

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

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

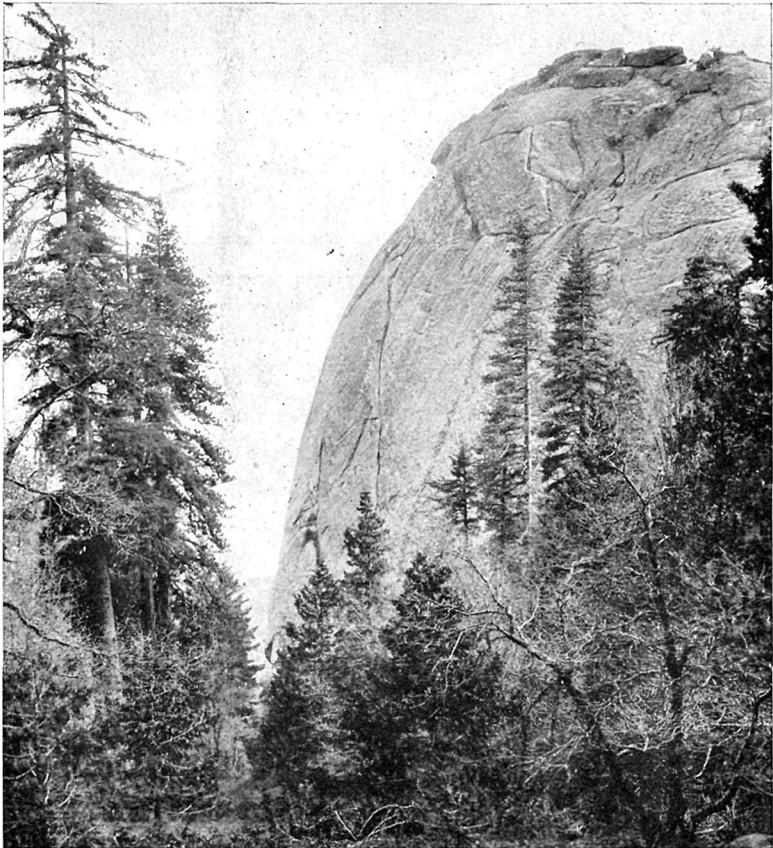


Photo by Lindley Eddy

PROFILE VIEW—MORO ROCK, GIANT FOREST

Season from May 24 to October 10 and at any time
for motorists carrying own camp equipment

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



Photo by Lindley Eddy

GREAT WESTERN DIVIDE FROM MORO ROCK



Photo by Lindley Eddy

ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER, GIANT FOREST

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THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

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

National parks in order of creation	Location	Area in square miles	Distinctive characteristics
Hot Springs..... 1832	Middle Arkansas.....	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—20 bath-houses under public control.
Yellowstone..... 1872	Northwestern W y o - ming.	3,348	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petriified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Sequoia..... 1890	Middle eastern Cali- fornia.	252	The Big Tree National Park—Several hundred sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter—Powering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Mile-long cave of delicate beauty.
General Grant..... 1890	Middle eastern Cali- fornia.	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—31 miles by trail from Sequoia National Park; 85 miles by automobile.
Yosemite..... 1890	Middle eastern Cali- fornia.	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—High Sierra—Waterwheel falls—Good trout fishing.
Mount Rainier..... 1899	West central Wash- ington.	324	Largest accessible single-peak glacier system—23 glaciers, some of large size—48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 300 feet thick—Wonderful sub-alpine wild-flower fields.
Crater Lake..... 1902	Southwestern Oregon.	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.
Wind Cave..... 1903	South Dakota.....	17	Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Platt..... 1904	Southern Oklahoma.....	1½	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Sullys Hill..... 1904	North Dakota.....	1½	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake—Is an important wild-animal preserve.
Mesa Verde..... 1906	Southwestern Colo- rado.	77	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Glacier..... 1910	Northwestern M o n - tana.	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Rocky Mountain..... 1915	North middle Colo- rado.	397	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Hawaii..... 1916	Hawaii.....	186	Three separate areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii; Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcanic..... 1916	Northern California.....	124	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak, 10,465 feet—Cinder Cone 6,879 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.
Mount McKinley..... 1917	South central Alaska..	2,645	Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in world.
Grand Canyon..... 1919	North central Arizona.	958	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Lafayette..... 1919	Maine coast.....	8	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island.
Zion..... 1919	Southwestern Utah.....	120	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 800 to 2,000 feet, with precipitous walls—C. great beauty and scenic interest.

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

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 contains approximately 252 square miles, or 161,597 acres; the latter was established October 1, 1890, and contains 4 square miles, or 2,560 acres. 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*).

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

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 and other scenic beauties. There are almost limitless camps under the sequoias or beside brawling streams.

