

SEQUOIA and GENERAL GRANT National Parks - California



UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL PARK SERIES

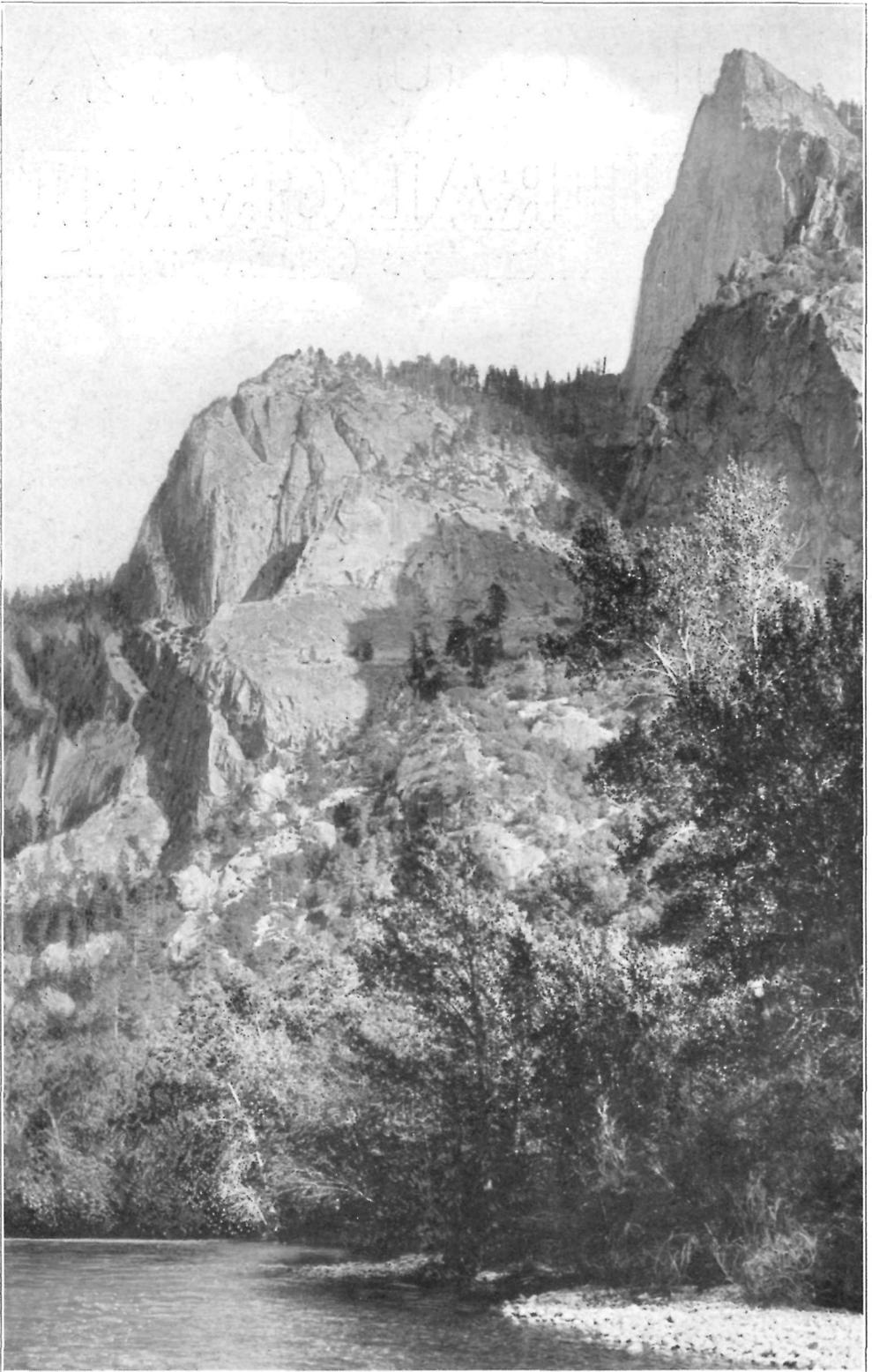


PHOTO BY HERBERT W. GLEASON

Grand Sentinel, King's River Canyon

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An Appreciation of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks

By ROBERT STERLING YARD, Chief, Educational Division, National Park Service

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration



F all my mountain nights the one photographed most sharply upon memory was spent in a Sequoia grove of the Giant Forest. We had come in late from the Yosemite, two weeks on the trail, with mule and pack-train, the length of the proposed Roosevelt National Park. In early afternoon we had crossed the northern boundary into the Sequoia. At sundown we had camped upon a ridge crowned with red-stemmed giants. The packs were stripped from the mules and heaped around the forest kitchen. Tie Sing set up his sheet-iron stove and hustled dinner. Camp fires were hastily lighted, and we availed of the last twilight to choose levels for our sleeping bags, for in the Sierra, where it does not rain in summer, trail travelers carry no tents.

Three of us shared a bedroom nobler far than ever housed a king. It was pentagonal in shape with every angle a purplish red sequoia trunk fifteen feet in diameter. The fire of cones, blazing in the center of the brown, sweet-smelling floor, threw these glowing pillars into powerful relief and drew between them black enclosing curtains of night. The ceiling, a hundred and twenty feet above, heavily carved in hanging plumes of yellowish green which the flickering fire outlined, swayed softly in the evening breeze.

Lying in comfort and complete seclusion, my senses soothed with perfumes as rare as my surroundings, imagination held me an excited captive. A moment later sunshine and a thousand bird songs filled the room.

If you want rest with inspiration, go to the Sequoia National Park. In the Giant Forest grow a million sequoia trees, some of them tiny babies of a year springing sharply from the warm, moist soil; some of them youngsters of a thousand years just peering over the tops of the towering sugar pines; some of them youths of two thousand years with fine rounded crowns and huge bent arms hugging their plumed togas; some of them majestic seniors, three hundred feet in height, who began life while the dramas of the Book of Exodus were still enacting.

