

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JOHN BARTON PAYNE, SECRETARY

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR

RULES AND REGULATIONS

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

1920

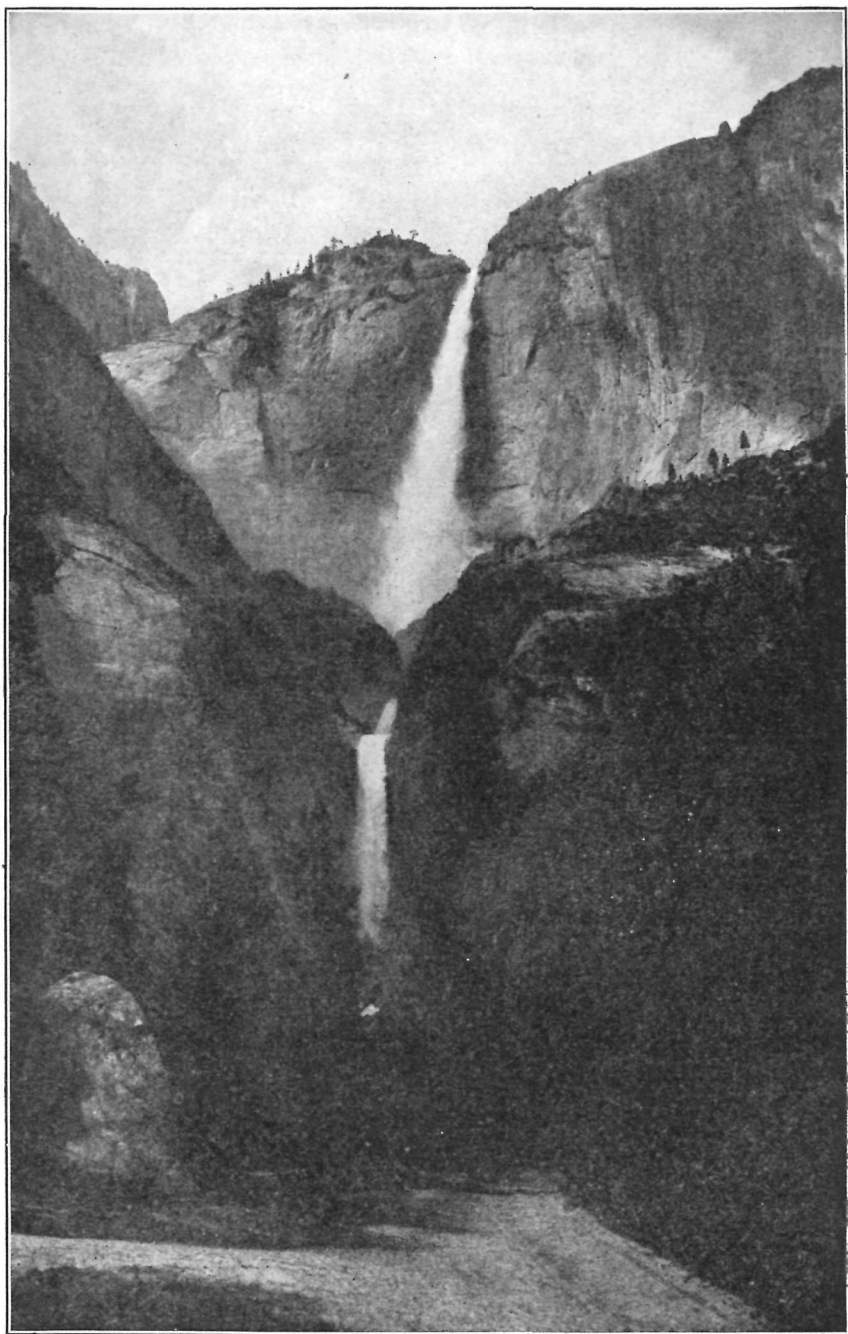
Open all the Year



THE GREAT WATERWHEEL OF THE TUOLUMNE

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1920



UPPER AND LOWER YOSEMITE FALLS.

THE HIGHEST WATERFALLS IN THE WORLD, YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE.

[Number, 19; total area, 10,859 square miles.]

National parks in order of creation.	Location.	Area in square miles.	Distinctive characteristics.
Hot Springs..... 1832	Middle Arkansas.....	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—20 bath-houses under public control.
Yellowstone..... 1872	Northwestern Wyoming.	3,348	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Sequoia..... 1890	Middle eastern California.	252	The Big Tree National Park—12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Cave of considerable size.
Yosemite..... 1890	Middle eastern California.	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—High Sierra—Waterwheel falls—Good trout fishing.
General Grant..... 1890	Middle eastern California.	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—6 miles from Sequoia National Park.
Mount Rainier..... 1899	West central Washington.	324	Largest accessible single peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful sub-alpine wild flower fields.
Crater Lake..... 1902	Southwestern Oregon.	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.
Wind Cave..... 1903	South Dakota.....	17	Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Platt..... 1904	Southern Oklahoma..	1½	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Sullys Hill..... 1904	North Dakota.....	1½	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake—Is an important wild-animal preserve.
Mesa Verde..... 1906	Southwestern Colorado.	77	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Glacier..... 1910	Northwestern Montana.	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Rocky Mountain... 1915	North middle Colorado.	397½	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Hawaii..... 1916	Hawaii.....	118	Three separate areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii, Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcanic.... 1916	Northern California...	124	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak 10,465 feet—Cinder Cone 6,879 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.
Mount McKinley... 1917	South central Alaska..	2,200	Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world.
Grand Canyon..... 1919	North central Arizona.	958	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Lafayette..... 1919	Maine coast.....	8	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island.
Zion..... 1919	Southwestern Utah...	120	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon) depth from 800 to 2,000 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.

The National Parks Portfolio

By

ROBERT STERLING YARD

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A presentation of the national parks and national monuments in picture. The selection is from the best work of many photographers, professional and amateur. It contains nine sections descriptive each of a national park, and one larger section devoted to other parks and monuments. 260 pages, including 270 illustrations ❧ ❧ ❧

❑ Sent postpaid, upon receipt of price in cash or money order, by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

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YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

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 a very small part, indeed, of this glorious public pleasure ground.

It was established October 1, 1890, but its boundary lines were changed in several important respects in 1905 and 1906. It now has an area of 1,125 square miles, or 719,622 acres.

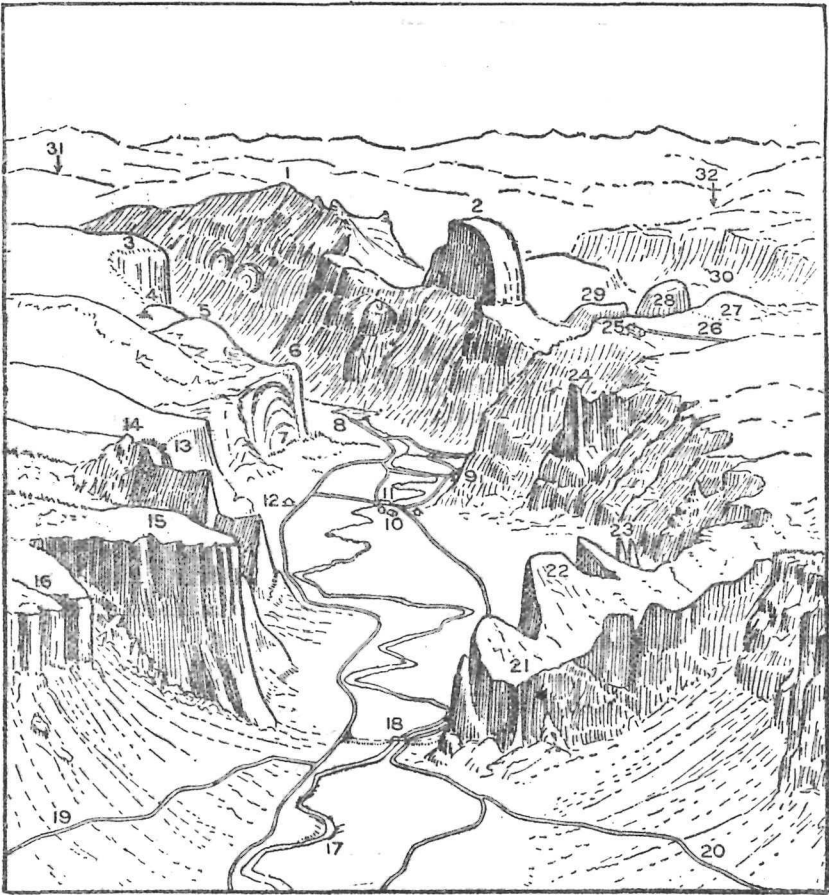
Little need be said of the Yosemite Valley. After these many years of visitation and exploration it remains incomparable. It is often said that the Sierras contain "many Yosemites," but there is no other of its superabundance of sheer beauty. It has been so celebrated in book and magazine and newspaper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

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, can not be successfully foretold.

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 spiry pinnaced groups partially separated by tremendous canyons and amphitheatres; 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."

This land of enchantments is a land of enchanted climate. Its summers are warm, but not too warm; dry, but not too dry; its nights cold and marvelously starry.

Rain seldom falls in the Yosemite between May and October.



Bird's-eye view of Yosemite Valley looking eastward to the crest of the Sierra Nevada.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Clouds Rest. | 17. Merced River. |
| 2. Half Dome. | 18. El Capitan Bridge and Moraine. |
| 3. Mount Watkins. | 19. Big Oak Flat Road. |
| 4. Basket Dome. | 20. Wawona Road. |
| 5. North Dome. | 21. Bridalveil Falls. |
| 6. Washington Column. | 22. Cathedral Rocks. |
| 7. Royal Arches. | 23. Cathedral Spires. |
| 8. Mirror Lake and mouth of Tenaya Canyon. | 24. Sentinel Rock. |
| 9. Camp Curry. | 25. Glacier Point and new Glacier Point Hotel. |
| 10. Yosemite Village. | 26. Glacier Point Road. |
| 11. Sentinel Bridge. | 27. Sentinel Dome. |
| 12. Yosemite Lodge. | 28. Liberty Cap. |
| 13. Head of Yosemite Falls. | 29. Mount Broderick. |
| 14. Eagle Peak (the Three Brothers). | 30. Little Yosemite Valley. |
| 15. El Capitan. | 31. Tenaya Lake Lodge. |
| 16. Ribbon Falls. | 32. Merced Lake Lodge. |

THE VALLEY INCOMPARABLE.

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 rose so nearly perpendicular from so level a floor?

It will not lessen wonder to learn that it was water which cut in the solid granite most of this deep valley. Originally the Merced flowed practically at the level of the canyon top. How long it took its waters, enormous in volume then, no doubt, and rushing swiftly down a steep-pitched course, to scrape out this canyon with its tools of sand and rock, no man can guess. And, as it cut the valley, it left the tributary streams sloping ever more sharply from their levels until eventually they poured over brinks as giant waterfalls.

But geologists have determined, by unerring fact, that the river did by far the most of the work, and that the great glacier which followed the water ages afterward did little more than square its corners and steepen its cliffs. It may have increased the depth from several hundred to a thousand feet, not more.

During the uncountable years since the glaciers vanished, erosion has again marvelously used its wonder chisel. With the lessening of the Merced's volume, the effect was no longer to deepen the channel but to amazingly carve and decorate the walls.

YOSEMITE IN SPRING.

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 along the river, and before one knows it summer has arrived.

YOSEMITE IN SUMMER.

This is the season with which visitors are most familiar. This is the vacation period, and Yosemite has an irresistible appeal. There is every form of enjoyment available. One may live in a lodge, where the honk of an automobile is never heard and where a full day's catch of trout is assured from near-by lake or stream; one may live in a hotel where mountain scenery is unsurpassed; or one may live in the valley and enjoy swimming, dancing, tennis, and other forms of entertainment.

YOSEMITE IN AUTUMN.

Autumn is intensified in the Yosemite. The changing leaves make a riot of color. Albert, King of the Belgians, and party spent two days in Yosemite National Park in October, 1919. The King and

Queen and others of the party rode horseback to Glacier Point and stayed overnight, and then motored to the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. Crown Prince Leopold, accompanied by a park ranger as guide, camped out under the stars in the high country, joining the royal party at the Big Trees. Their enthusiasm for the park at this season was unbounded.

YOSEMITE IN WINTER.

Yosemite winters are mild and balmy, the granite walls inclosing and protecting the valley. Due to the high walls there are two distinct winter climates on opposite sides of the valley, the north side being many degrees warmer than the south side. The first snow flies early in December, transforming the valley into a white fairyland. The sunset paints the cliffs and domes with rosy alpine glow.

One may ride horseback and motor on the valley floor, and skating, tobogganing, sleighing, and other winter sports are increasing in popularity.

John Muir, in describing the ice cone of the Yosemite Falls, writes: "The frozen spray (of the falls) give rise to one of the most interesting winter features of the valley—a cone of ice at the foot of the falls 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."

Even Californians have hardly awakened to the fact that at the very gate of their orange orchards is Yosemite Valley, as beautiful in winter as the Alps.

SPECTACULAR WATERFALLS.

The depth to which the valley was scooped is measured roughly by the extraordinary height of the waterfalls which pour over the rim, though it must be remembered that doubtless these, too, may have cut their channels hundreds of feet deeper than their original levels.

