

# 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.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, approximately 200 miles by road from San Francisco, is a superb vacation land embracing 1,189 square miles of spectacular mountain country. The two main rivers which flow through the park originate high in the mountain snows and are fed by hundreds of icy streams and snow bordered lakes. Included in the park are also three magnificent groves of Big Trees, most noted of which is the Mariposa Grove.

Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove were set aside in 1864 by Act of Congress, signed by Abraham Lincoln, to be administered as a public trust by the State of California. In 1890 the greater Yosemite National Park surrounding these areas was created, and in 1906 the State re-ceded the Valley and the Grove to the Federal Government.

### FORMATION OF YOSEMITE VALLEY

The Yosemite Valley, 7 miles long, averaging 1 mile in width and 4,000 feet above sea level, was cut to its present depth by the Merced River which runs through it. The river was repeatedly accelerated to torrential speed by the uplifts which in the course of many million years have given the Sierra Nevada their great height. With each increase in velocity, the river cut its channel deeper, and at last fashioned a narrow V-shaped canyon over 2,000 feet in depth. The lesser side streams, meanwhile, were unable to cut so fast, and their valleys were left hanging high above the bottom of the canyon. The canyon thus became adorned by many cascades of great height.

With the coming of the ice age, Yosemite Canyon was invaded by mighty glaciers that descended from the crest of the range. During the climax of this age, ice filled the canyon literally to the brinks and extended down beyond the site of El Portal. It reached within 700 feet of the crown of Half Dome and overrode Glacier Point to a depth of 700 feet. Forcing its way with tremendous power, it gradually widened the narrow V-shaped canyon to a broad U-shaped trough. It cut back the sloping sides to sheer cliffs and transformed the cascades into leaping waterfalls. It also added to the depth of the Valley, excavating a lake basin in its rock floor. When at last the glacier melted away it left a lake 6 miles long. But the lake did not endure, for the Merced River brought down vast quantities of sand and gravel which finally filled the lake completely and produced the level park-like floor.

### ELEVATION OF YOSEMITE VALLEY

3,985 feet at Government Center  
ALTITUDE OF SUMMITS IN YOSEMITE VALLEY

Name	Altitude above sea level	Altitude above pier near Sentinel Bridge
Basket Dome	7,602	3,642
Cathedral Rocks	6,531	2,591
Cathedral Spires	6,114	2,154
Clouds Rest	5,924	1,974
Columbia Point	5,921	1,971
Eagle Peak	7,778	3,818
El Capitan	7,264	3,304
Glacier Point	7,214	3,254
Half Dome	8,262	4,302
Inspiration Point	5,391	1,431
Leaning Tower	5,863	1,903
Liberty Cap	7,152	3,192
North Dome	7,021	3,071
Parsons Point	6,254	2,294
Pulpit Rock	4,158	762
Sentinel Dome	5,117	1,157
Sentinel Rock	7,000	3,040
Stanford	6,402	2,442
Taft Point	5,912	1,952
Washington Column	6,488	2,528
Yosemite Point	6,408	2,448
Wawona Road Tunnel—East Portal	4,408	448

### WATERFALLS

Nowhere else in the world may be seen a waterfall spectacle such as is found in Yosemite National Park. The Upper Yosemite Fall, highest free leaping waterfall in the world, drops 1,430 feet in one sheer fall, a height equal to approximately 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 the upper to the base of the lower fall is 2,425 feet. Vernal Fall has a drop of 317 feet; Illiwillow Fall, 370 feet. The Nevada Fall drops 594 feet; the celebrated Bridalveil Fall, 620 feet; and the Ribbon Fall, 1,612 feet.

The falls are at their fullest in May and June when the winter snows are melting. They are still running in July, but some are entirely dry by August 15 when there has been little rain or snow.

### HEIGHT OF WATERFALLS IN YOSEMITE VALLEY

Name	Height of fall	Altitude of crest		
		Above sea level	Above pier near Sentinel Hotel	Feet
Yosemite Fall (Upper)	1,430	6,425	2,525	3,905
Lower Yosemite	320	4,420	1,490	3,930
Nevada Fall	594	5,507	1,947	3,563
Vernal Fall	317	5,414	1,847	3,497
Illiwillow Fall	370	5,516	1,856	3,546
Bridalveil Fall	620	5,912	2,012	3,902
Ribbon Fall	1,612	7,008	3,048	4,960
Silver Strand Fall	1,170	6,466	2,506	3,936

### GLACIER POINT AND RIM OF YOSEMITE VALLEY

Glacier Point, above the Valley rim, commands a magnificent view of the High Sierra. Spread before the eye is one of the world's grandest panoramas of domes and waterfalls, dominated by Half Dome which rises almost sheer 4,892 feet above the Valley floor. A few steps from the hotel one looks down into Yosemite Valley, 3,254 feet below. A free public campground is available at Glacier Point.