But these are not all. In this amazing forest the greatest pines and firs of the whole Sierra, festooned with trailing moss, attain their greatest height and thickness, the picturesque, deciduous trees of the region reach their fullest development, and flowering shrubs of a hundred species crowd the shaded aisles. It is the Forest of Enchantment.

From the Sequoia National Park and its little neighbor, the General Grant National Park, you may accent your summer's rest by trail trips into the famous canyons and up to the High Sierra of the wonderful Roosevelt National Park to come.

Go to Sequoia. You will find there what earth nowhere else possesses; and you will find it good.

Robert Sterling Yard

To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.


Secretary of the Interior

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks



IN the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada in California, south of the Kings River Canyon and west of the Canyon of the Kern, are the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. They embrace a fairy-land of forest where wood-nymphs might revel to their hearts' content. Nowhere on earth would they feel so much at home; nowhere could they find such mazy labyrinths of dusky aisles, in such dense growths of mammoth trees, in which to hold their frolics.

The soothing influence of the woodland appeals to all of us. Tired humanity likes to stretch in the cool, beneath spreading branches. Let it be any kind of tree, or let it be only a rest for an hour or so, one rises refreshed. The charm has worked—the ineffable charm of the out-of-doors and the forest. And here, amidst mountain scenery unsurpassed in beauty and splendor, and beneath trees whose magnitude is unmatched, lies one of Nature's greatest rest-rooms and pleasure-grounds, open to all who seek healthful enjoyment, or who would behold some of the marvels of creation.

The superb forests which cover this region contain the *Sequoia Washing-*

toniana, or the Big Tree of California, some exceeding 300 feet in height and over 36 feet in diameter. It is the patriarch among trees, by some strange exemption saved to us from the pre-glacial age. It grows nowhere else than in the High Sierra of California, the finest specimens being embraced in the Sequoia, the Yosemite and the General Grant National Parks. But these trees are not to be thought of as the survivors of a dying species. There are many thousands of them here in their vigorous prime, hundreds of thousands of them in all the grace and strength of youth, their red shafts forming splendid colonnades and cathedral-like archways. And when a mighty sequoia by chance is uprooted, its firm-grained wood lies undecaying for centuries.

Who has best described these giants of the forest? See what John Muir said of them—he who lived among them:

"No description can give any adequate idea of their singular majesty, much less of their beauty. Excepting the sugar pine, most of their neighbors with pointed tops seem to be forever shouting 'Excelsior,' while the big tree, though soaring above them all, seems satisfied, its rounded head poised lightly



PHOTO BY H. E. ROBERTS

There are many ideal camping spots in this region

as a cloud, giving no impression of trying to go higher. Only in youth does it show like other conifers a heavenward yearning, keenly aspiring with a long, quick-growing top. Indeed the whole tree for the first century or two, or until 100 to 150 feet high, is arrow-head in form, and, compared with the solemn rigidity of age, is as sensitive to the wind as a squirrel tail. The lower branches are gradually dropped as it grows older and the upper ones thinned out till comparatively few are left. These, however, are developed to great size, divide again and again, and terminate in bossy rounded masses of leafy branchlets, while the head becomes dome-shaped."

"Then poised in fullness of strength and beauty, stern and solemn in mien, it glows with eager, enthusiastic life, quivering to the tip of every leaf and branch and far-reaching root, calm as a granite dome, the first to feel the touch of the rosy beams of the morning, the last to bid the sun good-night."

And what birdhouses they make! Of this feature John Muir wrote:

"The dense tufted sprays make snug nesting places for birds, and in some of the loftiest, leafiest towers of verdure thousands of generations have been reared, the great solemn tree

shedding off flocks of merry singers every year from nests, like the flocks of winged seed from the cones."

Of their age, he had this to say:

"The big tree can not be said to attain anything like prime size and beauty before its fifteen-hundredth year, or under favorable circumstances become old before its three-thousandth."

"Many no doubt are much older than this. On one of the giants, 35 feet 8 inches in diameter exclusive of bark, I counted upward of four thousand annual wood rings, in which there was no trace of decay after all these centuries of mountain weather."

More Than a Million Sequoia Trees

The Sequoia National Park has an area of 161,597 acres, and ranges in altitude from 1,100 to 11,900 feet. In the Park there are over a million of sequoia trees, 12,000 of them exceeding ten feet in diameter, in addition to phenomenal monsters of great age. The Big Trees here are not in isolated groves, but within the park boundaries of twenty miles north to south, form a chain of twelve groves in an almost unbroken forest of sequoias and pine that extends southward across the whole Kaweah watershed and along the flanks of the range, for nearly seventy miles.



Golden Trout Creek

The Giant Forest, so named by John Muir, is the largest of these groves, containing in its 3,200 acres over half a million sequoia trees, of which 5,000 exceed ten feet in diameter. And here stands the General Sherman tree, most celebrated of all and the largest tree in the world, 279.9 feet high and 36.5 feet in diameter. Such immensity in a tree is hard to realize; its massive trunk and branches contain about one million feet of lumber. Compared with the trees with which we are all familiar—the ordinary forest that we know—these trees are like a troop of elephants amongst a flock of sheep. If placed closely side by side thirty-six of them would occupy an acre of land, whereas, were pine trees with trunks at the base four feet in diameter, similarly placed, over 2700 would be required to fill the same space. Standing amidst these forest giants one feels as though transported to another planet—for trees like these we had not conceived of as being on Earth.

The General Sherman tree has about reached its four-thousandth birthday, and was a seedling in the year B. C. 2,080. The grove also contains many peers of the Sherman tree—approaching it in size and age. Other noted trees in the Park are the Abraham Lin-

coln, 270 feet high and 31 feet in diameter; and the William McKinley, which is 290 feet high with a diameter of 28 feet. There is a small hotel in the Giant Forest, where good accommodations are provided; also an adjoining camp of modern tent-houses.