The Yosemite Falls, for instance, drop 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. Vernal Falls has the same height, while Illilouette Falls is 50 feet higher. The Nevada Falls drops 594 feet sheer; the celebrated Bridalveil Fall, 620 feet; while the Ribbon Falls, highest of all, drops 1,612 feet sheer, a straight fall nearly ten times as great as Niagara. Nowhere else in the world may be had a water spectacle such as this.

Similarly the sheer summits. Cathedral Rocks rise 2,591 feet vertically from the valley: El Capitan, 3,604 feet; Sentinel Dome, 4,157 feet; Half Dome, 4,892 feet; Clouds Rest, 5,964 feet.

Among these monsters the Merced sings its winding way.

The falls are at their fullest in May and June while the winter snows are melting. They are still full in July, but after that decrease rapidly in volume. 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 Falls is even a little appalling; that the ground sometimes trembles with it half a mile away. But it is equally true that the Yosemite Falls in late August, when, in specially dry seasons, much of the water reaches the bottom of the upper falls in the form of mist, that the spectacle 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.

ABOVE THE VALLEY'S RIM.

The Yosemite Valley occupies 8 square miles out of a total of more than 1,100 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 never, until 1915, opened to the public by road. And even now, except for several leading into the valley, there are only two roads above the rim. Of these only one crosses the park from side to side.

This magnificent pleasure land lies on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. 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.

Glacier Point 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, mythical seat of an Indian maiden. 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.

It is a land of sunshine; it almost never rains. It is a land of inspiring, often sublime, scenery. It is the ideal camping-out ground.

THE TIOGA ROAD.

From east to west across this mountain-top paradise winds the Tioga Road, connecting on the west with the main road system of California and crossing the Sierra on the east through Tioga Pass.

The road has a romantic history. It 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 purchased it from the present owners of the old mining property and presented it to the Government. It has been placed again in good repair.

When a young man, Mark Twain visited Mono Lake on the Tioga Road. Following is his own inimitable description from "Roughing It."

"Mono Lake is a hundred miles in a straight line from the ocean—and between it and the ocean are one or two ranges of mountains—yet thousands of sea gulls go there every season to lay their eggs and rear their young. One would as soon expect to find sea gulls in Kansas. And in this connection let us observe another instance of nature's wisdom. The islands in the lake being merely huge masses of lava, coated over with ashes and pumice stone, and utterly innocent of vegetation or anything that would burn; and sea gulls' eggs being entirely useless to anybody unless they be cooked, nature has provided an unfailing spring of boiling water on the largest island, and you can put your eggs in there, and in four minutes you can boil them as hard as any statement I have made during the past 15 years. Within 10 feet of the boiling spring is a spring of pure cold water, sweet and wholesome. So, in that island you get your board and washing free of charge—and if nature had gone further and furnished a nice American hotel clerk, who was crusty and disobliging, and didn't know anything about the time-tables, or the railroad routes—or—anything—and was proud of it—I would not wish for a more desirable boarding house."

The Tioga Road opens another and highly scenic highway across the Sierra. It also opens the Yosemite for the first time to direct approach from east of the Sierra. By connecting the northern half of the park with the automobile system in the valley it makes possible a rapid development.

THE VALLEY OF THE TUOLUMNE.

Rising in snow-clad monster mountains of the northwest, the Tuolumne River follows a tumultuous course, a few miles north of the Tioga Road, westward across the park. As a stream it is next in importance to the Merced. Its Waterwheel Falls are the coming wonder of scenic America—coming, because the trail that will make them known has only recently been completed. Its Grand Canyon will stand high among America's scenic canyons when it becomes known. Its valley, the Hetch Hetchy, has been a celebrity for some years.

"It is the heart of the high Sierra," writes John Muir, "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, Mammoth, Lyell, McClure, and others on the axis of the range on the east; a heavy billowy crowd of glacier-polished rocks and Mount Hoffman 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 McClure."

Of the grand canyon of the Tuolumne, Muir writes: "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 Hoffman Creek. For miles the river is one wild, exulting, on-rushing 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."

THE WATERWHEEL FALLS.

Muir's "wheellike whirls" undoubtedly mean the soon-to-be 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 are thrown up enormous arcs of solid water high in air. Some of the waterwheels rise 50 feet and span 80 feet in the arc.

The spectacle is extraordinary in character and quite unequaled in beauty. Nevertheless, before the trail was built so difficult was the going that probably only a few hundred persons all told had ever seen these waterwheels.

North of the Tuolumne River is an enormous area of lakes and valleys which are seldom visited, notwithstanding that it is fairly penetrated by trails. It is a wilderness of wonderful charm and deserves to harbor a thousand camps. The trouting 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 for 15 years of summer outings. The fishing is exceptionally fine.

THE MOUNTAIN CLIMAX OF THE SIERRA.

The monster mountain mass of which Mount Lyell is the chief lies on the southwest 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 Johnston Peak to Lyell Fork, and turns southward up its valley. Rafferty Peak and Parsons Peak rear gray heads on the right, and 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 McClure Mountain 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 spearlike points, the whole cloaked in enormous, sweeping shrouds of snow. Presently the granite spurs inclose you. And presently, beyond these, looms a mighty wall of glistening granite which apparently forbids further approach to the mountain's shrine. But another half hour brings you face to face with Lyell's rugged top and shining glaciers, one of the noblest high places in America.

MERCED AND WASHBURN LAKES.

The waters from the western slopes of Lyell and McClure 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.

There is an excellent camp at the head of Merced Lake, and a fine trail to the Yosemite Valley which crosses glacier-polished slopes. There is unusual fishing. It is really the wilderness.

THE BIG TREES.

The greatest grove of giant sequoia trees outside of the Sequoia National Park is found in the extreme south of the Yosemite National Park. It is called the Mariposa Grove. Most persons who have seen sequoia trees have seen them here. It is reached from the Wawona Road, which enters the park from the south. To see this grove requires a day's trip from the Yosemite Valley and back.

Some of these sequoia trees are the largest and the oldest living things.

"A tree that has lived 500 years," writes Ellsworth Huntington in Harper's Magazine, "is still in its early youth; one that has rounded out a thousand summers and winters is only in full maturity; and

old age, the threescore years and ten of the sequoias, does not come for 17 or 18 centuries. How old the oldest trees may be is not yet certain, but I have counted the rings of 79 that were over 2,000 years of age, of 3 that were over 3,000, and of 1 that was 3,150. In the days of the Trojan War and of the exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt this oldest tree was a sturdy sapling with stiff, prickly foliage like that of a cedar, but far more compressed."

The monster tree of the Mariposa Grove is the Grizzly Giant, whose girth is 93 feet, whose diameter is 29.6 feet, and whose height is 204 feet. It is probably a little short of 4,000 years old. Sawed into inch boards, this tree would box the greatest steamship ever built and put a lid on the box. If its trunk were cut through, a wagon and two street cars could drive through side by side and still leave the sides strong enough to support the tree. There is no way in which one can really appreciate its size and majesty except by looking upon it.

It is the third largest tree in the world. The largest and oldest is the General Sherman tree in the Sequoia National Park, whose height is 280 feet and whose diameter is 36.5 feet. The second largest is the General Grant tree, in the General Grant National Park, whose height is 264 feet and whose diameter is 35 feet.

Other trees in the Mariposa Grove, which have become more or less celebrated individually, are the Washington tree, whose diameter is only 3 inches less than that of the Grizzly Giant; the Columbia tree, whose height is 294 feet; and the Wawona tree, through whose trunk runs an automobile road 26 feet wide.

There are two minor sequoia groves in the Yosemite National Park—the Merced and the Tuolumne.

LIVING IN THE YOSEMITE.

Naturally the Yosemite Valley is the tourist center. It is there that the roads converge. There is located a hotel and the two large public camps. There will be found the comfortable river-side grounds, whose private camps are within the delivery routes from the village stores.

From the valley automobile lines go to the Mariposa Grove, to Glacier Point, and over the Tioga Road to the public camp at Lake Tenaya. From the valley radiate the trails which horseback riders and hikers travel to every part of the park. The Yosemite Valley is the northern terminus of the John Muir trail, which California has built southward along the crest of the Sierra in honor of her famous man of letters.

Living in the Yosemite is extremely comfortable. The camps are fitted with good beds. The board is good. The camps have swim-

ming pools. There are evening entertainments for those who want them. One can hear lectures. One can dance. One can play tennis, even at night by electric light. And one can spend unforgettable days wandering on the floor of the wonderful valley.

Outside of the valley there is also comfortable provision for living. Upon Glacier Point, 3,000 feet above the valley floor—on one of the world's supremely scenic spots—is a hotel of beauty and great comfort, and at outlying points reached by trail and sometimes by road are public camps equipped even with hot and cold shower baths.

FREE NATURE GUIDE SERVICE.

In order to make the natural history of the Yosemite National Park better known to visitors and in order that vacationists may better enjoy their stay in the park because of a knowledge of the living things about them, the National Park Service in cooperation with the California State Game and Fishing Commission, will provide this coming summer a free nature guide service. Two well-known naturalists of the State, Dr. H. C. Bryant, of the University of California, and Dr. Loye Holmes Miller, of the southern branch of the University of California, will deliver illustrated lectures at the various camps and will conduct trips afield which will be designed to bring to each participant the ability to recognize and name the various birds, plants, trees, and other wild things encountered along the trail. In other words, vacationists will be taught to read a roadside as they read a book. Special excursions for children will be arranged. Parties planning week-end or longer trips will also be able to secure a nature guide by making application to the office of the superintendent. The resident naturalists, with regularly established office hours, will be at the service of the public to answer questions and to instruct people regarding the wonders of the out-of-doors.

THE LE CONTE MEMORIAL LECTURES.

The Le Conte memorial lectures instituted in the summer of 1919 by the University of California, through its university extension division, in honor of Joseph Le Conte, the celebrated scientist and naturalist who was professor of geology and natural history at the University of California from 1869 to 1901, will be continued during the summer of 1920.

Specialists in biology, zoology, botany, geology, folklore, and other scientific subjects exemplified in Yosemite will deliver lectures in popular language.

Admission to the lectures will be free. They will be under the personal direction of a member of the university extension staff of

the University of California, who will be in the park throughout the course. Lists of speakers, subjects, and dates can be obtained from the superintendent of the park, or from the extension division, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

VALLEY FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Yosemite Valley was discovered in 1851 by Capt. John Boling, who, with a detachment of mounted volunteers, had pursued hostile Indians into their mountain strongholds. It rapidly became celebrated. The first house, afterwards known as Black's Hotel, was built in 1855. The valley is 7 miles long. Its floor averages 1 mile in width, its walls rising from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. These tables are interesting:

Altitude of summits in 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>Fect.</i>	<i>Fect.</i>		<i>Fect.</i>	<i>Fect.</i>
Artist Point.....	4,701	739	Liberty Cap.....	7,072	3,112
Basket Dome.....	7,662	3,642	North Dome.....	7,531	3,571
Cathedral Rocks.....	6,551	2,591	Old Inspiration Point.....	6,603	2,643
Cathedral Spires.....	6,114	2,154	Panorama Point.....	6,224	2,264
Clouds Rest.....	9,924	5,964	Profile Cliff.....	7,503	3,543
Columbia Rock.....	5,031	1,071	Pulpit Rock.....	4,195	765
Eagle Peak.....	7,773	3,813	Sentinel Dome.....	8,117	4,157
El Capitan.....	7,564	3,604	Stanford Point.....	6,659	2,699
Glacier Point.....	7,214	3,254	Washington Column.....	5,912	1,952
Half Dome.....	8,852	4,892	Yosemite Point.....	6,935	2,975
Leaning Tower.....	5,863	1,903			

Height of waterfalls in Yosemite Valley.

Name.	Height of fall.	Altitude of crest.		Name.	Height of fall.	Altitude of crest.	
		Above sea level.	Above pier near Sentinel Hotel.			Above sea level.	Above pier near Sentinel Hotel.
	<i>Fect.</i>	<i>Fect.</i>	<i>Fect.</i>		<i>Fect.</i>	<i>Fect.</i>	<i>Fect.</i>
Yosemite Falls.....	1,430	6,525	2,565	Illilouette Falls.....	370	5,816	1,856
Lower Yosemite Falls...	320	4,420	460	Bridalveil Falls.....	320	4,787	827
Nevada Falls.....	594	5,907	1,947	Ribbon Falls.....	1,612	7,008	3,048
Vernal Falls.....	317	5,044	1,084	Widows Tears Falls....	1,170	6,466	2,506

BIG TREE FACTS AND FIGURES.

There are three groves of big trees (*Sequoia washingtoniana*) in the Yosemite Park, the Merced and Tuolumne Groves northwest of Yosemite Valley, and the Mariposa Grove on the southern edge of the park.

Size of big trees in Mariposa Grove.

[All dimensions are in feet.]