JOHN MUIR'S OPINION

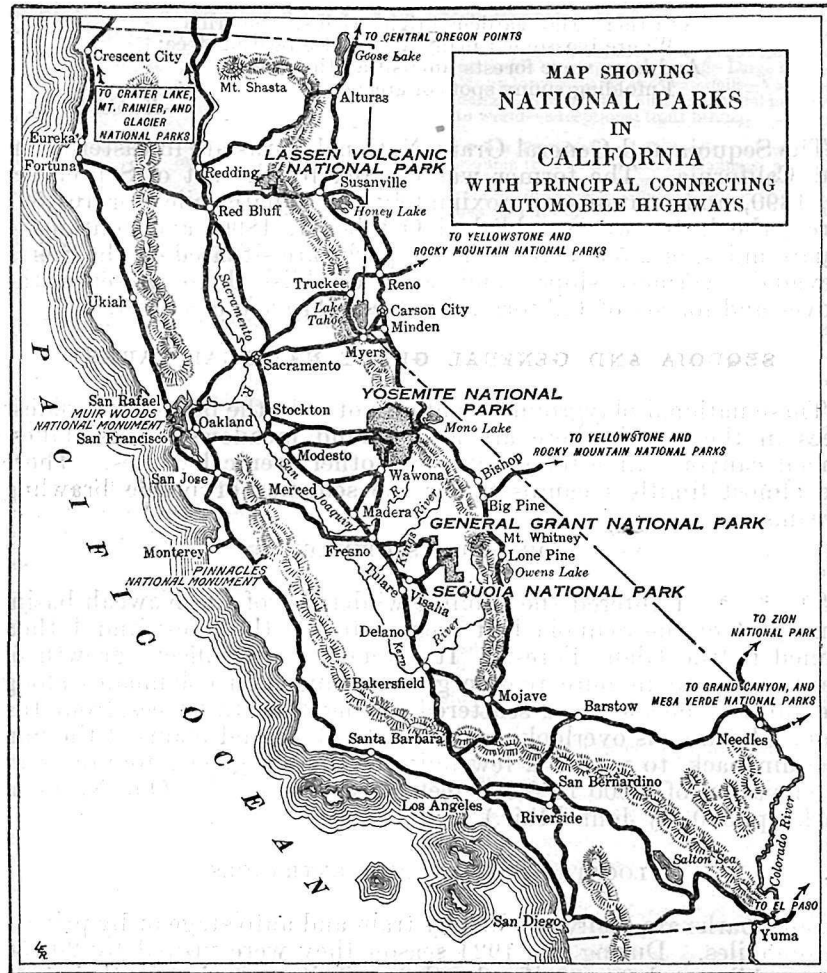
"* * * I entered the sublime wilderness of the Kaweah basin. This part of the Sequoia belt seemed to me the finest and I then named it 'the Giant Forest'. It extends, a magnificent growth of giants grouped in pure temple groves, ranged in colonnades along the sides of meadows or scattered among the other 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 1924 season they were visited by 20,150 automobiles and 69,488 people; 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, prospective visitors should note that the Sequoia National Park is accessible the year around, 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. The Sequoia National Park is reached by railroad to Exeter or Visalia and auto stages from either town to Giant Forest. Railroad connections are so good that

one may leave either San Francisco or Los Angeles at night, arrive at Exeter about 9 a. m. the next day and lunch at Giant Forest.

Motorists from Los Angeles take either the Ridge or Tehachapi routes to Bakersfield and either via Delano, Porterville, and Exeter, or by way of Tulare and Visalia. From San Francisco the route is by San Joaquin Valley points to Fresno and Visalia. All routes lead



to the present end of paved highway at Three Rivers, which is only 28½ miles from Giant Forest by a good dirt mountain road. On this road a control is maintained in order to insure freedom from dust and comfort of travel. The control time from Kaweah, 4 miles above Three Rivers to Giant Forest is two-and-a-half hours minimum running time.

It is therefore possible to motor from end of the paved valley highway to the mammoth trees at Giant Forest in a little more than two hours.

A new entrance road known as "The Generals' Highway" (with a maximum 8 per cent and average 6 per cent grade) is now under construction up the main fork of the Kaweah (the Middle Fork) and will probably be opened for partial traffic in 1925.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOTH PARKS

The headquarters for both Sequoia and General Grant National Parks is at Alder Creek, 1¼ miles from end of State highway and 7 miles above Three Rivers. Here are the superintendent's office, ranger station, storehouses, and shops. A summer information office is also maintained at Giant Forest from May to October. The mail, telegraph, and telephone address is Three Rivers, Calif.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

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

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

THE GIANT FOREST

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

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

PUBLIC AUTOMOBILE CAMP GROUNDS

The National Park Service maintains camp grounds for visitors arriving in their own automobiles. The largest camp ground is at Giant Forest, and water is piped and sanitary and garbage-disposal facilities furnished at about 400 numbered camp sites, which are assigned

by park rangers. Other camp sites, farther from the crowd, are available at Lodge Pole camp, Marble Fork Bridge, Commissary camp, Soldier camp, and others.

SEASON

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

In winter.—With improved road conditions the season is steadily being extended so that it is rapidly becoming an all-year park, and when summer and fall camping seasons end the winter sports season begins.

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

The Middle Fork Road to Hospital Rock, 7 miles from the end of the highway at Three Rivers, is open the year round, and from Hospital Rock, the Generals' Highway, under construction, is passable to Giant Forest at all seasons except immediately after storms, when a short hike may be necessary. There are excellent camp grounds at Hospital Rock (altitude 2,800 feet), a scenic spot of much interest and accessible at any season of the year. The Middle Fork route is by many pronounced the best way to approach the big trees, offering as it does magnificent views of the great glacial dome of Moro Rock (altitude 6,719 feet) and the snowy peaks of the high Sierra.

