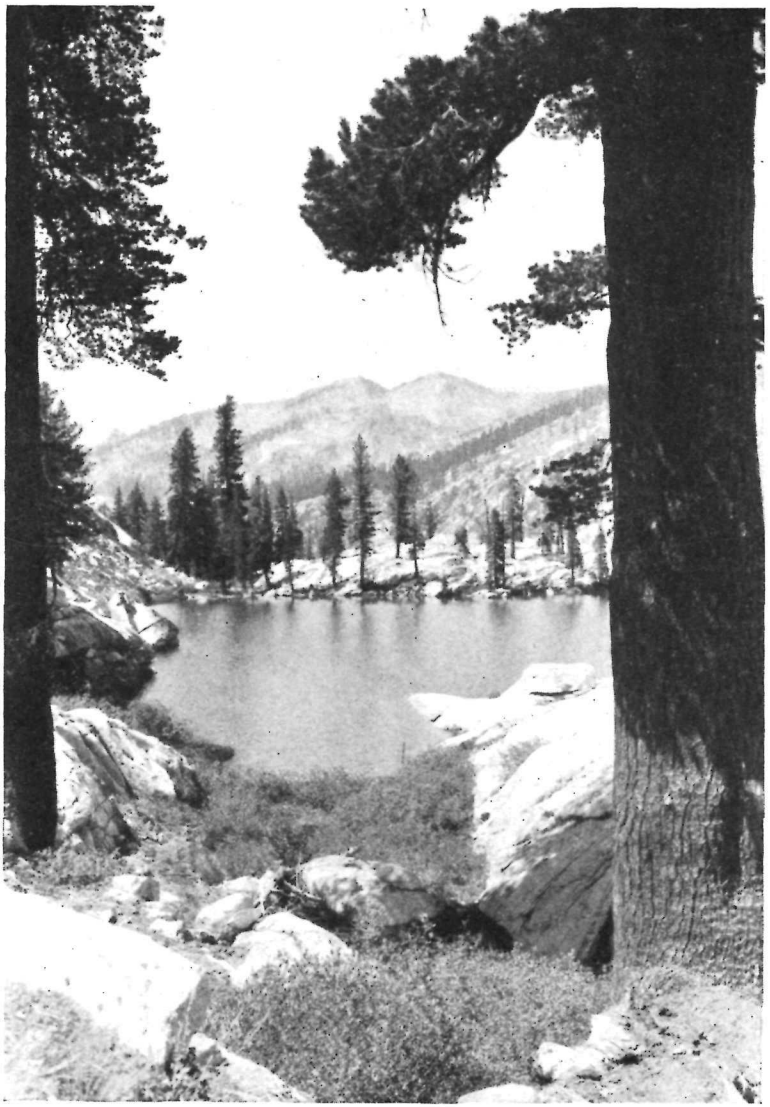
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HUBERT WORK, SECRETARY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS



EMERALD LAKE, SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

Season from May 15 to October 1 and at any time for motorists carrying own camp equipment

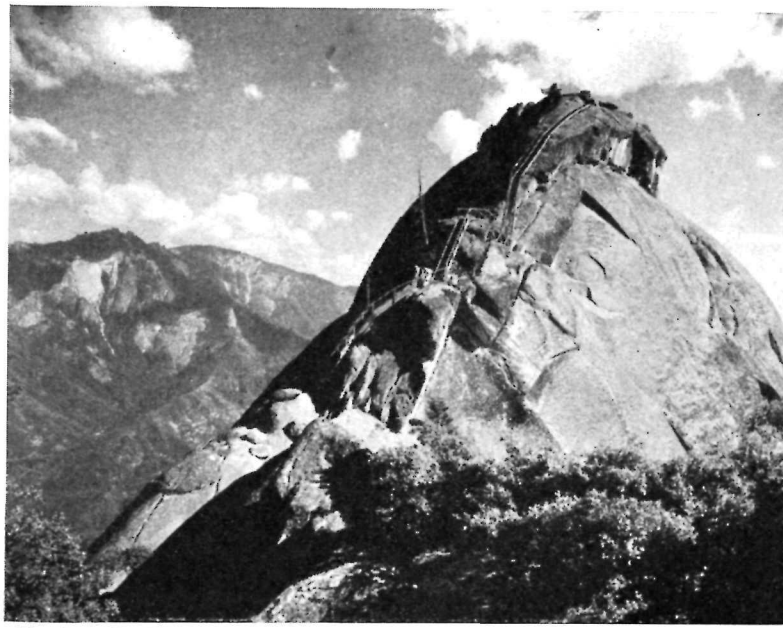


Photo by Lindley Eddy

MORO ROCK, SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

Photo by Lindley Eddy

ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER, GIANT FOREST

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THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

[Number, 19; total area, 11,804 square miles]

National parks in order of creation	Location	Area in square miles	Distinctive characteristics
Hot Springs 1832	Middle Arkansas	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—19 bathhouses under Government supervision.
Yellowstone 1872	Northwestern Wyoming.	3,348	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Sequoia 1890	Middle eastern California.	604	The Big Tree National Park—Scores of sequoia trees 20 to 30 feet in diameter, thousands over 10 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges, including Mount Whitney, highest point in continental United States—Startling precipices—Deep canyons.
General Grant 1890	do	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—31 miles by trail from Sequoia National Park; 85 miles by automobile.
Yosemite 1890	do	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—High Sierra—Waterwheel Falls—Good trout fishing.
Mount Rainier 1899	West central Washington.	325	Largest accessible single peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful subalpine wild flower fields.
Crater Lake 1902	Southwestern Oregon	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.
Platt 1902	Southern Oklahoma	1⅓	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Wind Cave 1903	South Dakota	17	Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Sullys Hill 1904	North Dakota	1⅕	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake—Is an important wild-animal preserve.
Mesa Verde 1906	Southwestern Colorado.	77	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Glacier 1910	Northwestern Montana.	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Rocky Mountain 1915	North middle Colorado.	378	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Hawaii 1916	Hawaii	242	Three separate areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii; Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcanic 1916	Northern California	124	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak 10,460 feet—Cinder Cone 6,907 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.
Mount McKinley 1917	South central Alaska	2,645	Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world.
Grand Canyon 1919	North central Arizona	998	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Lafayette 1919	Maine coast	12	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island.
Zion 1919	Southwestern Utah	120	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

And there were gardens bright with sinuous rills
Where blossomed many an incense-bearing tree;
And here were forests ancient as the hills,
Enfolding sunny spots of greenery.

—*Kubla Khan.*

The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks are in eastern central California. The former was created by the act of September 25, 1890, and enlarged by act of July 3, 1926. It now contains approximately 604 square miles. The latter was established October 1, 1890, and contains 4 square miles. These parks are situated on the Sierra Nevada's warmest slopes and were established to preserve the groves and forests of California big trees (*Sequoia gigantea*).

These national playgrounds contain not only the largest and oldest trees in the world; there are also upland meadows, rivers, lakes, glacial canyons, limestone caves, mineral and hot springs, and other scenic beauties. There are almost limitless camp sites under the sequoias or beside brawling streams.

JOHN MUIR'S OPINION

"* * * I entered the sublime wilderness of the Kaweah basin. This part of the Sequoia belt seemed to me the finest, and I then named it 'the Giant Forest.' It extends, a magnificent growth of giants grouped in pure temple groves, ranged in colonnades along the sides of meadows or scattered among the other trees, from the granite headlands overlooking the hot foothills and plains of the San Joaquin back to within a few miles of the old glacier fountains at an elevation of 5,000 to 8,400 feet above the sea." (Our National Parks, p. 300, by John Muir.)

LOCATION, ROADS, AND ENTRANCES

Both parks are easily reached by train and auto stage or by private automobiles. During the past season the parks were visited by more than 40,000 automobiles, carrying 140,000 visitors, the majority entering in their own cars and camping out during the long and almost rainless summer from May to October. But although the greater part of the travel is during these months, the Sequoia National Park is accessible the year around, while General Grant is often to be reached early in spring and late in the fall. In fact, winter sports may be enjoyed in both parks.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOTH PARKS

The headquarters for both Sequoia and General Grant National Parks is at Ash Mountain, 1½ miles from end of State highway and 8 miles above Three Rivers. Here are the superintendent's office,

ranger station, storehouses, and shops. Summer information offices are also maintained at Giant Forest and General Grant National Park from May to October. The mail, telegraph, and telephone address is Sequoia National Park, Calif.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

There are at present four main entrances to Sequoia National Park, described as follows:

AUTOMOBILE ENTRANCES

The Generals' Highway, leading to Giant Forest by way of the Kaweah River, Middle Fork. This is the main artery of travel in the park, connecting directly with paved State highway above Three Rivers and reached from all points north and south through the various towns of the San Joaquin Valley. The Generals' Highway is a splendid mountain road, wide and of easy grade, leading the visitor past Ash Mountain headquarters and camp, Camps Potwisha, and Hospital Rock, to Giant Forest, 18 miles from the entrance, and the heart of the present development among the big trees. The Generals' Highway is open through to Giant Forest from April or May to November or December, depending upon snow conditions. It is always open to delightful camps in the foothills of the park at Ash Mountain Camp (1,700 feet), Potwisha Camp (2,000 feet), and Hospital Rock Camp (2,700 feet).

The Mineral King Road, leaving the State highway at Hammond and following the east fork of the Kaweah River, crosses the west prong of the park, passing Atwell station and camp, in a magnificent forest of big trees, and ends at the summer resort of Mineral King, in the national forest and game refuge beyond.

TRAIL ENTRANCES

Numerous trails cross the park boundary from all directions, but the two main approaches by this means are from the west and south.

The South Fork, or Hockett Trail, starts at the Maxon Ranch, at the end of the road from Three Rivers, crosses the national forest for a distance of 7 miles, and enters the park at Clough Cave station. This is a main-traveled trail to southern points in the park, including Kern Canyon and Mount Whitney.

The other main trail entrance is reached from the end of the automobile road at Camp Nelson, in the national forest east of Porterville; thence by trail to the Kern Canyon station at Golden Trout Creek. The Kern Canyon entrance is reached also by trail from Lone Pine and other Inyo County points via Cottonwood Pass on the main crest of the Sierras, somewhat south of the park line. The higher reaches of the Kern River within the park may be reached from this trail by a direct route crossing Siberian Pass on the park boundary, where this is defined by a secondary divide.

The Sequoia National Park contains many scenic features in addition to the big trees. The forests of sugar pine, yellow pine, fir, cedar, black oak, and other trees are the noblest of their kind. Upland meadows painted with flowers; many rushing rivers and creeks, as well as lakes well stocked with trout; glacier-hewn valleys; monolithic rocks and snow-capped mountain peaks—all contribute to furnish perfect conditions for enjoyment of outdoor life and the study of nature.

THE GIANT FOREST

Giant Forest is the name given the largest grove of sequoias, which is more than a grove. It is a Brobdingnagian forest. Here is found the General Sherman tree, oldest and largest living thing, 36.5 feet in diameter and 280 feet high. There are scores of big trees almost as large as the General Sherman, hundreds over 10 feet in diameter, and many thousands sequoias from the seedling stage and upward.

Giant Forest is also the name of the park summer headquarters and village beneath the sequoias where the hotel and housekeeping camps are situated. It has a summer population of about 2,500.

PUBLIC AUTOMOBILE CAMP GROUNDS

The National Park Service maintains camp grounds for visitors arriving in their own automobiles. The largest camp ground is at Giant Forest, where water is piped and sanitary and garbage-disposal facilities furnished at about 400 numbered camp sites, which are assigned by park rangers. Other camp sites, farther from the crowd, are available at Lodge Pole camp, Marble Fork Bridge, Commissary camp, Soldier camp, and others. The Generals' Highway has opened up the highly scenic canyon of the Kaweah River, along which automobile camps are available for visitors at all seasons.

