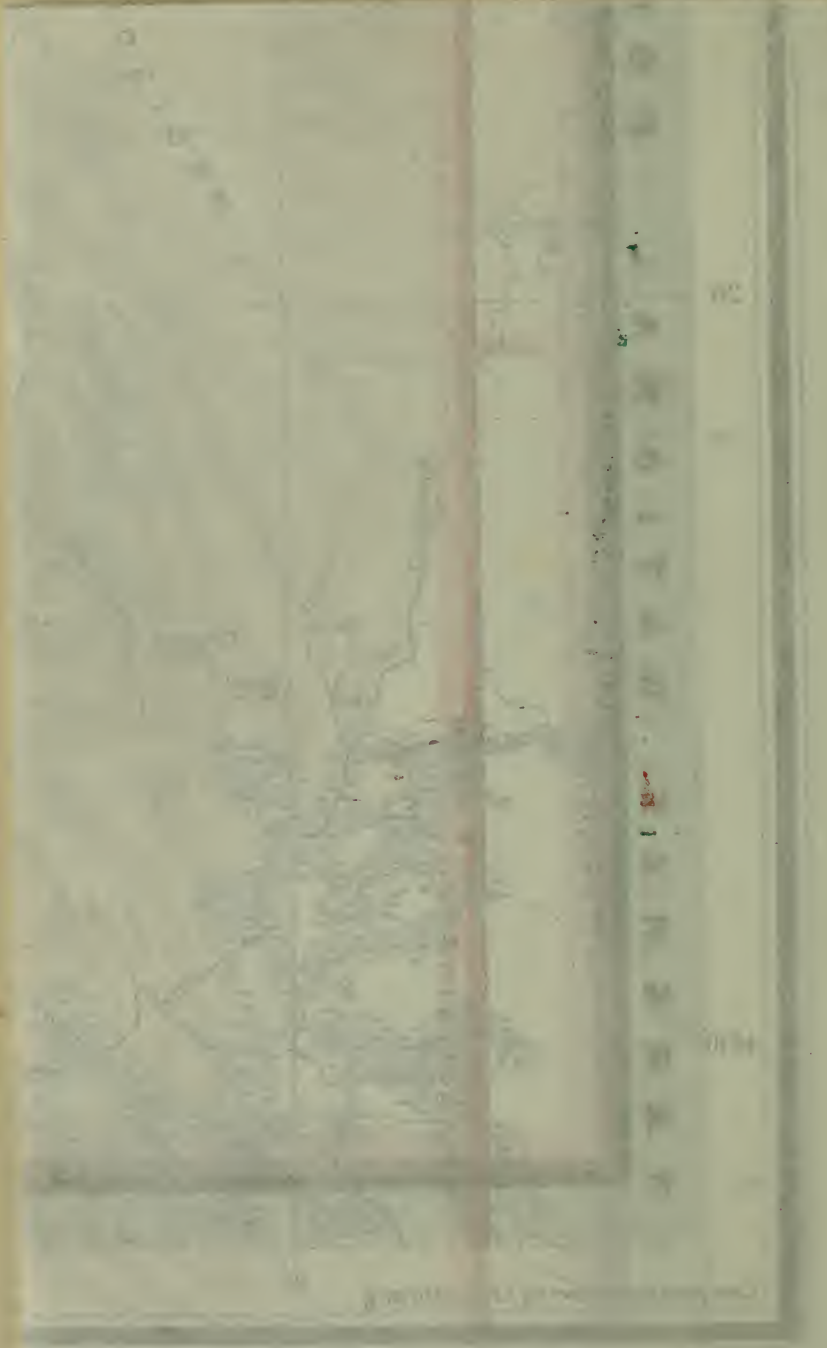
National Park Service,  
Yellowstone Park,  
Wyoming.







That section fifty-three of said act is hereby amended so as to read  
SEC. 53. Whoever shall build a fire in or near any forest timber



REPORT OF  
THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE  
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

TO THE  
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1911







REPORT OF  
THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE  
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1911





## CONTENTS.

---

	Page.
Travel.....	5
Roads.....	7
Fish.....	8
Wild animals:	
Antelope.....	9
Deer.....	10
Elk.....	10
Moose.....	10
Buffalo.....	10
Wild herd.....	10
Fenced herd.....	10
Bear.....	11
Coyotes.....	11
Mountain sheep.....	11
Protection of game.....	12
Trails.....	12
Forest fires.....	12
Telephone lines.....	12
Appendix:	
Rules and regulations.....	13
Regulations of May 27, 1911.....	13
Instructions of June 6, 1911.....	14
Notices.....	16
Concessions.....	17
Comptroller's decision re use of revenues for road sprinkling.....	19

---

## ILLUSTRATION.

---

Map.....	At end.
----------	---------



# REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK,  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,  
*Yellowstone Park, Wyo., October 14, 1911.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit annual report of the condition of affairs in and the management of the Yellowstone National Park, since October 1, 1910, to the present date.

