



Sequoia

NATIONAL PARK • CALIFORNIA

SEQUOIA

National Park CALIFORNIA

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
THE INTERIOR . Harold L. Ickes, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • Arno B. Cammerer, Director

WHAT TO SEE AND DO

THE PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS in the park which the visitor should see are as follows:

One-Day Stay.—Should include the Sherman Tree, Lodgepole Camp, Moro Rock, Parker Group, Crescent Meadow, and Tharp Cabin Log in the Giant Forest district. A drive out the Generals Highway to Lost Grove and General Grant National Park should be included.

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

Three-Day Stay.—Should include in addition, Tokopah Valley, Sugar Pine Trail to Kaweah Vista, and view of Marble Falls, from Admiration Point.

Four-Day to a Week Stay.—Will enable the visitor to see all of the foregoing attractions and to take the high mountain trips on High Sierra Trail to the cream of Sierra scenery at River Valley, Hamilton Lake; to Tamarack Lakes; to Twin Lakes, Alta Meadows and Peaks, Mount Silliman, Emerald and Heather Lakes, The Watchtower, Colony Mill, Little Baldy Fire Look-out, Admiration Point, and Marble Falls, with many other points.

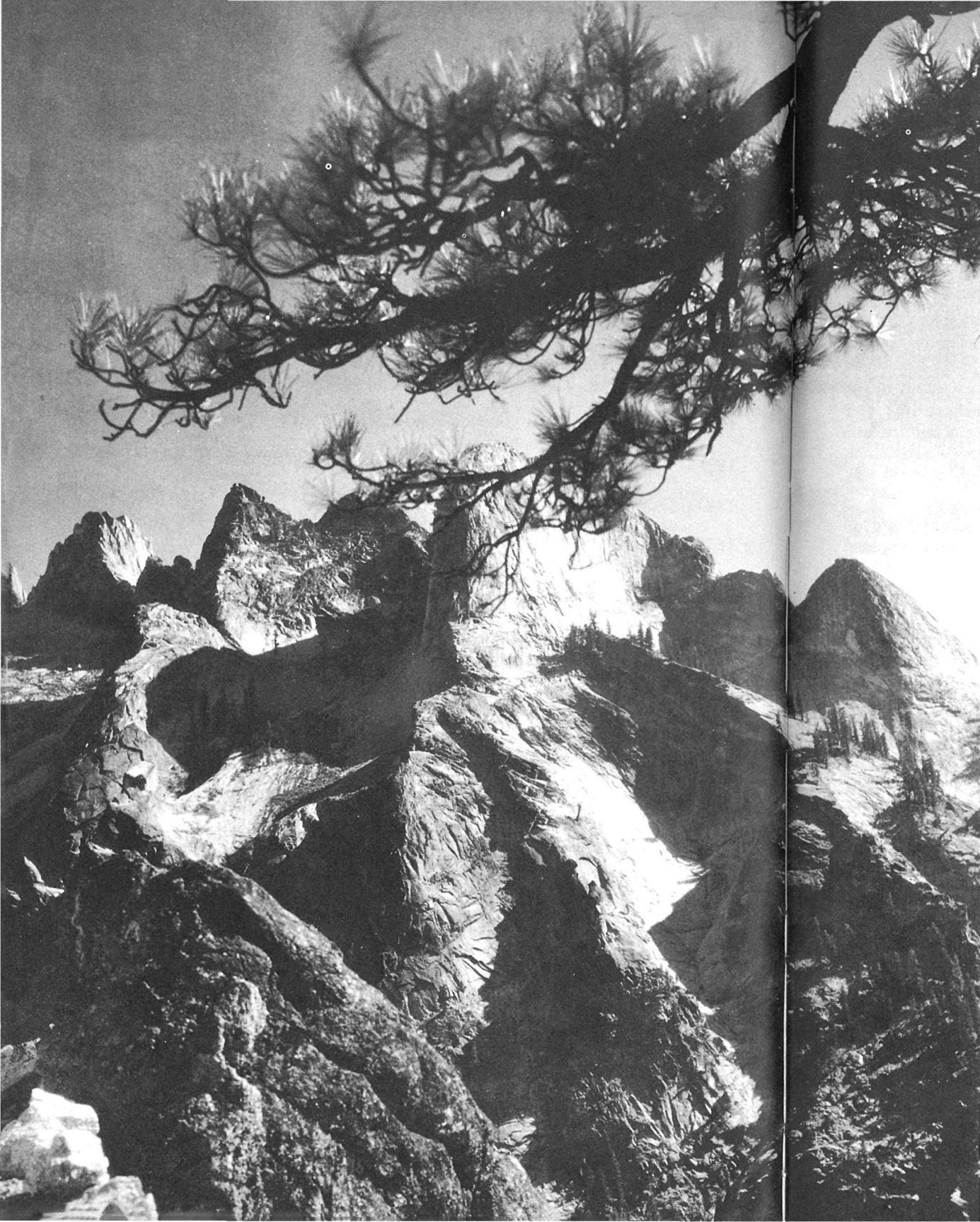
Three-Week to a Month Stay.—Will permit a trail trip through wonderful country by the High Sierra Trail over Kaweah Gap to Big Arroyo, Kern Canyon, and Mount Whitney through the finest scenery of the Sierra Nevada. The Kern Canyon is a 25-mile valley with 3,000-foot walls, fine fishing, and lovely waterfalls.