Trees.	Girth at base.	Approximate diameter at base.	Girth about 10 feet above ground.	Approximate diameter about 10 feet above ground.	Height.
Grizzly Giant.....	93	29.6	64.5	20.5	204
Faithful Couple.....	94	29.9	63	20	244
Michigan.....	55.5	17.7	40	12.7	257
Fresno.....	63	20	38.5	12.2	273
Columbia.....	80.5	25.6	52	16.5	294
Old Guard (South Tree).....	45	14.3	31	9.9	244
Lafayette.....	92.5	29.4	53	16.9	273
Nevada.....	48.5	15.4	35	11.1	278
General Sherman.....	63	20	41.5	13.2	267
General Grant.....	67	21.3	42	13.4	271
General Sheridan.....	76	24.2	51	16.2	263
Philadelphia.....	61.5	19.6	50.5	16.1	275
St. Louis.....	73	23.2	51	16.2	269
Lincoln.....	72	22.9	54.5	17.3	258
Washington.....	92	29.3	65	20.7	235
William McKinley.....	70	22.3	46.5	14.8	243
General Logan.....	76	24.2	49.5	15.7	259
Galen Clark.....	59.5	18.9	47	14.9	238
Pittsburgh.....	53.5	17	41	13	242
Vermont.....	47	14.9	38	12.1	257
Wawona (26 feet through opening).....	.....	.....	60.5	19.2	227
New York.....	52	16.5	45.5	14.5	237
Forest Queen.....	53.5	17	38	12.1	219
Boston.....	58	18.4	47	14.9	248
Chicago.....	57	18.1	40.5	12.9	223
Whittier.....	62	19.7	47	14.9	268
Longfellow.....	51.5	16.4	43	13.7	273
Capt. A. E. Wood.....	52	16.5	40	12.7	310
Mark Twain.....	53	16.9	41	13	331
Mississippi.....	54.5	17.3	37.5	11.9	269
Stonewall Jackson.....	53	16.9	38.5	12.2	265
Georgia.....	48	15.3	35	11.1	270
South Carolina.....	74	23.5	54.5	17.3	264

CLOTHING AND OUTFIT.

Reasonably warm clothing should be worn, and persons should be prepared for sudden changes of weather and altitude. Good everyday clothes, golf or bicycle suits, are suitable for both men and women for park travel. Wearing apparel, dry goods, boots; shoes, etc., may be procured at reasonable rates at the general store on the floor of the valley. Serviceable gloves and tinted glasses should form a part of one's outfit.

ADMINISTRATION.

The representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge of Yosemite National Park is the superintendent, Mr. W. B. Lewis. A force of rangers assists this officer in protecting the reservation. The tourist season extends from May 1 to November 1, but Yosemite Valley is open to visitors the year round. The address of the superintendent is Yosemite, California. General information may be obtained from him, and all complaints should be addressed to him.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK.**EL PORTAL ROUTE—"THE GATEWAY."****IN AND OUT VIA EL PORTAL—OPEN ALL YEAR.**

The park is reached from Merced, Calif., on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific Railroads, thence by way of the Yosemite Valley Railroad to El Portal, near the western boundary of the park.

From El Portal the Yosemite National Park Co. operates an automobile line into the valley.

When entering the park via Merced the passenger has the choice of leaving via Hetch Hetchy, Lake Tahoe, Stockton, or Wawona.

Fares.

	One way.	Round trip May 1 to June 30.	Round trip July 1 to Oct. 1.
Merced, via El Portal to Yosemite Valley-----	\$9. 75	\$13. 50	\$11. 00
To the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, round trip, from Merced, via El Portal, including Yosemite Valley, Artist and Inspiration Points; returning via Wawona and Glacier Point-----		22. 00	19. 50

Special fares (individual tickets).

From San Francisco.—To the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, round trip, from San Francisco, via Merced, El Portal, Yosemite Valley, Artist and Inspiration Points; returning via Wawona and Glacier Point----- \$25. 50

From Los Angeles.—To the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, round trip, from Los Angeles, via Merced, El Portal, Yosemite Valley, Artist and Inspiration Points; returning via Wawona and Glacier Point----- 32. 90

Time limits are from 15 to 90 days, dependent upon type of ticket.

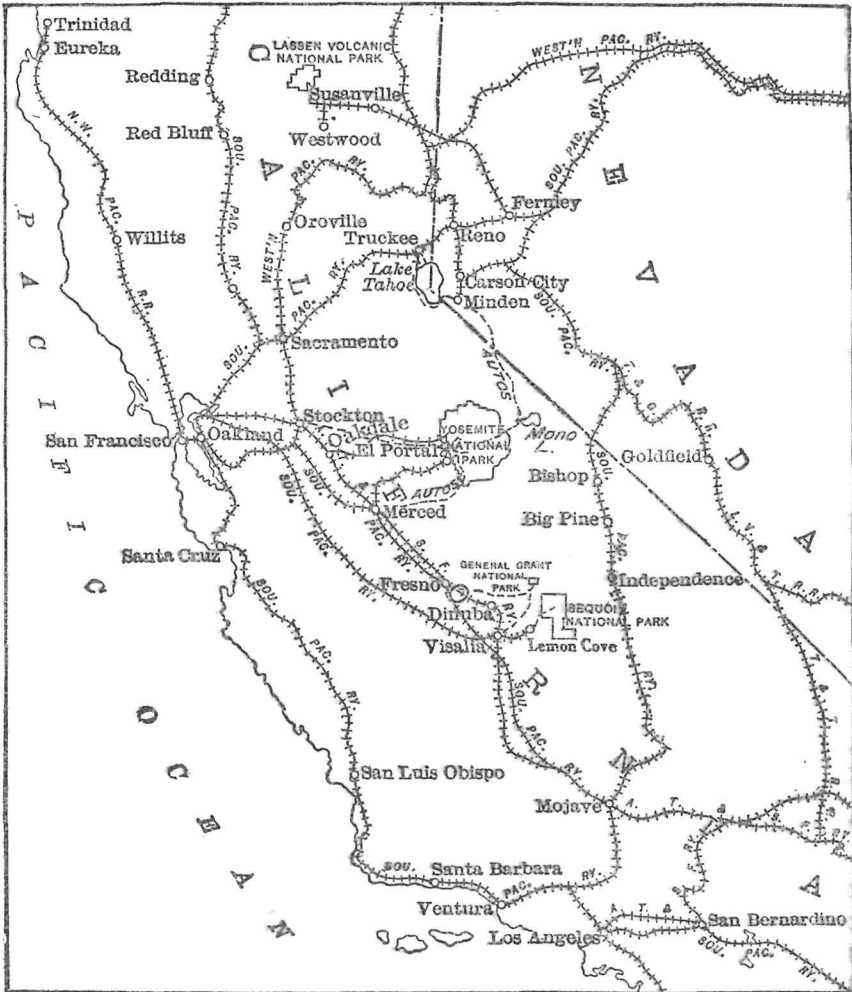
No additional transportation charge is made for including Glacier Point in the tour to the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees and return to Yosemite Valley. A night's stay at Glacier Point should be planned to view the firefalls, sunrise, and sunset.

If desired, one may return over any one of four different routes for a small additional charge, insuring a continuous change of scene for the entire journey. If decided after reaching Yosemite, to return by another route, an adjustment of tickets can be made at the transportation offices of the Yosemite National Park Co. without trouble or loss, so that any of these trips may be taken at a minimum cost.

IN AND OUT VIA MARIPOSA AND WAWONA.

The park may also be reached from Merced by automobile stage to Mariposa and Wawona, thence to the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees and the Yosemite Valley. The Yosemite Stage & Turnpike Co. operates this line. The fare for the trip from Merced to

the valley is \$15 or \$24.50 round trip. This same trip, not including the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, can be made for \$14.25 either way. A side trip to Glacier Point in connection with either of the above trips between Yosemite Valley and Merced via this line may be made at an additional cost of \$5.



RAILROAD ROUTES TO NATIONAL PARKS IN CALIFORNIA.

IN VIA EL PORTAL, OUT VIA WAWONA AND MARIPOSA, OR VICE VERSA.

Tickets may be procured at a very large number of points in California covering a trip to Yosemite Valley, going in via El Portal (Yosemite Valley Railroad, Merced to El Portal), thence to the

valley by automobile line of the Yosemite National Park Co., and returning via Wawona and Mariposa Big Trees to Merced by motor stage line of the Yosemite Stage & Turnpike Co., or the trip may be made in the reverse direction. This route is known as the Horse-shoe Route. Side-trip tickets from Merced for this route may be purchased at Merced, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Sacramento.

THE HETCH HETCHY ROUTE.

IN AND OUT VIA HETCH HETCHY—OPEN MAY 15 TO OCTOBER 1.

A side trip from Oakdale, Calif., on the lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads, thence, by way of the Sierra Railway and the Hetch Hetchy Railway, to the Hetch Hetchy Valley, the terminus of this line in the Yosemite National Park. From Hetch Hetchy Valley and return via rail motor, nine miles to Mather Station, from which point stages of the Yosemite National Park Co. operate direct to the floor of the Yosemite Valley.

When entering the park via Hetch Hetchy, the passenger has the choice of leaving via Lake Tahoe, Merced, Stockton or Wawona.

Fares.

	One way.	Round trip.
From Oakdale to Yosemite, via Hetch Hetchy, passing the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees.....	\$12.05	\$16.80
A detour may be made from Hetch Hetchy to Lake Eleanor and return.....		5.00
A side trip from Yosemite Valley may be made to the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees via Artist and Inspiration Points, returning via Wawona and Glacier Point to Yosemite.....		\$10.00

No additional transportation charge is made for including Glacier Point in this tour.

Time limits are from 15 to 90 days, dependent upon type of ticket.

If desired, one may return over any one of four different routes, for a small additional charge, insuring a continuous change of scene for the entire journey. If decided, after reaching Yosemite, to return by another route, an adjustment of tickets can be made at the transportation office of the Yosemite National Park Co. without trouble or loss, so that any of these trips may be taken at a minimum cost.

THE STOCKTON ROUTE.

IN AND OUT VIA TUOLUMNE GROVE OF BIG TREES.

From Stockton, Calif., on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads, and at the terminus of river boats on the San Joaquin River, a side trip by auto stages to the floor of

Yosemite Valley, including Priest, Groveland, Carl Inn, and the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees may be made.

The passenger has the choice of leaving via Hetch Hetchy, Merced, Lake Tahoe, or Wawona.

FARE.

	One way.	Round trip.
Stockton to Yosemite Valley.....	\$15. 16	\$24. 25

If desired, one may return over any one of four different routes, for a small additional charge, insuring a continuous change of scene for the entire journey. If decided, after reaching Yosemite, to return by another route, an adjustment of tickets can be made at the transportation offices of the Yosemite National Park Co. without trouble or loss, so that any of these trips may be taken at a minimum cost.

LAKE TAHOE ROUTE.

IN AND OUT VIA THE TIOGA PASS—OPEN ABOUT JULY 1.

A side trip from Truckee, Calif., on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, via the Lake Tahoe Railroad to Tahoe; then by stages of the Yosemite National Park Co. to the floor of the Yosemite Valley, passing Minden, Nev.; Bridgeport, Mono Lake, Leevining Creek Canyon, Tioga Pass (altitude 10,000 feet), Tuolumne Meadows, Sierra Club Lodge, Lake Tenaya, Lake Tenaya Lodge, and the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees.

The passenger has the choice of leaving via Hetch Hetchy, Merced, Stockton, or Wawona.

Fares.

	One way.
Truckee to Yosemite Valley, via Lake Tahoe.....	\$36. 50
Leaving via Hetch Hetchy to Oakdale.....	12. 05
Leaving via El Portal to Merced.....	9. 75

Important side trips.

At Tahoe, a boat ride around the lake.....	\$2. 50
From Yosemite to the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees via Artist and Inspiration Points; returning via Wawona and Glacier Point.....	10. 00
No additional charge is made for including Glacier Point in this tour.	

Time limits are from 15 to 90 days, dependent upon type of ticket.

If desired, one may return over any of four different routes, for a small additional charge, insuring a continuous change of scene for the entire journey. If decided, after reaching Yosemite, to return by another route, an adjustment of tickets can be made at the transportation offices of the Yosemite National Park Co. without trouble or loss, so that any of these trips may be taken at a minimum cost.

sea, to that of the semiarid regions around Mono Lake, Bridgeport, and the Carson River Valley in Nevada and that of the rolling timbered mountains surrounding Lake Tahoe. Motorists from Central California points traveling to Lake Tahoe via Placerville or Emigrant Gap may complete the circuit by going over the above described route in the reverse direction.

The roads indicated, as well as all other mountain roads in Yosemite National Park, are kept in good condition during the summer months and are being gradually improved. Although heavy grades will be encountered, as is the case on all mountain roads, fear of serious difficulties need not be entertained.

DETAILED TRAVEL INFORMATION.

For further information regarding railroad fares, service, etc., apply to railroad ticket agents or address C. S. Fee, passenger traffic manager, Southern Pacific Lines, San Francisco, Calif.; or W. J. Black, passenger traffic manager, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTOMOBILE ROUTES.

Automobiles and other vehicles may enter from Fresno, Madera, Merced, and other points south and west of the park via Wawona and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees; from the east via the Tioga Road, which is reached at Mono Lake from Lake Tahoe on the north, Tonopah, Nev., on the east, and Mojave, Big Pine, and Bishop, Calif., on the south; and from the north and west the park may be reached via the Big Oak Flat and Coulterville Roads from Stockton, Modesto, Merced, etc. See map in center of this circular.

No positive date can be given for the opening of the mountain roads leading to Yosemite. However, the following dates are approximately correct:

The Big Oak Flat Road opens May 15 and closes November 1. The Tioga Road opens July 15 and closes September 30. The Wawona Road opens May 1 and closes November 1. The El Portal and Valley Roads are open all the year, except occasionally during the winter when Valley Roads may be blocked with snow for short periods. This occurs rarely, however, as the roads are cleared promptly with snow plows.

Immediately upon the opening of any of the roads to Yosemite the automobile associations of California are notified, and from them tourists can obtain information.