The Yellowstone National Park, set aside by act of March 1, 1872 (secs. 2474 and 2475, R. S., 17 Stat., 32), is located in the States of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. It has an area of about 2,142,720 acres, and an average altitude of about 8,000 feet.

I arrived at Fort Yellowstone on September 26, 1910, with four troops and the machine-gun platoon comprising the Second Squadron, First Cavalry, and assumed the duties of acting superintendent of the park on September 30, relieving Maj. H. C. Benson, Fifth Cavalry, by whom I was advised in a general way as to the duties connected with the administration and protection of the park.

## TRAVEL.

The act of Congress appropriating funds for maintenance and repair of roads and bridges in the park specially prohibited the use of such funds for removing the snow from the roads for the purpose of opening them in advance of the time when they would be cleared by seasonal changes. The spring was late in opening up, and as a result, the tourists that came into the park on the first day of the season could not be sent over the continental divide from Upper Geyser Basin to Thumb, but had to be turned back to Norris and thence to the lake via the canyon and back over the same route, resulting in much disappointment and bitter complaint from some of them.

The road over Mount Washburn and through Dunraven Pass, which the department has contemplated making a part of the regular tour of the park, was not open for travel until July 22, and would not have been open until several days later had I not sent detachments of soldiers from Tower Falls Station to clear out the bowlders, slides, and fallen trees for a distance of 5 miles from Tower Falls, connecting with the crew of men employed under the Engineer Department working from the canyon side.

The aggregate number of persons making park trips during the season of 1911 was as follows:

*Travel during the season of 1911.*

Yellowstone National Park Transportation Co., entering via northern entrance.	5,590
Monida & Yellowstone Stage Co., entering via western entrance.....	5,659
Others at hotels, traveling with private or Government transportation, foot travelers, bicyclers, etc.....	499
<hr/>	
Total traveling with regular companies.....	11,748
Wylie Permanent Camping Co.:	
Entering via northern entrance.....	2,389
Entering via western entrance.....	2,614
	<hr/>
	5,003
Other licensees of personally conducted camping parties.....	2,702
<hr/>	
Total number camping, traveling with licensed transportation.....	7,705
Making park trips traveling with private transportation as "camping parties".	3,358
<hr/>	
Total number making park trips.....	22,811
Number making short trips with special licensees.....	243
<hr/>	
Grand total of travel season of 1911.....	23,054

Three thousand and forty-eight people took the boat trip across Yellowstone Lake, of which 1,690 were traveling with the Yellowstone Park Transportation Co., 679 with the Monida & Yellowstone Stage Co., 281 with the Wylie Permanent Camping Co., and the balance were with other licensees, private camping parties, employees at hotels and camps, and miscellaneous.

*Travel by the different entrances.*

From the north, via Gardiner, Mont.....	10,530
From the west, via Yellowstone, Mont.....	10,470
From the south, via Jackson Hole.....	490
From the east, via Cody, Wyo.....	1,524
From the northeast, via the mining camp at Cooke, Mont. (Soda Butte entrance).....	40
<hr/>	
Total.....	23,054

Travel via the western entrance has gradually increased from 1,777 during the season of 1899, to 10,470 in 1911. Travel from the eastern, or Cody entrance has also materially increased—from 310 in 1903, when the road was first opened, to 1,524 in 1911—but as this route passes over a high divide and the road can seldom be opened until in July, the season must necessarily be shorter than from the north and west entrances.

In addition to the Concord coaches, surreys, and other vehicles in use by the contract transportation companies, the Wylie Permanent Camping Co. had in use 98 passenger vehicles, and special season licenses were issued for movable camping parties aggregating 161 wagons and 227 saddle and pack animals, and for 7 wagons for special livery work. A list of concessionaires holding contracts for privileges in the Yellowstone Park, with rentals exacted therefor during the season of 1911, and usage tax paid during 1910 and 1911, is hereto appended.

## ROADS.

The following notes on the work done on roads and bridges were furnished by Capt. C. H. Knight, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who is in charge of improvement work in the park:

Worn-out wooden bridges were replaced by steel ones as follows: Obsidian Creek Bridge, 36-foot plate girder; Gibbon River Bridge (5 miles south of Norris), two 50-foot steel spans; Madison River Bridge, two 80-foot steel spans; Heron Creek Bridge, 80-foot steel arch; Gibbon River Bridge (9 miles south of Norris), 65-foot steel span; Excelsior Geyser Bridge, two 50-foot steel spans; Riverside Geyser Bridge, 65-foot steel arch.

The four bridges between Mammoth Hot Springs and Gardiner were redecked.

A crew consisting of 5 men with 1 team worked during the months of February and March removing slides of earth and rock from the road in the Gardiner Canyon.

