

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
RAY LYMAN WILBUR, SECRETARY  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, DIRECTOR

CIRCULAR OF GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING

# SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS



Photo by Geo. F. Belden

HAMILTON LAKE IN RIVER VALLEY, SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK  
REACHED BY HIGH SIERRA TRAIL



OPEN ALL YEAR

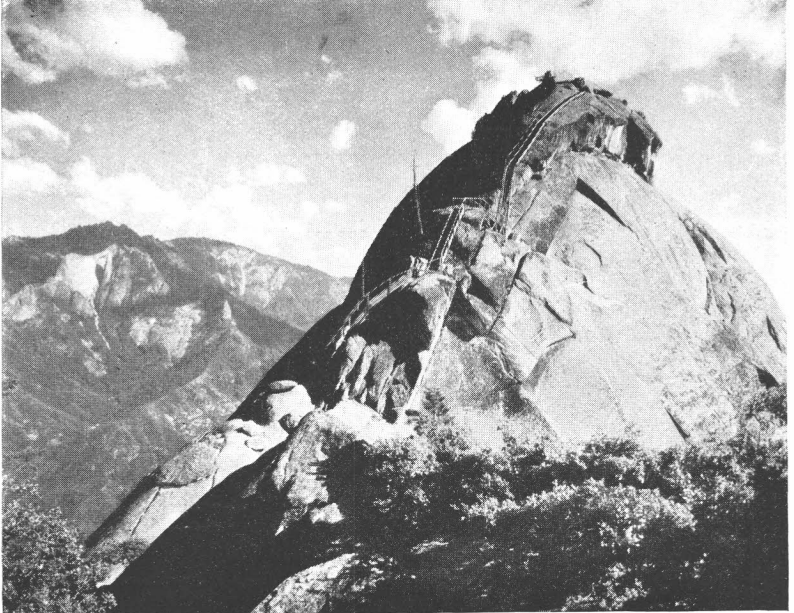


Photo by Lindley Eddy

MORO ROCK, SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK



Photo by H. E. Roberts

BIG TREES IN GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK

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## SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

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### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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

—*Kubla Khan.*

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

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

### JOHN MUIR'S OPINION

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

### LOCATION, ROADS, AND ENTRANCES

Both parks are easily reached by train and auto stage or by private automobiles. During the past season the parks were visited by more than 46,000 automobiles, carrying 156,000 visitors, the majority entering in their own cars and camping out during the long and almost rainless summer from May to October. But although the greater part of the travel is during these months, the Sequoia

National Park is accessible the year round, while General Grant is often to be reached early in spring and late in the fall. In fact, winter sports may be enjoyed in both parks. *There are accommoda-*



MAP SHOWING AUTOMOBILE ROAD CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE WESTERN NATIONAL PARKS

*tions in the Sequoia National Park at Hospital Rock (2,600 feet) and Giant Forest (6,500 feet) the year round. At General Grant there are accommodations during the summer only.*

There seems to be general misunderstanding as to the distance of Sequoia National Park from points in California and the time neces-

sary to reach the park. The following table is accurate as to distances and conservative on running time. In each instance the distance is to Ash Mountain Headquarters; to Hospital Rock, 6 miles farther, add 15 minutes; and to Giant Forest, 16½ miles farther, add 1 hour.

| City                       | Miles | Time in hours | City                                     | Miles | Time in hours |
|----------------------------|-------|---------------|--|-------|---------------|
| Lemon Cove.....            | 17.5  | ¾             | Bakersfield.....                         | 113   | 3½            |
| Exeter.....                | 30    | 1             | General Grant National Park.....         | 63    | 3             |
| Visalia.....               | 36    | 1¼            | Yosemite National Park (via Merced)..... | 208   | 7             |
| Tulare.....                | 47    | 1¾            | Los Angeles.....                         | 236   | 8             |
| Porterville.....           | 50    | 1¾            | San Francisco.....                       | 262   | 8             |
| Fresno (via Woodlake)..... | 75    | 2¼            |  |       |               |

ADMINISTRATION AND HEADQUARTERS

The general headquarters for both the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks is at Ash Mountain, three-fourths mile from the end of the State highway and 7 miles above Three Rivers. Here is the superintendent's office, where the general administrative work of both parks is conducted. Information offices are also maintained at Giant Forest and at General Grant National Park. Mail, telephone, and telegraph messages for the superintendent should be addressed to Sequoia National Park, Calif. The representative of the National Park Service in charge of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks is the superintendent, John R. White. Chief Ranger Guy Hopping is in immediate charge of General Grant National Park. The United States Government has exclusive jurisdiction over both parks (act of California Legislature, April 15, 1919, and act of Congress, June, 1920 (41 Stat. 731)). Walter Fry is the United States commissioner for both parks.

## SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

(The information furnished in the following few pages applies strictly to Sequoia National Park. Detailed information covering similar subjects for General Grant National Park will be found beginning with p. 26.)

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

### AUTOMOBILE ENTRANCES

The Generals' Highway, leading to Giant Forest by way of the Kaweah River, Middle Fork, is the main artery of travel in the park, connecting directly with the paved State highway at the park boundary and reached from all points north and south through the various towns of the San Joaquin Valley. The Generals' Highway is a fine oiled mountain road, wide and of easy grade, leading the visitor past Ash Mountain headquarters, Camps Potwisha and Hospital Rock, to Giant Forest, 18 miles from the entrance, and the heart of the present development among the big trees. The Generals' Highway is open to Giant Forest all the year, except for a day or two in winter after unusually severe storms. Delightful camps in the foothills of the park at Potwisha Camp (2,000 feet), and Hospital Rock Camp (2,700 feet) are always open and free from snows.

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

The Sequoia National Park is open at all seasons, and overnight accommodations are available at Hospital Rock and Giant Forest.

### TRAIL ENTRANCES

Numerous trails cross the park boundary from all directions. The main approaches, however, are from the west, south, and east.

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

The south trail entrance is reached from the end of the automobile road at Camp Nelson, in the national forest east of Porterville;



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

The only horse trail to Mount Whitney is reached from the Inyo Valley side. The trail leaves the end of the automobile road up Lone Pine Canyon, passing through the Inyo National Forest until the park line is reached at Muir Pass. Mount Whitney, the highest point in the United States, excluding Alaska, is about 3 miles north over a newly built trail on an easy grade.

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

#### THE GIANT FOREST

The Giant Forest is the name given the largest grove of sequoias, which is more than a grove. It is a Brobdingnagian forest. Here is found the General Sherman tree, oldest and largest living thing, 37.3 feet at its greatest diameter and 273.9 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 upward.

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

#### PUBLIC AUTOMOBILE CAMP GROUNDS

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

## SEASON

The Sequoia National Park is open all year through the Generals' Highway entrance to Giant Forest. From May 15 to October 1 the Giant Forest Lodge, store, and service stations are operated for the accommodation of visitors. From October 1 to May 15, the remainder of the year, the Giant Forest Winter Camp is available, providing American-plan accommodations in comfortable cabins. All-year accommodations are provided as well for campers with their own equipment. From early May until the middle of November the National Park Service maintains camps at Giant Forest with running water, sanitary facilities, and garbage disposal. Camp grounds are also provided the year round at lower elevations, principally at Potwisha Camp, 2,000 feet, and Hospital Rock Camp, 2,700 feet. At all times of the year visitors camping at Potwisha and Hospital Rock can drive in and out of Giant Forest in an hour or two.

At Hospital Rock during the entire year lodging accommodations in cabins and in the auto camp are available. Here, also, during the entire year, a general store, gasoline station, lunch counter, and photographic studio are open to the public. Particularly during the winter months, November to April, many find it most pleasant to avail themselves of the Hospital Rock accommodations and drive in and out of Giant Forest during the day. There is also a well-equipped public auto camp at this point. A ranger is stationed at Hospital Rock and is always willing and anxious to furnish information on the attractions of the region, as well as latest road and travel information.

## POST OFFICE

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

## TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE

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

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

## MEDICAL SERVICE

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

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

BY TRAIN

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



MAP SHOWING RAILROAD ROUTES TO THE WESTERN NATIONAL PARKS

stages to Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park, from May 25 to September 15, inclusive.

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

Railroad passengers leaving Los Angeles and San Francisco in late night trains connect with stages and arrive at Giant Forest for

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

For schedules and fares, see page 47.

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

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

#### BY AUTOMOBILE

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

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

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

## AUTOMOBILE STAGE SERVICE

From May 25 to September 15, inclusive, automobile stages leave Visalia and Exeter for the Sequoia National Park. A change to the stages of the Giant Forest Lodge is made at Ash Mountain headquarters in the park. These stages go direct to Giant Forest Lodge. Return trips are made each day.

## ROAD SIGN INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

## ACCOMMODATIONS AT GIANT FOREST

Inquiries regarding accommodations should be directed to Giant Forest Lodge, Sequoia National Park, Calif. Telephone or telegraphic messages should be sent to Manager, Giant Forest Lodge, Sequoia National Park, Calif. For detailed information regarding accommodations and rates see page 40.

## PACK TRIPS TO HIGH SIERRA

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

*Maps.*—The country from the Sequoia National Park to Yosemite National Park is shown on the United States Geological Survey quadrangles: Kaweah, Tehipite, Mount Whitney, Olancha, Mount

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

*Sequoia National Park* and the area surrounding it includes a region of as great diversity and wild grandeur as any area of equal size in America. Here are more than 75 peaks over 11,000 feet in elevation, of which 7 are more than 14,000 feet, 35 over 13,000 feet, and 20 more than 12,000 feet high. Here are at least 200 high mountain lakes, and over 300 miles of streams containing the famous Golden and Kern River rainbow trout. Good mountain trails traverse this area and lead to the outstanding points of interest. Camping places and fenced pastures are available.

*Packing in* from Giant Forest and Hospital Rock Camps in the Park from points near the park such as at Three Rivers, the Maxon Ranch, and Mineral King, from points in the national forests both north and south of the Park, and from Owens Valley towns to the east, pack outfits start for the high mountains during the season each year.

*Giant Forest*, at an elevation of 6,500 feet, is becoming more popular each year as a point of departure for the High Sierra. Main trails lead north via J. O. Pass to the Kings Canyon, Roaring River, and Sugar Loaf districts north of the park; east and south via Alta and Redwood Meadows to the Kern Canyon and Mount Whitney in the park; by either Black Rock Pass to the Big Arroyo or by Timber Gap to Mineral King; and a choice of trails southward to the Kern River in the lower canyon.