For the convenience of automobilists who wish to avoid driving over mountain roads, a freight rate of \$12.85, including war tax, per automobile between Merced and El Portal has been established

by the Yosemite Valley Railroad Co. By this means tourists may have their own machines for use in the park.

The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe systems sell through rail and stage tickets, and baggage is checked through to Yosemite. Free allowance on railroads for 150 pounds; on stages, 50 pounds for each full-paid fare, 25 pounds for each half fare; excess baggage, 1 cent per pound. Freight rates between El Portal and Yosemite, \$8 per ton for carload lots, \$10 per ton for less than carload.

The regular tourist season extends from May 1 to November 1, but the park is always accessible. The park superintendent lives there the year around. In the Yosemite Valley the hotel is open through the winter to those who desire to view the wonderful spectacle of snow. Above the valley, however, winter conditions are severe and none but hardened and practiced mountaineers will make the venture. Motorists may not be sure of finding the Tioga Road free of snow before July 15.

During the season accommodations may be had in well-kept hotels, camps and lodges. The National Park Service is promoting the increase of hotel facilities to meet the rapid increase in the number of visitors.

HOTELS, CAMPS, AND LODGES.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK CO.—HOTELS AND LODGES.

The following hotels and permanent lodges in the park are operated by the Yosemite National Park Co.:

SENTINEL HOTEL.¹

Situated in the Yosemite Village 14 miles east of El Portal on the south bank of the Merced River and directly opposite Yosemite Falls. Elevation, 3,960 feet.

Daily rates for meals and lodging.

Room without bath, per day each person, two in a room.....	\$6. 00
Room with private bath, per day each person, two in a room.....	7. 50
Transient meal and lodging rates:	
Breakfast.....	1. 00
Luncheon.....	1. 50
Dinner.....	2. 00
Lodging.....	2. 00-3. 50
Meals served in room, each person, extra.....	. 50
Coffee and toast only or light luncheon served in room, each person, extra.....	. 25
Tub or shower bath in detached room.....	. 50

NEW GLACIER POINT HOTEL.¹

Situated on Glacier Point, 3,254 feet above the floor of Yosemite Valley and overlooking the valley, Tenaya Canyon, the Upper Merced Canyon, and the crest of the High Sierra. Accessible after May 15 by the Short Trail, 4 miles, or by

¹ Automobile parking space provided free.

the Long Trail via Vernal and Nevada Falls, 11 miles, and after July 1 by automobile road, 26 miles, from Yosemite Village. Elevation, 7,214 feet.

Daily rates for meals and lodging.

Canvas cabin, without bath, per day each person, two in a cabin; meals in hotel dining room.....	\$5. 00
Room in hotel, without bath, per day each person, two in a room.....	6. 00
Room in hotel, with private bath, per day each person, two in a room..	7. 50-8. 00
Transient meal and lodging rates:	
Breakfast	1. 00
Luncheon.....	1. 25
Dinner	1. 75
Lodging.....	1. 50-4. 00
Meals served in room, each person, extra.....	. 50
Coffee and toast only or light luncheon served in room, each person, extra..	. 25
Tub or shower bath in detached room, each.....	. 50

YOSEMITE LODGE.

Situated on the north side of Yosemite Valley three-fourths mile west of Yosemite Village, near the foot of Yosemite Falls. Elevation, 3,980 feet.

*Daily rates for meals and lodging. **

Canvas cabin without bath, per day each person, two in a cabin.....	\$4. 50
Wooden cabin without bath, per day each person, two in a cabin.....	5. 00
Wooden cabin with private bath, per day each person, two in a room....	6. 50
Wooden cabin with private bath and screened sleeping porch, per day each person, two in a room.....	7. 00
Transient meal and lodging rates:	
Breakfast	1. 00
Luncheon	1. 00
Dinner.....	1. 25
Lodging	1. 75-3. 75
Meals served in cabin, each person extra.....	. 50
Coffee and toast only or light luncheon served in room, each person extra..	. 25
Tub or shower bath in detached room, each.....	. 50

SWIMMING POOL AT YOSEMITE LODGE.

Cement swimming pool 120 by 40 feet, sand beach, 100 dressing rooms, tub and shower baths, diving tower with regulation 10-foot diving board. Pool is electrically lighted for water carnivals.

Plunge bath, including shower, use of bathing suit, towel, and dressing room: Adults, 1 ticket, 50 cents; 5 tickets, \$2; children, 1 ticket, 35 cents; 4 tickets, \$1; admission, 10 cents, which applies on swimming ticket.

MERCED LAKE LODGE.

Situated on the east shore of Merced Lake near the headwaters of the Merced River, 16 miles from Yosemite Village by trail via Vernal and Nevada Falls. Elevation, 7,100 feet.

* Automobile parking space provided free.

Daily rates for meals and lodging.

Canvas cabin without bath, per day each person, two in a cabin.....	\$4.50
Transient meal and lodging rates:	
Breakfast.....	1.00
Luncheon.....	1.00
Dinner.....	1.25
Lodging.....	1.75
Meals served in cabin, each person extra.....	.50
Coffee and toast only or light luncheon served in cabin, each person extra.....	.25
Shower baths in detached room, each.....	.50

TENAYA LAKE LODGE.¹

Situated on the east shore of Tenaya Lake, 14 miles by trail via Tenaya Canyon and Snow Creek, and 61 miles by automobile road (Big Oak Flat and Tioga Roads) from Yosemite Village. Elevation, 8,141 feet.

Daily rates for meals and lodging.

Canvas cabin, per day each person, two in a cabin.....	\$5.00
Transient meal and lodging rates:	
Breakfast.....	1.25
Luncheon.....	1.00
Dinner.....	1.50
Lodging.....	1.75
Meals served in cabin, each person extra.....	.50
Coffee and toast only or light luncheon served in cabin, each person extra...	.25
Shower bath, in detached room, each.....	.50

BIG TREES LODGE.¹

In the heart of the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, by automobile road 3½ miles from Yosemite Village and 34 miles from Glacier Point. Lodge consists of wooden cabins. The dining room is a bark structure built around a big tree. Open about May 1, dependent upon road conditions.

Daily rates for meals and lodging.

Wooden cabin, per day each person, two in a cabin.....	\$6.00
Luncheon is served a la carte to those desiring this meal only.	
Transient meal and lodging rates:	
Breakfast.....	1.25
Luncheon.....	1.25
Dinner.....	1.75
Lodging.....	2.00
Meals served in cabin, each person extra.....	.50
Coffee and toast only or light luncheon served in cabin, each person extra...	.25
Tub baths in detached room, each.....	.50

HETCH HETCHY LODGE.¹

On the Hetch Hetchy Railroad, at Mather Station, 9 mile from Hetch Hetchy Valley and Dam Site, and 30 miles from Yosemite Valley by automobile road. Passenger trains of the Hetch Hetchy Railroad and stages of Yosemite National

¹ Automobile parking space provided free.

Park Co. operate from this point. Hetch Hetchy Lodge consists of wooden cabins, dining room, and office. Open about May 15, dependent upon road conditions.

Daily rates for meals and lodging.

Canvas cabin, per day each person, two in a cabin.....	\$5.00
Transient meal and lodging rates:	
Breakfast.....	1.25
Luncheon.....	1.00
Dinner.....	1.50
Lodging.....	1.75
Meals served in cabin, each person extra.....	.50
Coffee and toast only or light luncheon served in cabin, each person extra.....	.25
Tub or shower baths, in detached room, each.....	.50

Canvas and wooden cabins are usually equipped with twin beds. When desired, rooms of the cabins may be divided in three compartments by canvas curtains, forming two separate bedrooms and a sitting room.

In all hotels and lodges, children 5 years and under will be charged one-half of the regular rates. Children over 5 years, full rates.

If total of stay at Yosemite National Park Co.'s hotels and lodges is two weeks or longer, a reduction of 50 cents a day each person is made, effective from the date of arrival.

Housekeeping cottages.—A few four-room cottages, completely furnished, are available at \$75 per month; less than month, rate is \$3 per day. Capacity of cottage, four persons. It is advisable to make reservations in advance for June, July, and August. Address Yosemite National Park Co., Yosemite, Calif.

CURRY CAMPING CO.

CAMP CURRY.

Situated on the south side of Yosemite Valley, 1 mile east of Yosemite Village and directly beneath Glacier Point. Elevation, 3,980 feet.

Board and lodging in ordinary tents—

Per day, each.....	\$4.00
Per week, each.....	26.50
Per four weeks, each.....	100.00

Children of 8 years and over will be charged full rates.

Children between 5 and 8 years of age, per day.....	2.50
Children between 3 and 5 years of age, per day.....	2.00
All children under 3 years of age, per day.....	1.50

Guests desiring extra tent room will be charged as follows—

Tent for four people, occupied by two people, per day extra, each.....	1.00
Tent for two people occupied by one person, per day extra.....	1.00

Extra tent rates will be applied only between June 1 and August 1.

Tub or shower baths.....	.35
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(3 tickets for \$1, 5 tickets for \$1.50.)

Meal and lodging rates—

Breakfast	\$0.75
Lunch	1.00
Dinner	1.00
Lodging	1.25

Meals sent to tents or served out of meal hours, 25 cents extra.

Board and lodging in bungalow tents, including bath:

Per day, each, two persons in a room	\$6.00
Per day, one person in a room	7.00
Per week, each, two persons in a room	40.00
Per week, one person in a room	47.00
Per four weeks, each, two persons in a room	155.00
Per four weeks, one person in a room	184.00

Children in bungalow tents, \$1 each, per day, more than rates for children in ordinary tents.

Use of electric stoves in tents and tent bungalows for heating purposes, 50 cents per day extra.

Plunge baths, including shower, together with use of bathing suit:

1 ticket	\$0.50
5 tickets	2.00
Hair cut .....	.50
Hair singe .....	.35
Beard trimmed .....	.50
Shave .....	.25
Face massage .....	.50
Head massage .....	.50
Men's shampoo (plain) .....	.50
Men's shampoo (tonic) .....	.75
Men's shampoo (oil)	1.00
Ladies' shampoo	1.00
All tonics .....	.25
Manicure .....	.75
Shoe shine .....	.35
White or special shine .....	.25
Moving picture shows, not to exceed per hour, per person .....	.10
Dancing, per evening per couple, not to exceed .....	.25
Automobile storage, per day or portion thereof .....	.50

AMUSEMENTS.

Swimming.—There are swimming pools at Yosemite Lodge and Camp Curry.

Boating.—The Yosemite National Park Co. has rowboats for hire on Tenaya, Dog, Washburn, and Merced Lakes. Rates: Rowboats, per hour, 25 cents; per day, \$1.50.

Miscellaneous.—Playgrounds for children, tennis courts, dancing pavilions, and moving-picture shows are to be found in the valley.

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND CONVENIENCES.

Information bureaus.—The National Park Service maintains an information bureau at the superintendent's office, in Yosemite, and those 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 conjunction with the park service information bureau, where the best road information obtainable is furnished gratis to autoists.

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

Medical service.—Yosemite Valley has among other conveniences a hospital building, where medical and surgical service is provided. A competent physician and surgeon, with attendant nurses, is in charge of the building and will promptly attend patients at any place within the park. Prices are regulated by the Director of the National Park Service.

Laundry.—Adequate laundry facilities are provided in the valley.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH.

Local and long-distance telephone and telegraph service is maintained by the National Park Service at the superintendent's office in Yosemite village and at a branch office maintained at Camp Curry. Telephonic communication 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.

EXPRESS.

American Railway Express service is available in the General Store, Yosemite village.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Post offices are maintained in Yosemite village, Yosemite Lodge, and at Camp Curry. Yosemite post office is located in Yosemite village, the Yosemite Lodge post office at Yosemite Lodge, and Camp Curry post office at Camp Curry. Mail for guests of the hotels, or lodges of the Yosemite National Park Co. other than Yosemite Lodge should be addressed, care of Yosemite National Park Co., Yosemite, Calif., marked "For ——" (insert name of hotel or lodge). Mail for guests of Yosemite Lodge should be addressed, Yosemite Lodge, Calif. Mail for guests of Camp Curry should be addressed, Camp Curry, Calif.

Messenger service.—A messenger service is in operation between the telegraph office in the village and established camps on the floor of the valley. A charge of 25 cents is made for delivery of a telegram or package, or the performance of an errand from the village to a camp.

General store.—A general store, meat market, and housekeeping camp-rental depot is conducted in Yosemite village by the Yosemite National Park Co. A great variety of goods, clothing, and other commodities, including toilet articles and proprietary medicines, are kept in stock. A confectionery counter, soda fountain, and a curio section are among the departments of the store.

For garage and blacksmith service, see pages 36–37.

TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE PARK.

There are two transportation lines operated under franchises from the Department of the Interior, but every person is at liberty to provide his own means of transportation, subject to the regulations beginning on page 69.

The authorized rates are as follows:

BETWEEN EL PORTAL AND YOSEMITE VALLEY.

Authorized rates of the Yosemite National Park Co.

Between El Portal and Yosemite Valley, in either direction.....	\$2.25
Round trip.....	3.50

Twenty-passenger automobiles are used in this service. Seven-passenger touring cars are available for this service for a small additional charge.

BETWEEN MERCED AND YOSEMITE VALLEY VIA MARIPOSA AND WAWONA.