Two crews consisting of 2 overseers, 27 laborers, 10 teamsters with 11 teams worked during the months of April and May, grading and graveling the road between Gardiner and Golden Gate, smoothing up the road at Mammoth Hot Springs and the road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Tower Falls. One hundred and seventy-five feet of concrete retaining wall was put in along the Gardiner River about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Mammoth Hot Springs.

The road between Golden Gate and Norris was graded and 16 miles thereof regraveled. From Norris to the Grand Canyon the road was graded, a number of culverts and one bridge repaired, and numerous washouts refilled. About 1,800 feet of new road, to connect the old road with the new Canyon Hotel and with the Mount Washburn Road, was constructed. Between the Thumb lunch station and the upper basin, a number of washouts were repaired and one 25-foot log bridge constructed. This portion of the road was partly graded and graveled. The road between the Grand Canyon and Lake Hotel was graded and partly regraveled. From Yellowstone Station to Wylie lunch station, the road was graded, partly regraveled, and several hundred feet of the narrow road widened. From Norris to the upper basin, the road was graded and repaired. The road from the Thumb Station to the Lake Hotel and from the Lake Hotel to the east boundary was repaired, including the construction of a number of small timber bridges.

Twenty sprinkler wagons were repaired and distributed to the various camps in the park, and sprinkling was begun on 95 miles of road. A party of 7 men with 2 teams worked until August 6, repairing water tanks and changing a number of "pumping" stations to "overshot" stations.

A crew consisting of 1 overseer, 11 laborers, and 3 teams worked during the months of June and July on the east (Cody) road in the Shoshone National Forest, clearing the road of slides and fallen trees, and repairing washouts, bridges, and culverts.

In July, work was begun on the road from the Canyon Hotel to the top of Mount Washburn and through Dunraven Pass, which included the construction of two timber bridges and two culverts.

A crew consisting of 1 overseer, 10 laborers, and 4 teams worked from July 10 to August 26 on the south road in the Teton and Bonneville National Forests.

Sprinkling the roads was discontinued the evening of August 6, except at Mammoth Hot Springs, on account of lack of funds.

The lawns at Mammoth Hot Springs were maintained throughout the season.

A number of old bridges were redecked and repaired, and a number of new culverts were put in.

At the end of August practically all improvement work, excepting the steel bridge work, was suspended on account of the appropriation being exhausted.

The attention of the department was called to the exhausting of the appropriation for park improvements as a result of which sprinkling of the roads was stopped, and request was made for an allotment of \$5,500 for labor and teams to sprinkle the roads during August and September. The department at once submitted the question for the consideration of the Comptroller of the Treasury, who, for the reasons set forth in an opinion dated August 12, 1911 (copy of which is hereto appended), held that the revenues of the park could not be lawfully used for sprinkling the roads in the reservation.

In May of 1910 permission was granted by the department to the county commissioners of Gallatin County, Mont., to survey and construct a wagon road along the northwestern border of the Yellowstone National Park and through a portion of that reservation to afford more convenient intercourse with the southern portion of Gallatin County, and to permit the residents thereof to conveniently reach the county seat for the transaction of business, upon the condition that the county would bear the entire expense of the construction of the road and that after completion it should be regarded as a public road and the use thereof accorded to all persons strictly observing the rules and regulations for the government of the park. This road was completed and ready for travel during the year, and lessened the distance from Bozeman to Yellowstone very materially. The road by the new route is 75 miles, as against about 150 miles for the old route through Madison County. The length of the road is 31.1 miles, and the cost thereof is reported as being over \$9,700.

#### FISH.

The subhatchery located on the shore of Yellowstone Lake near Thumb and maintained by the Department of Commerce and Labor was run this season from the main hatchery at Bozeman, Mont., instead of from Spearfish, S. Dak., as heretofore. Mr. H. D. Dean, the superintendent in charge, furnished me with the following memorandum of the operations of this subhatchery for the season of 1911:

The work of collecting the eggs of the black-spotted trout was unusually successful—so much so that it was necessary to suspend operations of collecting eggs for lack of room to care for them, although every bit of material available was worked up into troughs, trays, etc.; 4,000 trout were taken in one haul with a 50-foot seine in Clear Creek, and in other instances as many as 2,500 were secured at a haul. A total of 20,682,000 eggs were collected at this subhatchery, and in addition, one of the men was sent to Trout Lake near Soda Butte for two weeks, where he succeeded in collecting about 845,000 eggs, which were immediately shipped to the Bozeman hatchery to be taken care of. In all, 16,866,000 black-spotted eggs were sent out of



the park, of which 5,345,000 were shipped green and the balance were eyed at the hatchery before shipment.

The balance of the eggs taken in the park were eyed and then planted in the small streams flowing into Yellowstone Lake.

