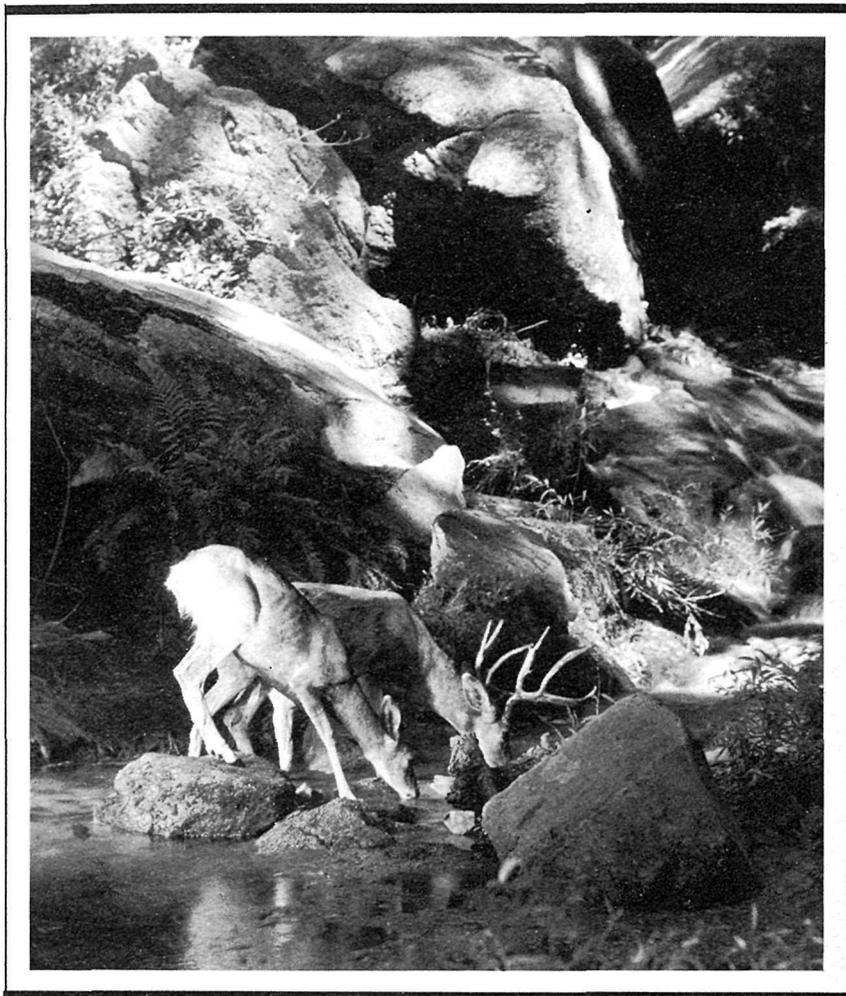


SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

✦ CALIFORNIA ✦



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ARNO B. CAMMERER, Director

S E Q U O I A

NATIONAL PARK

CALIFORNIA



OPEN ALL YEAR

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IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

- 1858. Giant Forest discovered by Hale Tharp, of Three Rivers, in September.
- 1861. First ascent of Moro Rock by Hale Tharp and George and John Swanson.
- 1865. Last of Potwisha Tribe of Indians forced out of park area by white men.
- 1873. First ascent of Mount Whitney by A. H. Johnson, C. D. Begole, and John Lucas on August 18.
- 1875. Giant Forest first visited by John Muir.
- 1879. Sherman Tree discovered and named by James Wolverton, August 7.
- 1885. Clough Cave discovered by William O. Clough, April 6. "Kaweah Colonists" filed on Giant Forest land, October.
- 1886. Giant Forest North Fork Road construction commenced by colony.
- 1890. Park created by act of Congress on September 25, 1890; second national park to be established.
- 1891. First administration of park by Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth United States Cavalry, and troop. Entered park June 7.
- 1899. First official survey of park by Isaac N. Chapman. Completed in 1900.
- 1900. First appropriation ever granted for park operations (\$10,000).
- 1902. First transportation and camp operations permittee, Broder & Hopping.
- 1903. First road into Giant Forest completed August 15.
- 1904. First automobile entered Giant Forest, May 24. Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Luper, Vallejo, Calif.
- 1905. First white child born at Giant Forest (Forest Grunigen) August 31.
- 1907. First telephone line constructed, Three Rivers to Giant Forest, 33 miles. First post office established at Giant Forest. (Ranger.)
- 1909. Stone house on top of Mount Whitney built by Smithsonian Institution for solar heat observations.
- 1913. Automobiles authorized to enter the park. License fee, \$5 per round trip.
- 1914. Walter Fry appointed first civilian superintendent.

1917. Park opened to grazing as war measure (2,132 head). Giant Forest private lands purchased: \$50,000 Government appropriation and \$20,000 donated by National Geographic Society.
1919. First nature guide hikes instituted by Superintendent Fry.
1920. Exclusive jurisdiction over park ceded by California April 15, 1919.
1921. Winter sports and first winter camp at Giant Forest. Generals Highway construction begun at Hospital Rock in December.
1922. Giant Forest Museum Association organized.
1923. Ash Mountain Headquarters first occupied.
1925. Generals Highway to Giant Forest broken through July 25.
1926. Park enlarged July 3 to include Kern district, increasing area from 252 to 604 square miles.
1928. First fire-prevention appropriation granted.
1929. Generals Highway to Giant Forest kept open all year for first time.
1930. Horse trail to Mount Whitney completed and dedicated September 5. All cattle eliminated from park at end of 1930 season.
1931. Permanent stairway to Moro Rock completed.
1932. Hamilton Gorge Bridge and trail completed and opened (October).
1933. Five Civilian Conservation Corps Camps established in park.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

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 National Park, which is located in eastern central California, was created by the act of September 25, 1890, and enlarged by act of July 3, 1926. Its area is now approximately 604 square miles. The park is situated on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada and was established to preserve the groves and forests of California Big Trees (*Sequoia gigantea*).

It contains not only the largest and oldest trees in the world, but many other superb scenic attractions.

It is easily reached by train and auto stage or by private automobiles; is open the year round, and accommodations are available at all times.

SEASON

The Sequoia National Park is open all-year through the Generals Highway entrance to Giant Forest. From May 25 to September 5 the Giant Forest Lodge, Kaweah, Housekeeping Camp, Pinewood Automobile Camp, lunch room store, and service station are operated for the accommodation of visitors. From September 5 to May 25, the remainder of the year, the Giant Forest Winter Camp is available, providing American-plan and housekeeping accommodations in comfortable cabins. All-year accommodations are provided as well for campers with their own equipment. From early May until snowfall (generally about the middle of November) the National Park Service maintains camps at Giant Forest with running water, sanitary facilities, and garbage disposal. Camp grounds are also provided the year round at lower elevations, principally at Potwisha Camp, 2,000 feet, and Hospital Rock Camp, 2,700 feet. At all times of the year visitors camping at Potwisha and Hospital Rock can drive in and out of Giant Forest in an hour or two.

At Hospital Rock during the entire year lodging accommodations in cabins and in the auto camp are available. Here also, during the entire

year, a general store, gasoline station, lunch counter, and photographic studio are open to the public. Particularly during the winter months, November to April, many find it most pleasant to avail themselves of the Hospital Rock accommodations and drive in and out of Giant Forest during the day. There is also a well-equipped public auto camp at this point. A ranger is stationed at Hospital Rock.

ADMINISTRATION AND HEADQUARTERS

The general headquarters for the Sequoia National Park is at Ash Mountain, 7 miles above Three Rivers. Here is the superintendent's office, where the general administrative work of the park is conducted. An information office is also maintained at Giant Forest.

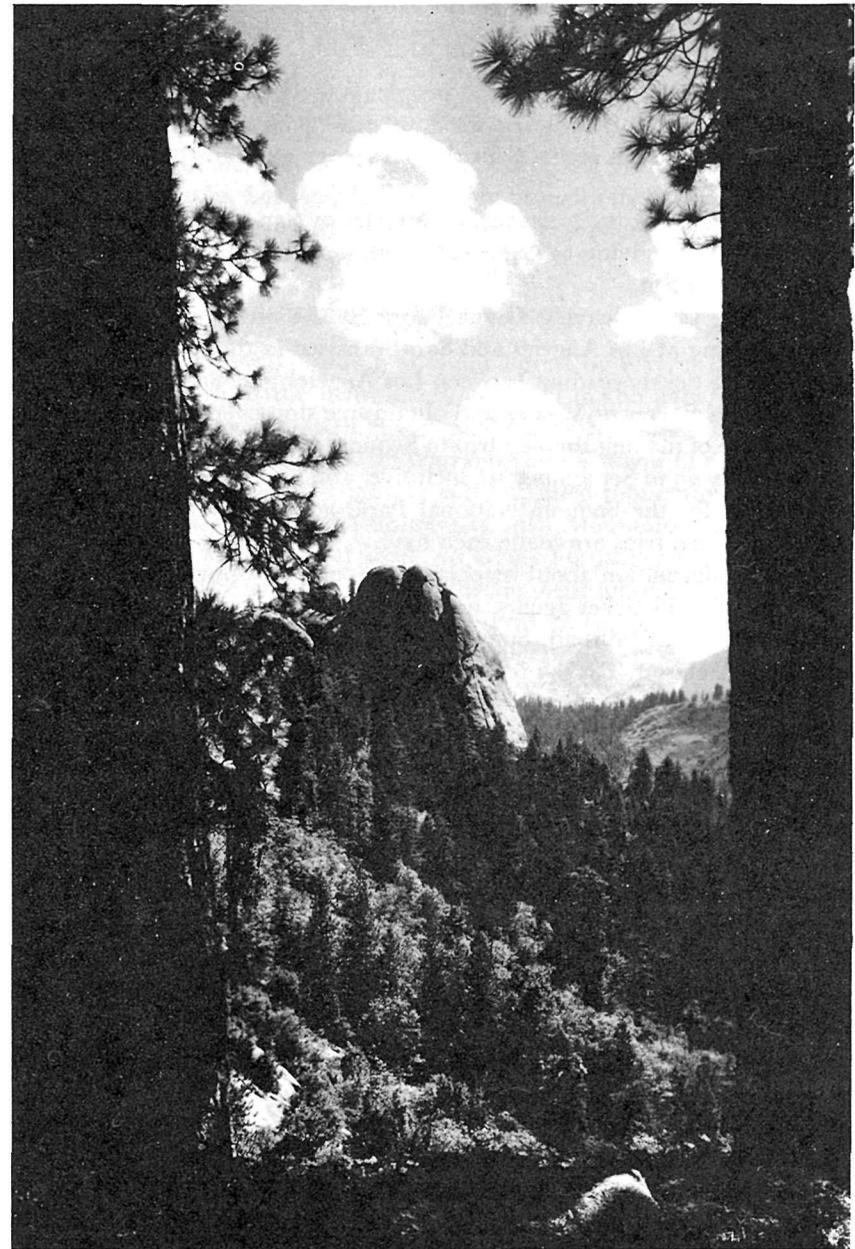
Mail, telephone, and telegraph messages for the superintendent should be addressed to Sequoia National Park, Calif. The representative of the National Park Service in charge of Sequoia is the superintendent, John R. White.

