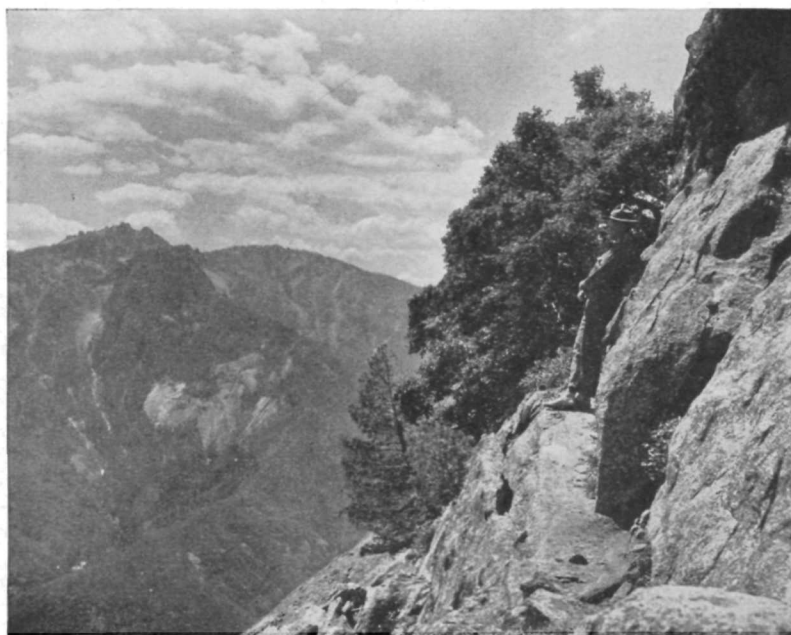


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HUBERT WORK, SECRETARY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS



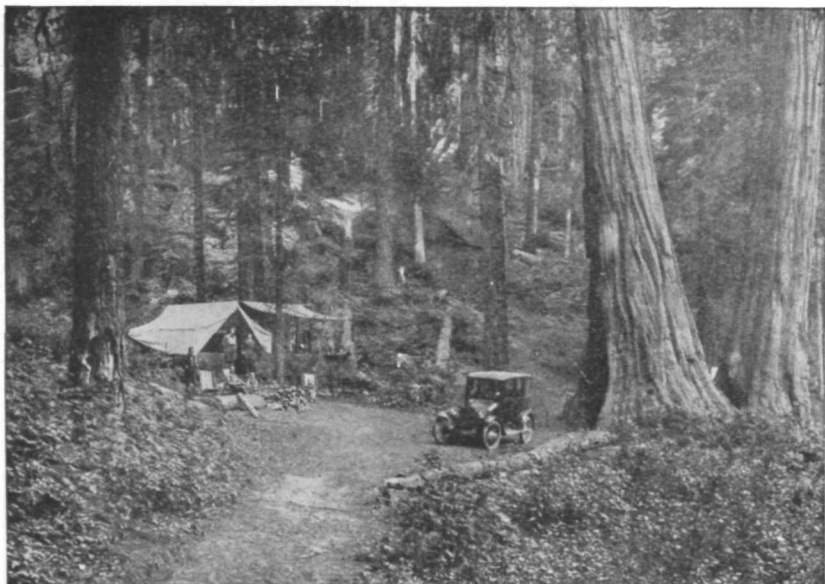
Photograph by Herbert W. Gleason

VIEW FROM TRAIL ALONG EAST SLOPE OF MORO ROCK

1924

Season from May 24 to October 10 and earlier and later
for motorists carrying own camp equipment

GIANT FOREST, SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, MAY
BE REACHED ALL THE YEAR ROUND BY THE
MIDDLE FORK ROAD AND TRAIL



CAMPERS IN THE GIANT FOREST.

Attractive camps in the shadow of these noble trees are dotted throughout the forest during the season.



PARK STREAMS AND LAKES ABOUND WITH MANY VARIETIES OF FIGHTING TROUT.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE.

[Number, 19; total area, 11,372 square miles.]

National parks in order of creation.	Location.	Area in square miles.	Distinctive characteristics.
Hot Springs 1882	Middle Arkansas.....	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—20 bath-houses under public control.
Yellowstone 1872	Northwestern Wyoming.	3,348	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Sequoia 1890	Middle eastern California.	252	The Big Tree National Park—Several hundred sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Mile-long cave of delicate beauty.
General Grant 1890	Middle eastern California.	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—31 miles by trail from Sequoia National Park; 85 miles by automobile.
Yosemite 1890	Middle eastern California.	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—High Sierra—Waterwheel falls—Good trout fishing.
Mount Rainier 1899	West central Washington.	324	Largest accessible single-peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful sub-alpine wild-flower fields.
Crater Lake 1902	Southwestern Oregon.	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.
Wind Cave 1903	South Dakota.....	17	Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Platt 1904	Southern Oklahoma...	1½	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Sullys Hill 1904	North Dakota.....	1½	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake—Is an important wild-animal preserve.
Mesa Verde 1906	Southwestern Colorado.	77	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Glacier 1910	Northwestern Montana.	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Rocky Mountain 1915	North middle Colorado.	397½	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Hawaii 1916	Hawaii.....	186	Three separate areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii; Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcanic 1916	Northern California...	124	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak, 10,465 feet—Cinder Cone 6,879 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.
Mount McKinley 1917	South central Alaska...	2,645	Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in world.
Grand Canyon 1919	North central Arizona.	958	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Lafayette 1919	Maine coast.....	8	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island.
Zion 1919	Southwestern Utah...	120	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 800 to 2,000 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks are in eastern central California. The former was created by the act of September 25, 1890, and contains approximately 252 square miles, or 161,597 acres; the latter was established October 1, 1890, and contains 4 square miles, or 2,560 acres. They are situated on the Sierra Nevada's warmest slopes and were established to preserve the groves and forests of California big trees (*Sequoia gigantea*).

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

There are at present four main entrances to the Sequoia National Park, three by road and one by trail. The Giant Forest road, up the North Fork of Kaweah River, is that most used. The Middle Fork road is being constructed as a new entrance to be available in the season of 1925. The Mineral King road, up the East Fork of Kaweah River, leads to Atwell Mill camp, within the park, and to Mineral King in the national forest beyond. The South Fork trail starts from the end of the road up the South Fork of Kaweah River and enters the park at Clough's Cave, leading to the Garfield Grove and Hockett Meadow camping country.

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

THE GIANT FOREST.

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

Giant Forest is also the name of the park summer headquarters, the post office and village beneath the Sequoias where the hotel and housekeeping camps are situated. It has a summer population of about 1,500.

PUBLIC AUTOMOBILE CAMP GROUNDS.

The National Park Service maintains camp grounds for visitors arriving in their own automobiles. The largest camp ground is at Giant Forest, and water is piped and sanitary and garbage-disposal facilities furnished at about 350 numbered camp sites, which are assigned by park rangers. Other camp sites, farther from the crowd,

are available at Lodge Pole camp, Marble Fork Bridge, Commissary camp, Soldier camp, and others.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

Thirty-one miles by trail or eighty-five by automobile from Giant Forest lies the General Grant National Park, only 4 square miles in area but, by reason of the excellent automobile road from Fresno or Visalia, easily reached and very popular. It was created to preserve the General Grant Sequoia (35 feet in diameter and 264 feet high), with the magnificent grove of big trees around the leader.

At this park there is a hotel-camp, housekeeping tents, and public automobile camp ground, all located in the depths of the forest under ideal surroundings. There are over 300 numbered camp sites with water and sanitary facilities in the public automobile camp ground, and these are being rapidly extended.

LIVING UNDER THE SEQUOIAS.

Comfortable permanent camps are maintained in both the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks by the Kings River Parks Co.

Both parks also are very popular among campers-out, who come in automobiles and set up tents upon sites designated by the superintendent. One camp ground, of more than 100 acres, is maintained in the General Grant National Park. There is also a fenced pasture for tourists' horses. In the Sequoia National Park there are seven camp grounds and five fenced pastures for tourists' horses.

The Giant Forest camp ground now comprises an area of approximately 150 acres, all covered by the great Sequoia grove.

There are camp sites at Colony Mill and Marble Fork Bridge on the road to Giant Forest, and visitors with their own camp outfits are recommended to make the trip in a leisurely manner and enjoy the beauties of the road. They are particularly recommended to camp at Colony Mill to obtain the fine sunrise and sunset view of the Kaweah Peaks, Moro Rock, and Castle Rocks. Just above Colony Mill a trail leads three-fourths of a mile to Admiration Point, which juts out 2,000 feet above the great Marble Falls.

Camp grounds, firewood, and water are free throughout the parks.

A wooden stairway and iron handrailing 346 feet in length has been constructed to the top of Moro Rock, whereby persons can safely ascend to the summit and obtain an unobstructed view of some of the best mountain scenery in the park.

INFORMATION.

The excellent Sand Creek or Dunlap roads from Fresno to General Grant Park make it easy for those unaccustomed to mountain driving to reach the big trees. The present road to Giant Forest is shorter but steeper than the road to General Grant Park. By the 1925 season, however, it is expected to have completed an excellent 6 per cent grade road up the Middle Fork to Giant Forest, and this may now be used for part of the distance.