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

EVENTS

OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

- 1858— Giant Forest discovered by Hale Tharp, of Three Rivers, Calif., in September.
- 1861— First ascent of Moro Rock by Hale Tharp and George and John Swanson.
- 1864— Clarence King, explorer and geologist, ascended Mount Tyndall.
- 1865— Last of Potwisha Tribe of Indians left the park area.
- 1873— First ascent of Mount Whitney by A. H. Johnson, C. D. Begole, and John Lucas on August 18.
- 1875— Giant Forest first visited by John Muir.
- 1879— Sherman Tree discovered and named by James Wolverton, August 7.
- 1881— Samuel Pierpont Langley conducted researches in solar heat on summit of Mount Whitney.
- 1881— First ascent of Mount Kaweah, by J. W. A. Wright, F. H. Wales, and W. B. Wallace.
- 1885— Clough Cave discovered by William O. Clough, April 6. "Kaweah Colonists" filed on Giant Forest land, October.
- 1886— Giant Forest North Fork Road construction commenced by colony.
- 1890— Park created by act of Congress on September 25; second national park to be established.
- 1891— First administration of park by Capt. J. H. Dorst, Fourth United States Cavalry, and troop. Entered park June 7.
- 1899— First official survey of park by Isaac N. Chapman. Completed in 1900.
- 1902— First transportation and camp operations permittee, Broder & Hopping.
- 1903— First road into Giant Forest completed August 15.
- 1904— First automobile entered Giant Forest, May 24. Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Luper, Vallejo, Calif.
- 1905— First white child born at Giant Forest (Forest Grunigen) August 31.
- 1907— First telephone line constructed, Three Rivers to Giant Forest, 33 miles. First post office established at Giant Forest. (Ranger.)
- 1909— Stone house on top of Mount Whitney built by Smithsonian Institution for solar heat observations.
- 1914— Walter Fry appointed first civilian superintendent.
- 1919— Exclusive jurisdiction over park ceded by California.
- 1920— Walter Fry appointed first U. S. Commissioner; Col. John R. White appointed superintendent.
- 1926— Park enlarged to include Kern district, increasing area from 252 to 604 square miles.
- 1934— Generals Highway opened to General Grant National Park.



O P E N A L L Y E A R

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

—Kubla Khan.

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

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

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

THE SEQUOIAS

The California Big Trees must ever remain the supreme attraction of the park, although for many the mountain scenery and the fishing are added allurements. The Big Tree (*Sequoia gigantea*) is sometimes confused with the redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), the smaller species of Sequoia found only in the Coast Range of California and southwestern Oregon. 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.

The Big Trees now grow only in California, between the 4,000- and 8,000-foot elevations on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, and largely around 5,000 and

GREAT WESTERN DIVIDE
FROM HIGH SIERRA TRAIL

6,000 feet above sea level. With their close relatives, the Coast Redwoods, they are survivals of giant trees that were abundant around the world in the age of giant reptiles and mammals.

It is estimated that more than half the Big Trees of California grow in Sequoia National Park, and by far the greater number of these great sequoias outside the park boundaries are in the adjoining Sequoia National Forest. There are 32 distinct groves within the park.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "SEQUOIA"

The naming of the Big Trees of California "Sequoia" is a fitting tribute to that native American, a Cherokee Indian, who spelled his name Se-quo-yah. An uneducated, non-English-speaking Indian, he perfected a phonetic alphabet of 86 symbols with a character representing every sound in the tongue of his tribe. It was said that 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 GIANT FOREST

The Sequoias usually grow in groups or groves. The Giant Forest of Sequoia Park is more than a grove; it is a Brobdingnagian forest composed of many groves, and contains nearly half the Big Trees of the park.

Here is found the General Sherman Tree, 36.5 feet at its greatest diameter and 272.4 feet high. There are scores of trees almost as large as the General Sherman, hundreds over 10 feet in diameter, and many thousands from the seedling stage upward.

So great is the number of Big Trees in or near the 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 park and pass unnoticed. The principal groves easily reached in Giant Forest are the Parker Group, Congress Grove, Amphitheater Group, Founders Group, and Huckleberry Meadows Grove.

The General Sherman Tree is the largest, and perhaps the oldest, of the Big Trees of California. Indeed, according to present records it leads all living things in size. The age of the tree is estimated by those who have made a study of the subject as between 3,000 and 4,000 years. It has withstood the ravages of countless fires and still produces thousands of cones bearing fertile seeds from which many seedlings have grown.

Fires have left great wounds at the base of the tree and damaged the sap-pumping system so that portions of the top have died. Only 40 percent of live wood now is in contact with the ground. The thick bark gives the sequoia unusual protection so that in time these fire scars will probably be completely healed.

The dimensions of the General Sherman Tree are:

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

This great tree was discovered by James Wolverton, a hunter and trapper, on August 7, 1879, and named by him in honor of General Sherman, under whom he had served during the War between the States.

Among other famous sequoias in Giant Forest are the following:

Black Chamber.—Probably the park's most notable example of Sequoia vitality. About one-thirtieth of bark remains and whole interior has been eaten by fire; but each year it sends out new shoots.

Chimney Trees.—There are two Chimney trees in the park, each an excellent example of Big Tree vitality.

Washington.—Very impressive as to size.

Abe Lincoln.—Thirty-one feet in diameter, 259 feet high, a rugged, ancient-looking tree.

Auto Log.—A huge fallen giant upon which an auto may be driven with ease and safety.

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

The President.—Twenty-nine feet in diameter, 250.2 feet high, wider at 120 than at 60 feet.

Keyhole.—Burned out "keyholes."

Room Tree.—Cavernous room within a standing tree.

Stricken Tree.—Rent by lightning, but still alive.

Chief Sequoyah.—Old with huge burls.

Black Arch.—Trail leads through charred, living giant.

Roosevelt Tree.—One of the most perfect in the forest.

Pershing Tree.—Named for Gen. John J. Pershing, has very richly colored bark.

Cloister.—Four trees in a square.