Visitors arriving at Three Rivers after the official closing date, October 10, should obtain the latest information about road, trail, and accommodations from local stores or the superintendent's office at Alder Creek, altitude 1,700 feet, 8 miles above Three Rivers.

ADMINISTRATION

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

Post offices.—Official mail and inquiries about the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks should be addressed to the superintendent, Three Rivers, Calif. Visitors to Sequoia during the summer

months, May to October, should have mail addressed to Giant Forest, where a post office is maintained during the summer. There is a post office at General Grant Park, Calif.

Telephone and telegraph service.—Telegrams for the Sequoia National Park should be addressed via Three Rivers, Calif., whether for park headquarters at Alder Creek or for Giant Forest.

There is long-distance telephone service from Alder Creek, Giant Forest, and other points in the park via the Three Rivers exchange.

Medical service.—A resident physician is on duty at Giant Forest during the season.

HOW TO REACH THE PARKS

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

BY TRAIN

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

It is an easy journey to leave Los Angeles or San Francisco by train at 10 or 11 p. m., arriving at Exeter at about 9 a. m. and at Giant Forest by auto stage at 1.00 p. m.

BY AUTOMOBILE

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

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

ROUTES AND ROAD CONTROL TO GIANT FOREST

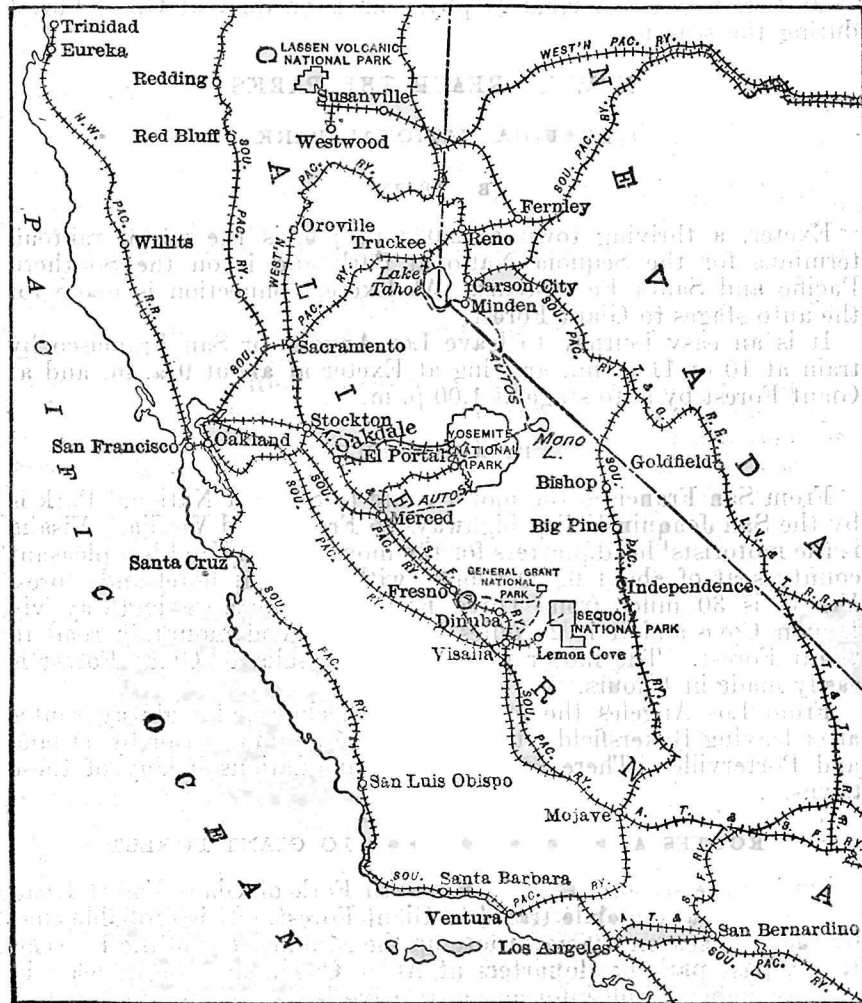
During the season of 1924 the North Fork of Giant Forest Road was used for automobile travel to Giant Forest. It is probable that by the 1925 season the new route up the Middle Fork of the Kaweah River, past park headquarters at Alder Creek, may be at least in part available. Full information relative best route may be had at automobile clubs and will be posted on signs en route to Giant Forest.

On the Giant Forest Road a control will be operative giving six-way travel daily, up or down. This control has been in effect for the past four seasons and has given general satisfaction as insuring practical freedom from meeting contrary travel as well as diminution

of dust nuisance. Control time from Kaweah, three miles above Three Rivers, to Giant Forest will be about two and a half hours.

AUTOMOBILE STAGES

At the time of preparing this pamphlet arrangements are being made to extend the Lemon Cove-Giant Forest stage line as operated



Approximate Scale
100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 100 200 Stat. Miles
RAILROADS TRIBUTARY TO NATIONAL PARKS IN CALIFORNIA

in past seasons so that the stages will start from Visalia and Exeter. This will much improve service and will make it unnecessary for the visitors who come by train to transfer to the Electric Line for Lemon Cove and to stage at that point.