Because of the good hotel and camping facilities, post office, stores, telephone and telegraph service, automobile repair shop, and general activities of a mountain resort, Giant Forest is an excellent place to use as a starting point for the High Sierra. It is reached by the Generals' Highway, a fine mountain road, 17 miles from the end of the State Highway above Three Rivers, 2½ hours drive from Visalia on the Golden State Highway.

Automobiles left at Giant Forest will be cared for by the public operators and canvas covers furnished.

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

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

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

#### KERN RIVER CANYON

From Giant Forest the Kern is best reached via the Alta Trail to Redwood Meadow, first day; Upper-Cliff Creek or Big Arroyo, second day; Moraine Lake or Kern Canyon, third or fourth days. Alternative routes via Redwood Meadow, Timber Gap to Mineral King, in two stiff days' riding.

From Mineral King to the Kern there are several alternative routes, and the trip may be made via Franklin Pass and Rattlesnake Creek in one day; or via Sawtooth Pass and Lost Canyon to the Big Arroyo; or via Franklin Pass and Soda Creek; or by Farewell Gap, Rifle Creek, and Coyote Pass. It is one good day or two easy days from Mineral King to the Kern via either Franklin or Coyote Passes.

#### MOUNT WHITNEY

From the Kern, Mount Whitney is reached either via the Dean Cut-off or Golden Trout Creek Trail. The Dean Cut-off leaves the Kern Canyon about a mile south of the mouth of Tyndall Creek. The Golden Trout Trail leaves the lower end of the canyon near Kern Canyon Ranger Station.

At Conterno's, near the Kern Canyon Station entrance to the park, is a small resort, store and accommodations, and telephone communication. From this point alternative routes lead to Mount Whitney. The Golden Trout Creek Trail goes via Whitney Meadow, reentering the park at Siberian Pass. The other trail follows up the Kern Canyon to connect with the Dean Cut-off route mentioned above. The trip to Mount Whitney via either trail takes two and one-half days.

From the east side a short trail is expected to be finished from Lone Pine to the summit of Mount Whitney via Whitney Pass during the season of 1930. This will make it possible to reach the summit of Mount Whitney and return to Lone Pine in one day by previous arrangements with local packers. Other trails lead via Cottonwood Pass from Lone Pine, and via Kearsarge Pass from Independence to Mount Whitney, and connect with the John Muir Trail.

*Kern Canyon to Kings Canyon.*—The trail generally used between these canyons is not shown on the United States Geological Survey quadrangle but passes through Shepherd and Junction Passes east of Junction Peak to the headwaters of the Kings at Center Basin. In addition to this route, there is a rough but passable trail from Junction Meadow, near the head of the Kern Canyon, via the Kern-Kaweah River and Colby Pass to Cloudy Canyon and the Roaring River section of the Kings.

#### KINGS RIVER CANYON

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

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

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

*The John Muir Trail* from Mount Whitney, in the Sequoia National Park, to the Yosemite Valley, in the Yosemite Park, is not clearly defined for all of the way on existing maps, but may be traced on the quadrangle maps listed here. Starting from Crabtree Meadows, near Mount Whitney, the trail passes through the following



points, which have been roughly listed as camp sites an easy day's journey apart. The sites will be found on the maps named opposite.

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

*Permitted packers.*—Outfits holding packing permits from adjacent national forests may conduct parties through the Sequoia National Park, subject to the National Park Service rules and regulations. Business may only be solicited within the park by the Sequoia & General Grant National Parks Co. (O. W. Loverin, Three Rivers, Calif.).

*Important notice.*—Trail parties entering the Sequoia National Park by any trail or pass will find means provided for registration of people and stock. With limited funds provided for the maintenance of all the trails in the park, the degree of improvement and upkeep is necessarily governed by the degree of use by the public. Registration of all parties is therefore requested.

On page 17 will be found information about the new High Sierra Trail now under construction, which, when finished, will be of great benefit to High Sierra travelers. Parts of the trail are already in use, and much time is saved by the easy grades and more direct routing of this trail.

SMOKING RESTRICTIONS

No smoking will be allowed during the fire season while in motion on roads or trails in the parks. Smoking is permitted in camps or

at stations. Warning signs will indicate the season of fire hazard and will be removed only when danger from this source is over. Keep in touch with the signs.

#### FISHING

Persons desiring to fish in the waters of the Sequoia National Park must secure a fishing license, as required by the laws of California. These laws provide that every person over the age of 18 who obtains fish without procuring a license is guilty of a misdemeanor. The license fee for residents is \$2; for nonresidents, \$3, and for aliens, \$5. These licenses may be obtained from any county clerk or from the State board of fish and game commissioners or from the representative of the commission in the park.

Park regulations as to daily catch, etc., are identical with those of the State for the district by which the parks are surrounded, excepting in some areas where excessive demand necessitates reduction of the daily limit. Fishermen should obtain special fishing bulletins at the park entrance stations.

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

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

Rainbow, steelhead, Loch Leven, eastern brook, German brown, and golden are the varieties of trout found in the park.

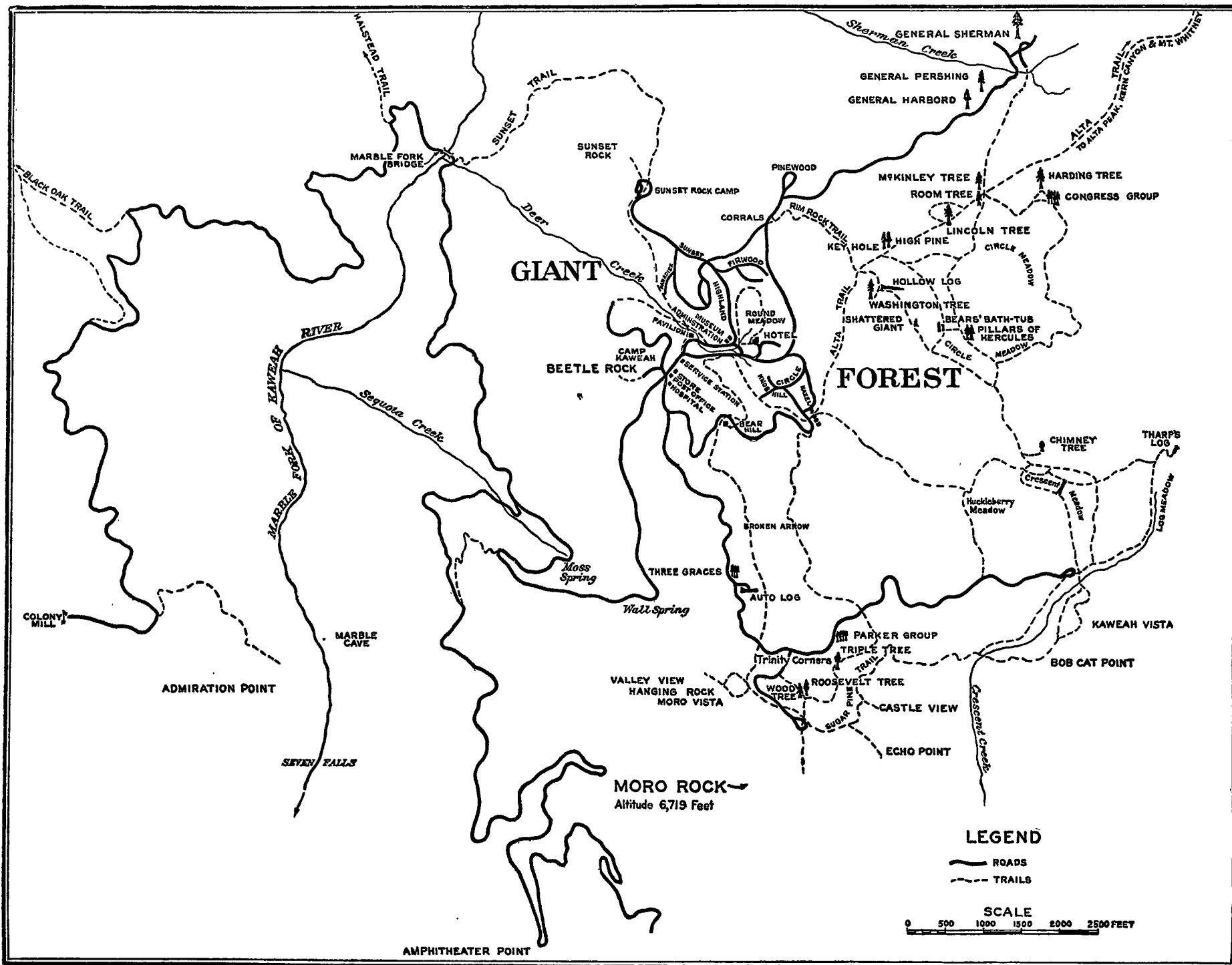
The golden trout of Golden Trout Creek has been introduced into several creeks in the park and has done well.

#### SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AND SCHEDULES OF TRIPS

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

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

*Hospital Rock* tourist center and public camp ground is 2 miles beyond Potwisha on the road to Giant Forest, at 2,700 feet elevation, and is an all-year-round center of park activities. The Buckeye



MAP OF GIANT FOREST AND IMMEDIATE SURROUNDINGS

store sells general supplies and furnishes light meals and overnight accommodations. The Eddy Studio sells photographs, curios, films, etc.

At or near Hospital Rock are historical and scenic attractions of great interest. There are Indian pictographs and a mammoth bowlder marks the old headquarters of the Yokut Indians. Moro Rock towers 4,200 feet above. The Kaweah River gorge is full of pools, cataracts, and waterfalls. The fishing is excellent. Short trail trips lead to the Giants' Rock Pile, the Big Pool, Buckeye Flat, Red Rock Gorge, and other interesting walks. Deer are plentiful at all seasons and very tame.

A narrow 2-mile road above Hospital Rock is under control schedule and leads to Moro Creek, where there is a public camp ground and point of departure for high mountain trail trips. Magnificent views of the Great Western Divide, with its 12,000 and 13,000 foot peaks, may be had from here.