Authorized rates of Yosemite Stage & Turnpike Co.¹

Merced and Yosemite, either direction, including tour of Mariposa Big Trees, one way	\$15.00
Merced and Yosemite, either direction, without tour of Mariposa Big Trees, one way	14.25
Merced and Yosemite, including tour of Mariposa Big Trees, round trip.....	24.50
Wawona and Yosemite, either direction, one way.....	5.50
Wawona and Yosemite, round trip.....	9.50
Side trip, Chinquapin to Glacier Point and return, in connection with above trips only. (Charge is additional to above quoted rates).....	5.00
Side trip to Wawona to Mariposa Big Trees and return (minimum 6 full fares), per person.....	1.75

SIGHT-SEEING AUTOMOBILE TRIPS.

The following service will be maintained by the Yosemite National Park Co., starting from the Sentinel Hotel or any of the permanent camps, on floor of valley, minimum four passengers, service morning and afternoon.

¹ The company offers round trips from points outside of the park only. It is not engaged in the transportation of passengers between points in Yosemite Park. All of its trips either begin or end outside of the park limits.

Ten and twenty passenger automobiles are used in this service.

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

Authorized rates for sight-seeing automobile trips.

	Round trip.
Floor of Yosemite Valley to Mirror Lake, upper end of valley, returning by Happy Isles (time about 2 hours)-----	\$1.00
Floor of Yosemite Valley, to El Capitan, Pohono Bridge, lower end of valley, returning by Bridalveil Falls and Cathedral Rocks (time about 2 hours)-----	1.00
Floor of Yosemite Valley to Artist and Inspiration Points on the rim of the valley, including lower end of valley and El Capitan via Phono Bridge, returning via Bridalvell Falls and Cathedral Rocks (time about 3 hours)-----	3.00

AUTOMOBILE TOURS.

The following automobile tour rates will apply from Yosemite Valley to points named:

Authorized rates for automobile tours.

	One way.	Round trip.
Yosemite Valley to the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees via Artist and Inspiration Points and Wawona-----	\$7.50	
Yosemite Valley to the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees via Artist and Inspiration Points; returning via Wawona and Glacier Point to Yosemite Valley-----		\$10.00
Yosemite Valley to the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees-----		5.00
Yosemite Valley to Lake Tahoe (Tahoe Tavern), including the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees, Tenaya Lake, Tenaya Lodge, Tuolumne Meadows, Sierra Club Lodge, Tioga Pass (altitude 10,000 feet), Leevining Canyon, Mono Lake, Bridgeport, and Minden, Nev.; stages leave twice a week as follows: Monday and Friday from Yosemite Valley, Wednesday and Sundays from Tahoe Tavern.		
Yosemite to Lake Tenaya-----	15.00	25.00
Yosemite to Tahoe Tavern via Minden, Nev.-----	35.00	
Yosemite to Hetch Hetchy, via the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees-----	5.70	8.90

Stages operate on daily schedule between Yosemite and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, beginning May 1 (earlier if road conditions permit), and continue until such time in the fall as road may be closed for the winter by snow, usually until December 1, and not infrequently up to January 1. From June 15, road conditions permitting, this daily service is extended to include Glacier Point.

Stages operate twice weekly between Lake Tahoe and Yosemite Valley, beginning about July 1 (depending on condition of roads) to September 1.

Arrangements must be made on the evening previous to day of departure to insure seats for the journey.

Children 5 years of age and under, if held in lap, will be carried free; if occupying seat, one-half fare will be collected; children over 5 years, full fare.

Special private 7-passenger touring cars are also available for these trips, providing exclusive service and independent schedule for a small additional charge.

DAY AUTOMOBILE BUS SERVICE BETWEEN CAMPS, LODGES, AND HOTELS IN YOSEMITE VALLEY.

Automobile bus service is maintained between hotels, lodges and camps on the floor of Yosemite Valley and is operated daily on regular schedules from May 15 to August 15.

One-way fare, per person, between points----- \$0.10

Automobile bus service between Yosemite Village and hotels, lodges and camps on the floor of Yosemite Valley to Happy Isles, and foot of following trails: Vernal and Nevada Falls, Long Trail to Glacier Point; Cloud's Rest; Half Dome; Merced Lake, Little Yosemite, Yosemite Falls, Eagle Peak, and Short trail to Glacier Point.

One-way fare, per person----- \$0.25

ALL-EXPENSE LIMITED TOURS.

SIDE TRIPS FROM MERCED, OAKDALE, OR TRUCKEE, CALIF., ON THE LINES OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC, AND ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROADS.

These tours are designed for those who desire to see the most important points of interest at a minimum of time and expense. These tours are subject to adjustment to suit individual wishes.

Fares are based on regular stage service.

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

TOUR No. 1.—ONE DAY ALL-EXPENSE TOUR IN YOSEMITE VALLEY—Cost, \$17.50.

First day.—Leave Merced 2 p. m., via El Portal; arriving Yosemite Lodge, Yosemite Valley, for dinner, lodging, and breakfast; train from Merced to El Portal, auto stage El Portal to Yosemite Valley; including Merced Canyon, new Government Highway, Bridalveil Falls, El Capitan, Cathedral Spires, Three Brothers, Sentinel Rock, and Yosemite Falls, on the floor of Yosemite Valley.

Second day.—Returning after breakfast, leave for Merced, arriving at noon.

TOUR No. 2.—TWO DAY ALL-EXPENSE TOUR, YOSEMITE VALLEY, BIG TREES, AND GLACIER POINT—Cost, \$31.

First day.—Leave Merced at 2 p. m., arriving at Yosemite Lodge, Yosemite Valley, for dinner, lodging, and breakfast. (See first day, Tour No. 1.)

Second day.—After breakfast, leave by auto stage for the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, via Artist and Inspiration Points; lunch at the Big Trees; returning via Wawona and Glacier Point to Yosemite Lodge for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

Third day.—Leave after breakfast, arriving at Merced at noon.

TOUR NO. 3.—TWO DAY ALL-EXPENSE TOUR TO YOSEMITE VALLEY, THE TUOLUMNE GROVE OF BIG TREES, AND HETCH HETCHY VALLEY. IN ONE WAY, OUT ANOTHER—COST, \$35.80.

First day.—Leave Merced 2 p. m., arriving at Yosemite Lodge, Yosemite Valley, for dinner, lodging, and breakfast. (See first day, Tour No. 1.)

Second day.—After breakfast, by auto stage, via the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees, to Hetch Hetchy Lodge for lunch; then by rail motor to Hetch Hetchy Valley and Dam-Site; then by auto stage to Lake Eleanor, returning to Hetch Hetchy Lodge for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

Third day.—After breakfast, by rail motor and train to Oakdale, via Garrotte, Groveland, and Big Oak Flat, Priest, and Jacksonville (all famous places in the early days and written of by Bret Harte), arriving at noon.

TOUR NO. 4.—THREE DAY ALL-EXPENSE TOUR TO YOSEMITE VALLEY, THE MARIPOSA GROVE OF BIG TREES, GLACIER POINT, HETCH HETCHY, AND LAKE ELEANOR. IN ONE WAY; OUT ANOTHER.—COST, \$50.80.

First day.—Leave Merced at 2 p. m., arriving at Yosemite Lodge, Yosemite Valley, for dinner, lodging, and breakfast. (See first day, Tour No. 1.)

Second day.—After breakfast, by auto stage to the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, Glacier Point, returning to Yosemite Lodge for dinner, lodging, and breakfast. (See second day, Tour No. 2.)

Third day.—After breakfast, by auto stage to the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees and Lake Eleanor, returning to Hetch Hetchy Lodge for dinner, lodging, and breakfast. (See second day, Tour No. 3.)

Fourth day.—After breakfast, by rail motor to Oakdale, arriving at noon. (See third day, Tour No. 3.)

TOUR NO. 5.—THREE AND ONE-HALF DAY ALL-EXPENSE TOUR TO YOSEMITE VALLEY, TUOLUMNE GROVE OF BIG TREES, TENAYA LAKE, TIOGA PASS, LEEVING CREEK, MONO LAKE, MINDEN INN, LAKE TAHOE, TO TRUCKEE. IN ONE WAY AND OUT ANOTHER. COST, \$65.25.

First day (same as Tour No. 1).—Leave Merced 2 p. m., arriving at Yosemite Lodge, Yosemite Valley, for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

Second day.—After breakfast a drive through the upper end of the valley, returning to the lodge for luncheon, and including Royal Arches, Washington Column, Mirror Lake, Half Dome, Happy Isles, and base of Glacier Point; after luncheon, by auto stage via Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees, for Lake Tenaya, arriving at Lake Tenaya Lodge for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

Third day.—After breakfast, by auto stage, via Tuolumne Meadows, Sierra Club Lodge, Tioga Pass, Leevining Canyon, Mono Lake, Bridgeport, and Minden, Nev., arriving for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

Fourth day.—After breakfast, by auto stage to Lake Tahoe, arriving at Tahoe Tavern for luncheon and dinner; after dinner, leave by train for Truckee, arriving 8 p. m.

TOUR NO. 6.—FOUR DAY ALL-EXPENSE TOUR TO YOSEMITE VALLEY, ARTIST AND INSPIRATION POINTS, MARIPOSA GROVE OF BIG TREES, GLACIER POINT, AND LAKE MERCED.—COST, \$49.50.

First day (same as Tour No. 1).—Leave Merced at 2 p. m., arriving at Yosemite Lodge, Yosemite Valley, for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

Second day (same as second day, Tour No. 2).—After breakfast, by auto stage to the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees via Artist and Inspiration Points, for luncheon; returning via Wawona and Glacier Point and Yosemite for dinner, lodging, and breakfast at Yosemite Lodge.

Third day.—After breakfast, by saddle animals to Lake Merced Lodge, Lake Merced, taking about five hours for the ride, and passing Vernal and Nevada Falls, arriving at Merced Lodge for luncheon, remaining until after luncheon next day. (Excellent trout fishing is to be had at Lake Merced Lodge and at Lake Washburn, an hour's ride away.)

Fourth day.—After luncheon, return to Yosemite Lodge for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

After breakfast, return to Merced via El Portal, arriving at noon. One-half day return same as Tour No. 1.

TOUR NO. 7.—FIVE AND ONE-HALF DAY ALL-EXPENSE TOUR TO YOSEMITE VALLEY, TUOLUMNE GROVE OF BIG TREES, TENAYA LAKE, TIOGA PASS, LEEVING CREEK, MONO LAKE, MINDEN INN, LAKE TAHOE TO TRUCKEE. IN ONE WAY AND OUT ANOTHER.—COST, \$82.25.

First day (same as Tour No. 1).—Leave Merced 2 p. m., arriving at Yosemite Lodge, Yosemite Valley, for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

Second day.—After breakfast, by saddle animals to Lake Merced, arriving for luncheon, dinner, lodging, breakfast, and luncheon. Second and third days same as second and third days, Tour No. 6.

Third day.—After luncheon, return to Yosemite Lodge for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

Fourth day (same as first day, Tour No. 5).—After breakfast, drive through upper end of valley and return to Yosemite Lodge for luncheon; after luncheon, by auto stage via Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees for Lake Tenaya, arriving at Lake Tenaya Lodge for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

Fifth day (same as second day, Tour No. 5).—After breakfast, by auto stage for Minden, Nev., arriving for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

Sixth day (same as third day, Tour No. 5).—After breakfast, by auto stage for Lake Tahoe, arriving at Tahoe Tavern for luncheon and dinner; after dinner, leave by train for Truckee, arriving 8 p. m.

TOUR NO. 8.—SIX AND ONE-HALF DAY ALL-EXPENSE TOUR TO YOSEMITE VALLEY, MARIPOSA GROVE OF BIG TREES, ARTIST AND INSPIRATION POINTS, GLACIER POINT, LAKE MERCED, TUOLUMNE GROVE OF BIG TREES, TENAYA LAKE, TIOGA PASS, LEEVING CREEK, MONO LAKE, MINDEN INN, LAKE TAHOE TO TRUCKEE. IN ONE WAY AND OUT ANOTHER.—COST, \$97.25.

First day (same as Tour No. 1).—Leave Merced 2 p. m. via El Portal, arriving Yosemite Valley for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

Second day (same as second day, Tour No. 2).—After breakfast, leave by auto stage for the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees via Artist and Inspiration Points; luncheon at the Big Trees; returning via Wawona and Glacier Point to Yosemite Lodge for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

Third day (same as second day, tour No. 6).—After breakfast, by saddle animals to Lake Merced Lodge, Lake Merced, taking about five hours for the

ride, and passing Vernal and Nevada Falls, arriving at Merced Lodge for luncheon, remaining until after luncheon next day. (Excellent trout fishing is to be had at Lake Merced and Lake Washburn, an hour's ride away.)

Fourth day (same as third day, Tour No. 6).—After luncheon, return to Yosemite Lodge for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

Fifth day (same as first day, Tour No. 5).—After breakfast, a drive through the upper end of the valley, returning to Lodge for luncheon; after luncheon, by auto stage via Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees for Lake Tenaya, arriving at Lake Tenaya Lodge for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

Sixth day (same as second day, Tour No. 5).—After breakfast, by auto stage via Tuolumne Meadows, Sierra Club Lodge, Tioga Pass, Leevining Canyon, Mono Lake, Bridgeport and Minden, Nev., arriving for dinner, lodging, and breakfast.

Seventh day (same as third day, Tour No. 6).—After breakfast, by auto stage to Lake Tahoe, arriving at Tahoe Tavern for luncheon and dinner; after dinner, leave by train for Truckee, arriving 8 p. m.