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

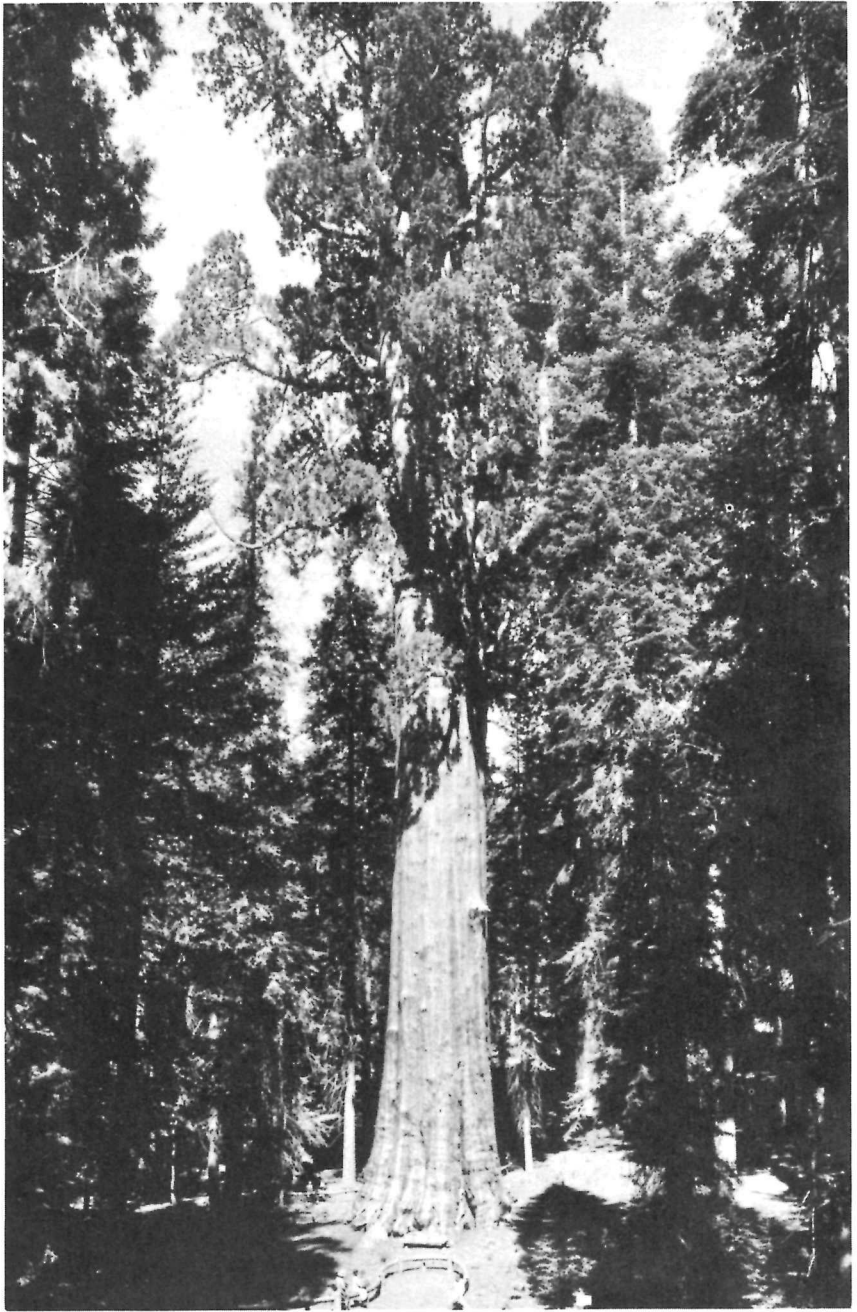
Bear's Bathtub.—A cavity between two trees, containing water, frequented by bears.

NOTE.—Descriptions of the Big Trees and other park trees may be found in two publications, *The Secret of the Big Trees* and *The Forests of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks*, which may be purchased at the naturalist's office, price 5 and 10 cents, respectively.

ATTRACTIONS IN OR NEAR GIANT FOREST

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

Moro Rock is 6,719 feet above sea level and over 6,000 feet above the San Joaquin Valley. From the summit, which is easily reached by a rock and concrete stairway, to the silver streak of the Kaweah River at its base, is



GENERAL SHERMAN TREE, LARGEST IN THE WORLD

an almost sheer drop of 4,119 feet. The panorama of the Sierra Nevada, Alta Peak, the San Joaquin Valley, and the distant coast range is equal to that otherwise obtained only by long and expensive pack trips to the high mountains. Climbing Moro Rock is "mountaineering de luxe."

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

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

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

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

"Bear Hill" is the name given to the spot near the incinerator, where many bears gather to feed daily. The best time to see them is from noon to 7 p. m., when an attendant is on hand, but they are frequently there throughout the day. A ranger naturalist gives a 10-minute talk daily on the habits and characteristics of the bears. The road to Bear Hill branches from the Moro Road near the new village site.

The Hospital Rock tourist center, 5 miles beyond Ash Mountain on the road to Giant Forest, is historically and scenically of great interest. There are Indian pictographs, and a mammoth boulder marks the old headquarters of the Yokut Indians. Moro Rock towers 4,000 feet above. The Kaweah River gorge is full of pools, cataracts, and waterfalls. Short trail trips lead to the Giants Rock Pile, Big Pool, Buckeye Flat, Red Rock Gorge, and other interesting spots.

MOUNT WHITNEY AND KERN CANYON.

Sequoia National Park and the area surrounding it include a region of as great diversity and wild grandeur as any area of equal size in America. The entire upper watershed of the Kern River and the widely known Kern Canyon, added to the park in 1926, are spectacular, containing the roughest and loftiest peaks of the entire Sierra Nevada, with Mount Whitney, at 14,494.7 feet elevation, the highest point in continental United States, barely thrusting its head above many others of nearly equal height. There are more than 75 peaks over 11,000 feet high, of which 7 exceed 14,000 feet, 35 are over 13,000 feet, and 20 more than 12,000 feet high.