The General Grant National Park, lying to the northwest, across mountain, valley and forest, has an area of 2,536 acres and ranges in altitude from 5,250 to 7,631 feet. It is one of the smallest of our national parks and was established for the protection of the General Grant tree, widely known for its size and beauty. In the surrounding grove, which is as luxuriant in all growing things as the Giant Forest, there are 10,000 sequoias, 190 of which exceed ten feet in diameter. The General Grant tree, which is second only to the General Sherman in size, and almost the same age, is 264 feet high, and over 35 feet in diameter. A distinguished neighbor is the George Washington tree, only nine feet less in height and six feet less in diameter. In a cathedral-like grove there is a camp of comfortable tent-houses.

The southern boundary of the General Grant National Park and the northern boundary of the Sequoia National Park are only six miles apart,



Mountain lake near base of Mt. Whitney

but the horse trail between the Giant Forest in the Sequoia Park and the center of the Grant Park is thirty-two miles in length. An auto road between the Parks is under construction.

Rugged Canyons, Peaks and Mountain Streams

In addition to its big tree groves, the Sequoia National Park has many natural attractions that will delight the sightseer. There are wooded canyons thousands of feet deep, and mountain heights commanding sublime views. Many places of interest are within pleasant walking distance, and horse trails lead to the numerous more distant vantage points. Each trip unfolds a landscape that will remain long in the memory. The scene disclosed from the summit of Moro Rock across the great Canyon of the Kaweah River, looking toward Castle Rock rising 5,000 feet from the valley floor, is notable. Moro Rock is two miles from Giant Forest by auto road. A 346-step stairway, with hand rail, leads to its top. Mount Silliman, 11,188 feet, is nine and a half miles to the northeast, its summit being reached by horse and foot trail, while to the south are Alta Peak and Alta Meadow, the latter an inviting stopping place, each commanding vistas to the west and northwest wondrous in their mountain splendor.

The Marble, Middle, East and South Forks of the Kaweah River wind deep in their rugged canyons northeast to southwest through the Park, and numerous tributary creeks and streams in wooded gorges and forest-rimmed meadows join them from all directions, so the angler finds many dark pools below foaming rapids, and likely

stretches of riffing waters, in which to cast his flies. The Kaweah River drains the western flank of the Great Western Divide and the southern flank of Silliman Crest. Its upper tributaries have a wild course through an exceedingly rugged part of the range, some streams descending 6,500 feet in a horizontal distance of less than five miles. These cascading torrents flow through wonderful glacial canyons whose walls still gleam with the polish left by the ice in ages past. The smooth and burnished walls of Buck Canyon, the main gorge of the Middle Fork of the Kaweah, shine in the early morning light with an almost unearthly refulgence. By stopping a night at Alta Meadow a full appreciation of the magnificent scenery of the Kaweah headwaters can be obtained. Alta Meadow lies high on the wall of Buck Canyon. Beyond the canyon's deep rift rises the serrated skyline of the Great Western Divine, gorgeous in the flush of sunset. Peak after peak, rosy in the alpenglow, rises against a sky of pearly gray with flame-touched bands of clouds above, while canyons and forests lie veiled in shadowy blues and purples.

From Vanderver's peak, 11,900 feet and the highest elevation in the Park, a glorious view embraces the Canyon of the Kern, with Mount Whitney's summit and the ridge of towering peaks that form the Highest Sierra, silhouetted on the eastern horizon.

Crystal Cave

Adding to the allurements of the Park, a wonderful cave was discovered in April, 1918, in an unfrequented and rugged canyon, by anglers in quest of trout. It surpasses in attractiveness the famous Clough and Paradise caves, also within the boundaries. It has been named Crystal Cave. It opens into



John Muir said: "The Big Tree (*Sequoia gigantea*) is Nature's forest masterpiece, and, so far as I know, the greatest of living things."

the southern side of a large limestone mountain, at the water's edge of Cactus Creek and near the western boundary. It has been explored a distance of 4,000 feet, and when certain openings have been enlarged, may disclose a mountain drilled with caverns. Throughout the cave, stalactites rich and wonderfully varied, sparkle in the gloom. There are chambers with ceilings a glittering mass of these needle-pointed spears, others with festoons of dazzling draperies suspended, while in some there stand bright fluted columns and stalagmites of surpassing symmetry and beauty.

Wild Flowers; Bird and Wild Animal Life

Wild flowers in abundance make garden spots throughout this woodland realm, dotting smooth meadows, peeping from mossy slopes and decorating rock crevices with their brilliant bloom. Flowering shrubs also lend their coloring to the park-like glades seen through openings in the forest; and in cool shady nooks ferns of many kinds, from the stately *Warwardina* to the dainty Maiden-hair, grow in rank luxuriance.

There have been recorded by the government supervisor forty-one species of birds, residents or seasonal visitors in the Sequoia Park. Of these, over one hundred named varieties—many of them rare song birds and birds of bright plumage—are seen and heard during the summer season, adding to one's pleasure and enjoyment. Many people visit the Park for the sole purpose of studying and ascertaining the habits of certain species of birds. A great number of the same varieties are found in the Grant Park. Frequently seen are the golden and bald eagle, owls, road-runners, woodpeckers and humming-birds, while warblers, finches and robins are everywhere. Both mountain and valley quail and Sierra grouse are also plentiful.

Of wild animals, elk are occasionally seen in the Sequoia Park, while deer and bear, black and brown, are abundant in both the Sequoia and Grant Parks, as are also frolicking squirrels, pine martens, hares and rabbits. Mountain lions, lynx, timber wolves, foxes and coyotes are killed, or being driven from the Parks by the rangers whenever

seen. Fire arms are not permitted within the National Parks.

Proposed Roosevelt National Park

The proposed Roosevelt National Park is designed to include not only the Sequoia National Park, but also the entire right-angle to the northeast formed by the Kings River Canyon, the Canyon of the Kern, and the High Sierra which lie to the eastward—the giant peaks of the summit-crest culminating in Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet above sea level, and the highest mountain in the United States, excepting Mount McKinley in Alaska. The new territory embraces an area of 886,000 acres. There are towering snow-capped peaks; sawtooth ridges; over-hanging cliffs that sink into deep slashed canyons; forested slopes and grass-covered glades, with thundering rivers, foaming cataracts, and clear smooth-running streams twining through forested vales. Amidst the higher wilderness of granite crags are countless glacial lakes, that flash greeting to the sun from snow-bound basins, while a hundred rivulets born in snowy heights sing their way down

from this alpine zone toward flowering meadows and fragrant groves of pine.