Stages leave Yosemite Valley for Lake Tahoe twice a week, on Monday and Friday. It is, therefore, necessary on planning for—

Tour No. 5, to leave Merced on Sunday or Thursday;

Tour No. 7, to leave Merced on Friday or Tuesday;

Tour No. 8, to leave Merced on Thursday or Monday;

So that connections may be made.

These trips may be made in the opposite directions from the schedule shown. The Yosemite National Park Co. will furnish details to those interested.

GARAGE AND STORAGE SERVICE.

The Yosemite National Park Co. operates and maintains a garage for the convenience of automobile tourists. Skilled mechanics are in charge of this garage, which is equipped with such machinery as will facilitate prompt service in repairs. No storage fee is charged while repairs are being made.

A large storage room is also available for storing cars belonging to tourists.

RATES.

Use of service car, per mile.....	\$0.50
Plus fee for mechanic's time, per hour.....	2.00
Towing service, per mile.....	.75
Use of 10-passenger touring car for hauling passengers from place of breakdown to Yosemite Valley, per hour.....	6.00

Rates for shop mechanics' time.

Helpers, per hour.....	\$1.50
Mechanics, per hour.....	2.00
Machine and blacksmith work, per hour.....	2.25

The above scale of labor is effective between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., Sundays and holidays excepted. All labor outside of these hours and for Sundays and holidays is designated as overtime and charged for accordingly.

Rates for washing cars.

All roadsters or 5-passenger cars.....	\$2.00
All 7-passenger cars.....	3.00
Small closed-in type of cars.....	3.00
Large closed-in type of cars.....	4.00
Wire wheels, per car, extra.....	.50
Storage, at garage, per night.....	.50

The management is not responsible for articles left in cars in our charge. Articles may be checked at garage.

Free parking space for cars is provided at all hotels, camps, and lodges.

BAGGAGE.

Express charges for checked baggage are as follows:

Authorized baggage rates.

	Trunk.	Suit case or hand bag.
Between Yosemite Valley and—		
El Portal.....	\$1.00	\$0.50
Glacier point.....	2.50	1.00
Between Yosemite Village and public and private camps in Yosemite Valley.....	.50	.25

Baggage service to Merced Lake is by pack horse only. Dunnage bags and suit cases not to exceed 20 pounds in weight will be carried for rate given.

Baggage transported over mountain trails will be accepted only at owner's risk.

SADDLE ANIMALS FOR RIDING ON FLOOR OF VALLEY.

Full day.....	5.00
Half day.....	3.50

Full day shall consist of eight hours. The first half day to terminate not later than 12 o'clock noon; the second half day to terminate not later than 6 p. m.; each half to consist of a period of four hours or less.

STABLE AND BLACKSMITHING CHARGES.

Feeding horse, hay only, per feed.....	\$0.50
Feeding horse, grain only, per feed.....	.50
Shoeing, per shoe, smooth shod.....	.75
Shoeing, per set, smooth shod.....	2.50

HORSEBACK TOURS FROM YOSEMITE VALLEY.

The following service will be maintained by the Yosemite National Park Co., and the rates given apply to trips beginning or ending hotels or camps in Yosemite National Park:

Schedule and charges for trips with or without guides, by saddle or pack animals. The whole day starts usually between 7 and 7.30 a. m. Afternoon trips start about 1.30 p. m.

Tour.	One way.	Round trip.	Minimum number persons required in party.
From Yosemite Valley to—			
Glacier Point, short trail.....		\$4.00	1
Glacier Point via Vernal and Nevada Falls, long trail.....		4.00	1
Glacier Point via Pohono Trail, returning via Pohono Trail, short trail or long trail.....		7.00	5
Merced Lake.....	\$4.00	7.50	1
Tenaya Lake.....	4.00	7.50	1
Top of Vernal and Nevada Falls.....		3.50	5
Clouds Rest by Vernal and Nevada Falls.....		5.00	5
Eagle Peak via Yosemite Falls.....		4.00	5
Yosemite Falls.....		3.50	5
North Dome via Mirror Lake, returning via Yosemite Falls.....		5.00	5
From Glacier Point to—			
Floor of valley, short trail.....	2.00		1
Floor of valley via Nevada and Vernal Falls, long trail.....	3.50		5
Floor of valley via Pohono Trail.....	4.00	7.00	5
Sentinel Dome.....		1.00	1
Ostrander Lake (good fishing).....		4.00	5
Mariposa Big Trees via Wawona, Peregoy Meadows, and Alder Creek, returning via Chinulalna Falls and Mono Meadows (3-day trip).....		15.00	5
Merced Lake.....	4.00	7.50	1
Johnson Lake.....		4.00	5
The Fissures.....	half day	2.50	5
	full day	3.50	5
From Merced Lake to—			
Floor of valley, direct.....	4.00		1
Floor of valley via Clouds Rest.....	5.00		5
Washburn Lake (good fishing).....		2.00	1
Tenaya Lake via Forsyth Pass.....	4.00		1
Tenaya Lake via Vogelsang or Babcock Pass and Tuolumne Meadows.....	5.00		5
Tenaya Lake via Sunrise Trail and Tuolumne Meadows.....	5.00		5
Glacier Point.....	4.00		1
From Tenaya Lake to—			
Floor of valley via Snow Creek and Tenaya Canyon.....	4.00		1
Floor of valley via Forsyth Pass.....	5.00		5
Merced Lake via Forsyth Pass or Babcock Pass and Tuolumne Meadows.....	5.00		5
Merced Lake via Forsyth Pass.....	4.00	7.50	1
Merced Lake via Sunrise Trail and Tuolumne Meadows.....	5.00		5
McGee Lake.....		3.50	5
Tuolumne Soda Springs.....		3.50	1
Waterwheel Falls.....		4.00	5
May Lake (good fishing).....		2.00	1
Dog Lake (good fishing).....		3.50	1
Mount Conness via Tuolumne Meadows.....		5.00	5
Bloody Canyon via Tuolumne Meadows.....		5.00	5
Ranger's station down Leevining Canyon (2 days).....		10.00	5

In addition to the scheduled trips shown, the Yosemite National Park Co. will furnish complete equipment for independent camping trips, including transportation by motor or horse (or afoot), or by combining any of the three, at moderate rates. Special guides, stock, and equipment may be secured for making trips, providing exclusive service and independent schedules through special arrangement.

HIKERS' TOURS.

Most of the hotels, lodges, and camps in the Yosemite National Park are within a day's walking distance of one another for those accustomed to that means of traveling so that many of the foregoing horseback tours may be taken afoot if desired. Baggage will be

transported. (For details, see under heading of "Baggage," page 37.)

For seasoned hikers economical trips may be made afoot to many interesting places in Yosemite National Park inaccessible from any of the hotels, lodges, or camps, and a delightful vacation may be had at an approximate cost of \$1 to \$2 per day per person, including all expense. However, as carrying heavy equipment on a walking trip is likely to rob it of most of its pleasures, pack animals are desirable for carrying at least a part of the outfit.

CAMPING TOURS.

For those wishing to visit some of the many beauty spots of the Yosemite National Park inaccessible from any of the hotels, lodges, or camps, or desiring to have exclusive service independent of any schedule, or preferring to live entirely out of doors, camping out may be enjoyed under most ideal conditions.

The Yosemite Valley and its immediate surroundings are but a very small portion of the park. Farther afield in the higher mountains are splendid forest, beautiful lakes, and streams where excellent camping places and trout fishing will be found. Many rugged peaks of the high Sierra command magnificent views and invite the mountain climber, while trails lead in all directions to points of interest and beauty.

During the summer and fall months the freedom from rain makes for ideal camping conditions rarely found in the mountains combined with such beauty and grandeur.

The matter of proper clothing and personal effects is an important one, as a lack of necessities tends to discomfort, while the common mistake of bringing too many or unnecessary articles proves a serious annoyance and often robs an outing of much of its pleasure. The following list is suggested as being suitable for a month's trip:

2 suits medium weight underwear.	1 pair stout walking shoes with puttees or leggings (or boots, if preferred).
2 woolen and 1 cotton shirt (or waists).	
6 pairs socks or stockings (medium to heavy).	1 pair comfortable light shoes for camp.
1 old business suit or outing suit.	1 pair gloves or gauntlets.
1 extra pair trousers, riding breeches, or skirt of khaki, corduroy, or whipcord.	1 soft felt or cloth hat with fairly wide brim.
1 sweater.	2 bandannas and 3 khaki handkerchiefs.
	1 pair flannelette pajamas.

Very lightweight raincoat for possible storm and bathing suit are sometimes desirable.

Sundry effects which will be found useful are toilet articles (essential ones only), tinted glasses, adhesive tape, small electric flash lamp,

map, compass, matches, knife, fishing tackle and fishing license, and camera and plenty of films.

The prospective camper may be fully equipped after arrival in Yosemite. Tents, bedding, cooking utensils, outing clothes, fishing tackle; in fact, everything essential to camping may be purchased or rented from the general merchandise store or other departments of the Yosemite National Park Co. at reasonable rates regulated by the National Park Service. Provisions may be obtained at any of the supply depots throughout the park.

SADDLE TOURS.

PRIVATE PARTY CAMPING TOURS.

For those desiring animals for a camping trip, the stock and attendants, as well as equipment, may be secured, providing exclusive service and independent schedules.

Authorized rates for saddle and pack animals and guide service.

Saddle animal, per day-----	\$2.00-\$3.00
Pack animal, per day-----	2.00- 3.00
Guide, with horse, per day-----	6.00
Packer, with horse, per day-----	6.00
Cook, with horse, per day-----	6.00-10.00

When campers secure the service of guides, packers, or cooks they are required to furnish meals to such employees as accompany them. If guides do not accompany saddle or pack animals, parties hiring same will be accountable for loss or damage to stock or equipment.

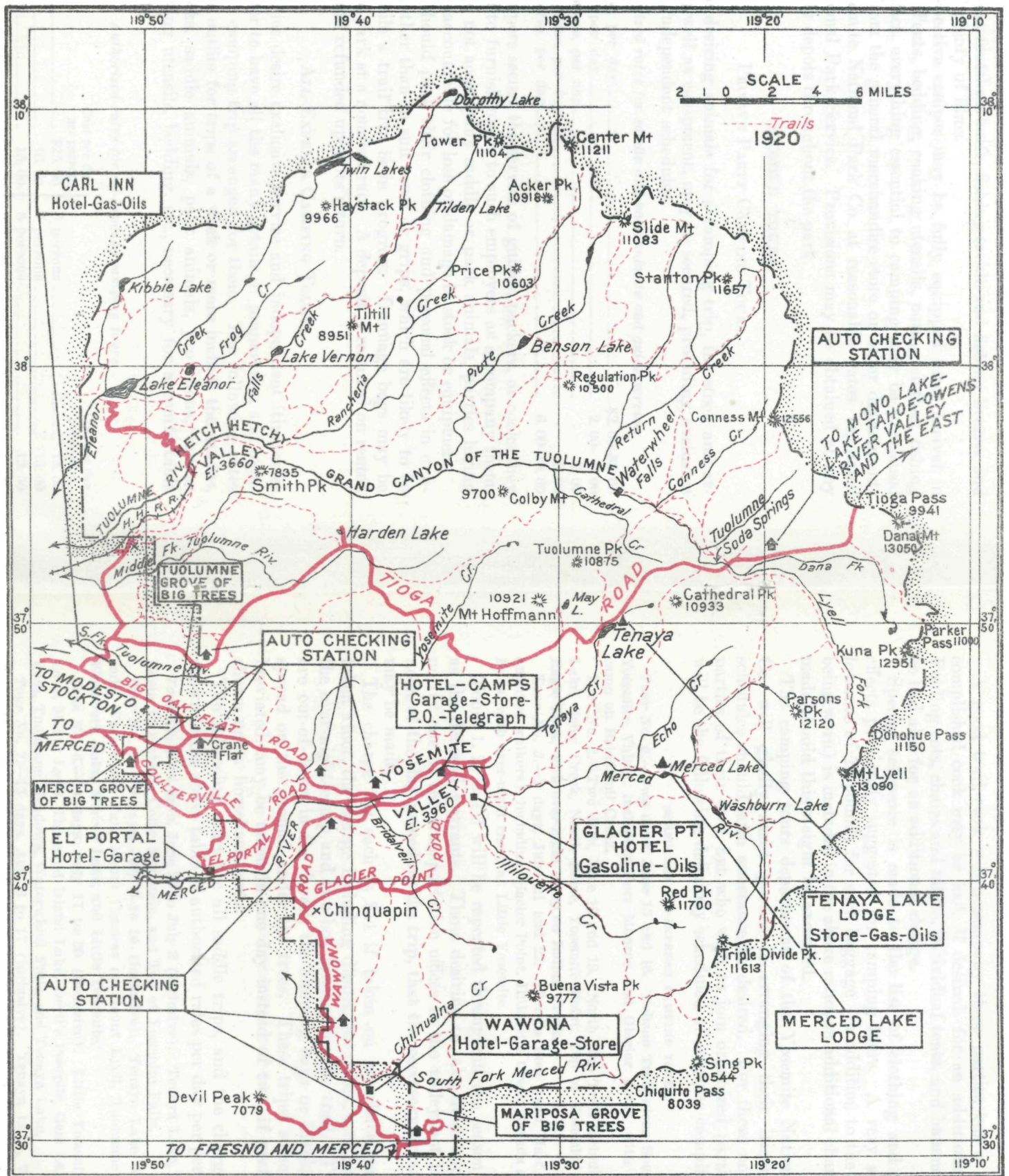
Campers should pack their clothing and personal effects in dunnage bags rather than in suit cases or grips, which are likely to be damaged while a trail trip is in progress. Dunnage bags may be rented in the park at a nominal rate. A deposit is required on rented equipment and refunded upon its return.