SEASON

In summer.—The official tourist season, when hotel-camps, store, service stations, etc., are operated for accommodation of visitors, is from May 15 to October 1. However, the park is available for camping some time before and long after the official opening and closing dates, and visitors with their own camp equipment are welcomed. After the hotel camps close limited accommodations are available, but reservations should be made by telephone before leaving the valley. The weather is as pleasant as in summer, while the absence of crowds is an attraction to many.

In winter.—With improved road conditions the season is steadily being extended so that it is now an all-year park, and when summer and fall camping seasons end the winter sports season begins.

Visitors arriving at Three Rivers after the official closing date should obtain the latest information about road, trail, and accommodations from local stores or the superintendent's office at Ash Mountain, altitude 1,700 feet, 8 miles above Three Rivers.

ADMINISTRATION

The representative of the National Park Service in charge of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks is the superintendent, John R. White. His address is Sequoia National Park, Calif. Chief Ranger Milo S. Decker is in immediate charge of General Grant National Park. His address is General Grant National Park, Calif. Exclusive jurisdiction over both parks was ceded to the United States by act of the California Legislature dated April 15, 1919, and accepted by Congress by act approved June, 1920 (41 Stat. 731). Walter Fry is the United States commissioner for both parks. His address is Three Rivers, Calif.

Post offices.—Official mail and inquiries about the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks should be addressed to the superintendent, Sequoia National Park, Calif. Visitors to Sequoia during the summer months, May 15 to October 1, should have mail addressed to Sequoia National Park, Calif., where a post office is maintained during the summer. There is a post office at General Grant National Park, Calif.

Telephone and telegraph service.—Telegrams should be addressed Sequoia National Park, Calif.

There is long-distance telephone service from all main points in the park.

Medical service.—A resident physician is on duty at Giant Forest Camp during the summer season.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

BY TRAIN

Exeter, a thriving town of 2,000 people, is the steam railroad terminus for the Sequoia National Park and is on the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe systems. At Exeter connection is made for the auto stages to Giant Forest Camp.

It is an easy journey to leave Los Angeles or San Francisco by train at 10 or 11 p. m., arriving at Exeter at about 9 a. m. and at Giant Forest by auto stage at 12 noon.

BY AUTOMOBILE

From San Francisco the motor route to Sequoia National Park is by the San Joaquin Valley highways to Fresno and Visalia. Visalia is the motorists' headquarters for the mountain trip and is a pleasant county seat of about 6,000 people, with excellent hotel and stores. Visalia is 28 miles from Three Rivers, by concrete highway via either Lemon Cove or Woodlake, and it is 24 miles farther by excellent mountain road to Giant Forest. The motor journey from Visalia to Giant Forest is easily made in three hours.

From Los Angeles the motorist has a choice of highway routes after leaving Bakersfield either via Tulare and Visalia or by Delano, Porterville, and Exeter. There are good accommodations in any of these towns.

AUTOMOBILE STAGE SERVICE

The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co., in connection with its hotel operations, operates orange-colored White 11-passenger motor stages from Visalia and Exeter to Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park and return daily from May 25 to September 15.

RAILROADS TRIBUTARY TO NATIONAL PARKS IN CALIFORNIA

Railroad passengers leaving Los Angeles and San Francisco in late night trains connect with stages and arrive at Giant Forest for lunch. Returning, stages leaving Giant Forest in afternoon connect with trains arriving at Los Angeles and San Francisco in morning. Passengers holding tickets reading between Los Angeles and San Francisco may use same via Exeter or Visalia and obtain free stop-over at either point for purpose of making side trip to Sequoia National Park.

SCHEDULE AND FARES

[Schedule subject to minor changes within park]

Visalia–Exeter–Giant Forest

Leave Visalia, Southern Pacific station	8.31 a. m.
Leave Visalia, Hotel Johnson	8.40 a. m.
Leave Visalia, Santa Fe station	8.45 a. m.
Leave Exeter, Southern Pacific station	9.35 a. m.
Arrive Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park	12.20 p. m.
Leave Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park	4.00 p. m.
Arrive Exeter, Southern Pacific station	6.35 p. m.
Arrive Visalia, Santa Fe station	7.00 p. m.
Arrive Visalia, Hotel Johnson	7.05 p. m.
Arrive Visalia, Southern Pacific station	7.10 p. m.

Fares from Visalia, Exeter, and Ash Mountain to Giant Forest

Sight-seeing ticket, transportation only, from Visalia or Exeter to Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park, and return; the round trip to be made in one day; no stop over or extension of limit allowed, $11.

Hotel ticket, covering transportation from Visalia or Exeter to Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park, and return, and a credit of $5 applying on meals and lodging at Giant Forest Lodge, $16. Holders of these tickets may make return trip on any day during operating season. Hotel tickets partially used will have no redemption value.

Children between the ages of 5 and 12 years, one-half fare.

Forty pounds of hand baggage will be carried free on each full ticket.

ROAD SIGN INFORMATION

All signs in the parks are official. Read them. No advertising signs are allowed; therefore, if you see a sign anywhere, it is important to read it.

As fast as funds are available for the purpose the National Park Service is having standard signs placed along the roads and trails of this park for the information and guidance of the motorists and other visitors.

These signs, in general, consist of information signs, direction signs, elevation signs, and name signs, all of which are of rectangular shape and mounted horizontally; and mile-post signs, rectangular in shape but mounted diagonally; all of which usually have dark green background and white letters or vice versa; and danger or cautionary signs, most of which are circular in shape and usually have red background and white letters; and comfort station, lavatory, and similar signs, triangular in shape, having dark green background and white letters.

The text on the standard road signs is in sufficiently large type to ordinarily permit being read by a motorist when traveling at a suitable speed. However, as an additional safeguard, the motorist must always immediately slow down or stop, or otherwise fully comply with the injunctions shown on the circular road cautionary signs.

Because of lack of funds it has not been possible to place cautionary signs at all hazardous places in the roads; therefore the motorist must always have his car under full control, keep to the right, and sound horn when on curves that are blind.

Speed must not exceed 15 miles an hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves. On straight open stretches the speed must not exceed 25 miles an hour.

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There are curves, grades, and straightaways as well as general conditions of travel when the above speed limits must be much reduced. Careful driving is required at all times. Descend hills in gear, and drive more slowly downhill than uphill.

DETAILED TRAVEL INFORMATION

Railroad travel.—For full information about reaching the Sequoia National Park by train apply to railroad ticket agents or address the Passenger Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific Railroad, San Francisco, Calif., or the Passenger Traffic Manager, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Chicago, Ill.

Railroad summer excursion tickets are on sale at California stations to Exeter and Visalia for Sequoia National Park travel; tickets to be validated by Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co., at Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park. For example, tickets bearing season limit are on sale daily during summer season to Exeter at round trip fare of $14.25 from Los Angeles and $14.50 from San Francisco, and to Visalia at round trip fare of $14.75 from Los Angeles and $14 from San Francisco. Tickets bearing limit of 16 days are on sale at week ends during summer season to Exeter at round trip fare of $12 from Los Angeles, and $12 from San Francisco, and to Visalia at round trip fare of $12.25 from Los Angeles, and $11.75 from San Francisco.

Automobile travel.—Full information relative to the best routes, road conditions, etc., may be obtained from the California State Automobile Association, San Francisco, or from the Southern Automobile Club, Los Angeles, or from branch offices of any automobile club in California. All automobile club offices post the latest bulletins from the superintendent's office.

ACCOMMODATIONS AT GIANT FOREST

During winter and spring months, inquiries regarding accommodations should be directed to Mr. H. H. Hunkins, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co., 519 California Building, Los Angeles, Calif. After May 15, letters, telephone or telegraphic messages should be sent to Manager, Giant Forest Lodge, Sequoia National Park, Calif.

PACK TRIPS TO HIGH SIERRA

Every year Giant Forest becomes more popular as a point of departure for that hinterland of the Sequoia National Park generally known as the "Kings and Kern Canyon country" and which embraces the main crest of the Sierra Nevada as well as that tumbled mass of peaks, canyons, and lakes, the Great Western Divide. This is as fine a country to pack or hike through as exists in the world.

Ord Loverin, well-known mountaineer and packer, conducts for the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co. authorized pack and saddle stock operations at Giant Forest at standard rates, which are quoted on page 34. At Three Rivers and other points near the park several other reliable packers will make engagements for high

mountain trips, departing from Giant Forest, Hospital Rock, Maxons Ranch, Mineral King, or other points in or near the park.

Full information about mountain trips may be obtained from the superintendent's office, and a special bulletin which covers this subject will be mailed on application. United States Geological Survey quadrangle maps showing trails and features in the High Sierra may be obtained from superintendent's office at 10 cents each, and will be especially marked to show routes and suggested trips.

No smoking will be allowed during the fire season while in motion on roads or trails in the parks. Smoking is permitted in camps or at stations. Warning signs will indicate the season of fire hazard, and will be removed only when danger from this source is over. Keep in touch with the signs.

FISHING

Persons desiring to fish in the waters of the Sequoia National Park must secure a fishing license, as required by the laws of California. These laws provide that every person over the age of 18 who obtains fish without procuring a license is guilty of a misdemeanor. The license fee for residents is $1; for nonresidents, $3. These licenses may be obtained from any clerk or from the State board of fish and game commissioners or from the representative of the commission in the park.

Park regulations as to daily catch, etc., are identical with those of the State for the district by which the parks are surrounded, excepting in some areas where excessive demand necessitates reduction of the daily limit.

Fishing is permitted in all the streams and lakes of the Sequoia National Park except in a few waters which are closed in order to increase the supply of fish. Information as to these closed waters will be found posted at ranger stations and near the waters.

In the early part of the season excellent fishing may be had in an hour's hike from Giant Forest. Later in the season it is necessary to go farther afield, but the skillful angler is generally able to take the limit.

Rainbow, steelhead, Loch Leven, cutthroat, black spotted, and golden are the varieties of trout found in the park.

The golden trout of Volcano Creek has been introduced into several creeks in the park and has done well.

Fishing tackle and supplies may be purchased at Three Rivers and Giant Forest.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AND SCHEDULES OF TRIPS

Below are listed but a few of the scenic and other attractions of the Sequoia National Park. The park may be roughly divided into five sections, as follows:

Giant Forest and surroundings.—The heart of the park, including the major woodland attractions; on a plateau from 5,500 to 8,000 feet elevation and running back to mountains 11,000 feet.

Middle Fork region.—Embracing the main branch of the Kaweah River at elevations of from 1,300 to 12,000 feet. Includes park headquarters at Ash Mountain.

East Fork or Atwell Mill region.—Through which the Mineral King Road leads to that resort just outside the park at 7,800 feet elevation.

South Fork or Hockett Meadow region.—From Clough Cave Ranger Station at 3,000 feet through the Garfield Grove to the fine camping country at Hockett Meadows, 8,500 feet.

Kern Canyon district.—Embracing the upper Kern River and Canyon and tributary slopes, varying in altitude from 14,500 feet at the summit of Mount Whitney to 6,400 feet at Kern Canyon entrance station on the floor of the valley.

Travel to the East Fork and South Fork sections is at present largely of a local character, most visitors from a distance coming to the Giant Forest section in which the following are the principal attractions:

One-day stay.—Should include the Sherman Tree, Moro Rock, Profile View, Parker Group, and Crescent Meadow.

Two-day stay.—In addition to the above should include the Alta Trail as far as McKinley Tree, Congress Group, and the circle trail around Circle Meadow from Congress to Washington Tree.

