

YOSEMITE

NATIONAL PARK

California

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Yosemite

[CALIFORNIA]

National Park

United States Department of the Interior

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Arno B. Cammerer, Director



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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. The following synopsis is for the general guidance of visitors, who are requested to assist the administration by observing the rules. Complete regulations may be seen at all ranger stations and campgrounds.

Fires.—Kindle only in designated camping places. Extinguish COMPLETELY before leaving camp even for temporary absence. Do not guess your fire is out—KNOW IT. Do not throw burning tobacco or matches on road or trail sides.

Camping.—Campers must register at camp entrance. Keep your camp clean; place all garbage in cans provided. Camp at least 25 feet from other tents, buildings, or water hydrants. No person, party, or organization shall camp more than 30 days in Yosemite or Wawona Valleys in any one year.

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.

Noises.—Be quiet in camp from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. Many people come here for rest.

Hunting, firearms, etc.—Hunting and trapping are not allowed in the park. Firearms must be sealed at entrance.

Fishing.—State of California fishing licenses are required in park. State laws regarding sizes, limits, etc., are enforced in the park. Closed waters are so posted.

Dogs and cats.—Dogs and cats are not allowed in the park, except that they may be transported inside a car through the park provided they do not stay overnight on park lands.

Bears.—Do not feed the bears from the hand; they are wild animals and may bite, strike, or scratch you. They will not harm you if not fed at close range. Bears may enter or break into automobiles if food that they can smell is left inside. They will also rob your camp of unprotected food supplies, especially in the early spring or late fall when food is scarce.

Trees, flowers, and animals.—The destruction, injury, or disturbance in any way of the trees, flowers, birds, or animals is prohibited. Fallen dead wood, except sequoia, may be used for firewood.

Automobiles.—Speed limit in park is 35 miles per hour. Drive carefully at all times. Obey park traffic rules. Secure automobile permit; fee \$2, obtainable at entrance. Keep permit in the car. This automobile permit entitles the holder to use of park roads with car designated by number on the permit. It is good for the calendar year, is not transferable to any other car, and must be presented for entrance to the park.

Improper clothing.—The wearing of bathing suits, scanty or objectionable clothing, without proper covering, is prohibited in automobiles, on bicycles, in public places, hotels, camps, lodges, villages, or stores.

Lost and found.—All articles lost or found should be reported to the ranger headquarters in the Government Center, to any ranger station, or to the offices at Camp Curry, Yosemite Lodge, or the Ahwahnee. Persons should leave their names and addresses so that articles which are not claimed within 60 days may be turned over to the finders.

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

NOTE.—Suggestions, complaints, or comments regarding any phase of park management, including the operation of campgrounds, hotels, and attitude of employees, should be communicated immediately to the superintendent.

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ENTRANCES TO YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Cars may enter or leave the park at entrance stations as follows:

All-year Highway, 83 miles paved high-gear road from Merced. Entrance open at Arch Rock 5 a. m. to 12 midnight, all year.

Wawona Road, 116 miles from Fresno, oiled road. South entrance open 6 a. m. to 12 midnight from May 30 to August 31; 6 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. from September 1 to May 29. Open all year (except during periods of heavy snow in winter).

Big Oak Flat Road, 118 miles from Manteca, oiled mountain road. Entrance open at Tuolumne Grove, incoming 6 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; outgoing 6 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Road is open from about May 1 to October 15.

Controls are maintained only on the Big Oak Flat Road between El Capitan checking station on the floor of Yosemite Valley and Gentry checking station on the north rim of Yosemite Valley, a distance of 4 miles. The controls are as follows:

Out-bound (even hours):

6:00 a. m. to 6:25 a. m.
8:00 a. m. to 8:25 a. m.
10:00 a. m. to 10:25 a. m.
12 m. to 12:25 p. m.
2:00 p. m. to 2:25 p. m.
4:00 p. m. to 4:25 p. m.
6:00 p. m. to 6:25 p. m.
8:00 p. m. to 8:25 p. m.

In-bound (odd hours):

7:00 a. m. to 7:25 a. m.
9:00 a. m. to 9:25 a. m.
11:00 a. m. to 11:25 a. m.
1:00 p. m. to 1:25 p. m.
3:00 p. m. to 3:25 p. m.
5:00 p. m. to 5:25 p. m.
7:00 p. m. to 7:25 p. m.
9:00 p. m. to 9:25 p. m.

Tioga Road.—Entrances open at Aspen Valley and Tioga Pass 6 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Road is open from about July 1 to October 1.

Road to Hetch Hetchy Dam.—Oiled and paved mountain road is open from about May 1 to October 15. Due to heavy construction work at the dam, the road between Mather Ranger Station and the dam is open only certain hours each day. Inquire at ranger stations or information offices regarding these hours.

WELCOME TO YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

IN BIDDING YOU WELCOME the National Park Service asks you to remember that you are visiting a great playground that belongs in part to you, and that while you are at liberty to go anywhere in the park with perfect freedom, you owe it to yourself and to your fellow citizens not to do anything that will injure the trees, the wild animals or birds, or any of the natural features of the park.

WHAT TO DO AND SEE IN YOSEMITE

Here are a few suggestions to help you plan your time in Yosemite to best advantage. This is a *summer schedule*. In winter see special programs posted on bulletin boards at hotels.

Do not hurry through Yosemite—take the time to visit at least all points of interest in the Valley and do not leave the park without seeing the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees and the wonderful panoramic view from Glacier Point.

GENERAL

Visit the Yosemite Museum, located in the Government Center, open 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Interesting exhibits of the geology, Indians, early history, trees, flowers, birds, and mammals of Yosemite. Wild-flower garden and demonstrations of native Indian life in back of museum. Short talks on geology of the Valley given several times each day. Library, information desk, and headquarters for nature guide service. Maps and booklets.

Take the auto caravan tour of the Valley floor with your own car, starting from the museum at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. A ranger naturalist leads the caravan and explains the interesting features of Yosemite on this free trip of about 2 hours around the Valley, every day except Sunday and holidays during summer season.

A daily tour of the Valley in open stages is an ideal way to see most in a short time. Inquire at Camp Curry, Yosemite Lodge, or the Ahwahnee for rates and schedules on stage transportation.

Visitors desiring to make an unescorted tour of the Valley should take the Valley floor loop road, stopping at points of interest which are signed. [See detailed map of Valley.] See the wonderful view of the whole expanse of the Valley from the east portal of the 4,233-foot tunnel, a short, easy drive of 1½ miles up the new Wawona Road, just west of Bridalveil Fall.

Take trips afield with a ranger naturalist. See posted daily schedules.

During July and August a naturalist leads parties on a 7-day hiking trip through the spectacular high-mountain regions of the park, stopping each night at a High Sierra camp. See bulletins posted at hotels and camps for schedule.

Visit the fish hatchery at Happy Isles.

See the reflections and sunrise at Mirror Lake (spring and summer months only).

Camp-fire entertainments every night except Sunday in Camp 14.

Outdoor entertainments every evening at 8 o'clock at Camp Curry.

See the firefall each night at 9 o'clock from the upper end of the Valley or at Camp Curry.

Bears are fed every evening at 9:30 o'clock about 2 miles west of the Old Village.

Dances every evening except Sunday at 9 o'clock at Camp Curry.

See complete program of weekly events which are posted at camps, hotels, and lodges.

Visit Yosemite both summer and winter. The All-Year Highway is open every day of the year. Keep your Yosemite automobile permit—it is good for the entire year. Each season has its particular charm.

In spring—booming waterfalls, rushing streams, green meadows.

In summer—ideal camping, High Sierra trips, good fishing.

In autumn—beautiful autumn coloring, ideal Indian summer weather.

In winter—a different Yosemite, with snow mantling trees and cliffs, all-winter sports—skating, skiing, tobogganing.

ONE-DAY MOTOR TRIPS

To Glacier Point.—Thirty miles (about 1¼ hours) each way, paved highway. Leave the Valley on the Wawona Road just west of Bridalveil Fall. Visit Sentinel Dome, elevation 8,117 feet—a one-half mile drive and short climb from the main road above Glacier Point. Wonderful panorama of the High Sierra and the Valley. Campground and hotel at Glacier Point.

To the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees.—Thirty-five miles (about 1½ hours) each way. Paved highway. Leave the Valley, via Wawona Road, just west of Bridalveil Fall; go through the 4,233-foot tunnel; wonderful views along this road. Hotels, campground, garage, golf, saddle horses at Wawona, 27 miles from the Valley. See the oldest and largest living things in the world and the tunnel tree through which cars may be driven. There is a new hotel and good campground at the Big Trees.

To Hetch Hetchy Dam and Valley.—Thirty-eight miles (about 2 hours) each way. Good, oiled, mountain road. Leave the Valley at El Capitan station; one-way road for first 4 miles, and cars must leave on the even hours—6 to 6:25, 8 to 8:25, 10 to 10:25 a. m.

Important.—Due to heavy construction at the dam, the road between Mather Ranger Station and the dam is open only certain hours each day; inquire at ranger stations or information offices regarding these hours.

There are daily stage trips to the above scenic points; inquire at hotels for rates and schedules.

During the winter months, inquire at information offices regarding road conditions outside of the Valley floor.

ONE-DAY HIKES FROM VALLEY—DISTANCES GIVEN ONE WAY

To Sierra Point: Marvelous view of four waterfalls and Valley. Three-fourths of a mile of steep trail branching off the Vernal Fall Trail, just above Happy Isles (about 2-hour trip, not a horse trail).

To Vernal Fall: 1.6 miles from start of the trail at Happy Isles to view of fall; 2.2 to top of fall.

To Nevada Fall: 3.5 miles from start of the trail at Happy Isles (via horse trail).

To Glacier Point: 8.2 miles from start of the trail at Happy Isles (via the long trail by Vernal and Nevada Falls, Panorama Cliff, and Illilouette Fall).

To Glacier Point (via "Four Mile Trail"): 4.6 miles from start of trail, 1 mile west of Old Village.

To Top of Half Dome: 8.2 miles from start of trail at Happy Isles, via Vernal and Nevada Falls; 900 feet of steel cables on climb up Dome.

To Top of Yosemite Falls: 3.4 miles from start of trail, one-fourth mile west of Yosemite Lodge. Eagle Peak is 2.9 miles, and Yosemite Point is 1 mile from top of falls.

Saddle trips daily to most of these points. Inquire at hotels or stables for horses.

A taxi service is available for all hikers, to and from the start of trails in the upper half of the Valley, at 25 cents per person. Telephones are available at base of all trails.

All hikers are warned to stay on designated trails—*do not take short cuts across zigzags*; you may dislodge rocks that will injure someone below. On the long hikes to the rim of the Valley, start early when it is cool and get back before dark. Hikers going into isolated sections of the park or off the regular trails should register at the chief ranger's office before starting.

Accurate information on roads, trails, fishing, and camping, and maps of the park are available without charge at park headquarters, the museum, and ranger stations.

Events

OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

1851	Mariposa Battalion discovered Yosemite Valley from Inspiration Point, March 25. Name "Yosemite Valley" applied.
1855	J. M. Hutchings organized first party of sightseers to enter Yosemite Valley.
1856	"Lower Hotel", first permanent structure, built by Walworth and Hite at base of Sentinel Rock.
1858	Cedar Cottage built; still in use.
1864	Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Trees granted to California as a State park.
1868	John Muir made his first trip to Yosemite.
1871	Conway started work on Four-Mile Trail to Glacier Point. Finished in 1872.
1874	Coulterville Road built to Valley floor. Big Oak Flat route completed to Yosemite Valley.
1875	Wawona Road built to floor of Yosemite Valley.
1876	Sentinel Hotel built.
1881	Tunnel cut through Wawona Tree.
1882	Tioga Road constructed. John Conway built Glacier Point Road.
1890	Yosemite National Park created October 1.
1891	Capt. A. E. Wood, first park superintendent, arrived with Federal troops to administer park, May 17. Headquarters at Wawona.
1899	Camp Curry established.
1900	Holmes Brothers, of San Jose, drove first automobile (a Stanley Steamer) into Yosemite over the Wawona Road.
1906	Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove re-ceded to United States. Superintendent's headquarters (Maj. H. C. Benson, superintendent) moved to Yosemite Valley.
1913	Automobiles admitted to Yosemite Valley.
1914	Civilian employees replaced military in administration of park.
1919	First airplane landed in Yosemite Valley, May 27, Lt. J. S. Krull, pilot, alone.
1926	All-Year Highway completed and dedicated July 31.
1930	Reconstruction of log cabin in Mariposa Grove to house Museum of Big Trees.
1932	Wawona basin of 14 square miles added to the park. Wawona Road and tunnel completed.
1935	Glacier Point Road completed.