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

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

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

*Kern Canyon district.*—Embracing the upper Kern River and Canyon and tributary slopes, varying in altitude from 14,496 feet at the summit of Mount Whitney to 6,400 feet at Kern Canyon entrance station on the floor of the valley.

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

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

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

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

*Four-day to a week's stay.*—Will enable the visitor to see all of the above attractions and to take the high mountain trips to Twin

Lakes, Alta Meadows and Peaks, Mount Silliman, Emerald and Heather Lakes, Admiration Point, and Marble Falls, with many others.

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

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

#### THE TRAILS

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

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

*Circle, Crescent, and Congress Trails.*—All lead from the Alta Trail through the thickest sequoia forests to meadows and mammoth trees within 2 miles of Giant Forest.

*Soldier and Bear Hill Trails.*—Lead from Giant Forest, 2 miles to Moro Rock, passing near the Parker Group and past the Roosevelt Tree, Hanging Rock, and other points.

*Sugar Pine Trail.*—From Moro Rock  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles along the plateau edge to Crescent Meadow and Kaweah Vista, with side trip to Bobcat Point.

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

*The Watchtower and Heather Lake Trails.*—These two trails, opened during the 1927 season, lead to major scenic spots. From the

Watchtower there is a 2,000-foot drop to Tokopah Valley; and Heather, Emerald and Aster Lakes are mountain jewels on the west slopes of Alta Peak. All are half-day trips from Giant Forest, although one day is better.

*The High Sierra Trail.*—There is now under construction from Giant Forest to Mount Whitney a new trail on high standards—the High Sierra Trail. The total length will be about 45 miles and it will cross the Great Western Divide by a new pass known as Kaweah Gap and above Hamilton Lake. Thence it will pass through Nine Lake Basin and over to the Kern-Kaweah, which it will descend to Junction Meadow; then up the east side of the Kern Canyon near Wallace Creek to Crabtree Meadows and Lakes and so to the summit of Mount Whitney and over the crest of the Sierras down Lone Pine Creek on the east side.

At the beginning of the 1930 season construction had progressed from the west end at Crescent Meadows, 6 miles to Seven Mile Hill Trail crossing. This section will be open for travel in spring of 1930. It is expected that about midsummer of 1930 section B from Seven Mile Hill to Bearpaw Meadow will also be open. On the east side construction had been finished to within 2,000 feet distance of the summit of Mount Whitney, and by August, 1930, it is expected that it will be possible to ride horseback from Lone Pine to the top of the highest mountain in the United States outside of Alaska.

*The Atwell-Hockett Trail.*—This trail was completed in 1929, and is built on the highest standards. It permits easy travel, whether on foot or horse, and provides a direct route from Atwell Mill into the Hockett Meadow country, famous for its miles of plateau and rolling meadows. Beyond Hockett Meadow is the Quinn Ranger Station; also the Garfield Grove of Big Trees, comparing in size and beauty with the Giant Forest.

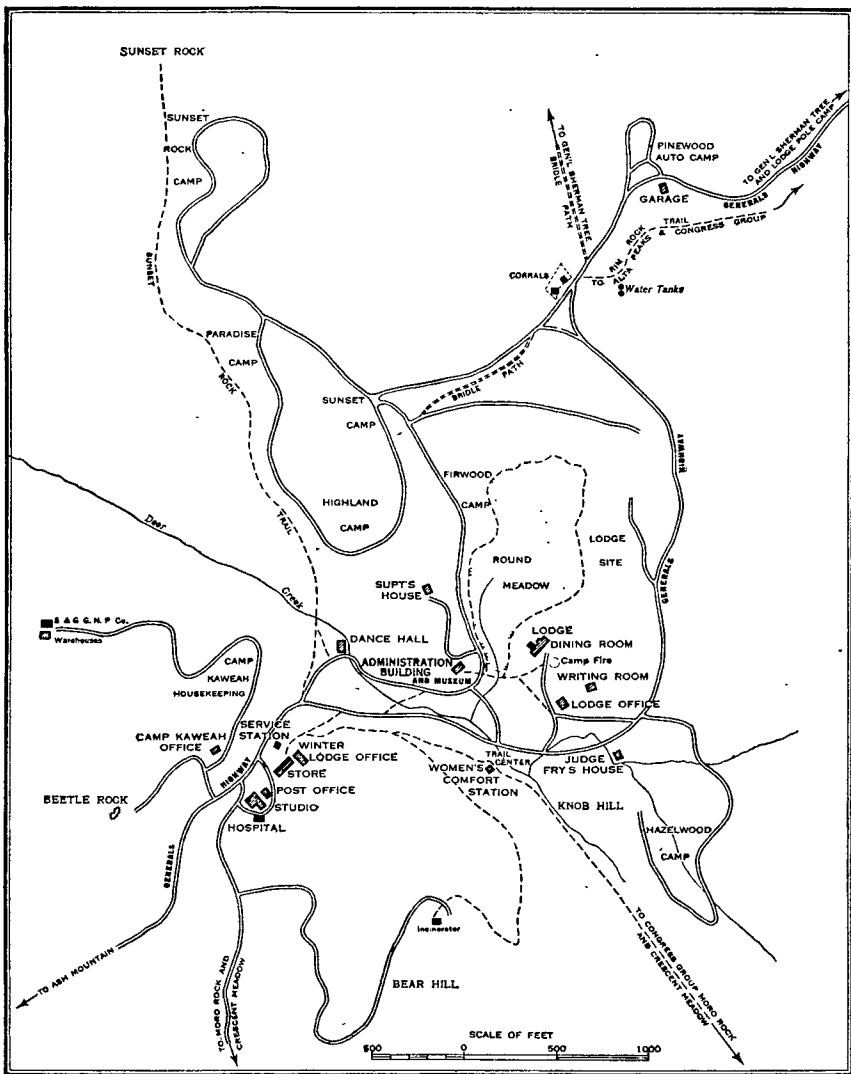
*Trail Center.*—In the heart of Giant Forest many of the trails mentioned in the preceding paragraphs have their beginning at what is known as Trail Center. A ranger is on duty near this point continuously during the summer months to furnish information and direct travel.

#### THE MEADOWS

The beauty of the Giant Forest region is much enhanced by the many upland meadows, flower-strewn from May to September from the first blossoming of the amethystine cyclamen, or shooting stars, to the golden autumn glow of the goldenrod. The best-known meadows are Round Circle, Crescent, and Log, all within 2 miles of Giant Forest Camp.

THE SEQUOIAS

The California big trees must ever remain the supreme attraction of these parks, although for many the mountain scenery and the fish-



CENTRAL AREA OF GIANT FOREST

ing are added allurements. The big tree (*Sequoia gigantea*) is sometimes confused with the redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), the smaller species of sequoia found only in the Coast Range of California. While "gigantea" approaches 40 feet in base diameter,

“sempervirens” rarely exceeds 20 feet. The wood is similar in color and texture, but the foliage is distinct, and the bark of the big tree is much thicker and of a rich red color, instead of a dull brown. The most distinctive characteristic is that the big tree is reproduced only from the seed, while the redwood when cut down sprouts from the stump.

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

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

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

The age of this tree is unknown. It is estimated by those who have made a study of the subject as between 4,000 and 5,000 years. During this time it has withstood the ravages of countless fires, and, though damaged greatly, it has continued to flourish and to-day produces thousands of cones bearing fertile seed from which many young plants have been grown.

The results of the fire damage are seen in the great wounds at the base of the tree, in consequence of which the sap-pumping system has been damaged and portions of the top have died, and at this writing (June, 1927) only 40 per cent of live wood is in contact with the ground. The sequoia, however, has such recuperative power that in time these fire scars will be completely grown over. A study begun in 1902 indicates that by the year 2012 the tree will have entirely healed its wounds.

The dimensions of this tree are as follows:

|                                     | Feet  |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Height above mean base.....         | 273.9 |
| Base circumference.....             | 102.7 |
| Greatest base diameter.....         | 37.3  |
| Mean base diameter.....             | 32.7  |
| Diameter 8 feet above ground.....   | 27.4  |
| Diameter 100 feet above ground..... | 18.7  |
| Height of largest branch.....       | 130.0 |
| Diameter of largest branch.....     | 7.3   |

The total weight of the tree is estimated at 12,335,639 pounds, or 6.167 tons, this weight being divided as follows:

|                  | Pounds     |
|------------------|------------|
| Trunk.....       | 11,204,220 |
| Limbs.....       | 356,640    |
| Root system..... | 749,760    |
| Bark.....        | 15,579     |
| Foliage.....     | 9,440      |
| Total.....       | 12,335,639 |



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

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

*The President*.—Twenty-seven and eight-tenths feet diameter, 280 feet high.

*Keyhole Tree*.—Remarkable "keyholes."

*Room Tree*.—Cavernous room and stairway.

*Stricken Tree*.—Rent by lightning.

*Window Tree*.—Filigree appearance and many windows.

*Black Causeway*.—Trail leads through charred cavern.

*Pillars of Hercules*.—Trail leads between two giants.

*Broken Arrow*.—Shaped to an arrowhead by fire.

*Roosevelt Tree*.—Most beautiful in the forest.

*Pershing Tree*.—Rich color and named for the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces.

*Cloister*.—Four trees in square.

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

*The Black Chamber*.—This is probably the most notable example of vitality on the part of a sequoia in the forest. About one-thirtieth of the bark remains and the whole interior has been eaten away by fire; nevertheless, the tree still lives and thrusts out new branches each year.

#### THE GROVES

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

#### VIEWPOINTS

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

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

to that otherwise obtained only by long and expensive pack trips to the high mountains. Moro Rock is "mountaineering de luxe."

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

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

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

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

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

#### KERN CANYON AND MOUNT WHITNEY

On July 3, 1926, an addition of approximately 350 square miles of rugged, high mountain territory was added to the Sequoia National Park. This area comprises the entire upper watershed of the Kern River, and the widely known Kern Canyon. The roughest and most lofty peaks of the entire Sierra Nevada Range are thrown together here with Mount Whitney at 14,496 feet elevation, the highest point in continental United States, only barely thrusting its head above many others of nearly equal height. In the center of this mass of new park wonderland is the Kern Canyon with its colorful walls 3,000 feet high. Hot springs and mineral springs are added attractions, while fishing is unsurpassed anywhere in the Sierra. A mini-

imum of three weeks for a trip either by pack or foot is necessary to adequately cover the wonders of this region, but it may be reached in one day from Mineral King to Kern Canyon Station (Camp Conterno or Soda Springs).