An excellent highway which leaves the Wawona Road at Chingquapin leads through forests of pine and fir to Glacier Point. A popular feature during the summer is the firefall which is pushed from the Point every night at 9 o'clock, its glowing embers falling in a 900-foot tinkling golden cascade to a barren rocky ledge below.

Half a mile from the main road above Glacier Point is Sentinel Dome, 4,157 feet above the Valley floor, where an unobstructed panorama may be had from the coast range on the west to the snow-capped ridge of the Sierra on the east. Atop this dome is a famous wind-blown Jeffrey pine tree. From this point one may see El Capitan, Cathedral Rocks, North Dome and Half Dome, ranging from 3,671 to 4,892 feet above the Valley floor.

### THE BIG TREES

One of the best known groves of Big Trees outside of Sequoia National Park is the Mariposa Grove within Yosemite, near South Entrance. It is reached via the Wawona Road, and is only 35 miles by high-gear paved road from the Yosemite Valley, a 14-hour drive each way.

This grove contains some 200 trees, 10 feet or more in diameter at breast height, and thousands of younger trees. Reproduction is healthy, and the trees show a remarkable resistance to fire, fungi, and insects.

The Grizzly Giant is considered the oldest tree in the grove; its age is estimated at 3,800 years. The maximum base diameter is 34.7 feet, and the average diameter at the base is 27.6 feet. It has a girth of 96.5 feet and a height of 209 feet. Near the museum is the fallen Massachusetts Tree, 280 feet long and 28 feet in diameter. As the tree is broken into several sections, it provides a fine opportunity to study the growth rings and the character of the wood.

### SIZE OF BIG TREES IN MARIPOSA GROVE

Name of the tree	Girth at base	Diameter at base		Height
		Feet	Feet	
Grizzly Giant	96.5	27.6	309	209
Painful Clump	88.1	26.6	253	183
Columbia	88.1	26.6	253	183
Lafayette	86.1	26.0	262	192
Washington	82.4	24.7	243	173
Wawona	80.4	24.1	231	161
Jack's Treetop	80.4	24.1	231	161
Virginia	79.3	23.8	186	136
Clothespin	69.6	21.2	205	155
California	78.1	23.8	224	174
Fallen Massachusetts Tree	78.1	23.8	280	210

# GUIDE MAP YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

OPEN ALL YEAR  
1941



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
HAROLD L. ICKES, SECRETARY  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NEWTON B. DRURY, DIRECTOR

Visitors may continue up the loop road to the famous Wawona Tree and drive through the tunnel, 8 feet wide and 26 feet long, that was cut through it in 1881. This tree is 231 feet tall and 27.5 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.

In the Tuolumne Grove, located on the Big Flat Road, 17 miles from the Valley, is another tree through which cars may be driven. A third grove, the Merced, is an unusually beautiful area in a secluded corner of the park. It is reached by a good dirt road, and is about 8 miles west of Crane Flat.

### WAWONA

Wawona, 27 miles south of the Valley, near the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, is located in a beautiful mountain meadow on the scenic Wawona Road. Here saddle and pack animals may be secured for trips in free fishing lakes and streams in the southern part of the park. Among other sports to be enjoyed are tennis, golf, and swimming. A post office, gas station, store, hotel, and free public campground are available.

### TUOLUMNE MEADOWS

About 65 miles from Yosemite Valley, and reached over Big Oak Flat and Tioga Roads, is Tuolumne Meadows, the largest in the Sierra Nevada. A lodge, store, garage, and gas station are operated in July and August; and a free public campground is available when the road is open.

### HETCH HETCHY

Good paved and oiled roads lead to Hetch Hetchy dam and reservoir, 38 miles from Yosemite Valley. This road passes through the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees and magnificent stands of sugar pine and fir.

### WINTER SEASON

The All-Year Highway is never closed, and the Wawona Road is open during the winter, except for short periods after unusually heavy snows. It is advisable to carry chains for use in heavy storms. Information on snow sports and winter road conditions may be obtained from automobile associations. It is necessary to make reservations well in advance for accommodations for Saturday nights and holidays from December 25 to February 25.