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HALF DOME AND THE MERCED RIVER IN WINTER

YOSEMITE

National Park

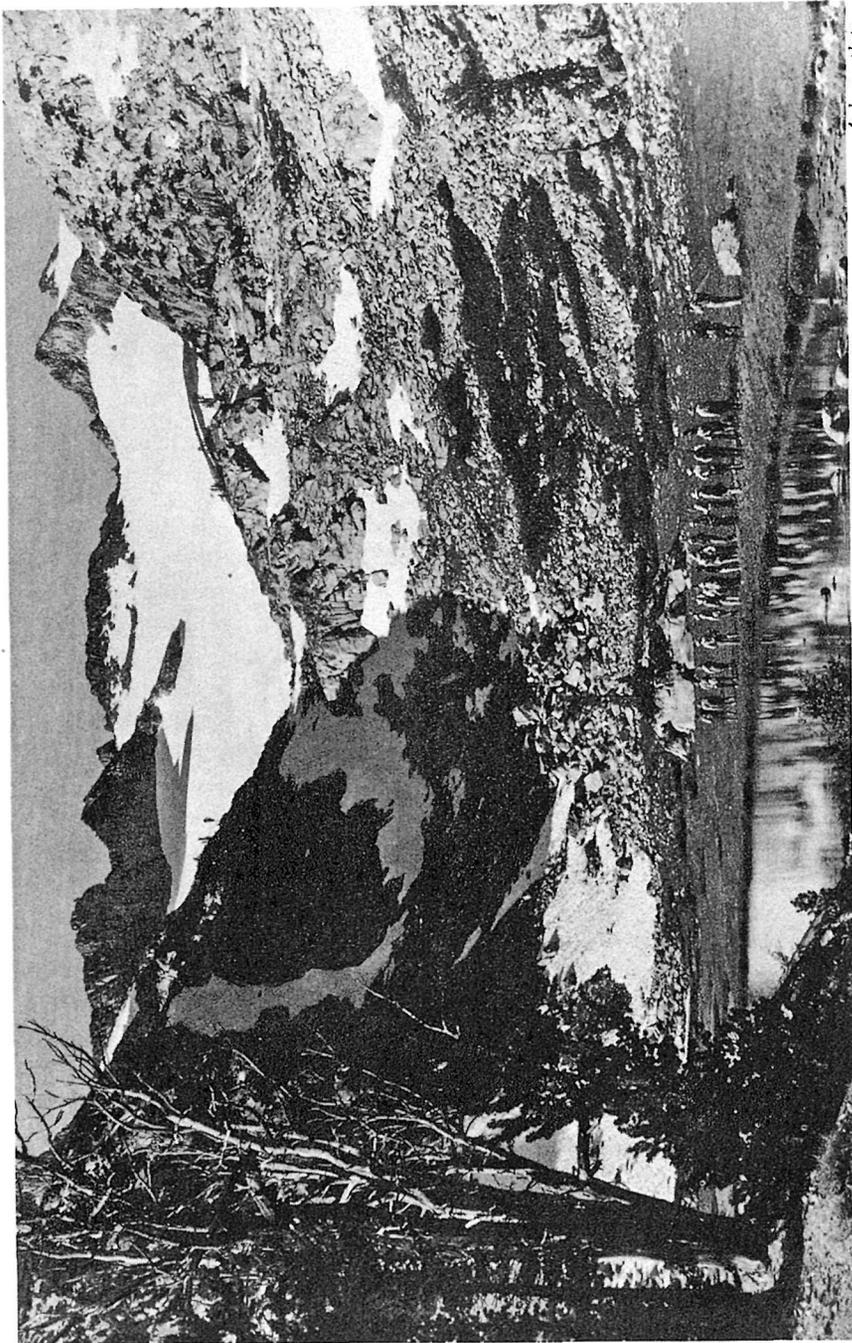
• OPEN ALL YEAR •

THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK is much greater, both in area and beauty, than is generally known. Nearly all Americans who have not explored it consider it identical with the far-famed Yosemite Valley. The fact is that the Valley is only a very small part, indeed, of this glorious public pleasure ground. It was established October 1, 1890, but its boundary lines have been changed several times since then. It now has an area of 1,176.16 square miles, 752,744 acres.

This magnificent pleasure land lies on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada about 200 miles due east of San Francisco. The crest of the range is its eastern boundary as far south as Mount Lyell. The rivers which water it originate in the everlasting snows. A thousand icy streams converge to form them. They flow west through a marvelous sea of peaks, resting by the way in hundreds of snow-bordered lakes, romping through luxuriant valleys, rushing turbulently over rocky heights, swinging in and out of the shadows of mighty mountains.

The Yosemite Valley occupies 8 square miles out of a total of 1,176 square miles in the Yosemite National Park. The park above the rim is less celebrated principally because it is less known. It is less known principally because it was not opened to the public by motor road until 1915. Now several roads and 700 miles of trail make much of the spectacular high-mountain region of the park easily accessible.

For the rest, the park includes, in John Muir's words, "the headwaters of the Tuolumne and Merced Rivers, two of the most songful streams in the world; innumerable lakes and waterfalls and smooth silky lawns; the noblest forests, the loftiest granite domes, the deepest ice-sculptured canyons, the brightest crystalline pavements, and snowy mountains soaring into the sky twelve and thirteen thousand feet, arrayed in open ranks and



Anderson photo.

HIKERS START ON THEIR CLIMB OF MOUNT LYELL

spiry pinnacled groups partially separated by tremendous canyons and amphitheaters; gardens on their sunny brows, avalanches thundering down their long white slopes, cataracts roaring gray and foaming in the crooked, rugged gorges, and glaciers in their shadowy recesses, working in silence, slowly completing their sculptures; new-born lakes at their feet, blue and green, free or encumbered with drifting icebergs like miniature Arctic Oceans, shining, sparkling, calm as stars.”

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY

Little need be said of the Yosemite Valley. After these many years of visitation and exploration it remains incomparable. It is often said that the Sierra contains “many Yosemites”, but there is no other of its superabundance of sheer beauty. It has been so celebrated in book and magazine and newspaper that the Three Brothers, El Capitan, Bridalveil Fall, Cathedral Spires, Mirror Lake, Half Dome, and Glacier Point are old familiar friends to millions who have never seen them except in picture.

The Yosemite Valley was discovered in 1851 as an incidental result of the effort to settle Indian problems which had arisen in that region. Dr. L. H. Bunnell, a member of the expedition, suggested the appropriateness of naming it after the aborigines who dwelt there. It rapidly became celebrated.

No matter what their expectation, most visitors are delightfully astonished upon entering the Yosemite Valley. The sheer immensity of the precipices on either side of the Valley’s peaceful floor; the loftiness and the romantic suggestion of the numerous waterfalls; the majesty of the granite walls; and the unreal, almost fairy quality of the ever-varying whole cannot be successfully foretold. The Valley is 7 miles long. Its floor averages 1 mile in width, its walls rising from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. The elevation of the Valley at the Government Center is 3,985 feet.

HOW THE VALLEY WAS FORMED

After the visitor has recovered from his first shock of astonishment—for it is no less—at the beauty of the Valley, inevitably he wonders how nature made it. How did it happen that walls so enormous rise so nearly perpendicular from the level floor of the Valley?

When the Sierra Nevada was formed by the gradual tipping of a great block of the earth’s crust 400 miles long and 80 miles wide, streams draining this block were pitched very definitely toward the west and with torrential force cut deep canyons. The period of tipping and stream erosion covered so many thousands of centuries that the Merced River was able to wear away the sedimentary rocks several thousand feet in thickness, which

covered the granite, and then in the Yosemite Valley region to cut some 2,000 feet into this very hard granite. Meantime the north and south flowing side streams of the Merced, such as Yosemite Creek, not benefited by the tipping of the Sierra block, could not cut so fast as their parent stream and so were left high up as hanging valleys.

During the Ice Age great glaciers formed at the crest of the range and flowed down these streams, cutting deep canyons and especially widening them. At the maximum period the ice came within 700 feet of the top of Half Dome. It overrode Glacier Point and extended perhaps a mile below El Portal. Glaciers deepened Yosemite Valley 500 feet at the lower end and 1,500 feet opposite Glacier Point; then widened it 1,000 feet at the lower end and 3,600 feet in the upper half. The V-shaped canyon which had resulted from stream erosion was now changed to a U-shaped trough; the Yosemite Cataract was changed to Yosemite Fall. As the last glacier melted back from the Valley a lake was formed, the filling in of which by sediments has produced the practically level floor now found from El Capitan to Half Dome.

Visitors to the park should join an auto caravan to study evidences first hand and hear the story of the geology of Yosemite discussed by the ranger naturalists.

WATERFALLS

The depth to which the Valley was cut by streams and glaciers is measured roughly by the extraordinary height of the waterfalls which pour over the rim.

The Upper Yosemite Fall, for instance, drops 1,430 feet in one sheer fall, a height equal to nine Niagara Falls piled one on top of the other. The Lower Yosemite Fall, immediately below, has a drop of 320 feet, or two Niagaras more. Counting the series of cascades in between, the total drop from the crest of Yosemite Fall to the Valley floor is 2,565 feet. Vernal Fall has a drop of 317 feet; Illilouette Fall, 370 feet. The Nevada Fall drops 594 feet sheer; the celebrated Bridalveil Fall, 620 feet; while the Ribbon Fall, highest of all, drops 1,612 feet sheer, a straight fall nearly 10 times as high as Niagara. Nowhere else in the world may be seen a water spectacle such as this.

The falls are at their fullest in May and June while the winter snows are melting. They are still running in July, but after that decrease rapidly in volume, Yosemite Fall often drying up entirely by August 15 when there has been little rain or snow. But let it not be supposed that the beauty of the falls depends upon the amount of water that pours over their brinks. It is true that the May rush of water over the Yosemite Fall is even a little

appalling, when the ground sometimes trembles with it half a mile away, but it is equally true that the spectacle of the Yosemite Fall in late July, when, in specially dry seasons, much of the water reaches the bottom of the upper fall in the form of mist, possesses a filmy grandeur that is not comparable probably with any other sight in the world; the one inspires by sheer bulk and power, the other uplifts by its intangible spirit of beauty. To see the waterfalls at their best one should visit Yosemite before July 15.

HEIGHT OF WATERFALLS

Name	Height of fall	Altitude of crest	
		Above sea level	Above pier near Sentinel Hotel
	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Yosemite Fall	1,430	6,525	2,565
Lower Yosemite Fall	320	4,420	1,600
Nevada Fall	594	5,907	1,947
Vernal Fall	317	5,044	1,084
Illilouette Fall	370	5,816	1,856
Bridalveil Fall	620	4,787	827
Ribbon Fall	1,612	7,008	3,048
Widows Tears Fall	1,170	6,466	2,506

GLACIER POINT AND THE RIM OF YOSEMITE VALLEY

Glacier Point, above the Valley rim, commands a magnificent view of the High Sierra. Spread before one in panorama are the domes, the pinnacles, the waterfalls, and dominating all, Half Dome, a mythical Indian turned to stone. A few steps from the hotel one looks down into Yosemite Valley, 3,254 feet below, where automobiles are but moving specks, tents white dots, and the Merced River a silver tracery on green velvet. From the little stone lookout, perched on the very rim of the gorge, by means of high-powered binoculars installed for that purpose one may study the detail of the High Sierra and its flanking ranges, miles distant, through a sweep of 180°, as though they were at his very feet. A ranger naturalist is here in summer to assist visitors and to discuss the geology, trees, birds, and wildlife of Yosemite.