SCHEDULE AND FARES

(Schedule subject to minor changes within park)

Visalia-Exeter-Giant Forest

Leave Visalia.....	9.00 a. m.
Leave Exeter (connecting with Southern Pacific trains from San Francisco and Los Angeles).....	9.30 a. m.
Leave Kaweah control.....	10.45 a. m.
Leave Sequoia Park line.....	11.20 a. m.
Arrive Giant Forest.....	1.00 p. m.

Giant Forest-Exeter-Visalia

Leave Giant Forest.....	3.00 p. m.
Leave Kaweah control.....	5.30 p. m.
Leave Exeter.....	6.45 p. m.
Arrive Visalia.....	7.15 p. m.

Fares from Visalia, Exeter, Lemon Cove, and Three Rivers to Giant Forest

	One way	Round trip
Visalia to Giant Forest.....	\$7. 50	\$13. 50
Exeter to Giant Forest.....	7. 00	13. 00
Lemon Cove to Giant Forest.....	6. 50	12. 00
Three Rivers to Giant Forest.....	5. 50	10. 00

Children under 10 years of age, one-half fare.

Express rates

	Per pound
Visalia-Giant Forest.....	2¾ cents
Exeter-Giant Forest.....	2½ cents
Lemon Cove-Giant Forest.....	2 cents
Three Rivers-Giant Forest.....	1½ cents

Baggage allowance 25 pounds; excess baggage at rate per pound as stated above.
Minimum charge 25 cents.

ROAD SIGN INFORMATION

As fast as funds are available for that 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 that use the park roads and trails.

These signs, in general, consist of information signs, direction signs, elevation signs and name signs, all of which are of rectangular shape and mounted horizontally; and mile post signs, rectangular in shape but mounted diagonally; all of which usually have dark green background and white letters or vise versa; and danger or cautionary signs, most of which are circular in shape and usually have red background and white letters; and comfort station, lavatory, and similar signs, triangular in shape, having dark green background and white letters. These last signs are so mounted that when pointing downward they designate ladies' accommodations, and when pointing upward they designate men's accommodations.

The text on the standard road signs is in sufficiently large type to ordinarily permit their being read by a motorist when traveling at a suitable speed. However, as an additional safeguard, the motorist

must always immediately slow down or stop, or otherwise fully comply with the injunctions shown on the circular road cautionary signs.

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 12 miles an hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves. On straight open stretches when no vehicle is nearer than 100 yards the speed must not exceed 20 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.

DETAILED TRAVEL INFORMATION

Railroad Travel.—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.

During the summer season round trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at certain stations in California to Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park, combining railroad and stage travel.

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

ACCOMMODATIONS AT GIANT FOREST

During winter and spring months inquiries should be directed to Mr. E. H. Maize, Kings River Parks Co., Box 936, Porterville, Tulare Co., Calif. After May 15, letters or telegrams or telephone messages should be sent to Mr. E. H. Maize, Giant Forest Lodge, Giant Forest, Calif.

PACK TRIPS TO HIGH SIERRAS

Every year Giant Forest becomes more popular as a point of departure for that hinterland of the Sequoia National Park generally known as the "Kings and Kern Canyon country" and which embraces the main crest of the Sierra Nevada as well as that tumbled mass of peaks, canyons and lakes, the Great Western Divide. This region is in the Sequoia National Forest but Congress has long been considering a bill to place it in the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park. It is as fine a country to pack or hike through as exists in the world.

Ord Loverin, well-known mountaineer and packer, conducts authorized pack and saddle stock operations at Giant Forest at standard rates which are quoted on page 28. At Three Rivers and

other points near the park several other reliable packers will make engagements for high mountain trips, either departing from Giant Forest, Hospital Rock, Maxons Ranch, Mineral King, or other points in or near the park.

Full information about mountain trips may be obtained from the superintendent's office, Alder Creek via Three Rivers, Calif., and a special bulletin which covers this subject will be mailed on application. United States Geological Survey quadrangle maps showing trails and features in the high Sierras may be obtained from superintendent's office at 10 cents each, and will be specially marked to show routes and suggested trips.

THE PROPOSED ROOSEVELT-SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

It is to the region of this proposed park that the trails from Giant Forest and General Grant Park lead; to the highest mountain in America and a deep canyon; to a thousand lakes, to glaciers and unnumbered peaks; to the enchantments of the Kern and the marvels of the Tehipite—in short, to the future "playground of America." The bill to add this majestic Alpine region to the present park failed of passage in the Sixty-eighth Congress, but it is confidently expected that some day Congress will add to the park these contiguous areas of supreme scenic importance, more valuable as national playgrounds than they could ever be for commercial development.

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 \$1; for nonresidents, \$3. These licenses may be obtained from any clerk or from the State board of fish and game commissioners or from the representative of the commission in the park.

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

During the 1925 season fishing will be permitted in all the streams and lakes of the Sequoia National Park except in a few waters which are closed in order to increase the supply of fish. Information as to these closed waters will be found posted at ranger stations and near the waters.

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

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

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

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

WHAT TO WEAR; WHAT TO TAKE WITH YOU

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

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

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS AND SCHEDULE 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 four sections as follows:

Giant Forest and surroundings.—The heart of the park, including the major scenic attractions; on a plateau from 5,500 to 8,000 feet elevation and running back to mountains 11,000 feet.

Middle Fork Region.—Embracing the main branch of the Kaweah River at elevations of from 1,300 to 6,000 feet. Includes new park headquarters at Alder Creek.