At General Grant Park is a magnificent grove of big trees and there are hikes and drives to interesting points near by. The Sequoia National Park is larger, wilder, and has, in addition to almost limitless numbers of big trees, many fishing streams, lakes, and highly scenic points of interest.

The latest information about both parks may be obtained at automobile club offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and in all towns of the San Joaquin Valley where such offices are maintained; also at chambers of commerce in towns adjacent to the parks. Valley service stations are usually informed as to latest park conditions.

THE PROPOSED ROOSEVELT-SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

North and east of the Sequoia National Park, and easily accessible by trail from the Giant Forest, lies a large area of mountain-top country as distinguished in majesty as the park is in luxuriance. Its eastern boundary of about 70 miles is the very crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, including Mount Whitney, whose altitude of 14,501 feet is the greatest in the United States. Along this magnificent crest lies a massing of mountain peaks of indescribable grandeur, for Mount Whitney is no towering elevation, but merely a granite climax; its peak is a little higher than its neighbors, that is all.

Westward from this crest descend slopes rich in the grandest scenery of America and the world, merging, below timberline, into innumerable lake-studded valleys which converge into the extraordinary glacial canyons of the Kings and the Kern Rivers. Two branches of the Kings River flow through gorges destined, when known, to become, perhaps, the world's most famous canyon valleys; one of these is the Tehipite Valley, the other the Kings River Canyon. These lie north of the Sequoia National Park, while on its east lies still another valley of future world renown, the Kern Canyon, which separates the main crest of the Sierra and Mount Whitney from the Great Western Divide.

This area, united with the present Sequoia National Park, is unexcelled even in America for sublimity and unequalled anywhere for rich variety. It is penetrated by trails and affords, with its three foaming rivers, its thousands of streams, its hundreds of lakes, its splendid forests, occasional meadows, castellated valleys, inspiring passes, and lofty glacier-shouldered summits, the future camping-resort of the rapidly growing population of America.

The Tehipite Valley and the Kings River Canyon have striking nobility of scenery. The walls of both are sheer and are often a mile high. The rivers which flow through them are glacier-run torrents of innumerable cascades and waterfalls, lined to the edge with forests and full of fighting trout.

Both valleys are guarded, like Yosemite, by gigantic rock domes. The Tehipite Dome in the Tehipite Valley, and the Grand Sentinel in the Kings River Canyon, must be classed with Yosemite's greatest. The Tehipite Valley has grandeur for its keynote, as the Yosemite Valley has supreme beauty. The Kings River Canyon, with Paradise Valley a few miles upstream, is destined, at no great lapse of time, to become the summer resort of innumerable campers.

This noble country is accessible to all through the General Grant and Sequoia National Parks. When included in the National Park system, trails and roads will be constructed to make it serve as a national vacation area.

ADMINISTRATION.

The representative of the National Park Service in charge of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks is the superintendent, Mr. John R. White. His address is Park Headquarters, Alder Creek, via Three Rivers, Calif., from October 2 to May 30 and Giant Forest, Calif., from June 1 to October 1. Chief Ranger Milo S. Decker is in immediate charge of General Grant National Park. His address is Grant Park, Calif., in the summer and Miramonte, Calif., in the winter. Exclusive jurisdiction over both parks was ceded to the United States by act of the California Legislature dated April 15, 1919, and accepted by Congress by act approved June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 731). Mr. Walter Fry is the United States commissioner for both parks. His address is Three Rivers, Calif.

SEASON.

IN SUMMER.

The official tourist season, when hotel-camps, store, service stations, etc., are operated for accommodation of visitors, is from May 24 to October 10. However, both parks usually may be reached some time before and long after the official opening and closing dates, and visitors with their own camp equipment are welcomed. After the hotel-camps close limited accommodations are available in both parks, but reservations should be made by telephone before leaving the valley. The weather is as pleasant as in summer, while the absence of crowds is an attraction to many.

IN WINTER.

With improved road conditions the season in both parks is steadily being extended so that they are rapidly becoming all-year parks, and when summer and fall camping seasons end the winter sports season begins.

Those visitors who find a short trip a novel or pleasant experience may now reach Giant Forest during the months when the automobile road is closed.

The Middle Fork Road to Hospital Rock, 8½ miles from the end of the highway at Three Rivers, is open the year round, and from Hospital Rock a good foot or horse trail leads 8 miles to Giant Forest. There are excellent camp grounds at Hospital Rock (altitude 2,800 feet), a scenic spot of much interest and accessible at any season of the year. This hike or horseback ride up the Hospital trail is by many pronounced the best way to approach the big trees, offering as it does magnificent views of the great glacial dome of Moro Rock (altitude 6,719 feet) and the snowy peaks of the High Sierra. The Park Service is now constructing an automobile road from Hospital

Rock to Giant Forest, and this route by 1925 will be the main entrance to the Giant Forest.

Visitors arriving at Three Rivers after the official closing date, October 10, should obtain the latest information about road, trail, and accommodations from local stores or the superintendent's office at Alder Creek, altitude 1,700 feet, 7 miles above Three Rivers.

Visitors for General Grant Park after the headquarters at the park is closed should obtain latest road information from automobile clubs in valley towns or from the chief ranger's winter headquarters at Miramonte.

DETAILED TRAVEL INFORMATION.

For information regarding railroad fares, service, etc., apply to railroad ticket agents, or address J. H. R. Parsons, passenger traffic manager, Southern Pacific lines, San Francisco, Calif.; W. J. Black, passenger traffic manager, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Chicago, Ill. Touring information regarding the parks can be obtained by applying to automobile clubs in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and valley towns.

POST OFFICES.

The post office is Giant Forest, Calif., from June 1 to October 1; at other times, Three Rivers, Calif. There is also for General Grant National Park the General Grant National Park, Calif., post office during the season and at Miramonte, Calif., during the winter.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Telegrams for Sequoia National Park should be addressed via Three Rivers, Calif., from where they will be telephoned to the information office at Giant Forest. There is long-distance telephone communication available from Giant Forest via Three Rivers Exchange.

Long-distance telephone and telegraph service with General Grant National Park may be had via Dinuba, Calif.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

A resident physician is on duty at Giant Forest during the season. There is also a physician at General Grant Park.

WHAT TO WEAR; WHAT TO TAKE WITH YOU.

As a rule tourists are inclined to carry too much. A very inexpensive and simple outfit is required—old clothes and stout shoes are the rule. For carrying luggage a dunnage bag of heavy canvas is all that is necessary.

Utensils and complete camp equipment may be procured along the route of travel at the following points: Visalia, Exeter, Lemon Cove, or Three Rivers, the latter being nearest to Sequoia National Park, and Fresno, Sanger, Badger, Miramonte, and Pinehurst, on the route to General Grant National Park.

HOW TO REACH THE PARKS.**SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.****BY TRAIN.**

Exeter, a thriving town of 2,000 people, is the steam railroad terminus for the Sequoia National Park and is on the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe systems. From Exeter an electric line runs to Lemon Cove, 10 miles, at which point connection is made for the auto stages to Giant Forest.

It is an easy journey to leave Los Angeles or San Francisco by train at 10 or 11 p. m., arriving at Exeter at about 9 a. m. and at Giant Forest by auto stage at 1.30 p. m.

BY AUTOMOBILE.

From San Francisco the motor route to Sequoia National Park is by the San Joaquin Valley highways to Fresno and Visalia. Visalia is the motorists' headquarters for the mountain trip and is a pleasant county seat of about 6,000 people with excellent hotel and stores. Visalia is 30 miles from Three Rivers by concrete highway via Lemon Cove; and it is 29 miles farther by good mountain road to Giant Forest. The motor journey from Visalia to Giant Forest is easily made in 4 hours.

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

ROAD CONTROL.

Travel control on the road between Kaweah and Giant Forest in the Sequoia National Park has proven a great aid to motorists. The control schedule for the season of 1924 will be changed somewhat to conform to the needs of travel, as shown by past experience. Special controls for holiday and week-end travel will be continued, with the general control providing up-travel from Kaweah before noon and down-travel from Giant Forest between the hours of 2 and 3 p. m. A two-way control, opposing cars passing at Cedar Creek, will be in effect as well as week-end and holiday schedules. All visitors should obtain copies of the control time-table at local information bureaus or at park stations.

AUTOMOBILE STAGES.

Lemon Cove, the electric railway terminus, is the starting point for the auto stages to Giant Forest. The running time between Lemon Cove and Giant Forest is about 3½ hours.

Stages leave Lemon Cove daily during the season at 9.30 a. m., arrive Giant Forest (39 miles) 1 p. m.; leave Giant Forest 3 p. m. and arrive Lemon Cove 6.30 p. m.

Fares via Visalia Electric Railroad.

Between Visalia and Lemon Cove (21 miles), one way 75 cents, round trip \$1.32.

Between Exeter and Lemon Cove (11 miles), one way 40 cents, round trip 72 cents.