The United States Government has exclusive jurisdiction over the park (act of California Legislature, Apr. 15, 1919, and act of Congress, June 1920, 41 Stat. 731). Walter Fry is the United States commissioner for the park.

The Sequoia National Park is little more than an hour distant from points on the Golden State Highway, U.S. No. 99. The following table is accurate as to distances and conservative on running time between points in California and the Sequoia National Park. In each instance the distance is to Ash Mountain headquarters; to Hospital Rock, 5 miles farther, add 15 minutes; and to Giant Forest, 15 miles beyond Ash Mountain headquarters, add 50 minutes.

City	Miles	Time in hours	City	Miles	Time in hours
Lemon Cove.....	16.5	1/2	Bakersfield.....	113	3
Exeter.....	30	1	General Grant National Park.	63	2 1/2
Visalia.....	36	1	Yosemite National Park (via		
Tulare.....	47	1 1/4	Merced).....	208	7
Porterville.....	50	1 1/2	Los Angeles.....	236	7
Fresno (via Woodlake).....	75	2	San Francisco.....	262	8 1/2

The mountain roads are in good condition and are perfectly safe for anyone who drives carefully and heeds the road signs.



A view from the High Sierra Trail.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

BY TRAIN AND STAGE

Exeter, a thriving town of 2,000 people, is the 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 stage to Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park.

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

Returning stages leaving Giant Forest in the afternoon connect with trains arriving at Los Angeles and San Francisco in the 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 the purpose of making the side trip to Sequoia National Park.

From May 25 to September 10, inclusive, automobile stages leave Visalia and Exeter for the Sequoia National Park, going direct to Giant Forest Lodge. Return trips are made each day.

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., or Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co., Sequoia National Park, Calif.

Railroad summer excursion tickets are on sale at California stations to Exeter and Visalia for Sequoia National Park travel. For example, tickets bearing season limit are on sale daily during the summer season to Exeter from Los Angeles and San Francisco, and to Visalia from Los Angeles and San Francisco, at approximate round-trip cost of \$14.50. Tickets bearing limit of 16 days are on sale at week-ends during summer seasons to Exeter from Los Angeles and San Francisco, and to Visalia from Los Angeles and San Francisco, at approximate round-trip cost of \$12.50.

BY AUTOMOBILE

From San Francisco the motor route to Sequoia National Park is by the Golden State Highway through San Joaquin Valley to Fresno and Visalia. Visalia is the motorists' headquarters for the mountain trip and is a pleasant county seat of about 6,500 people, with excellent hotel and stores. Visalia is 27 miles from Three Rivers by concrete highway via either Lemon Cove or Woodlake, and is 24 miles farther by excellent mountain road to Giant Forest. The motor journey from Visalia to Giant Forest is easily made in from 2 to 3 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.

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

AUTOMOBILE ENTRANCES

The Generals Highway, leading to Giant Forest by way of the Kaweah River, Middle Fork, is the main artery of travel in the park, connecting directly with the paved State highway at the park boundary and reached from all points north and south through the various towns of the San Joaquin Valley. The Generals Highway is a fine oiled mountain road, wide and of easy grade, leading the visitor past Ash Mountain headquarters, Camps Potwisha and Hospital Rock, to Giant Forest, 17 miles from the entrance, and the heart of the present development among the Big Trees. The Generals Highway is open to Giant Forest all the year, except immediately after unusually severe storms in winter.

Delightful camps in the foothills of the park at Potwisha Camp (2,000 feet) and Hospital Rock Camp (2,700 feet) are always open and free from snow.

The Mineral King Road, leaving the State highway at Hammond and following the east fork of the Kaweah River, crosses the central part of the park, passing Atwell station and camp in a forest of Big Trees, and ends at the summer resort of Mineral King, in the national forest and game refuge beyond.

ROAD-SIGN INFORMATION

All signs in the parks are official. It is important and helpful to read them.

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.

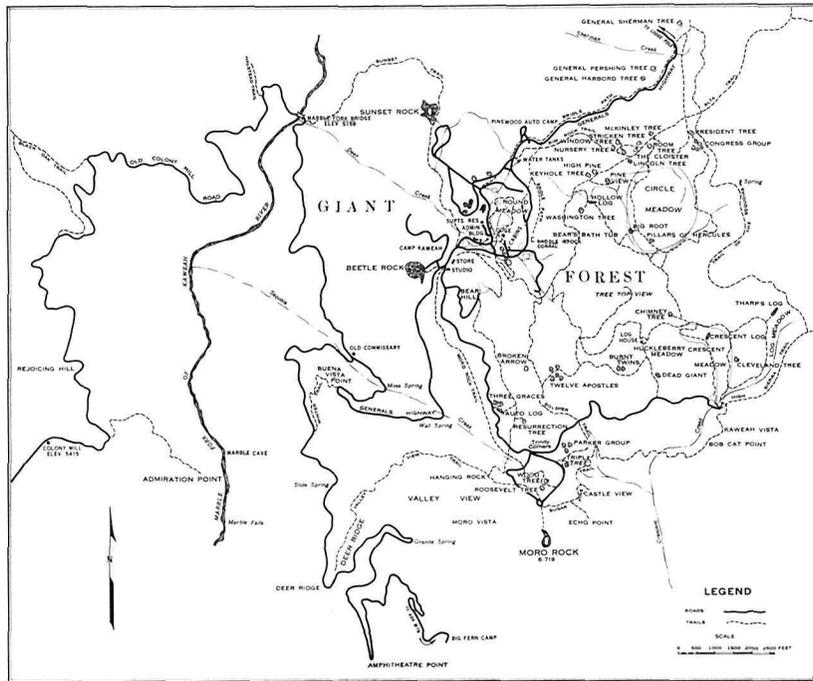
The motorist should observe the road signs, always have his car under full control, keep to the right, and sound horn when on curves that are blind.

Speed must not exceed 15 miles an hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves. On straight open stretches the speed must not exceed 30 miles an hour.

driving is required at all times. Descend hills in gear, and drive more slowly downhill than uphill.

TRAIL ENTRANCES

Numerous trails cross the park boundary from all directions. The South Fork, or Hockett trail, starts at the Maxon Ranch, at the end of the road from Three Rivers, crosses the foothills for 7 miles, and enters the park at



Giant Forest and surroundings.

Clough Cave station. This is a main-traveled trail to southern points in the park, including Garfield Grove, Kern Canyon, and Mount Whitney.

The south 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 Sierra, 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.

A foot and horse trail runs to the summit of Mount Whitney (14,496 feet) from the Owens Valley side and down to the Kern watershed at Crabtree Meadows, on the west side. Here it is possible to go over the "top of the United States" and down the other side. Mount Whitney may therefore be reached from Lone Pine via Cottonwood Lakes and Army Pass, or direct via Lone Pine Creek; and it may be reached from the west by starting at Giant Forest, or Mineral King, or by way of Camp Nelson from the south. This latter trail is used particularly in the early spring and summer.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AND SCHEDULES OF TRIPS

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.