In the center of this mass of mountain wonderland is the Kern Canyon, with its colorful walls 3,000 feet high extending north and south 25 miles.

In this mountainous back country are several hundred high mountain lakes and over 300 miles of streams containing the famous golden and Kern River rainbow trout. The fishing is not surpassed anywhere in the Sierra.

Hot springs and mineral springs are added attractions. Good mountain trails lead to the outstanding points of interest.

MOUNTAINEERING

The high mountain country of Sequoia offers excellent opportunities for mountaineering, and devotees of this great outdoor sport are visiting the park in increasing numbers.

Information concerning mountaineering may be obtained by applying to the superintendent of the park, or at any ranger station therein.

Members of the Sierra Club of California have made some notable ascents and are fully conversant with the technique of climbing in the Sierra. It is suggested that information concerning equipment and types of climbs be obtained from the secretary of that club, Mills Tower, San Francisco, by those making initial trips into the high country.

PERMITTED PACKERS

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

TRAIL TRIPS

A great variety of trails traverse the park and lead into the back country, affording opportunities to the hiker and horseman to get into the wilderness.



Hammond photo

MOUNT WHITNEY, HIGHEST POINT IN THE UNITED STATES OUTSIDE OF ALASKA

The horseback trips may range from short trips from Giant Forest to nearby upland meadow and mountain streams to pack trips of several days' duration into the High Sierra. Giant Forest, because of its excellent accommodations and general activities of a mountain resort, is becoming more popular each year as a point of departure for the High Sierra. Automobiles left at Giant Forest are cared for by the park operators and canvas covers furnished. Hospital Rock Camp in the park is another good starting point for a back-country trip, as are points near the park such as Three Rivers, the Maxon Ranch, Mineral King, points in the national forests both north and south, and Owens Valley towns to the east.

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

A few of the most popular trails are mentioned below:

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. A full day should be allowed for this trip.

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

Circle, Crescent, and Congress Trails.—All lead from the Alta Trail through the thickest Sequoia forests to meadows and mammoth trees within 2 miles of Giant Forest. From 2 hours to 2 days could be spent covering this area.

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. A half-day stroll.

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

Twin Lakes Trail.—From Lodgepole Camp, 5 miles to Clover Creek, and 2 miles farther to Twin Lakes, famous for unsurpassed scenic setting at 9,750 feet, and for good trout fishing. Several hundred feet above Twin Lakes on Silliman Shoulder is one of the finest panoramas of mountain scenery in the world. A day is well spent on this trail.

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

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



Photo by Padilla Studios

RIDING THE HIGH SIERRA TRAIL



MOTHER BEAR WITH HER TWO CUBS

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

Bearpaw Meadow Trail.—At Bearpaw Meadow a hikers' camp is maintained during the summer season. The camp is within easy walking distance of Giant Forest and is a convenient base for trips to Tamarack Lake, Hamilton Lake, or Kaweah Gap.

The High Sierra Trail leads to Mount Whitney from Giant Forest, through an exceedingly interesting route. The main features along this trail, with distances from Giant Forest are: Bearpaw Meadow, 12 miles, with view of waterfalls, great cliffs, and River Valley; Hamilton Lake, 16 miles, conceded by those who know the Sierra Nevada to be the "cream of Sierran scenery"; Hamilton Gorge suspension bridge, 18 miles; Kaweah Gap, 20 miles, with expansive views of Kaweah peaks and main crest of the Sierra Nevada, as well as the Big Arroyo immediately below; Moraine Lake, 30 miles; Kern Canyon at Funston Meadows, 34½ miles; Kern Hot Springs, 37 miles; Junction Meadow, 44 miles; Crabtree Meadow, 54½ miles; Mount Whitney summit, 62 miles. From the summit of Mount Whitney there are 13 miles of trail down the east side to end of automobile road, at Whitney Portal, 16 miles from the town of Lone Pine.

Meals and comfortable beds may be obtained at reasonable rates at the outpost station located at Ibex Meadow, making a trip possible to the summit of Mount Whitney and return from the east side without the necessity of packing heavy supplies and equipment.

Mount Whitney foot-and-horse trail from Owens Valley side.—This trail connects with the main park and Kern watershed trail system at Crabtree Meadows on the west side of the crest. Here it is possible to go over the “top of the United States” and down the other side. Mount Whitney may therefore be reached from Lone Pine via Cottonwood Lakes and Army Pass, or direct via Lone Pine Creek from the east. It also may be reached from the west by starting at Giant Forest, or Mineral King, or by way of Camp Nelson from the south. This latter trail is used particularly in the early spring and summer.

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 information concerning it may be secured by writing to the superintendent.

FAUNA

California mule deer.—So-called because of their large ears. They are abundant everywhere and often tame near campgrounds.

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

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

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

Chipmunks of several species.—The Alpine, Sierra Nevada, and Sequoia are abundant everywhere in the pine and Sequoia. They become very tame and steal from campers' tables or food supplies.

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

California Valley ground squirrel.—Has recently arrived at Giant Forest, but it is not plentiful enough to do damage.

In addition to the above, marmots, mountain lions, wildcats, mountain beaver, coyotes, foxes, trade rats, and other animals are found in the park. Information about them may be had at ranger stations, the museum, or the superintendent's office.

The birds commonly noticed by visitors near Giant Forest are the blue fronted or stellar jay, western tanager, western robin, chickadee, junco, red-shafter flicker, white-headed woodpecker, several warblers, sparrows, and finches. The golden eagle and the red-tailed hawk are sometimes seen from Moro Rock. A list of all the birds may be obtained at the Giant Forest Administration Building.