Stage fares to Sequoia National Park.¹

Between Lemon Cove and Giant Forest, one way \$6.50, round trip \$12.
 Between Three Rivers and Giant Forest, one way \$5.50, round trip \$10.
 Children under 10 years of age, one-half fare.
 Baggage allowance, 25 pounds; excess baggage, 2 cents per pound.
 Express, 2 cents per pound; minimum charge, 25 cents.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

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

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

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

The Kings River Stage & Transportation Co. (address, Sanger, Calif.) operates automobile stages from Fresno and Sanger to the General Grant National Park.

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

Stops for lunch are made in each direction.

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

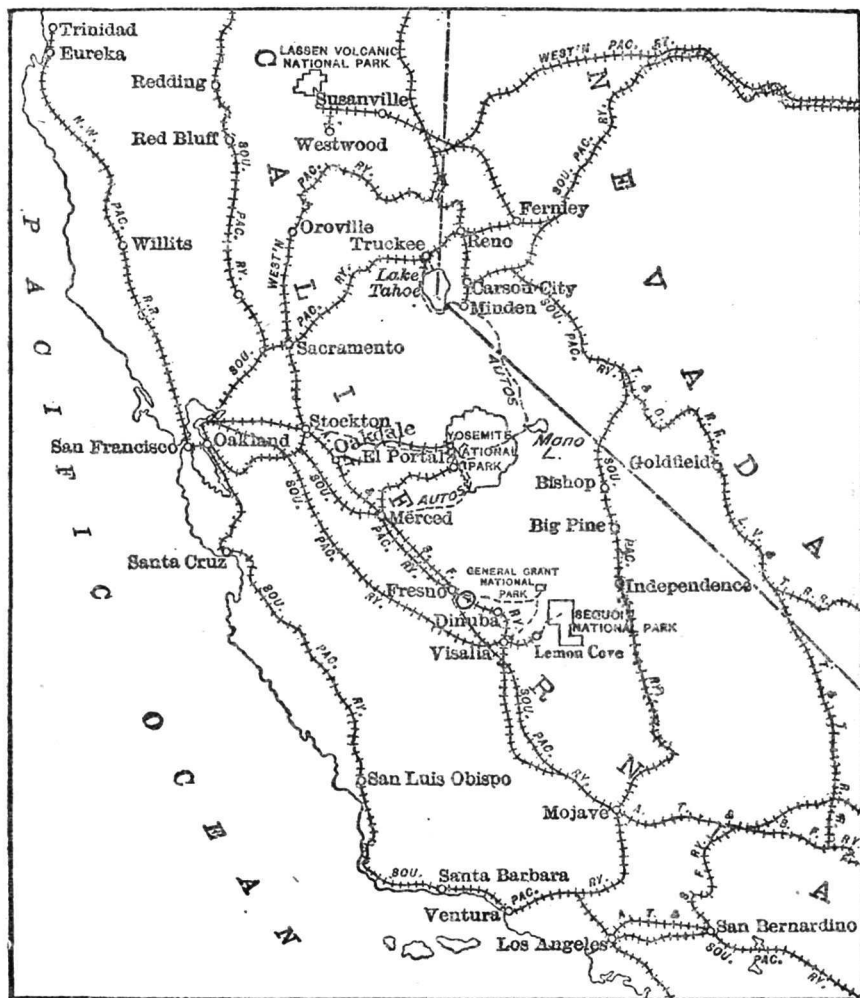
From Fresno to General Grant National Park, \$6.
 From General Grant National Park to Fresno, \$4.50.
 Round trip, \$9.
 From Sanger to General Grant National Park, \$5.50.
 From General Grant National Park to Sanger, \$4.
 Round trip, \$8.
 Baggage allowance, 50 pounds; excess baggage, \$1.25 per 100 pounds.

The Kings River Stage & Transportation Co. also operates automobile stages from Visalia via Woodlake, Badger, and Pinehurst to the General Grant National Park (48 miles).

Automobiles will leave Visalia from June 1 to September 30 daily at 8 a. m.; arrive Badger, 10 a. m.; and General Grant National Park, 12 m.; and will leave General Grant National Park at 4 p. m.; arrive Badger, 6 p. m., and Visalia, 8 p. m. Arrangements have been made by the stage company with the railroad companies to handle their tickets, which can be bought in San Francisco, Los Angeles, or other stations direct to the park.

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

Special trips will be made from Visalia to General Grant National Park under the same schedule when passengers are available from May 24 to May 30 and from October 1 to October 10.



Approximate Scale

100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 100 200 Stat. Miles

RAILROADS TRIBUTARY TO NATIONAL PARKS IN CALIFORNIA.

Stage fares from Visalia to General Grant National Park.¹

From Visalia to General Grant National Park, \$6; round trip, \$10.

From Visalia to Badger, \$4; round trip, \$7.

From Visalia to Pinehurst, \$5; round trip, \$9.

From Badger to General Grant National Park, \$3; round trip, \$5.

Children under 9 years of age, one-half fare.

Baggage allowance, 40 pounds; excess baggage, 2 cents per pound, minimum charge, 25 cents.

Express charges 2½ cents per pound, minimum 25 cents.

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

RAILROAD TICKETS.

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 excursion tickets to other destinations, reading via Southern Pacific Railroad, will be honored between Bakersfield and Fresno,



via Visalia or Exeter and Sanger. Passengers holding such tickets may stop over at Visalia or Exeter for side trips to Sequoia National Park and at Fresno, Visalia, or Sanger for side trips to General Grant National Park. Similar tickets reading via Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad will be honored between Corcoran and Fresno, via Visalia, where stop-over may be made for side trip to both Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. Stop-overs also are permitted

at Fresno for passengers who deposit tickets with agent at that point. Holders of one-way tickets may also stop over at Fresno, Visalia, Exeter, and Sanger for purpose of making side trips to the parks.

FISHING IN THE PARKS.

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

Park regulations as to daily catch, etc., are identical with those of the State for the district by which the parks are surrounded.

During the 1924 season fishing will be 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 within an hour's hike from Giant Forest. Later in the season it is necessary to go further afield, but the skillful angler is generally able to take the limit.

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

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

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

Because of scarcity of fish in General Grant National Park fishing is not recommended within the park.

JOHN MUIR'S DESCRIPTION OF THE GIANT SEQUOIA.

From John Muir's "Our National Parks" ² is taken the following description of the celebrated sequoia trees:

"The big tree (*Sequoia gigantea*) ³ is nature's forest masterpiece, and, so far as I know, the greatest of living things. It belongs to an ancient stock, as its remains in old rocks show, and has a strange air of other days about it, a thoroughbred look inherited from the long ago—the auld lang syne of trees. Once the genus was common, and with many species flourished in the now desolate Arctic regions, in the interior of North America, and in Europe; but in long, eventful wanderings from climate to climate only two species have survived the hardships they had to encounter, the *gigantea* and *sempervirens*, the former now restricted to the western slopes of the Sierra, the other to the Coast Mountains, and both to California, excepting a few groves of redwood which extend into Oregon.

² Used by permission of the Houghton Mifflin Co., authorized publishers.

³ It was named by Dr. C. F. Winslow in 1854 *Taxodium Washingtonianum*. From this it was named *Sequoia Washingtoniana* by Sudworth in 1898. It has also been called *Sequoia Wellingtoniana*. It was named *Sequoia gigantea* by DeCesion, a French botanist, in 1846.

“The Pacific coast in general is the paradise of conifers. Here nearly all of them are giants, and display a beauty and magnificence unknown elsewhere. The climate is mild, the ground never freezes, and moisture and sunshine abound all the year.

“Nevertheless it is not easy to account for the colossal size of the sequoias. The largest are about 300 feet high and 30 feet in diameter. Who of all the dwellers of the plains and prairies and fertile home forests of round-headed oak and maple, hickory, and elm ever dreamed that earth could bear such growths—trees that the familiar pines and firs seem to know nothing about—lonely, silent, serene, with a physiognomy almost godlike; and so old, thousands of them still living had already counted their years by tens of centuries when Columbus set sail from Spain and were in the vigor of youth or middle age when the star led the Chaldean sages to the infant Saviour’s cradle? As far as man is concerned they are the same yesterday, to-day, and forever—emblems of permanence.

“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 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 arrowhead 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 until comparatively few are left. These, however, are developed to great size, divide again and again, and terminate in bossy rounded masses of leafy branches, 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.

“ITS STATELINESS AND DENSELY MASSES FOLIAGE.

“Perfect specimens, unhurt by running fires or lightning, are singularly regular and symmetrical in general form, though not at all conventional, showing infinite variety in sure unity and harmony of plan. The immensely strong, stately shafts, with rich purplish brown bark, are free of limbs for 150 feet or so, though dense tufts of sprays occur here and there, producing an ornamental effect, while long, parallel furrows give a fluted columnar appearance. It shoots forth its limbs with equal boldness in every direction, showing no weather side. On the old trees the main branches are crooked and rugged and strike rigidly outward mostly at right angles from the trunk, but there is always a certain measured restraint in their reach which keeps them within bounds.