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.

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, and Sugar Pine Trail to Kaweah Vista and Tharp Cabin.

Four-day to a week 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 Peak, Mount Silliman, Emerald and Heather Lakes, Admiration Point, and Marble Falls, with many others.

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, while others 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 ft.), 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 only place in the present park from which Mount Whitney may be seen. Horses may be ridden almost 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 two miles of Giant Forest.

SOLDIER TRAIL

leads from Giant Forest, 2 miles to Moro Rock, passing near the Parker Group and past the Triple Tree and Roosevelt Tree.

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.

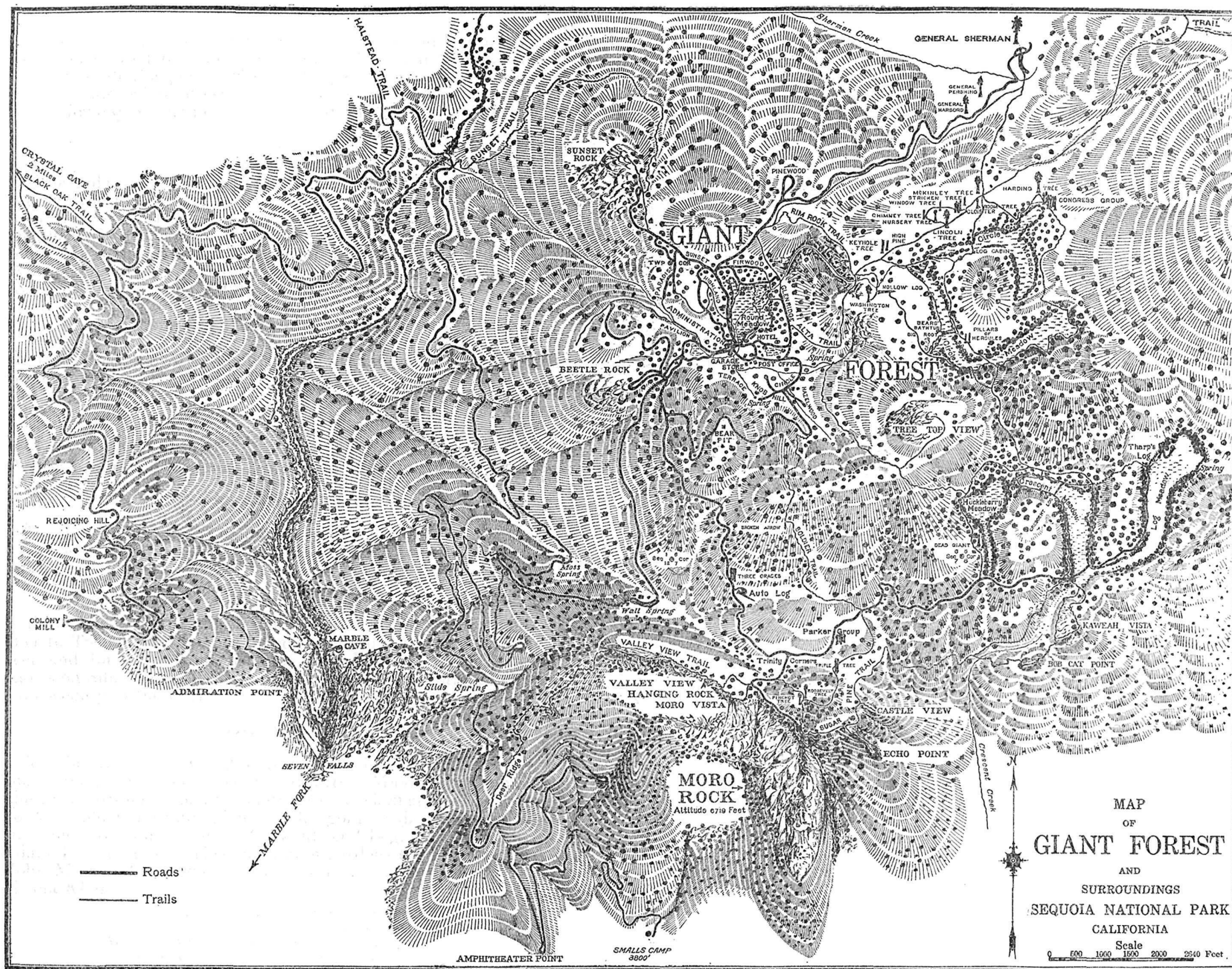
TWIN LAKES TRAIL

From Lodge Pole Camp 5 miles to Clover Creek and 2 miles further 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 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. Their mountain gardens are best described by John Muir and they might well be the spot limned by Coleridge in Kubla Khan:

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.



MAP OF GIANT FOREST AND IMMEDIATE SURROUNDINGS

THE SEQUOIAS

The California Big Trees must ever remain the supreme attraction of these parks, although for many the mountain scenery and the fishing are added allurements. The Big Tree (*Sequoia gigantea*) is sometimes confused with the redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), the smaller species of sequoia found only in the Coast Range of California. While "gigantea" approaches 40 feet in 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 General Sherman in size and majesty.