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

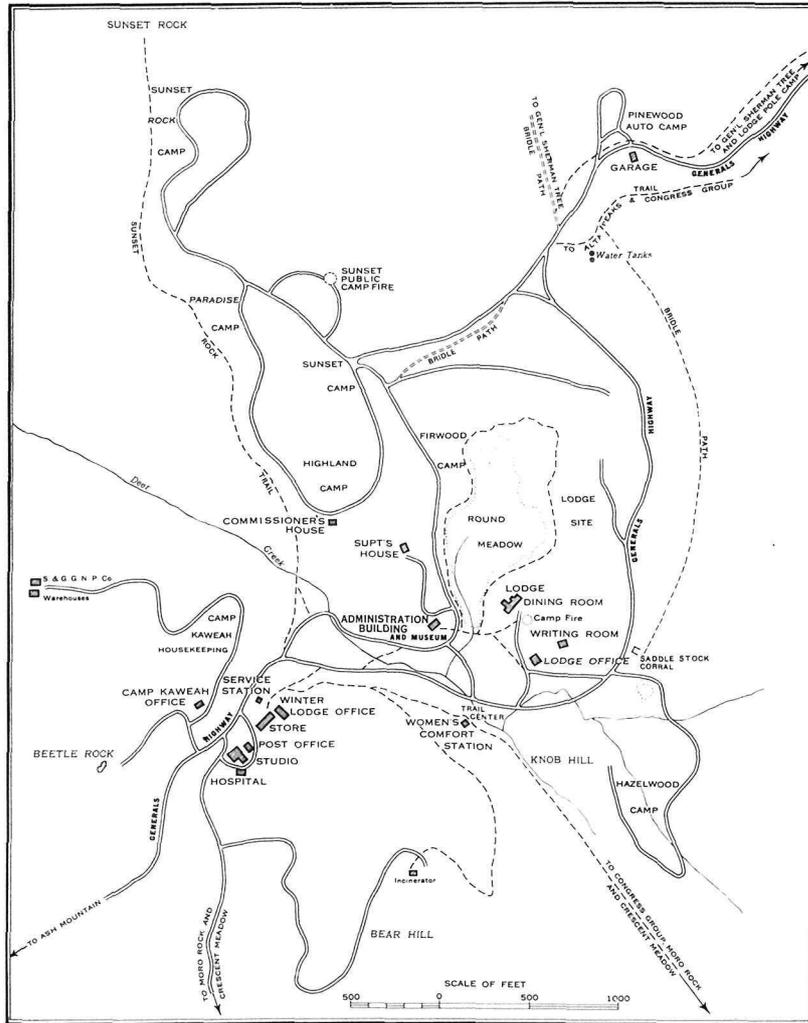
MIDDLE FORK AND HOSPITAL ROCK.—The motorist first enters the park via Ash Mountain headquarters and the road leads up the gorge of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River. Five miles from park boundary is Potwisha public camp ground, at 2,000 feet elevation, a well-known camping place for fishermen and others during the spring and early summer months, and attractive at all seasons.

Hospital Rock, tourist center and public camp ground, is 2 miles beyond Potwisha on the road to Giant Forest, at 2,700 feet elevation, and is an all-year-round center of park activities. The Buckeye store sells general supplies and furnishes light meals and overnight accommodations. The Eddy Studio sells photographs, curios, films, etc.

At or near Hospital Rock are historical and scenic attractions of great interest. There are Indian pictographs, and a mammoth boulder marks the old headquarters of the Yokut Indians. Moro Rock towers 4,000 feet above. The Kaweah River gorge is full of pools, cataracts, and waterfalls. The fishing is excellent. Short trail trips lead to the Giants Rock Pile, the Big Pool, Buckeye Flat, Red Rock Gorge, and other interesting walks. Deer are numerous and very tame in this vicinity.

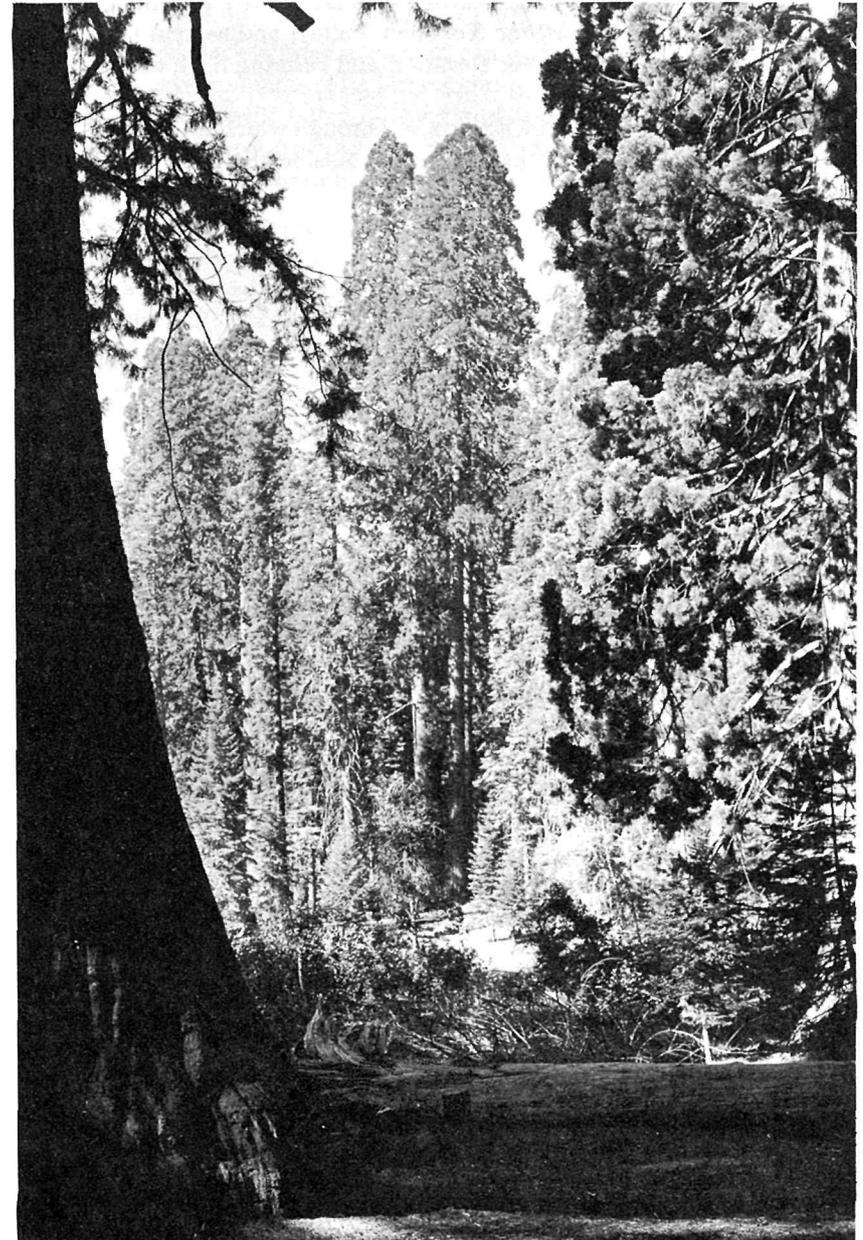
A narrow 2-mile road above Hospital Rock is under control schedule and leads to Moro Creek, where there is a public camp ground and point of departure for high mountain trail trips. Magnificent views of the Great

Western Divide, with its 12,000 and 13,000 foot peaks, may be had from this road.



Central area of Giant Forest.

Paradise-Atwell Trail connects Atwell Mill Station on the East Fork with Hospital Rock on the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River. It joins the Atwell-Hockett Trail, permitting direct access to the Hockett Meadow country from the Middle Fork district.



Sequoia gigantea in Round Meadow.

GIANT FOREST AND SURROUNDINGS.—The heart of the park, including the major woodland attractions, the Tokopah Valley, and several lakes, on a plateau from 5,500 to 8,000 feet elevation and running back to mountains 11,000 feet.

EAST FORK OR ATWELL MILL REGION.—Through which the Mineral King Road leads to the resort of that name just outside the park at 7,800 feet elevation.

THE ATWELL-HOCKETT TRAIL.—This trail, of recent construction, is built on the highest standards. It permits easy travel, whether on foot or horse, and provides a direct route from Atwell Mill into the Hockett Meadow country, famous for its miles of plateau and meadows. Beyond Hockett Meadow is the Quinn Ranger Station, also the fine Garfield Grove of Big Trees.

SOUTH FORK OR HOCKETT MEADOW REGION.—From Clough Cave Ranger Station, at 3,000 feet, through the Garfield Grove to the fine camping and fishing country at Hockett Meadows, 8,500 feet, accessible by trail only.

KERN CANYON DISTRICT.—Embracing the upper Kern River and Canyon and tributary slopes, varying in altitude from 14,496 feet at the summit of Mount Whitney to 6,400 feet at Kern Canyon, entrance station on the floor of the valley; only reached by trail. Excellent camping and fishing country.

THE GIANT FOREST

The 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 at its greatest diameter and 272.4 feet high. There are scores of trees almost as large as the General Sherman, hundreds over 10 feet in diameter, and many thousand from the seedling stage upward.

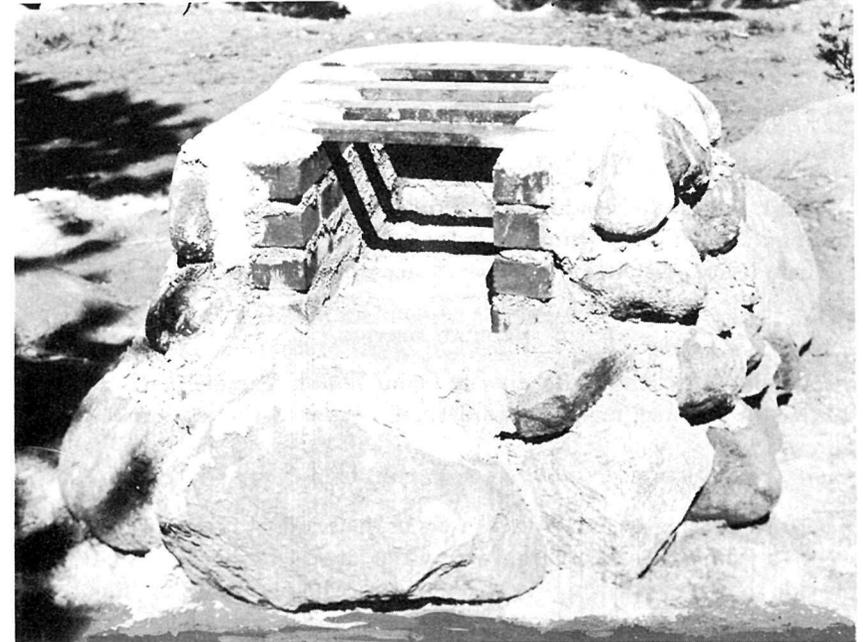
Giant Forest is also the name of the park summer headquarters and village beneath the sequoias where the Giant Forest Lodge and the housekeeping and auto camps are situated. Its summer population is about 3,000.