Three-day stay.—Should include in addition Lodge Pole Camp, Tokopah Valley, and Sugar Pine Trail to Kaweah Vista and Tharp Cabin.

Four-day to a week's stay.—Will enable the visitor to see all of the above attractions and to take the high mountain trips to Twin Lakes, Alta Meadows and Peaks, Mount Silliman, Emerald and Heather Lakes, Admiration Point, and Marble Falls, with many others.

Three-week to a month's stay.—Will permit of a trail trip through wonderful country via Redwood Meadows, Black Rock Pass (altitude 11,600 feet), the Big Arroyo, Chagoopa Plateau to Mount Whitney, returning by another route if desired, covering some of the finest mountain scenery in the world.

It is no exaggeration to state that any length of time from one day to all summer many be profitably and enjoyably spent in the park. New beauties and natural wonders will be unfolded each day.

THE TRAILS

One of the pleasantest features of Giant Forest is the number of forest trails for half-day or all-day excursions. Perhaps nowhere else is it possible to hike so easily for hours through such forests of sequoia, pine, and fir. The trail system is well signed and the map in this pamphlet is used by many as a guide. It would be impossible to enumerate all the points of attraction or combination trips which can be made. New ones are opened by park rangers every year. The following are the principal trails and attractions thereon:

Alta Trail.—Nine miles from Giant Forest to Alta Peak (11,211 feet), passes through the Plateau of the Giant Trees and Panther, Mehrten, and Alta Meadows. The view from Alta Peak has been pronounced by members of the Sierra Club as fine as any in the California mountains. It is the nearest point to Giant Forest from which Mount Whitney may be seen. Horses may be ridden almost to the summit. Alta Meadows is a delightful place to camp.

Circle, Crescent, and Congress Trails.—All lead from the Alta Trail through the thickest Sequoia forests to meadows and Mammoth Trees within 2 miles of Giant Forest.

Soldier Trail.—Leads from Giant Forest, 2 miles to Moro Rock, passing near the Parker Group and past the Triple Tree and Roosevelt Tree.

Sugar Pine Trail.—From Moro Rock 1½ miles along the plateau edge to Crescent Meadow and Kaweah Vista, with side trip to Bobcat Point.

Twin Lakes Trail.—From Lodge Pole Camp 5 miles to Clover Creek, and 2 miles farther to Twin Lakes, famous for unsurpassed scenic setting at 10,500 feet, and for good trout fishing. Five hundred feet above Twin Lakes on Silliman Shoulder is one of the finest panoramas of mountain scenery in the world.

THE MEADOWS

The beauty of the Giant Forest region is much enhanced by the many upland meadows, flower-strewn from May to September from the first blossoming of the amethystine cyclamen, or shooting stars, to the golden autumn glow of the goldenrod. The best-known meadows are Round, Circle, Crescent, and Log, all within 2 miles of Giant Forest Camp. Their mountain gardens are best described by John Muir, and they might well be the spot limned by Coleridge in Kubla Khan:

> And there were gardens bright with sinuous rills
> Where blossomed many an incense bearing tree;
> And here were forests ancient as the hills,
> Enfolding sunny spots of greenery.

THE SEQUOIAS

The California Big Trees must ever remain the supreme attraction of these parks, although for many the mountain scenery and the fishing are added allurements. The Big Tree (*Sequoia gigantea*) is sometimes confused with the redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), the smaller species of sequoia found only in the Coast Range of California. While "gigantea" approaches 40 feet in base diameter, "sempervirens" rarely exceeds 20 feet. The wood is similar in color and texture, but the foliage is distinct and the bark of the Big Tree is much thicker and of a rich red color, instead of a dull brown. The most distinctive characteristic is that the Big Tree is reproduced only from the seed, while the redwood when cut down sprouts from the stump.

There are many world-famous Big Trees in the Sequoia National Park, of which the General Sherman is the largest and best known. But there are scores or hundreds unnamed and almost equal to the General Sherman in size and majesty.

In addition to those noted for their size, the National Park Service has named and signed many of singular form, burned by fire, struck by lightning, or fallen in strange fashion. The trees which should be seen by all visitors are:

The General Sherman Tree.—The General Sherman Tree was discovered by James Wolverton, a hunter and trapper, August 7, 1879, at which time he named

the tree in honor of General Sherman, under whom he had served during the Civil War. The dimensions of this tree are as follows: Height, 280 feet; base circumference, 102.8 feet; base diameter, 32.7 feet; greatest diameter at base, 36.5 feet; circumference 6 feet above ground, 86 feet; diameter 6 feet above ground, 27.4 feet; diameter 100 feet above ground, 17.7 feet.

Abe Lincoln.—Thirty-one feet diameter, 270 feet high.

William McKinley.—Twenty-eight feet diameter, 291 feet high.

Warren Harding.—Twenty-seven and eight-tenths feet diameter, 280 feet high.

Keyhole Tree.—Remarkable "key holes."

Room Tree.—Cavernous room and stairway.

Stricken Tree.—Rent by lightning.

Window Tree.—Filigree appearance and many windows.

Black Causeway.—Trail leads through charred cavern.

Pillars of Hercules.—Trail leads between two giants.

Broken Arrow.—Shaped to an arrowhead by fire.

Roosevelt Tree.—Most beautiful in the forest.

Pershing Tree.—Rich color and named for the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Cloister.—Four trees in square.

THE GROVES

The sequoias are sometimes found in groups or groves. Such is the number of those near Giant Forest that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that many other known groves of the Big Trees in California might be hidden in the Sequoia National Park and pass unnoticed. The principal groves easily reached from Giant Forest are the Parker Group, Congress Grove, Amphitheater Group, Entente Allies, and Soldier Group. Further afield are groves too numerous to mention.

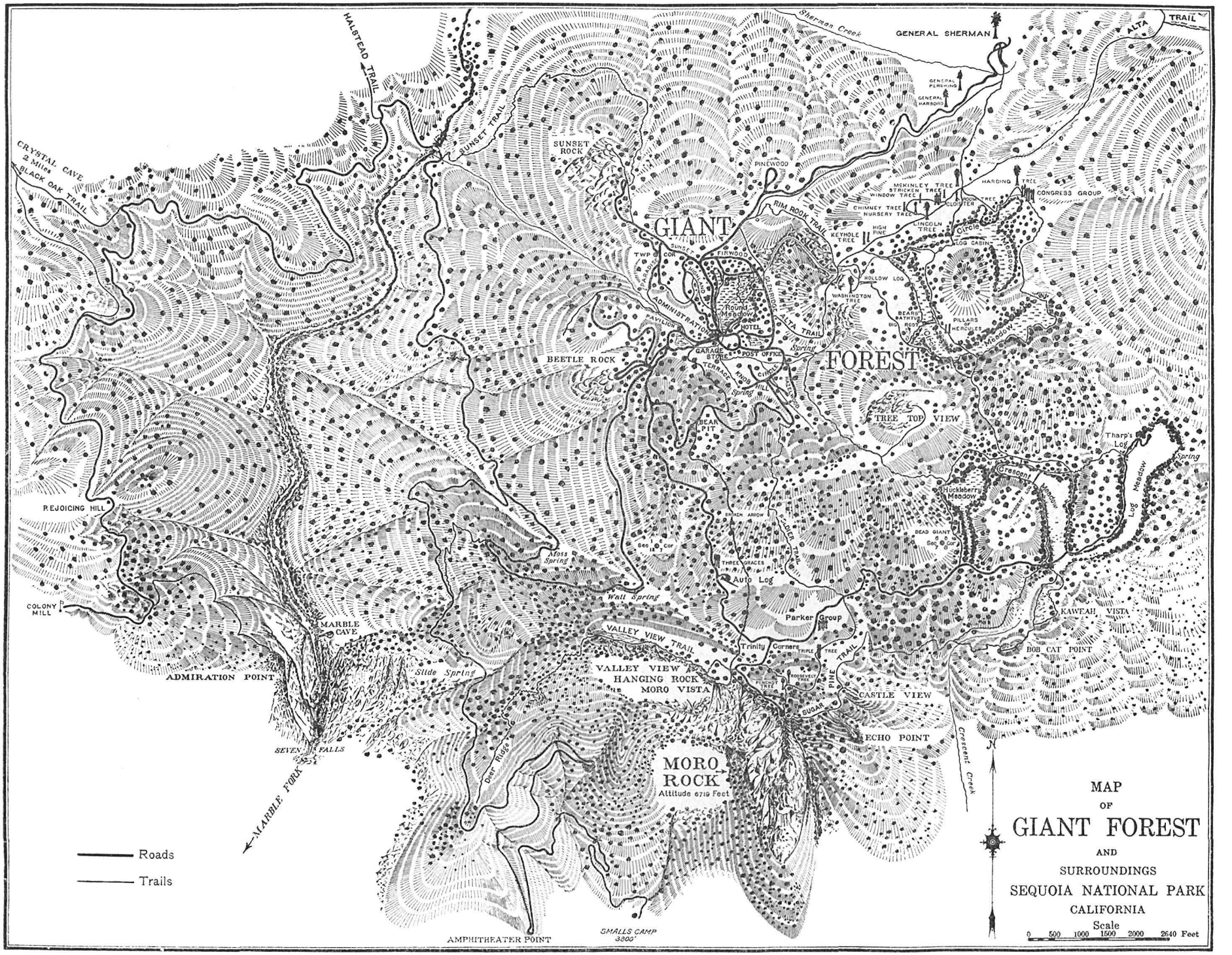
VIEWPOINTS

Moro Rock.—Two miles by road or trail from Giant Forest is one of the great monoliths of the Sierra Nevada, others being El Capitan and Half Dome in the Yosemite and Tehipite Dome in the Kings River Canyon.

Moro Rock is 6,719 feet above sea level and over 6,000 feet above the San Joaquin Valley, which lies stretched below. From the summit, which is easily reached by the "Stairway of a Thousand Steps," to the silver streak of the Kaweah River at its base, is an almost sheer drop of 4,119 feet. The panorama of the Sierra Nevada, Alta Peak, the valley, and the distant Coast Range is equal to that otherwise obtained only by long and expensive pack trips to the high mountains. Moro Rock is "mountaineering de luxe."

Hanging Rock, Moro Vista, Profile View, Echo Point, and Kaweah Vista are viewpoints on the rocky escarpment of the Giant Forest plateau near Moro Rock. Each offers some special view or attraction. Hanging Rock is a huge glacial bowlder poised for a 3,000-foot drop to the yawning canyon beneath; Echo Point and Profile View disclose unexpected profiles of Moro Rock, and at the former a resonant echo reverberates from the painted cliff across the chasm.

Beetle and Sunset Rocks, a few hundred yards from Giant Forest camps, are bold granite promontories overlooking the valley and the Marble Canyon. They are favorite spots for picnic suppers and sunset views.



MAP OF GIANT FOREST AND IMMEDIATE SURROUNDINGS

79818°—27. (Face p. 12.)

Lodge Pole Camp and Tokopah Valley, 4½ miles by road from Giant Forest. The former is the auto camp favored by those who want to live in an open pine forest and beside running water. Two miles above Lodge Pole Camp, by trail along the north bank of the Marble Fork, is Tokopah Valley, a cameo-like gem, hewn by glacial action from the ribs of the earth. It is a miniature Yosemite, a narrow valley with towering cliffs, waterfalls, talus rock, meadows, and moraine. Opened only in 1923, it has quickly become one of the favorite spots in the park.