ALL-EXPENSE CAMPING TOURS.

Many parties desire exclusive service and independent itineraries and yet prefer to have all the many details of preparation and management of a camping trip arranged for them. The following rates for complete outfits for trips of a week or more include the guides, packers, cooks, saddle animals, pack animals, provisions, canvas shelter, cooking utensils, bedding, etc., necessary for a comfortable camping trip:

Authorized rates for all-expense camping tours.

	Cost per day per person.		Cost per day per person.
1 person -----	\$25.00	6 persons -----	13.50
2 persons -----	16.00	7 persons -----	13.00
3 persons -----	15.00	8 persons -----	12.50
4 persons -----	14.50	9 persons -----	12.00
5 persons -----	14.00	10 persons or more-----	11.50



MAP OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

A good trail cook will accompany these parties but a more accomplished cook may be had, if desired, for an additional charge. Folding cots, chairs and tables, individual tents, and hammocks may be had also for an additional charge.

Special reference is made to the list of clothing and personal effects previously suggested for camping tours. A very ample allowance of 25 pounds for such baggage (in addition to the clothing being worn) is included in the above rates, an additional charge being made should this weight be exceeded.

The camping tours department of the Yosemite National Park Co. will gladly assist parties in arranging their itineraries or schedules should such assistance be desired. For those not having parties of their own, but who wish to join organized parties, there will be the following definitely scheduled all-expense camping tours:

SCHEDULED ALL-EXPENSE CAMPING TOURS.

Tour No. 1.—Two days, June 15 and 16. Pohono Trail along South Rim of Yosemite Valley, including Fort Monroe and Glacier Point, with over-night camp on Bridalveil Creek.

Tour No. 2.—Two days, June 18 and 19. North Rim Trail including Mirror Lake, Snow Creek, North Dome, Yosemite Point, Top of Yosemite Falls and Eagle Peak, with over-night camp on Indian Creek.

Tour No. 3.—2 days, June 21 and 22. Cloud's Rest (and Half Dome for qualified walkers), including Glacier Point, Illilouette Creek, Nevada and Vernal Falls, with over-night camp at Little Yosemite.

Tours 1, 2, and 3 will be repeated throughout the season as often as the demand warrants. Those desiring to take these trips should notify one of the transportation offices in the valley not later than noon of the day preceding the trip, that the necessary arrangements may be made.

The charge for each is \$14 if taken on horseback, and \$8 if taken afoot, the charge including dinner, breakfast, and bedding at the over-night camp and two box lunches for the trail. The camps are out-of-doors in the forest, the sleeping bags or blankets being spread on the ground under the trees. These trips, somewhat abbreviated, may be taken in one day instead of two, if preferred, as shown under horseback tours.

The following tours are all saddle trips, and the charges are as shown in the above table of authorized rates per day per person:

Tour No. 4.—4 days, June 29 to July 2 (inclusive). Tenaya Lake, Ten Lakes Basin (2 nights), Colby Mountain, and Top of Yosemite Falls.

Tour No. 5.—10 days, July 5 to 14 (inclusive). Tenaya Lake, White Cascade, Waterwheel Fall, Mount Conness or Mount Lyell, Tuolumne Meadows, Washburn Lake, Merced Lake, and Little Yosemite.

Tour No. 6.—14 days, July 17 to 30 (inclusive). Little Yosemite, Merced Lake, Mount Lyell, Thousand Island Lake, Devil's Postpile, Gem Lake, Parker Pass, Tuolumne Meadows, Waterwheel Falls, and Tenaya Lake.

Tour No. 7.—15 days, Aug. 3 to 17 (inclusive). Tenaya Lake, Waterwheel Falls, Matterhorn Canyon, Benson Lake, Rodgers Lake, Young Lake, Mount Conness, Tuolumne Meadows, and Merced Lake.

These itineraries are subject to slight modifications when snow or trail conditions made it advisable. The Camping Tours Department of the Yosemite National Park Co. should be notified at least 48 hours before the starting time by any one intending to take one of these tours, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

HIKERS' AND PACKERS' OUTFITS.

The following outfits have been planned for those who wish to hike or travel with pack animals, camping in primitive fashion. The equipment will be in compact shape in dunnage bags at the Housekeeping Camps office. Deposits in proportion to the value of equipment are required and refunded upon its return.

Deposit of \$2.50 is required on reservations. This is applied on rental. If necessary to cancel reservation, the Yosemite National Park Co., Yosemite National Park, Calif., should be notified at least 24 hours before the date for which reservation is made. A reservation will be held until 6 p. m. of the date of reservation. Autoists may notify the Housekeeping Camps of delays in the park by telephoning from the rangers' checking stations.

It is very important that checked baggage be tagged with owner's name and address: "Care of Housekeeping Camps."

Reservations should be made in advance.

HIKERS' EQUIPMENT.

Hikers' outfit consists of one each of the following articles: Canteen, can opener, butcher knife.

There will be as many of the following articles as there are members in the party: Sierra Club style pack harness and dunnage bag (or knapsack in place of this harness and dunnage bag); United States Army aluminum mess kit, consisting of knife, fork, spoon, mess pan and cup, and sleeping bag (woolen blanket may be substituted for sleeping bag).

Authorized rates for hikers' equipment.

	1 person.	2 persons.	3 persons.	4 persons.	5 persons.	6 persons.
First week.....	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$7.50	\$9.50	\$11.50
Each week thereafter.....	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.50	7.50	8.50

PACKERS' EQUIPMENT.

Packers' outfit consists of one each of the following articles: Dairy pan, saucepan, coffeepot, bucket, can opener, butcher knife, hatchet, and long spoon.

There will be as many of the following articles as there are people in the party: Plates, cups, knives, forks, spoons, dunnage bags, sleeping bags, Boy Scout tents, 72 inches long by 36 inches high.

Authorized rates for packers' equipment.

	1 person.	2 persons.	3 persons.	4 persons.	5 persons.	6 persons.
First week.....	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$12.00
Each week thereafter.....	2.50	3.50	4.50	6.00	8.00	9.00

HOUSEKEEPING CAMP OUTFITS.

Yosemite is an ideal location for outdoor living. There is a general store and meat market, a post office, telegraph, and express office. Fresh milk, vegetables, bread, and bakery supplies are to be had.

Complete equipment for camping may be rented. It is advisable in every instance that those desiring to camp in the park should reserve the necessary equipment before arrival, especially during the months of June and July. Please state whether coming by train or automobile. A reservation will be held until 6 p. m. of the day of arrival. If campers have made reservation and equipment is set up, they will be shown their camp up to 8 p. m.

A deposit of \$2.50 is required on reservations, which is applied on rental. If necessary to cancel reservation, the Yosemite National Park Co., Yosemite National Park, Calif., should be notified at least 24 hours before date reservation is effective, *otherwise deposit is subject to forfeiture*. Autoists may notify the housekeeping camps of delays in the park by telephoning from the rangers' checking stations.

It is very important that checked baggage be tagged with owner's name and address: "Care of Housekeeping Camps, Yosemite National Park, Calif."

If no reservation has been made, and campers arrive at the housekeeping camp office not later than 4 p. m., they will be taken care of for the night, providing equipment is available. If campers should arrive after 4 p. m., it will be necessary for them to stay at one of the hotels, lodges, or camps for the night, making arrangements for housekeeping outfit to be set up the following day if equipment is available.

Camp sites are assigned by the superintendent of the park without charge.

Authorized rates for rental of regular outfits.

[Prices are for week or fraction thereof.]

	1 person.	2 persons.	3 persons.	4 persons.	5 persons.	6 persons.
First week's rental.....	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$9.00	\$11.00	\$13.00	\$15.00
Rental for each week thereafter.....	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50

Articles furnished with regular outfits at above prices.

Article.	Persons in party.						Article.	Persons in party.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
Basin.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	Dairy pan.....	1	1	1	1	2	2
Ax or hatchet.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	Forks.....	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pairs of blankets.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	Frying pan.....	2	2	2	2	2	3
Bake pan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	Knives.....	2	3	4	4	6	7
Butcher knife.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	Plates.....	2	4	6	7	8	9
Bucket.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	Camp stove.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Single cot, mattress and pillow, or the equivalent in double cots.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	Salt shakers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chairs.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	Saucepans.....	2	2	2	2	3	3
Candlestick.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coffeepot.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	Saucers.....	2	3	4	4	5	6
Cups.....	2	3	4	5	6	7	Table.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Can opener.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	Teakettle.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vegetable dish.....	2	3	3	3	3	3	Teapot.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dish pan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	Teaspoons.....	2	3	4	4	5	7

1 One person will be furnished a 7x9 tent, parties of 2, 3, and 4 persons a 10x12 tent, and parties of 5 and 6 persons 12x14 tent.

Rates on articles rented separately by the week and month.

TABLE I.

	Week.	Month.		Week.	Month.
Ax.....	\$0.20	\$0.50	Mattress:		
Bake pan.....	.05	.15	Single.....	\$0.50	\$1.50
Basin.....	.05	.15	Three-fourth.....	.90	2.75
Boilers, wash.....	.25	.75	Double.....	1.00	3.00
Bowls, mush.....	.05	.15	Mirrors.....	.10	.30
Blankets.....	.50	1.50	Potato masher.....	.03	.10
Buckets.....	.10	.25	Pitchers.....	.10	.25
Comforts.....	.35	1.00	Pie tins.....	.02	.05
Cots, mattress, and pillow:			Pillow slips. (See Table 2.)		
Single.....	.75	2.00	Pillows.....	.15	.50
Three-fourth.....	1.10	3.50	Plates, dinner.....	.05	.15
Double.....	1.50	4.00	Pancake turners.....	.02	.05
Chairs:			Pepper shakers.....	.02	.05
Camp.....	.20	.50	Rakes.....	.15	.35
Steamer.....	.35	1.00	Rolling-pins.....	.10	.20
Chambers.....	.10	.30	Sheets. (See Table 2.)		
Candlesticks.....	.02	.05	Shovels.....	.15	.35
Cups.....	.05	.15	Salt shakers.....	.02	.05
Coffeepot.....	.10	.30	Sugar bowls.....	.05	.15
Coffee strainers.....	.02	.05	Spoons:		
Can openers.....	.03	.10	Tea.....	.02	.06
Dish pans.....	.10	.40	Table.....	.02	.06
Dairy pans.....	.05	.15	Basting.....	.03	.10
Frying pans.....	.05	.15	Saucepans.....	.10	.30
Forks:			Stoves, camp.....	.75	2.25
Table.....	.02	.06	Stovepipe, per joint.....	.05	.15
Meat.....	.03	.10	Slop pails.....	.10	.25
Floors, tents:			Saucers.....	.05	.15
7 by 9.....	3.00	5.00	Tents:		
10 by 12.....	3.50	6.00	7 by 9.....	1.50	3.50
12 by 14.....	4.00	7.00	10 by 12.....	2.00	6.00
Flour sifters.....	.10	.25	12 by 14.....	3.50	7.00
Flatirons.....	.10	.25	Tables.....	.35	1.00
Hatchets.....	.15	.50	Teapots.....	.10	.30
Hammocks.....	.50	1.50	Tent flies, 10 by 12.....	1.00	2.50
Kettles, tea.....	.20	.50	Tent flies, 12 by 14.....	1.50	3.00
Knives:			Tubs, wash.....	.25	.50
Table.....	.02	.06	Washboards.....	.10	.30
Butcher.....	.05	.15	Vegetable dishes.....	.10	.25
Lamps.....	.25	.50			
Lantern:					
Coal oil.....	.15	.55			
Candle.....	.05	.15			

Authorized rates on articles rented separately by the day.

TABLE 2.

	First day.	Each day thereafter.
Canteen.....	\$0.25	\$0.05
Dunnage bag.....	.25	.05
Fishing rod, reel, line, and landing net ¹.....	.50	.25
Fish basket.....	.25	.05
Knapsack.....	.25	.10
Landing net.....	.25	.05
Pillow case, each.....	.10	.02½
Sheet, each.....	.15	.10
Sheets, per pair.....	.30	.15
Pillow cases, each.....	.10	.02½

¹ Charge will be made for broken rods or lost articles at regular sale price. Fishing tackle may be purchased at the Yosemite store.

PLANTS OF THE PARK.

Over 900 species of flowering plants and ferns have been found in the park. A few of the most important ones are listed below. The plants are described in detail in "A Yosemite Flora," by H. M. and C. C. Hall.

TREES.

PINES.—These are easily recognized among the evergreen trees by having leaves in clusters of 2 to 5. Six kinds are common.

WHITE-BARK PINE.—Leaves in 5's; bark white; found only about timber line.

WESTERN WHITE PINE.—Leaves in 5's, 1 to 3 inches long; cones 6 to 8 inches long; ranging from about 7,000 feet to timber line.

SUGAR PINE.—Leaves in 5's, 2 to 4 inches long; cones 13 to 18 inches long; at 4,000 to 7,000 feet.

WESTERN YELLOW PINE.—Leaves in 3's; cone scales with prickly tips; the most abundant tree.