It is a land of the winding zig-zag trail, of the saddle horse and pack animal, for the camper and the tent-dweller. For the angler it is the fishing ground of his most cherished fancies, for here are waters still new to the cast of the fly. It is a real man's country; a country of the most glorious out-of-doors; and with its salubrious climate, a summer vacation-land beyond compare. Here the business man on his well-earned outing can laugh at office cares and nerve-rack, and return to the city re-made, with vigor renewed; and many of his women folk, long-booted and mountain-togged, will enjoy it all as much as he.

The Kings River Canyon

About thirty-five miles north of the General Grant and the Sequoia National Parks, the Kings River Canyon cuts east and west into the heart of the Sierra.

From both the Grant Park and the Giant Forest in the Sequoia Park, over trails by way of Horse Corral Meadow and Lookout Point,

saddle-horses and pack animals wind through primeval forests and along shoulders of great mountain ridges where lofty snow-clad peaks and deep gorges flash into view at every turn.

The first view of the canyon from Lookout Point cannot be surpassed. Kings River Canyon curves but little and its long perspective is seen for miles bisecting the Sierra ridges. At the base of precipices shimmer moist green meadows; dark forest-patches spot slopes and canyon floor, and through it all is traced the silvery line of the South Fork of the Kings River, its flow broken by long rapids, deep pools and tumultuous cascades.

From Lookout Point the descent in three miles is 3,300 feet, and the floor of the canyon is reached at Cedar Grove, where the river is crossed and the trail makes upstream. The air is fragrant with pine and incense-cedar, ahead gleam open sunlit meadows bright with flowers, or set with trees in park-like precision—but the roar of the river always is in our ears. The comfortable tent-houses of the Kings River Camp stand beneath the brows of the the greatest cliffs of the canyon. Above rises the huge North Dome, and across the river (which is here joined by the rushing Copper Creek), looms the great Sentinel, its granite face glowing with colors, its crest 3,500 feet above the waters edge. The Sphinx rears its head nearby. Much of the finest scenery lies close at hand—Paradise Valley; the wild Bubb's Creek ravine; Mist Falls and Roaring River Falls. Glacier Rock rises at the head of the canyon, where the Kings River turns in from the north and is joined by Bubb's Creek cascading down from the east.

The trail continues along the headwaters of the Kings, which make their way through its narrow gorge, breaking white against granite rocks. Five miles to the north the defile widens into a level-floored meadow held within vertical cliffs. This is Paradise Valley, a beautiful vale of the Sierra type, of the same character as Yosemite. Here camping is truly ideal and the angler will be tempted to follow the Kings to its lofty snowbank sources. A well-marked trail leads up the western side of the canyon to Woods Creek, and up that stream to Rae Lake, Lake Charlotte, East Lake, Lake Reflection and Bryanthus Lake—gems of the clearest crystal and alive with trout. They are reached also by the Bubb's Creek trail.

Another wonderful gorge reached from Kings River Camp, is Tehipite Canyon, on the Middle Fork of the Kings River. Tehipite Pinnacles are a series of jagged spires. At their base are wild waterfalls, and on Cartridge Creek, a tributary, are splendid cascades. Simpson Meadow is an excellent camping place.

The Bubb's Creek trail leads from the Kings River Canyon up a steep ravine where the turbulent stream is terraced with countless cascades. The canyon is like a great stairway into the heights above. At the top is the mighty rock-ridge of which the lowest point is Kearsarge Pass. Here one stands upon the bare back-bone of the Sierra.

Mount Gould, Mount Gardner, the East Vidette, West Vidette, Deerhorn Mountain, Mount Bradley and Mount Rixford are arrayed against the skyline in a chain of ice-clad peaks. From this viewpoint you look far down the eastern wall of the Sierra to Owens Valley gleaming in the sun.

The Mighty Gorge of the Kern River

The Kern River Canyon is the only one of the mighty gorges of the Sierra Nevada which has a north and south trend, and is even more extensive than the canyon of the Kings; its walls rise as high, its encompassing peaks are higher. From the Kings Canyon you may cross the lofty Kings-Kern Divide over the John Muir trail east of Junction Peak, entering the Canyon of the Kern at its upper end.

From Giant Forest a popular trail leads past Alta Meadow to Mineral King Valley, thence through Franklin Pass and down the canyon of Rattlesnake Creek to Kern River Canyon at the Lower Funston Meadow; while another trail is from Mineral King through Farewell Gap to Coyote Pass, descending into the great gorge at its lower end, opposite Volcano Creek, the home of the far-famed golden trout. The Kern River itself, a clear, cold mountain torrent, is a deservedly noted trout stream. Rainbow trout, weighing over eight pounds, have been taken in these waters.

The Kern Canyon reaches into the very heart of the highest Sierra. To the west rise the Kaweah Peaks, the loftiest 14,140 feet above sea level. From Miner's Peak one may look down upon the great Chagoopa Forest and into the immense dark cleft in the earth known as the Big Arroyo. Far to the northeast, at the head of the Kern Canyon, looms Mount Tyndall, 14,101 feet.

A trail follows the Kern Canyon north to south, thirty miles, the cliffs on either side often rising three thousand feet. At one point in the lower canyon the course of the river, blocked by a landslide, has formed Kern Lake, a placid expanse of water which mirrors its surroundings with miraculous clearness.