#### OTHER ATTRACTIONS

*The "Bear Hill,"* is the name given to the spot near the incinerator, where many bears gather to feed nightly. The best time to see them is from 3 to 7 p. m., when an attendant is on hand, but they are frequently there throughout the day. The road branches from the Moro Road near the new village site.

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

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

The social life at Giant Forest is one of the great attractions and holds many people beyond the time allotted for the visit. Many stay all summer, and the average population during the past two seasons has been about 2,500 people, with peak of 5,000 of more.

#### SPECIAL WINTER ATTRACTIONS

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

For those who desire to make the day trip only, the National Park Service maintains public camps or picnic grounds at Butte Rock and a heated cabin where visitors may be warm and comfortable. Facilities are also provided for making coffee, etc., when visitors bring their own lunches. A ranger is on duty at all times and is anxious

to show the park and make the stay of visitors as enjoyable and profitable as possible.

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

It is always advisable when driving in the mountains during the winter to carry tire chains, although even in midwinter it is often possible to drive to the big trees without them. Visitors may rent by the day tire chains from the store at Hospital Rock.

#### WILD-LIFE STUDY AND MUSEUM AND NATURE-GUIDE SERVICE

Although the National Park Service encourages all forms of outdoor sports and healthy diversion or entertainment, special attention is paid to fostering a knowledge of that wild life and natural beauty which the parks were created to preserve. At Giant Forest a museum of park specimens has been started and provides information and enjoyment to park visitors.

The park naturalist is in charge of the Nature Guide Service and Museum, and during the summer months camp-fire lectures are given, nature walks conducted, and a wild-flower exhibit maintained.

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

#### ANIMALS

*California mule deer*.—So called because of their large ears. Abundant everywhere and so tame that campers feed them or provide "salt-licks" near their camps.

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

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

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

*Chipmunks of several species.*—The Alpine, Sierra Nevada, and San Bernardino are abundant everywhere in the pine and sequoia 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 chipmunk 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 they are "field mice," not the common house mouse.

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

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

#### BIRDS

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

#### TREES, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERS

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

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

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

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

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

SEQUOIA TREES NAMED FOR INDIAN KNOWN AS SEQUOYAH

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

The change brought about in the Cherokee Tribe by the introduction of this means of expressing thought on paper was equally remarkable. A printing press was established, type made of the various symbols, and the news of the day printed in two newspapers. Their laws were printed in Sequoyah's alphabet, and also the Gospels and many other books both useful and interesting to the Cherokee people, who thus made rapid advance in general knowledge and in civilization.

## GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK

[Elevation, 6,500 feet]

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### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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

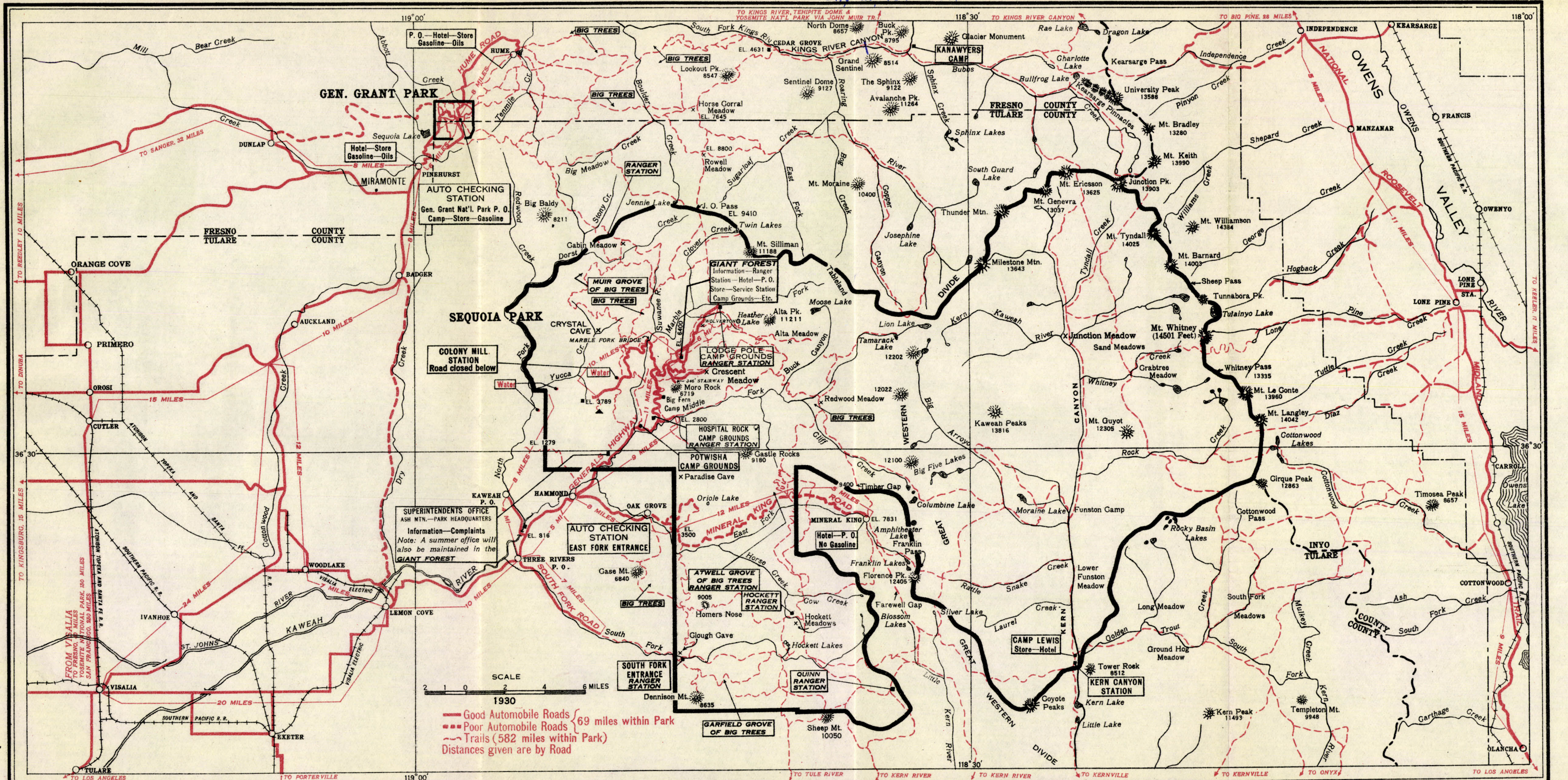
### HOW TO REACH GENERAL GRANT PARK BY AUTOMOBILE

The park is easily reached by excellent mountain roads; the Sand Creek Road from Orange Cove and the Dunlap Road from Centerville are known as two of the finest mountain roads in California. The Badger Road from Woodlake is nearly as good. It is possible to motor to General Grant National Park from Fresno or other San Joaquin Valley towns in about three hours and in high gear practically all the way. There are two principal entrances to the park—on the west via Happy Gap and Lake Sequoia, and on the south via Big Stump and Sand Creek Road. Visitors should enter by one route and leave by the other.

Fresno, Calif. (altitude 287 feet), is the gateway city of the General Grant National Park and the Kings River Canyon, Rae Lake, Kearsarge Pass, and other High Sierra territory. It is the geographical center of California and lies at about the center of the San 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 the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads, and Sanger is a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

July 12 1957 BJR



— Good Automobile Roads 69 miles within Park  
 - - - Poor Automobile Roads 69 miles within Park  
 ~ Trails (582 miles within Park)  
 Distances given are by Road

MAP OF SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



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

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

These stages leave Fresno daily at 8 a. m.; arrive Sanger at 8.45 a. m.; leave Sanger at 9 a. m.; arrive General Grant National Park (60 miles) at 2.30 p. m.; leave General Grant National Park at 8 a. m.; arrive Sanger at 1 p. m. and arrive Fresno 2 p. m. For further information see schedules and fares on page 48.

Stops for lunch are made in each direction.

#### ROAD-SIGN INFORMATION

The information regarding road signs given on page 9 also applies to General Grant National Park.

#### ACCOMMODATIONS

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

#### POINTS OF INTEREST

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

1. *Panoramic Point.*—View of High Sierra from near northeast corner of park. By automobile to within 300 yards, thence by trail. On the Huckleberry Road. Distance  $1\frac{3}{8}$  miles.

2. *Rocking Rock.*—One hundred yards from Panoramic Point. Granite slab 15 by 12 by 7 feet balanced on edge. Can be rocked on its knife edge about 2 inches. Estimated weight,  $48\frac{1}{2}$  tons.

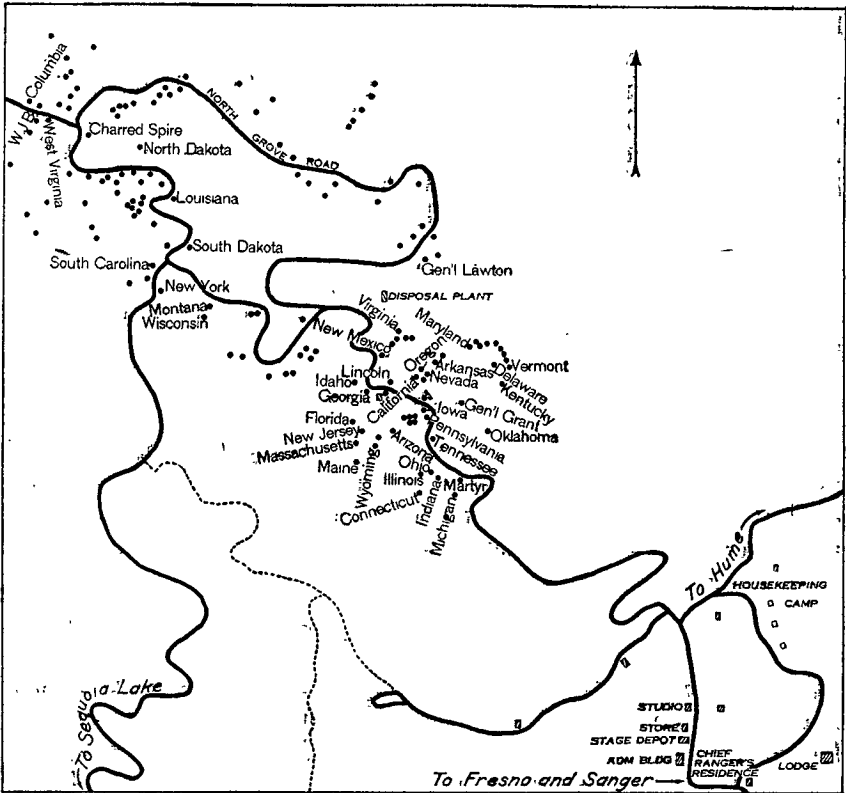
3. *Round Meadow.*—Pretty mountain meadow, 5 acres in area. Northeast 1 mile; automobile.