On Glacier Point Road, near Badger Pass, excellent ski slopes may be easily reached by car; the road is kept open by rotary snow-plows. A ski lodge, where ski equipment may be rented and hot lunches, sandwiches, and refreshments are served, is located at Badger Pass, elevation 7,900 feet.

The Yosemite Valley, enclosed by granite walls which shut out the winds, has a mild winter climate. 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, popular winter sports may be enjoyed.

throughout the winter season which usually lasts from December 15 to March 1. Appropriate equipment and clothing may be rented in the Valley.

### FISHING

Before the coming of white men, the rainbow trout was native in streams up to the floor of Yosemite Valley. Above the waterfalls the streams and lakes were barren. Trout planting in the region began in 1878, was given impetus when the park was created in 1890, and was greatly augmented in 1926 when the State Fish Hatchery was built at Happy Isles. Now each year a million or more trout are planted by park rangers and as a result all of the principal lakes and streams are stocked with trout. (See *Rules and Regulations*—on pages 11 and 12.)

### PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE

Because of the great range in altitude of about 2,000 feet to over 13,000 feet and the varied moisture conditions, there are over 1,300 varieties of flowering plants in the park. Five life zones are represented, ranging from the brush belt of the lowest altitudes, with its manzanita, wild lilac, live oak, and digger pine, to the alpine-arctic zone, where only lichens, mosses, and a few alpine flowering plants can grow. Early spring marks the flowering of redbud and mountain dogwood, followed by such shrubs as azalea, spirea, ocean spray, and sycinga.

Approximately 60 species of mammals, more than 200 varieties of birds, about 25 kinds of reptiles, and a dozen kinds of amphibians are to be found here. There are few places where vertebrates are more abundant or more easily seen and studied.

Bears are numerous and though apparently tame, they are still wild animals, and those encountered along the highways are dangerous. These animals are not easily frightened away when they approach too close to persons or cars. Visitors are warned to keep a safe distance from the bears and must not feed them.

Deer may be seen throughout the park, particularly in the meadows in late afternoon. During June and July the fawns are born, and are usually well concealed by the does in the tall grass of the meadows. However, when fawns are discovered, they should be left strictly alone. They are born without animal scent—a protection of nature to safeguard them from their enemies. Does have been known to refuse to care for their own young which have been handled by human beings. If visitors go too near the fawn, the doe is likely to charge and attack with her front hooves.

### NATURALIST SERVICES

(Offered by the National Park Service without charge.)  
YOSEMITE MUSEUM.—Key to the story of the geology, history, Indians, plant and animal life of the park. Open all year. Wildflower garden, art exhibits. See bulletin boards for programs of nature walks, all-day hikes, lectures, Junior Nature School, etc.

REFERENCE LIBRARY.—In museum. Large collection of books on Yosemite region. A librarian is on duty during the summer.

AUTO CARAVANS.—Visitors, driving their own cars, follow naturalist to points of special interest in the Valley. Twice daily during most of the summer.

SEVEN-DAY HIKES.—Naturalist-guided parties start from Yosemite Valley each Monday morning during July and August for a circuit of the High Sierra camps. Reservations must be made well in advance. Parties limited to 15 persons average 10 miles a day.

BRANCH MUSEUMS.—At Mariposa Grove a log cabin contains exhibits telling the story of the Sequoias. At Glacier Point a small stone lookout contains interesting relief maps explaining the work of glaciers in forming Yosemite. The ranger station at Tuolumne Meadows contains exhibits showing the history, geology, and animal and plant life of the region.

### ADMINISTRATION

Yosemite National Park is under the administration of the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior. In immediate charge is Lawrence C. Merriam, park superintendent, with headquarters at Government Center. Visitors are cordially invited to make full use of the information office here.

### ACCOMMODATIONS AND EXPENSES

The cost of a Yosemite vacation depends on the visitor's tastes and the size of his budget, for the park offers a complete range in living accommodations—free public campgrounds, inexpensive housekeeping tents and cabins, and moderate and higher priced accommodations in camps, lodges, and hotels. Rates for these and other services in the park are approved by the Secretary of the Interior. This Guide map is issued once a year, and the rates mentioned herein may have changed slightly since issuance, but the latest are on file in the superintendent's office.