FLORA

Even a slight acquaintance with the park flora will vastly increase the pleasure of your visit, 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 lodgepole pine are found higher up; the incense cedar is abundant; lower down are many varieties of oak, maple, and other hardwoods.

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

The flowers which by their profusion and brilliancy particularly attract attention are the lupine, yucca, goldenrod, shooting star, ragwort, Queen Anne's lace, bears clover, false hellebore, many gillias, pentstemons, and monkey flowers.

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, from the State board of fish and game commissioners, or from the representative of the commission at the general store in Giant Forest.

Fishing bulletins for the current year pertaining to park fishing regulations may be obtained at entrance checking stations, park headquarters, or from rangers. Park regulations as to daily catch, etc., are identical with those of the State for the district by which the parks are surrounded, except in some areas where excessive demand necessitates reduction of the daily limit. Fishermen should obtain special bulletins at the park entrance stations.

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



Photo by Padillo Studios

HAMILTON LAKE

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, 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 and has done well.

BATHING

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

The largest pool is located in the upper Lodgepole district.

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

ADMINISTRATION AND HEADQUARTERS

The general headquarters for the Sequoia National Park is at Ash Mountain, on the Generals Highway. An information office is also maintained at Giant Forest.

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

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

LECTURE AND TRAIL GUIDE SERVICE

The National Park Service encourages all forms of outdoor activities, but special attention is paid to fostering a knowledge of the wildlife and natural beauty which the parks were created to preserve. At Giant Forest a small collection of specimens is on display at the naturalist's office during the summer season for the benefit of visitors. Lectures given daily by ranger naturalists at Sherman Tree, Moro Rock, and elsewhere present facts of interest at these stations.

The park naturalist is in charge of the guide service. During the summer months camp-fire lectures are given and trail hikes and automobile caravans are conducted. Both half-day and all-day trips are taken, with variety enough to cover all types of interest. Giant Forest Administration Building is the headquarters of this increasingly popular service.

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. This is free to the public, and all visitors are invited to participate.

The Park Service conducts similar programs at Sunset and Lodgepole Camps every evening. Park visitors are cordially invited to assist in making these programs a success by contribution of their talents.

Following the campfires, the dance hall is open every evening, except Sunday, from about the middle of June until September 1.

The social life at Giant Forest is one of the great attractions and holds many people beyond the time allotted for the visit. The average population is about 3,000 people.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

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

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

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

MEDICAL SERVICE

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

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Both Catholic and Protestant services are held regularly on Sundays during the summer season. Times and places of all services are announced on the bulletin boards and at Saturday evening camp fires.

GIANT FOREST LIBRARY

From about June 15 to September 1 a branch of the Tulare County Free Library is maintained at Giant Forest. Books on subjects related to the park, especially its history, fauna, flora, etc., are available or will be secured upon request. In addition, a large library of books on fiction and nonfiction subjects is maintained.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

BY RAILROAD AND AUTO STAGE

Fresno, Visalia, and Exeter are the railway gateways to Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, served by the Southern Pacific Railway and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. These cities are reached by an easy overnight journey from either Los Angeles or San Francisco. Pullman service is available daily to Fresno, and three times a week to Exeter and Visalia.

The standard tour of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks is, in one direction only, from Fresno, via Visalia and Exeter, to Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park, thence via the Generals Highway to General Grant National Park, returning direct to Fresno. A special service direct to General Grant National Park, returning by the same route, is available on advance reservation.

From June 10 to September 10, an auto stage of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co. leaves Fresno which is served by the Pacific

Greyhound Lines and the Santa Fe Trail System, daily at 8 a. m. for Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park, by way of Visalia and Exeter, arriving at Giant Forest about 12:15 p. m. From there the auto stage leaves about 1:45 p. m. for the return trip to Fresno, via General Grant National Park, over the spectacular new Generals Highway, arriving at Fresno 6:30 p. m. This circle tour service enables travelers to visit both parks easily.

From September 11 to June 9 "On Call" service by advance reservation is provided from Visalia and Exeter to Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park, and return over the same route, but no service is available to General Grant National Park during this period.

BY AIRPLANE

Airplane service is available through a bi-daily service to Fresno by the United Air Lines, connecting with its transcontinental service at Oakland and that of T. W. A., Inc., and American Airlines at Los Angeles. Private planes may land at the Three Rivers airport, 6 miles from Ash Mountain.

BY AUTOMOBILE

From San Francisco the motor route to Sequoia National Park is by the Golden State Highway, United States Highway No. 99, through San Joaquin Valley to Fresno and Visalia. Visalia is the motorists' headquarters for the mountain trip and is a pleasant county seat of about 6,500 people, with excellent hotel and stores. Ash Mountain is 36 miles from Visalia by paved highway via either Lemon Cove or Woodlake. Giant Forest is 17 miles farther by excellent mountain road. The motor journey from Visalia to Giant Forest is easily made in 2 hours.

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

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

An automobile license fee of \$1 is required except on the Mineral King Road. It is payable at any of the entrance stations. The same license permits entrance to both Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, good for the entire calendar year.