“No other Sierra tree has foilage so densely massed or outline so finely, firmly drawn, and so obediently subordinate to an ideal type. A particularly knotty, angular, ungovernable-looking branch, 5 to 8

feet in diameter and perhaps 1,000 years old, may occasionally be seen pushing out from the trunk as if determined to break across the bounds of the regular curve, but like all the others, as soon as the general outline is approached the huge limb dissolves into massy bosses of branchlets and sprays, as if the tree were growing beneath an invisible bell glass against the sides of which the branches were molded, while many small, varied departures from the ideal form give the impression of freedom to grow as they like.

“Except in picturesque old age, after being struck by lightning and broken by a thousand snowstorms, this regularity of form is one of the big tree’s most distinguishing characteristics. Another is the simple sculptural beauty of the trunk and its great thickness as compared with its height and the width of the branches, many of them being from 8 to 10 feet in diameter at a height of 200 feet from the ground, and seeming more like finely modeled and sculptured architectural columns than the stems of trees, while the great strong limbs are like rafters supporting the magnificent dome head.

“THE MAGNITUDE OF ITS ROOT SYSTEM.

“The root system corresponds in magnitude with the other dimensions of the tree, forming a flat far-reaching spongy network 200 feet or more in width without any taproot, and the instep is so grand and fine, so suggestive of endless strength, it is long ere the eye is released to look above it. The natural swell of the roots, though at first sight excessive, gives rise to buttresses no greater than are required for beauty as well as strength, as at once appears when you stand back far enough to see the whole tree in its true proportions. The fineness of the taper of the trunk is shown by its thickness at great heights—a diameter of 10 feet at a height of 200 being, as we have seen, not uncommon. Indeed, the boles of but few trees hold their thickness as well as sequoia.

“Resolute, consummate, determined in form, always beheld with wondering admiration, the big tree always seems unfamiliar, standing alone, unrelated, with peculiar physiognomy, awfully solemn and earnest. Nevertheless, there is nothing alien in its looks. The Madrona, clad in thin, smooth, red and yellow bark and big glossy leaves, seems, in the dark coniferous forests of Washington and Vancouver Island, like some lost wanderer from the magnolia groves of the South, while the sequoia, with all its strangeness, seems more at home than any of its neighbors, holding the best right to the ground as the oldest, strongest inhabitant.

“One soon becomes acquainted with new species of pine and fir and spruce as with friendly people, shaking their outstretched branches like shaking hands, and fondling their beautiful little ones; while the venerable aboriginal sequoia, ancient of other days, keeps you at a distance, taking no notice of you, speaking only to the winds, thinking only of the sky, looking as strange in aspect and behavior among the neighboring trees as would the mastodon or hairy elephant among the homely bears and deer. Only the Sierra juniper is at all like it, standing rigid and unconquerable on glacial pavements for

thousands of years, grim, rusty, silent, uncommunicative, with an air of antiquity about as pronounced as that so characteristic of sequoia.

"The bark of full-grown trees is from 1 to 2 feet thick, rich cinnamon brown, purlish on young trees and shady parts of the old, forming magnificent masses of color with the underbrush and beds of flowers. Toward the end of winter the trees themselves bloom while the snow is still 8 or 10 feet deep. The pistillate flowers are about three-eighths of an inch long, pale green, and grown in countless thousands on the ends of the sprays. The staminate are still more abundant, pale yellow, a fourth of an inch long, and when the golden pollen is ripe they color the whole tree and dust the air and the ground far and near.

"The cones are bright, grass-green in color, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and are made up of 30 or 40 strong, closely packed, rhomboidal scales with four to eight seeds at the base of each. The seeds are extremely small and light, being only from an eighth to a fourth of an inch long and wide, including a filmy surrounding wing, which causes them to glint and waver in falling and enables the wind to carry them considerable distances from the tree.

"The faint lisp of snowflakes as they light is one of the smallest sounds mortal can hear. The sound of falling sequoia seeds, even when they happen to strike on flat leaves or flakes of barks, is about as faint. Very different is the bumping and thudding of the falling cones. Most of them are cut off by the Douglas squirrel and stored for the sake of the seeds, small as they are. In the calm Indian summer these busy harvesters with ivory sickles go to work early in the morning, as soon as breakfast is over, and nearly all day the ripe cones fall in a steady pattering, bumping shower. Unless harvested in this way they discharge their seeds and remain on the trees for many years. In fruitful seasons the trees are fairly laden. On two small specimen branches $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 inches in diameter I counted 480 cones. No other California conifer produces nearly so many seeds, excepting perhaps its relative, the redwood of the coast mountains. Millions are ripened annually by a single tree, and the product of one of the main groves in a fruitful year would suffice to plant all the mountain ranges of the world.

"NATURE'S GIANT BIRDHOUSES.

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

"The big tree keeps its youth far longer than any of its neighbors. Most silver firs are old in their second or third century, pines in their fourth or fifth, while the big tree growing beside them is still in the bloom of its youth, juvenile in every feature at the age of old pines, and 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 Kings River giants, 35 feet 8 inches in diameter, exclusive of bark, I counted upward of 4,000 annual wood rings, in which there was no trace of decay after all these centuries of mountain weather.

“THE OLDEST LIVING THING.

“There is no absolute limit to the existence of any tree. Their death is due to accidents, not, as of animals, to the wearing out of organs. Only the leaves die of old age, their fall is foretold in their structure; but the leaves are renewed every year and so also are the other essential organs—wood, roots, bark, buds. Most of the Sierra trees die of disease. Thus, the magnificent silver firs are devoured by fungi, and comparatively few of them live to see their three hundredth birth year. But nothing hurts the big tree. I never saw one that was sick or showed the slightest sign of decay. It lives on through indefinite thousands of years until burned, blown down, undermined, or shattered by some tremendous lightning stroke.

“No ordinary bolt ever seriously hurts sequoia. In all my walks I have seen only one that was thus killed outright. Lightning, though rare in the California lowlands, is common on the Sierra. Almost every day in June and July small thunderstorms refresh the main forest belt. Clouds like snowy mountains of marvelous beauty grow rapidly in the calm sky about midday and cast cooling shadows and showers that seldom last more than an hour. Nevertheless these brief, kind storms wound or kill a good many trees. I have seen silver firs 200 feet high split into long peeled rails and slivers down to the roots, leaving not even a stump, the rails radiating like the spokes of a wheel from a hole in the ground where the tree stood. But the sequoia, instead of being split and slivered, usually has 40 or 50 feet of its brash knotty top smashed off in short chunks about the size of cordwood, the beautiful rosy red ruins covering the ground in a circle a hundred feet wide or more. I never saw any that had been cut down to the ground or even to below the branches except one in the Stanislaus Grove, about 12 feet in diameter, the greater part of which was smashed to fragments, leaving only a leafless stump about 75 feet high. It is a curious fact that all the very old sequoias have lost their heads by lightning. ‘All things come to him who waits.’

“But of all living things sequoia is perhaps the only one able to wait long enough to make sure of being struck by lightning. Thousands of years it stands ready and waiting, offering its head to every passing cloud as if inviting its fate, praying for heaven’s fire as a blessing; and when at last the old head is off, another of the same shape immediately begins to grow on.”

SEQUOIA GROVES OF THE PARKS.

Names.	Area.	Trees ex- ceeding 10 feet in diameter.	Total num- ber trees of all sizes (es- timated).
Sequoia National Park:	<i>Acres.</i>		
Giant Forest Grove.....	3,200	400	5,000
Muir Grove.....	2,240	275	3,500
Garfield Grove.....	1,820	250	3,000
Atwell Grove.....	850	100	600
Dennison Grove.....	480	90	300
Suwanee River Grove.....	320	129	750
Squirrel Creek Grove.....	90	50	150
Redwood Creek Grove.....	70	40	300
Salt Creek Grove ¹	60	10	50
Homer Nose Grove.....	25	5	25
Lost Grove.....	10	9	150
Eden Grove.....	10	6	50
General Grant National Park:			
General Grant Grove.....	235	100	262
Total.....	9,410	1,464	14,137

¹Outside park boundry

In four of the groves above mentioned certain trees have been named, while in all other groves they have not. The following is a list of a few of the principal trees, with their names, height, and diameter.

HEIGHT AND DIAMETER OF PRINCIPAL TREES.

GIANT FOREST GROVE.

General Sherman, height, 279.9 feet; diameter, 36.5 feet.
 Abraham Lincoln, height, 270 feet; diameter, 31 feet.
 William McKinley, height, 291 feet; diameter, 28 feet.

MUIR GROVE.

Dalton, height, 292 feet; diameter, 27 feet.

GARFIELD GROVE.

California, height, 260 feet; diameter, 30 feet.

GENERAL GRANT GROVE.

General Grant, height, 264 feet; diameter, 35 feet.
 George Washington, height, 255 feet; diameter, 29 feet.