No visitor should leave Yosemite without seeing Glacier Point. It is the climax of all Yosemite views. It is reached by an excellent paved road which leaves the Valley just west of Bridalveil Fall, and then through the



Anderson photo.

MAN IS DWARFED BY THE BIG TREES OF THE MARIPOSA GROVE

4,233-foot tunnel to Chinquapin, from which point a good paved road leads through forests of fir and lodgepole pine to Glacier Point. The total distance is 30 miles, or about 1¼ hours' drive each way. The firefall is a nightly feature in summer and takes on an entirely different aspect from the top of the cliff. A short drive of a half mile from the main road above Glacier Point brings one to Sentinel Dome, 8,117 feet in elevation, where an unobstructed panorama of the southern half of the park may be had, from the coast range on the west to the snow-capped ridge of the Sierra on the east. A hotel, cafeteria, and Government campground are available at Glacier Point.

ALTITUDE OF SUMMITS ENCLOSING YOSEMITE VALLEY

Name	Altitude above sea level	Altitude above pier near Sentinel Hotel	Name	Altitude above sea level	Altitude above pier near Sentinel Hotel
	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>		<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Basket Dome	7, 602	3, 642	North Dome	7, 531	3, 571
Cathedral Rocks	6, 551	2, 592	Panorama Point	6, 224	2, 264
Cathedral Spires	6, 114	2, 154	Profile Cliff	7, 503	3, 543
Clouds Rest	9, 930	5, 964	Pulpit Rock	4, 195	765
Columbia Rock	5, 031	1, 071	Sentinel Dome	8, 117	4, 157
Eagle Peak	7, 773	3, 813	Sentinel Rock	7, 000	3, 040
El Capitan	7, 564	3, 604	Stanford Point	6, 659	2, 699
Glacier Point	7, 214	3, 254	Taft Point	7, 503	3, 543
Half Dome	8, 852	4, 892	Tunnel East portal	4, 408	448
Inspiration Point	5, 391	1, 431	Washington Column	5, 912	1, 952
Leaning Tower	5, 863	1, 903	Yosemite Point	6, 935	2, 975
Liberty Cap	7, 072	3, 112			

THE BIG TREES

One of the best groves of giant sequoia trees outside of the Sequoia National Park is found in the extreme south of the Yosemite National Park and is called the Mariposa Grove. It is reached from the Wawona Road, which enters the park from the south. From the Yosemite Valley it is an easy drive of 35 miles over a paved, high-gear road requiring about 1½ hours each way. Unsurpassed views of the whole expanse of Yosemite Valley may be had from the east portal of the new 4,233-foot tunnel and, from the Wawona Road, an extensive outlook over the South Fork Basin and 4 or 5 ranges of foothills of the Sierra is a sight long to be remembered, especially at sunset when the mountain ranges turn to many shades of purple and gray.

All visitors to the Mariposa Grove should take the side trip to Glacier Point, a distance of 16 miles each way, the road branching off at Chinquapin. Here one may obtain an unsurpassed panorama of the High Sierra.

The new Big Trees Lodge in the upper grove is located in a beautiful grove of sequoias, 20 to 30 feet in diameter, and affords excellent accommodations, with cafeteria service available to all. The Government provides a public campground near the entrance to the Big Tree Grove. Hotels and campgrounds are also available at Wawona, 9 miles north of the grove on the Wawona Road. Stages are run daily throughout the summer to Glacier Point, Wawona, and Big Trees. Visitors to the grove are urged to take plenty of time and really grasp the significance of these giant trees, the oldest and largest living things on earth.

The Grizzly Giant is the oldest tree in the grove, with a base diameter of 29.6 feet, girth of 94.2 feet, and height of 209 feet. There is no accurate way of knowing the age of the Grizzly Giant but its size and gnarled appearance indicate that it is at least 3,800 years old.

A ranger naturalist is on duty at the Big Trees Museum and gives talks on the trees. Near the museum is the fallen Massachusetts tree, an immense sequoia, 280 feet long and 28 feet in diameter, that was blown over in the winter of 1927. As the tree is broken into several sections, it provides a fine opportunity to study the rings and the character of the wood. By climbing the length of this fallen tree one receives a graphic impression of the size of these monarchs. In August 1934 another giant, the "Stable" tree fell. It is located just above the museum. Visitors should continue up the road to the famous tunnel tree, the Wawona, and drive through the opening 8 feet wide that was cut in 1881. This tree is 231 feet tall and 27½ feet in diameter. A little farther up the road a wonderful view over the Wawona Basin and South Fork Canyon may be had at Wawona Point, elevation 6,890 feet; especially fine are the views at sunset.

There are two other groves of Big Trees in Yosemite. The Tuolumne Grove, located on the Big Oak Flat Road, 17 miles from the Valley, contains some 25 very fine specimens and also a huge tree, the "Dead Giant," 29½ feet in diameter through which cars may be driven. The other grove, one of unusual natural beauty in a secluded corner of the park, is the Merced Grove of Big Trees, reached by a good dirt road. It is 7.7 miles west of Crane Flat off the Big Oak Flat Road.

THE WAWONA BASIN

The Wawona Basin of 14 square miles, added to the park in 1932, provides an extensive area for recreational use. Here camping, riding, and

golfing may be enjoyed in a perfect setting along the South Fork of the Merced River. Wawona is located in a beautiful mountain meadow on the new Wawona Road, 27 miles south of the Valley and near the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. Superb views are obtainable from many points on this road, which leaves the Valley just west of Bridalveil Fall. Saddle and pack animals are available at popular prices for trips to the fine fishing lakes and streams in the southern part of the park. There are also tennis courts and swimming pools. The Wawona Hotel provides both European and American plan service, and operates a coffee shop. Stores, meat market, garage, gas station, and post office are available, and along the river near Wawona is a free campground.

HETCH HETCHY VALLEY AND DAM ¹

A good, oiled, mountain road makes the scenic Hetch Hetchy Valley a short, 2-hour drive by car from Yosemite Valley, a distance of 38 miles each way over the Big Oak Flat Road. This road is a one-way control road for the first 4 miles after it leaves the Valley near El Capitan. This one-way section is a road of rare charm and beauty with superb views over the Valley. It passes through fine stands of Sugar Pine and Red Fir and the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees.

A fine paved road extends from Mather down to the Hetch Hetchy Dam, a distance of 9 miles, where one may see San Francisco's gigantic 300-foot Hetch Hetchy Dam and water supply. The valley is similar to Yosemite, with tumbling waterfalls and precipitous cliffs surrounding a lake 7 miles long. The San Francisco Recreation Camp is located at Mather, near the park line.

Visitors using the Big Oak Flat Road are urged to see the wonderful panorama of the High Sierra from the fire look-out tower, 2.5 miles over an oiled road just west of Crane Flat. The fire guard on duty will be glad to explain the points of interest and show visitors how fires are located and put under control.

TUOLUMNE MEADOWS

John Muir, in describing the upper Tuolumne region, writes:

It is the heart of the High Sierra, 8,500 to 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. The gray, picturesque Cathedral Range bounds it on the south; a similar range or spur, the highest peak of which is Mount Conness, on the north; the noble Mounts Dana, Gibbs,

¹ An additional 85 feet of concrete is now being added to the Hetch Hetchy Dam, and visitors to the project should inquire as to road hours before leaving the Valley, as the road between Mather Ranger Station and the dam is closed except for a few hours each day.

Mammoth, Lyell, Maclure, and others on the axis of the range on the east; a heavy billowy crowd of glacier-polished rocks and Mount Hoffmann on the west. Down through the open sunny meadow levels of the valley flows the Tuolumne River, fresh and cool from its many glacial fountains, the highest of which are the glaciers that lie on the north side of Mount Lyell and Mount Maclure.

A store, gas station, garage, post office, campground, High Sierra Camp, and Tuolumne Meadows Lodge make the Meadows an ideal high-mountain camping place and starting point for fishing, hiking, and mountain-climbing trips. Tuolumne Meadows is 67 miles or about a 4-hour drive over the Big Oak Flat and Tioga Roads from Yosemite Valley. Saddle horses are available, and many fine trips may be made to Waterwheel Falls, Mount Lyell, Mount Conness, Glen Aulin, Muir Gorge, and hundreds of good fishing lakes and streams. Stage service to Tuolumne Meadows, Tioga Pass, Mono Lake, and Lake Tahoe is maintained daily throughout the summer months.

Fishing is usually very good in nearby lakes and streams. The Waterwheel Falls, Muir Gorge, the Soda Springs, the spectacular canyon scenery, jewellike Tenaya Lake, and the Mount Lyell Glacier are a few of the interesting places to visit near Tuolumne Meadows.

John Muir writes this interesting description of the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne and Waterwheel Falls:

It is the cascades or sloping falls on the main river that are the crowning glory of the canyon, and these, in volume, extent, and variety, surpass those of any other canyon in the Sierra. The most showy and interesting of them are mostly in the upper part of the canyon above the point of entrance of Cathedral Creek and Hoffmann Creek. For miles the river is one wild, exulting, onrushing mass of snowy purple bloom, spreading over glacial waves of granite without any definite channel, gliding in magnificent silver plumes, dashing and foaming through huge boulder dams, leaping high in the air in wheellike whirls, displaying glorious enthusiasm, tossing from side to side, doubling, glinting, singing in exuberance of mountain energy.

Muir's "wheellike whirls" undoubtedly mean the celebrated Waterwheel Falls. Rushing down the canyon's slanting granites under great headway, the river encounters shelves of rock projecting from its bottom. From these, enormous arcs of solid water are thrown high in the air. Some of the Waterwheels rise 20 feet and span 50 feet in the arc. Unfortunately, the amount of water in the river drops with the advance of summer and the Waterwheels lose much of their forcefulness. Visitors should see this spectacle during the period of high water from June 15 to August 1 in normal years.

The Waterwheel Falls may be reached by a good trail 5.5 miles from the Tioga Road down the Tuolumne River Gorge to the Glen Aulin High Sierra Camp, where meals and overnight accommodations are available,

then 2.8 miles down the river to Waterwheel Falls. Saddle animals may be rented at Tuolumne Meadows for this trip.

Below the Waterwheels the Tuolumne Canyon descends abruptly, the river plunging madly through the mile-deep gorge. Trails built a few years ago down the canyon from the Waterwheel Falls to Pate Valley penetrate the very heart of the gorge. The Muir Gorge, a vertical-walled cleft in the canyon a half mile deep, is, as a result, but 2 hours below Waterwheel Falls and the same above Pate Valley by the new trails. The entire canyon may be traversed with ease either on horseback or on foot.

PATE VALLEY

A few miles farther westward the granite heights slope back more gently and the river suddenly pauses in its tumultuous course to meander through the pines and oaks and cedars of a meadowed flat. Pate Valley has been known for years from the reports of venturesome knapsackers, but now it is made accessible by one of the best trails in the park.

An unnatural smoky blackening of the overhanging cornices of the 200-foot walls almost surrounding the glade leads one to approach them, and there, near the ground, are hundreds of Indian pictographs. These are mysterious, fantastic, and unreadable, but the deep-red stain is as clearly defined as on the day that the red man set down tales of his great hunt, or of famine, or of war, or perhaps of his gods. Here, too, obsidian chips tell the story of preparation for war and the chase, and sharp eyes are rewarded by the sight of many a perfect spear point or arrowhead.

Atop a huge shaded talus block are many bowl-shaped holes, a primitive gristmill where once the Indian women ground acorns for their pounded bread, which was the staff of life for so many California tribes. Blackened cooking rocks may be found, and numerous stone pestles lying about in this and two or three similar places seem to point to a hurried departure, but the "when" and "why" of this exodus still remain a mystery.