### FREE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

Free public campgrounds are maintained by the National Park Service in Yosemite Valley, at Glacier Point, Wawona, Mariposa Grove, and Tuolumne Meadows. These areas are provided with necessary sanitary conveniences and with running water. Most of them have modern rest rooms with wash basins. There are also many smaller isolated campgrounds, such as at Bridalveil Creek, Yosemite Creek, Porcupine Flat, and Tenaya Lake. Camping facilities are available until closed by snow in winter. Trailers are welcome in the public campgrounds, but no electrical connections are available. Showers are available at Camp Curry, Yosemite Lodge, and Tuolumne Meadows Lodge, for 25c which includes soap and towel.

Camping equipment, such as tables, chairs, cots, mattresses, stoves, lanterns, blankets, etc., may be rented by the week or month at Camp 16 in the Valley. Firewood

may be purchased here, or fallen dead wood in areas designated by the superintendent may be used for firewood. No Sequoia wood, cones, or bark may be taken.

Campers must register their name, address, car make and number, length of stay and location in campground (post and section number) in the registration book at entrance to each campground. This is important in case of emergency messages. No person, party, or organization shall camp more than 30 days in Yosemite or Wawona valleys in any one calendar year. All privately owned camping equipment must be removed from the campsite at the end of 30 days, and the site must be cleaned up.

### HOTELS, LODGES, HOUSEKEEPING CABINS, AND CAMPS

These accommodations are operated by the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. under contract with the Government. For reservations and additional information apply to the Company at Yosemite National Park, Calif., or 39 Geary St., San Francisco, or 612 South Olive Street, Los Angeles.

Unless otherwise stated, rates given below are per person for 2 persons in a room, cabin, or tent; rates are higher for single occupancy, and in most cases lower when occupied by more than 2 persons.

THE AHWAHNEE.—In Yosemite Valley. Open all year. Rates \$10 to \$12 daily, American plan.

CAMP CURRY.—In Yosemite Valley. Open approximately May to September. Bungalows with bath, cabins without bath, and completely furnished tents. Dining room and cafeteria. Rates \$4 to \$6.50 daily, American plan. \$1.50 daily, European plan, in tents.

YOSEMITE LODGE.—In Yosemite Valley. Open all year. Redwood cabins, with and without bath. Rates \$1.75 to \$3.50 daily, European plan. In tents during summer, \$1.25 daily. Partially furnished tents, \$1.50 for 1 or 2 persons.

HOUSEKEEPING CABINS.—At Yosemite Lodge. Open all year. Completely furnished cabins, without bath. Rates \$3 daily 1 or 2 days for 1 person, \$1.00 each additional person; \$2.25 daily 3 or more days for 1 person, 75c each additional person; \$14 per week for 1 person, \$4 each additional person. Completely equipped cabins, with bath, \$7 daily per cabin and up; reduced rates for longer stays. Partially furnished cabins, without bath, linen and blankets available in winter, \$1.50 daily for 1 or 2 persons, 50c each additional person.

HOUSEKEEPING TENTS.—Camp 16, in Yosemite Valley. Open during the summer. Tent outfits completely equipped, except linen, \$3.50 weekly for 1 person, \$1.50 each additional person. Daily rate, including linen, \$2.25 for 2 persons; partially equipped (cots, mattresses, table, chairs, dresser, stove, and garbage pail only), \$1.50 for 1 or 2 persons.

CAMP CURRY HOUSEKEEPING SECTION.—Outfits completely equipped at \$10 weekly for 1 person, \$14 for 2, \$2.50 each additional person. Open during summer.

GLACIER POINT HOTEL.—On the Valley rim. Open approximately May to September. Rooms with and without bath. Cafeteria. Rates \$1.50 to \$3.50 daily, European plan. From

September to May, in steam heated rooms, without bath, \$1.50 daily. Family style meals \$1 each.

WAWONA HOTEL.—27 miles south of Yosemite Valley, near Mariposa Grove. Open approximately June to September. Rooms with and without bath. Dining room. Rates \$5 to \$7 daily, American plan; \$1.50 to \$3.50 daily, European plan.

BIG TREES LODGE.—In the Mariposa Grove, 35 miles south of Yosemite Valley. Open approximately May to October. Rooms with and without bath. Meal service. Rates \$2.50 to \$3.50 daily, European plan.

TUOLUMNE MEADOWS LODGE.—At Tuolumne Meadows, 55 miles from Yosemite Valley on the Tioga Road, near eastern boundary of park. Open approximately July to September. Dining room. Tents, without bath, \$1.50 daily, partially furnished housekeeping tents, \$2 daily for 1 or 2 persons, 50c each additional person. European plan.