Many Peaks for Mountain Climbing

The mountaineer should strive to make the Mount Whitney trip. Its ascent is not especially difficult, and can be accomplished by continuous climbing for six or seven hours. From this supreme summit, 14,501 feet, more than sixteen thousand square miles lie outspread beneath the eye—a territory larger than Switzerland—and within the range of vision are no less than sixty peaks exceeding twelve thousand feet in altitude. And from the summit of Mount Whitney one looks from the highest to the lowest point in America, Death Valley, 351 feet below sea level, being visible far to the southeast. Mount Williamson, 14,384 feet, is much more difficult. Tyndall, 14,025 feet, Langley, 14,043 feet, and the South Kaweah, 13,816 feet, are all interesting climbs for those who are happiest when ascending the peaks of the sky.

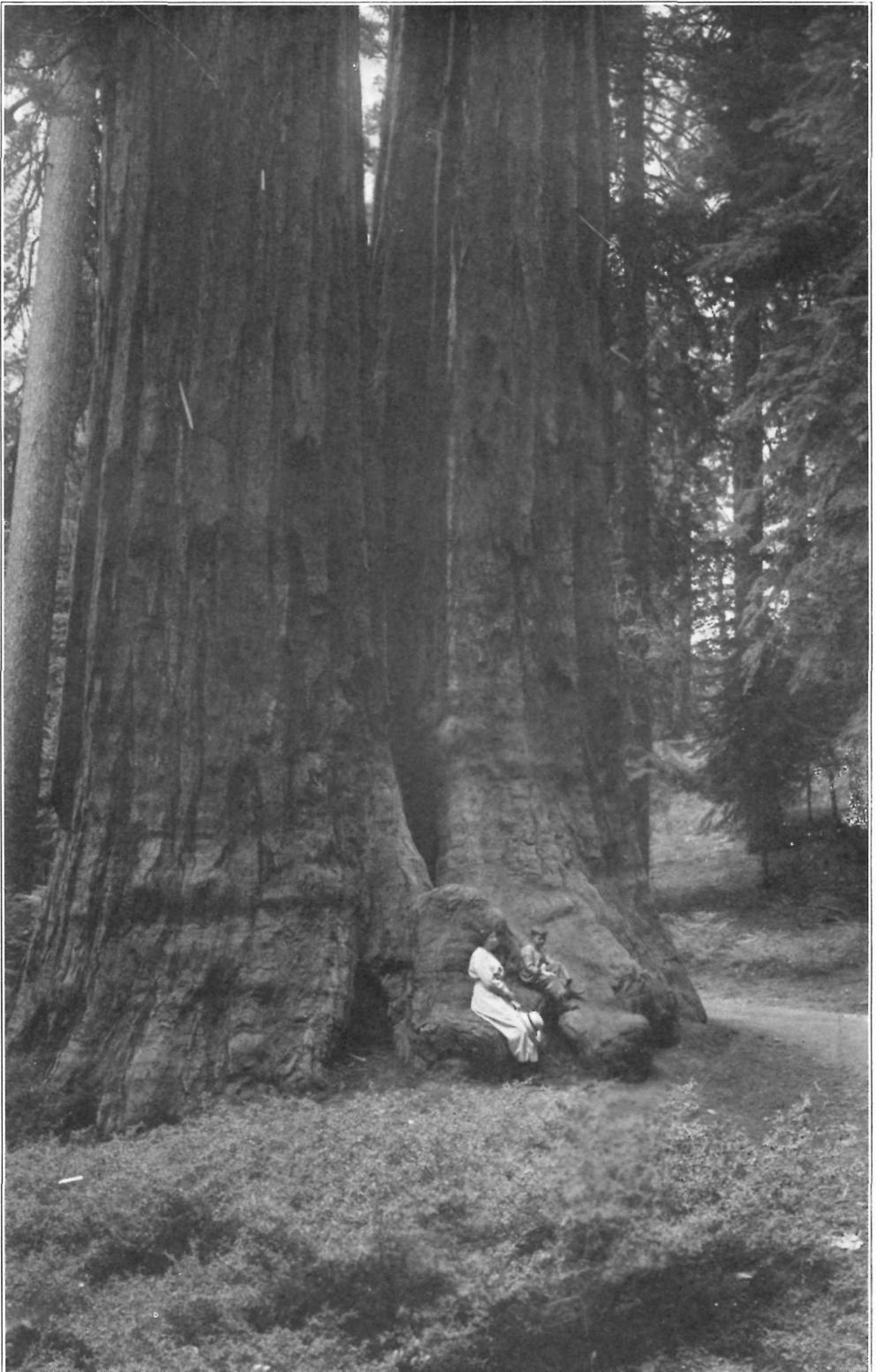


PHOTO BY H. E. ROBERTS

Twin Sisters, General Grant National Park

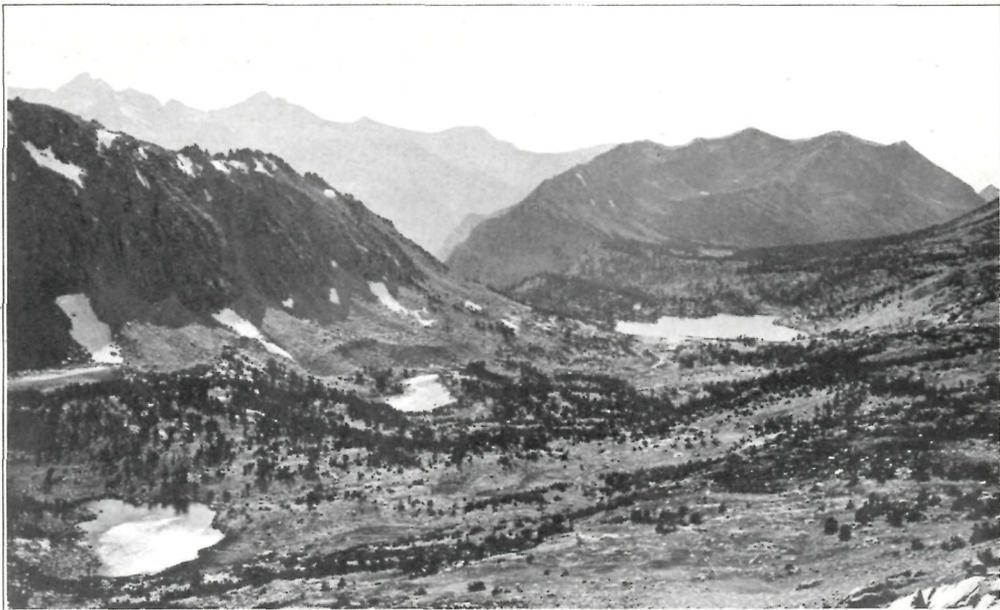


PHOTO BY HERBERT W. GLEASON

In the High Sierra is a chain of lakes that reflect the glories of great snow peaks

Accommodations and Transportation in the Parks

Sequoia National Park.—At the Giant Forest there is a hotel-camp, a general store, telephone station, photograph galleries, and post office of Giant Forest, Calif.