Ten thousand fingerling brook trout (*fontinalis*) were received from the Bozeman hatchery on August 29 and planted in Glen Creek, and 100,000 black-spotted fry (*salmo mykiss*) were received from the same source on August 29 and planted in Lava Creek, a branch of the Gardiner River. Both of these streams are near the road and convenient for fishing, and therefore require frequent restocking.

## WILD ANIMALS.

### ANTELOPE.

The experiment of capturing antelope in the park and transferring them by express to the national bison preserve in Montana and to the Wichita game preserve in Oklahoma, for which funds were supplied by the Boone and Crockett Club, was quite successful. Twelve (4 bucks and 8 does) were captured and sent to the Montana preserve, and 11 (4 bucks and 7 does), to the Wichita preserve. But 3 were lost in making the capture and 3 injured themselves en route to such an extent that they did not live long after arrival at their destination. It was found that the does were quieter and easier to handle than the bucks. The capture was made near the stacks of hay along the north line near Gardiner, during December and the early part of January, and naturally disturbed the herd more or less, and for some time afterwards it took considerable effort to get them back to their winter range and used to eating hay. In February 450 were counted after they had quieted down and recovered from the fright incident to the capture of those shipped away. As yet this fall but few have come down from the mountains, and it is therefore impossible to tell much about their condition until later. An unusually large number of elk that wintered along the north line interfered seriously with feeding the antelope, deer, and mountain sheep, the hay not being sufficient in quantity to feed the large herds of elk, which also constantly broke down the fence along the north line, rendering it difficult to keep the antelope inside the park. On 11 different occasions during December, January, and February it was necessary to send detachments of troopers of from 10 to 30 men each to assist the scouts in herding them back into the park. This fence is not in very good condition, and it is contemplated repairing it for this winter at as little expense as possible, and have it replaced by a higher and stronger fence, or by rebuilding and adding to the present one when sufficient funds are available for the purpose.

The alfalfa on the field near Gardiner, which has produced hay for the antelope, mountain sheep, and deer, was run out by foxtail, weeds, etc., and was plowed up last spring with a view to restocking to alfalfa. It requires at least two years' plowing and cultivating to put the land in proper shape for reseeding, and as an experiment the sod ground was sowed to spring wheat, which was cut and stacked for use as hay. The season chanced to be a very favorable one, and the results have therefore been quite satisfactory, about 80 tons of wheat hay having been cut and put in stack for the game for the winter.

**DEER.**

Practically all of the deer that remain in the park during the winter are found within a few miles of Fort Yellowstone, where they are fed hay, and both white-tailed and black-tailed deer become very tame, many of them eating from the hand. About 1,000 black-tailed deer were counted last winter, and while many of them died (probably at least 100 in this vicinity) the loss was not considered excessive in view of the fact that the winter seemed to be a particularly hard one on the game. The white-tailed deer, of which there has never been above 100, wintered well and seem to be holding their own and probably increasing slowly.

**ELK.**

Elk in certain portions of the park are very numerous, and are numbered by thousands both in winter and summer. Last winter the deep snows drove them down in large herds from the latter part of November on, and many of them drifted into Montana, where they did much damage to haystacks, fields, and fences on the ranches near the park. Another result was to make good hunting in Montana along the park line during the closing days of the open season. At the last session the Montana State Legislature set aside a strip several miles in width and extending along the park line from where it crosses the Yellowstone River, west to the northwest corner, thence south along the west line for about 7 miles, as a game preserve, and this will be of great assistance in protecting the game in the park.

**MOOSE.**

Moose are frequently seen in the southeast, southwest, and northwest portions of the park, but usually in wild and unfrequented spots and never near human habitation.

**BUFFALO.****WILD HERD.**

The wild herd has been seen several times, usually in the Pelican Creek Valley. The largest number seen at any one time was 27. A patrol reported having seen 8 along the road, about 7 miles west of Thumb Station, on August 12.

**FENCED HERD.**

This herd is thriving and now consists of 147 head. On the date of last report there were 121 head—61 males and 60 females. In October, 1910, one 4-year-old bull was sold to B. A. Grant, of Long Beach, Cal., for \$500, delivered on board the cars at Gardiner, Mont. Mr. Grant took him to his home for exhibition purposes. On August 22, 1911, one of last year's male calves was gored so severely by one of the old bulls that it had to be killed. During the spring and summer 29 calves were born, and on September 28 one of these, a female, was found with a broken leg and had to be killed. The heads, skeletons, and robes of those that had to be killed, together with those of the yearling calf that died September 1, 1910 (see annual report 1910), were shipped to the National Museum, Washington, D. C., for use as mounted specimens.

Fifteen bulls were brought in from the Lamar Valley to Mammoth Hot Springs, where they were kept under fence for exhibition during the tourist season, and were, as usual, one of the favorite sights for the tourists.

About 200 tons of hay have been cut and stacked for use of this herd during the winter. During the summer and late into the fall these buffalo are herded in the open during the day and returned to the pasture for the night.