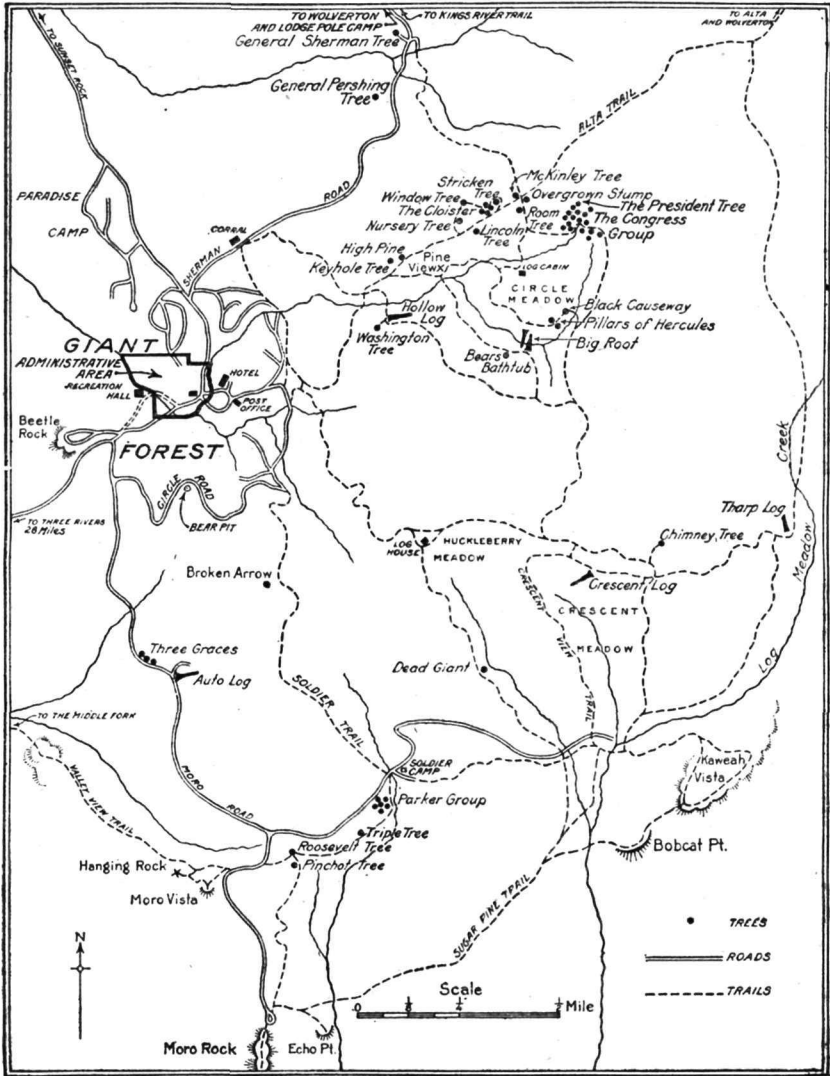
THE GENERAL SHERMAN TREE.

The General Sherman Tree was discovered by James Wolverton, a hunter and trapper, on August 7, 1879, at which time he named the tree in honor of Gen. Sherman, under whom he had served during the Civil War. The dimensions of this tree are as follows:

Dimensions of General Sherman Tree.

	Feet.
Height.....	279.9
Base circumference.....	102.8
Base diameter.....	32.7
Greatest diameter at base.....	36.5
Circumference 6 feet above ground.....	86
Diameter 6 feet above ground.....	27.4
Diameter 100 feet above ground.....	17.7

The General Grant Tree was named by Mrs. Lucretia P. Baker, who was a member of a party which camped near the tree in August, 1867. This tree has a height of 264 feet and a base diameter of 35 feet.



MAP OF GIANT FOREST AND IMMEDIATE SURROUNDINGS.

There are many trees in some of the groves and, in fact, some in each of the groves that compare favorably in size to those herein given. It is to be understood that the sequoias in these groups do not grow to the exclusion of other kinds of trees, but are interspersed with other growths of coniferous species.

OTHER INTERESTING TREES AND FEATURES.

The Roosevelt and Pinchot Trees are considered the two most beautiful trees in the Giant Forest. These trees are practically free from fire scars and are symmetrically perfect.

Keyhole Tree, on the Alta Trail, one-half mile from Giant Forest, has two great gaps shaped like keyholes. High Pine, near Keyhole Tree, is a pine tree $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high growing 155 feet up on top of a dead sequoia. Stricken Tree, 1 mile farther on the Alta Trail, is an example of the effects of lightning on a live sequoia. Massive pieces of the tree have been hurled 50 feet by the thunderbolt.

The Room, Auto Log, Window, and many other interesting trees are to be seen near Giant Forest.

The two views of Moro Rock from Moro Vista (west) and Moro Cliff (east) afford glorious views of the rock and the Middle Fork Valley. Hanging Rock, one-half mile west of Moro Rock, is a scenic point of great interest. The Crescent, Soldier, Kaweah Vista, Valley View, and other Trails make pleasant short trips.

In the immediate neighborhood of Giant Forest are many delightful walks and rides, concerning which full information may be obtained at the Information Office, Giant Forest.

Points of interest in and adjacent to the Sequoia National Park.

[All distances are from Giant Forest post office. For additional information see bulletin boards at Giant Forest, Three Rivers, and Kaweah.]

IN THE PARK.

Name.	Distance.	Direction.	Altitude.	Best means of reaching.	Remarks.
	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>		
Parker Group Big Trees.....	1½	SE.	6,550	Automobile.....	Magnificent grove sequoia timber; good place to camp.
Moro Rock.....	2	SE.	6,719	.....do.....	Magnificent scenery.
Crescent Meadow.....	1½	SE.	6,700	Horse.....	Pretty mountain meadow; good camping place.
Log Meadow.....	1½	SE.	6,900	.....do.....	Pretty mountain meadow; chimney tree; huge hollow log, once used as hunter's cabin.
Circle Meadow.....	1	E.	6,950	.....do.....	Huge fallen sequoia tree, hollow, 174 feet of which can be walked through; also Wolverton house tree; good camping place.
Wolverton Camp.....	5	NE.	7,250	Automobile.....	Excellent place to camp; good fishing.
General Sherman Tree.....	2	NE.	6,852	.....do.....	Largest tree in the world; height, 279.9 feet; base circumference, 102.8 feet.
Admiration Point.....	8	W.	4,750	.....do.....	Beautiful scenery; precipitous cliff (2,029 feet) can be looked over.
Marble Fork Bridge (on Giant Forest Road.)	4	W.	5,159	.....do.....	Beautiful mountain stream and bridge.
Marble Fork Bridge (on Middle Fork Road.)	42	SW.	2,000	.....do.....	Good fishing; plenty of forage for stock; good camping and bathing; beautiful scenery of two mountain rivers.
Marble Fork (Twin Lakes Trail Crossing)	6	NE.	6,719	.....do.....	Beautiful scenery; good fishing; good camping.
Cahoon Meadow.....	10	NE.	7,750	Horse.....	Beautiful mountain meadow; good camping.
Twin Lakes.....	12½	NE.	9,800	.....do.....	Two beautiful mountain lakes; one of the most interesting and beautiful sights in the park; good fishing and good camping.
Mount Silliman.....	9½	NE.	11,188	Horse and foot.....	Gorgeous scenery; good view of Mount Whitney.
Alta Peak.....	10	E.	11,211	.....do.....	A point from which the best panoramic view of the terrain of the park may be obtained.
Alta Meadow.....	9	E.	9,000	Horse.....	Fine scenery and good camping place.
Halstead Meadow.....	10	NW.	6,950	.....do.....	Beautiful mountain meadow; good fishing and good camping.
Dorst Creek.....	12	NW.	6,500	.....do.....	Fine mountain stream near Muir Grove Big Trees; good camping.
General Grant National Park.	31	NW.	6,675	.....do.....	General tourist camp; hotel; post office; magnificent grove of Sequoia.
Do.....	85	NW.	.....	Automobile.....	
Paradise Cave.....	48	S.	5,700	.....do.....	Large cave not fully explored; very beautiful and attractive.
Oriole Lodge.....	48	S.	5,500	.....do.....	Tourist camp and sawmill on private holdings, near Oriole Lake; one of the attractions of the vicinity.
Clough Cave.....	46	S.	4,050	Horse and auto.....	A beautiful and interesting cave; fair fishing; good camping.
Vandever Mountain.....	40	SE.	11,900	.....do.....	The highest elevation in the park; a point from which may best be seen the Whitney Range of mountains, Kern River Canyon, and the Great Western Divide.
Crystal Cave.....	8	NW.	4,300	Automobile and horse.	Cave of many connecting chambers magnificently decorated by nature with limestone crystals; discovered in 1918.
Hockett Meadow.....	40	SE.	8,500	Horse.....	Large mountain meadow; headquarters of park rangers; Hockett Lake, Sand and Mitchell Meadows in vicinity; good fishing, good camping.
Lake Evelyn.....	46	SE.	8,700	.....do.....	Deep mountain lake near Hockett Meadow; fair fishing; good place to camp.
Cabin Meadow.....	48	SE.	9,250	.....do.....	Beautiful meadow; excellent fishing; good camping place.
Quinn Horse Camp.....	54	SE.	8,500	.....do.....	Headquarters of park rangers; large soda spring near cabin; fair fishing; good place to camp.
Elk Park.....	37	S.	1,700	Automobile.....	Section of Sequoia Park set aside for herd of elk, where these animals are now kept; excellent fishing; good camping.