Colony Mill and Admiration Point, a 9-mile side trip from Giant Forest, are often overlooked by visitors. The views from Colony Mill Ranger Station are superb, while the mile side trip down to Admiration Point permits a view of the Marble Falls, a 2,000-foot cascade in seven distinct waterfalls.

Marble Fork Bridge, 4½ miles from Giant Forest, is a camp at 5,000 feet altitude favored by those who like to be near a stream and good fishing. It may be reached by road or by the Sunset Trail.

KERN CANYON AND MOUNT WHITNEY

On July 3, 1926, an addition of approximately 350 square miles of rugged, high mountain territory was added to the Sequoia National Park. This area comprises the entire upper watershed of the Kern River, and the widely known Kern Canyon. The roughest and most lofty peaks of the entire Sierra Nevada Range are thrown together here with Mount Whitney at 14,502 feet elevation, the highest point in continental United States, only barely thrusting its head above many others of nearly equal height. In the center of this mass of new park wonderland is the Kern Canyon down which the Kern River tumbles and rumbles over many falls. The walls of the canyon are very colorful. Hot springs and mineral springs are added attractions, while fishing is unsurpassed anywhere in the Sierras. A minimum of three weeks for a trip either by pack or foot is necessary to adequately cover the wonders of this region.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

The "Bear Pit," is the name given to the spot on the Circle Road at the garbage incinerator where many bears gather to feed on camp garbage. The best time to see them is from 5 to 7 p. m., when an attendant is on hand, but they are frequently there throughout the day. A one-way road leaves the Moro Road about half a mile from the administration building, and return to Giant Forest is by Hazelwood Camp and the post office.

Tharp Cabin, in Log Meadow, one-half mile from end of auto road at Crescent Meadow, may also be reached by Circle and Congress Trails from Alta Trail. This hollow sequoia log was occupied by Hale Tharp, Three Rivers pioneer, in 1858. John Muir stayed several days in this unique "house in a log" in 1875 and has immortalized the "noble den," as he called it, and the surrounding sequoias and meadows in his book, "Our National Parks." The cabin was restored in 1923 to its original condition by the Three Rivers Women's Club.

Giant Forest Center, in the heart of the public camps, is an outdoor church and stage, beneath the sequoias and beside a meadow. On Sunday religious services are held, and on week nights entertainments are of frequent occurrence. The annual play for the Giant Forest Museum Fund is here staged, and near by the Mountain, Forest, and Desert Players present that pageant of the sequoias, "Ersa of the Red Trees."

The Pavilion is a building which will hold several hundred people and in which dances are given every night except Sunday.

The social life at Giant Forest is one of the great attractions and holds many people beyond the time allotted for the visit. Many stay all summer, and the average population during the past two seasons has been from 1,500 to 3,000 people.

WILD LIFE, MUSEUM, AND NATURE GUIDE SERVICE

Although the National Park Service encourages all forms of outdoor sports and healthy diversion or entertainment, special attention is paid to fostering a knowledge of that wild life and natural beauty which the parks were created to preserve. At Giant Forest a museum has been started, funds and specimens have been collected, and an annual play presented by campers will in time, it is hoped, produce enough money to build a fireproof museum building.

The Hon. Walter Fry, United States Commissioner, is in charge of the Nature Guide Service and Museum, and during the summer months camp-fire lectures are given, nature walks conducted, and a wild-flower exhibit maintained.

The following list gives in nontechnical language the more common and interesting varieties of animals, birds, flowers, trees, and shrubs to be noted by visitors:

ANIMALS

California mule deer.—Abundant everywhere and so tame that campers feed them or provide "salt-licks" near their camps.

Black and brown bear.—Found throughout the parks and are very plentiful at Giant Forest during the spring and early summer months, where several at one time may be seen at the bear pit. These bears are not ferocious, and under all ordinary circumstances will run from man. Young of the same litter often vary in color from cinnamon to brown or black.

Columbia gray squirrel.—Abundant, and a delight to the eye as it dashes across a road or trail, a blue-gray furry vision that at times appears to be all tail—the largest squirrel.

Douglas squirrel or Sierra chickaree.—Very abundant and thrusts itself upon the public by its quarrelsome and scolding disposition. About two-thirds the size of the gray squirrel and gray brown in color.

Chipmunks of several species.—The Alpine, Sierra Nevada, and San Bernardino are abundant everywhere in the pine and sequoia belt. They become very tame and steal from camper's tables or food supplies.

Sierra golden mantled ground squirrel.—Often mistakenly called a chipmunk, and having much the same habits. At Giant Forest it is as abundant as the chipmunks and may be distinguished by its golden color and larger size.

Wood rats, "trade," or brush rats of several species are abundant in places, and will carry off campers' articles. Chiefly nocturnal in habits.

Mice of several species are common but are "field mice," not the common house mouse.

Ground squirrel.—This pest has recently arrived at Giant Forest but is not plentiful enough to do damage.

In addition to the above animals, mountain lion, wild cats, beavers, coyotes, foxes, and other animals are found in the parks, and information about them may be had at ranger stations or superintendent's office.

BIRDS

The birds commonly noticed by visitors near Giant Forest are the blue fronted or steller jay, western robin, towhee, chickadee, red-shafted flicker, cabanis woodpecker, several sparrows, warblers, and finches. The golden eagle may often be seen from Moro Rock. A list of all the birds may be seen at the superintendent's office or ranger stations.

TREES, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERS

Even a slight acquaintance with the park flora will vastly increase the pleasure of your visit. Nearly every variety is to be seen at the Giant Forest Museum and park rangers will gladly answer inquiries.

The trees most noticed near Giant Forest are the Big Trees, sugar pine, yellow pine; the western white pine and the white barked pine are found higher up; the incense cedar is abundant; lower down are many varieties of oak, maple, and other harder woods.

Among shrubs and bushes, the many kinds of sweet scented ceanothus or deer brush; manzanita, chokecherry, tarweed, chinquapin, and dogwood are most noticed.

The flowers which by their profusion and brilliancy most attract attention are, among myriads, the Shirly poppy, lupin, cyclamen, yucca, goldenrod, brown-eyed Susan, bear's clover, and false hellebore.

Splendid descriptions of the Big Trees and of the other forest trees are found in two pamphlets for sale at the information office, "The Secret of the Big Trees" and "The Forests of Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks."

Visitors are earnestly requested to avail themselves of the museum and nature-guide service in order to become at home among the trees and flowers.

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GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Although only 4 square miles in area this national park contains a magnificent grove of big trees, including the world famous General Grant Tree. There are fine automobile camp grounds in a forest of sugar pine, yellow pine, cedar, and fir, with many miles of trails which lead to scenic points within and near the park. The beauty of General Grant National Park and the interest of the drive thereto and its surroundings make it an attraction that invites people from every State in the Union.

ACCESSIBILITY

The park is easily reached by almost perfect mountain roads; the Sand Creek Road from Orange Cove and the Dunlap Road from Centerville are known as two of the finest mountain roads in California. The Badger Road from Woodlake is nearly as good. It is possible to motor to General Grant National Park from Fresno or other San Joaquin Valley towns in about three hours and in high gear practically all the way.

Fresno, Calif., (altitude 287 feet), is the gateway city of the General Grant National Park and the Kings River Canyon, Rae Lake, Kearsarge Pass, and other High Sierra territory. It is the geographical center of California and lies at about the center of the San Juaquin Valley. Fresno is also a point of departure for the Yosemite National Park. The hotel accommodations of this city are excellent.

A fine automobile highway connects Fresno with General Grant National Park, via Sanger, Squaw Valley, and Dunlap. Fresno is on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, and Sanger is a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

General Grant National Park is also reached from Reedley, Calif., a station on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads. A fine automobile road connects Reedley with the park and motorists will find good accommodations in Reedley.

The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co., (address General Grant National Park, Calif.) operates automobile stages from Fresno and Sanger to the General Grant National Park.

These stages leave Fresno daily at 8 a. m.; arrive Sanger at 8.45 a. m.; leave Sanger at 9 a. m.; arrive General Grant National Park (60 miles) at 2.30 p. m.; leave General Grant National Park at 8 a. m.; arrive Sanger at 1 p. m. and arrive Fresno 2 p. m.

Stops for lunch are made in each direction.

Stage fares from Fresno and Sanger to General Grant National Park[1]

From Fresno to General Grant National Park, $6.
From General Grant National Park to Fresno, $4.50.
Round trip, $9.
From Sanger to General Grant National Park, $5.50.
From General Grant National Park to Sanger, $4.
Round trip, $8.
Children, 5 to 11 years, half fare.
Baggage allowance, 40 pounds; excess baggage, $1.25 per 100 pounds.
Minimum charge, 25 cents.

ACCOMMODATIONS

In the park is Camp Grant, a colony of bungalow tents grouped around a central dining room, and housekeeping tents, store, restaurant, post office, etc. There are also public automobile camp grounds with excellent water and sewer systems.

POINTS OF INTEREST

General Grant National Park is every year becoming more popular as a starting point for High Sierra trips, lying as the park does almost at the entrance of the famous Kings River Canyon. In or near the park are the following scenic or other points which should be seen by visitors; distances and directions given are from park headquarters and administration building:

1. *Panoramic Point.*—View of High Sierra from near northeast corner of park. By automobile to within 300 yards, thence by trail. On the Huckleberry Road. Distance 1⅜ miles.

2. *Rocking Rock.*—One hundred yards from Panoramic Point. Granite slab 15 by 12 by 7 feet balanced on edge. Can be rocked on its knife edge about 2 inches. Estimated weight, 48½ tons.

3. *Round Meadow.*—Pretty mountain meadow, 5 acres in area. Northeast 1 mile; automobile.

4. *Bird's-eye View of San Joaquin Valley.*—Northeast, same road as above to within 150 yards, then trail. Distance, nine-tenths mile.

5. *Hume.*—Twelve miles northeast; automobile. Big sawmill, lake, boating, bathing, and fishing (good).

6. *Boole Tree.*—North and east; automobile, 8 miles; trail 2½ miles. Very large sequoia standing alone.

7. *Big Tree Grove.*—Automobile, three-fourths mile northwest.

8. *Sequoia Lake.*—Northwest and southwest, 2½ miles, automobile, 100 acres area. Boating, bathing. Y. M. C. A. camp. Three varieties trout (rainbow, Tahoe, few Loch Leven) and black bass.

9. *Big Stump.*—South 2 miles, automobile. Large burned stump, near main road, 96 feet circumference at base. Also very large cut stump.

10. *Lookout Point.*—Near southeast boundary trail, 1½ miles. Good view both ways, valley and mountains. Prominent rocky point. Forest Service lookout tower.

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[1] The stage schedules and rates given above are not under the control of this service, as the stage lines operate outside the park. The schedules and rates are those that will prevail according to information furnished to this service; they are given for the information of the public, but are not to be considered official.

11. *Dorsey Meadows and Creek.*—Fine mountain meadow; 4 acres. Good fishing. North 1 mile, trail.

12. *Millwood.*—Old lumber town in denuded country; northwest; automobile, 4 miles.

13. *Sequoia Creek, Dark Canyon, Ella Falls.*—Fifty or sixty-foot cascade on Sequoia Creek. Southwest inside park, trail. Round trip, 2½ miles.