Rates of Giant Forest Hotel-Camp

Board and lodging:	
One person, per day	\$ 3.50
One person, per week	19.50
One person, four weeks	72.00
Two persons, per day, each	3.00
Two persons, per week, each	17.50
Two persons, four weeks, each	65.00

Meals without lodging:	
Breakfast and lunch, each	.75
Dinner	1.00

Lodging without meals 1.00
 One-half of the regular rate will be charged for children under 8 years of age.

Baths \$0.35

Guests desiring extra tent room will be charged as follows:

Tent capacity of four people occupied by two, 50 cents each per day extra.

Tent capacity of two people occupied by one, 50 cents per day extra.

The Sequoia National Park Transportation Co. operates an auto stage service from Giant Forest to points of interest in the park at the following rates:

Rates of Sequoia National Park Transportation Co.

Parker Group, Moro Rock, and return—one person	\$1.00
Two or more, each	.75
Admiration Point and return—One person	3.00
Two or more, each	2.50
General Sherman Tree and return—One person	1.00
Two or more, each	.75
General Sherman Tree and Wolverton and return—One person	2.00
Two or more, each	1.50

Chester Wright, Giant Forest, Calif., has a license to conduct a saddle and pack animal transportation service in the Sequoia National Park.

Parties can hire saddle horses and pack mules at \$1.50 per day each, but in all cases guide must accompany same, at \$3.00 per day, the guide taking charge of packing and relieving tourists of responsibility for animals. All animals will be equipped with riding or pack saddles.

Rates for Guides and Horses

To Sherman Tree and return	\$2.00
To Sherman Tree, Wolverton, and return by Circle Meadow	3.00
To Moro Rock and return	2.00
To Moro Rock and return by Crescent, Log, and Huckleberry Meadows	2.50
To Alta and return	3.50
To Twin Lakes and return	3.50
To Moro Rock, Crescent, Log, Huckleberry Meadows, and Wolverton, and Sherman Tree	3.50

Parties wishing to make long trips will be furnished with special rates.

General Grant National Park.—In General Grant National Park there is a camp, a general store, telephone station, photograph gallery, and post office of General Grant National Park, Calif.

Rates of General Grant National Park Camp

Board and lodging:	
Per day, each person	\$ 3.25
Per week, each person	18.00
Per month, each person	68.00

Meals or lodging, part of a day:

Breakfast	.75
Lunch	.75
Dinner	1.00
Lodging	1.00

One-half of the regular rate will be charged for children under 8 years of age.

Baths \$0.35

Guests desiring extra tent room will be charged as follows:

Tent capacity of four people occupied by two, 50 cents each per day extra.

Tent capacity of two people occupied by one, 50 cents per day extra.

During the season of 1919 a few specially appointed cottages, with private reception room, hot and cold showers, etc., will be maintained at rate of \$4.00 per day for one person, \$3.50 per day for two persons, each, including board and lodging.

Rates for Saddle Horse and Guide Service

A tri-weekly saddle and pack train service is operated from General Grant Park to Kings River Canyon. The rates at the Kings River Canyon Camp are the same as at the National Park, and the camp is under the same management.

General Grant National Park is the logical gateway to Kings River Canyon points, such as Kearsarge Pass, Mt. Brewer, Rae Lake, Middle Fork Canyon, Simpson Meadow, and other points in the area of the proposed Roosevelt National Park.

Saddle horses, per day.....	\$2.50
Pack mules, per day.....	2.50
Packers and guides, per day.....	4.00
Donkeys, per day.....	1.50
Donkeys, per week.....	7.00
Fare to Kings River Canyon and return.....	10.00

How to Reach the Parks

Sequoia National Park

From the railroad stations of Exeter and Visalia, Calif., the Visalia Electric Railroad operates frequent daily service to Lemon Cove, Calif. Lemon Cove is connected with Sequoia National Park by automobile stages of the Sequoia National Park Transportation Company.

Automobile stages leave Lemon Cove Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12:30 p. m.; arrive Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park (40 miles) 5:30 p. m. Stages leave Giant Forest Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 7:00 a. m.; arrive Lemon Cove 12:00 noon. Special trips will be made on alternate days under the same schedule when two or more passengers are available.

Fares via Visalia Electric Railroad

Between Visalia and Lemon Cove (21 miles), one-way 65c., round-trip \$1.10.
Between Exeter and Lemon Cove (11 miles), one way 35c., round-trip 60c.

Stage Fares to Sequoia National Park

Between Lemon Cove and Giant Forest, one-way \$6.50, round-trip \$12.00.
Children under 12 years of age, one-half fare.
Baggage allowance, 40 pounds; excess baggage, 2c per pound.

General Grant National Park

General Grant National Park is connected by automobile stages of the Kings River Stage & Transportation Company with the railroad station of Sanger, Calif.

Touring cars, operated by the Kings River Stage & Transportation Co., leave Sanger each morning (except Sunday) at 9:00 a. m. and arrive at General Grant National Park (46 miles) at 2:30 p. m.; leave General Grant National Park at 9:00 a. m. and arrive Sanger at 2:00 p. m. Stops for lunch are made in each direction.

Stage Fares to General Grant National Park

From Sanger to General Grant National Park, \$5.50.
From General Grant National Park to Sanger, \$4.00.
Round-trip, \$8.00.
Baggage allowance, 50 pounds; excess baggage, \$1.25 per 100 pounds.