Hospital Rock.....	44	S.	2,700	.....do.....	Huge rock, supposed to have been occupied by a prehistoric race; numerous hieroglyphics painted on it; good fishing; good camping.
Belville Lake.....	15	NE.	10,300	Horse and foot..	The most beautiful lake in the park; fine place for an outing.
Little Kern River.....	50	SE.	8,600	Horse.....	Gorgeous scenery; a botanist's paradise; good fishing; good camping.
Summit Lake.....	30	SE.	9,100	.....do.....	Beautiful mountain lake; good place for an outing.
Willow Meadow.....	8	NE.	7,300	.....do.....	Good place to spend a season; good fishing; good camping.

OUTSIDE THE PARK.

Mineral King.....	61	SE.	7,830	Automobile.....	Village containing many summer inhabitants; once a mining town; a post office and store; good place to camp; fair fishing.
Grand Canyon of Kern River.....	55	SE.	6,600	Horse.....	Box canyon on river some 20 miles in length and over 2,000 feet in depth; one of the best trout streams in the world.
Kern Lakes.....	53	SE.	6,250	.....do.....	Two beautiful lakes on river, magnificent scenery; excellent fishing; good boating and bathing; good camping.
Mount Whitney.....	80	E.	14,501	.....do.....	The highest mountain in the United States proper; from the top of this mountain the landscape scenery can not be excelled elsewhere.
Golden Trout Creek.....	55	SE.	6,500	.....do.....	The home of the noted golden trout fish, and where first discovered; excellent fishing; good camping; magnificent scenery.
Kern Hot Springs.....	60	SE.	7,200	.....do.....	Large hot spring; fine bathing; fine camping; excellent fishing; beautiful scenery.
Grand Canyon of Kings River.....	35	NE.	4,631	.....do.....	Box canyon, some 15 miles in length and over 2,000 feet in depth, river passing through; excellent fishing.
Mount Brewer.....	45	NE.	13,577	.....do.....	Superb view of Mount Brewer from the heights near Lake Bryanthus reached by Bubbs Creek trail.
Stony Creek.....	16	NW.	6,500	.....do.....	Pretty mountain stream and meadow; good fishing; good camping.
Redwood Meadow.....	19	SE.	6,300	.....do.....	Beautiful young grove sequoia timber; good camping.
Bear Trap Meadow.....	19	NW.	7,000	.....do.....	Fine meadow; good fishing; good place to camp.
Hume.....	31	NW.	5,300	.....do.....	Lumbering town; huge sawmill; beautiful lake; campers' supplies; good boating and bathing; good place to camp.
Sequoia Lake.....	34	NW.	5,300	Automobile.....	Beautiful mountain lake; good fishing, boating, and bathing; good place to camp.
Cedar Grove.....	35	NE.	4,631	Horse.....	Good place to camp.
Kings River Canyon.....	36	NE.	5,000	.....do.....	Great glacial canyon rivaling Yosemite.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

These parks are inhabited by a wide variety of animals and birds. Many of these will be seen only by the trained observer of wild life, but the following species are so abundant and tame that even the casual visitor may see them:

ANIMALS.

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

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

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

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

Chipmunks of several species.—The Alpine, Sierra Nevada, and San Bernardino are abundant everywhere in the pine and sequoia belt. They become very tame and steal from 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 chipmunks and may be distinguished by its golden color and larger size.

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

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

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

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

BIRDS.

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

MAPS.

The following maps may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at the prices given, postage prepaid. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash:

The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks are mapped on the Tehipite and Kaweah quadrangles, scale 2 miles to the inch. Price, 10 cents each.⁵

The area north and east of the parks included in the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park is mapped on the Mount Goddard, Bishop, Olancha, and Mount Whitney quadrangles, scale 2 miles to the inch. Price, 10 cents each.

On these quadrangle maps the roads and trails are printed in black, the streams and lakes in blue, and the relief is indicated by brown contour lines.

⁵ May be purchased also by personal application at the information offices in the parks, but those offices can not fill mail orders.

LITERATURE.**GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

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

DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

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

Automobile road map of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

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

Map of National Parks and Monuments.

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

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

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

The National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. Third edition; 248 pages, including 306 illustrations. Bound securely in cloth, \$1.⁵

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

Glimpses of Our National Parks. 72 pages, including 31 illustrations. 10 cents.⁵

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

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

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

Forests of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks, by C. L. Hill. 40 pages, including 23 illustrations. 20 cents.⁵

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

⁵ May be purchased also by personal application at the information offices in the parks, but those offices can not fill mail orders.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

- ALLEN, E. F. A guide to the national parks of America. 1918. 338 pages.
- BRYCE, JAMES. University and historical address. 1913. 433 pp.
 "National Parks, the need of the future," pp. 389-406.
- CLARK, GALEN. "The big trees of California." 1907. 104 pp.
- HALL, ANSEL F. Guide to Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park. 1921. 127 pp.
 Maps.
- JEFFERS, LE ROY. The Call of the Mountains. 282 pp. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1922.
 The Kings and Kern River Regions on pp. 155-173.
- JEPSON, W. L. "The silva of California." Memoirs of the University of California. Vol. 2, 1910. 480 pp. Illustrated.
 ———. "The trees of California." 1909. 228 pp. Illustrated.
- MUIR, JOHN. Our national parks. 1909. 382 pp. Illustrated.
 Sequoia and General Grant National Parks on pp. 268-330.
- MILLS, ENOS A. Your National Parks. 532 pp. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1917.
 Sequoia and General Grant National Parks on pp. 99-115; 455-459.
- QUINN, VERNON. Beautiful America. 333 pp., illustrated. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York City. 1923.
 Sequoia and General Grant National Parks on pp. 251-253.
- REIK, Lt. Col. H. OTTRIDGE. A Tour of America's National Parks. 209 pp. Illustrated. 1921.
 Sequoia National Park on pp. 69-78.
- YARD, ROBERT STERLING. The Top of the Continent. 1917. pp. 244.
 Sequoia National Park on pp. 188-212.
- . The Book of the National Parks. 420 pp. Illustrated. Scribner's, 1919.
 Sequoia and General Grant National Parks on pp. 69-92.

OTHER NATIONAL PARKS.

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

Crater Lake National Park.
 Glacier National Park.
 Grand Canyon National Park.
 Hawaii National Park.
 Hot Springs National Park.
 Lafayette National Park.

Mesa Verde National Park.
 Mount Rainier National Park.
 Rocky Mountain National Park.
 Wind Cave National Park.
 Yellowstone National Park.
 Yosemite National Park.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

[Approved January 24, 1922, to continue in force and effect until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Interior.]

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Stock shall not be tied so as to permit their entering any of the streams of the parks. All animals shall be kept a sufficient dis-

tance from camping grounds in order not to litter the ground and make unfit for use the area which may be used later as tent sites.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. *Fishing*.—Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, or for merchandise or profit, is prohibited. Fishing in particular water may be suspended, or the number of fish that may be taken by any

one person in any one day from the various streams or lakes, may be regulated by the superintendent. All fish hooked less than 6 inches long shall be carefully handled with moist hands and returned at once to the water, if not seriously injured. Fish retained shall be killed. The limit for a day's catch shall be 25 fish, or 10 pounds and one fish, or one fish weighing 10 pounds or over. Possession of more than this limit by any one person shall be construed as a violation of this regulation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All operators shall require each of their employees to wear a metal badge, with a number thereon, or other mark of identification, the name and the number corresponding therewith, or the identification

mark, being registered in the superintendent's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight on the hat or cap.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) All vehicles shall be equipped with lights for night travel. At least one light shall be carried on the left front side of horse-drawn vehicles in a position such as to be visible from both front and rear.

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

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

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

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

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTORCYCLE REGULATIONS.

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

1. *Entrances.*—Automobiles and motorcycles may enter and leave the Sequoia National Park on the west from Visalia and Lemon Cove by any of the three entrances from Three Rivers, i. e., the Giant Forest Road, the Middle Fork Road to near Moro Rock, and the Mineral King Road, and may enter and leave the General Grant National Park on all roads leading into or from the park.

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

Careful driving is demanded of all persons using the roads.

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

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

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

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

6. *Roads, hours.*—The use of automobiles will be permitted at all hours on the Middle Fork Road, and the Mineral King Road in the Sequoia National Park, and on all roads within the General Grant National Park. On the Giant Forest road in the Sequoia National Park the use of automobiles will be permitted only at such hours and traveling in such direction as are provided in the control schedules posted at control points and in the superintendent's office.

7. *Permits.*—Permits for Sequoia National Park shall be secured at the checking stations in the park.

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

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

8. *Fee.*—The fee for an automobile or motorcycle permit in Sequoia National Park is \$2.50; and in General Grant National Park 50 cents. These fees are payable in cash only.

9. *Distance apart—Gears and brakes.*—Automobiles while in motion shall be not less than 50 yards apart, except for purpose of passing, which is permissible only on comparatively level stretches of road or on slight grades. All automobiles, except while shifting gears, shall retain their gears constantly enmeshed. The driver of such automobile will be required to satisfy the ranger issuing the permit that all parts of his machine, particularly the brakes and tires, are in first-class working order and capable of making the trip; and that there is sufficient gasoline in the tank to reach the next place where it may be obtained. The automobile shall carry at least one extra tire. Motorcycles not equipped with brakes in good working order are not permitted to enter the park.