THE NORTHERN CANYONS

North of the Tuolumne River is an enormous area of lakes and valleys which are seldom visited, notwithstanding that it is penetrated by numerous trails. It is a wilderness of wonderful charm and deserves to harbor a thousand camps. The trout fishing in many of these waters is unsurpassed.

Though unknown to people generally, this superb Yosemite country north of the Valley has been the haunt for many years of the confirmed mountain lovers of the Pacific coast. It has been the favorite resort of the Sierra Club during many years of summer outings.

THE MOUNTAIN CLIMAX OF THE SIERRA

The monster mountain mass, of which Mount Lyell, 13,090 feet high, is the chief, lies on the eastern boundary of the park. It may be reached by trail from Tuolumne Meadows and is well worth the journey. It is the climax of the Sierra in this neighborhood.

The traveler swings from the Tuolumne Meadows around Johnson Peak to Lyell Fork and turns southward up its valley. Huge Kuna Crest borders the trail's left side for miles. At the head of the Valley, beyond several immense granite shelves, rears the mighty group, Mount Lyell in the center, supported on the north by Mount Maclure and on the south by Rodgers Peak.

The way up is through a vast basin of tumbled granite, encircled at its climax by a titanic rampart of nine sharp, glistening peaks and hundreds of spear-like points, the whole usually cloaked in enormous sweeping shrouds of snow. Presently the granite spurs enclose one. And directly beyond these looms a mighty wall of glistening granite which apparently forbids further approach to the mountain's shrine. But another half hour brings one face to face with Lyell's rugged top and shining glacier, one of the noblest high places in America. Mount Dana, with its glacier, and great variety of alpine flowers, can be climbed in one day from Tuolumne Meadows and now offers a very popular hiking trip.

MERCED AND WASHBURN LAKES

The waters from the western slopes of Lyell and Maclure find their way, through many streams and many lakelets of splendid beauty, into two lakes which are the headwaters of the famous Merced River. The upper of these is Washburn Lake, cradled in bare heights and celebrated for its fishing. This is the formal source of the Merced. Several miles below, the river rests again in beautiful Merced Lake.

One of the six Yosemite High Sierra camps is at the head of Merced Lake. There is a new trail 13 miles from Yosemite Valley to Merced Lake which crosses glacier-polished slopes. It is real wilderness, famous for its good fishing and beautiful scenery.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS

This land of enchantment is a land of enchanted climate. Its summers are warm, but not too warm; dry, but not too dry; its nights cool and marvelously starry. Moonlight on the towering granite walls is unsurpassed in its romantic beauty.

It is a land of sunshine. It is a land of inspiring, often sublime scenery. It is the ideal camping-out ground. Rain seldom falls in the Yosemite between May and October. In winter Yosemite Valley is transformed into a snowy fairyland and all sorts of winter sports may be enjoyed. The weather is mild and sunny most of the time. To many, winter is the finest season in Yosemite. In addition to the toboggans, skating, dog teams, and other winter sports available in the Valley from December 15 to March 1, unlimited areas for snow sports and skiing are now accessible from the new Glacier Point and Wawona Roads which are open most of the winter.

Spring in Yosemite is most refreshing and exhilarating. It rarely rains and is seldom even cloudy. The falls are at their best; the azalea bushes, which grow to man's height, blossom forth in flowers exquisite as orchids. The latter part of April or the early part of May the lodges and camps are opened, tents are pitched, and before one knows it summer has arrived.

In this season Yosemite has an irresistible appeal. There is every form of enjoyment available. One may live in a High Sierra camp, where the sound of an automobile is never heard and where fishing is excellent from nearby lakes or streams; one may live in a hotel, where mountain scenery is unsurpassed; or one may live in the Valley and enjoy swimming, hiking, nature trips, auto caravans, evening programs, motor trips, fishing, dancing, tennis, golf, and many other forms of entertainment.

Autumn is intensified in the Yosemite. All is quiet. The falls are silent and only a few people and machines are encountered. Nature is supreme. The changing leaves of the dogwood, azaleas, and quaking aspens form a brilliant assortment of colors.

WINTER SPORTS

Yosemite Valley is unusually beautiful in winter, when the fresh snowfalls transform it into a white fairyland and sunset paints the cliffs and domes with rosy alpine glow.

John Muir, in describing the ice cone of the Yosemite Fall, writes:

The frozen spray (of the fall) gives rise to one of the most interesting winter features of the Valley—a cone of ice at the foot of the fall 400 or 500 feet high. * * * When the cone is in the process of formation, growing higher and wider in frosty weather, it looks like a beautiful, smooth, pure white hill.

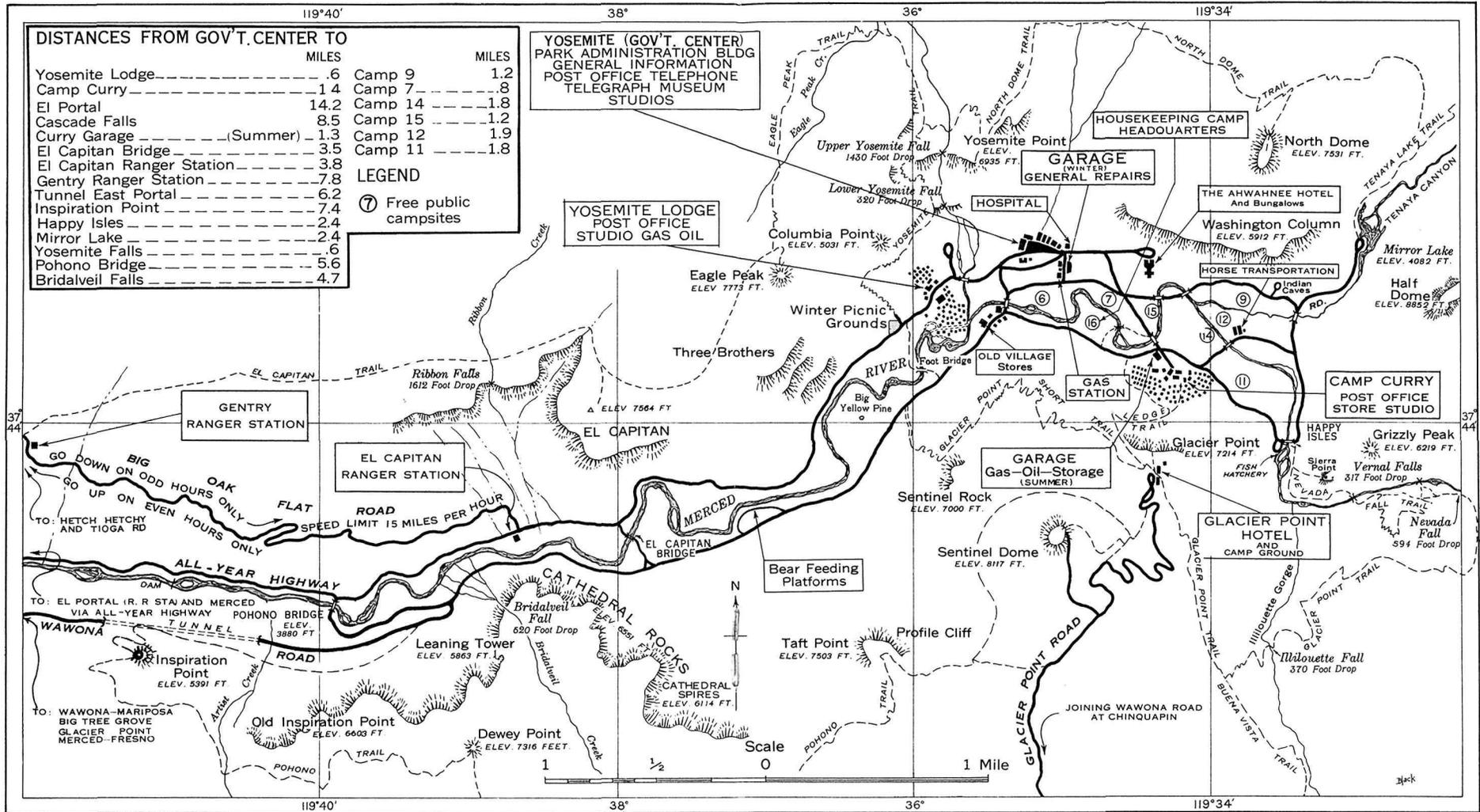
The All-Year Highway is open and in good condition every day during the winter months and the Government maintains the roads in safe condition so that chains are not ordinarily needed. It is, however, advisable to carry chains in case they are needed during heavy storms. Information on snow sports and winter road conditions may be obtained at automobile

associations. It is advisable to make reservations for rooms on Saturday nights and holidays from December 25 to February 25.

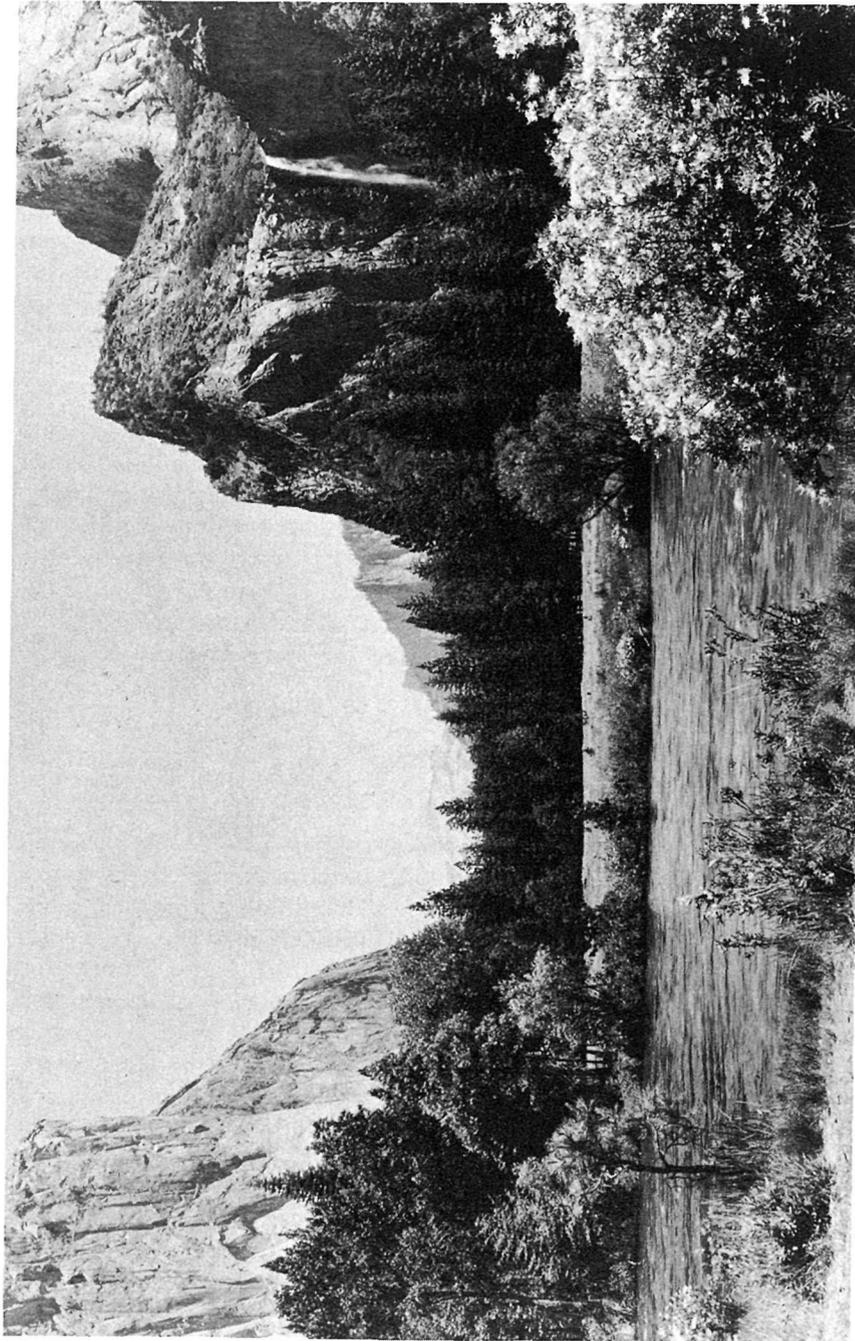
The Wawona Road to the Big Trees is open most of the winter except during periods of unusually heavy snowfall. There are unlimited snow fields for skiing and other snow sports along the Wawona Road, accessible through the tunnel.