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

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

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

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



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL TREES IN GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK

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

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

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

## SEASON

The hotel accommodations at General Grant National Park open on May 15 and close October 1 and the housekeeping camps open on May 25 and close September 15. The park itself, however, is frequently open long before and after these openings and closing dates. Visitors with their own camping equipment may enter the park at any time while the roads are free from snow and will find prepared public camp grounds with running water and sanitary conveniences.

## NATION'S CHRISTMAS TREE

At high noon of Christmas Day each year devotional and patriotic services are held beneath the towering General Grant Tree, one of the three largest and oldest living things in the world. This tree has been christened the Nation's Christmas Tree and the official services held here represent the entire Nation. A nation-wide radio hookup broadcasts an inspiring program, including a message from the President of the United States to the people of the Nation. The number of visitors attending this unique program is rapidly growing into the thousands, representing States far and near. Truly, it is the Nation's Christmas Tree.

## LITERATURE

## DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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

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

Map of national parks and monuments.

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

Glimpses of Our National Parks. 62 pages, including 23 illustrations.

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

## SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

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

The National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. Fifth Edition, 270 pages, including 310 illustrations. Bound securely in cloth, \$1.<sup>1</sup>

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

The Secret of the Big Trees, by Ellsworth Huntington, 24 pages, including 14 illustrations. 5 cents.<sup>1</sup>

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, 10 cents.<sup>1</sup>

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

## REFERENCES

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<sup>1</sup> May be purchased also by personal application at the information offices in the parks, but those offices can not fill mail orders.

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OTHER NATIONAL PARKS

Circulars of general information similar to this for the 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.

Acadia National Park.  
 Crater Lake National Park.  
 Glacier National Park.  
 Grand Canyon National Park.  
 Grand Teton National Park.  
 Hawaii National Park.  
 Hot Springs National Park.  
 Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Mesa Verde National Park.  
 Mount McKinley National Park.  
 Mount Ranier National Park.  
 Rocky Mountain National Park.  
 Wind Cave National Park.  
 Yellowstone National Park.  
 Yosemite National Park.  
 Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Glimpses of Our National Monuments, a pamphlet containing brief descriptions of the national monuments administered by the Department of the Interior, is also available for free distribution. This contains 74 pages, including 34 illustrations.

**MAPS SOLD BY DIRECTOR OF UNITED STATES  
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

The Tehipite, Mount Whitney, Kaweah, and Olancha topographic maps cover the area of Sequoia National Park. They may be purchased from the Director of the United States Geological Survey for 10 cents each or from the superintendent of the park. Also on sale are combined quadrangle maps showing the whole Sequoia National Park on scale of either one-half or 1 inch to the mile at 25 cents and 30 cents each, respectively.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

### SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

[Approved January 2, 1930, to continue in force and effect until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Interior]

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#### 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. Before any flowers are picked, permit must be secured from a ranger or naturalist.

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

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

(b) There are thousands of visitors every year to each camp site and the water in the creeks and streams adjacent is not safe to drink.

The water supply provided is pure and wholesome and must be used. If, however, the water supply is not piped to grounds, consult rangers for sources to use. Tourists out on hiking parties must not contaminate watersheds of water supplies. They are indicated by signs, pipe lines, and dams. *There is plenty of pure water; be sure you get it.*

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

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

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

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. In established public camp grounds fires must be made only in fireplaces provided or in the same spot used by previous campers.

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

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

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

Molesting, teasing, or touching the bears is prohibited.

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description, used by any person or per-

sons 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 permission 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 term applies to all lands within said parks, whether in public or private ownership.

5. *Fishing*.—Persons desiring to fish in the waters of the parks must secure a fishing license, as required by the laws of California. These laws provide that every person over the age of 18 who obtains fish without procuring a license is guilty of a misdemeanor. The license fee for residents is \$2; for nonresidents, \$3; and for aliens, \$5. These licenses may be obtained from any county clerk or from the State board of fish and game commissioners or from the representative of the commission in the park.

Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, or for merchandise or profit, is prohibited. Fishing in particular water may be suspended, or the number of fish that may be taken by any one person in any one day from the various streams or lakes may be regulated by the superintendent. All fish hooked less than 6 inches long, except as otherwise indicated herein, 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, except golden trout, 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.



The open season for golden trout shall be from July 1 to September 20. The limit is 20 trout. Size limit, not less than 5 inches in length.

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

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

Climbing on living big trees (*sequoia gigantea*) or standing within the protective circle, or in any way injuring the trees for purposes of photography, or other reason, is forbidden.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. *Fines and penalties.*—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing regulations, or they may be summarily removed from the parks by the superintendent.

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

#### AUTOMOBILE AND MOTOR CYCLE REGULATIONS

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

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

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

Careful driving is demanded of all persons using the roads.

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

3. *Motor trucks.*—Motor trucks may enter the parks subject to the weight limitations and entrance fees prescribed by the Director of

the National Park Service. Schedules showing prescribed weight limitations and entrance fees for motor trucks may be seen at the office of the superintendent and at the ranger stations at the park entrances.

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

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

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

The North Fork Road between Giant Forest and park boundary, 8 miles above Kaweah, will be used as a trail for pack animals and riding parties between entrance and Ash Mountain Fire Trail below Colony Mill.

7. *Permits.*—A permit shall be secured at the ranger station where the motor vehicle enters, and will entitle the permittee to operate the particular vehicle indicated in the permit over any or all of the roads in the park. It is good for the entire season, expiring on December 31 of the year of issue, but is not transferable for the operation of any other vehicle than that for which originally issued. The permit shall be carefully kept so that it can be exhibited to park rangers on demand.

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

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

(a) On all roads in the parks speed is limited to 15 miles per hour on grades and when rounding curves where the view is obstructed for 200 feet ahead; within 200 feet of intersections with other roads, and while passing through villages and camps speed shall not exceed 12 miles per hour; on straight open stretches speed shall not exceed

30 miles per hour. Speed at all times must be kept within such limits as may be necessary to avoid accidents.

The superintendent is authorized to further restrict these limits at any points or places found necessary or desirable by placing speed-limit signs at suitable points.

(b) Motor vehicles must be operated so that they are under the safe control of the driver at all times. Coasting is forbidden; gears must be used. Second or low gear must be used in descending steep grades.

(c) Motor vehicles must keep on the right side of the road at all times, except when passing other vehicles.

(d) Sound horn on curves and before attempting to pass other vehicles.

(e) Muffler cut-outs shall be kept closed at all times while motor vehicle is being operated in the park.

(f) Horses and horse-drawn vehicles have the right of way over motor vehicles, and motor vehicles shall be so handled as to enable the animals to pass with safety. In no case shall motor vehicles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 15 miles per hour.

10. *Accidents*.—Any driver of a gasoline-driven vehicle who meets with an accident shall report same at the nearest ranger station or to the superintendent of the park.

11. *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 parks. 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.

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

NOTE.—*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 1930

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

### LODGES, STORES, AND TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE PARKS

*Important notice.*—Ordinarily, advance reservations for American-plan accommodations in Sequoia and in General Grant National Parks are not necessary, but over week-end and holiday periods advance reservations are advised. No deposit required. Reservations for housekeeping accommodations in both parks are always necessary, and a deposit of \$5 should accompany each request for housekeeping camp.

In asking for reservations please be particular to give name, number of persons in party, the exact date and approximate hour of arrival, and the length of time accommodations will be used. Reservations will be held until 8 p. m. of day of arrival.

Reservations for American-plan accommodations and for housekeeping accommodations in Sequoia National Park should be made by addressing the Sequoia Park Co., Sequoia National Park, Calif.

Reservations for American-plan accommodations and for housekeeping accommodations in General Grant National Park should be made by addressing the Grant Park Lodge, General Grant National Park, Calif.

Reservations may also be made through the offices of any automobile club, travel or information bureaus, or tourist agencies.

### SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

#### GIANT FOREST LODGE

American plan only; open May 15 to October 1. Elevation 6,400 feet.

Giant Forest Lodge is a colony of redwood cabins and bungalow tents under the big trees, grouped around a community center, in-

cluding office, dining room, lounge, curio and news stand, writing room, etc. Camp fire and interesting entertainments every evening; dancing each evening except Sunday. Daily mail service, long-distance telephone and telegraph, repair garage, gasoline service station, barber shop, and a riding stable are some of the facilities available.

*Authorized rates for Giant Forest Lodge*

(American-plan rates include three meals and lodging per day)

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Bugalow tents without bath:                         |        |
| 2 or more persons in room, per person, per day----- | \$5.00 |
| 1 person in room, per day-----                      | 6.00   |
| Redwood cabins without bath:                        |        |
| 2 or more persons in room, per person, per day----- | 5.50   |
| 1 person, per day-----                              | 6.50   |
| Redwood cabins with bath:                           |        |
| 2 or more persons in room, per person, per day----- | 7.50   |
| 1 person, per day-----                              | 8.50   |

*Transient rates*

[Apply for less than one day or for a fraction in excess of a day]

American-plan rates will be computed on the following basis:

Breakfast, \$1; luncheon, \$1.25; dinner, \$1.50; balance lodging.

Special rates for a stay of four weeks or more.

*Children's rates*

Under three years of age, no charge; 3 to 10 years of age, inclusive, half rates; 11 years of age and over, full rate.

A child paying half rate shall be considered as one person for the purpose of determining rates.