10. *Speed.*—Speed is limited to 12 miles per hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves. On straight open stretches, when no vehicle is nearer than 200 yards, the speed may be increased to 20 miles per hour.

11. *Horns.*—The horn shall be sounded on approaching curves or stretches of road concealed for any considerable distance by slopes, overhanging trees, or other obstacles, and before meeting or passing other automobiles, motorcycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

12. *Lights.*—All automobiles shall be equipped with head and tail lights, the headlights to be of sufficient brilliancy to insure safety in driving at night, and all lights shall be kept lighted after sunset when automobile is on the roads. Headlights shall be dimmed when meeting other automobiles, motorcycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

13. *Muffler cut-outs.*—Muffler cut-outs shall be closed while approaching or passing riding horses, horse-drawn vehicles, hotels, camps, or checking stations.

14. *Teams.*—When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles shall take the outer edge of the roadway, regardless of the direction in which they may be going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for the passage of vehicles and animals. Teams have the right of way, and automobiles shall be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary so as to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case shall automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 8 miles an hour.

15. *Overtaking vehicles.*—Any vehicle traveling slowly upon any of the park roads shall, when overtaken by a faster-moving motor vehicle and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, give way to the right, in case of motor-driven vehicles, and to the inside, or bank side of the road, in case of horse-drawn vehicle, allowing

the overtaking vehicle reasonably free passage, provided the overtaking vehicle does not exceed the speed limits specified for the road in question.

When automobiles, going in opposite directions, meet on a grade, the ascending machine has right of way, and the descending machine shall be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary to enable the ascending machine to pass with safety.

16. *Accidents—Stop-overs.*—If, because of accident or stop for any reason, automobiles are unable to keep going, they shall be immediately parked off the road, or, where this is impossible, on the outer edge of the road.

17. *Fines and penalties.*—Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings, or may be punished by revocation of the automobile permit and by immediate ejection from the park, or by any combination of these penalties. Such violation shall be cause for refusal to issue a new automobile permit to the offender without prior sanction in writing from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the park.

18. *Exceptions.*—Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 hereof are not applicable to motor traffic on the Mineral King Road in Sequoia National Park.

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

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES, SEASON OF 1924.

CAMPS AND TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE PARKS.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

At the Giant Forest there is a general store, telephone station, livery stable, and two photograph galleries.

The Kings River Parks Co. maintains a lodge in the Giant Forest. The authorized rates are as follows:

Authorized rates at Giant Forest Lodge.

American plan:

Rustic redwood cabins, without bath—	
Two persons in a room, per person, per day-----	\$5.50
One person in a room, per day-----	6.50
Tent cabins, without bath—	
Two persons in a room, per person, per day-----	5.00
One person in a room, per day-----	5.50
Baths in detached rooms, each-----	.50
Guests remaining at lodge for a continuous period of two weeks or more will be granted a reduction of 50 cents per day for each room occupied, from date of first registration. This reduction will not apply to any rates in housekeeping camps.	

Meals:

Dining room of Giant Forest Lodge. A la carte and table d'hôte service will be maintained. Table d'hôte rates: Breakfast, \$1; luncheon, \$1.25; dinner, \$1.25.

HOUSEKEEPING CAMP OUTFITS.

Housekeeping camps, transient service (in addition to the regular weekly and monthly service, special sleeping accommodations will be provided for guests staying one day or more), two persons in a tent, per person, per day, \$1.

Tent houses, equipped for two or more persons, may be rented for from \$25 to \$40 or more a month, the cost varying with the number of persons using tent and the amount of equipment used. Weekly rates are proportionate to the monthly cost.

All the articles necessary for housekeeping may be rented separately at reasonable rates approved by the National Park Service.

SADDLE AND PACK ANIMALS.

The Kings River Parks Co. also maintains a saddle and pack animal transportation service in the Sequoia National Park. The authorized rates are as follows:

Authorized rates for special trips in the park and vicinity.

To Sherman Tree and return-----	\$2.50
To Sherman Tree, Wolverton, and return via Circle Meadow-----	4.00
To Moro Rock and return-----	2.50
To Moro Rock and return via Crescent, Log, and Huckleberry Meadows--	3.50
To Alta and return-----	5.00
To Twin Lakes and return-----	5.00

For parties of six or more persons a guide will accompany the party without extra charge. For parties of less than six persons a charge will be made for the guide at the regular rate of \$5 per day, or \$3 per half day.

Authorized livery rates at Giant Forest.

Feeding animals hay, per night, each-----	\$1. 00
Feeding animals hay and barley, per night, each-----	1. 75
One feed of hay or barley-----	. 50

For those accustomed to riding, special riding animals may be rented for use in the immediate vicinity of Giant Forest. In such cases horses may be taken without guides, and when so taken the customer will be responsible for any damage or loss of the equipment or horses, and must in all cases agree to stay in the territory designated by the National Park Service.

Authorized rates for special riding animals.

Saddle horses, per day-----	\$5. 00
Saddle horses, per half day-----	3. 00

The Sequoia National Park is a point of departure for Horse Corral Meadows, Kings River Canyon, Kearsarge Pass, Kern River Canyon, Mount Whitney, and other points in the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.

Authorized rates for saddle and pack train and guide service.

Saddle horses, per day-----	\$2. 50
Pack mules, per day-----	2. 00
Guides or packers, with horse, per day-----	5. 00
Cooks, with horse, per day-----	8. 00
Pack donkeys, per day-----	1. 50
Pack donkeys, per week-----	9. 00

The Kings River Parks Co. will quote a special price for parties of four or more, including supplies, cook, equipment, etc., for long trips.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS.

The Sequoia National Park Stage Co. operates an auto stage service from Giant Forest to points of interest in the park on regular schedule, allowing sufficient time at the points of interest to sight-see or make photographs, at the following rates:

Authorized rates of Sequoia National Park Stage 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, Wolverton and return—	
One person-----	2. 00
Two or more, each-----	1. 50

Special five or seven passenger touring cars are also available for these trips, providing exclusive service and independent schedule for small additional charge.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

In General Grant National Park there is a general store, telephone station, photograph gallery, and gasoline supply station.

The Pinehurst Resort Co. maintains a permanent camp, the general store mentioned above, and a saddle animal service in the park. The authorized rates are as follows:

Authorized rates at General Grant Camp.

American plan:

Tent cabins, without bath—	
Two persons in a room, per person, per day-----	\$5. 00
One person in a room, per day-----	5. 50
Baths in detached room, each-----	. 50
Guests remaining at camp for a continuous period of two weeks or more will be granted a reduction of 50 cents per day for each room occupied, from date of first registration.	

Meals:

Dining room of General Grant Camp. Table d'hôte service for transients will be maintained. Table d'hôte rates: Breakfast, \$1; luncheon, \$1.25; dinner, \$1.25.

Authorized livery rates at General Grant Camp.

Feeding animals hay, per night, each-----	\$1. 00
Feeding animals hay and barley, per night, each-----	1. 75
One feed of hay or barley-----	. 50

For those accustomed to riding, special riding animals may be rented for use in the immediate vicinity of General Grant National Park. In such cases horses may be taken without guides, and when so taken the customer will be responsible for any damage or loss of the equipment or horses, and must in all cases agree to stay in the territory designated by the National Park Service.

Authorized rates for special riding animals.

Saddle horses, per day-----	\$5. 00
Saddle horses, half day-----	3. 00

General Grant National Park is a point of departure for Horse Corral Meadows, Kings River Canyon, Kearsarge Pass, Mount Brewer, Rae Lake, Mount Whitney, Middle Fork (Tehipite) Canyon, Simpson Meadow, and other points in the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.

Authorized rates for pack donkeys.