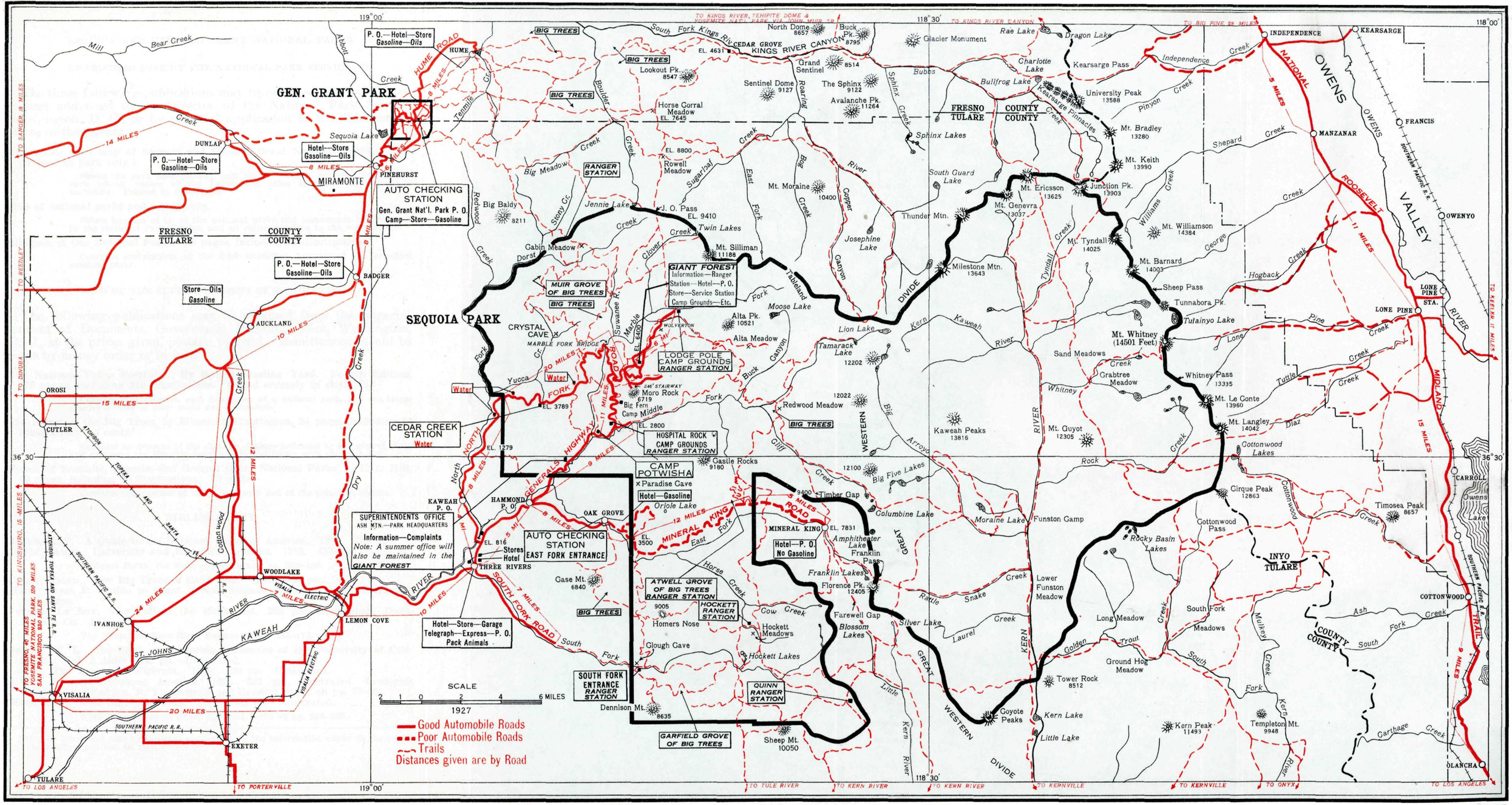
Map Showing Location of Principal Trees in General Grant National Park

14. *Sunset Rock.*—Fine view of Sequoia Lake and San Joaquin Valley. West trail three-eighths mile.

15. *View of Wilsonia* from above. From point above village. On Sequoia Park trail. One-half mile.

LITERATURE

Government publications.—Government publications on Sequoia and General Grant National Parks may be obtained as indicated below. Separate communications should be addressed to the officers mentioned.



MAP OF SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE U.S.GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The three following publications may be obtained free by written request addressed to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the information offices in the parks:

Automobile road map of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. (Distributed in park only.)

Shows the park road system, trail system, camps, garages, superintendent's offices, routes to the parks, etc. Also contains suggestions to motorists. Printed in two colors.

Map of national parks and monuments.

Shows location of all of the national parks and monuments administered by the National Park Service, and all railroad routes to the reservations.

Glimpses of Our National Parks. 59 pages, including 23 illustrations.

Contains descriptions of the most important features of the principal national parks.

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices given, postage prepaid. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash.

The National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. Fourth Edition, 270 pages, including 310 illustrations. Bound securely in cloth, $1.[2]

Contains nine chapters, each descriptive of a national park, and one larger chapter devoted to other parks and monuments.

The Secret of the Big Trees, by Ellsworth Huntington, 24 pages, including 14 illustrations. 5 cents.[2]

Contains an account of the climatic changes indicated by the growth rings and compares the climatic conditions in California with those of Asia.

Forest of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks, by C. L. Hill. 40 pages, including 23 illustrations. 10 cents.[2]

Contains descriptions of the forest cover and of the principal species.

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ALLEN, E. F. A Guide to the National Parks of America. 1918. 338 pp.

BRYCE, JAMES. University and Historical Address. 1913. 433 pp.

National Parks, the Need of the Future, pp. 389–406.

CLARK, GALEN. The Big Trees of California. 1907. 104 pp.

HALL, ANSEL F. Guide to Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park. 1921. 127 pp. Maps.

JEFFERS, LE ROY. The Call of the Mountains. 282 pp. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1922.

The Kings and Kern River Regions on pp. 155–173.

JEPSON, W. L. The Silva of California. Memoirs of the University of California. Vol. 2, 1910. 480 pp. Illustrated.

——— The Trees of California. 1909. 228 pp. Illustrated.

KANE, F. J. Picturesque America. 1925. 521 pp., illustrated. Frederick Gumbrecht, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sequoia and General Grant on pp. 79–89.

MUIR, JOHN. Our National Parks. 1909. 382 pp. Illustrated.

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks on pp. 268–330.

[2] May be purchased also by personal application at the information offices in the parks, but those offices can not fill mail orders.

MILLS, ENOS A. Your National Parks. 532 pp. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1917.

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks on pp. 99–115, 455–459.

QUINN, VERNON. Beautiful America. 333 pp. Illustrated. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York City. 1923.

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks on pp. 251–253.

REIK, Lt. Col. H. OTTRIDGE. A Tour of America's National Parks. 209 pp. Illustrated. 1921.

Sequoia National Park on pp. 69–78.

YARD, ROBERT STERLING. The Top of the Continent. 1917. 244 pp.

Sequoia National Park on pp. 188–212.

———. The Book of the National Parks. 420 pp. Illustrated. Scribner's 1919.

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks on pp. 69–92.

OTHER NATIONAL PARKS

Rules and regulations similar to this for other national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or may be obtained from information offices in the parks, or the superintendent's office.

Crater Lake National Park.
Glacier National Park.
Grand Canyon National Park.
Hawaii National Park.
Hot Springs National Park.
Lafayette National Park.
Lassen Volcanic National Park.
Mesa Verde National Park.
Mount Rainier National Park.
Rocky Mountain National Park.
Wind Cave National Park.
Yellowstone National Park.
Yosemite National Park.
Zion National Park.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Glimpses of Our National Monuments. 73 pages, including 34 illustrations.

Contains brief descriptions of all the national monuments.

MAPS SOLD BY DIRECTOR OF UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Tehipite, Mount Whitney, Kaweah, and Olancha topographic maps cover the area of Sequoia National Park. They may be purchased from the Director of the United States Geological Survey for 10 cents each.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

[Approved April 6, 1927, to continue in force and effect until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Interior]

GENERAL REGULATIONS

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks are hereby established and made public pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved June 25, 1890 (26 Stat. 478), October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. 650), and the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732):

1. *Preservation of natural features and curiosities.*—The destruction, injury, defacement, or disturbance in any way of the public buildings, signs, equipment, or other property, or the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, mineral, animal, or bird or other life is prohibited, provided that flowers may be gathered in small quantities when, in the judgment of the superintendent, their removal will not impair the beauty of the parks.

2. *Camping.*—In order to preserve the natural scenery of the parks and to provide pure water and facilities for keeping the parks clean, permanent camp sites have been set apart for tourists visiting the parks in their own conveyances, and no camping is permitted outside the specially designated sites. These camps have been used during past seasons; they will be used daily this year and for many years to come. It is necessary, therefore, that the following rules be strictly enforced for the protection of the health and comfort of the tourists who visit the parks in their own conveyances:

(*a*) Combustible rubbish shall be burned on camp fires and all other garbage and refuse of all kinds shall be placed in garbage cans, or if cans are not available, placed in the pits provided at the edge of camp. At new or unfrequented camps garbage shall be burned or carried to a place hidden from sight. *Keep the camp grounds clean.*

(*b*) There are thousands of visitors every year to each camp site and the water in the creeks and streams adjacent is not safe to drink. The water supply provided is pure and wholesome and must be used. If, however, the water supply is not piped to grounds, consult rangers for sources to use. Tourists out on hiking parties must not contaminate watersheds of water supplies. They are indicated by signs, pipe lines, and dams. *There is plenty of pure water; be sure you get it.*

(*c*) Campers and others shall not wash clothing or cooking utensils or pollute in any other manner the waters of the parks, or bathe in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the parks without suitable bathing clothes.

(*d*) Stock shall not be tied so as to permit their entering any of the streams of the parks. All animals shall be kept a sufficient distance from camping grounds in order not to litter the ground and make unfit for use the area which may be used later as tent sites.

(*e*) Wood for fuel only can be taken from dead or fallen trees.

3. *Fires.*—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park. They shall not be kindled near trees, dead wood, moss, dry leaves, forest mold, or other vegetable refuse, but in some open space on rocks or earth. Should camp be made in a locality where no such open space exists or is provided, the dead wood, moss, dry leaves, etc., shall be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than that required for the fire.

Fires shall be lighted only when necessary and when no longer needed shall be completely extinguished and all embers and bed smothered with earth or water, so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

No smoking is allowed on roads or trails during season of fire danger. Smoking is permitted in camps or at stations.

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

4. *Hunting.*—The parks are sanctuaries for wild life of every sort and all hunting or the killing, wounding, frightening, or capturing at any time of any wild bird or animal, except dangerous animals, when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting personal injury, is prohibited within the limits of said parks.

The outfits including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description, used by any person or persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing birds or wild animals within the limits of said parks shall be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Director of the National Park Service. Possession within said parks, or either of them, of the dead bodies, or any part thereof, of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having same are guilty of violating this regulation. Firearms are prohibited within the parks except upon written permission of the superintendent. Visitors entering or traveling through the parks to places beyond shall, at entrance, report and surrender all firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives in their possession to the first park officer, and in proper cases may obtain his written leave to carry them through the parks sealed. The Government assumes no responsibility for loss or damage to any firearms, traps, nets, seines, or other property so surrendered to any park officer, nor are park officers authorized to accept the responsibility of custody of any property for the convenience of visitors.

NOTE.—The foregoing regulation is in effect a declaration of the law on this subject contained in sections 5 and 6 of the act of Congress, approved June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732), accepting cession by the State of California of exclusive jurisdiction of the lands embraced within the Yosemite National Park, Sequoia National Park, and General Grant National Park, respectively, and for other purposes.

This act by its terms applies to all lands within said parks, whether in public or private ownership.

5. *Fishing.*—Persons desiring to fish in the waters of the parks must secure a fishing license, as required by the laws of California. These laws provide that every person over the age of 18 who obtains fish without procuring a license is guilty of a misdemeanor. The license fee for residents is $1; for nonresidents, $3. These licenses may be obtained from any clerk or from the State board of fish and game commissioners or from the representative of the commission in the park.

Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, or for merchandise or profit, is prohibited. Fishing in particular water may be suspended, or the number of fish that may be taken by any one person in any one day from the various streams or lakes, may be regulated by the superintendent. All fish hooked less than 6 inches long shall be carefully handled with moist hands and returned at once to the water, if not seriously injured. Fish retained shall be killed. The limit for a day's catch shall be 25 fish, or 10 pounds and one fish, or one fish weighing 10 pounds or over. Possession of more than this limit by any one person shall be construed as a violation of this regulation.

6. *Private operations.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall reside permanently, engage in any business, or erect buildings in the parks without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Applications for such permission may be addressed to the director or to the superintendent of the parks.

7. *Cameras.*—Still and motion picture cameras may be freely used in the parks for general scenic purposes. For the filming of motion pictures requiring the use of artificial or special settings, or involving the performance of a professional cast, permission must first be obtained from the superintendent of the parks.

8. *Gambling.*—Gambling in any form or the operation of gambling devices, whether for merchandise or otherwise, is prohibited.

9. *Advertisements.*—Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed within the parks, excepting such as the park superintendent deems necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

10. *Mining claims.*—The location of mining claims is prohibited on Government lands in the parks.

11. *Patented lands.*—Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; the boundaries of such lands, however, shall be determined and marked and defined, so that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. While no limitations or conditions are imposed upon the use of private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the parks, private owners shall provide against trespasses by their livestock upon the park lands, and all trespasses committed will be punished to the full extent of the law. Stock may be taken over the park lands or patented private lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands

is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States.

12. *Grazing.*—The running at large, herding, or grazing of livestock of any kind on the Government lands in the parks, as well as the driving of livestock over same, is prohibited, except where authority therefor has been granted by the superintendent. Livestock found improperly on the park lands may be impounded and held until claimed by the owner and the trespass adjusted.

13. *Authorized operators.*—All persons, firms, or corporations holding franchises in the parks shall keep the grounds used by them properly policed and shall maintain the premises in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the superintendent. No operator shall retain in his employment a person whose presence in the parks may be deemed by the superintendent subversive of good order and management of the parks.

All operators shall require each of their employees to wear a metal badge, with a number thereon, or other mark of identification, the name and the number corresponding therewith, or the identification mark, being registered in the superintendent's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight on the hat or cap.

14. *Dogs and cats.*—Cats are not permitted on the Government lands in the parks and dogs only to those persons passing through the parks to the territory beyond, in which instances they shall be kept tied while crossing the parks.

15. *Dead animals.*—All domestic or grazed animals that may die on Government lands in the parks at any tourist camp or along any of the public thoroughfares shall be buried immediately by the owner or person having charge of such animals, at least 2 feet beneath the ground, and in no case less than one-fourth mile from any camp or thoroughfare.

16. *Travel on trails.*—Pedestrians on trails, when saddle or pack animals are passing them, shall remain quiet until the animals have passed.

Persons traveling on the trails of the parks, either on foot or on saddle animals, shall not make short cuts, but shall confine themselves to the main trails.

17. *Travel—General.*—(*a*) Saddle horses, pack trains, and horse-drawn vehicles have right of way over motor-propelled vehicles at all times.

(*b*) On sidehill grades throughout the parks motor-driven vehicles shall take the outer side of the road when meeting or passing vehicles of any kind drawn by animals; likewise, freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits shall take the outer side of the road on sidehill grades when meeting or passing passenger vehicles drawn by animals.

(*c*) Load and vehicle weight limitations shall be those prescribed from time to time by the Director of the National Park Service and shall be complied with by the operators of all vehicles using the park roads. Schedules showing weight limitations for different roads in the park may be seen at the office of the superintendent and at the ranger stations at the park entrances.

(*d*) All vehicles shall be equipped with lights for night travel. At least one light shall be carried on the left front side of horse-

drawn vehicles in a position such as to be visible from both front and rear.

18. *Miscellaneous.*—(*a*) Campers and all others, save those holding licenses from the Director of the National Park Service, are prohibited from hiring their horses, trappings, or vehicles to tourists or visitors in the parks.

(*b*) All complaints by tourists and others as to service, etc., rendered in the parks should be made to the superintendent, in writing, before the complainant leaves the park. Oral complaints will be heard daily during office hours.

19. *Lost and found articles.*—Persons finding lost articles must deposit them at the nearest ranger station, leaving their own names and addresses; if not claimed by owners within 60 days, articles will be returned to those who found them.

20. *Fines and penalties.*—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing regulations, or they may be summarily removed from the parks by the superintendent and not allowed to return without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the parks.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTOR-CYCLE REGULATIONS

Pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved September 25, 1890 (26 Stat. 478), October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. 650), and the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732), the following regulations covering the admission of automobiles and motor cycles into Sequoia and General Grant National Parks are hereby established and made public:

1. *Entrances.*—Automobiles and motor cycles may enter and leave the Sequoia National Park on the west from Visalia and Lemon Cove by the Generals' Highway and the Mineral King Road, and may enter and leave the General Grant National Park on all roads leading into or from the park.

2. *Automobiles.*—The parks are open to automobiles operated for pleasure, but not to those carrying passengers who are paying, either directly or indirectly, for the use of machines (excepting, however, automobiles used by transportation lines operating under Government franchise).

Careful driving is demanded of all persons using the roads.

The Government is in no way responsible for any kind of accident.

3. *Motor trucks.*—Motor trucks may enter the parks subject to the weight limitations and entrance fees prescribed by the Director of the National Park Service. Schedules showing prescribed weight limitations and entrance fees for motor trucks may be seen at the office of the superintendent and at the ranger stations at the park entrances.

4. *Motor cycles.*—Motor cycles are admitted to the parks under the same conditions as automobiles, and are subject to the same regulations as far as they are applicable. Automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles shall have the right of way over motor cycles.

5. *Intoxication.*—No person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor and no person who is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs shall be permitted to operate or drive a motor vehicle of any kind on the park roads.

6. *Roads, hours.*—Automobiles will be permitted at all hours on the Mineral King Road and on all roads in the General Grant National Park. Automobiles may enter the park via the Generals' Highway through Ash Mountain Station only between the hours of 5 a. m. and 9 p. m., and may leave the park through the same station only between the hours of 6 a. m. and 10 p. m. Hours of entrance and departure on the Generals' Highway, however, may be changed by the superintendent temporarily without notice.

The North Fork Road between Giant Forest and park boundary 8 miles above Kaweah will be used as a trail for pack animals and riding parties, but may be used as a down road from Colony Mill to park boundary above Kaweah by special arrangement with ranger at Colony Mill Station.

7. *Permits.*—Automobile and motor-cycle licenses for Sequoia National Park shall be secured at the checking stations in the park.

Licenses for General Grant National Park shall be secured at the checking stations in the park.

Licenses are good for the entire season, expiring December 31 of the year of issue, but are not transferable to any vehicle other than that to which originally issued. The permit shall be carefully kept so that it can be exhibited to park rangers on demand. Each permit shall be exhibited to the park ranger for verification on exit from the park. Duplicate permits will not be issued in lieu of original permits lost or mislaid.

8. *Fee.*—The fee for an automobile or motor-cycle license in Sequoi National Park is $1, and in General Grant National Park 50 cents. These fees are payable in cash only.

9. *Speed, horns, lights, etc.*—The State laws and regulations governing use of automobiles, motor cycles, and trucks in California shall apply within the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

Visitors are warned that park rangers will strictly enforce the laws and regulations requiring:

(*a*) Motor vehicles to keep on right side of road *at all times*, except when passing other vehicles.

(*b*) Careful and slow driving on curves or when view is obstructed for 200 feet ahead.

(*c*) Sounding horn when necessary and required by law.

(*d*) Forbidding coasting down hill. Gears must be used.

10. *Fines and penalties.*—Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings, or may be punished by revocation of the automobile permit and by immediate ejectment from the park, or by any combination of these penalties. Such violation shall be cause

for refusal to issue a new automobile permit to the offender without prior sanction in writing from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the park.

11. *Exceptions.*—Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, and 7 hereof are not applicable to motor traffic on the Mineral King Road in Sequoia National Park.

12. *Reduced engine power, gasoline, etc.*—Due to the high altitude of the park roads, ranging as high as 8,000 feet, the power of all automobiles is much reduced. A leaner mixture of gasoline and air is required, but on account of reduced engine power about 40 per cent more gasoline will be used per mile than is required at lower altitudes. Likewise, one gear lower will generally have to be used on grades than would have to be used in other places. A further effect that must be watched is the heating of the engine on long grades, which may become serious unless care is used. Gasoline can be purchased at regular supply stations as per posted notices.

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES SEASON OF 1927

All rates of the authorized public utilities are approved by the Government. Therefore, complaints regarding overcharges should be made to the superintendent. Employees of the hotels, camps, and transportation lines are not Government employees, but discourteous treatment by public-utility employees should be reported to the park administration.

CAMPS, STORES, AND TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE PARKS

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

GIANT FOREST LODGE

American plan, open May 15 to October 1. Elevation, 6,400 feet. Giant Forest Lodge is a colony of redwood cabins and bungalow tents under the big trees, grouped around a community center including office, American-plan dining room, lounge, and writing room, etc. Camp fire and dancing every evening. Daily mail service, long-distance telephone and telegraph. There is also a general store carrying staple commodities, fishing tackle, candies, etc., a bakery, meat market, vegetable and milk stand, lunch counter and soda fountain, photographic studio, repair garage, gasoline station, barber shop, beauty parlor, and a riding stable.

Authorized rates for Giant Forest Lodge

[American plan]

Bungalow tents without bath:	
Two persons in room, per person, per day	$5.00
One person in room, per day	6.00
Rustic redwood cabins without bath:	
Two persons in room, per person, per day	5.50
One person, per day	6.50
Rustic redwood cabins with private bath:	
Three persons in room, per person, per day	7.00
Two persons in room, per person, per day	7.50
One person, per day	8.50
Baths in detached buildings	.50

Transient rates

Breakfast, $1; luncheon, $1.25; dinner, $1.50.

Lodging in tents, one person, $2.50; lodging in tents, two persons, each $2; lodging in cabins without bath, one person $3; lodging in cabins without bath, two persons, each $2.50; lodging in cabins with bath, one person, $5; lodging in cabins with bath, two persons, each $4.

Children's rates

Three years of age, no charge; 4 to 10 years of age inclusive, half rates; 11 years of age and over, full rate.

HOUSEKEEPING CAMPS

CAMP KAWEAH

[Open May 15 to October 1; elevation, 6,400 feet]

Camp Kaweah offers new, modern, and complete housekeeping camp outfits on permanent sites for rent by the week. Each housekeeping camp has a bungalow tent with board floors, doors, and bed, mattress, blankets, pillows, camp stove, ax or hachet, bake pan, broom, bucket, butcher knife, can opener, chairs, coffee pot, cups, dairy pan, dish pan, forks, frying pan, knives, lamp or lantern, mirror, plates, saucepans, teaspoons, tablespoons, teapot, teakettle, vegetable dish, salt shaker. Campers should bring their own linen, as it is not included in regular outfit.

Authorized rates for one week

Two persons	$14.00
Three persons	17.50
Four persons	21.00
Five persons	24.50

Same rates apply for additional weeks.

Rates per day for days in excess of a week

For two persons	$2.00
For three persons	2.50
For four persons	3.00
For five persons	3.50

Ten per cent discount for four weeks or more.