On the new Glacier Point Road, near Badger Pass, excellent ski slopes

may be easily reached by car, the road being kept open by rotary snowplows practically all winter. A new ski lodge, where ski equipment may be rented and light lunches and refreshments are served, is located at Badger Pass Meadow; elevation 7,300 feet, in the center of some of the finest skiing slopes in the West. Cars going to the ski fields should carry chains for use during the stormy weather or on roads that have been plowed out and are slippery.



ROADS IN YOSEMITE VALLEY



Anderson photo.

EL CAPITAN, CATHEDRAL ROCKS, AND BRIDALVEIL FALL FROM
FLOOR OF VALLEY

The Valley, enclosed by granite walls which shut out the winds, has a mild and balmy winter climate. In fact, these walls really provide two distinct winter climates on opposite sides of the Valley, the north side being many degrees warmer than the south. On the northern side one may motor, ride horseback, and hike in comfort, while on the southern side, screened from the sun by the towering cliffs, all the popular winter sports prevail. Under the auspices of the Yosemite Winter Club, ice hockey matches, curling, fancy costume skating carnivals, snow figure contests, ski-joring races, skating gymkanas, figure-skating exhibitions, Eskimo dog races, and other winter sports events are held throughout the winter season, which usually lasts from December until March.

Competent instructors on the Yosemite Winter Club staff provide group and individual instruction in skiing and plain and fancy skating. Winter sports equipment and clothing may be rented reasonably in the Valley.

The National Park Service maintains a popular free snowslide for the enjoyment of the public. It is called "Ash Can Alley", because the trip down the slide is made in heavy tin pans that resemble ash-can covers.

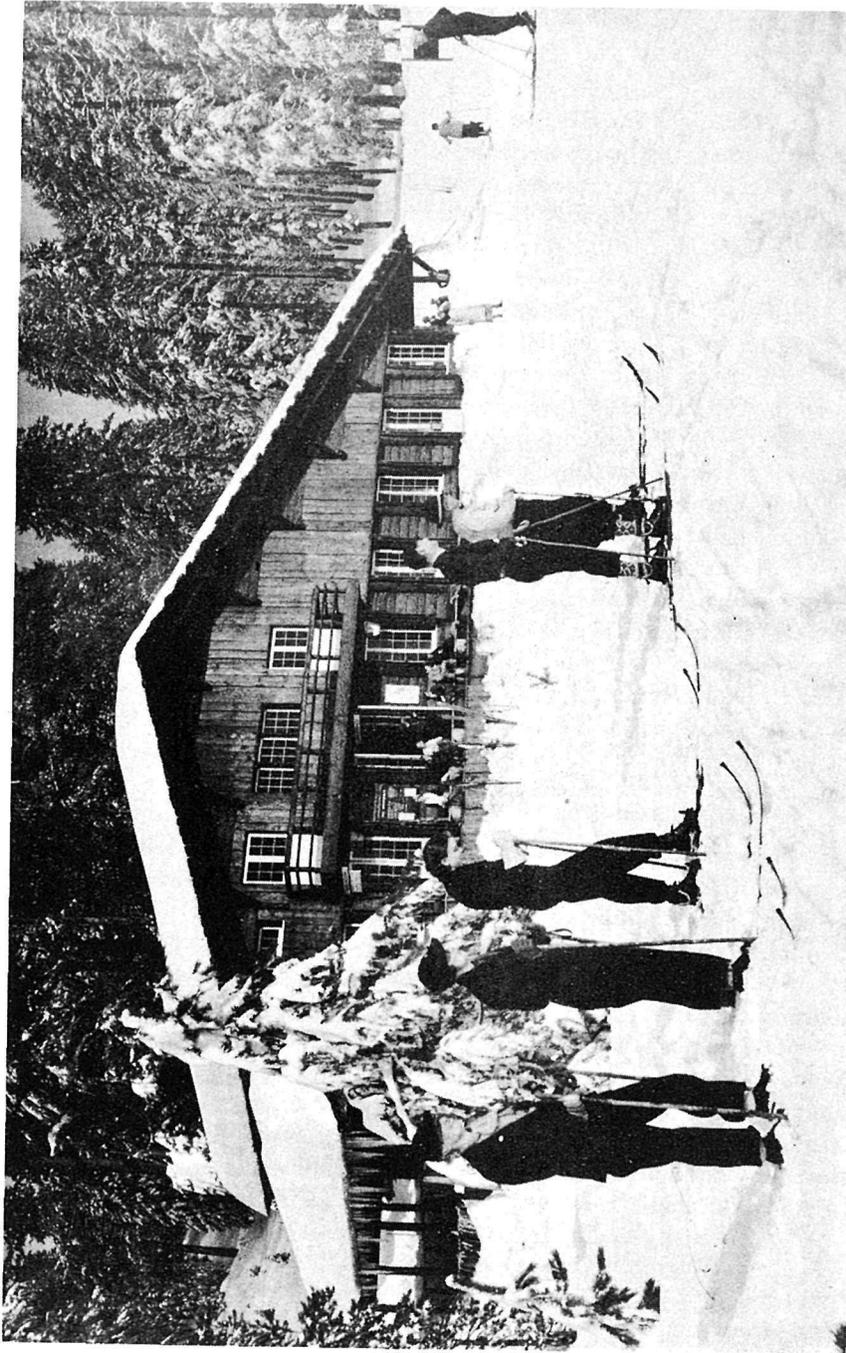
Skiing enthusiasts may enjoy excursions of several days' duration in the high mountain country above Yosemite Valley accompanied by a ski instructor and guide and stopping overnight at ski lodges strategically located at an elevation where the snow is deep throughout the winter and in a region where the ski fields are second to none.

TRAILS AND HIKES

With nearly 700 miles of well-defined trails radiating from Yosemite Valley to all sections of the park, and with, for the most part, camps, lodges, or hotels situated within an easy day's walking distance from each other, conditions in Yosemite are particularly adapted to hiking trips. The hiker may go "light", depending upon the hotels and lodges for accommodations, or he may pack his entire outfit either on his back or upon a pack animal and thereby be entirely independent. During July and August ranger naturalists conduct regular 7-day hikes through the High Sierra, stopping each night at one of the High Sierra camps above-mentioned. There is no charge for this guide service, but hikers desiring to go with these guides should register at the museum in advance.

FISHING

The introduction of game fish into the waters of Yosemite National Park began in 1878, 12 years before the area now confined within the park boundaries had been set aside as a national reservation, when plants of



Anderson photo.

WINTER SPORTS ENTHUSIASTS ENJOY BADGER SKI HOUSE

rainbow trout were made in some of the lakes in what is now the north-western corner of the park. In the following year plants of eastern brook trout were made in the Lyell Fork of the Tuolumne River, and in 1880 plants of rainbow trout were repeated in the Lake Eleanor country. Nothing more seems to have been done in the way of stocking any of the waters that are now within the park until 1890, the year that the park was created, when a general stocking of the streams and lakes was begun. This was continued, at first intermittently, but from 1911 to 1925 plants of from 100,000 to 400,000 young fry were made annually. The State hatchery was completed at Happy Isles in 1926 and from that year from 500,000 to over 1,000,000 fry have been planted annually by the rangers, with the result that today all of the principal lakes and streams of the park contain one or more well-known species of game fish.

It is in the northern canyons, however, that the greatest of all fishing grounds in the entire park are found. Many of the waters of that great area of 500 square miles or more north of the Tuolumne River were stocked years ago with rainbow and eastern brook. Conditions for continued propagation seem to have been exceedingly favorable, with the result that practically all of the lakes and streams now teem with fish life, and the fisherman who seeks fishing de luxe amid surroundings of the most fascinating grandeur of high-mountain scenery will find here a fulfillment of his most ambitious dreams and will be more than repaid for having taken time to penetrate this portion of the park.

In Yosemite National Park few anglers, even the most inexperienced, use bait during the summer or autumn. Of the various artificial flies the California Royal Coachman almost always proves the best lure; gray and brown hackles are also very good. Copper-nickel spinners of the sizes 0 to 2 are often taken in the lakes and sometimes in the streams when the trout are not rising to flies.

The nine species of trout in the waters of the park, about in the order of their relative abundance, are: Eastern brook trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, Lock Leven trout, cutthroat or black-spotted trout, Tahoe trout, steelhead trout, golden trout.

Information on the best lakes and streams for fishing may be obtained at any ranger station or at park headquarters in the Government center. See posted weekly bulletins.

Persons desiring to fish in the waters of Yosemite National Park must secure a sporting fishing license, as required by the laws of California. These laws provide that every person over the age of 18 years who obtains fish without first taking out a license is guilty of a misdemeanor. The license



Harwell photo.

A DOE GUARDS HER TWIN FAWNS

fee for residents is \$2; for nonresidents, \$3; and for aliens, \$5. These licenses may be obtained from any county clerk, from the State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, Wawona, Carl Inn, and Tuolumne Meadows, or at the general store in Yosemite Village. All fishing must be done in conformity with the State laws regarding open season, size of fish, and limit of catch. Inquire at ranger stations for information as to closed waters and special fishing regulations. Closed waters are posted with "No fishing" signs.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

BY AUTOMOBILE

All-Year State Highway.—The main paved route to Yosemite Valley from all California points, both north and south, is through Merced on the Pacific Highway through the San Joaquin Valley (route 99). From Merced the State maintains the splendid paved All-Year Highway to El Portal (route 140), and from El Portal the National Park Service maintains a similar highway to Yosemite Valley. It is 83 miles long and is the shortest, easiest, and most popular route from Merced, a high-gear modern highway, requiring 2½ hours to drive from Merced to Yosemite Valley. It is open and safely traveled every day of the year.

During the winter months bring chains and obtain the latest accurate information on the snow conditions and winter sports at the automobile association offices. On the way visit the quaint old town of Mariposa, center of the gold rush in the days of '49. See the oldest courthouse in the State, built in 1854.

Wawona Road.—The park may be reached from the south by branching off the San Joaquin Valley (route 99) at Fresno or Madera. This route is being rebuilt and paved by the State and is not advisable for use in winter months during rainy weather. Inquire at automobile club offices for best routing over the Wawona Road. The Wawona Road from the Valley floor to the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees is paved, high-gear road and is open most of the year, except during heavy snowstorms in winter.

Big Oak Flat Road.—The park may be reached from the north and west over the Big Oak Flat Road from Manteca, Modesto, or Stockton, via Oakdale, Groveland, and Carl Inn to the Valley. This is a good, oiled and paved road but has many turns and long grades. Open in normal years from May 1 to November 1; closed in winter.

Tioga Road.—The Tioga Road crosses the park and the Sierra Nevada Range, reaching a high point of 9,941 feet at Tioga Pass. This is a fair, dirt road with many turns and several long grades, and is open only during the summer months from about July 1 to October 1. It connects the Lake Tahoe, Mono Lake, Bishop region with Yosemite Valley, via Tuolumne Meadows, Tenaya Lake, and Carl Inn. The Tioga Road opens up to the motorist some of the most spectacular scenery in the park and enables fishermen to reach the fine fishing waters of Yosemite's high country by car.

The Tioga Road was built by Chinese labor in 1881 to a gold mine east of the park, but as the mine did not pay the expenses of getting out the ore it was quickly abandoned and soon became impassable. In 1915 a group of public-spirited citizens, headed by the Hon. Stephen T. Mather, purchased it from the present owners of the old mining property and presented it to the Government.

BY RAILROAD AND AUTO STAGE

Merced is the all-year railway and stage gateway to the park and is served by the Southern Pacific Railway, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, and stage lines.

