

most widely known of all sequoia groves. The following are a few of the numerous features of interest:

**General Grant Tree.**—Considered second in size only to General Sherman Tree in the Giant Forest Grove. Its age is conservatively estimated at 3,500 years. Its height is approximately 267 feet and circumference, 107.6 feet.

**General Lee Tree.**—Nearly 30 feet in diameter and the second largest in the General Grant Grove. Especially noted for its symmetrical trunk. Numerous other beautiful sequoias have been given the names of States of the Union.

**Centennial Stump.**—In 1875, many years before the park was established, a huge sequoia was cut, split into sections, and shipped to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia for exhibition. The great stump, now charred by fire and weathered by over three-quarters of a century of exposure, lies close to the rugged General Grant Tree and is a striking contrast between the ruthlessness of men and the glory of Nature.

**Panoramic Point.**—At this point on the Park Ridge Road a vast panorama of the deep canyons and towering peaks of the Kings River Canyon country stretches out in a magnificent view.

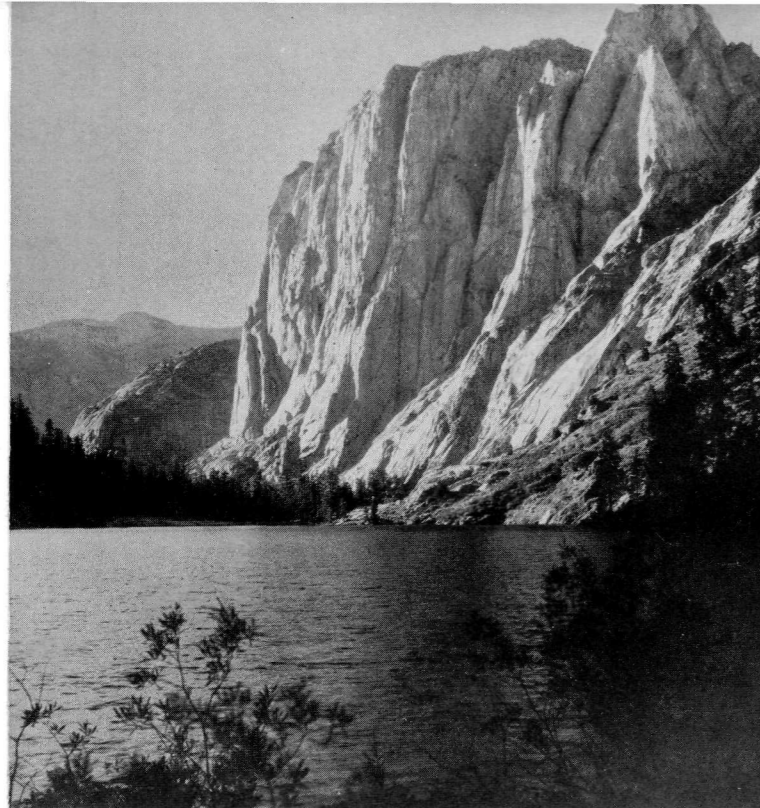
**Big Stump Basin.**—Only a few large sequoias survived the lumberman's axe before this area was placed within the national park. The huge stump of a great sequoia named Mark Twain, which was felled many years ago, is a special attraction. This remnant of a once magnificent grove offers striking contrast to the nearby General Grant and Redwood Mountain Groves which are still flourishing in full glory.

**Sawed Tree.**—Despite an almost complete through-cut made over half a century ago, this huge sequoia near Big Stump failed to fall. Today it appears as sturdy as ever, putting out a vigorous growth and slowly but steadily healing over the near mortal cut.

**Redwood Mountain Grove.**—One of the largest of all sequoia groves. Estimated to contain 3,000 trees over 10 feet in diameter. Here is situated the Hart Tree, considered fourth in size of all giant sequoias. Pines and firs are always associated in growth with the sequoias, but the density of sequoia growth in this grove is the greatest of any known. Trails lead to numerous features of special prominence within the grove.

#### SIDE TRIPS FROM GENERAL GRANT GROVE

General Grant Grove Section is surrounded by territory of the United States Forest Service. Within the jurisdiction of that



Hamilton Lake (Padilla Studios)

Service are several nearby campgrounds or resorts including Hume Lake and Big Meadow. Of considerable interest are the cut-over areas of Converse Basin and Hoist Ridge, the sites of once magnificent groves of sequoias exceeding in extent the greatest existing groves, such as Redwood Mountain and Giant Forest. The third largest of living sequoias, the Boole Tree, stands near the north edge of the Converse Basin as a lone survivor of the thousands of giant trees which flourished there half a century ago.

### The Kings Canyon Area

#### KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

The landscape of this section of the park defies description. The titanic setting of the mighty Kings River Canyon is without rival in North America. Huge domes along the canyon wall, over 2,000 feet high, are flanked by towering peaks that rise to heights of a mile or more above the canyon's brinks. Rock-bound glacial lakes, flowering alpine meadows, and virgin forests are interspersed among spectacular granite gorges and lofty mountain peaks throughout the area. The canyon is reached by a scenic, 30-mile highway from General Grant Grove Section to

Cedar Grove, where some of the finest campgrounds in the park are located. A few overnight cabins and other accommodations also are provided, making it possible to use this as a base from which the canyon and surrounding area can be enjoyed by side trips on foot or horseback.