In addition to those noted for their size, the 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 General Sherman Tree was discovered by James Wolverton, a hunter and trapper, August 7, 1879, at which time he named the tree in honor of Gen. Sherman, under whom he had served during the Civil War. The dimensions of this tree are as follows: Height, 280 feet; base circumference, 102.8 feet; base diameter, 32.7 feet; greatest diameter at base, 36.5 feet; circumference 6 feet above ground, 86 feet; diameter 6 feet above ground, 27.4 feet; diameter 100 feet above ground, 17.7 feet.

Abe Lincoln.—31 feet diameter, 270 feet high.

William McKinley.—28 feet diameter, 291 feet high.

Warren Harding.—27.8 feet diameter, 280 feet high.

Keyhole Tree.—Remarkable "key holes."

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 A. E. F.

Cloister.—Four trees in square.

THE GROVES

The sequoias are sometimes found in groups or groves. Such are the number of these 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. Further afield are groves too numerous to mention.

VIEWPOINTS

Moro Rock.—Two miles by road or trail from Giant Forest is one of the great monoliths of the Sierra Nevadas, others being El Capitan and Half Dome in the Yosemite and Tchipite Dome in the Kings River Canyon (proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park).

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 Nevadas, 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 back 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, 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 cameo-like 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. Opened only in 1923, it has quickly become one of the favorite spots in the park.

Colony Mill and Admiration Point, 9 miles from Giant Forest on the entrance road, are often overlooked by visitors anxious to reach the Big Trees. 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 good fishing. It may be reached by road or by the Sunset Trail.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

Crystal Cave, 6 miles by road and 3 by trail from Giant Forest, will not be opened to the public until appropriations are available for lighting and protecting the interior in the interest of safety of visitors as well as to preserve the remarkable formations. Park Service rangers have explored about 1½ miles of passage with many caverns, some 50 feet high by 100 feet long.

The "Bear Pit," is the name given to the spot on the Circle Road at the garbage incinerator where many bears gather to feed on camp garbage. The best time to see them is from 5 to 7 p. m., when an attendant is on hand, but they are frequently there throughout the day. A one-way road leaves the Moro Road about half a mile

from the Administration Building, and return to Giant Forest is by Hazelwood Camp and the post office.

Tharp Cabin, in Log Meadow, ½ 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, 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 Womens Club.

Giant Forest Center, in the heart of the public camps, is an outdoor church and stage, beneath the sequoias and beside a meadow. On Sunday religious services are held, and on week nights entertainments are of frequent occurrence. The annual play for the Giant Forest Museum Fund is here staged, and nearby the Mountain, Forest, and Desert Players present that pageant of the sequoias, "Ersa of the Red Trees."

The Pavilion is a building which will hold several hundred people and in which dances are given three times weekly.

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 from 1,200 to 3,000 people.

WILD LIFE, MUSEUM, AND NATURE GUIDE SERVICE

Although the 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 has been started; funds and specimens have been collected, and an annual play presented by campers will in time, it is hoped, produce enough money to build a fireproof museum building.

The Hon. Walter Fry, United States Commissioner, is in charge of the Nature Guide Service and Museum and during the summer months campfire lectures are given, nature walks conducted, and a wild-flower exhibit installed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIRDS

The birds commonly notice 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; 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 Shirly poppy, lupin, cyclamen, yucca, goldenrod, brown-eyed Susan, bear's clover, false hellebore, etc.

Splendid 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."

Visitors are earnestly requested to avail themselves of the museum and nature-guide service in order to become at home among the trees and flowers.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK

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. 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 Park and the interest of the drive thereto and its surroundings make it an attraction that invites people from every State in the Union.

ACCESSIBILITY

The park is easily reached by almost perfect 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 Park from Fresno or other San Joaquin valley towns in about three hours and in high gear practically all the way.

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

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

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

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

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

Stops for lunch are made in each direction.

Stage fares from Fresno and Sanger to General Grant National Park¹

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

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

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

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

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

Stage fares from Visalia to General Grant National Park¹

From Visalia to General Grant National Park, \$6; round trip, \$10.
 From Visalia to Badger, \$4; round trip, \$7.
 From Visalia to Pinehurst, \$5; round trip, \$9.
 From Badger to General Grant National Park, \$3; round trip, \$5.
 Children under 9 years of age, one-half fare.
 Baggage allowance, 40 pounds; excess baggage, 2 cents per pound, minimum charge, 25 cents.
 Express charges 2½ cents per pound, minimum 25 cents.

ACCOMMODATIONS

There is a hotel camp with tent cabins and central dining room, housekeeping tents, store, restaurant, post office, etc. There are also extensive public automobile camp grounds with excellent water and sewer systems.

POINTS OF INTEREST

General Grant Park is every year becoming more popular as a starting point for high Sierra trips, lying as the park does almost at the entrance to the famous Kings River Canyon. 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 Sierras from near northeast corner of park. By automobile to within 300 yards, thence by trail. On the Huckleberry Road. Distance, 1¾ 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, 48½ 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.

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

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.

11. *Dorsey Meadows and Creek*.—Fine mountain meadow; 4 acres. Good fishing. North 1 mile, trail.

12. *Millwood*.—Old lumber town in denuded country; northwest; automobile, 4 miles.

13. *Sequoia Creek, Dark Canyon, Ella Falls*.—Fifty or sixty foot cascade on Sequoia Creek. Southwest inside park, trail. Round trip, 2½ miles.