At Merced, direct connections are made throughout the year with daily trains of the Yosemite Valley Railroad to El Portal, at which place pas-

sengers are transferred to stages on the last 14 miles to Yosemite Valley. In summer, through overnight sleeper cars from San Francisco and Los Angeles are available for train passengers daily. For information regarding schedules, rates, etc., visit your nearest ticket office or write to the passenger traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Lines, San Francisco, Calif., the Santa Fe Lines, Chicago, Ill., or the Yosemite Valley Railroad, Merced, Calif.

Automobile stages from Merced to Yosemite Valley are operated every day of the year. In summer stages leave Fresno for Yosemite Valley, the service being available daily from about June 1 to September 1. From about July 4 to September 3 stages connect Yosemite Valley and Lake Tahoe with daily service via the Tioga Road. For information and rates, apply to the Yosemite Transportation System, Yosemite National Park, Calif.

BY AIRPLANE

For persons desiring to spend less time en route to the park, fast air service is available to Fresno, Calif. This is furnished by the United Air Lines on their Seattle to San Diego route, which connects with their trans-continental planes at Oakland and those of the American Airlines and TWA at Los Angeles.

ADMINISTRATION

The representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge of Yosemite National Park is the superintendent, C. G. Thomson, whose office is located in the Administration Building in the Government Center and whose address is Yosemite National Park, Calif. General information may be obtained from him, and all complaints should be addressed to him. A staff of employees, including rangers and ranger naturalists, assists the superintendent in serving the public.

Exclusive jurisdiction over Yosemite National Park was ceded to the United States by act of the California Legislature, dated April 15, 1919, and accepted by Congress by act approved June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 731).

INFORMATION BUREAU

The National Park Service maintains an information bureau at the superintendent's office in the Government Center, and the ranger in charge will supply accurate information concerning points of interest, trails, camping facilities, camping locations, fishing places, etc.

A branch office of the California State Automobile Association is maintained in summer in conjunction with the Park Service Information Bureau,

where the best road information obtainable is furnished free to autoists.

Information can also be obtained at the museum or at any of the hotels, camps, lodges, or garages, and at the transportation offices.

FREE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

During the summer season a splendid program of lectures and nature-guide service is offered to visitors. One should plan to take advantage of the lectures and trips listed below which are available only during the long summer season. During winter months the modified program consists mainly of lectures at the hotels and the museum. The more the visitor knows about the park and its wildlife the more he will enjoy his stay. This service is maintained by the Government and is free to the public.

Nature walks daily (except Sunday).

Special bird walks at 8 o'clock each Wednesday morning.

Auto caravans each day at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. (except Sunday) to points of special interest on the floor of the Valley. These start from the museum, visitors using their own cars.

Several times weekly there is an all-day hike to Glacier Point, Vernal and Nevada Falls, and Tenaya Canyon.

At the evening camp-fire program at Government Camp No. 14, Camp Curry, Yosemite Lodge, and the Ahwahnee Hotel there are short talks on wildlife, flora, history, Indians, natural features, etc.

Short talks on the geology of Yosemite Valley are given several times each morning and afternoon in the museum.

Each week during July and August a naturalist leads a party on a 7-day hike into the spectacular high mountain region of the park, starting from Happy Isles at 7:30 o'clock each Monday morning, provided there are sufficient reservations. Reservations should be made in advance at the museum.

A junior nature school for children is conducted during the summer.

The bears are fed every evening at 9:30 o'clock at the bear pits, and a short talk is given on animal life of the Yosemite.

Groups or organizations may procure the services of a naturalist by applying to the park naturalist at the museum.

MUSEUM

The park museum, in the Government Center, a gift to the Nation from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, is a spacious and appropriately designed building in which are housed a large number of exhibits loaned or contributed by park enthusiasts. These exhibits are appropriately dis-

played in rooms devoted to the following major fields: Geology, birds and animals, Indians, history, trees and flowers.

The museum grounds have recently been beautified by plantings of native wild flowers and shrubs, a project made possible by a gift from Marjorie Montgomery Ward. Flower lovers will find this garden a great aid in identifying flowers that they have seen along the roads and trails.

An Indian exhibit is conducted back of the museum daily during the summer by inhabitants of the local Indian village.

The museum also contains a library well supplied with scientific and historical books and periodicals, all of which are available to visitors.

Naturalists at the museum are at the service of the public to answer questions and to instruct regarding the park and its wildlife.

YOSEMITE SCHOOL OF FIELD NATURAL HISTORY

A 7-weeks' course in field study of Sierra Nevada natural history is offered by the Yosemite educational staff to students who have completed at least 3 years of college work. Emphasis is placed upon field methods, and the course is designed to avoid duplication of work offered in universities and colleges.

RANGER-NATURALIST OUTPOST

The development of the park areas above the rim has inevitably brought with it the establishment of branch-museum and ranger-naturalist service at several focal points of interest.

The Glacier Point Lookout is located on the most famed scenic point on the rim. Powerful binoculars enable visitors to bring the Sierra's great peaks to their very feet. A ranger naturalist on duty conducts a service of field trips and lectures which correlate with those offered from the Yosemite Museum.

At Mariposa Grove the old log cabin originally built by Galen Clark and replaced by the State in 1885 has been reconstructed. This is now equipped as a museum telling the complete story of the Big Trees. A ranger naturalist is stationed here to lecture, make guide trips to famous trees, sell publications, and give accurate information.

At Tuolumne Meadows a ranger naturalist is stationed during July and August to conduct field trips, organize more strenuous mountain-climbing expeditions, keep up an exhibit of local interest, and lecture at evening campfires.

Guide and topographical maps may be obtained from the ranger naturalists, who will be glad to assist visitors desiring to know more about the park.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR VISITORS

Accommodations in Yosemite National Park offer a complete range from free public campgrounds to the highest class of hotel service.

FREE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

The National Park Service maintains extensive campgrounds in Yosemite Valley and at Glacier Point, Mariposa Grove, and Tuolumne Meadows, for the use of which no charge is made. These areas are provided with necessary sanitary conveniences and for the most part with running water. The grounds are policed daily during the camping season and all litter and waste removed. Free campgrounds are open most of the year, except during the time when snow covers the Valley floor.

Groceries, light hardware, drugs, dry goods, and miscellaneous supplies are obtainable at stores in Yosemite Valley. Grocery stores are also located at Wawona and Tuolumne Meadows during the summer season. Camping supplies, such as tables, chairs, cots, mattresses, stoves, lanterns, blankets, etc., may be rented by the week or month at the housekeeping rental office near Camp 6. Firewood may be purchased here, and any dead fallen wood may be used for firewood by the campers.

Campers must register their name, address, car make and number, length of stay, and location in campground (post and section number) on the registration book at entrance to each campground. This is important in case of emergency messages.

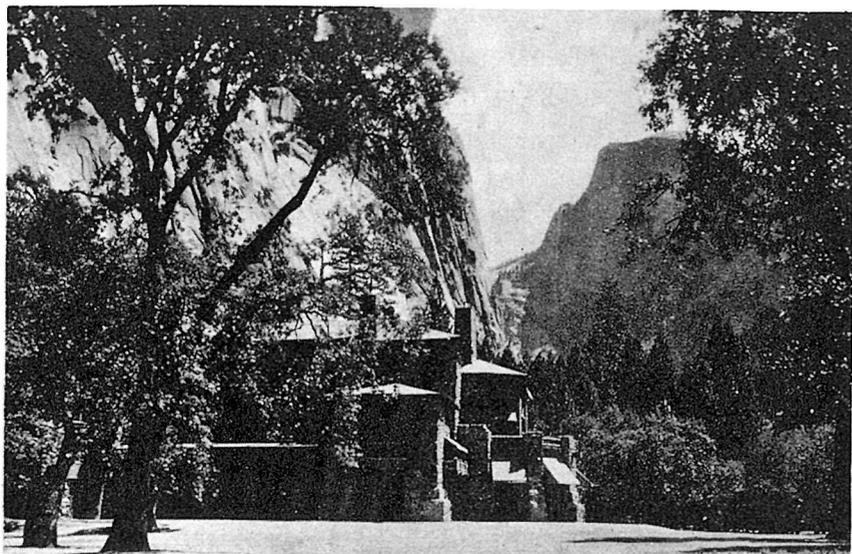
A campfire entertainment is held each summer evening (except Sunday) at a platform centrally located in Camp 14. Any talent among the campers may be reported to the ranger at entrance to Camp 14.

No person, party, or organization shall camp more than 30 days in Yosemite or Wawona Valleys in any one year. There are also fine campgrounds at Big Trees, Glacier Point, and along the Tioga Road.

The public is requested to cooperate with the park force in keeping the campgrounds clean and presentable.

HOTELS, LODGES, HOUSEKEEPING CABINS, AND CAMPS

The following list of accommodations is a brief summary of rooms, cabins, and tents available in Yosemite. These are operated by the Yosemite Park & Curry Co., which is under contract with the Government to supply these services and accommodations in the park. For reservations and information apply to the Yosemite Park & Curry Co., at Yosemite National Park, Calif., or at 39 Geary Street, San Francisco, Calif., and 608 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Calif.



Lloyd photo.

THE AHWAHNEE OFFERS FINE LIVING IN A FAVORED SETTING

The Ahwahnee.—In Yosemite Valley. American plan. Open all year. Commanding all major Yosemite Valley views, the Ahwahnee is one of the most distinctive resort hotels. Complete informality prevails. All rooms have outside view and private bath. The spacious grounds include a native wildflower garden, a mashie golf course alongside the Merced River, tennis courts, archery, badminton, children's playground. Basic rates, including meals, are \$10 and \$12 per person daily.

Camp Curry.—In Yosemite Valley. American and European plan. Open approximately May to September. Camp Curry is a complete community center. Accommodations are in bungalows with bath, cabins without bath, and completely furnished tents. The dining room seats 700 guests; the cafeteria 350. European plan, in tents and wooden cabins without bath, \$1.25 to \$3.25 per person daily; American plan, in tents and also in wooden cabins without bath and in wooden cabins with bath from \$3.75 to \$8 per person, daily.

Yosemite Lodge.—In Yosemite Valley. European plan. Open all year. A colony of redwood cabins, with and without bath, set among pines and cedars near the Merced River. The main building has an excellent cafeteria. Rates \$1.75 to \$5 per person daily. During summer season only, canvas cabins, without bath, may be had at European plan rate of \$1.25 to \$2 per person, daily.

Glacier Point Hotel.—On the Valley rim. European plan. Open approximately June to September. The main building has accommodations for 150 guests in rooms with or without bath and meals are served in the cafeteria. Rates, \$2 to \$5 per person daily.

Wawona Hotel.—Twenty-seven miles from Yosemite Valley, near the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. American and European plans. Open approximately May to October. A charming vacation place with one of the finest mountain golf courses in the West; headquarters for fishing and camping trips. Rates, \$1.50 to \$5 per person daily, European plan; \$5 to \$9 American plan.

Big Trees Lodge.—In the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, 35 miles from Yosemite Valley. European plan. Open approximately June to September. A new building of unusual charm and comfort with accommodations for 24 guests. Four bedrooms have private bath; all have hot and cold running water. The cafeteria has an outdoor terrace. Rates, \$2.50 to \$5 per person daily.

Tuolumne Meadows Lodge.—On Tioga Pass Road in the heart of Yosemite Park, 68 miles from Yosemite Valley. Open approximately July to September. A trail and fishing center and headquarters for pack-trip parties. Accommodations are in canvas cabins with lounge and dining room in central canvas building. European plan rates, \$1.50 and \$2 per person daily. Partially furnished housekeeping tents, \$2 for one or two persons per night.

Housekeeping cabins.—At Yosemite Lodge, open all year. Completely equipped cabins without bath, \$3 daily for one person plus \$1 daily for second persons; completely equipped cabins with bath, \$7 daily for one or two persons. Reduced rates for longer stays.

Partially equipped cabins without bath, \$1.50 daily for one or two persons, and 50 cents each additional person up to four in a cabin.