Features of special interest in or near Kings Canyon:

**Roaring River Falls.**—Two and one-half miles from Cedar Grove up the south side road.

**Zumwalt Meadow.**—Four miles above Cedar Grove. Exceptionally good canyon and river views culminating in Grand Sentinel and North Domes.

**Mist Falls.**—A delightful day's trip through the canyon for the average hiker, to a gigantic cascade plunging over slick granite in a cloud of spray.

**Paradise Valley.**—Two miles beyond Mist Falls by trail.

**Lookout Peak.**—A 7-mile trip over a good trail that rises 4,000 feet above the floor of the canyon. This point offers one of the finest views to be had of the spectacular setting of the canyon.

**Sentinel Dome.**—Elevation 9,127 feet. For seasoned and experienced hikers, this vantage point offers a wider panorama than that at Lookout Peak. Hikers should obtain information on this trip at the ranger station before setting out.

**Canyon Loop Trip.**—A popular, 1-day loop trip by horseback to the upper end of the canyon, traveling up one side of the river and down on the opposite side.

### The Wilderness Area of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

Only a small portion of these parks can be reached by automobile. Those sections which have been made accessible to motorists and the nearby points of interest are outlined briefly elsewhere.

Out in the "back country" lies a vast region of mountains, forests, canyons, streams, lakes, and meadows. The pioneer spirit is prominent in those who visit it, and the pioneer manner of living still prevails. There are neither hotels nor cabins for overnight shelter, nor convenient restaurants for the weary traveler. There are none of the softening comforts of a modern civilization. A pack on the hiker's back often contains his full sleeping comforts, food supply, and cooking gear for many days.

Sometimes this burden is carried by the early-day prospector's stand-by—the lowly donkey or burro. Or if a traveler wants relatively great comfort and convenience, he may engage a full complement of saddle horses, pack animals, packer, guide, and camp cook to care for the menial chores of back country travel. But no matter how he travels, the visitor to this great primitive area will feel almost a kinship to those pioneers and explorers who first sought their way over the indistinct animal and Indian trails of the area.

Within the more than 800,000 acres of unbroken wilderness between the southern tip of Sequoia National Park at Coyote Peak and the northernmost limit of Kings Canyon National Park at Pavilion Dome, lies as wild a grandeur and diversity of rugged scenery as exists in America. Literally scores of peaks exceed 11,000 feet in elevation. Here on the crest of the Sierra Nevada is Mount Whitney, 14,495 feet, the highest point in the United States proper, whose elevation is only slightly higher than several other peaks in the range. Among these peaks rise the headwaters of the three chief streams which carry the Sierra's melting snows into the farmlands of the great San Joaquin Valley of California. In these, the Kings, Kaweah, and Kern Rivers, and their numerous subsidiary streams, as in the hundreds of lakes that lie nestled among the mountains, are several varieties of trout that provide excellent fishing for even the novice in this art. The far-famed canyons of the Middle and South Forks of the Kings River and the Kern Canyon but slightly outrank in beauty and scenic thrills the dozens of others that branch off in all directions from the mightier main canyons.

To many, a trip into this wilderness area, away from modern development and hustling civilization, affords the supreme relaxation and the ideal vacation. On both the east and west sides of the Sierra are numerous points of entry. Here saddle and pack animals also are available. Maps, literature, and other helpful information may be obtained from the park superintendent.

### Naturalist Service

The summer program of nature hikes, led by ranger naturalists, includes short walks to features of interest and all-day hikes in the high country.

Evening campfire programs are held at various places. Illustrated talks on the human and natural history of the parks are an important part of these programs.

There is a small museum at Giant Forest.

### Winter Use and Winter Sports

Giant Forest, Lodgepole, and Wolverton in Sequoia National Park, via State Route 198, and General Grant Grove Section of Kings Canyon, via State Route 180, are open during the winter, and accommodations may be found at Giant Forest. The

Generals Highway between Giant Forest and Grant Grove (30 miles) is not open during the winter, unless snowfall is abnormally light.

Many thousands of visitors come in during the winter to see the giant sequoias under snow conditions, as well as the magnificent panorama of high mountains. Many thousands more come in for winter sports. A skating rink is located at Lodgepole Camp, and the ski slopes are at Wolverton. At General Grant Grove, winter sports center about Big Stump.

Prospective visitors always should obtain information in advance about winter accommodations and conditions.

### Fishing

The open fishing season conforms to that of the State of California, usually May 1 to October 31, although certain waters may be closed during a part or all of that period. There are several hundred miles of streams and scores of lakes containing trout.

Rainbow trout are present in most of the streams, and, with eastern brook, have been planted in many of the higher glacial lakes that have been inaccessible to fish by reason of existing waterfalls. The celebrated golden trout originally occurred in the area only in a few tributaries of the Kern River near the south boundary. However, at one time they were introduced into some of the high country lakes and streams, where they still may be found.

A State angling license is required of all persons 16 years of age and over. A special bulletin covering the fishing regulations of the park is obtainable at ranger stations.