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.)

FREE CAMP GROUNDS

The National Park Service maintains camp grounds for visitors traveling in their own automobiles. The largest camp grounds are at Giant Forest and Lodge Pole, where water is piped and sanitary and garbage-disposal facilities are furnished at about 400 camp sites. Other camp sites, farther from the crowd, are available at Marble Fork Bridge, Commissary Camp, Soldier Camp, and other places. The Generals Highway has opened up the



One of 200 camp fireplaces built by C.C.C. workers.

highly scenic canyon of the Kaweah River, along which automobile camps are available for visitors at all seasons.

PAY ACCOMMODATIONS

Inquiries regarding hotel, housekeeping, and pay auto-camp accommodations should be directed to Giant Forest Lodge, Sequoia National Park, Calif. Telephone or telegraph messages should be sent to Manager, Giant Forest Lodge, Sequoia National Park, Calif.

Inquiries about free public camp grounds should be addressed to the Superintendent, Sequoia National Park, Calif.

POST OFFICE

Visitors to Sequoia should have mail addressed to Sequoia National Park, Calif. Guests of the Giant Forest Lodge or Camp Kaweah should have their mail addressed care of either resort, but Sequoia National Park must be added as the post-office address.

GIANT FOREST LIBRARY

From about June 10 to September 10 a branch of the Tulare County Free Library is maintained at Giant Forest. Books on subjects related to the park, especially its history, fauna, flora, etc., are available or will be secured upon request. In addition, a large library of books on fiction and nonfiction subjects is maintained.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE

Telegrams should be addressed Sequoia National Park, Calif., bearing in addition the particular camp or lodge address.

There is long-distance telephone service from all main points in Sequoia National Park.

MEDICAL SERVICE

A resident physician is on duty at Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park, during the summer months, and a small hospital is maintained at Giant Forest.

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 \$2; for nonresidents, \$3; and for aliens, \$5. These licenses may be obtained from any county clerk or from the State board of fish and game commissioners, or from the representative of the commission at Ash Mountain and Giant Forest 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. Fishermen should obtain special bulletins at the park entrance stations.

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, eastern brook, brown, and golden are the varieties of trout found in the park. The golden trout of Golden Trout Creek has been introduced into several creeks and has done well.

BATHING

In the Giant Forest district bathing may be enjoyed at Bridge Camp, Lodge Pole Camp, and at Heather Lake. Bathing pools are especially marked, and on account of the danger of pollution of streams used for domestic purposes, bathers must confine themselves to designated areas.

An excellent bathing pool is available at Hospital Rock Camp, and many visitors stop here for a plunge en route to Giant Forest.

WHAT TO SEE AND DO

The principal attractions in the Giant Forest district which the visitor should see are as follows:

ONE-DAY STAY.—Should include the Sherman Tree, Lodge Pole Camp, Moro Rock, Parker Group, Crescent Meadow, and Tharp Cabin Log.

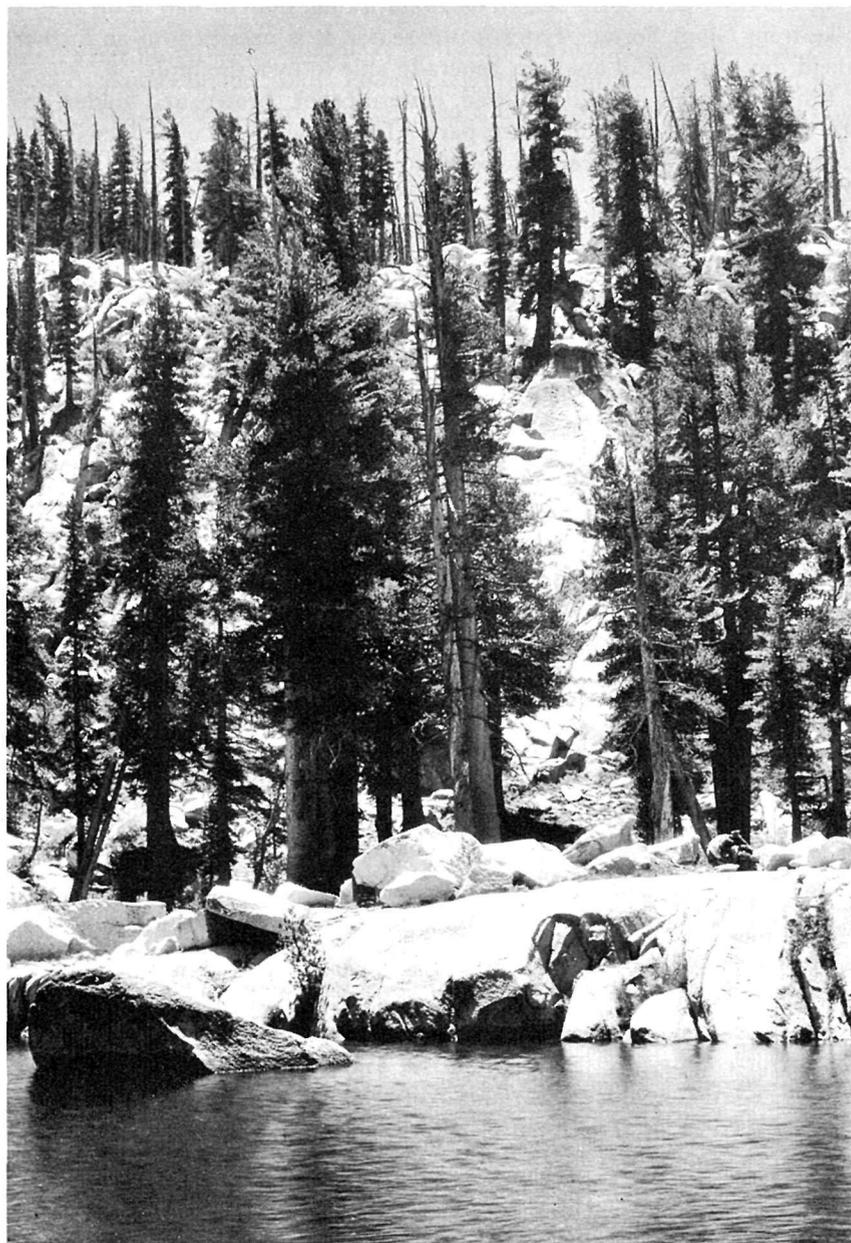
TWO-DAY STAY.—In addition to the above should include the Alta Trail as far as McKinley Tree, Congress Group, and the High Sierra Trail to Eagle View.

THREE-DAY STAY.—Should include in addition, Tokopah Valley, Sugar Pine Trail to Kaweah Vista.

FOUR-DAY TO A WEEK'S STAY.—Will enable the visitor to see all of the foregoing attractions and to take the high mountain trips on High Sierra Trail to the cream of Sierra scenery at River Valley, Hamilton Lake, or Tamarack Lakes; to Twin Lakes, Alta Meadows and Peaks, Mount Silliman, Emerald and Heather Lakes, The Watchtower, Colony Mill, Ash Peak Fire Lookout, Admiration Point, and Marble Falls, with many other points.

THREE-WEEKS' TO A MONTH'S STAY.—Will permit a trail trip through wonderful country by the High Sierra Trail over Kaweah Gap to Big Arroyo, Kern Canyon, and Mount Whitney through the finest scenery of the Sierra Nevada. The Kern Canyon is a 20-mile valley with 3,000-foot walls, fine fishing, and lovely waterfalls.

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



Heather Lake in the Alta Peak region.

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. Many of the trails are oiled to eliminate dust. 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 every year. The following are the principal trails and attractions:

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 had 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 to the summit. Alta Meadows is a delightful place to camp.

TRAIL OF THE SEQUOIAS.—Connects the High Sierra Trail from the saddle near Crescent Meadow 3.7 miles to the Alta Trail, and passes through Big Tree groves rarely seen by the public before the opening of this trail.

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 AND BEAR HILL TRAILS.—Lead from Giant Forest, 2 miles to Moro Rock, passing near the Parker Group and past the Roosevelt Tree, Hanging Rock and other points.

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 9,750 feet, and for good trout fishing. Several hundred feet above Twin Lakes on Silliman Shoulder is one of the finest panoramas of mountain scenery in the world.

THE WATCHTOWER AND HEATHER LAKE TRAILS.—These two trails lead to major scenic spots. From the Watchtower there is a 2,000-foot drop to Tokopah Valley; and Heather, Emerald, and Aster Lakes are mountain jewels on the west slopes of Alta Peak. All of these trips may be made from Giant Forest in half a day, although it is preferable to allow a full day to them. Ranger-naturalists conduct nature hikes to these points during the summer.

THE HIGH SIERRA TRAIL.—This trail, one of the finest mountain routes in America, extends from the Big Trees of the Giant Forest to the summit of Mount Whitney (14,496 feet), highest mountain in continental United States. In Sequoia National Park the largest trees in the world are now linked by a splendid trail to the highest mountain peak in the country.