Bungalow tents 12 by 12 feet are furnished for two or three persons, and 14 by 16 feet bungalow tents are furnished for four or five persons. Two persons have either one double or two single beds; three persons have one double and one single bed; four persons have either two double beds or one double and two single beds; five persons have two double beds and one single bed.

CAMP KAWEAH ANNEX

Authorized rates for one week

Two persons	$11.00
Three persons	13.00
Four persons	15.00
Five persons	17.00

Rates per day for days in excess of a week

Two persons	$1.75
Three persons	2.00
Four persons	2.25
Five persons	2.50

Ten per cent discount for four weeks or more.

At Camp Kaweah and Camp Kaweah Annex, sheets, pillowcases, and towels may be rented at 50 cents per person for the first day and 25 cents per person per day for each day thereafter.

The company will also provide steam-laundry service at list prices of the Exeter Steam Laundry, making no handling charge.

At Camp Kaweah and Camp Kaweah Annex no charge will be made for children under 3 years of age requiring no extra housekeeping camp equipment.

Camping outfits should be reserved in advance. Please be particular to name the number of persons in party, the exact date of arrival, and the number of weeks outfit will be used. Reservations will be held until 8 p. m. of day of arrival.

The housekeeping camps are conveniently located to grocery store, meat market, vegetable stand, dairy stand, post office, gasoline station, lunch counter, and soda fountain.

Campers traveling with their own equipment in part and locating on Government camp sites, may rent articles necessary for housekeeping separately, at the following rates:

Article	Week	Month	Article	Week	Month
Ax	$0.25	$0.75	Mattress:		
Bake pan	.05	.15	Single	$0.75	$2.25
Basin	.10	.30	Double	1.50	4.50
Bowl (mush)	.05	.15	Mirror	.25	.75
Blanket (pair)	.75	2.25	Pitcher	.10	.30
Broom	.20	.60	Pie tin	.05	.15
Bucket	.15	.45	Pillow	.20	.60
Cooler	.50	1.50	Plate	.05	.15
Cot, mattress, and pillow:			Pancake turner	.05	.15
Single	1.25	3.75	Pepper shaker (or salt)	.05	.15
Double	2.25	6.75	Spoon	.05	.15
Chair:			Stew kettle	.15	.45
Camp	.25	.75	Stove, camp, with two lengths of pipe	1.50	4.50
Steamer	.35	1.00	Stovepipe, per joint	.10	.30
Candlestick	.05	.15	Slop jar	.25	.75
Cup	.05	.15	Saucer	.05	.15
Coffee pot	.10	.30	Tent with floor and extension fly:		
Can opener	.05	.15	10 by 12 feet	4.50	12.00
Dish pan	.15	.45	12 by 14 feet	5.50	15.00
Dairy pan	.05	.15	14 by 14 feet	6.00	18.00
Filling of oil for lamp or lantern	.10	----	Tent only:		
Flatiron	.15	.45	10 by 12 feet	2.50	7.50
Fork	.05	.15	12 by 14 feet	3.50	10.00
Frying pan	.10	.30	14 by 14 feet	4.00	12.00
Kettle, tea	.20	.60	Table	.50	1.50
Knife:			Teapot	.10	.30
Table	.05	.15	Tub, wash, per day	.10	----
Butcher	.10	.30	Washboard, per day	.05	----
Lamp	.35	1.00			
Lantern	.25	.75			

AUTOMOBILE TOURIST CAMPS

In addition to the above the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co. will have available for 1927 automobile tourist camps consisting of bungalow cabins with beds, mattresses, table, benches, and cook stove at 50 cents per person per night, with a minimum of $1 per cabin.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK

CAMP GRANT

American plan, open May 25 to September 15, elevation 6,600 feet.

Camp Grant is a colony of bungalow tents, grouped around a community center, including office, American-plan dining room, camp fire, dance pavilion, etc. There is also a general store, photograph gallery, and gasoline-supply station. Daily mail service, long-distance telephone, and telegraph.

Rates at Camp Grant

[American plan]

Bungalow tents, floors, doors, windows, without bath:	
Two persons in a room, per person, per day	$5.00
One person, per day	5.50
Baths in detached room, each	.50

TRANSIENT RATES

Breakfast, $1; luncheon, $1.25; dinner, $1.25; lodging, $2.

CHILDREN'S RATES

Children 3 years of age and under, no charge; 4 to 10 years of age, inclusive, one-half rates; 11 years of age and over, full charge.

HOUSEKEEPING CAMPS

Rates for housekeeping camps operated in connection with Camp Grant are the same as those for the housekeeping camps in Camp Kaweah Annex in Sequoia National Park.

RESERVATIONS, BOTH PARKS

Reservations for American-plan accommodations at Giant Forest Lodge, Sequoia National Park, should be made by addressing Giant Forest Lodge, Sequoia National Park, Calif. No deposit required.

Reservations for housekeeping camps in Sequoia National Park should be made by addressing Camp Kaweah, Giant Forest, Calif., or Camp Kaweah Annex, Sequoia National Park, Calif. A $5 deposit should accompany each request for housekeeping camp reservation.

Reservations for American-plan accommodations at Camp Grant should be made by addressing Camp Grant, General Grant National Park, Calif. No deposit required.

Reservations for housekeeping camps in General Grant National Park should be made by addressing Grant Housekeeping Camp, General Grant National Park, Calif. A deposit of $5 should accompany each request for housekeeping camp.

Ordinarily, advance reservations in Giant Forest Lodge and Camp Grant are not necessary, but over week-end periods and for Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and Labor Day we would advise advance reservations.

GARAGE MECHANICAL SERVICE, SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

Mechanics, per hour, minimum one-fourth hour, $2.

Helpers, per hour, minimum one-fourth hour, $1.50.

Use of garage service car, per mile traveled in round trip, 50 cents, plus fee for mechanic's time per hour of time out, $2.

Towing service per mile traveled in round trip, 75 cents, plus fee for driver's time per hour of time out, $1.50, or plus fee for mechanic's time per hour of time out, $2.

Emergency passenger service.—Touring car sent from garage to carry passengers of cars broken down, one to six passengers and ordinary hand baggage—car and driver, per hour traveled in round trip, $6.

AUTOMOBILE STAGE SERVICE

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

All communications concerning stage service, reservations, etc., to and from and in Sequoia National Park, would be addressed to Sequoia & General Grant National Parks Co., Sequoia National Park, Calif.

The Sequoia & General Grant National Parks Co. will operate daily from May 25 to September 15, inclusive, 1927, automobile stages from Visalia and Exeter to Giant Forest and return. Railroad passengers leaving Los Angeles or San Francisco in late night trains will connect with these stages and arrive Giant Forest for lunch. Returning stages leaving Giant Forest in the afternoon, connect with evening trains leaving Exeter and Visalia for Los Angeles and San Francisco. Railroad passengers holding tickets reading between Los Angeles and San Francisco may use same via Exeter or Visalia and obtain free stop-over at either point for purpose of making side trip to Sequoia National Park.

Schedules

Leave Visalia, Southern Pacific station	8.31 a. m.
Leave Visalia, Hotel Johnson	8.40 a. m.
Leave Visalia, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe station	8.45 a. m.
Leave Exeter, Southern Pacific station	9.35 a. m.
Arrive Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park	12.20 p. m.
Leave Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park	4.00 p. m.
Arrive Exeter, Southern Pacific station	6.35 p. m.
Arrive Visalia, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe station	7.00 p. m.
Arrive Visalia, Hotel Johnson	7.05 p. m.
Arrive Visalia, Southern Pacific station	7.10 p. m.

Fares

Sight-seeing ticket, transportation only, from Visalia or Exeter to Giant Forest and return, the round trip to be made in one day; no stop-over or extension allowed, $11.

Hotel ticket covering transportation from Visalia or Exeter to Giant Forest and return, and a credit of $5 for meals and lodging at Giant Forest Lodge, $16.

Holders of hotel tickets may remain at Giant Forest as long as they may desire to do so during operating season. Hotel tickets partially used will have no redemption value.

Children 5 to 11 years of age will be ticketed at half fare of $5.50 for sight-seeing ticket, and $8 for hotel ticket.

Authorized fares between park headquarters, near entrance to park and Giant Forest, $3.25 one way; $5 round trip.

Forty pounds of hand baggage will be carried free.

Excess Baggage and Express rates

Between Visalia and Giant Forest per pound	$0.0175
Between Exeter and Giant Forest per pound	.015
Between Lemon Cove and Giant Forest per pound	.01
Minimum charge	.25

Motor service and fares within the park.—Motor tour of Giant Forest: Leave Giant Forest Lodge daily 1.30 p. m., returning 3.30 p. m.; four or more passengers, each, $2.

Special motor service.—For specially arranged trips from Giant Forest Lodge to General Sherman Tree, Lodge Pole, Moro Rock, Parker Group, Cresent Meadow, or Colony Mill, via Marble Fork, six-passenger touring car with driver may be chartered at $6 per hour.

AUTOMOBILE STAGE SERVICE

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK

All communications concerning stage service to and from and in General Grant National Park should be addressed to Sequoia & General Grant National Parks Co., General Grant National Park, Calif.

From Fresno to General Grant Park	$6.00
From General Grant to Fresno	4.50
Round trip	9.00
From Sanger to General Grant Park	5.50
From General Grant Park to Sanger	4.00
Round trip	8.00

Children 5 to 11 years of age, half fare.
Forty pounds of hand baggage will be carried free on each full ticket.

MOTOR SERVICE IN THE PARK

Camp Grant to Grant Grove and return, one passenger	$0.75
Two or more passengers, each	.50
Camp Grant to Hume and return, one passenger	6.00
Two or more passengers, each	3.00
Camp Grant to Grant Grove, Hume, and return, one passenger	6.50
Two or more passengers, each	3.25
Camp Grant to Sequoia Lake and return, one passenger	4.00
Two or more passengers, each	2.00

Excess-baggage rate

Between Fresno or Sanger and Camp Grant, per pound	.0125
Minimum charge	.25

Express rates

From Sanger to Camp Grant, per pound	.0125
From Fresno to Camp Grant, per pound	.015
Minimum charge	.25

SADDLE-HORSE TRANSPORTATION

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

All communications concerning saddle horses and pack animals in Sequoia National Park should be addressed to the Sequoia & General Grant National Parks Co., Sequoia National Park, Calif.

ONE-DAY RIDING TRIPS

1. To Alta Peak and return, via Panther Outlook, with views of Kaweah Canyon, the Great Western Divide, and Mount Whitney.
2. To Twin Lakes and return, via Marble Fork, Willow Meadow, Cahoon Meadow, and Clover Creek.

3. To Heather Lake and return, via Watch Tower, Rim Rock, and Wolverton Meadow.

The Alta Peak, Twin Lakes, and Heather Lake trips each leave Giant Forest Lodge 8 a. m. daily, returning about 5 p. m. Minimum each trip five persons; fare, $5 per person per trip. Free mounted guide service.

For parties of less than five persons on trips to Alta Peak, Twin Lakes and Heather Lake, the fare per person will be the same as for five persons or more, but an additional charge of $5 will be made for the mounted guide.

Saddle-horse trip through the Giant Forest, over trails in areas not reached by auto roads.—Visiting Key Hole Tree, High Pine, Abraham Lincoln Tree, Stricken Tree, Congress Group, Circle Meadow, Bears' Manicure Tree, Bears' Bathtub, Huckleberry Meadow, Big Roots, Black Causeway, Chimney Tree, Upper Crescent Meadow, Log Meadow, John Muir's home in Fallen Sequoia, Bob Cat Point, Buena Vista, and Soldiers' Trail.

Leaves Giant Forest Lodge 8 a. m. daily, returning at noon; minimum, five persons; fare, $3.50 each. Free mounted guide service. For parties of less than five persons a charge of $5 will be made for mounted guide.