Season

The 1919 season for both Parks extends from May 24th to October 10th.

Park Administration

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks are under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The Park Superintendent is located at Three Rivers, Calif.

Railroad Tickets and Stopovers

During summer season round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at certain stations in California to Sequoia National Park and to General Grant National Park as destinations.

Through tickets to other destinations (reading between Los Angeles and San Francisco, for example), will be honored via Exeter and Sanger instead of via Goshen Junction,

or via Visalia instead of via Laton, as the case might be. Both round-trip and one-way tickets are good for stopovers at Exeter or Visalia for side-trip to Sequoia National Park, and at Sanger for side-trip to General Grant National Park.

U. S. Government Publications

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

- "The Secret of the Big Trees," by Ellsworth Huntington, 24 pages, 14 illustrations, 5 cents.
- "Forests of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks," by C. L. Hill. 40 pages, 23 illustrations, 20 cents.
- "The National Parks Portfolio," by Robert Sterling Yard, 260 pages, 270 illustrations, descriptive of nine national parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.

The following may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at prices given.

- Topographic map of Sequoia National Park, 10 cents.
- Topographic map of General Grant National Park, 10 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free by written request addressed to the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park:

- Circular of General Information Regarding Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.
- Glimpses of Our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated.
- Map showing location of National Parks and Monuments and railroad routes thereto.

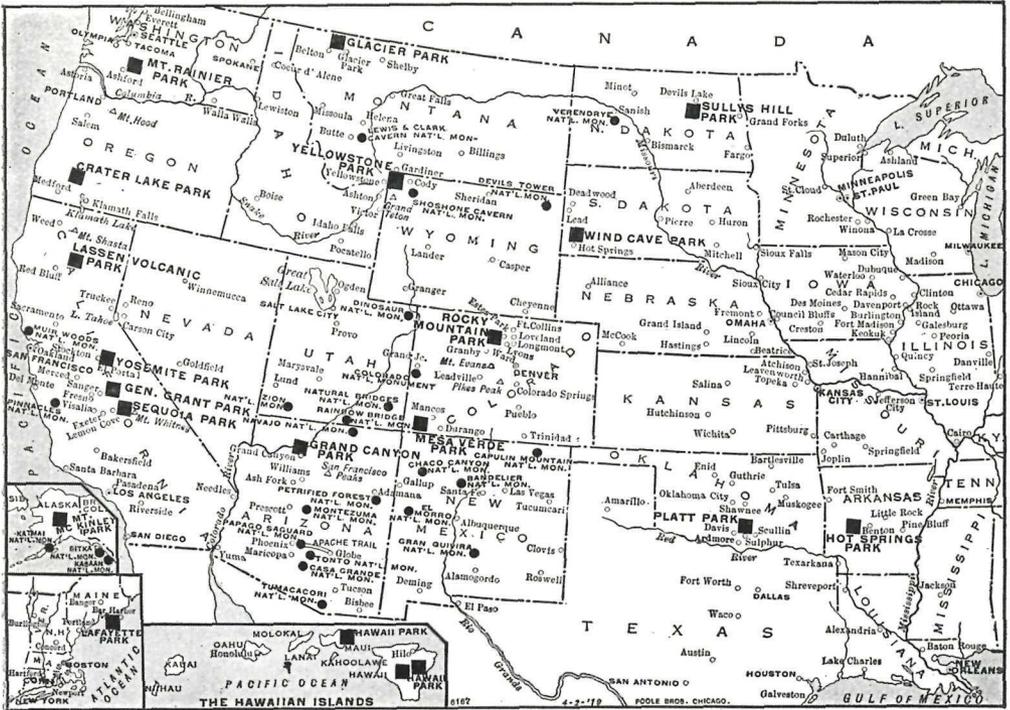
U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.:

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- California for the Tourist
- Colorado and Utah Rockies
- Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
- Glacier National Park, Montana
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- Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands
- Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
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- Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois
- Pacific Northwest and Alaska
- Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona
- Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
- Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California.
- Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho
- Yosemite National Park, California
- Zion National Monument, Utah



Deer Horn Mountains from Bryanthus Lake, Sequoia National Park



The National Parks at a Glance

United States Railroad Administration

Director General of Railroads

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

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Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts.
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 Dallas, Tex. 112-114 Field St.
 Denver, Colo. 601 17th St.
 Des Moines, Iowa 403 Walnut St.
 Duluth, Minn. 334 W. Superior St.
 El Paso, Tex. Mills and Oregon Sts.
 Ft. Worth, Tex. 702 Houston St.
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 Galveston, Tex. 21st and Market Sts.
 Helena, Mont. 58 S. Main St.
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 Little Rock, Ark. 202 W. 2d St.
 Long Beach, Calif., L.A. & S.L. Station
 Los Angeles, Calif. 215 S. Broadway
 Milwaukee, Wis. 99 Wisconsin St.
 Minneapolis, Minn., 202 Sixth St. South
 Oakland, Calif. 13th St. and Broadway
 Ocean Park, Calif. 160 Pier Ave.
 Oklahoma City, Okla.,
 131 W. Grand Ave.
 Omaha, Neb. 1416 Dodge St.
 Peoria, Ill. Jefferson and Liberty Sts.
 Phoenix, Ariz.,
 Adams St. and Central Ave.
 Portland, Ore., 3d and Washington Sts.
 Pueblo, Colo. 401-3 N. Union Ave.
 St. Joseph, Mo. 505 Francis St.
 St. Louis, Mo.,
 318-328 N. Broadway

St. Paul, Minn. 4th and Jackson Sts.
 Sacramento, Calif. 801 K St.
 Salt Lake City, Utah,
 Main and S. Temple Sts.
 San Antonio, Tex.,
 315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
 San Diego, Calif. 300 Broadway
 San Francisco, Calif.,
 Lick Bldg., Post St. and Lick Place
 San Jose, Calif., Istand San Fernando Sts.
 Seattle, Wash. 714-16 2d Ave.
 Shreveport, La., Milam and Market Sts.
 Sioux City, Iowa 510 4th St.
 Spokane, Wash.,
 Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
 Tacoma, Wash. 1117-19 Pacific Ave.
 Waco, Tex. 6th and Franklin Sts.
 Whittier, Calif. L. A. & S. L. Station
 Winnipeg, Man. 226 Portage Ave.