The main features on this trail are, with distance shown from Giant Forest: Bearpaw Meadow, 12 miles, with view of waterfalls and great cliffs and River Valley; Hamilton Lake, 16 miles, conceded by those who know the Sierra Nevada to be the “cream of Sierran scenery”; Hamilton Gorge suspension bridge, 18 miles; Kaweah Gap, 20 miles, with expansive views of Kaweah peaks and main crest of the Sierra Nevada, as well as the Big Arroyo immediately below; Moraine Lake, 30 miles; Kern Canyon at Funston Meadows, 40 miles; Chagoopa Hot Springs, 42 miles; Junction Meadow, 50 miles; Crabtree Meadow, 62 miles; Mount Whitney summit, 70 miles. From the summit of Mount Whitney there are 16 miles of trail down the east side to end of automobile road 8 miles from the town of Lone Pine.

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.

THE SEQUOIAS

The California Big Trees must ever remain the supreme attraction of the park, 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.



Twin Big Trees near Giant Forest Museum.

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 largest, and perhaps the oldest living thing. Discovered by James Wolverton, a hunter and trapper, on August 7, 1879, at which time he named the tree in honor of General Sherman, under whom he had served during the Civil War as a first lieutenant in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry.

The age of the tree is unknown. It is estimated by those who have made a study of the subject as between 3,000 and 4,000 years. During this time it has withstood the ravages of countless fires, and, though greatly damaged, it has continued to flourish, and today produces thousands of cones bearing fertile seed from which many seedlings have been grown.

The results of the fire damage are seen in the great wounds at the base of the tree. Through repeated fires the sap-pumping system has been damaged and portions of the top have died; only 40 percent of live wood is in contact with the ground. The sequoia, however, has such recuperative power that in time these fire scars will be completely healed.

The dimensions of this tree are as follows:

<i>Feet</i>		<i>Feet</i>	
Height above mean base	272.4	Diameter 60 feet above ground . . .	17.5
Base circumference	101.6	Diameter 120 feet above ground . . .	17.0
Greatest base diameter	36.5	Height of largest branch	130.0
Mean base diameter	32.7	Diameter of largest branch	6.8

For years there have been rival claims by various localities for the honor of possessing the largest tree in the world. In order to settle these claims the California State Chamber of Commerce and Fresno County Chamber of Commerce conducted, in 1931, a tree-measuring expedition in Sequoia and Grant National Parks and vicinity.

The result of the work of several engineers gave the following comparative volumes of the trunks of the four largest trees measured, exclusive of limbs:

<i>Board feet</i>		<i>Board feet</i>	
General Sherman Tree	600,120	Boole Tree	496,728
General Grant Tree	542,784	Hart Tree	410,952

The General Sherman Tree was shown to contain 57,336 board feet more in volume than its nearest competitor and the King of the Sequoias retained his crown. This victory was probably a matter of intense satisfaction to thousands of persons who remember a visit to the venerable forest giant as one of the most inspiring experiences of their lives.



The General Sherman Tree, the largest and oldest living thing.

OTHER FAMOUS TREES

- ABE LINCOLN.—Thirty-one feet diameter, 270 feet high.
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.—Twenty-eight feet diameter, 291 feet high.
THE PRESIDENT.—Twenty-nine feet diameter, 268 feet high.
KEYHOLE TREE.—Remarkable “keyholes.”
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.—Named for Gen. John J. Pershing.
CLOISTER.—Four trees in square.

THE CHIMNEY TREES.—There are two well-known Chimney Trees, one being on the east side of Sherman Creek close to the trail from Sherman Tree to Alta Peak, which is now the best preserved. The other Chimney Tree is at the northeast end of Crescent Meadow and was badly burned several years ago through the carelessness of somebody who left a camp fire burning. The Chimney Tree near Sherman Camp is a remarkable example of vitality, as it is thrusting out new branches despite the fact that its vitals are eaten away by fire.

THE LIVING CORPSE.—This is probably the most notable example of vitality on the part of a sequoia in the forest. About one-thirtieth of the bark remains and the whole interior has been eaten away by fire; nevertheless, the tree still lives and thrusts out new branches each year. It is located along the Crescent Meadow Road.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME “SEQUOIA”

The naming of the Big Trees of California “sequoia” is a fitting tribute to that native American, a Cherokee Indian, who spelled his name Se-quo-yah. An uneducated, non-English-speaking Indian, he perfected a phonetic alphabet of 86 symbols with a character representing every sound in the tongue of his tribe. It was said that with this alphabet, sometimes characterized as one of the greatest ever invented, a Cherokee child might learn to read and write the Cherokee language in a day, and that within a remarkably short time after the official acceptance of the alphabet by the tribe every one of its members was able to read and write.

The change brought about in the Cherokee Tribe by the introduction of this means of expressing thought on paper was equally remarkable. A

printing press was established, type made of the various symbols, and the news of the day printed in two newspapers. Their laws were printed in Sequoyah’s alphabet, and also the Gospels and many other books both useful and interesting to the Cherokee people, who thus made rapid advance in general knowledge and in civilization.

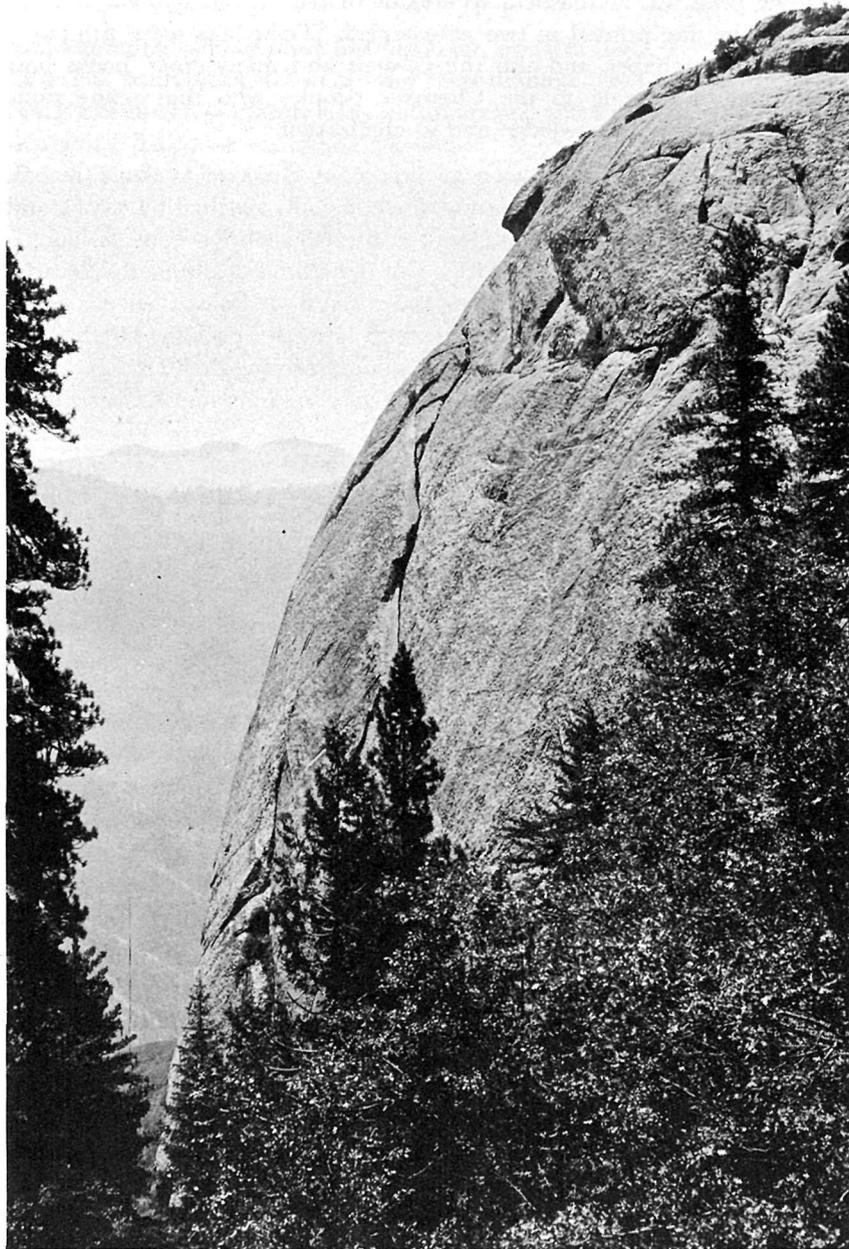


A fallen giant on which visitors are permitted to drive their cars.

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, Founders’ Group, and Huckleberry Meadow Grove. There are 22 distinct groves or areas of Big Trees in the park.

Descriptions of the Big Trees and of the other forest trees are found in two pamphlets, *The Secret of the Big Trees* and *The Forests of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks*. These are for sale at the information office for 5 and 10 cents, respectively.



Moro Rock.

SPECIAL VIEWPOINTS

MORO ROCK.—Two miles by road or trail from Giant Forest is Moro Rock, one of the great batholiths 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. From the summit, which is easily reached by a rock and concrete stairway, 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 San Joaquin Valley, and the distant Coast Range is equal to that otherwise obtained only by long and expensive pack trips to the high mountains. Climbing 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 boulder 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.

Lodge Pole camp grounds and Tokopah Valley are $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 the camp grounds, by trail along the north bank of the Marble Fork, is Tokopah Valley, of cameolike beauty, hewn by glacial action from the ribs of the earth. It is a miniature Yosemite, a narrow valley with towering cliffs, waterfalls, talus, meadows, and moraine. It affords one of the favorite short hikes in the park.

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

Marble Fork Bridge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Giant Forest, is a camp at 5,000 feet altitude favored by those who like to be near a stream and to fish. It may be reached by road or by the Sunset Trail. This is a favorite retreat with hikers as well as fishermen. The setting is beautiful and the views especially fine.