### How to Reach the Parks

**By Automobile.**—The parks can be reached by motor vehicle only on the west side. U. S. 99 runs through the great San Joaquin Valley (pronounced San-Wah-Keen). State Routes 65, 198, and 180 lead directly to the parks. All junction points are clearly marked with signs.

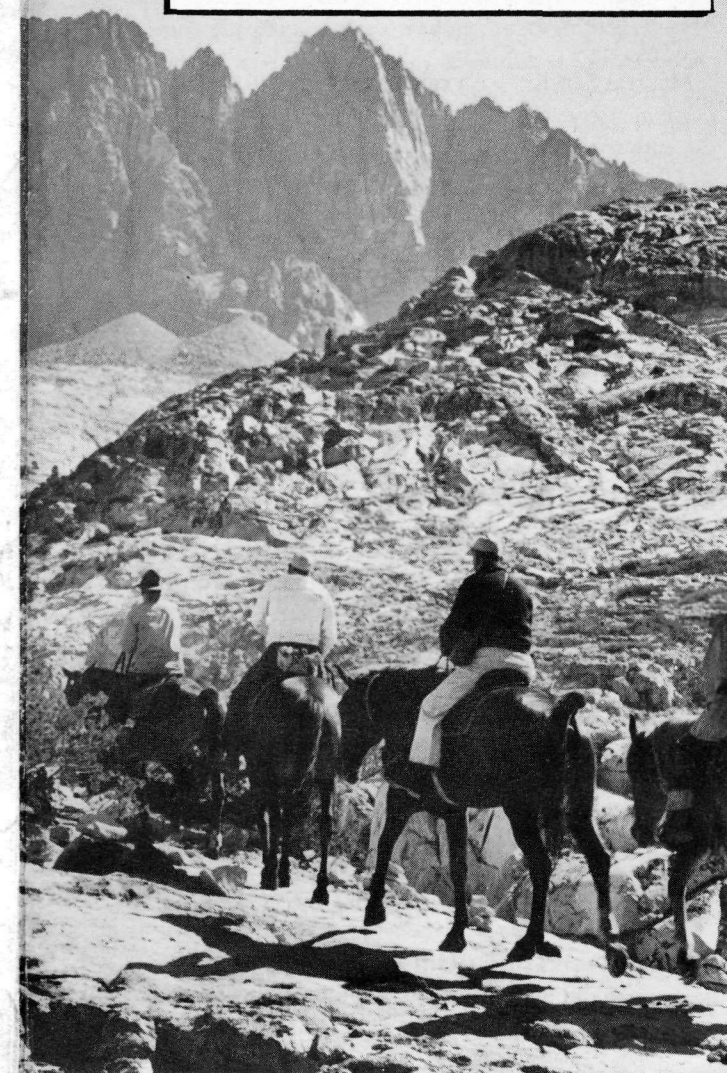
A license fee is required for each motor vehicle and house trailer entering the parks and will be issued at the entrance stations. Permits are: \$1 for a 15-day permit and \$2 for an annual permit. A valid 15-day permit can be converted to an annual by \$1 additional payment. These fees are deposited in the United States Treasury and are not available for expenditure in the parks. Congressional appropriations are the only source of funds for administration or development.

# Sequoia and Kings Canyon

NATIONAL PARKS • CALIFORNIA

Certain hazards are inherent in a wilderness. Falling rocks, trees, and branches rarely cause accidents, but watch for them. For your own safety, do not feed or mistreat deer, bears, or other animals. Streams and rivers may be treacherous for swimming and wading. If you plan a cross-country hike, tell the park ranger; never go alone. Use common sense and your vacation is not likely to be marred by accidents.

DRIVE CAREFULLY







# SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON

National Parks

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks lie across the heart of the Sierra Nevada in eastern central California. The borders extend from the foothills of the San Joaquin Valley to the crest of the High Sierra. Between these extremes of elevation are a great variety of natural scenic features and wildlife.

Of the numerous highly interesting and superlatively scenic attractions of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, the giant sequoias and the vast, primitive, high mountain wilderness areas stand out in national significance. Giant sequoias are unique as the largest and among the oldest living members of the forest kingdom. They grow only in a limited area of California and reach numerical and scenic superiority in these parks. Their thousands of years of age span the centuries of recorded human history. The vast mountainous primitive areas, on the other hand, are an exhibit of the forces of Nature and the tremendous spaces of time back beyond human existence on this earth. They are significant in their mass, ruggedness, and awesome beauty. Included in this magnificent range is Mount Whitney, 14,495 feet, highest point in the United States proper.