Housekeeping tents.—At Camp 16 and Camp Curry Housekeeping Section, open during the summer season.

Camp 16 tent outfits completely equipped, except for linens, at \$8.50 weekly for one person, \$11.50 to \$12.50 weekly for two persons, plus \$2 weekly for additional persons.

Camp 16 tent outfits completely equipped with linens, also partially equipped outfits (tent with cots, mattresses, table, chairs, and stove only), may be had by the day, when they are available. **Advance reservations cannot be accepted.** Rates, \$1.50 daily for one or two persons in partially furnished outfit; \$2.25 daily for two persons in completely furnished outfit. Extra blankets, linens, and cooking outfits may be rented separately.

Camp Curry Housekeeping Section outfits are completely equipped at \$10.50 weekly for one person, \$17 weekly for two persons, plus \$3.50 weekly for additional persons.

High Sierra camps.—An average of about 10 miles apart along High Sierra trails. Comfortable, camp-style accommodations for saddle and hiking parties. Open approximately July and August. Basic rates are \$1 a night and \$1 a meal. Camps located at Merced Lake, Vogelsang, Tuolumne Meadows, Glen Aulin, and Tenaya Lake.

Important notice.—The closing of schools in California always brings a rush of visitors to the park immediately after June 15 and from that date to July 25 prospective visitors to the park (except those contemplating camping with their own outfits in the free public camping grounds) should in all cases apply in advance for reservations. Advance reservations for the period between December 28 and January 1 will not be made for less than 4 days.

Rates authorized herein are subject to change without notice on approval by the Director of the National Park Service. Authorized changes in rates will be posted for public information in the park.

All the rates of the authorized public utilities within the park are approved by the Government. Employees of the hotels, camps, and transportation lines are not Government employees; they are employed by the Yosemite Park and Curry Co.

Any suggestions regarding service furnished by these public utilities should be made to the superintendent.

YOSEMITE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

The Yosemite Transportation System, of the Yosemite Park & Curry Co., operates automobile transportation service connecting with railroad and stage lines at Merced, Fresno, Tahoe, and El Portal, and covering all points of interest reached by automobile roads in Yosemite National Park, and between Yosemite Valley and Lake Tahoe by way of the "Tioga Pass route."

For rates, time schedules, and reservations apply at Camp Curry, The Ahwahnee, or Yosemite Lodge transportation offices.

STAGE TRIPS

Merced to Yosemite Valley, \$7.25 one way; \$10.25 round trip. Yosemite Valley to Tuolumne Meadows, \$6.50 one way; \$7.75 round trip. Yosemite Valley to Lake Tahoe, \$25 one way.

Mirror Lake.—A short drive to view the reflections, 50 cents.

See the bears.—A short drive in the evening to see Yosemite's bears feeding under a spotlight, 50 cents.

Valley tour.—A 2-hour, 20-mile drive with lecturing escort passing all points of interest on the valley floor. Leaves daily, \$2.

Glacier Point.—A round trip to Glacier Point on the rim of the valley, from which a superb panorama of the valley and the High Sierra is obtained (1 day), \$5.

Mariposa Grove of Big Trees.—A memorable 1-day motor trip to this large grove which has many trees whose age has been estimated at more than 3,000 years. The Y. T. S. stage drives through the famous Wawona tunnel tree. \$6.50 round trip.

Big Trees and Glacier Point.—Combining both the above trips with overnight stop at comfortable Glacier Point Hotel. Transportation, \$10.

Hetch Hetchy Dam and Valley.—A delightful 1-day trip to San Francisco's gigantic water-supply project in the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne River, via Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees and interesting High Sierra country. Take box lunch, \$7.50.

SADDLE SERVICE

Riding on floor of Yosemite Valley, over 35 miles of oiled bridle paths, guides not necessary. Rates, \$3 half day and \$5 full day.

Riding at Wawona and Tuolumne Meadows over level trails without guide. Rates, \$2 half day; \$3.50 full day. For trail trips, guide may be required to accompany party when necessary, in judgment of company, to insure safety. Guide rate, \$3.50 half day; \$6 full day.

One-day and half-day trips to the rim of Yosemite Valley may be arranged for any number of persons on any day when trails are open. Rates, \$3 half day; \$5 full day. Guides \$3.50 half day and \$6 full day. During the summer season, special trips to points of interest off the floor of Yosemite Valley will be scheduled daily. For such trips, the rate per person will be the same as shown above, but no charge will be made for guide service.

All-expense trips to High Sierra camps, including saddle animal, guide, meals, and lodgings. Three-day trip, \$23 per person. These trips will be scheduled from time to time during High Sierra camps season. Six-day trip, \$46 per person. Six-day trips will be scheduled each Monday morning during High Sierra camps season. For full information, see "High Sierra Vacations" folder.

Pack trips.—Ask for rates and "High Sierra Vacation" folder. Saddle and pack animals may be rented at Tuolumne Meadows, Mather, Wawona, and Yosemite Valley.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

STORES AND NEWSSTANDS

A general store and meat market is operated in the old Yosemite Village by the Yosemite Park & Curry Co. In this general store a complete line of groceries, meats, clothing, drugs, and campers' supplies of all kinds is available. This company also operates a store at Wawona and at Tuolumne Meadows, where food supplies are sold in summer.

At Camp Curry there is a grocery and provision store, where a full line of groceries, meats, food supplies, and fishing tackle is carried during the summer season.

Mrs. John Degnan operates a grocery store, bakery, delicatessen, lunchroom, and soda fountain in the old Yosemite Village. Soda fountains are also operated at Yosemite Lodge, Camp Curry, the Ahwahnee Hotel and Government Center. Refreshment stands are maintained at the general store, housekeeping headquarters, and Happy Isles. Meals and light lunches are served during the summer at the village store.

In all of the hotels, lodges, and camps there are newsstands at which curios, post cards, photographs, souvenirs, newspapers, magazines, tobacco, smokers' supplies, etc., are available.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

A wide and attractive selection of Yosemite views is to be found in the studios of the following four park operators, who also do developing and printing and handle photographic supplies of all kinds: Best's Studio, Boysen Studio, and Foley's Studio, situated in the Government Center near the main post office, and the various studios and curio shops of the Yosemite Park & Curry Co. which are located at all hotels, lodges, and stores.

LAUNDRIES

Adequate laundry and cleaning and pressing facilities are available to all in Yosemite. Convenient points for pick-up and delivery of laundry are to be found at Camp Curry, Yosemite Lodge, the Ahwahnee, the general store in the Old Village, and the Yosemite housekeeping headquarters.

BARBER SHOPS

Barber shops are operated in the Old Village, Camp Curry, and the Ahwahnee. Beauty parlors are operated at Camp Curry and the Ahwahnee during the summer season.

GARAGE SERVICE

The Yosemite Park & Curry Co. operates a storage garage and a completely equipped repair shop with modern machinery and skilled mechanics at Camp Curry in summer and the Yosemite Transportation System garage throughout the remainder of the year. A stock of standard automobile parts and accessories, tires, tubes, etc., is carried at this garage.

GASOLINE AND OIL STATIONS

Gasoline and oil stations are located at Camp Curry, Yosemite Lodge, at the Yosemite Transportation System garage near the Yosemite housekeeping headquarters, at Chinquapin and Wawona on the Wawona Road, and at Carl Inn, Aspen Valley, White Wolf, and Tuolumne Meadows on the Tioga Road.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND

A playground for children is maintained at Camp Curry. It is equipped with swings, slides, sand piles, and the like, and is supervised by a competent attendant trained in kindergarten and playground work. Children may be left in her charge during the absence of parents on sightseeing trips or hikes.

POSTAL SERVICE

The main post office is in the Government Center and the postal address is "Yosemite National Park, Calif." Branch post offices are maintained during the summer season at Camp Curry and Yosemite Lodge, and these branch post offices bear the names of these places. Mail for guests of Camp Curry should be addressed to "Camp Curry, Calif." Mail for guests of hotels or lodges of the Yosemite Park & Curry Co., other than above, should be addressed care of resort at which the guest is staying.

During the summer season a branch post office is maintained at Wawona and Tuolumne Meadows to handle first- second- and third-class matter. All mail for Tuolumne Meadows should be so marked and sent to Yosemite, Calif. Mail for Wawona should be addressed to Wawona, Calif.

EXPRESS SERVICE

Express service is available in the general store in the old Yosemite Village, and packages should be addressed "Care of Yosemite National Park, Calif., via El Portal."

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE

Local and long-distance telephone and telegraph service is maintained at the Administration Building in the Government Center and at branch

offices maintained at the Ahwahnee, Camp Curry, and Yosemite Lodge. Telephonic communications may be had to all interior hotels, camps, and lodges, and long-distance and telegraph messages may be sent from interior points and delivered by telephone to such points. Money transfers are handled at the main office in the Administration Building.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICE

The Government owns and operates under contract a modern hospital building in Yosemite Valley, where medical, surgical, and dental services are provided. A competent medical staff with attendant nurses is in charge, and will also promptly attend patients at any place within the park.

The hospital is well equipped with X-ray and other apparatus for diagnosis and treatment, and an ambulance service is provided for emergencies. Prices and character of service are regulated by the Government.

CHURCH SERVICES

Both Protestant and Catholic church services are conducted each Sunday. Resident representatives of both faiths conduct the services, and speakers of State or national prominence are often in the pulpit. Bulletins are issued giving hours and locations of services.

An incorporation known as the Yosemite National Church, on whose board of directors sit representatives of the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, has for its purpose to maintain an appropriate interdenominational chapel.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE AT MUSEUM

The following publications are in such popular demand by park visitors for reference that they have been placed on sale at the Yosemite Museum through the cooperation of the Yosemite Natural History Association.

- ANIMAL LIFE IN YOSEMITE. Grinnell, Joseph, and Storer, Tracy I. An account of the mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians in a cross section of the Sierra Nevada. University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. 1924. Illustrated. Price, \$5.25.
- A YOSEMITE FLORA. 1912. Hall, H. M. and C. C. 282 pages. A descriptive account of the ferns and flowering plants, including the trees, with keys for identification. Price, \$2.
- BIG TREES. Fry, Walter, and White, John R. A descriptive account of the Big Trees of California. 1930. Illustrated. Price, \$1.50.
- BIRDS OF THE PACIFIC STATES. Hoffmann, Ralph. Field identification of some 400 birds. Illustrated. 1927. Price, \$5.
- BIRDS OF YOSEMITE VALLEY. Description of 37 common nesting birds. Special number, Yosemite Nature Notes. Price, 25 cents.

- BUTTERFLIES OF YOSEMITE. Garth, John. Price, 25 cents.
- FAUNA OF THE NATIONAL PARKS. Price, 20 cents.
- FLOWERS OF COAST AND SIERRA. Clements, Edith S. With 32 plates in color. Descriptions of flowers and plant families for average nature lover. 1928. 226 pp. Price, \$3.
- FOREST TREES OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE. Sudworth. Price, 60 cents.
- FOUR SEASONS IN YOSEMITE. Pictorial. Price, 50 cents.
- GEOLOGIC HISTORY OF YOSEMITE VALLEY. Matthes, Francois E. Price, \$1.10.
- GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK. Price, 25 cents.
- GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP OF YOSEMITE VALLEY. Price, 10 cents.
- GUIDE TO JOHN MUIR TRAIL AND THE HIGH SIERRA. Starr. Price, \$2.
- HANDBOOK OF YOSEMITE. Hall, Ansel F. A compendium of articles on history, geology, flora, fauna, etc., by scientific authorities. Illustrated. 1921. 347 pp. Price, \$1.25.
- LET'S KNOW SOME TREES. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Price, 5 cents.
- MIWOK MATERIAL CULTURE. Barrett & Gifford. Price, \$3.
- MOUNTAINEERING IN THE SIERRA NEVADA. King, Clarence. Price, \$3.50.
- NATIONAL PARKS PORTFOLIO. Cloth bound with more than 300 fine illustrations of the national parks. Price, \$1.50.
- "OH, RANGER!" Albright, Horace M., and Taylor, Frank J. A book about the national parks. Price, \$2.
- 100 YEARS IN YOSEMITE. Russell, Carl P. Price, \$3.50.
- OUR NATIONAL PARKS. John Muir. 1909. 382 pp. Illustrated. Yosemite on pp. 76-267; Sequoia and General Grant on pp. 268-330; Yellowstone on pp. 37-75; Wild Parks of the West, pp. 1-36. Price, \$3.50.
- PLACE NAMES OF THE HIGH SIERRA. Farquhar, Francis P. A record of the origin and significance of names in the Yosemite region, especially Sierra Club. 1926. 128 pp. Price, \$2.
- REDWOODS OF COAST AND SIERRA. Shirley, J. Clifford. Price, paper 50 cents; cloth, \$1.25.
- SONGS OF YOSEMITE. Symmes, Harold. With paintings by Gunnar Widforss. Twelve poems in unique binding. 1923. 44 pp. Price, \$1.
- WILDFLOWERS OF CALIFORNIA. Parsons, Mary Elizabeth. Price, \$3.50.
- YOSEMITE VALLEY, AN INTIMATE GUIDE. Hall, Ansel F. Account of history, Indians, and geology; and tours to points of special interest. 80 pp., illustrated. Price, 50 cents.
- YOSEMITE NATURE NOTES. Published monthly by Yosemite National Park. Observations and happenings in Yosemite National Park. Distributed monthly to members of Yosemite Natural History Association. Membership, \$1.