HIGH SIERRA CAMPS.—Chain of dormitory tent camps about 10 miles apart along High Sierra trails. Located at Merced Lake, Vogelsang, Tuolumne Meadows, Glen Aulin, and May Lake. Open approximately July and August. Comfortable accommodations for saddle and hiking parties. Basic rates \$1 per night and \$1 per meal.

### MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE

SADDLE AND PACK ANIMAL SERVICE.—Operated by the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. Riding on floor of Yosemite Valley over 26 miles of oiled bridge paths. Guide not necessary. Rates \$2 for 2 hours, \$3 for half day and \$5 for full day.

Riding at Wawona and Tuolumne Meadows over level trails without guide; \$2 for half day, \$3.50 for full day. Guides must accompany parties on mountain trail trips to insure safety. Guide rate \$3.50 for half day, \$5 for full day. All-expense trips to High Sierra camps, including saddle animal, guide, meals and lodging; 6-day trip, \$46 per person; 3-day trip, \$23 per person. Saddle and pack animals may be rented at Tuolumne Meadows, Mather, Wawona, and Yosemite Valley. For additional information regarding the use of pack and saddle animals within the park, address the superintendent.

GENERAL STORES.—Operated by Yosemite Park and Curry Co. Store at Old Village, Yosemite Valley, open all year, carrying groceries, meats, clothing, drugs, campers' supplies, etc. Wawona general store open during summer. Stores carrying groceries and camping supplies open during summer at Camp Curry and Tuolumne Meadows.

DEGNAN'S STORE.—Old Village in Yosemite Valley. Bakery, delicatessen, lunch room and soda fountain. Open during summer.

BARBER SHOPS.—At Old Village, Camp Curry, and the Ahwahnee.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE.—Best's, Boyson's, Foley's, and Lost Arrow Studios in Government Center, and various curio shops in hotels and lodges. Yosemite views and photographic supplies are also sold.

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING.—At Yosemite Lodge. Pick-up and delivery from Old Village store and from lodging units.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND EXPRESS SERVICE.—Local and long distance telephone service is available in all hotels, camps, and principal ranger stations.

Main Western Union office in Administration Building; branch office at Camp Curry (summer only). Express office in Old Village General Store. Express should be addressed "Care of Yosemite National Park, Calif., via El Portal."

GARAGE SERVICE.—Operated by Yosemite Park and Curry Co. during summer at Camp Curry and the rest of the year at Yosemite Transportation System Garage. Parts, accessories, tires, etc., are stocked.

GASOLINE AND OIL.—Stations are operated regularly during the summer season at Camp Curry, Y. T. S. garage, and Yosemite Lodge in Yosemite Valley; Chingquapin and Wawona on the Wawona Road; Crane Flat on the Big Oak Flat Road; and Tuolumne Meadows on the Tioga Road. During fall, winter, and spring, stations are operated in Yosemite Valley and also at Wawona or Chingquapin.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICE.—Modern hospital operated in Yosemite Valley under Government contract. Medical, surgical, ambulance, and dental services.

CHURCH SERVICES.—Conducted regularly. Bulletins are posted giving hours and locations.

### HOW TO REACH THE PARK

By AUTOMOBILE.—Yosemite National Park is reached from the west via the All-Year Highway, Calif. No. 140, leaving U. S. 99 at Merced. From the south, Calif. No. 41 leads from Fresno to the South Entrance of the park near the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. Both are high-gear routes surfaced throughout. Calif. No. 120 leaves U. S. 99 at Manteca and enters the park from the west via the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees. The Tioga Road leaves U. S. 395 at Mono Lake, enters the park from the east and connects with the Big Oak Flat Road at Crane Flat. The Big Oak Flat and Tioga Roads are oiled or paved throughout, but are narrow and winding in places and are not open in winter.

Arch Rock Entrance on the All-Year Highway, is open daily from 5 a. m. to midnight. South entrance on the Wawona Road, is open from 6 a. m. to midnight May 29 to September 15, inclusive; during the remainder of the year from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sunday to Thursday, inclusive, and from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. Friday and Saturday. The Big Oak Flat Entrance and Tioga Pass Entrance are open from 6 a. m. to midnight during summer season through September 15; during the remainder of the year, when the roads are open, from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Aspen Valley, Mather, and Chowchilla Mountain Entrances, operated in summer only, are open from 6 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

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 by stage lines.