The following table is accurate as to distances between points in California and the Sequoia National Park:

City	Miles	City	Miles
Lemon Cove.....	16.5	General Grant National Park (via Generals Highway).....	47
Exeter.....	28	Yosemite National Park (via Merced).....	219
Visalia.....	36	Los Angeles.....	220
Tulare.....	46	San Francisco.....	253
Porterville.....	50		
Fresno (via Woodlake).....	75		
Bakersfield.....	110		

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. It is a fine surfaced mountain road, wide and of easy grade, leading the visitor past Ash Mountain headquarters, Camps Potwisha and Hospital Rock, to Giant Forest, 17 miles from the entrance, and the heart of the present development among the Big Trees. From Giant Forest it continues on past the Sherman Tree to Lodgepole Camp (4 miles), crosses the Marble Fork, and, winding through mixed fir and pine forests, crossing streams and meadows with many a forest and mountain vista, leaves the park 11 miles farther on at the Lost Grove Ranger Station. For the convenience of motorists, water stations and telephones for emergency use will be found at intervals along the highway through the park. The highway continues on 15 miles farther through scenic country to General Grant National Park, where it connects with the State highway to either Visalia or Fresno. This makes possible a circle trip through both parks, via either the Ash Mountain entrance or the Lost Grove entrance and via either Visalia or Fresno. The Generals Highway is open to Giant Forest, via the Ash Mountain entrance, all year except immediately after unusually severe storms in winter.

The Mineral King Road, leaving the State highway at Hammond, 5 miles above Three Rivers, and following the east fork of the Kaweah River, crosses the central part of the park, passing Atwell station and camp in a forest of Big Trees, and ends at the summer resort of Mineral King, in the national forest and game refuge beyond.

ROAD-SIGN INFORMATION

All signs in the parks are official. It is important and helpful to read them. The motorist should observe the road signs, always have his car under full control, keep to the right, and sound horn when on blind curves.

Speed must not exceed 15 miles an hour on grades when rounding sharp curves. On straight open stretches the speed must not exceed 35 miles an hour. Speed-limit signs inform the driver of maximum speeds allowed in the various areas. Careful driving is required at all times. Descend hills in gear, and drive more slowly downhill than uphill. These are scenic roads; take time to enjoy them.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATIONS

FREE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

The National Park Service maintains campgrounds for visitors traveling in their own automobiles. The largest campgrounds are at Giant Forest, Lodgepole, and Dorst Creek, where water is piped and modern sanitary and garbage-disposal facilities are furnished at about 600 camp sites. Camping is limited to 30 days in any area each year.

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

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPING CABINS

Hotel, housekeeping, and pay auto-camp accommodations are furnished by the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co., and reservations or inquiries concerning such services should be addressed to the manager of that company at Giant Forest Lodge, Sequoia National Park, Calif.

American-plan¹ and housekeeping accommodations are available in the park throughout the year. Giant Forest Lodge, Camp Kaweah, and Pine-wood Shelter Camp are open from May 25 to September 7. Giant Forest Winter Camp (American plan and housekeeping) opens September 7 and closes May 25. Hospital Rock Camp (European plan and housekeeping) is open all the year. For week ends and holidays, American-plan reservations should be made in advance. Reservations for housekeeping accommodations are always necessary, and a \$5 deposit should accompany each request for a housekeeping camp.

At Giant Forest Lodge, a colony of rustic cabins under the Big Trees with a central community group for meals, campfire entertainment, etc., the rates range from \$5 a day each for two persons in a room without bath to \$8 for one person in a 1-room cabin with private bath. There is no charge for children under 3; half rates for those up to 11. Meals, 75 cents for breakfast, \$1 for luncheon, and \$1.25 for dinner. Discounts for longer stays.

¹ American plan—Rate includes room and three meals.

European plan—Rate includes room only, with extra charge for meals as taken.

Housekeeping—Rate includes furnished cabin or bungalow tent room with equipment for preparation of meals by occupant.



GROUP OF BIG TREES ON EDGE OF ROUND MEADOW

Camp Kaweah, opposite the village store, is a completely equipped housekeeping unit of bungalow tents and rustic cabins grouped around a central building containing bathrooms and other modern conveniences. Linen and laundering of same furnished. By the day, the cost ranges from \$2 for one person and \$3 for two persons to \$4.50 for five persons in a camp. Weekly costs range from \$12 for one person and \$16.50 for two persons to \$27 for five persons in a camp. Children under 3 years of age, no charge. European-plan accommodations are also available from \$2 for one person to \$1.25 each per day for three in a room. Children 3 to 10 years, half rate on European-plan accommodations. A colony of sealed rustic cabins has been constructed at Camp Kaweah for winter use; American plan and housekeeping accommodations.

Pinewood Shelter Camp is about a mile from Giant Forest on the Generals Highway. For 1 or for 2 persons a cabin costs \$1.50 a day; each additional person, 50 cents. These cabins are not equipped with bedding or cooking utensils, but such articles may be rented at the camp if desired. Partially equipped housekeeping cabins for winter use also are available.

Hospital Rock Camp, on the Generals Highway, about midway between Ash Mountain entrance and Giant Forest, offers housekeeping accommodations at the same rates as Pinewood Shelter Camp. Supplies may be purchased at the central building, where there is also a lunch counter.

European-plan accommodations may also be obtained at the rate of \$2 for 1 person, \$1.50 each for 2, \$1.25 each for 3 or more in a room.

Bearpaw Meadow Camp, along the High Sierra Trail, 11½ miles from Giant Forest, provides meals and tent accommodations for hikers and horseback riders. Lodging per person, \$1.50 per night. All meals, \$1 each.

Rates mentioned above may have changed slightly since the issuance of this booklet, but the latest rates approved by the Secretary of the Interior are on file with the superintendent. A detailed schedule of rates may also be procured from the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co., at the station upon entrance to the park, or at travel bureaus.

PUBLIC MEAT MARKET

At the store in Giant Forest Village, groceries, meats, fresh vegetables, milk, etc., may be purchased.

SERVICE STATION

A gasoline filling station and garage for minor repairs and service are located at Giant Forest Village.



Photo by Padillo Studios

SKIING PARTY LEAVING CAMP KAWEAH

WINTER SEASON

The Sequoia National Park is open all year through the Ash Mountain entrance to Giant Forest.

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

The operating company issues a leaflet advising people of accommodations, prices, etc. This can be obtained by writing to the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks Co., Sequoia National Park, Calif.