REFERENCES

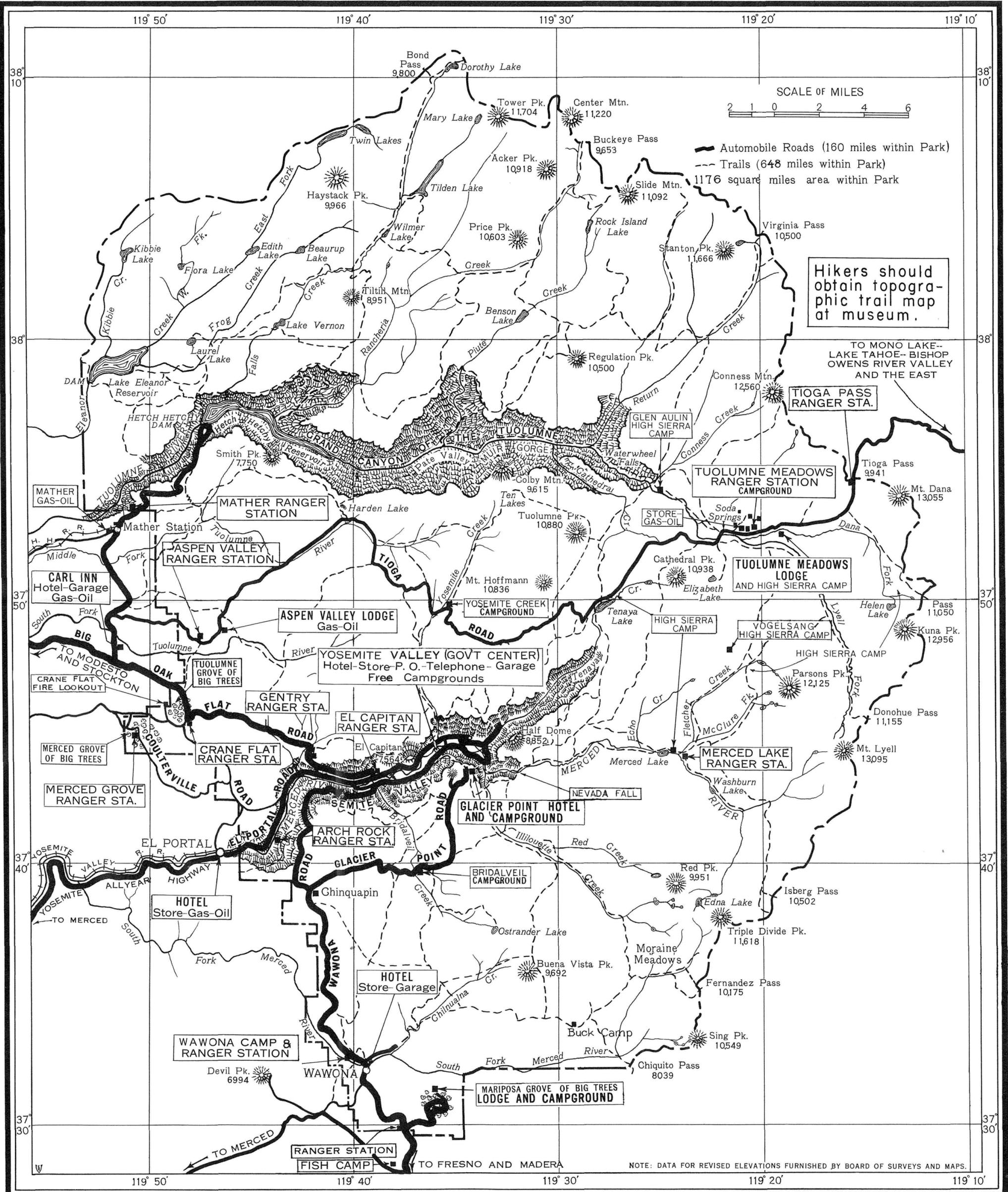
The following list of references will be found helpful. Most of them are available at the museum nature library.

- BADÉ, WILLIAM F. Life and Letters of John Muir, 2 volumes. 1923 and 1924. Houghton Mifflin Co.
- BREWER, WILLIAM H. Up and Down California in 1860-64. Yale University Press, 1930.
- BUNNELL, LAFAYETTE HOUGHTON. Discovery of the Yosemite; and the Indian War of 1851. 349 pp. Historical and descriptive.

- CHASE, J. S. Yosemite Trails; Camp and Pack Train in the Yosemite Region of the Sierra Nevada. 1911. 354 pp., illustrated.
- CLARK, GALEN. Indians of the Yosemite Valley. 1904. 110 pp., illustrated.
- The Yosemite Valley. 1910. 108 pp. General description and notes on flora.
- The Big Trees of California. 1907. 104 pp., illustrated.
- FOLEY, D. J. Yosemite Souvenir and Guide. 1911. 133 pp.
- FROTHINGHAM, ROBERT. Trails Through the Golden West, Robert M. McBride & Co., New York. 272 pp.
- GORDON-CUMMING, C. F. Granite Crags. 1884. 373 pp., illustrated.
- HITTELL, THEO. H. The Adventures of James Capan Adams, Mountaineer and Grizzly Bear Hunter of California. 373 pp., illustrated. Chas. Scribner's Sons.
- HUTCHINGS, J. M. In the Heart of the Sierras. 1886. 496 pp., illustrated. Historical and descriptive.
- JEPSON, W. L. The Silva of California: Memoirs of the University of California, vol. 2, 1910. 480 pp., illustrated.
- The Trees of California. 1923. 240 pp., illustrated.
- KELLEY, EDMOND, and CHICK. Three Scout Naturalists in the National Parks. Brewer, Warren & Putnam. 1931.
- KNEELAND, SAMUEL. The Wonders of the Yosemite Valley. Boston. 1871-72.
- LECONTE, JOS. A Journal of Rambling Through the High Sierra of California—1870; Sierra Club, 1930.
- MERRIAM, C. HART. The Dawn of the World. Tales of the Mewan Indians of California. 273 pp., plates, map, and colored frontispiece. 1910.
- MILLS, ENOS A. Your National Parks. 532 pp., illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1917. Yosemite on pp. 65-98; 444-454.
- MUIR, JOHN. The Mountains of California, 1894. 382 pp., illustrated.
- My First Summer in the Sierra. 1911. 354 pp. Descriptive of Yosemite and Tuolumne region.
- The Yosemite. 1912. 284 pp., illustrated.
- Steep Trails. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1918.
- SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN. Published by the Sierra Club, San Francisco.
- SMITH, BERTHA H. Yosemite Legends. 1904. 64 pp.
- WHITNEY, JOSIAH DWIGHT. The Yosemite Guide Book. Published by the California State Geological Survey. 1869, 1870, 1872, 1874.
- WILLIAMS, JOHN H. Yosemite and Its High Sierra. 1921. 194 pp.
- YARD, ROBERT STERLING. The Top of the Continent. 1917. 244 pp., illustrated. Yosemite on pp. 161-187.
- The Book of the National Parks. 1926. 444 pp., 74 illustrations, 14 maps and diagrams. Yosemite on pp. 36-68.

DO YOU KNOW YOUR NATIONAL PARKS?

- ACADIA, MAINE.—Combination of mountain and seacoast scenery. Established 1919; 24.08 square miles.
- BRYCE CANYON, UTAH.—Canyons filled with exquisitely colored pinnacles. Established 1928; 55.06 square miles.
- CARLSBAD CAVERNS, N. MEX.—Beautifully decorated limestone caverns believed largest yet discovered. Established 1930; 15.56 square miles.
- CRATER LAKE, OREG.—Astonishingly beautiful lake in crater of extinct volcano. Established 1902; 250.52 square miles.
- GENERAL GRANT, CALIF.—Celebrated General Grant Tree and grove of Big Trees. Established 1890; 3.96 square miles.
- GLACIER, MONT.—Unsurpassed alpine scenery; 200 lakes; 60 glaciers. Established 1910; 1,533.88 square miles.
- GRAND CANYON, ARIZ.—World's greatest example of erosion. Established 1919; 1,009.08 square miles.
- GRAND TETON, WYO.—Most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains. Established 1929; 150 square miles.
- GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS, N. C.-TENN.—Massive mountain uplift covered with magnificent forests. Established for protection 1930; 617 square miles.
- HAWAII: ISLANDS OF HAWAII AND MAUI.—Interesting volcanic areas, including Kilauea, famous for frequent spectacular outbursts. Established 1916; 245 square miles.
- HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Forty-seven hot springs reserved by the Federal Government in 1832 to prevent exploitation of waters. Made national park in 1921; 1.58 square miles.
- LASSEN VOLCANIC, CALIF.—Only recently active volcano in continental United States. Established 1916; 163.32 square miles.
- MAMMOTH CAVE, KY.—Interesting caverns, including spectacular onyx cave formation. Established for protection 1936; 38.34 square miles.
- MESA VERDE, COLO.—Most notable cliff dwellings in United States. Established 1906; 80.21 square miles.
- MOUNT MCKINLEY, ALASKA.—Highest mountain in North America. Established 1917; 3,030.46 square miles.
- MOUNT RAINIER, WASH.—Largest accessible single-peak glacier system. Third highest mountain in United States outside Alaska. Established 1899; 377.78 square miles.
- PLATT, OKLA.—Sulphur and other springs. Established 1902; 1.33 square miles.
- ROCKY MOUNTAIN, COLO.—Peaks from 11,000 to 14,255 feet in heart of Rockies. Established 1915; 405.33 square miles.
- SEQUOIA, CALIF.—General Sherman, largest and perhaps oldest tree in the world; outstanding groves of Sequoia gigantea. Established 1890; 604 square miles.
- SHENANDOAH, VA.—Outstanding scenic area in Virginia section of Blue Ridge. Established 1935; 275.81 square miles.
- WIND CAVE, S. DAK.—Beautiful cavern of peculiar formations. No stalactites or stalagmites. Established 1903; 18.47 square miles.
- YELLOWSTONE, WYO.-MONT.-IDAHO.—World's greatest geyser area, and an outstanding game preserve. Established 1872; 3,471.51 square miles.
- YOSEMITE, CALIF.—Valley of world-famous beauty; spectacular waterfalls; magnificent High Sierra country. Established 1890; 1,176.16 square miles.
- ZION, UTAH.—Beautiful Zion Canyon, 1,500 to 2,500 feet deep. Spectacular coloring. Established 1919; 148.26 square miles.



MAP OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

NOTE: DATA FOR REVISED ELEVATIONS FURNISHED BY BOARD OF SURVEYS AND MAPS.