*Barber shop, baths, etc.*

|                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Shave-----                      | \$0.35 |
| Hair cut, men-----              | .65    |
| Hair bob, women-----            | .65    |
| Hair shingle, women-----        | .65    |
| Marcel-----                     | 1.00   |
| Shampoo, men, tonic-----        | .75    |
| Shampoo, women-----             | 1.00   |
| Scalp treatment-----            | 1.00   |
| All tonics-----                 | .35    |
| Face massage, men or women----- | .75    |
| Hairdressing-----               | .50    |
|                                 | .75    |
|                                 | 1.00   |
| Manicuring-----                 | .75    |
| Tub bath-----                   | .50    |
| Shower bath-----                | .50    |

## GIANT FOREST VILLAGE

In the Giant Forest Village there is a general store carrying a complete stock of groceries, meats, vegetables, fruits, milk, bakery goods, staple commodities, picnic supplies, fishing tackle, candies, tobacco, curios, and a mail-order department for outing apparel and other merchandise and an agency for steam-laundry service at list prices. In the village there are also a United States post office, hospital of the Sequoia National Park medical service, a free library, lunch counter, soft-drink stand, photograph studio, barber shop, gasoline service station, and repair garage.

## HOUSEKEEPING CAMPS

For those visitors preferring to do their own housekeeping, the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co. offers accommodations in two different camps—Camp Kaweah, where fully equipped housekeeping accommodations of the most modern type are available by the week only, and General Sherman Tree Auto Camp, where cabins are available by the day for those visitors carrying their own camping equipment. These two units are entirely separate, and it is therefore important to specify which service is desired when making reservations or requesting information. A description of each of these camps follows:

## CAMP KAWEAH

[Open May 25 to October 1; elevation, 6,400 feet]

Camp Kaweah is a new camp of bungalow tents and rustic cabins completely equipped for housekeeping and grouped around a modern central building containing bathrooms and sanitary toilets. Water for drinking and cooking is piped conveniently to each camp.

Bungalow tents 12 by 12 feet are furnished for 2 or 3 persons, and 14 by 16 foot bungalow tents are furnished for 4 or 5 persons. Two persons have either one double or two single beds; 3 persons have one double and one single bed; 4 persons have either two double beds or one double and two single beds; 5 persons have two double beds and one single bed.

Each camp consists of a bungalow tent with board floor and walls outside of which is stretched a canvas fly or awning which serves as combination outdoor living room, dining room, and kitchen. Bed linen and towels, together with laundering of same, are included in rental of camp, which is fully equipped for housekeeping.



*Authorized rates for 1 week*

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| 2 persons----- | \$16. 50 |
| 3 persons----- | 20. 00   |
| 4 persons----- | 23. 50   |
| 5 persons----- | 27. 00   |

(Rates include all bed linen and 1 towel per person per day.)

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| Baths, tub or shower----- | . 25 |
|---------------------------|------|

(Does not include soap and towels.)

*Rates per day for days in excess of a week*

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| For 2 persons----- | \$2. 35 |
| For 3 persons----- | 2 85    |
| For 4 persons----- | 3. 35   |
| For 5 persons----- | 3. 85   |

Ten per cent discount is allowed for each full week after the first week and for days in excess of a week after the second week.

GENERAL SHERMAN TREE AUTO CAMP

[Open May 25 to November 1; elevation, 6,500 feet]

General Sherman Tree Auto Camp consists of a colony of rustic cabins surrounding a central office. Sanitary toilets are provided in a centrally located building, and water for drinking and cooking is piped convenient to each camp. This camp was constructed during the fall of 1929.

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Rustic cabin, occupied by 1 person, per day-----                      | \$1. 00 |
| Rustic cabin, occupied by 2 or more persons, per day, per person----- | . 75    |

Cabins are furnished with equipment as follows:

Single cabin: One double bedstead or one double and one single bedstead, bed springs, mattresses, washstand, table, benches, and stove.

Double cabin: Two double bedsteads or two double and one single bedstead, bed springs, mattresses, washstand, table, benches, and stove.

Persons not having all of their own camp equipment may rent the following items:

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Blanket, per day-----                                      | \$0. 15 |
| Blanket, per week-----                                     | 1. 00   |
| 2 sheets, 2 pillow cases, 2 hand towels, set, per day----- | . 40    |
| Use of above set of linen each additional day-----         | . 25    |

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

| Article                                 | Week   | Month  | Article                          | Week   | Month  |
|---|--------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Ax.....                                 | \$0.25 | \$0.75 | Mirror.....                      | \$0.25 | \$0.75 |
| Bake pan.....                           | .05    | .15    | Paring knife.....                | .05    | .15    |
| Basin.....                              | .10    | .30    | Pitcher.....                     | .10    | .30    |
| Bowl (mush).....                        | .05    | .15    | Pie tin.....                     | .05    | .15    |
| Blanket.....                            | 1.00   | 3.50   | Pillow.....                      | .20    | .60    |
| Broom.....                              | .20    | .60    | Plate.....                       | .05    | .15    |
| Bucket.....                             | .15    | .45    | Pancake turner.....              | .05    | .15    |
| Cot, mattress, and pillow:              |        |        | Pepper shaker (or salt).....     | .05    | .15    |
| Single.....                             | 1.25   | 3.75   | Spoon.....                       | .05    | .15    |
| Double.....                             | 2.25   | 6.75   | Stew kettle.....                 | .15    | .45    |
| Camp chair.....                         | .25    | .75    | Stove, camp, with two lengths of |        |        |
| Candlestick.....                        | .03    | .15    | pipe.....                        | 1.50   | 4.50   |
| Cup.....                                | .05    | .15    | Stovepipe, per joint.....        | .10    | .30    |
| Coffee pot.....                         | .10    | .30    | Slop jar.....                    | .25    | .75    |
| Can opener.....                         | .05    | .15    | Saucer.....                      | .05    | .15    |
| Dish pan.....                           | .15    | .45    | Tent floor:                      |        |        |
| Dairy pan.....                          | .03    | .15    | 10 by 12 feet.....               | 2.00   | 5.00   |
| Filling of oil for lamp or lantern..... | .10    | .30    | 12 by 14 feet.....               | 2.00   | 5.00   |
| Flatiron.....                           | .15    | .45    | Tent only.....                   | 2.50   | 7.50   |
| Fork.....                               | .05    | .15    | 10 by 12 feet.....               | 3.50   | 10.00  |
| Frying pan.....                         | .05    | .15    | 12 by 14 feet.....               | .50    | 1.50   |
| Kettle, tea.....                        | .20    | .60    | Teapot.....                      | .10    | .30    |
| Knife.....                              |        |        | Tub, wash, per day.....          | .10    | .30    |
| Table.....                              | .05    | .15    | Washboard, per day.....          | .05    | .15    |
| Butcher.....                            | .10    | .30    | Wood, per bundle.....            | .25    | .75    |
| Lamp.....                               | .35    | 1.00   |                                  |        |        |
| Lantern.....                            | .25    | .75    |                                  |        |        |
| Mattress.....                           |        |        |                                  |        |        |
| Single.....                             | 1.00   | 3.50   |                                  |        |        |
| Double.....                             | 1.50   | 4.50   |                                  |        |        |

Deposits are required on all rentals.

#### HOSPITAL ROCK CAMP

[Open all year; elevation, 2,700 feet]

Hospital Rock Camp, in the shadow of the historically famous Hospital Rock, is situated on the Generals' Highway about midway between the Ash Mountain entrance and Giant Forest. It consists of a colony of rustic cabins grouped around a central building containing the office, lunch counter, and a store carrying a stock of staple groceries, picnic supplies, candy, tobacco, fishing tackle, curios, gasoline, and oil. Rates are as follows:

European-plan rate: 1 person or more in rustic cabin per day, per person-- \$1.50  
Housekeeping camp rates:

The same as those listed on page 43 for General Sherman Tree Auto Camp at Giant Forest.

#### GIANT FOREST WINTER CAMP

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

This camp, operated on the American plan, is situated in Giant Forest village. It consists of a colony of rustic cabins constructed especially for winter use and heated by air-tight wood-burning stoves. All of these cabins are adjacent to a large winter lounge room and writing room, with massive stone fireplace, and to the dining room. There is also available a curio and newstand, lunch counter for day visitors, rental department, and general store which carries a full line of groceries, picnic supplies, fishing tackle, candy, tobacco, etc.

In the rental department warm wearing apparel and winter sports equipment may be rented by the hour and by the day. Rates are as follows:

Rustic cabin without bath, per person, per day----- \$5

Transient rates for persons remaining less than a day, and rates for fraction in excess of 1 or more days are \$1 per meal and \$2 per lodging.

Visitors coming into the park during the winter and desiring to stop at Giant Forest Winter Camp who have not made previous reservation should stop at the Hospital Rock Camp and apply there for reservations at the winter camp.

The Giant Forest Winter Camp is 11½ miles beyond the Buckeye store at Hospital Rock, which in turn is 5 miles from Ash Mountain headquarters at the park boundary. Information concerning condition of the roads within the park may be obtained from the ranger at Ash Mountain. During the fall and spring seasons it is often possible to drive cars direct to the Giant Forest. At any time in the winter, except during short stormy periods, cars may be driven to Deer Ridge. From Deer Ridge it is 2½ miles via trail to Giant Forest Winter Camp. This trail is broken after every snowfall.

Persons wishing to obtain definite road information prior to their departure may do so by writing or telephoning direct to John R. White, superintendent, Sequoia National Park, Calif.

CAMP KAWEAH WINTER HOUSEKEEPING RATES

|                                      | 1 or 2 days,<br>daily | More than 2<br>days, daily | Per week |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| Rustic cabin without bath:           |                       |                            |          |
| 1 person in a room-----              | \$3.00                | \$2.50                     | \$15.00  |
| 2 or more persons in room, each----- | 2.00                  | 1.50                       | 9.00     |

Cabins are equipped with wood cooking stoves and complete housekeeping equipment, including furniture, bedding, linen, cooking utensils, dishes, silverware, etc.