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 Brooklyn, N. Y. 336 Fulton St.
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 Cincinnati, Ohio. 6th and Main Sts.
 Cleveland, Ohio. 1004 Prospect Ave.
 Columbus, Ohio. 70 East Gay St.
 Dayton, Ohio. 19 S. Ludlow St.

Detroit, Mich. 13 W. LaFayette Ave.
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 Grand Rapids, Mich. 125 Pearl St.
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 New York, N. Y. 31 W. 32d St.
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 Pittsburgh, Pa. Arcade Building
 Reading, Pa. 16 N. Fifth St.
 Rochester, N. Y. 20 State St.
 Syracuse, N. Y. University Block
 Toledo, Ohio. 320 Madison Ave.
 Washington, D. C. 1229 F St. N. W.
 Williamsport, Pa. 4th and Pine Sts.
 Wilmington, Del. 905 Market St.

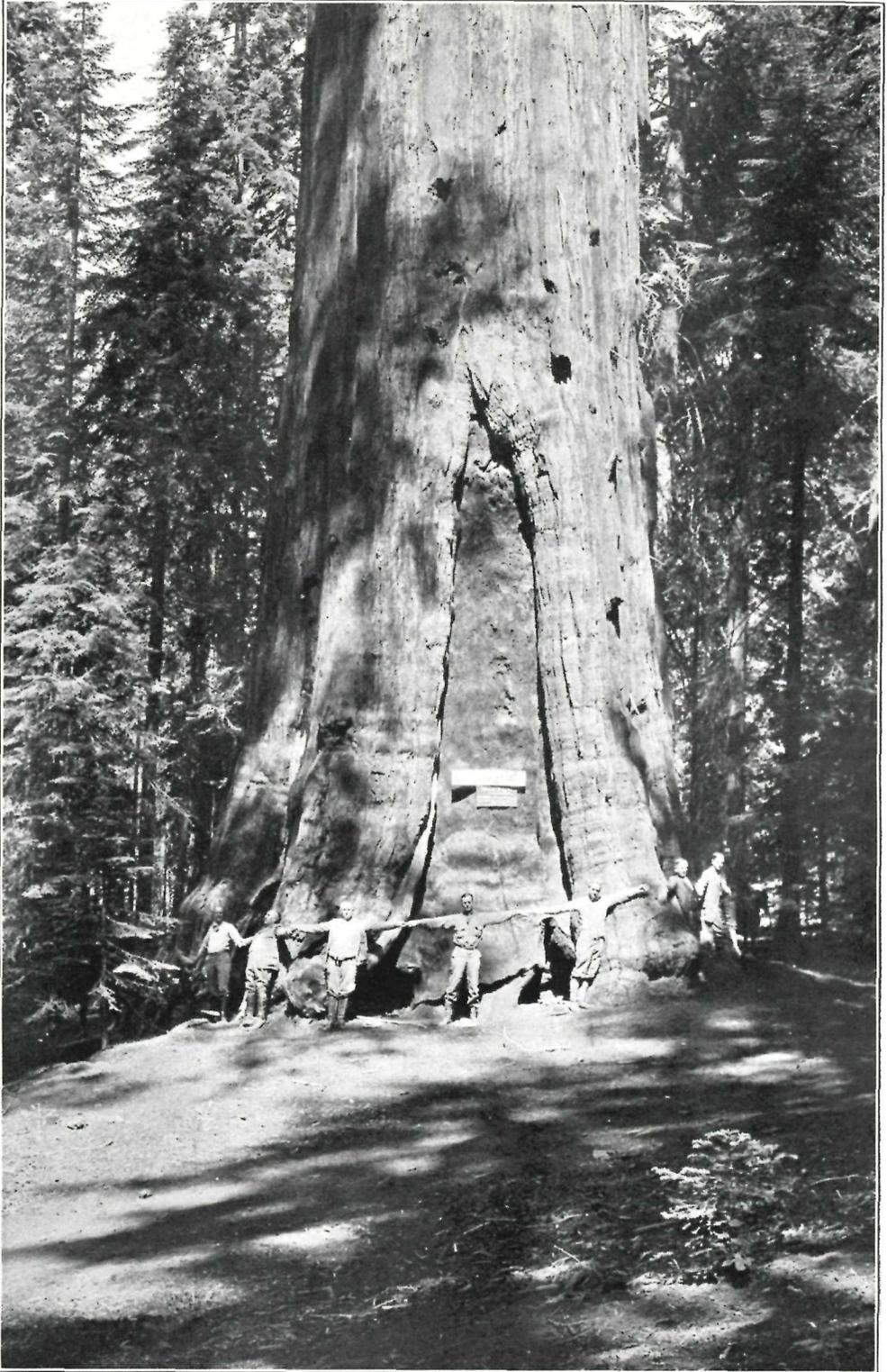
South

Asheville, N. C. 14 S. Polk Square
 Atlanta, Ga. 74 Peachtree St.
 Augusta, Ga. 811 Broad St.
 Birmingham, Ala. 2010 1st Ave.
 Charleston, S. C. Charleston Hotel
 Charlotte, N. C. 22 S. Tryon St.
 Chattanooga, Tenn. 817 Market St.
 Columbia, S. C. Arcade Building
 Jacksonville, Fla. 38 W. Bay St.

Knoxville, Tenn. 600 Gay St.
 Lexington, Ky. Union Station
 Louisville, Ky. 4th and Market Sts.
 Lynchburg, Va. 722 Main St.
 Memphis, Tenn. 60 N. Main St.
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 Montgomery, Ala. Exchange Hotel
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The General Sherman Tree, largest and oldest living thing in all the world