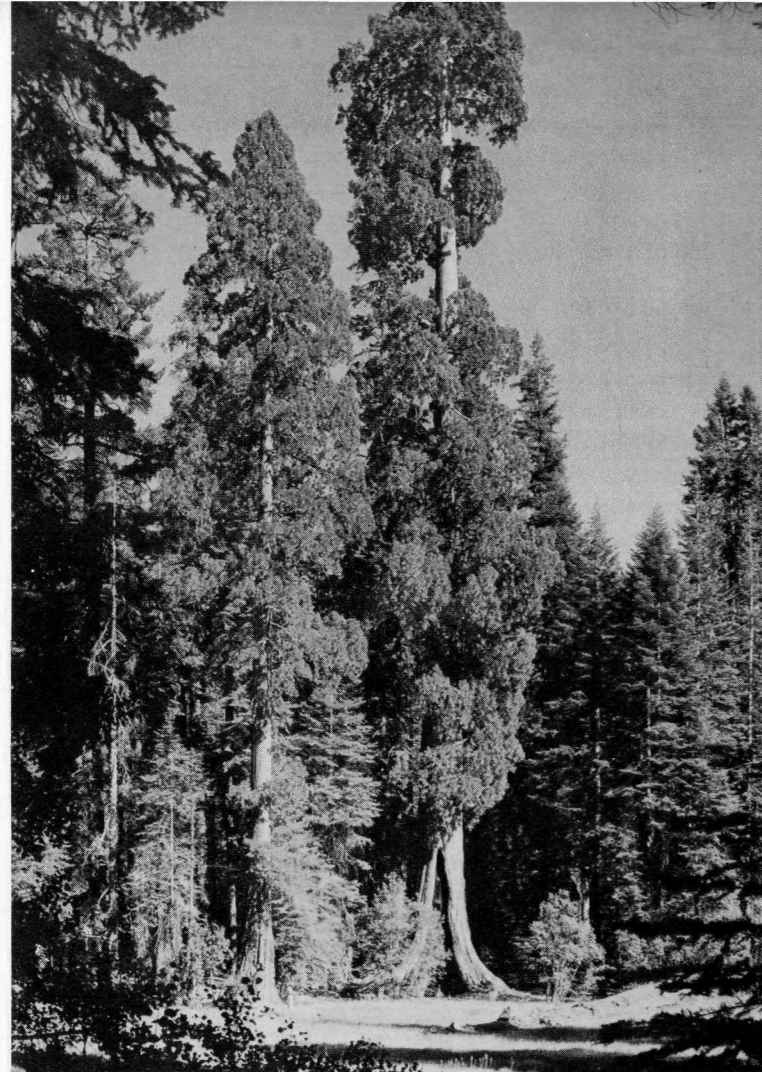
Sequoia was made a national park by act of Congress in 1890. General Grant National Park, established that same year, and embracing 2,536.4 acres, became a part of Kings Canyon National Park in 1940. Sequoia National Park contains 385,178.32 acres of federally owned lands; Kings Canyon National Park, 453,064.82 acres.

## The Giant Sequoias

The giant sequoias and the coast redwoods are two distinct tree species, survivors of an ancient lineage of huge trees which flourished throughout the world during the age of monstrous reptiles. Fossil remains indicate that they formerly rivaled our present-day pines in distribution. Today, the giant sequoias grow only in California from Placer County south to southern Tulare County, a distance of 250 miles. They are in scattered groves

The National Park System, of which Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks are units, is dedicated to the conservation of America's scenic, scientific, and historic heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.

Cover: Along the John Muir Trail.



Sequoia Gigantea at Edge of Crescent Meadow

along a narrow belt between 4,000 and 8,000 feet altitude on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada and reach their maximum development in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. The coast redwoods are confined to the fog belt within 30 miles of the coast from the tip of southern Oregon to Monterey County in California. During 1947, living specimens of a third species, the *metasequoia*, or Dawn Redwood, was discovered in central China. The only previous record was in fossil beds.

The giant sequoias, approaching 300 feet in height and exceeding 30 feet in diameter, may be found in the numerous groves throughout the parks. The key to their great size and age is incomparable resistance to destruction by fire, insects, and decay. The colorful, asbestoslike bark attains a thickness of as much as 3 feet, and a large amount of tannin immunizes it to a great extent against insects and fungi. When injured by lightning or fire, the trees show amazing recuperative powers in

healing wounds. Man has been the greatest threat to their continued existence. Entire groves of these magnificent trees were destroyed by early-day lumbering operations in areas adjacent to the parks.

Unlike the coast redwoods, these trees grow only from seed. The seedlings require well-drained mineral soil and direct sunlight; consequently, the survival is low in proportion to the number of seed produced and seedlings which germinate. However, there is excellent reproduction in most of the groves in the parks, and trees of all ages may be seen.

The most complete information on the giant sequoias and their near relative, the coast redwoods, is available in publications which are on sale in the parks.

## Trees, Plants, and Shrubs

Apart from the giant sequoias, the trees most commonly seen include sugar pine, white and red fir, ponderosa, lodgepole and Jeffrey pines, incense-cedar, and aspen. Among the shrubby plants coloring the lower elevations are ceanothus, buckeye, redbud, bush poppy, bush lupine, Fremontia, California laurel, yerba-santa, chamise, and many others. The Pacific dogwood is especially striking in early spring when in bloom and in early fall when the leaves take on their autumnal coloring. Brilliant flowering plants include the yucca, shootingstar, gilia, penstemon, monkeyflower, lupine, Mariposa lily, and hundreds of others. The wide range of elevation results in a succession of blooms from early spring to late fall.

## Wildlife

California mule deer are abundant. Many have become quite tame, but they must not be fed, as this leads to pauperism and ill health, and to concentrations of the animals in small areas where they destroy the vegetation through overbrowsing.