*Rental department*

- Toboggan, 50 cents first hour; 25 cents per hour thereafter.
- Skis, with poles, 50 cents first hour; 25 cents per hour thereafter.
- Skates, per pair, 50 cents the first hour; 25 cents per hour thereafter.
- Mackinaw coats, \$1 per day; 50 cents per half day.
- Overshoes, 25 cents per day.
- Woolen mittens, 25 cents per day.
- Toboggan caps, 25 cents per day.
- Woolen socks, 50 cents per day.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK

GRANT PARK LODGE

American plan, open May 15 to October 1, elevation 6,600 feet.  
*Grant Park Lodge* is a colony of redwood cabins and bungalow tents, grouped around a central lodge building containing the

office and lounge room, dining room, writing room, curio and news stand, etc. There is also a general store, lunch counter, photograph studio, gasoline-service station, repair garage, barber shop, and a riding stable available in Grant Park village near by and daily mail service and long-distance telephone and telegraph are available throughout the season.

*Authorized rates at Grant Park Lodge*

[American-plan rates include three meals and lodging per day]

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Bungalow tents, without bath:                         |        |
| 2 or more persons in a room, per person, per day----- | \$5.00 |
| 1 person, per day-----                                | 6.00   |
| Redwood cabins, without bath:                         |        |
| 2 or more persons in room, per person, per day-----   | 5.50   |
| 1 person, per day-----                                | 6.50   |
| Redwood cabins, with bath:                            |        |
| 2 or more persons in room, per person, per day-----   | 7.50   |
| 1 person, per day-----                                | 8.50   |
| Baths in detached building, each-----                 | .50    |

American-plan rates will be computed upon the following basis: Breakfast \$1; luncheon, \$1.25; dinner \$1.50, balance lodging.  
Special rates for a stay of 4 weeks or more.

CHILDREN'S RATES

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

A child paying half rate shall be considered as one person for the purpose of determining rates.

MEADOW CAMP FOR HOUSEKEEPING

Rates for this camp are as follows:

|                | Per week | Per day for days in excess of a week |
|----------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 2 persons----- | \$11.00  | \$1.75                               |
| 3 persons----- | 13.00    | 2.00                                 |
| 4 persons----- | 15.00    | 2.25                                 |
| 5 persons----- | 17.00    | 2.50                                 |

Ten per cent discount for four weeks or more.

GARAGE MECHANICAL SERVICE, SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

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

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

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

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

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

Chains, per pair, \$1 per day or any part thereof.

Trucks, with driver, \$3 to \$5 per hour.

**AUTOMOBILE STAGE SERVICE**

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

All communications concerning stage service, reservations, etc., to and from and in Sequoia National Park, should be addressed to Sequoia Park Co., Sequoia National Park, Calif.

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

*Schedules*

[Subject to change without notice]

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Leave Visalia, Southern Pacific station.....             | 8. 31 a. m.  |
| Leave Visalia, Hotel Johnson.....                        | 8. 40 a. m.  |
| Leave Visalia, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe station.....  | 8. 45 a. m.  |
| Leave Exeter, Southern Pacific station.....              | 9. 35 a. m.  |
| Arrive Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park.....          | 12. 20 p. m. |
| Leave Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park.....           | 4. 00 p. m.  |
| Arrive Exeter, Southern Pacific station.....             | 6. 35 p. m.  |
| Arrive Visalia, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe station..... | 7. 00 p. m.  |
| Arrive Visalia, Hotel Johnson.....                       | 7. 05 p. m.  |
| Arrive Visalia, Southern Pacific station.....            | 7. 10 p. m.  |

*Fares*

From Ash Mountain (park entrance) to Giant Forest the one-way fare is \$3.25 and the round-trip fare is \$5. To Ash Mountain the one-way fares from Exeter and Visalia are \$3.75 and \$4.25, respectively, and the round-trip fares are \$7.40 and \$8.40, respectively. The combination of rates makes the round-trip fare to Giant Forest \$12.40 from Exeter and \$13.40 from Visalia.

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

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

#### GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK

All communications concerning stage service to and from and in General Grant National Park should be addressed to Grant Park Lodge, General Grant National Park, Calif.

The Great Park Lodge automobile stages will operate daily from July 1 to August 31, inclusive, between Fresno, Sanger, and General Grant National Park. Stages will leave Fresno at 2.30 p. m., and Sanger at 3.30 p. m., arriving at General Grant National Park at 6.30 p. m.; leaving General Grant National Park at 7.30 a. m., stages will arrive at Sanger at 10.30 a. m. and at Fresno at 11.30 a. m.

#### Fares

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Between Fresno and General Grant National Park, round trip..... | \$9. 00 |
| One way, eastbound.....   | 6. 00   |
| One way westbound.....  | 4. 50   |
| Between Sanger and General Grant National Park, round trip..... | 8. 00   |
| One way, eastbound.....   | 5. 50   |
| One way, westbound.....   | 4. 00   |

Children 5 to 11 years of age, half fare.

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

#### Motor service in the park

For specially arranged trips from Grant Park Lodge to Grant Grove, Hume, Point Patriot, and Rocking Rock, 6-passenger touring car, with driver, may be chartered at \$6 per hour.

#### Excess-baggage rate

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Between Fresno or Sanger and Grant Park Lodge, per pound..... | \$0.0125 |
| Minimum charge.....   | . 25     |

#### Express rates

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| From Sanger to Grant Park Lodge, per pound..... | \$0. 0125 |
| From Fresno to Grant Park Lodge, per pound..... | . 015     |
| Minimum charge.....                             | . 25      |

#### MOTOR SERVICE BETWEEN SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

From May 25 to September 15 there is in effect an "on-call" motor service between Giant Forest Lodge, Sequoia National Park, and

Grant Park Lodge, General Grant National Park. This service operates in both directions on the following rates:

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1-way fare, minimum of 6 passengers, each-----      | \$8.00 |
| Round-trip fare, minimum of 4 passengers, each----- | 12.50  |

SADDLE-HORSE TRANSPORTATION

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

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

ONE-DAY RIDING TRIPS

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

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

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

HALF-DAY RIDING TRIPS

*Tokopah Valley.*—This trip leaves Giant Forest at 1 p. m., returning at 5 p. m., via Wolverton and Marble Fork of the Kaweah River. Minimum of five persons. Fare, \$3.50 per person per trip. Free guide service.

*Saddle-horse trip through the Giant Forest, over trails in areas not reached by auto roads.*—Visiting Key Hole Tree, High Pine, Abraham Lincoln Tree, Stricken Tree, Congress Group, Circle Meadow, Bears' Manicure Tree, Bears' Bathtub, Huckleberry Meadow, Big Roots, Black Causeway, Chimney Tree, Upper Crescent Meadow, Log Meadow, John Muir's home in Fallen Sequoia, Bob Cat Point, Buena Vista, and Soldiers' Trail. Leaves Giant Forest Lodge at 8 a. m. daily, returning at noon; minimum, five persons; fare, \$3.50 each. Free mounted guide service. For parties of less than five persons a charge of \$5 will be made for mounted guide.

## "SEE THE BEARS" SADDLE TRAIN

"See the Bears" saddle train leaves Giant Forest Lodge at 4.45 p. m., returning at 5.45 p. m. Five or more persons, each, \$1. Free guide service.

## SPECIAL RIDING ANIMALS

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

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

## KINGS RIVER CANYON PACK TRAINS

A 5-day trip into the Kings River country by pack train from Giant Forest will be made at any time for five or more persons on advance reservation. Round-trip fare is \$62.50 per person, including saddle horse, sleeping bag, meals en route, and packing of not more than 50 pounds of personal effects. Special parties of five or more desiring to remain longer than scheduled stop of one day in Kings River Canyon will be charged an additional amount of \$12.50 per person per day.

The itinerary for this 5-day trip is as follows:

*First day.*—From Giant Forest via Clover Creek, J. O. Pass, Rowell Meadow, and Marvin Pass to Horse Corral Meadow.

*Second day.*—Horse Corral Meadow via Summit Meadow, Five Mile Hill, and Cedar Grove to Kings River Canyon.

*Third day.*—In Kings River Canyon.

*Fourth day.*—Return to Horse Corral Meadow.

*Fifth day.*—Return to Giant Forest Lodge.

## HIGH SIERRA PACK TRIPS

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

Authorized rates for saddle and pack train and guide service:

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

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

Reservations for high-mountain trips should be made as far in advance as possible. Deposits required on all stock reserved.



*Inclusive rates for high-mountain trips.*—The following rate includes all expenses of a high-mountain trip, except the personal dunnage of the individual:

Parties of 1 or 2 persons under 20-day trip, per person, per day..... \$15

NOTE.—Special rates will be quoted for large parties or for long trips.

*Livery rates*

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

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK

All communications concerning saddle horses and pack animals in General Grant National Park should be addressed to Grant Park Lodge, General Grant National Park, Calif.

*One-half day riding trips.*—Leave Grant Park Lodge daily at 8 a. m., returning at noon; minimum, five persons; fare, each, \$2.50. Free mounted guide service.

The following attractive trips have been arranged:

1. Big Tree Creek; Giant Sequoia trees, one for each State and numerous others such as the Scotland, Columbia, Martha Washington, George Washington, General Grant, General Lee, Martyr, and Twin Sisters. Over the Lake trail to Sequoia Creek, Lion Point; the old Soldier Trail to Dorsey Creek, Dorsey Meadow, Ella Falls, Dark Cañon, Viola Falls, and Sunset Rock.

2. To Point Lookout via Panoramic Point. Round Meadow, Twelve Apostles, Rocking Rock; along Grand View Ridge with bird's-eye view of Hume Lake, Kings River Canyon Country, and High Sierra; Lookout Point with view of Workman Sawmill, Redwood Mountain, San Joaquin Valley; returning via Ferguson Mine and Sequoia Creek.

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

1. To Boole Tree in Converse Basin via Cherry Point and the Hoist; returning via Dorsey Meadow and Deep Canyon.

2. To Millwood, an old lumber town in denuded country via the Platform, Wonder Meadow, Double Log Creek; returning via Sequoia Lake, James Homestead, Big Stump, Centennial Stump, Old Burned Snag, Sawdust Piles, and Wilsonia.

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

## HIGH-SIERRA PACK TRIPS FROM GENERAL GRANT PARK

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Saddle horses or pack mules, per day, 7 days or more.....  | \$1.50 |
| Saddle horses or pack mules per day, less than 7 days..... | 2.00   |
| Guides, per day.....                                       | 4.00   |
| Cooks, per day.....  | 5.00   |
| Burros, per day, 7 days or more.....                       | 1.00   |
| Burros, per day, less than 7 days.....                     | 1.50   |

Deposits required on all stock reserved.