Special riding animals.—Saddle horses will be rented to experienced riders for riding of trails in the areas between Sherman Tree and Moro Rock unaccompanied by guide at $5 per day or $3 per half day. Persons renting horses on this basis will be responsible for any damage or loss of equipment or horses.

Burros also may be rented for 25 cents per hour or $1.50 per day.

Livery rates

Feeding animals hay, per night, each	$1.00
Feeding animals hay and barley, per night, each	1.75
One feed of the hay or barley, each	.50

High Sierra Pack Trips from Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park.—The Sequoia National Park is a point of departure for the best part of California's High Sierra, including such famous regions as Kings River Canyon, Kearsarge Pass, Kern River Canyon, Mount Whitney, and other points in the Sequoia National Park.

Authorized rates for saddle and pack train and guide service:

Saddle horses or pack mules, per day, over 20 days	$1.50
Saddle horses or pack mules, per day under 20 days	2.00
Guides, packers, or cooks, per day	5.00
Pack donkeys, including outfits, per day	1.50
Pack donkeys, including outfits, per week	7.00

The rate for guides, packers, and cooks does not include horses.

Reservations for high-mountain trips should be made as far in advance as possible.

Inclusive rates for high-mountain trips.—The following rates include all expenses of a high-mountain trip, including sleeping equipment, except the personal dunnage of the individual:

Parties of one or two persons under 20-day trip, per person, per day	$15.00
Parties of one or two persons for 20-day trip or longer, per person, per day	13.50

Parties of three or more persons, under 20-day trip, per person, per day	12.50
Parties of three persons or more for 20-day trip, or longer, per person, per day	10.00

Pack-train trips to Kings River Canyon and return, from Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park.—Pack-train trips for parties of five or more will be operated from Giant Forest Lodge to Kings River Canyon, five-day trip for the round trip fare of $62.50 per person, including saddle horse, sleeping bag, meals en route, and packing of not more than 50 pounds of personal effects. Parties of five or more desiring to remain longer than the scheduled stop of one day in Kings River Canyon will be charged an additional amount of $12.50 per person per day.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK

One-half day riding trips.—All communications concerning saddle horses and pack animals in General Grant National Park should be addressed to the Sequoia & General Grant National Parks Co., General Grant National Park, Calif.

Leave Camp Grant daily at 8 a. m., returning at noon; minimum, five persons; fare, each, $2.50. Free mounted guide service.

The following attractive trips have been arranged:

1. Big Tree Creek; Giant Sequoia trees, one for each State and numerous others such as the Scotland, Columbia, Martha Washington, George Washington, General Grant, General Lee, Martyr, and Twin Sisters. Over the Lake trail to Sequoia Creek, Lion Point; the Old Soldier Trail to Dorsey Creek, Dorsey Meadow, Ella Falls, Dark Canyon, Viola Falls, and Sunset Rock.
2. To Point Lookout via Panoramic Point, Round Meadow, Twelve Apostles, Rocking Rock; along Grand View Ridge with bird's-eye view of Hume Lake, Kings River Canyon Country, and High Sierras; Lookout Point with view of Workman Sawmill, Redwood Mountain, San Joaquin Valley; returning via Ferguson Mine and Sequoia Creek.

One-day riding trips.—Leave Camp Grant daily at 9 a. m., returning at 4 p. m.; minimum, five persons; fare, each, $4. Free mounted guide and pack-animal service:

1. To Boole Tree in Converse Basin via Cherry Point, and the Hoist; returning via Dorsey Meadow and Deep Canyon.
2. To Millwood, an old lumber town in denuded country via the Platform, Wonder Meadow, Double Log Creek; returning via Sequoia Lake, James Homestead, Big Stump, Centennial Stump, Old Burned Snag, Big Sawdust Piles, and Wilsonia.

Special riding animals.—Saddle horses will be rented to experienced riders for riding over trails within General Grant Park unaccompanied by guide at $4 per day or $2.50 per half day. Burros 25 cents per hour or $1.50 per day.

High Sierra pack trips from General Grant Park

Saddle horses or pack mules, per day, seven days or more	$1.50
Saddle horses or pack mules, per day, less than seven days	2.00
Guides, per day	4.00
Cooks, per day	5.00
Burros, per day, seven days or more	1.00
Burros, per day, less than seven days	1.50

PACK TRIPS TO KINGS RIVER CANYON AND TO SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK FROM GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK

The company during 1927 will schedule pack trips to Kings River Canyon on a six-day basis and to Sequoia National Park on a five-day basis for parties wishing to provide their own camping equipment, meals, etc. Such parties may rent stock at General Grant National Park at $2 per day and may hire packers at $4 per day for these scheduled trips.

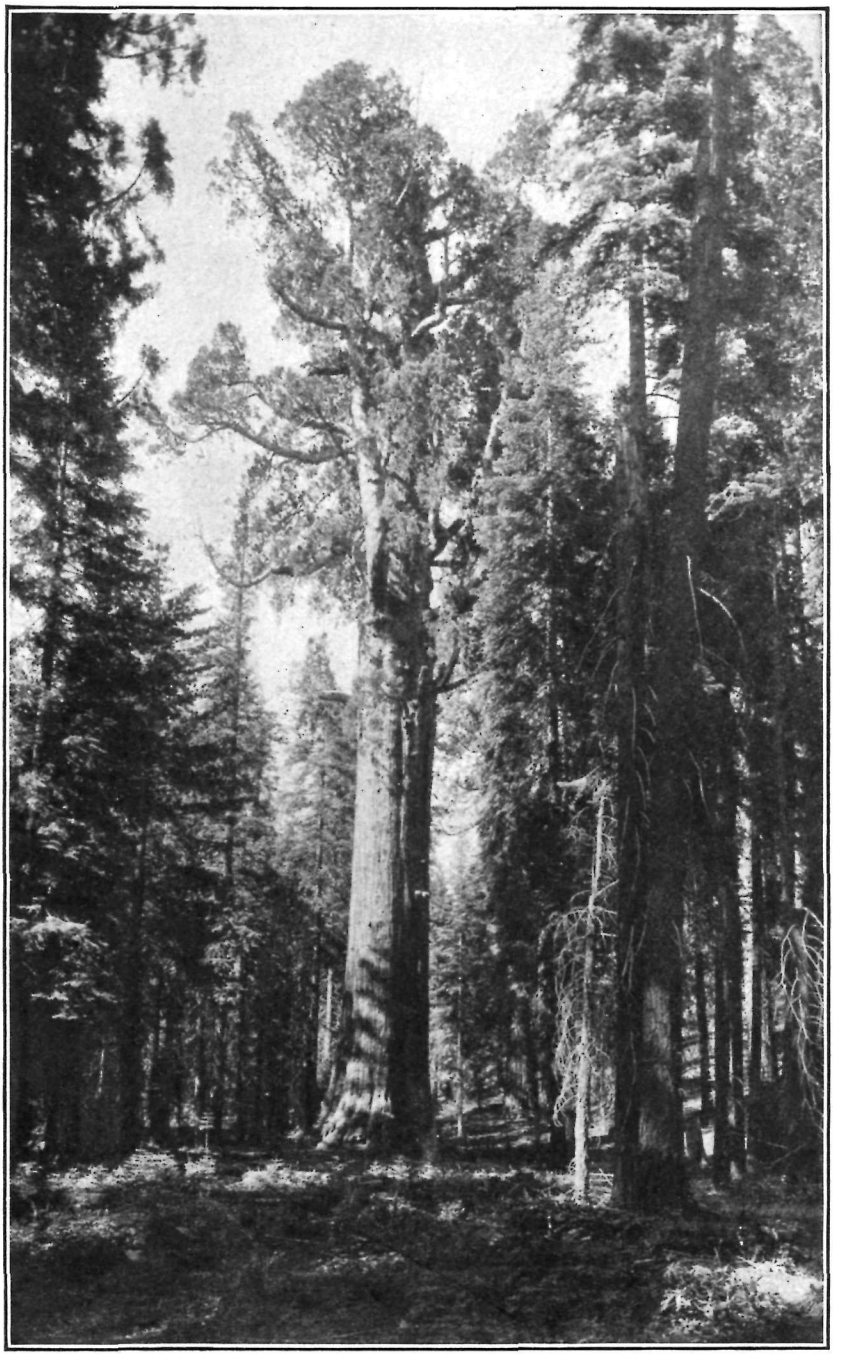
HIKING TOURS INTO THE HEART OF THE SIERRA

The A & L Mountain Tours of San Francisco will again organize hiking trips, of three weeks' duration, into the High Sierra country during July and August. These trips will start from Mineral King, going over Farewell Gap and Coyote Pass to the Kern River and lakes, then up Golden Trout Creek to Mount Whitney, over to Junction Meadow, up the Kern Kaweah River, and across the Great Western Divide to the Roaring River section, where approximately 10 days will be spent exploring this interesting region formed by Deadman Canyon and Cloudy Canyon. All of this is spectacular country with innumerable peaks, lakes, and waterfalls. Mount Whitney, the tallest peak of all, will be climbed.

Very appropriately these tours will terminate among the restful and impressive sequoias of Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park.

These are primarily hiking tours, with a pack train carrying food and supplies, and a chef, baker, doctor, hostess, and nature guide in attendance. Riding horses may be secured. The itinerary provides camps of several days at various spots where the scenery is exceptional and trout fishing excellent. A booklet of the trip with full particulars may be secured by writing A & L Mountain Tours, 1014 Hobart Building, San Francisco, Calif.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1927



THE GENERAL SHERMAN TREE

The largest and oldest living thing in the world

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

RULES AND REGULATIONS (Briefed)

The park regulations are designed for the protection of the natural beauties and scenery as well as for the comfort and convenience of visitors. Full regulations are found within this pamphlet. The following synopsis is for the general guidance of visitors who are all requested to assist the administration by observing the rules:

FIRES.—Light carefully and in designated places. Extinguish COMPLETELY before leaving camp even for temporary absence. Do not guess your fire is out—KNOW IT.

CAMPS.—Keep your camp clean. As far as possible burn garbage, cans, etc., in camp fire and empty residue in garbage cans provided. If no can is provided bury the refuse.

TRASH.—Do not throw paper, lunch refuse, kodak cartons or paper, chewing gum paper or other trash on roads, trails, or elsewhere. Ball up and carry until you can burn in camp or place in receptacle.

TREES.
SHRUBS.
FLOWERS.
— Do not touch them until you know the regulations. Dead and down timber may be used for firewood. Live growth must not be in any way injured. Flowers may be picked in small quantities (for botanical study or table decoration) in unfrequented spots and only on written permit from a park ranger.

ANIMALS—BIRDS.—Do not kill, capture or scare. They are your friends.

FISHING.—Get a State license. Limit is 25 a day or 10 pounds and one fish. Avoid closed waters. Do not be a fish hog. Fish for food and recreation, not for self-gratification.

NOISES.—Be quiet in camp after others have gone to bed. Many people come here for rest.

AUTOMOBILES.—Drive carefully at all times. Keep cutouts closed. Obey local traffic rules and schedules.

GENERAL.—Use the Golden Rule. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." The parks belong to the American people—to future generations as well as the present. Help us take care of them and preserve their natural beauties.

PARK RANGERS.—The rangers are here to help and advise you as well as to enforce the regulations. When in doubt ask a ranger.

PENALTIES.—Please study the regulations. We shall enforce them as courteously and liberally as possible. But deliberate infraction may bring penalty not to exceed $500 fine or six months imprisonment or both.

Please read the park signs. They are for your protection and guidance

JOHN R. WHITE,
Superintendent.

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