14. *Sunset Rock*.—Fine view of Sequoia Lake and San Joaquin Valley. West trail three-eighths mile.

15. *View of Wilsonia* from above. From point above village. On Sequoia Park trail. One-half mile.

LITERATURE

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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

DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The 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.

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

Map of National Parks and Monuments.

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

Glimpses of Our National Parks. 59 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. Third Edition; 248 pages, including 306 illustrations. Bound securely in cloth, \$1.²

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.²

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

Forests of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks, by C. L. Hill. 40 pages, including 23 illustrations. 20 cents.²

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

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Sequoia and General Grant National Parks on pp. 251-253.

REIK, Lt. Col. H. OTTRIDGE. A Tour of America's National Parks. 209 pp. Illustrated. 1921.

Sequoia National Park on pp. 69-78.

YARD, ROBERT STERLING. The Top of the Continent. 1917. pp. 244.

Sequoia National Park on pp. 188-212.

———. The Book of the National Parks. 420 pp. Illustrated. Scribner's 1919.

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks on pp. 69-92.

OTHER NATIONAL PARKS

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

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

Mount Rainier National Park.
Rocky Mountain National Park.
Wind Cave National Park.
Yellowstone National Park.
Yosemite National Park.
Zion National Park.

² May be purchased also by personal application at the information offices in the parks, but those offices can not fill mail orders.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

[Approved February 21, 1925, to continue in force and effect until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Interior]

GENERAL REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not

more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

19. *Lost and found articles.*—Persons finding lost articles should deposit them at the nearest ranger station, leaving their own names and addresses, so that if not claimed by owners within sixty days articles may be turned over to those who found them.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTORCYCLE REGULATIONS

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

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

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

Careful driving is demanded of all persons using the roads.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

taking vehicle does not exceed the speed limits specified for the road in question.

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

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

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

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

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

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES SEASON OF 1925

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.

CAMPS, STORES, AND TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE PARK SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

At Giant Forest there are a hotel camp (called Giant Forest Lodge), a general store, including bakery, meat market, vegetable and milk stands, lunch counter and soda fountain, photograph studios, repair garage and gas station, livery stable, barber shop, telephone and telegraph service, and post office.

The authorized rates are as follows:

Authorized rates for Giant Forest Lodge

[American plan]

Rustic redwood cabins, without bath:	
Single guest, per day	\$6. 50
Two persons in a room, per person, per day	5. 50
Tent cabins, without bath:	
Single guest, per day	6. 00
Two persons in a room, per person, per day	5. 00
Baths in detached buildings 50

Transient rates

Breakfast, \$1; luncheon, \$1.25; dinner, \$1.50. Total for meals, \$3.75.
Lodging in redwood cabins, without bath, single guest, \$3.75; two persons in a room, each, \$2.75; in tent cabins, without bath, single guest, \$3.25; two persons in a room, each, \$2.25.

Special note

From opening date until June 15 and from August 16 to closing, 25 per cent discount from regular American plan rates will be allowed guests remaining three full days or more.

HOUSEKEEPING CAMP OUTFITS

Tent cabins with floors and extension flies over kitchen, equipped for housekeeping (except linen, which can be rented separately at rates quoted), and conveniently located to stores, post office, etc., can be rented at the following rates:

Number of persons	Weekly	
	First week	thereafter
2	³ \$11. 00	\$9. 00
3	13. 00	10. 00
4	15. 00	11. 00
5	17. 00	12. 00
6	19. 00	13. 00

³ See Giant Forest Lodge rates for housekeeping accommodations by the day.

Articles necessary for housekeeping may be rented separately at the following rates:

Article	Week	Month	Article	Week	Month
Ax.....	\$0.25	\$0.75	Mattress:		
Bake pan.....	.05	.15	Single.....	\$0.75	\$2.25
Basin.....	.10	.30	Double.....	1.50	4.50
Bowl (mush).....	.05	.15	Mirror.....	.25	.75
Blanket (pair).....	.75	2.25	Pitcher.....	.10	.30
Broom.....	.20	.60	Pie tin.....	.05	.15
Bucket.....	.15	.45	Pillow slip (see below).....		
Cooler.....	.50	1.50	Pillow.....	.20	.60
Cot, mattress, and pillow:			Plate.....	.05	.15
Single.....	1.25	3.75	Pancake turner.....	.05	.15
Double.....	2.25	6.75	Pepper shaker (or salt).....	.05	.15
Chair:			Spoon.....	.05	.15
Camp.....	.25	.75	Stew kettle.....	.15	.45
Steamer.....	.35	1.00	Stove, camp, with two lengths of pipe.....	1.50	4.50
Candlestick.....	.05	.15	Stovepipe, per joint.....	.10	.30
Cup.....	.05	.15	Slop jar.....	.25	.75
Coffee pot.....	.10	.30	Saucer.....	.05	.15
Can opener.....	.05	.15	Tent with floor and extension fly:		
Dish pan.....	.15	.45	10 by 12 feet.....	4.50	12.00
Dairy pan.....	.05	.15	12 by 14 feet.....	5.50	15.00
Filling of oil for lamp or lantern.....	.10		14 by 14 feet.....	6.00	18.00
Flatiron.....	.15	.45	Tent only:		
Fork.....	.05	.15	10 by 12 feet.....	2.50	7.50
Frying pan.....	.10	.30	12 by 14 feet.....	3.50	10.00
Kettle, tea.....	.20	.60	14 by 14 feet.....	4.00	12.00
Knife:			Table.....	.50	1.50
Table.....	.05	.15	Teapot.....	.10	.30
Butcher.....	.10	.30	Tub, wash, per day.....	.10	
Lamp.....	.35	1.00	Washboard, per day.....	.05	
Lantern.....	.25	.75			

¹ Sheets 15 cents each for first day and 5 cents for each day thereafter. Pillowcases 10 cents for first day and 2½ cents for each day thereafter.