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

The company during 1930 will schedule pack trips to Kings River Canyon on a 6-day basis and to Sequoia National Park on a 5-day basis for parties wishing to provide their own camping equipment, meals, etc. Such parties may rent stock at General Grant National Park at \$2 per day and may hire packers at \$4 per day for these scheduled trips.

Hotel accommodations are available in the Kern Canyon at Camp Conterno at the following rates:

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Board and lodging, per week per person..... | \$30.00 |
| Single meals:                               |         |
| Breakfast.....                              | 1.00    |
| Lunch.....                                  | 1.00    |
| Dinner.....                                 | 1.50    |
| Lodging, per night.....                     | 1.50    |

**RULES AND REGULATIONS (BRIEFED)**

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

**FIRES.**—Light carefully and in designated places. Extinguish COMPLETELY before leaving camp even for temporary absence.

Do not guess your fire is out—**KNOW IT.**

**CAMPS.**—Keep your camp clean. As far as possible burn garbage, cans, etc., in camp fire and empty residue in garbage cans provided.

If no can is provided bury the refuse.

**TRASH.**—Do not throw paper, lunch refuse, kodak cartons or paper, chewing gum paper, or other trash on roads, trails, or elsewhere.

Ball up and carry until you can burn in camp or place in receptacle.

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

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

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

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

**AUTOMOBILES.**—Drive carefully at all times. Keep cut-outs closed. Obey local traffic rules and schedules.

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

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

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

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

JOHN R. WHITE, *Superintendent.*

# THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

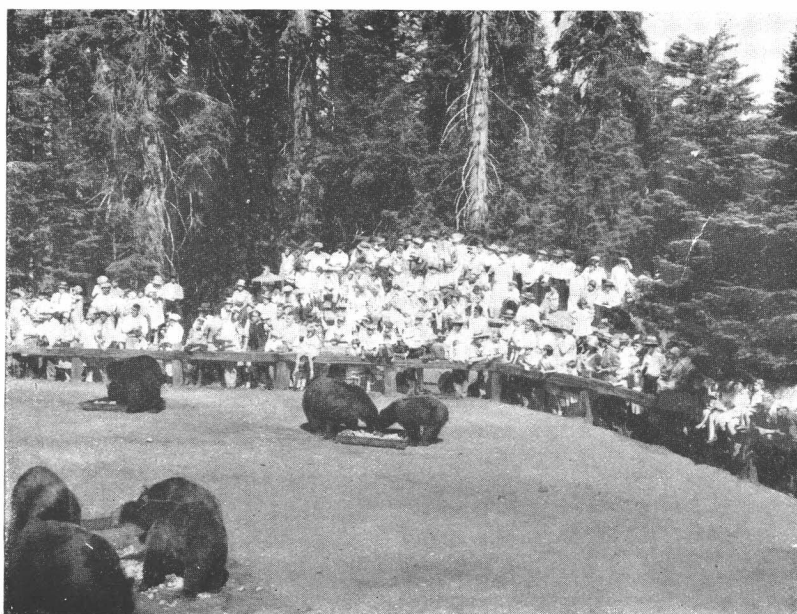
[Number, 21; total area, 12,118 square miles]

| Name of park                 | Location   | Area in square miles | Distinctive characteristics  |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| Acadia.....<br>1919          | Maine coast.....   | 16                   | The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island and also bold point on opposite mainland across Frenchmans Bay—Formerly called the Lafayette National Park.  |
| Bryce Canyon.....<br>1928    | Southwestern Utah.....   | 23                   | Box canyon filled with countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles—Best exhibit of vivid coloring of earth's materials.  |
| Crater Lake.....<br>1902     | Southwestern Oregon.....   | 249                  | Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.  |
| General Grant.....<br>1890   | Middle eastern California.   | 4                    | Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 40 3 feet in diameter—31 miles by trail from Sequoia National Park.   |
| Glacier.....<br>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.   |
| Grand Canyon.....<br>1919    | North central Arizona.....   | 1,009                | The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.   |
| Grand Teton.....<br>1929     | Northwestern Wyoming.  | 150                  | Includes most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains, an uplift of unusual grandeur.   |
| Hawaii.....<br>1916          | Hawaii.....  | 245                  | Interesting volcanic areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes on the island of Hawaii; Haleakala, a huge extinct volcano on the island of Maui.   |
| Hot Springs.....<br>1921     | Middle Arkansas.....   | 1½                   | 46 hot springs said to possess healing properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—19 bath-houses under Government supervision. Reserved by Congress in 1832 as the Hot Springs Reservation to prevent exploitation of hot waters.  |
| Lassen Volcanic.....<br>1916 | Northern California.....   | 163                  | Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak, 10,453 feet—Cinder cone 6,913 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.   |
| Mesa Verde.....<br>1906      | Southwestern Colorado.   | 80                   | Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.   |
| Mount McKinley.....<br>1917  | South central Alaska.....  | 2,645                | Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world  |
| Mount Rainier.....<br>1899   | West central Washington.   | 325                  | Largest accessible single peak glacier system; 28 glaciers, some of large size; 48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful subalpine wild-flower fields.   |
| Platt.....<br>1902           | Southern Oklahoma.....   | 1½                   | Sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.  |
| Rocky Mountain.....<br>1915  | North middle Colorado.   | 378                  | Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.   |
| Sequoia.....<br>1890         | Middle eastern California.   | 604                  | The Big Tree National Park—Scores of sequoias 20 to 30 feet in diameter, thousands over 10 feet in diameter, General Sherman Tree, 37.3 feet in diameter and 273.9 feet high—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Mount Whitney and Kern River country.   |
| Sullys Hill.....<br>1904     | North Dakota.....  | 1½                   | Small park with woods, streams, and a lake—Is a wild-animal preserve.  |
| Wind Cave.....<br>1903       | South Dakota.....  | 17                   | Cavern having several miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations  |
| Yellowstone.....<br>1872     | Northwestern Wyoming, southwestern Montana, and north-eastern Idaho. | 3,426                | More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petri-fied forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, one of the greatest wild bird and animal preserves in the world—Exceptional trout fishing. |
| Yosemite.....<br>1890        | Middle eastern California.   | 1,126                | 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.   |
| Zion.....<br>1919            | Southwestern Utah.....   | 120                  | Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.   |

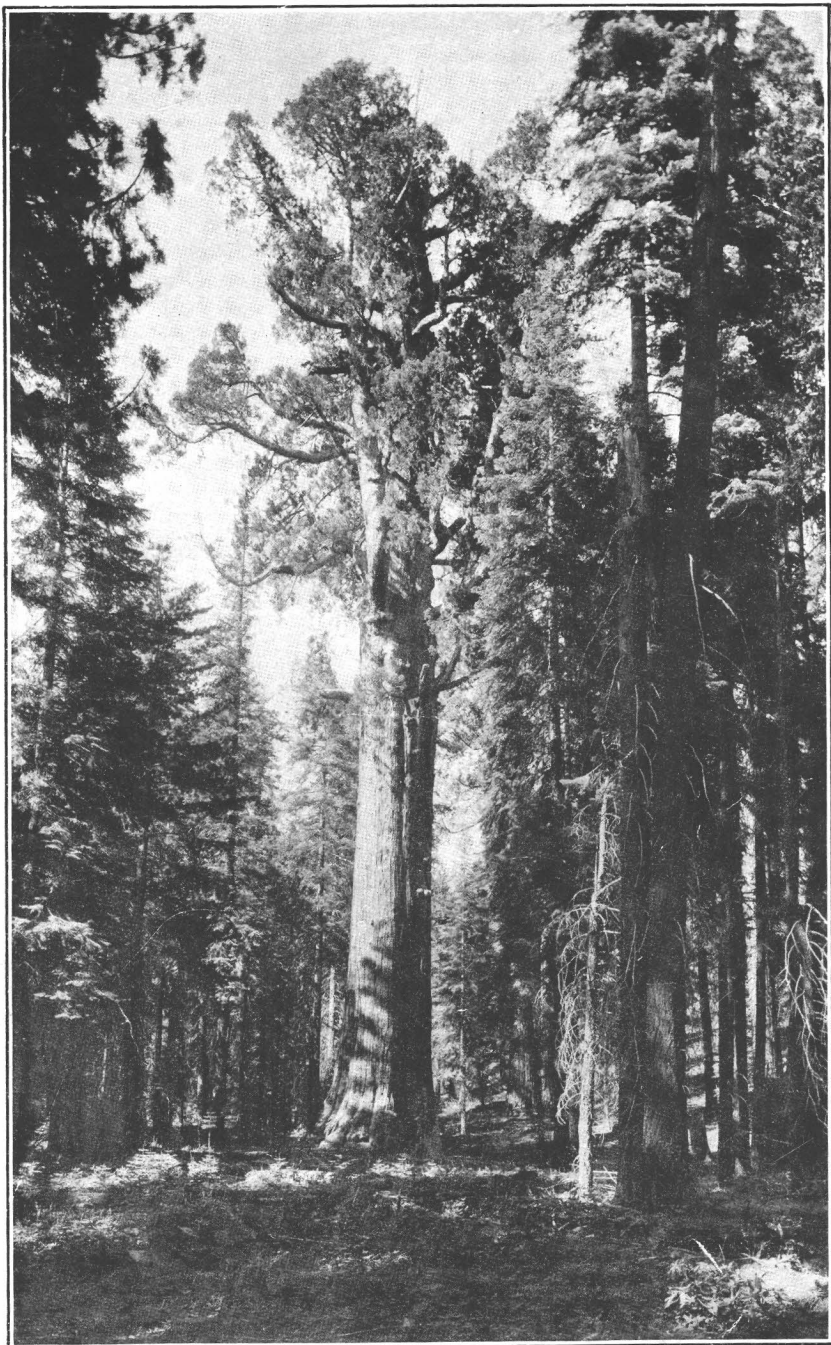


Photo by Geo. F. Belden

HIGH SIERRA COUNTRY OF SEQUOIA PARK



DINNER TIME AT BEAR HILL, GIANT FOREST, SEQUOIA PARK



Belden Photo

THE GENERAL SHERMAN TREE  
THE LARGEST AND OLDEST LIVING THING IN THE WORLD