At Merced, direct connections are made throughout the year with daily trains of the Yosemite Valley Railway to

### PUBLICATIONS

At park headquarters the National Park Service distributes a Government information booklet describing the interesting features of the park.

The following publications are for sale at the museum:

Geologic History of Yosemite—Matthes	1.75
Topographic map of Yosemite Valley	.10
Topographic map of Yosemite National Park	.25
National Parks Portfolio	1.25
Fauna of National Parks	.20
Yosemite Nature Notes (per year)	1.00
101 Wildflowers of Yosemite	.25
Open Bearing Trees of Yosemite	.25
Call of Gold—N. D. Chamberlain	2.00
Birds of the Pacific States—Ralph Hoffman	3.50
Flowers of Coast & Sierra—Edith S. Clements	3.00
Redwoods of Coast & Sierra—J. C. Shirley (Paper)	1.25
Guide to John Muir Trail—Walter A. Starr, Jr.	1.50
Hundred Years in Yosemite—Russell	3.50
"Oh Ranger!"—Albright and Taylor	2.00
Our National Parks—John Muir	3.50
Auto Tour—Self Guided	1.00
Place Names of the Sierra—Francis Farquhar	2.00
Four Seasons in Yosemite	.50
Birds of Yosemite	.25
Mi-Wok Indian Culture	3.00

Illustrated booklets on following national parks may be obtained free of charge, address:—Director, National Park Service:

Acadia, Maine.	Lassen Volcanic, Calif.
Bryce Canyon, Utah.	Massa Verde, Colo.
Carlsbad Caverns, N. Mex.	Mount McKinley, Alaska.
Crater Lake, Ore.	Olympic, Wash.
Glacier, Mont.	Platt, Okla.
Grand Canyon, Ariz.	Rocky Mountain, Colo.
Grand Teton, Wyo.	Sequoia, Calif.
Great Smoky, N. C. & Tenn.	Wind Cave, S. Dak.
Isle Royal, Mich.	Shenandoah, Va.
Hawaii, Hawaii.	Yellowstone, Wyo.—Mont.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Zion, Utah.
Kings Canyon,	

# YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK



**HELP PREVENT FIRES**

Be careful with burning matches and tobacco

Put out your camp fire before leaving

Do not feed or molest the bears—they are wild animals and may be dangerous

**MAXIMUM SPEED 35 MILES**

**DISTANCES FROM YOSEMITE VALLEY**

(GOVERNMENT CENTER)

VIA ALL YEAR HIGHWAY

To:	Miles	To:	Miles
El Portal	14	Make Tahoe via Sacramento	316
Mariposa	44	Salinas	184
Merced	81	Monterey	204
Modesto	117	Gilroy	166
Manteca	133	Fresno	239
Oakland	202	Sequoia National Park	229
San Francisco	211	Bakersfield	244
San Francisco (via Pacheco Pass)	249	Los Angeles	356
Stockton	146	San Diego	484
Sacramento	195	Boulder Dam	563
Reno via Sacramento	334	Kings Canyon National Park	222

VIA WAWONA ROAD

To:	Miles	To:	Miles
Tunnel	6	Bakersfield	201
Chinquapin	14	Los Angeles	313
Glacier Point	30	San Diego	439
Wawona	27	Sequoia National Park	187
South Entrance	31	Stockton	88
Big Trees Lodge (Mariposa Grove)	36	San Francisco via Madera and	88
Fish Camp	33	Modesto	250
Coarsegold	55	Kings Canyon National Park	180
Fresno	94		

VIA BIG OAK FLAT ROAD

To:	Miles	To:	Miles
Big Oak Flat Road	6	Oakdale	96
Crane Flat	16	Manteca	117
Tuolumne Grove	17	Oakland	186
Mather	29	San Francisco	195
Hetch Hetchy Dam	38	Modesto	112
Groveland	49	Stockton	127
Chinese Camp	65	Sacramento	176
Sonora	76	Lake Tahoe via Placerville	223

VIA TIOGA ROAD

To:	Miles	To:	Miles
Crane Flat	16	Carson City	188
Yosemite Creek	34	Lake Tahoe	198
Tenaya Lake	47	Reno	218
Tuolumne Meadows	55	Mammoth Lakes	106
Tioga Pass	62	Bishop	146
Mono Lake	76	Los Angeles	418