The American black bear is common at elevations comparable to Giant Forest. They must be treated as wild animals and not fed or molested.

Most common in the pine and fir areas are chipmunks, goldenmantled ground squirrels, Douglas squirrels, and California gray squirrels. These little animals frequently are tame. It is wisest to enjoy them without actual contact, however, for some rodents have been known to carry dangerous diseases.

Often seen by visitors who hike the trails are marmot, mountain beaver, bobcats, conies, coyotes, and other small animals. Residents of the park, but rarely seen, are bighorn (mountain sheep), mountain lions, wolverines, fisher, and pine marten.

At the lower elevations raccoons, California gray foxes, ring-tailed cats, and spotted and striped skunks are observed, chiefly at night.

The golden eagle nests in the mountain crags, living principally upon ground squirrels and rabbits. Frequently seen is the large red-tailed hawk which lives on small rodents. California condors occasionally are found.

Sierra grouse and mountain quail are common in the forest and brushlands of the middle elevations, and valley quail are numerous below 5,000 feet. Flocks of band-tailed pigeons occur at lower altitudes in the fall. There are several species of humming birds and 11 kinds of woodpeckers. Blue-fronted jays are noisy and conspicuous inhabitants of the cool forests, and are replaced by long-tailed jays in the lower brushy foothills. Common near timberline is the harsh-voiced, gray-plumaged Clark's nutcracker, identified by its white tail and wing patches.

The most striking of the smaller birds is the water ouzel, or dipper, noted for its brilliant flutelike song and its habit, unique in a thrushlike bird, of feeding beneath the surface of the mountain streams.

## The Giant Forest Area

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

Giant Forest is the best known of the many groves of sequoias in the parks. Here the visitor will find accommodations conveniently situated for him to enjoy the entrancing beauty of the forest and nearby points of interest accessible by easy footpaths and short drives. Giant Forest is a common point of departure on trips to the high mountain country to the east. Features of special interest in or near Giant Forest are:

**General Sherman Tree.**—The largest and possibly the oldest of living trees; conservatively estimated to be 3,500 years old. Its height is approximately 272 feet and the circumference, 101.6 feet.

**Congress Group.**—A dense cluster of sequoias of exceptional grace and beauty, reached by an easy trail seven-tenths of a mile from General Sherman Tree.

**Moro Rock.**—A massive, granite dome, jutting out from Giant Forest Plateau, which offers an unexcelled view of the lofty peaks of the Great Western Divide to the east and of the entrenched Middle Fork of the Kaweah nearly a mile below in the foreground; to the west the foothills disappear beneath the broad plains of the San Joaquin Valley.

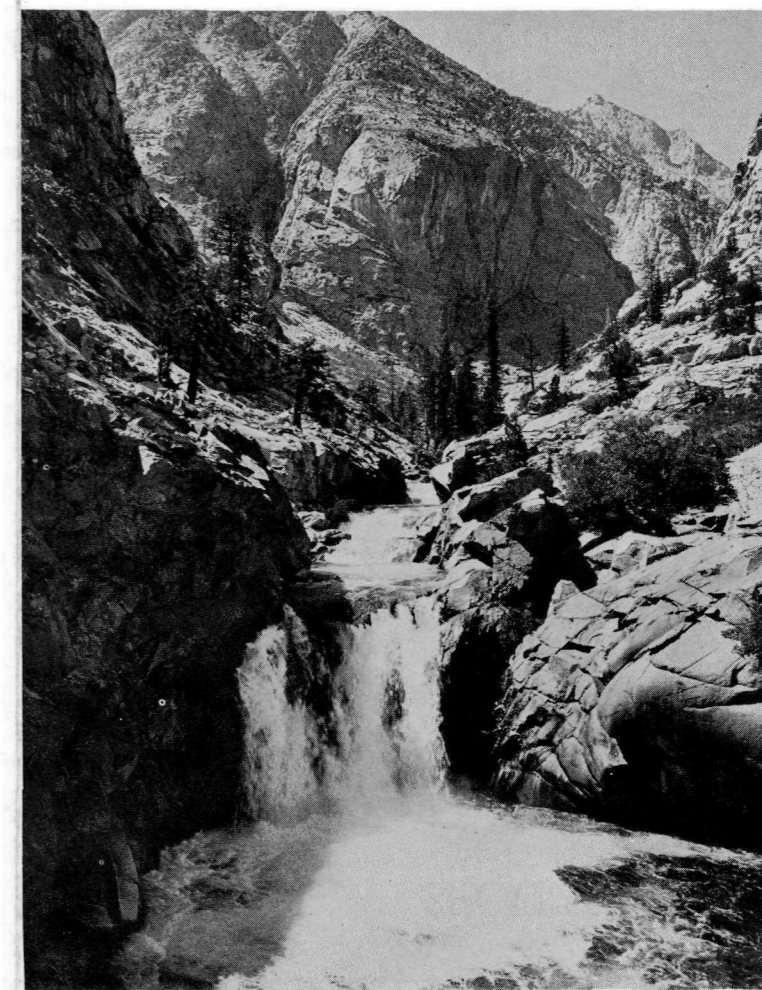
**Crescent Meadow.**—John Muir aptly called this the "Gem of the Sierra." Stretching out its nearly mile of flower-strewn sward into a great crescent, the meadow is bordered by towering and beautiful sequoias. A picnic ground is available. The park-

ing area beside the meadow provides an excellent base from which short hikes may be made over the numerous trails through a primitive wilderness of giant sequoias.