The 40 acres of meadow land that was plowed up in the spring of 1909 and stocked with timothy produced about 80 tons of excellent hay this season, which is at least double the amount it would have produced as wild land. An irrigation system to cover this and several hundred acres adjoining was constructed last spring, and additional meadow land will be taken up as rapidly as funds permit, in order to secure plenty of hay for the increasing herd.

#### BEAR.

The bears seem to be increasing—at least they have been very plentiful during the past summer around the hotels and camps. They are very tame. During the summer two grizzlies and three black bears, becoming dangerous to life and property, were killed. In one or two instances men who have become too bold with bear have been attacked and severely injured, usually by a mother bear that thought she was defending her cubs, but investigation of cases of this kind usually result in a conclusion that the bear is not entirely to blame.

During the summer there have been captured and shipped alive to public parks, under authority of the department, the following bears: A mother grizzly with a pair of cubs, and a male grizzly to the Zoological Society of Philadelphia; a pair of grizzlies (male and female) to Riverdale Zoological Gardens, Toronto, Canada; a mother grizzly with a pair of cubs and a male grizzly to Swope Park Zoological Gardens, at Kansas City, Mo.; and a pair of black bears (male and female) to the city park at West Bend, Iowa. All of these shipments were received without accident and were reported in each case as very satisfactory. The expenses of capturing and shipping were borne by the parks to which the animals were sent.

#### COYOTES.

Coyotes are plentiful, and doubtless do much damage to other game. One hundred and twenty-nine have been killed by scouts, noncommissioned officers in charge of stations, and others who were specially authorized to kill them.

#### MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

The small flock of mountain sheep that winters on the slopes of Mount Everts and in Gardiner Canyon seems to be thriving. Hay is fed to these animals in winter, when they become very tame and are seen at close quarters. As yet they have not come down for the winter, but several small bands have been seen in the mountains, accompanied by a number of lambs, which indicates a fair increase.

In addition to the animals mentioned above, mountain lions, lynx, otter, foxes, badgers, beaver, martin, mink, muskrat, and different varieties of rabbits, squirrels, and chipmunks are found. Beavers

are particularly plentiful and are found in nearly every stream in the park.

More than 70 species of birds, including pelicans, ducks, geese, swan, and other waterfowl inhabit the park during the summer, and some of them, including some of the waterfowl, remain during the winter. Eight young pelicans that were captured at Pelican Roost in Yellowstone Lake and held and fed during the summer were shipped by express to the National Zoological Park at Washington, D. C., on September 27, where they arrived in good condition on October 1.

#### PROTECTION OF GAME.

Many of the former favorite hunting grounds adjoining the park in the States of Montana and Wyoming have been included in strips set aside by these States as game preserves. This fact, together with the hearty cooperation of the officers of the game and fish commissions of the adjoining States, has been of great importance and assistance in protecting the game of the park from the depredations of poachers.

#### TRAILS.

Late last fall 25 miles of new trails or fire lanes were built in the southeast corner of the park, and during the present summer similar passageways were built from Snake River Station, on the south line, west to near the southwest corner, thence north along the west boundary line and northeast via Summit Lake to Upper Basin. These, together with such trails as have been opened up by troops, enable scouts and patrols to get about much easier and quicker and are of great importance in the protection of game and of forests from fire.

#### FOREST FIRES.

Owing to the constant vigilance of patrols and strict enforcement of the regulations relative to camp fires, there has been no forest fire of any importance during the summer. In several instances camp fires were left burning, but these were extinguished by the patrols themselves, or the guilty parties were marched back to put them out.

#### TELEPHONE LINES.

The War Department has extended its system of telephone lines from Snake River Station west to the new Bechler Station in the southwest corner, about 30 miles. Also from headquarters to the new Gallatin Station in the northwest corner of the park, about 31 miles.

The new Canyon Hotel has been completed during the year and is all that could be desired in a hotel in the park.

A convention of park superintendents and others interested in the national parks was held in the park from September 10 to 13 to discuss park problems and to arrive at such uniform methods of management as are applicable to the different national parks. Those in attendance were unanimously in favor of a bureau of national parks.

Very respectfully,

L. M. BRETT,  
*Lieutenant Colonel, First Cavalry,*  
*Acting Superintendent.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

## APPENDIX.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

#### Regulations of May 27, 1911.

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Yellowstone National Park are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by section 2475, Revised Statutes, United States, and the act of Congress approved May 7, 1894:

1. It is forbidden to remove or injure the sediments or incrustations around the geysers, hot springs, or steam vents; or to deface the same by written inscriptions or otherwise; or to throw any substance into the springs or geyser vents; or to injure or disturb, in any manner, or to carry off any of the mineral deposits, specimens, natural curiosities, or wonders within the park.

2. It is forbidden to ride or drive upon any of the geyser or hot spring formations, or to turn stock loose to graze in their vicinity.