Visitors gathered for a camp-fire program—a nightly feature during the summer season.

Sequoia National Park—California

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

The "Bear Hill" is the name given to the spot near the incinerator, where many bears gather to feed daily. The best time to see them is from noon to 7 p.m., when an attendant is on hand, but they are frequently there throughout the day. A ranger-naturalist gives a 5-minute talk daily at 3.15 p.m. on the habits and characteristics of the bears. The road to Bear Hill branches from the Moro Road near the new village site.



Tharp Log, once a pioneer's home.

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 and discoverer of Giant Forest 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 is maintained in its original condition and constitutes an interesting museum.

The Giant Forest Lodge camp fire is held every night at the lodge under the sequoias, where community singing, nature and historical talks, music, and general entertainment are provided. This is free to the public, and all visitors are invited to participate.

CAMPERS' CAMP FIRE.—A camp-fire program is held every evening during the summer season in the Sunset public camp grounds by the ranger-naturalists, assisted by talent from the campers. There is also a camp-fire program at Lodge Pole Camp.

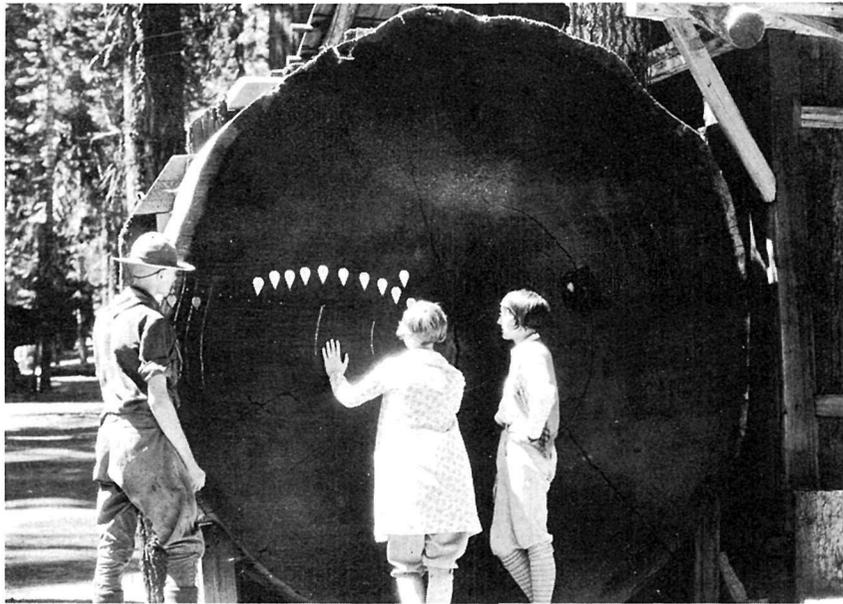
Following the camp fires, dancing may be enjoyed at the pavilion every evening, except Sunday, from about the middle of June until September 1.

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 is about 3,000 people.

SWIMMING POOLS.—At Lodge Pole Camp and at Marble Fork Bridge Camp there are natural swimming pools in the river, which have been improved by the Park Service.

MUSEUM, LECTURE, AND TRAIL GUIDE SERVICE

The National Park Service encourages all forms of outdoor activities, but special attention is paid to fostering a knowledge of the wild life and natural



Young visitors examining the annular rings of a Big Tree.

beauty which the parks were created to preserve. At Giant Forest a museum of park specimens has been started and provides information and enjoyment to park visitors during the summer.



The Giant Forest Museum.

The park naturalist is in charge of the guide service and museum. During the summer months camp-fire lectures are given and trail hikes and automobile caravans are conducted. Giant Forest museum is the headquarters of this increasingly popular service.

ANIMALS

CALIFORNIA MULE DEER.—So called because of their large ears. Abundant everywhere and so tame that campers feed them or provide "salt licks" near their camps.

AMERICAN BLACK BEAR.—Found throughout the park 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 Hill. 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. Visitors must not feed the bears. They are fed daily from camp garbage.

COLUMBIA GRAY SQUIRREL.—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. They become very tame and steal from campers' 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 chipmunk and may be distinguished by its golden color and larger size.

GROUND SQUIRREL.—Has recently arrived at Giant Forest, but it is not plentiful enough to do damage.

In addition to the above, mountain lions, wildcats, beaver, coyotes, foxes, trade rats, and other animals are found in the park, and information about them may be had at ranger stations or the 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 sometimes be seen from Moro Rock. A list of all the birds may be obtained at the museum.

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, white and red fir; 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 myraids, the wind poppy, lupine, cyclamen, yucca, goldenrod, brown-eyed-susan, bear's clover, and false hellebore.

SPECIAL WINTER ATTRACTIONS

Full winter conditions exist at Giant Forest during the months of December to March, when the Big Trees are surrounded by a blanket of snow from 2 to 12 feet deep. The snow sports common to northern climates and resorts are indulged in here during these months. Skis, toboggans, and snowshoes may be rented from the operating company, as well as heavy clothing desirable for this climate. The winter sports have become so popular that it is advisable that reservations for accommodations be made in advance.

For those who desire to make the day trip only, the National Park Service maintains public camps or picnic grounds at Beetle Rock. A ranger is on duty at all times and is anxious to show the park and make the stay of visitors as enjoyable and profitable as possible.

A special winter bulletin is issued by the superintendent's office, Sequoia National Park, and the operating company also issues a leaflet advising people of accommodations, prices, etc. Either or both can be obtained on application to the superintendent.

It is always advisable when driving in the mountains during the winter to carry tire chains, although even in midwinter it is often possible to drive to the Big Trees without them.

Every effort is made by park authorities to keep the Big Trees accessible during the winter months. Sequoia Park is now well known as one of the few places in California where winter vacationists from other sections of the country may be sure of seeing the giant sequoias.

KERN CANYON AND MOUNT WHITNEY

The entire upper watershed of the Kern River and the widely known Kern Canyon, added to the park in 1926, is a spectacular area containing the roughest and most lofty peaks of the entire Sierra Nevada Range, with Mount Whitney at 14,496 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 mountain wonderland is the Kern Canyon, with its colorful walls 3,000 feet high. Hot springs and mineral springs are added attractions, while fishing is unsurpassed anywhere in the Sierra. A minimum of three weeks for a trip either by pack or foot is necessary to adequately cover the wonders of this region, but it may be reached in one day from Mineral King to Kern Canyon Station (Camp Conterno or Soda Springs). The new High Sierra Trail has linked the Big Trees of Giant Forest to the Kern Canyon by a graded trail. It is an easy 2-day journey from Giant Forest to Kern Canyon.

PACK TRIPS TO HIGH SIERRA

Many inquiries are received relative to hiking and pack trips in the Sierra within and adjacent to the Sequoia National Park. The following information about maps, trails, camps, routes, etc., will be useful to prospective visitors; but in view of the wild nature of the territory and inaccuracy of existing maps, the information must be accepted with reservations.

MAPS.—The country from the Sequoia National Park to Yosemite National Park is shown on the United States Geological Survey quadrangles: Kaweah, Tehipite, Mount Whitney, Olancho, Mount Morrison, Mount Goddard, Bishop, Mount Lyell, Kaiser, and Yosemite. The John Muir Trail crosses parts of the quadrangles listed later below. Maps of these areas are based on surveys made from 15 to 25 years ago, with only slight corrections since, and the trails and other artificial features have undergone many changes. These maps may be obtained from the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., or from the superintendent, Sequoia National Park, Calif., at 10 cents each. The parts of the maps of the Tehipite, Kaweah, Mount Whitney, and Olancho quadrangles included within the Sequoia National Park are printed on a single sheet, which may be obtained for 25 cents.

Sequoia National Park and the area surrounding it includes a region of as great diversity and wild grandeur as any area of equal size in America. Here are more than 75 peaks over 11,000 feet in elevation, of which 7 are more than 14,000 feet, 35 over 13,000 feet, and 20 more than 12,000 feet high. Here are at least 200 high mountain lakes, and over 300 miles of

streams containing the famous golden and Kern River rainbow trout. Good mountain trails traverse this area and lead to the outstanding points of interest.

Camping places and fenced pastures are available, so that parties may make camp in comfortable places that also provide adequate facilities for the horses.

Pack outfits start for the high mountains during the season. Packing into the High Sierra starts from Giant Forest and Hospital Rock Camps in the park, from points near the park such as at Three Rivers, the Maxon Ranch, and Mineral King, from points in the national forests both north and south, and from Owens Valley towns to the east.

Giant Forest, elevation 6,500 feet, because of its excellent accommodations and general activities of a mountain resort, is becoming more popular each year as a point of departure for the High Sierra. Automobiles left at Giant Forest will be cared for by the park operators and canvas covers furnished.

Main trails lead north from Giant Forest via J. O. Pass to the Kings Canyon, Roaring River, and Sugar Loaf districts north of the park; east and south via High Sierra Trail or Redwood Meadows to the Kern Canyon and Mount Whitney in the park; by either Kaweah Gap or Black Rock Pass to the Big Arroyo or by Timber Gap to Mineral King and a choice of trails southward to the Kern River in the lower canyon.

Three Rivers, on the paved highway and a few miles below the park entrance, is the local center for packers and guides to the High Sierra. There are hotel accommodations, stores, and post office located here.

Mineral King, 7,800 feet elevation, 32 miles above Three Rivers by mountain road, is in the Sequoia National Forest, which here forms an indentation from the south into the park area. It is a center for pack outfits and guides and an excellent place from which to leave for Kern Canyon, Mount Whitney, and the High Sierra. There are limited hotel accommodations, a store, and post office.