**Tharp Log.**—A fallen sequoia on the edge of Log Meadow was burned hollow centuries ago. Hale Tharp, early California pioneer, discovered both the Giant Forest and this hollow log in 1858. With rough, native materials he closed the open end and created a spacious cabin which he and other old-timers occupied for many summers. John Muir was an appreciative guest, and in his writings refers to the log as "a noble den." Reached in an easy 15-minute hike over an excellent footpath from the parking area at Crescent Meadow.

**Sunset Rock and Beetle Rock.**—Granite domes along the rim of Giant Forest, overlooking the Marble Fork Canyon and affording fine sunset views across the distant hills.

Middle Fork of the Kings River (Ansel Adams photo)



**Tokopah Valley.**—A narrow valley, towering cliffs, a rushing stream, and a beautiful waterfall. The trail runs east from Lodgepole Campground for 2 miles.

**Crystal Cave.**—From Giant Forest a 9-mile drive and a half-mile walk. Well-graded, illuminated footpaths wind through the beautiful rooms and passageways of the cavern. Naturalists conduct regularly scheduled trips through the cave, which is open from late June to soon after Labor Day. For other than children, a small admission fee is charged to visit the cave.

**Admiration Point.**—The edge of a marble cliff rising almost sheer for 1,600 feet above the Marble Fork of the Kaweah River, with spectacular view of the deep canyon and of the cascading Marble Falls. From Giant Forest, 8 miles along the Colony Mill Road, thence by foot trail for three-quarters of a mile.

**Colony Mill.**—Historically significant as the site of the lumber mill of the short-lived Kaweah Cooperative Commonwealth Colony, whose establishment resulted in the creation of the park. Inspiring views of the North and Middle Fork Canyons and of the high mountains. Reached by automobile over the Colony Mill Road, 9 miles from Giant Forest.

**Muir Grove.**—A forest of giant sequoias which is reached by a 14-mile automobile trip north from Giant Forest over the Generals Highway to Cabin Creek, thence by trail for 2 miles, or by trail from Dorst Campground.

**Heather Lake.**—A jewellike mountain lake set on the northwest slope of Alta Peak. Reached by a 4-mile trail from Wolverton. Beyond Heather Lake the trail leads to Emerald, Aster, and Pear Lakes.

**Watchtower.**—A startling viewpoint atop a 2,000-foot cliff overlooking Tokopah Valley. Reached by trail from Wolverton, midway to Heather Lake.

**Little Baldy.**—The most easily made mountain-top ascent is to this peak, from which are obtained superb views of valley, forest, and high mountain scenery. Reached by automobile from Giant Forest, 11 miles north on the Generals Highway to Little Baldy Saddle, thence 1 3/4 miles by easy trail to summit.

## General Grant Grove Area

KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK

The chief attractions of this area are the giant sequoias of the General Grant and the Redwood Mountain Groves. The former, because it contains the General Grant Tree, has been one of the



**By Railroad.**—Nearest rail service is Southern Pacific at Tulare and Santa Fe Lines at Hanford, both of which operate a bus to Visalia where transportation to the parks is available.

**By Transcontinental Bus.**—The Pacific Greyhound and Santa Fe Bus Lines serve various valley towns.

**By Airplane.**—Visalia is served by United Air Lines, connecting with transcontinental service at Oakland and Los Angeles.

**Bus and Automobile Transportation to and within the Parks.**—From early June until early September, a bus operates daily between Tulare and Visalia and the Giant Forest. Railroad or bus line agents should be consulted for schedules and rates. Special "on call" service is available from September to June by advance arrangement with the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Co., Sequoia National Park, Calif.

Special sightseeing service to points of interest is maintained during the summer.

**Free Public Campgrounds**

Long, almost rainless, summers make Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks an ideal campers' area. Except along the trails in the high mountains where the fire hazard is low, camping is permitted only at prepared campsites within definitely designated campgrounds. No reservations are made for the public campgrounds, and there is no charge for their use, but occupancy is limited to 30 days each year in any area.

The use of gasoline camp stoves is advised and encouraged, since firewood is becoming hard to find. Campsites ordinarily have rock fireplaces and table-bench combinations. Nearby are water hydrants, garbage cans, and modern comfort stations or sanitary pit toilets. Dead and down wood may be collected for camping purposes, except where signs prohibit, or may be purchased from the concessioner. Sequoia wood may not be gathered or disturbed at any time. General stores to accommodate the campers' needs are within easy walking distance of most campsites.

Bathing facilities are not provided in the public campgrounds, but hot shower and tub bath service is available for a small charge at the various lodges and camps of the concessioner. There is an excellent natural swimming pool at Lodgepole Camp free to the public.

Giant Forest, Lodgepole, Dorst, and Grant Grove Campgrounds are situated at approximately 6,500 feet elevation, while Cedar Grove Campground is at approximately 4,700 feet. All of them are open for use only during the summer. Hospital Rock and Buckeye Flat Campgrounds, a few miles east of Ash Mountain Entrance Station, are below snow line at only 2,800 feet elevation, and may be used the year round.