3. It is forbidden to cut or injure any growing timber. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel. When felling timber for fuel, or for building purposes when duly authorized, stumps must not be left higher than 12 inches from the ground.

4. Fires shall be lighted only when necessary and completely extinguished when not longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.

5. Hunting or killing, wounding, or capturing any bird or wild animal, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed in the park under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be forfeited to the United States, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation, and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof. On arrival at the first station of the park guard parties having firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives will turn them over to the sergeant in charge of the station, taking his receipt for them. They will be returned to the owners on leaving the park.

6. Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the superintendent of the park in any of the waters of the park, or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

7. No person will be permitted to reside permanently or to engage in any business in the park without permission, in writing, from the

Department of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion, and no pack trains shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

8. The herding or grazing of loose stock or cattle of any kind within the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over the roads of the park, is strictly forbidden, except in such cases where authority therefor is granted by the Secretary of the Interior. It is forbidden to cut hay within the boundaries of the park excepting for the use of the wild game, and such other purposes as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior or the park superintendent.

9. No drinking saloon or bar room will be permitted within the limits of the park.

10. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed within the park, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public, upon buildings on leased ground.

11. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who violate any of the foregoing rules, will be summarily removed from the park, and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the superintendent of the park.

12. It is forbidden to carve or write names or other things on any of the mileposts or signboards, or any of the platforms, seats, railings, steps, or any structures or any tree in the park.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subjected to a fine as provided by the act of Congress approved May 7, 1894, "to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes," of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

#### Instructions of June 6, 1911.

1. The feeding, interference with, or molestation of any bear or other wild animal in the park in any way by any person not authorized by the superintendent is prohibited.

2. *Fires.*—The greatest care must be exercised to insure the complete extinction of all camp fires before they are abandoned. All ashes and unburned bits of wood must, when practicable, be thoroughly soaked with water. Where fires are built in the neighborhood of decayed logs, particular attention must be directed to the extinguishment of fires in the decaying mold. Fire may be extinguished where water is not available by a complete covering of earth, well packed down.

Especial care should be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

3. *Camps.*—No camp will be made at a less distance than 100 feet from any traveled road. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article liable to frighten teams must not be hung at a nearer distance than this to the road. The same rule applies to temporary stops, such as for feeding horses or for taking luncheon.

Many successive parties camp on the same sites during the season, and camp grounds must be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned. Tin cans must be flattened and, with bottles, cast-off clothing, and all other débris, must be deposited in a pit provided for the purpose. When camps are made in unusual places where pits may not be provided all refuse must be hidden where it will not be offensive to the eye.

4. *Bicycles.*—The greatest care must be exercised by persons using bicycles. On meeting a team the rider must stop and stand at side of road between the bicycle and the team—the outer side of the road if on a grade or curve. In passing a team from the rear the rider should learn from the driver if his horses are liable to frighten, in which case the driver should halt and the rider dismount and walk past, keeping between the bicycle and the team.

5. *Fishing.*—All fish less than 8 inches in length should at once be returned to the water with the least damage possible to the fish. No one person shall catch more than 20 fish in one day.

6. *Dogs.*—Dogs are not permitted in the park.

7. *Grazing animals.*—Only animals actually in use for purposes of transportation through the park may be grazed in the vicinity of the camps. They will not be allowed to run over any of the formations, nor near to any of the geysers or hot springs; neither will they be allowed to run loose within 100 feet of the roads.

8. *Formations.*—No person will be allowed on any formations after sunset without a guide.

9. *Hotels.*—All tourists traveling with the authorized transportation companies, whether holding hotel coupons or paying cash, are allowed the privilege of extending their visit in the park at any of the hotels without extra charge for transportation. However, 24 hours' notice must be given to the managers of the transportation companies for reservations in other coaches.

10. *Driving on roads of park.*—(a) Drivers of vehicles of any description, when overtaken by other vehicles traveling at a faster rate of speed, shall, if requested to do so, turn out and give the latter free and unobstructed passageway.

(b) Vehicles in passing each other must give full half of the roadway. This applies to freight outfits as well as any other.

(c) Racing on the park roads is strictly prohibited.

(d) Freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits on sidehill grades throughout the park will take the outer side of the road while being passed by passenger vehicles in either direction.

(e) In making a temporary halt on the road for any purpose all teams and vehicles will be pulled to one side of the road far enough to leave a free and unobstructed passageway. No stops on the road for luncheon or for camp purposes will be permitted.

(f) In rounding sharp curves on the roads, like that in the Golden Gate Canyon, where the view ahead is completely cut off, drivers will slow down to a walk. Traveling at night is prohibited except in cases of emergency.

(g) Transportation companies, freight and wood contractors, and all other parties and persons using the park roads will be held liable for violation of these instructions.