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

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

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

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK

In close proximity to Sequoia, is General Grant National Park. It contains two magnificent groves of big trees, including the famous General Grant Tree, dedicated several years ago as the Nation's Christmas Tree. The visitor will miss a treat unless he takes the loop around the two parks by way of the Generals Highway.

Services and accommodations similar to those at Sequoia are available.

A circular of information on General Grant National Park is published by the National Park Service and may be obtained at either park headquarters.

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- YARD, ROBERT STERLING:
 The Top of the Continent. 1917. 244 pp. Scribners. Sequoia National Park on pp. 188–212.
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Books about the national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

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

PARK REGULATIONS

[Briefed]

PLEASE STUDY THE REGULATIONS. Deliberate infractions may bring a penalty not to exceed \$500 fine, or 6 months' imprisonment, or both.

Suggestions, complaints, or comments regarding any phase of the park operation should be communicated immediately to the superintendent, or to any ranger or park officer, who will notify the superintendent.

Trees, Flowers, Shrubs.—Do not pick flowers or other vegetation or write or carve your name on objects in the park.

Camps.—Camping is permitted only in numbered and designated camp sites. As far as possible, burn garbage in camp fire, and deposit empty cans and residue in garbage cans provided. Do not wash clothing or cooking utensils under hydrants, in streams, lakes, or otherwise pollute the water in the park. Observe quiet hours—at least from 10 p. m. until 6 a. m. Consider your neighbor. Down timber, except Sequoia, may be used for firewood, unless posted *not to be disturbed*.

Trash.—Deposit papers, lunch refuse, film carton, gum, or wrappers of any nature in receptacles provided.

Fires.—Light fires only in designated places. Extinguish completely before leaving camp even for temporary absence. Know your fire is out.

Smoking.—During the fire-hazard season, smoking while traveling on roads or trails is prohibited. Smoke only in camps and designated places. Be sure your smokes and matches are out before throwing away.

Automobiles.—Cars must be equipped with good brakes, horns, and lights. Careful driving is required for the protection of yourself and others. Keep to the right of the road and avoid passing on curves. Speed limit signs are posted. Obey traffic rules and regulations. Permit fee is \$1, allowing entrance to General Grant National Park also. Automobiles are not permitted in the park through the Ash Mountain or Lost Grove entrances after 9 p. m. or before 5 a. m., except Saturdays or days preceding holidays, when the closing hour for entry is 11 p. m.

Animals and birds.—Do not kill, capture, or scare. The animals are your friends.

Dogs and cats.—Dogs and cats are prohibited on the park lands except upon written permission of the superintendent, secured upon entrance.

Fishing.—Get a State angling license. Apply to the nearest park ranger for the current year's fishing regulations. Avoid closed waters. Do not dig in the meadows for bait.

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

Articles lost and found.—Should be reported to the ranger station at Giant Forest Village or at Ash Mountain. Persons should leave their names so that articles not claimed within 60 days may be returned to the finder.

Complete regulations may be seen at the office of the superintendent and at ranger stations.

NATIONAL PARKS IN BRIEF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, KY.—Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. Established 1916; 0.17 square mile.

ACADIA, MAINE.—Combination of mountain and seacoast scenery. Established 1919; 24.91 square miles.

BRYCE CANYON, UTAH.—Canyons filled with exquisitely colored pinnacles. Established 1928; 56.23 square miles.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS, N. MEX.—Beautifully decorated limestone caverns. Established 1930; 15.75 square miles.

CRATER LAKE, OREG.—Beautiful lake in crater of extinct volcano. Established 1902; 250.52 square miles.

FORT McHENRY, MD.—Its defense in 1814 inspired writing of Star-Spangled Banner. Established 1925; 0.07 square mile.

GENERAL GRANT, CALIF.—General Grant Tree and Grove of Big Trees. Established 1890; 3.98 square miles.

GLACIER, MONT.—Unsurpassed alpine scenery; 200 lakes; 60 glaciers. Established 1910; 1,537.98 square miles.

GRAND CANYON, ARIZ.—World's greatest example of erosion. Established 1919; 1,008 square miles.

GRAND TETON, WYO.—Most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains. Established 1929; 150 square miles.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS, N. C.-TENN.—Massive mountain uplift; magnificent forests. Established for protection 1930; 643.26 square miles.

HAWAII: ISLANDS OF HAWAII AND MAUI.—Interesting volcanic areas. Established 1916; 248.54 square miles.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Forty-seven hot springs reserved by the Federal Government in 1832 to prevent exploitation of waters. Made national park in 1921; 1.54 square miles.

LASSEN VOLCANIC, CALIF.—Only recently active volcano in United States proper. Established 1916; 163.32 square miles.

MAMMOTH CAVE, KY.—Interesting caverns, including spectacular onyx cave formation. Established for protection 1936; 54.09 square miles.

MESA VERDE, COLO.—Most notable cliff dwellings in United States. Established 1906; 80.21 square miles.

MOUNT MCKINLEY, ALASKA.—Highest mountain in North America. Established 1917; 3,030.46 square miles.

MOUNT RAINIER, WASH.—Largest accessible single-peak glacier system. Established 1899; 377.78 square miles.

PLATT, OKLA.—Sulphur and other springs. Established 1902; 1.32 square miles.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, COLO. —Peaks from 11,000 to 14,255 feet in heart of Rockies. Established 1915; 405.33 square miles.

SEQUOIA, CALIF.—General Sherman, largest and possibly oldest tree in world; outstanding groves of Sequoia gigantea. Established 1890; 604 square miles.

SHENANDOAH, VA. — Outstanding scenic area in Blue Ridge. Established 1935; 282.14 square miles.