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**Accommodations**

As prices are subject to change from season to season, rates are not included in this folder. Detailed information and rates for accommodations and services of any type may be obtained by writing to the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Co., Sequoia National Park, Calif. The following services are provided during the summer:

**Giant Forest**, within the sequoia grove of the same name. Elevation, 6,400 feet. Facilities: *Giant Forest Lodge* (American and European plan accommodations, with or without bath); *Camp Kaweah*, fully equipped for housekeeping (open all year); *Pinewood Shelter Camp* (auto camp, partially equipped for housekeeping—no reservations); restaurant; coffee shop; soda fountain; curio shop; general store; service station and mechanical repair shop; barber shop; free public campgrounds; picnic grounds; ranger information station; naturalist service; campfire programs; library; Protestant and Catholic church services; telephone and telegraph service; post office; saddle horses.

**Lodgepole Camp**, 4 miles northeast of Giant Forest. Elevation, 6,700 feet. Facilities: free public campgrounds; general store; ranger information station; swimming pool; emergency hospital; campfire programs.

**Dorst Camp**, 13 miles northwest of Giant Forest on the Generals Highway. Elevation, 6,500 feet. Facilities: free public campgrounds; general store and service station 4 miles distant at Stony Creek (outside the park).

**General Grant Grove**, adjoining sequoia grove of the same name. Elevation, 6,400 feet. Facilities: *Grant Grove Lodge* (European plan; with or without bath; dining-room service); *Meadow Camp*, fully or partially equipped for housekeeping; restaurant; coffee shop; soda fountain; curio shop; general store; service station and mechanical repair shop; free public campgrounds; picnic grounds; ranger information station; naturalist service; campfire programs; library; Protestant and Catholic church services; telephone and telegraph service; post office; saddle horses.

**Cedar Grove**, in the South Fork of the Kings River. Elevation, 4,600 feet. Facilities: limited tent lodging accommodations; lunch counter; soda fountain; general store; service station; free public campgrounds; picnic grounds; ranger information station; campfire programs; emergency telephone and telegraph service; saddle horses.

provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Please cooperate in maintaining and protecting this park. The following observations are made for your guidance:

**Smoking**, while traveling, during the long, dry, dangerous fire season is prohibited on roads and trails designated by the superintendent. During this time, enjoy your smokes in camp, in the developed areas, and at watering places.

**Fire** is the greatest danger to the park. Build camp fires only in the prepared fireplaces. Extinguish the last spark before leaving camp even for temporary absence.

**Trees, Plants, Flowers, and All Natural Objects** must be left undisturbed. No material object may be removed from the park.

**Wildlife** of all types must not be molested. The park is a sanctuary for all living things. Feeding of bear or deer is prohibited.

**Fishing** is permitted. A State angling license is required of all persons 16 years of age and over. Obtain bulletin from rangers listing closed waters and limits, or see bulletin boards.

**Camps.**—Individual sites have been prepared. Use these only. Respect your neighbor's rights. Maintain quiet from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. Radios must be tuned down so as not to annoy others.

**Firewood.**—Any down timber, excluding sequoias, may be used, except in areas where prohibited by signs.

**Trash.**—Refuse receptacles and garbage cans are available. Help to keep a clean park by using them even for such minor litter as gum wrappers and cigarette packages.

**Dogs, Cats, and Other Pets** will be admitted, but they must be on leash or otherwise under physical restrictive control at all times. They will not be permitted on trails.

**Automobile Regulations** are in general similar to the laws of California. Maximum speed is 35 miles, with lower speeds as posted. Careful driving and consideration of other drivers are especially important on mountain roads. Be particularly careful not to kill squirrels or other small mammals on the roads.