Further information, reservations, etc., should be addressed to "Kings River Parks Company, Giant Forest, Calif."

The general store carries a complete line of groceries, some clothing and dry goods, drug sundries, cigars and tobacco, candy, bakery goods, newspapers, fishing tackle, etc.

SADDLE AND PACK ANIMALS

HIGH MOUNTAIN TRIPS AND LOCAL RIDING

Ord Loverin (whose permanent address is Three Rivers, Calif.) maintains a saddle and pack transportation service in the Sequoia National Park. The authorized rates follow. Reservations for all high mountain trips should be made as far in advance as possible.

Authorized rates for Giant Forest riding trips

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

For parties of six or more persons a mounted guide will accompany the party without extra charge. For parties of less than six persons a charge will be made for the mounted guide at the rate of \$6.50 per day, or \$3.75 per half day.

Authorized livery rates at Giant Forest

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

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

Authorized rates for special riding animals

Saddle horses, per day.....	\$5.00
Saddle horses, per half day.....	3.00

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 proposed Roosevelt-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.

INCLUSIVE RATES FOR HIGH MOUNTAIN TRIPS

For those who want to spare themselves the annoyance of figuring cost of mountain trips, based on number and quantity of horses, mules, guides, packers, cooks, provisions, sleeping bags, and other equipment needed, the following inclusive rates are quoted by the day. These rates include all the expenses of a high mountain trip, including sleeping equipment, except the personal dunnage of the individual. Reservations for such trips should be made well in advance.

Parties of one or two persons, under 20-day trip, per person, per day.....	\$15.00
Parties of one or two persons, for 20-day trip or longer, per person, per day.....	13.50
Parties of three persons or more, under 20-day trip, per person, per day.....	12.50
Parties of three persons or more, for 20-day trip or longer, per person, per day.....	10.00

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

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

Authorized rates of Sequoia National Park Stage Co.

Parker Group, Moro Rock, and return—	
One person.....	\$1. 00
Two or more, each.....	. 75
Admiration Point and return—	
One person.....	3. 00
Two or more, each.....	2. 50
General Sherman Tree and return—	
One person.....	1. 00
Two or more, each.....	. 75
General Sherman Tree, Wolverton and return—	
One person.....	2. 00
Two or more, each.....	1. 50

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

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK

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

At the time this pamphlet goes to press the utilities in General Grant Park are changing hands and therefore no rates can be approved. There will be in operation, however, a hotel camp, with central dining room together with restaurant and soft drink stand. A saddle and pack-animal service will also be maintained.

The rates below quoted, therefore, are subject to change, but will be approximately those given, and similar to rates for the same service quoted above for the Sequoia National Park.

Rates at General Grant Camp

American plan:	
Tent cabins, without bath—	
Two persons in a room, per person, per day.....	\$5. 00
One person in a room, per day.....	5. 50
Baths in detached room, each.....	. 50
Guests remaining at camp for a continuous period of two weeks or more will be granted a reduction of 50 cents per day for each room occupied, from date of first registration.	
Meals:	
Dining room of General Grant Camp. Table d'hôte service for transients will be maintained. Table d'hôte rates: Breakfast, \$1; luncheon, \$1.25; dinner, \$1.25.	

Livery rates at General Grant Camp

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

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

Rates for special riding animals

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

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

Rates for pack donkeys

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

HIKING TOURS INTO THE HEART OF THE SIERRA MOUNTAINS

The A & L Mountain Tours of San Francisco will again organize hiking trips, of three weeks' duration, into the High Sierra country during July and August. These trips will start from Mineral King, going over Farewell Gap and Coyote Pass to the Kern River and lakes, then up Golden Trout Creek to Mount Whitney, over to Junction Meadow, up the Kern Kaweah River, and across the Great Western Divide to the Roaring River section, where approximately 10 days will be spent exploring this interesting region formed by Deadman Canyon and Cloudy Canyon. All of this is spectacular country with innumerable peaks, lakes, and waterfalls. Mount Whitney, the tallest peak of all, will be climbed.

Very appropriately these tours will terminate among the restful and impressive sequoias of Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park.

These are primarily hiking tours, with a pack train carrying food and supplies, and a chef, baker, doctor, hostess, and nature guide in attendance. Riding horses may be secured. The itinerary provides camps of several days at various spots where the scenery is exceptional and trout fishing excellent. A booklet of the trip with full particulars may be secured by writing A & L Mountain Tours, 1014 Hobart Building, San Francisco, Calif.

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS

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.

TREES.
SHRUBS.
FLOWERS.

Do not touch them until you know the regulations. Dead and down timber 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.

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

FISHING.—Get a State license. Limit is 25 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 cutouts 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 GENERAL SHERMAN TREE

The largest and oldest living thing in the world