WIND CAVE, S. DAK.—Beautiful cavern of peculiar formations. No stalactites or stalagmites. Established 1903; 19.75 square miles.

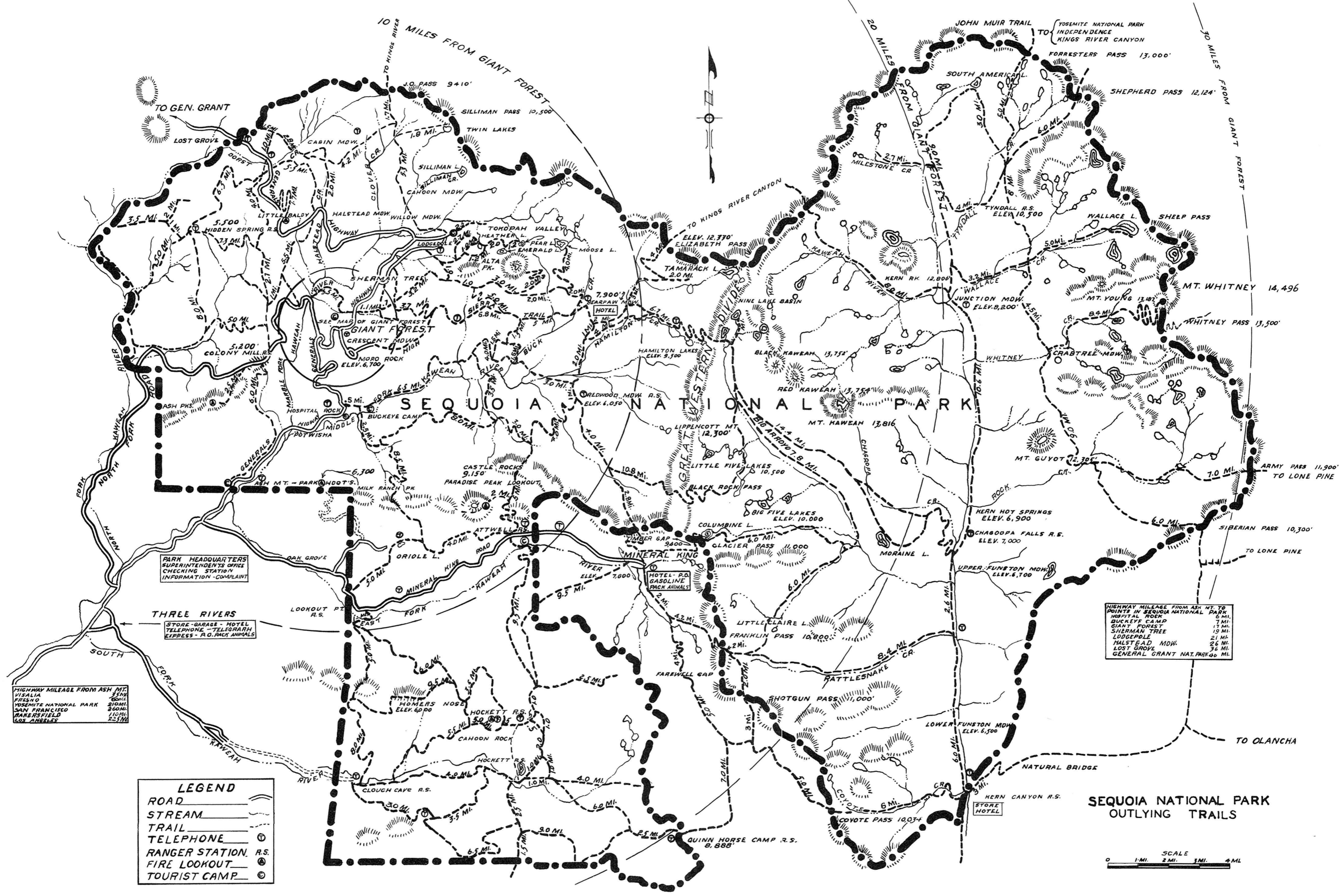
YELLOWSTONE: WYO. - MONT. - IDAHO.—World's greatest geyser area, and an outstanding game preserve. Established 1872; 3,437.88 square miles.

YOSEMITE, CALIF.—Valley of world-famous beauty; spectacular waterfalls; magnificent High Sierra country. Established 1890; 1,176.16 square miles.

ZION, UTAH.—Zion Canyon 1,500 to 2,500 feet deep. Spectacular coloring. Established 1919; 134.91 square miles.



AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.



LEGEND
 ROAD ———
 STREAM ———
 TRAIL - - - -
 TELEPHONE (T)
 RANGER STATION R.S.
 FIRE LOOKOUT (F)
 TOURIST CAMP (C)

HIGHWAY MILEAGE FROM ASH MT.
 VISALIA 37MI.
 FRESNO 50MI.
 YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK 51MI.
 SAN FRANCISCO 210MI.
 BAKERSFIELD 110MI.
 LOS ANGELES 257MI.

THREE RIVERS
 STORE - GARAGE - HOTEL
 TELEPHONE - TELEGRAPH
 EXPRESS - P.O. PARK ANIMALS

PARK HEADQUARTERS
 SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
 CHECKING STATION
 INFORMATION - COMPLAINT

HIGHWAY MILEAGE FROM ASH MT. TO
 POINTS IN SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
 HOSPITAL ROCK 5 MI.
 BUCKEYE CAMP 7 MI.
 GIANT FOREST 17 MI.
 SHERMAN TREE 19 MI.
 LODGEPOLE 21 MI.
 HALSTEAD MDW. 26 MI.
 LOST GROVE 36 MI.
 GENERAL GRANT NAT. PARK 40 MI.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
 OUTLYING TRAILS

SCALE
 0 1 MI. 2 MI. 3 MI. 4 MI.