(h) Pack trains will be required to follow trails whenever practicable. During the tourist season, when traveling on the road and

vehicles carrying passengers are met, or such vehicles overtake pack trains, the pack train must move off the road not less than 100 feet and await the passage of the vehicle.

(i) During the tourist season pack animals, loose animals, or saddle horses, except those ridden by duly authorized persons on patrol or other public duties, are not permitted on the coach road between Gardiner and Fort Yellowstone.

(k) Riding at a gait faster than a slow trot on the plateaus near the hotels where tourists and other persons are accustomed to walk is prohibited.

(l) Mounted men, on meeting a passenger team on a grade, will halt on the outer side until the team passes. When approaching a passenger team from the rear, warning must be given, and no faster gait will be taken than is necessary to make the passage, and if on a grade the passage will be on the outer side. A passenger team must not be passed on a dangerous grade.

(m) All wagons used in hauling heavy freight over the park roads must have tires not less than 4 inches in width. This order does not apply to express freight hauled in light spring wagons with single teams.

11. *Liquors*.—All beer, wine, liquors, whisky, etc., brought into the Yellowstone National Park via Gardiner to be carried over the roads through the reservation to Cooke City, must be in sealed containers or packages, which must not be broken in transit.

12. *Miscellaneous*.—Automobiles are not permitted in the park.

Persons are not allowed to bathe near any of the regularly traveled roads in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

13. *Penalty*.—The penalty for disregard of these instructions is summary ejection from the park.

#### Notices.

(a) *Boat trip on Yellowstone Lake*.—The excursion boat on Yellowstone Lake plying between the Lake Hotel and the Thumb Lunch Station at the West Bay is not a part of the regular transportation of the park, and an extra charge is made by the boat company for this service.

(b) *Side trips in park*.—Information relative to side trips in the park and the cost thereof can be procured from those authorized to transport passengers through or to provide for camping parties in the park; also at the office of the superintendent.

(c) All complaints by tourists and others as to service, etc., rendered in the reservation should be made to the superintendent in writing.



## CONCESSIONS.

*Concessionaires holding contracts for privileges in the Yellowstone Park, with rentals exacted therefor during the season of 1911, together with usage tax paid during the seasons of 1910 and 1911.*

	Present annual rental.
<b>Yellowstone Park Hotel Co.:</b>	
Operation of hotels in the park under leases dated June 13, 1907, running for 20 years from March 20, 1905, covering sites aggregating 20 acres; rental \$300 per annum first 5 years, \$20 per acre per annum (\$400) thereafter. Lease dated November 5, 1907, for 18 years from March 20, 1907, covering sites aggregating 9½ acres, rental \$15 per acre per annum to March 20, 1910, and \$20 per acre per annum thereafter. Leases expire March 20, 1925.	
Total acreage of sites occupied, 29½ acres, at \$20.....	\$585.00
Hotels and lunch stations with accommodations for guests at each as follows:	
Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel.....	350
Cottage Hotel.....	80
Norris Station.....	25
Fountain Hotel.....	350
Old Faithful Inn.....	400
Thumb Station, lunch only.	
Lake Hotel.....	450
Canyon Hotel.....	350
<b>Yellowstone Park Transportation Co.:</b>	
Operation of transportation and stage lines in the park. Leases as follows:	
June 13, 1907, granting transportation privilege, 20 years, from March 31, 1905.	
October 18, 1907, for 18 years, from March 31, 1907, of sites aggregating 20.95 acres in connection with privileges. Rental \$40 per acre per annum (\$838).	
May 22, 1908, for 18 years, from March 31, 1907, covering 0.11 acre at Mammoth Hot Springs (addition to 9.78 acres under lease October 18, 1907, thereat), at \$40 per acre per annum (\$4.40).	
December 31, 1908, 16 years, from March 31, 1909, for 7.1 acres at Grand Canyon, at \$40 per acre per annum (\$284). Leases expire March 31, 1925.	
Total acreage, 28.16 acres, at \$40 per acre.....	1, 126. 40
<b>Monida &amp; Yellowstone Stage Co.:</b>	
Operation of transportation and stage lines in the park. Lease dated March 31, 1906, running for 10 years, covering sites aggregating 11 acres. Rental \$25 per acre. April 27, 1910, rate increased to \$40 per acre per annum. Lease expires March 31, 1916.....	440.00
<b>Wylie Permanent Camping Co.:</b>	
Privilege of transporting passengers through the park and maintaining permanent camps in connection therewith. Lease dated May 4, 1906, running 10 years from March 31, 1906. Rental, \$10 per wagon (no less than 50 wagons to be used). Season of 1911, 98 wagons used, at \$10 each. Lease expires March 31, 1916.....	980.00
<b>T. E. Hofer Boat Co.:</b>	
Privilege of operating system of pleasure and fishing boats on Yellowstone Lake, renting and selling fishing tackle, etc.:	
Lease November 12, 1907, for 10 years, covering boat privilege. Rental, \$100 per annum.	
Lease January 30, 1909, for 9 years from November 12, 1908, covering 2-acre site on shore of lake, at \$40 per acre per annum; use of docks and ways, \$270 per annum; privilege of operating store for selling grain, hay, and other supplies, \$50 per annum. Leases expire November 12, 1917.	
Total charge per annum under above leases.....	500.00