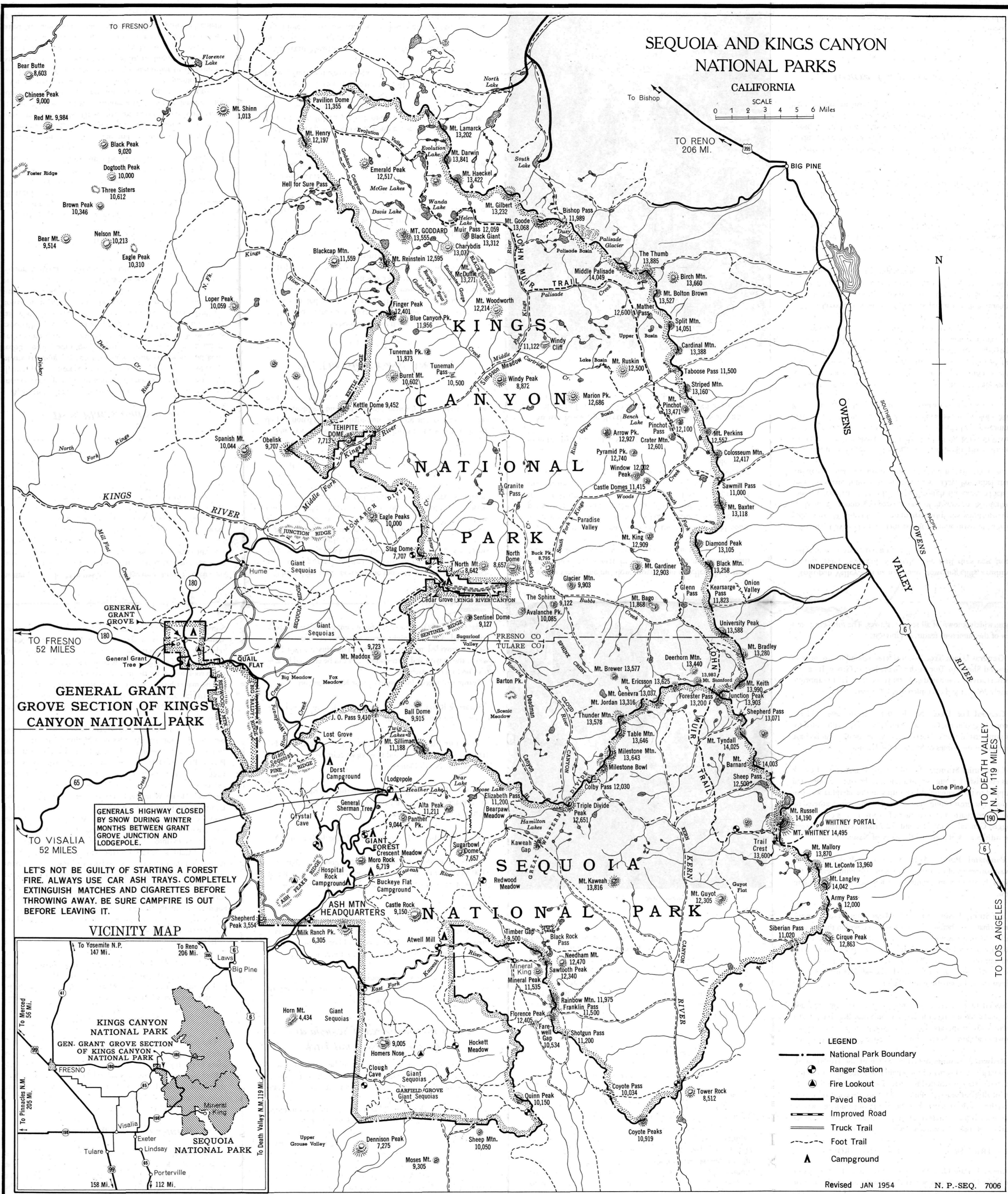


United States Department of the Interior  
Douglas McKay, Secretary  
National Park Service, Conrad L. Wirth, Director

**SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS**

CALIFORNIA

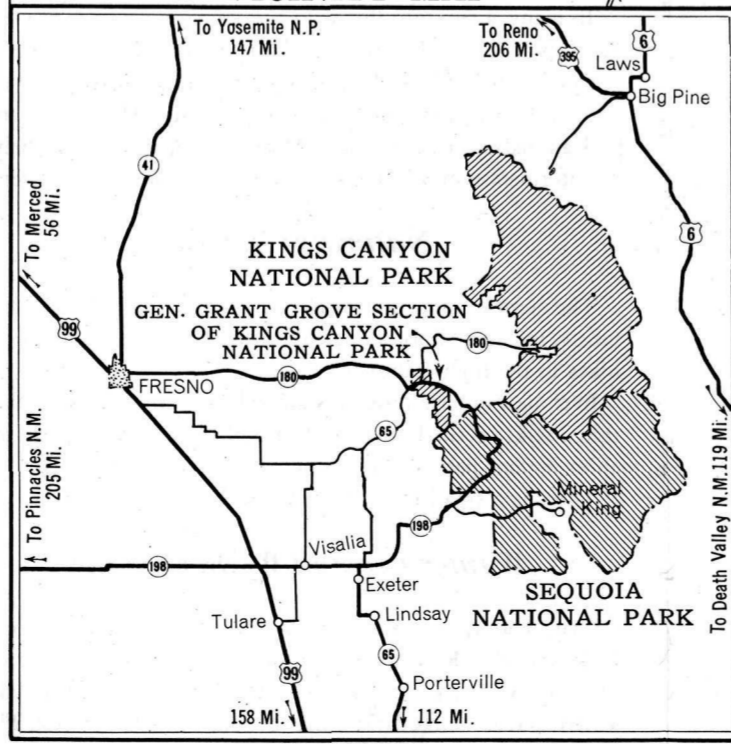
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**GENERAL GRANT GROVE SECTION OF KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK**

LET'S NOT BE GUILTY OF STARTING A FOREST FIRE. ALWAYS USE CAR ASH TRAYS. COMPLETELY EXTINGUISH MATCHES AND CIGARETTES BEFORE THROWING AWAY. BE SURE CAMPFIRE IS OUT BEFORE LEAVING IT.

**VICINITY MAP**



- LEGEND**
- National Park Boundary
  - Ranger Station
  - ▲ Fire Lookout
  - Paved Road
  - Improved Road
  - Truck Trail
  - Foot Trail
  - ▲ Campground

Revised JAN 1954 N. P.-SEQ. 7006