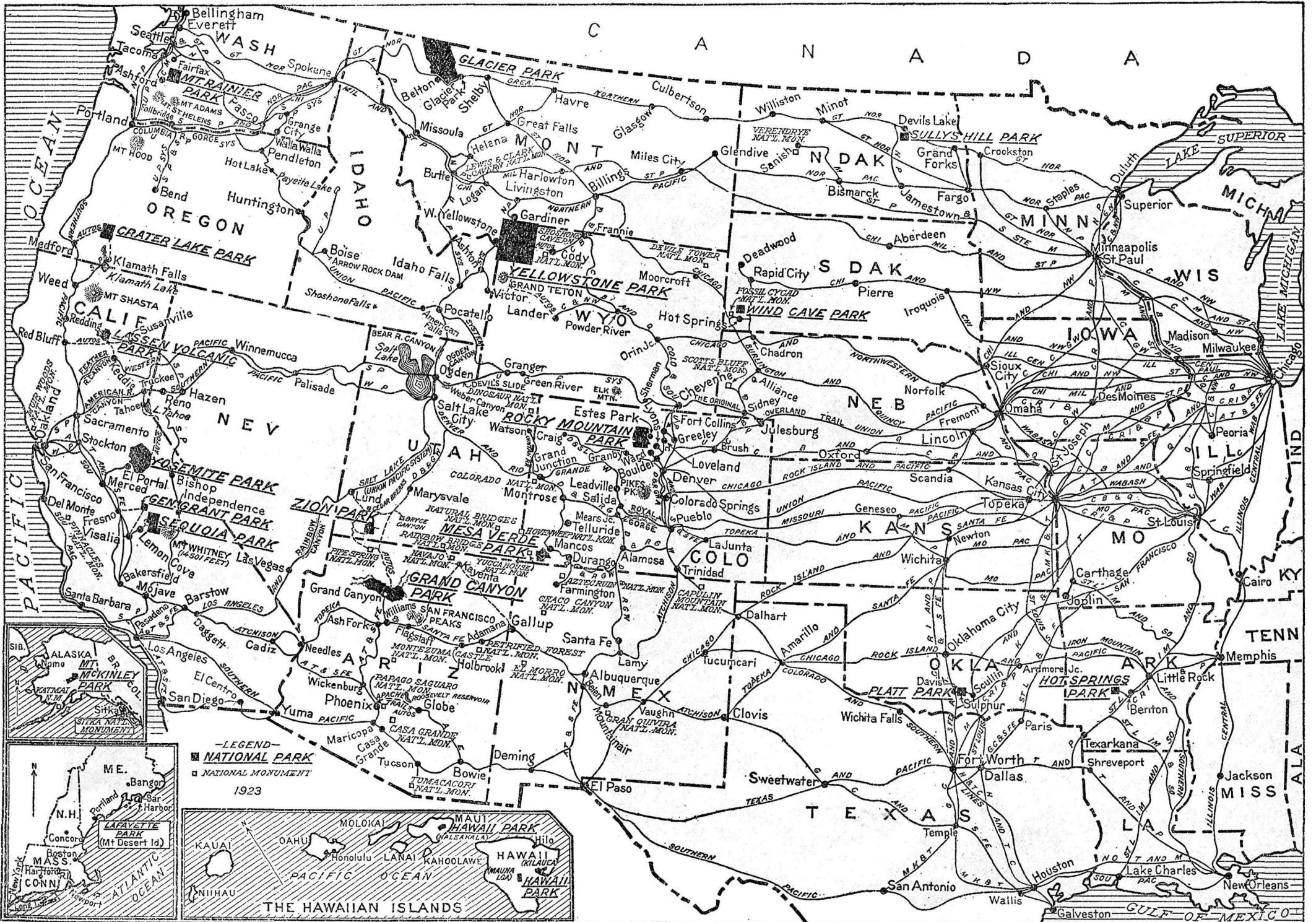
Pack donkeys, per day-----	\$1. 50
Pack donkeys, per week-----	9. 00

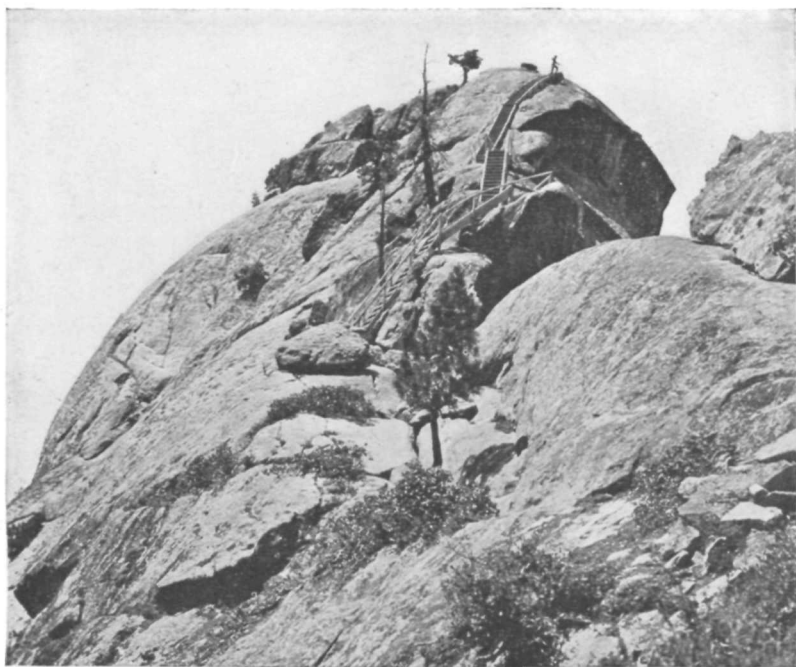
HIKING TOURS INTO THE HEART OF THE SIERRA MOUNTAINS.

Messrs. W. J. Aschenbrenner and Randell Larson, of San Francisco, will operate three hiking tours (one of two weeks' and two of three weeks' duration) into the High Sierra country during July and August, 1924. The first and second parties will go via Sequoia National Park (Giant Forest) to the South Fork of Kings River Canyon, Bubbs Creek, Rae Lake, Paradise Valley, and General Grant National Park. The third party will start at General Grant,

visit the South Fork of the Kings, Bubbs Creek, Vidette Meadows (with a side trip to ascend Mount Whitney), Roaring River, and Deadman Canyon, concluding with a visit to Giant Forest and Sequoia National Park.

These are primarily hiking tours with a pack train carrying food and supplies, and a chef, baker, doctor, hostess, and nature guide in attendance. Riding horses may be secured. The itinerary provides camps of several days at various spots where the scenery is exceptional and trout fishing excellent. A booklet of the trip with full particulars may be secured by writing Aschenbrenner & Larson, Mountain Tours, 314 Hobart Building, San Francisco, Calif.





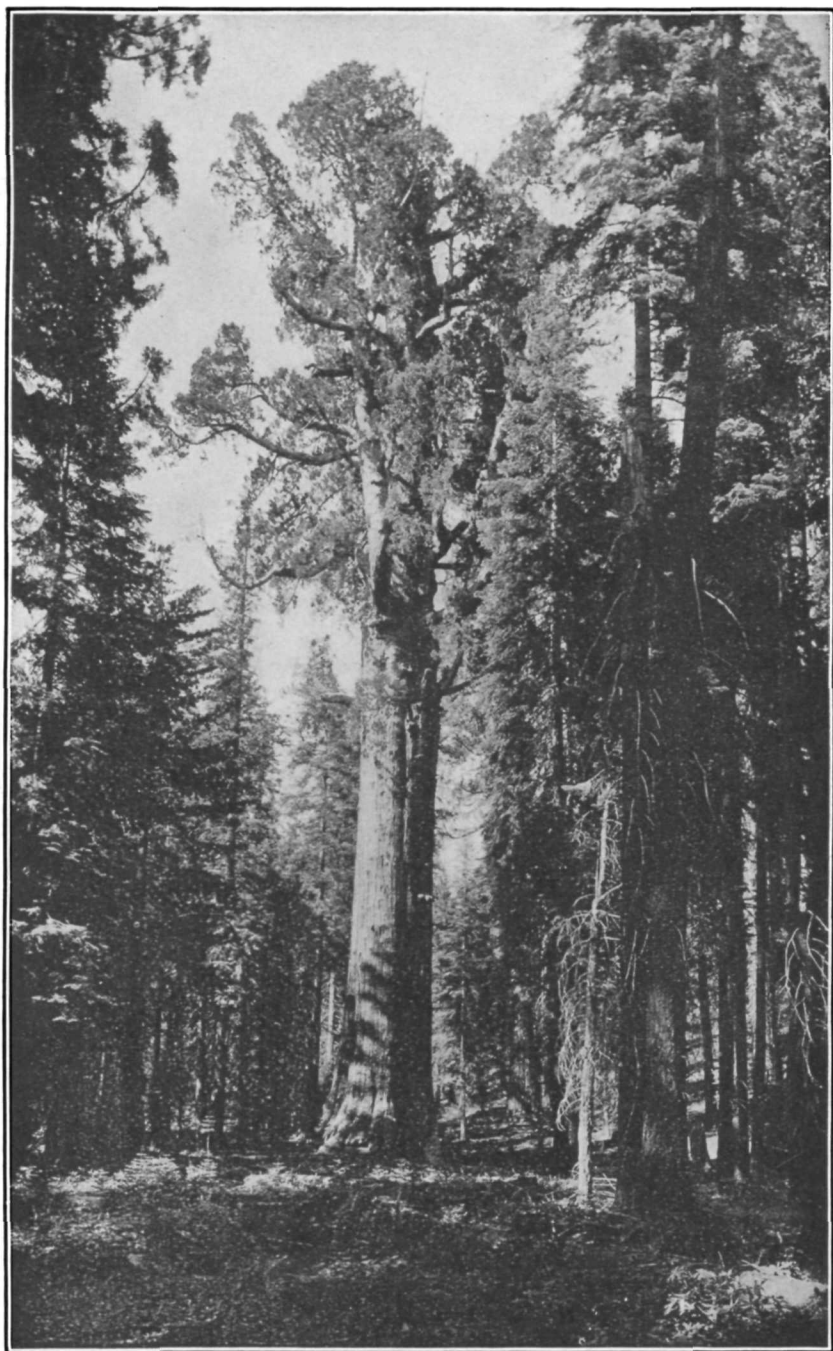
Photograph by Herbert W. Gleason.

SUMMIT OF MORO ROCK.



Photograph by Lindley Eddy.

TWIN PEAKS.



THE GENERAL SHERMAN TREE.

The largest and oldest living thing in the world.