Lone Pine and Independence, on the east side of the Sierra on the Midland Trail, are centers for pack outfits. Good hotels, stores, garages, and other conveniences are available at these and other towns in the Owens Valley.

KERN RIVER CANYON

From Giant Forest the Kern is best reached by way of the High Sierra Trail to Hamilton Lake or Big Arroyo, first day; Moraine Lake or Funston Meadow in Kern Canyon, second day.

From Mineral King to the Kern there are several alternative routes, and the trip may be made by way of Franklin Pass and Rattlesnake

Creek in one long day; or Franklin Pass and Soda Creek; or by Farewell Gap, Rifle Creek, and Coyote Pass. It is 1 long day or 2 easy days from Mineral King to the Kern by either Franklin or Coyote Passes.

KERN RIVER CANYON TO KINGS RIVER CANYON

The trail generally used in the past between these canyons is not shown on the United States Geological Survey topographic map, but passed through Shepherd and Junction Passes east of Junction Peak to the headwaters of the Kings at Center Basin. This has been replaced by a new trail direct from Tyndall Creek to Center Basin, passing just west of Junction Peak over Foresters Pass. It is known as the John Muir Trail Cut-off. In addition to this route, there is a rough but passable trail from Junction Meadow, near the head of the Kern Canyon, via the Kern-Kaweah River and Colby Pass to Cloudy Canyon and the Roaring River section of the Kings.

KINGS RIVER CANYON

At an elevation of 6,600 feet, General Grant National Park and places near by at Hume and Big Meadow are points of departure for the Kings Canyon, Sugar Loaf, and Roaring River areas. The most direct routes to these areas are from this park. Good hotel and camping facilities, post office, stores, telephone and telegraph, repair shops, etc., are located in General Grant National Park.

From the Kings Canyon main trails lead out as follows: Up Copper Creek and via Granite Basin to Simpson Meadow (and down the Middle Fork to Tehipite Valley and Dome), north from Simpson Meadow to John Muir Trail, and over Muir Pass via LeConte Canyon to Yosemite; up Paradise Valley to Woods Creek and John Muir Trail over Pinchot Pass to the upper basin of the South Fork of the Kings River; up Bubbs Creek to intersection with John Muir Trail, or over Kearsarge Pass to the Owens Valley, or via Center Basin, Junction, and Shepherd Passes to the Kern Canyon.

SUGAR LOAF AND ROARING RIVER

This fine scenic area is covered from Giant Forest via J. O. Pass or Silliman Pass entrances to the park, Rowell Meadow, Sugar Loaf Meadow, Scaffold Meadow, up Deadman Canyon to Elizabeth Pass, to Bearpaw Meadow, and to Giant Forest.

MOUNT WHITNEY

From the Kern, Mount Whitney is reached either by the new Wallace Creek or Golden Trout Creek Trails. The Wallace Creek Trail leaves



A young Sequoia gigantea growing beside Crescent Log.

the Kern Canyon about a mile north of the mouth of Junction Meadow. The Golden Trout Trail leaves the lower end of the canyon near Kern Canyon Ranger Station. At Conterno's, near the Kern Canyon Station entrance to the park, are a small resort, store and accommodations, and telephone communication.

An outpost tourist camp is maintained at Hunters Flat, and a special 3-day round trip from Lone Pine to Mount Whitney and return is provided by a Lone Pine packing outfit. Arrangements have also been made by the same packer for an all-expense trip from Los Angeles and return.

THE JOHN MUIR TRAIL

The John Muir Trail from Mount Whitney, in the Sequoia National Park, to the Yosemite Valley, in the Yosemite Park, is not clearly defined for all of the way on existing maps, but may be traced on the quadrangle maps listed here. Starting from Crabtree Meadows, near Mount Whitney, the trail passes through the following points, which have been roughly listed as camp sites, an easy day's journey apart. The sites will be found on the maps named opposite.

	<i>Quadrangle</i>
1. Crabtree Creek to Mount Whitney and back, 1 day	Mount Whitney.
2. Tyndall Creek	Do.
3. Center Basin (via Foresters Pass)	Do.
4. Rae Lake	Do.
5. Woods Creek, below Woods Lake	Do.
6. Bench Lake	Do.
7. Marion Lake	Tehipite.
8. Grouse Meadows or Little Pete Meadows	Mount Goddard.
9. Colby Meadows	Do.
10. Blaney Meadows	Do.
11. Heart Lake	Do.
12. Bear Creek below Hilgard Branch	Do.
13. Vermilion Valley, or North Fork Mono Creek below Silver Pass Creek	Do.
14. Cascade Valley (Fish Creek)	Mount Morrison.
15. Fish Valley	Mount Lyell.
16. Reeds Meadow (Hot Springs)	Do.
17. Agney Meadow	Do.
18. Thousand Island Lake	Do.
19. Lyell Canyon (above Kuna Creek)	Do.
20. Tuolumne Meadows	Do.
21. Tenaya Lake	Do.
22. Yosemite Valley	Do.

PERMITTED PACKERS

All packers expecting to conduct parties through the Sequoia National Park should obtain a permit from the superintendent. Parties may then be taken through the park, subject to The National Park Service rules and regulations. Business may only be solicited within the park by the Sequoia & General Grant National Parks Co. (Earl McKee, Three Rivers, Calif.).

ACCOMMODATIONS AND EXPENSES

American-plan and housekeeping accommodations are available in Sequoia Park throughout the year. Giant Forest Lodge, Camp Kaweah, and Pinewood Shelter Camp are open from May 25 to September 5. Giant Forest Winter Camp (American plan and housekeeping) opens September 5 and closes May 25. Hospital Rock Camp (European plan and housekeeping) is open all year. For week-ends and holidays, American-plan reservations should be made in advance. Reservations for housekeeping accommodations are always necessary, and a \$5 deposit should accompany each request for a housekeeping camp. Address the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co., Sequoia National Park, Calif.

At Giant Forest Lodge, a colony of rustic cabins under the Big Trees with a central community group for meals, dancing, and so forth, the rates range from \$5.50 a day for 2 persons in a room to \$8 for 1 person in a 1-room cabin with private bath. There is no charge for children under 3; half rates for those up to 11. The rates for meals only are 75 cents for breakfast, and \$1.25 each for luncheon and dinner. Ten-percent discount is allowed for stays of 3 to 6 days; 15 percent for 1 week or more.

Camp Kaweah, situated opposite the village store, is comprised of bungalow tents and rustic cabins completely equipped for housekeeping, grouped around a central building containing bathrooms and other modern conveniences. By the day, rates are \$2 for 1 person and \$1.50 each for 2 or more. By the week, the cost ranges from \$13 for 1 person to \$20 for 3. For stays of four or more a 10-percent discount is allowed. Deductions for children are made only on stays of less than a week: No charge for those under 3; half rate, 3 to 7, inclusive.

Pinewood Shelter Camp is about a mile from Giant Forest on the Generals Highway. For 1 person a cabin costs \$1.50 a day; each additional person, 50 cents. Children under 8, half rate; under 2, free. These cabins are not equipped with linen or cooking utensils, but such articles may be rented at the camp if desired.

Hospital Rock Camp, on the Generals Highway about midway between Ash Mountain entrance and Giant Forest, offers housekeeping camps at

the same rates as those for Pinewood Shelter Camp. Supplies may be purchased at the central building, where there is also a lunch counter.

Giant Forest Winter Camp offers both American-plan and housekeeping accommodations. A colony of sealed rustic cabins at Camp Kaweah were constructed especially for winter use. Rates, American plan, are from \$4.50 a day for 2 persons in a room to \$8 a day for 1 person in a room. Meals: Breakfast, 75 cents; lunch and dinner, \$1 each. Children: Under 3, no charge; 3 to 10, inclusive, half rate. For housekeeping cabins: 1 person in room, 2 days or less, \$3; more than 2 days, \$2.50; per week, \$15. Two or more persons, 2 days or less, \$2; more than 2 days, \$1.50; per week, \$9. Housekeeping cabins, partially equipped, are available at the rates given for Pinewood Shelter Camp.

Winter sports equipment and wearing apparel may be rented by the hour or day.

TRANSPORTATION AND SPECIAL TOURS

The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co. operates daily sight-seeing and hotel bus service from Exeter and Visalia to Giant Forest and return from May 25 to September 10. It also operates an "on-call" service between Giant Forest Lodge, Sequoia Park, and Grant Park Lodge, General Grant National Park. For a minimum of 6 passengers, the one-way fare is \$8 each; minimum of 4 passengers round trip, \$12.50. Special trips through Giant Forest, to the General Sherman Tree, and to other points in and near the park may be arranged at reasonable rates. The 1- and 2-day all-expense tours are a popular way to see Sequoia Park.

ONE-DAY TOUR, \$12.—Transportation from Visalia or Exeter to Giant Forest and return, 108 miles. About 74 miles are through orange groves and vineyards and beautiful Kaweah River Canyon. Within the park the route is over the spectacular Generals Highway through scenery rivaling the Swiss Alps. This tour is an ideal way to see the Big Trees. It includes an escorted trip of 15 miles through Giant Forest, a visit to the General Sherman Tree, and luncheon at Giant Forest Lodge.

TWO-DAY TOUR, \$17.—Similar to the 1-day tour but more leisurely and enables the visitor to spend a night at Giant Forest Lodge surrounded by the Big Trees, an inspiring experience.