	Present annual rental.
Henderson & Lyall:	
Privilege for store, dwelling, and post office. Lease dated August 7, 1905. Yearly rental, \$100 per annum (lease runs for period of 10 years). Lease expires August 7, 1915. ....	\$100. 00
Pryor & Pryor:	
Privilege for dwelling and store, including soda fountain, selling beverages, etc. Lease dated August 26, 1908; runs for period of 8 years from April 3, 1908; expires April 3, 1916. Yearly rental per annum, \$50. Rental is readjustable. Lease covers plat 13,800 square feet, occupied by dwelling and store. ....	50. 00
Henry E. Klamer:	
Lease of plat of ground (2 acres) at Upper Geyser Basin for dwelling and general store, dated January 31, 1908, for period of 10 years from June 1, 1907. Rental, \$100 per annum. Privilege reserved in lease to readjust rental at any time or charging for store privilege. ....	100. 00
F. Jay Haynes:	
Lease dated June 1, 1904, for 1 acre of ground at Upper Geyser Basin, for period of 10 years from March 31, 1904, for photographic privilege. Yearly rental, \$30 per annum. Lease dated June 1, 1904, for sixty-four one-hundredths of an acre at Mammoth Hot Springs; runs for period of 10 years from March 31, 1904; photographic privilege. Yearly rental, \$30. Leases expire March 31, 1914. ....	60. 00
Total of rentals under leases. ....	3, 941. 40

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION RE USE OF REVENUES FOR ROAD  
SPRINKLING.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,  
*Washington, August 12, 1911.*

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of August 7, 1911, as follows:

On August 3, 1911, Maj. L. M. Brett, acting superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, wired the department as follows:

"Engineer officer reports appropriation maintenance and repair improvements exhausted except sufficient to care for property and run office. Requires \$5,500 for labor and teams to sprinkle roads remainder August. Recommend this amount be allotted from park revenues."

The department replied on August 4, saying:

"Replying your telegram 3d, park revenues can not be used sprinkling system while any part appropriation park improvement under control War Department is actually unexpended. Similar request decided adversely August 22, 1910. See also opinion Comptroller, September 16, 1910, copy in your office."

The department is now in receipt of a telegram from the acting superintendent, in which he says:

"The engineer's office has ordered in all road and sprinkling crews. Funds for same exhausted. All work discontinued except on bridges contracted for. Unsatisfactory condition with still six weeks tourist season."

You are requested to advise this department, at as early a date as practicable, whether, in your judgment, this department has authority to authorize the acting superintendent to use so much of the revenues derived from the park as may be necessary to sprinkle the roads during the remainder of the present season. \* \* \*

The fund in question consists of revenues derived from the management of the park under section 2475 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and acts of Congress amendatory thereof, and is to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1363) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, provides (p. 1402):

Yellowstone National Park: For maintenance and repair of improvements, \* \* \* seventy thousand dollars, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War \* \* \*.

The same act, under the heading "Miscellaneous objects, Department of the Interior," provides (p. 1420):

Yellowstone National Park: For the administration and protection of the Yellowstone National Park, five thousand five hundred dollars.

It has been held that the revenues derived from the management of the park and the appropriation for "administration and protection" are available for the same purpose and are to be used in common. (8 Comp. Dec., 556; 7 id., 161.)

It thus appears that there are two funds available for use in connection with the Yellowstone National Park, viz, one for maintenance and repair of improvements, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and one for administration and protection (composed of the small annual appropriation, supra, and the revenues of the park), to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

While either of these funds might in the absence of the other be used for the purpose of sprinkling the roads, I think it is beyond question that the appropriation under the control of the Secretary of War more specifically provides for that object, these roads being "improvements" and sprinkling them a "repair" or "maintenance." It also appears that said appropriation has heretofore been used for that object without question.

It is a well-established rule in the construction of appropriation acts that where a particular appropriation makes more specific provision for a particular object than is made by another appropriation, it is exclusively applicable thereto, although if such more specific provision had not been made the other appropriation would have been applicable. This rule also applies where the appropriation making the more specific provision is insufficient or exhausted. (1 Comp. Dec., 492; 3 id., 70, 353; 10 id., 655; 43 MS. Comp. Dec., 597, 599, Nov. 9, 1907.)

I have therefore to advise you that the revenues derived from the park can not lawfully be used for the purpose mentioned in your letter.

Respectfully,

L. P. MITCHELL,  
*Assistant Comptroller.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.



# REPORT OF

REPORT OF  
1880

1880  
1880  
1880