HORSEBACK TRIPS

The park's 700 miles of trails are a challenge to visitors, and horseback riding is a favorite way of enjoying them. Saddle horses are rented by the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co. to experienced riders without guides for use in the areas between the Sherman Tree and Moro Rock

at \$2.50 a half day and \$4 a day. A burro may be had for 25 cents an hour or \$1.50 a day. For a minimum party of four persons, half-day trips will be made to the following places at a cost of \$3: Through Giant Forest, Key Hole Tree, High Pine, Abe Lincoln Tree, Congress Circle, Bear's Bath, Huckleberry Meadow, John Muir's Home, and many other places of special interest.

For parties of four persons or more, 1-day horseback trips at a cost of \$4 each may be made to Alta Peak for views of Kaweah Canyon, the Great Western Divide, and Mount Whitney; and to Twin Lakes and Heather Lake. For smaller parties, the charge is slightly more.

HIGH SIERRA PACK TRIPS.—The park is the starting point for the best of California's High Sierra country, including such famous regions as Kings River Canyon, Kearsarge Pass, Kern River Canyon, and Mount Whitney. If you are out less than 5 days, your saddle horses or pack mules will cost \$2 a day; more than 5 days, \$1.50. The services of guides, packers, or cooks cost \$5 a day. Pack donkeys including outfits, \$1.50 a day; \$7 a week. Outdoor clothing and equipment such as riding breeches, blankets, dunnage bags and the like, may be rented at Giant Forest.

This booklet is issued once a year and the rates mentioned herein may have changed slightly since issuance, but the latest rates approved by the Secretary of the Interior are on file with the superintendent.

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DO YOU KNOW ALL THE NATIONAL PARKS

- Acadia, Maine.**—Combination of mountain and seacoast scenery. Established 1919; 19,51 square miles.
- Bryce Canyon, Utah.**—Canyons filled with exquisitely colored pinnacles. Established 1928; 55.06 square miles.
- Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico.**—Beautifully decorated limestone caverns believed largest yet discovered. Established 1930; 15.56 square miles.
- Crater Lake, Oregon.**—Astonishingly beautiful lake in crater of extinct volcano. Established 1902; 250.52 square miles.
- General Grant, California.**—Celebrated General Grant Tree and grove of Big Trees. Established 1890; 3.96 square miles.
- Glacier, Montana.**—Unsurpassed alpine scenery; 250 lakes; 60 glaciers. Established 1910; 1,533.88 square miles.
- Grand Canyon, Arizona.**—World's greatest example of erosion. Established 1919; 1,009.08 square miles.
- Grand Teton, Wyoming.**—Most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains. Established 1929; 150 square miles.
- Great Smoky Mountains: North Carolina, Tennessee.**—Massive mountain uplift covered with magnificent forests. Gorgeous wild flowers. Established for protection 1930; 465.18 square miles.
- Hawaii: Islands of Hawaii and Maui.**—Volcanic areas of great interest, including Kilauea, famous for frequent spectacular outbursts. Established 1916; 245 square miles.
- Hot Springs, Arkansas.**—Forty-seven hot springs reserved by the Federal Government in 1832 to prevent exploitation of waters. Made national park in 1921; 1.48 square miles.
- Lassen Volcanic, California.**—Only recently active volcano in United States. Established 1916; 163.32 square miles.
- Mesa Verde, Colorado.**—Most notable cliff dwellings in United States. Established 1906; 80.21 square miles.
- Mount McKinley, Alaska.**—Highest mountain in North America. Established 1917; 3,030.46 square miles.
- Mount Rainier, Washington.**—Largest accessible single-peak glacier system. Third highest mountain in United States outside Alaska. Established 1899; 377.78 square miles.
- Platt, Oklahoma.**—Sulphur and other springs. Established 1902; 1.32 square miles.
- Rocky Mountain, Colorado.**—Peaks from 11,000 to 14,255 feet in heart of Rockies. Established 1915; 405.33 square miles.
- Sequoia, California.**—General Sherman, largest and oldest tree in the world; outstanding groves of Sequoia gigantea. Established 1890; 604 square miles.
- Wind Cave, South Dakota.**—Beautiful cavern of peculiar formations. No stalactites or stalagmites. Established 1903; 18.47 square miles.
- Yellowstone: Wyoming, Montana, Idaho.**—World's great geyser area, and an outstanding game preserve. Established 1872; 3,437.87 square miles.
- Yosemite, California.**—Valley of world-famous beauty; spectacular waterfalls; magnificent High Sierra country. Established 1890; 1,176.16 square miles.
- Zion, Utah.**—Beautiful Zion Canyon 1,500 to 2,500 feet deep. Spectacular coloring. Established 1919; 148.26 square miles.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

GLIMPSES OF OUR NATIONAL PARKS. An illustrated booklet of 66 pages containing descriptions of the principal national parks. Address the National Park Service, Washington, D.C. Free.

GLIMPSES OF OUR NATIONAL MONUMENTS. Address as above. Free.

RECREATIONAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES. Shows Federal and State reservations with recreational opportunities. Brief descriptions of principal ones. Free.

THE SECRET OF THE BIG TREES. By Ellsworth Huntington. 24 pages. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 5 cents.

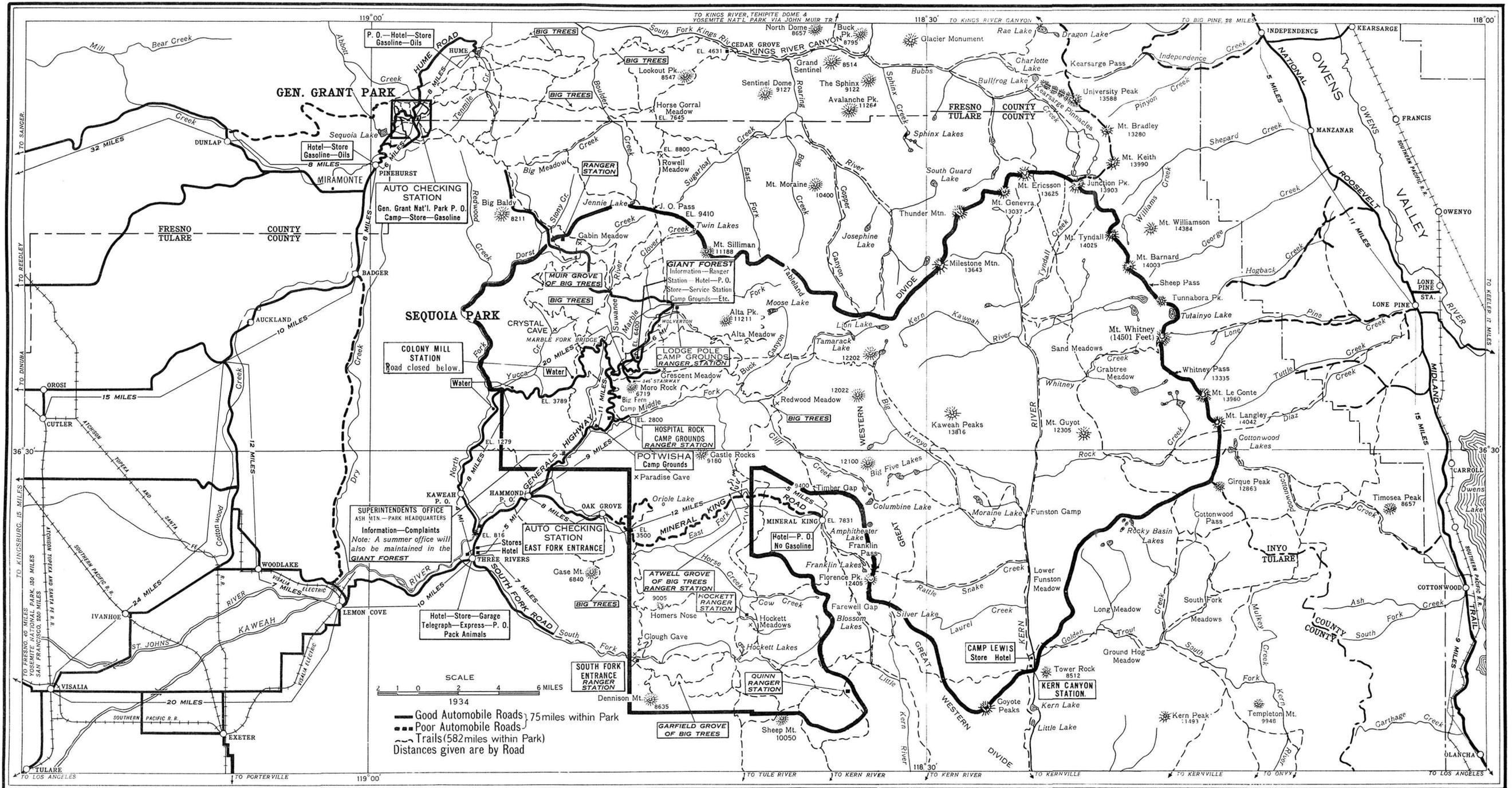
FOREST OF YOSEMITE, SEQUOIA, AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS. By C. L. Hill. 40 pages. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 10 cents.

NATIONAL PARKS PORTFOLIO. By Robert Sterling Yard. Cloth-bound and illustrated with more than 300 beautiful photographs of the national parks. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. Price, \$1.

FAUNA OF THE NATIONAL PARKS. Survey of wild life conditions in the national parks. Illustrated. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20 cents.

Booklets about each of the national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.:

Acadia National Park, Maine.
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N.Mex.
Crater Lake National Park, Oreg.
General Grant National Park, Calif.
Glacier National Park, Mont.
Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.
Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn.
Hawaii National Park, Hawaii.
Hot Springs National Park, Ark.
Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif.
Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.
Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska.
Mount Rainier National Park, Wash.
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.
Sequoia National Park, Calif.
Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.-Mont.-Idaho.
Yosemite National Park, Calif.
Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, Utah.



MAP OF SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