DIGGER PINE.—Leaves in 3's; cone scales not prickly; a foothill species.

LOGPOLE PINE.—Leaves in 2's; usually along streams, at middle altitudes.

DOUGLAS FIR.—Leaves one-half to 1½ inches long; cones 1½ to 3 inches long, with toothed bracts projecting from between the scales; middle and low altitudes; the most important lumber tree of the Pacific coast.

ALPINE HEMLOCK.—Leaves one-fourth to 1 inch long; cones 1 to 1¼ inches long, drooping; about timber line.

FIRS are easily recognized by their smooth bark and by their cones which stand erect upon the branches; the cones fall apart at maturity. *White fir* grows at middle altitudes; cones 2 to 5 inches long; bark whitish. *Red fir* grows at 7,000 to 10,000 feet; cones 4 to 8 inches long; bark dull red-brown.

BIG-TREE (*Sequoia gigantea*).—Three groves occur in the park. The most massive of all trees. Mature trees are 900 to 1,500 years old, and some are estimated to have reached an age of 4,000 years.

INCENSE CEDAR.—Leaves scalelike, like those of cedar; cones about 1 inch long, with two spreading scales; bark brown, shreddy; at middle altitudes.

CALIFORNIA CEDAR.—Leaves scalelike; fruit a blue-black berry; on rocky slopes and ridges.

CALIFORNIA NUTMEG.—Leaves 1 to 2 inches long, resembling those of fir, but green (not whitish) underneath; fruit shaped like a nutmeg, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with thin pulp; along the Merced River between El Portal and the Cascades. One of the rarest trees; found only in California.

WILLOWS of several species occur along streams. *Black cottonwood* also grows near water; it has large pointed leaves and whitish bark. The *aspen*, with rounded slender-stalked leaves and smooth pale bark, grows on slopes at middle and higher altitudes.

WHITE ALDER.—Leaves 2 to 4 inches long and nearly as broad, toothed; fruit resembling a small cone; along streams up to 5,000 feet.

OAKS.—The *maul oak* is distinguished by its gray or whitish bark; leaves evergreen, golden beneath; in the yellow pine belt. *Interior live oak*, leaves not toothed; bark blackish; in the foothills. *California black oak*, leaves deeply toothed and lobed; bark black; in the yellow pine belt.

CALIFORNIA LAUREL.—Recognized by the aromatic leaves, 3 to 5 inches long, their edges not toothed; at moderate altitudes, in canyons and on hillsides. A near relative of the true laurel of Europe.

BIG-LEAF MAPLE.—Found in moist places in the yellow pine belt.

WESTERN DOGWOOD.—A small tree with very large white "flowers," 3 to 5 inches in diameter; flowering in May; in low valleys.

SHRUBS AND HERBS.

Many kinds of shrubs occur, chief among them the following: *Willows*, *California hazel*, *huckleberry oak*, *chinquapin* (with burs like a chestnut), *white clematis*, *spicebush* (leaves aromatic; flowers dull red), *syringa* (flowers white, with 4 petals), *currants*, *gooseberries*, *pink meadowsweet*, *ocean spray* (flower small, white, in large clusters), *service berry*, *thimbleberry* (fruit red; flowers white), *black raspberry*, *mountain mahogany* (leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, toothed; fruit with a long feathery tail), *wild rose*, *chokecherry*, *wild plum*, *poison ivy* (a low shrub or a vine, the leaf composed of 3 large toothed leaflets), *bladdernut* (leaves with 3 toothed leaflets; fruit inflated and papery), *mountain maple*, *coffeeberry* (leaves 1 to 3 inches long, finely toothed, fruit a black 2-seeded berry), *deerbrush* (with clusters of fine white flowers, and with 3-veined leaves), *silk tassel bush* (leaves pale green, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, not toothed; flowers in catkins; fruit a black berry), *western azalea* (flowers white or pink, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long), *pale laurel* (flowers saucer-shaped, lilac-purple), *purple heather*, *white heather*, *manzanita*, *yerba santa* (leaves sticky, sweet-scented; flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, white or pale blue), *elderberry*, *snowberry*, *honeysuckle*, *rabbit-brush* (flowers yellow, resembling those of goldenrod), *sagebrush* (leaves grayish, with 3 or 4 teeth at the upper end).

The herbaceous plants are very numerous, and it is impossible even to list them here. One of the most interesting is the *snow plant*, a fleshy bright-red plant which grows in carpets of pine needles in the yellow pine belt. It is closely related to the widely distributed *Indian pipe*. Some of the most common or conspicuous of the herbaceous plants are the following: *False hellebore* (sometimes known as skunk cabbage; stems 3 to 6 feet high, with large ribbed leaves; flowers greenish, in large panicles), *wild onions*, *lilies* (resembling those of gardens; including the Washington lily, with white flowers, and the leopard lily, with orange-yellow purple-spotted flowers), *mariposa lilies* (with butterfly-like flowers, each with 3 large white, red, or yellow petals), *blue camas* (with a spike of flowers somewhat resembling those of a hyacinth). *Solomon's-scal*, *iris*, *lady's-slipper* and several other kinds of orchids, *wild gin-*

ger (with heart-shaped leaves and brown flowers), *Sulphur-plant* (flowers small, bright yellow, in umbrella-like clusters; leaves white woolly underneath), *miner's lettuce* (flowers white or pink; leaves 2 together, united at their bases around the stem), *yellow pondlily*, *meadow-rue* (leaves resemble those of maidenhair fern), *buttercups*, *red columbine*, *larkspur*, *saxifrages*, *strawberries*, *lupines*, *clovers*, *wild geranium*, *blue flax*, *violets*, *fireweed* (tall plant with long spikes of purple-lilac flowers, each with 4 petals), *evening-primrose* (petals 4, bright yellow, fading pink), *godetia* (flowers deep purple, 1 to 2½ inches broad, with 4 petals), *cow parsnip* (stem hollow, 4 to 6 feet high; flowers white, in broad flat clusters), *shooting-star* (leaves in a rosette at base of stem; flowers rose-pink, the 4 or 5 petals sharply recurved), *gentians*, *milkweed*, *phlox*, *gillias* (numerous kinds, with showy, trumpet-shaped, blue, red, white, or purple flowers), *false forget-me-nots*, *pentstemons* (with showy red, blue, or purple flowers resembling in shape those of foxglove), *monkey flowers* (yellow, red, or pink), *Indian paint-brush*, *elephant-head* (easily recognized by the resemblance of the flowers to elephants' heads), *goldenrod*, *asters*, *daisies* or *flcabane* (blue, purple, pink, or white), *yarrow* (with plume-like, strong-scented leaves and small heads of white flowers), *arnicas* (with yellow flowers resembling sunflowers; roots with the odor and flavor of arnica), *thistles*.

MAMMALS AND SUMMER BIRDS OF THE PARK.

The following two lists include those mammals and birds which are likely to be seen by the summer visitor to Yosemite National Park. In the case of the mammals evidence of their presence in the form of workings, tracks, and sign is often as important and possible of certain identification as the animals themselves. Species of rare or casual occurrence, and those found only in the regions adjoining the park to the east and west, are not included. The topography of the park is so diverse that some departure from the limiting altitudes given is to be expected for many of the species, particularly the birds; space limitation here prevents more complete statements of ranges. The localities mentioned for certain of the species are only a few among those in which the mammal or bird in question has been actually observed.

These lists have been prepared by Joseph Grinnell and Tracy I. Storer of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California and are based upon the collections of specimens and files of information relating to the mammals and birds of the Yosemite National Park contained in that institution.

MAMMALS.

YOSEMITE MOLE (*Scapanus latimanus sricatus*).—Common in the meadows of Yosemite Valley; less numerous at the higher altitudes. (Tuolumne Meadows.)

DUSKY SHREW (*Sorex obscurus obscurus*).—Fairly common in moist situations from 7,300 feet upward. (Indian Canyon; Merced Lake; Tuolumne Meadows.)

YOSEMITE SHREW (*Sorex montecreyensis mariposae*).—Common in moist situations up to 7,300 feet. (Yosemite Valley; Indian Canyon; Chinquapin.)

- NAVIGATOR SHREW; water shrew (*Neosorex palustris navigator*).—Common along streams from 6,000 feet upward; also near base of Yosemite Falls and foot of Indian Canyon in Yosemite Valley. (Porcupine Flat; Vogelsang Lake; Tuolumne Meadows.)
- HIGH SIERRA BAT (*Myotis lucifugus altipetens*).—Moderately common between 7,500 and 10,350 feet; the highest ranging species of bat in the park. (Merced and Vogelsang Lakes.)
- LITTLE CALIFORNIA BAT (*Myotis californicus californicus*).—Moderately common over floor of Yosemite Valley.
- LARGE BROWN BAT (*Eptesicus fuscus*).—Common in Yosemite Valley; seen also at Merced Lake.
- BLACK BEAR; CINNAMON BEAR (*Ursus americanus*).—Moderately common in forest and brush lands throughout the park. (Yosemite Valley; Merced Lake; Tuolumne Meadows.)
- MOUNTAIN COYOTE (*Canis latrans lestes*).—Common above 4,000 feet throughout the park.
- CASCADE RED FOX (*Vulpes necator*).—Apparently rare and only above 4,500 feet.
- CALIFORNIA GRAY FOX (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus californicus*).—Common at lower levels, reaching only westernmost portions of park below 3,800 feet (near Cascades).
- CALIFORNIA COON; RACCOON (*Procyon lotor psor*).—Yosemite Valley and below, sparse.
- SIERRA PINE MARTEN (*Martes caurina sierrae*).—Common above 8,000 feet; often about rock slides. (Tuolumne Meadows; Vogelsang Lake.)
- PACIFIC FISHER (*Martes pennanti pacifica*).—Moderately common in forested region from 6,000 feet up. (Chinquapin; head of Lyell Canyon.)
- SIERRA NEVADA WOLVERINE (*Gulo luscus luteus*).—Sparse, and only from 8,000 feet upward. (Head of Lyell Canyon.)
- SIERRA LEAST WEASEL (*Mustela murica*).—Sparse; only about rock slides at about 10,000 feet. (Ten Lakes; Vogelsang Lake.)
- MOUNTAIN WEASEL (*Mustela arizonensis*).—Common from 4,000 feet upward to limit of timber. (Yosemite Valley; Chinquapin; Tuolumne Meadows; Ten Lakes.)
- PACIFIC MINK (*Mustela vison cnegumenous*).—Found near Merced Lake.
- NORTHERN CALIFORNIA STRIPED SKUNK (*Mephitis occidentalis occidentalis*).—Chiefly below 4,000 feet. (Yosemite Valley, sparse.)
- CALIFORNIA SPOTTED SKUNK (*Spilogale phenax phenax*).—Common below 4,000 feet. Several taken on floor of Yosemite Valley.
- CALIFORNIA BADGER (*Taxidea taxus neglecta*).—Fairly common on meadows above 7,500 feet. (Tuolumne Meadows; Lyell Canyon.)
- NORTHWESTERN COUGAR; MOUNTAIN LION (*Felis oregonensis*).—Found in some numbers throughout the park.
- CALIFORNIA WILDCAT (*Lynx eremicus californicus*).—Fairly common below 6,000 feet. Occasional on floor of Yosemite Valley.
- GAMBEL WHITE-FOOTED MOUSE (*Peromyscus maniculatus gambeli*).—Abundant throughout the park; lives in all sorts of shelter such as piles of debris, root tangles, and logs.
- BOYLE WHITE-FOOTED MOUSE (*Peromyscus boylei boylei*).—Common below 5,000 feet. Found numerously on golden oak taluses in Yosemite Valley, and a few at Glen Aulin.
- STREATOR WOOD BAT (*Neotoma fuscipes streatori*).—Common in brush below 4,000 feet. A few live among rocks under golden oaks on north side of Yosemite Valley.

- GRAY BUSHY-TAILED WOOD RAT (*Neotoma cinerea cinerea*).—Common in rock slides above 7,500 feet. (Merced Lake; Tuolumne Meadows.)
- MOUNTAIN LEMMING MOUSE (*Phenacomys orophilus*).—Apparently rare; taken only at high altitudes. (Ten Lakes basin; Glen Aulin; Fletcher Creek; head of Lyell Canyon.)
- YOSEMITE MEADOW MOUSE (*Microtus montanus yosemite*).—Common in moist meadows in Yosemite Valley and above. (Mono Meadow; Tuolumne Meadows; Vogelsang Lake.)
- CANTANKEROUS MEADOW MOUSE (*Microtus mordax mordax*).—Common along edges of swifter flowing streams throughout the park. (Yosemite Valley; Mount Hoffmann; Lyell Canyon.)
- HOUSE MOUSE (*Mus musculus musculus*).—Not native; now common about buildings in Yosemite Valley.
- YOSEMITE POCKET GOPHER (*Thomomys alpinus ahwahnee*).—Common on meadows in Yosemite Valley.
- SIERRA NEVADA POCKET GOPHER (*Thomomys monticola monticola*).—Abundant in the meadows and on hillsides above 6,100 feet.
- ALLEN JUMPING MOUSE (*Zapus trinotatus alleni*).—Common in most grassy meadows above 5,000 feet; found also in Yosemite Valley about foot of Yosemite Falls.
- YELLOW-HAIRED PORCUPINE (*Erethizon epixanthum epixanthum*).—Moderately common in lodgepole pine belt from 6,000 feet up to timberline. Casual in Yosemite Valley.
- SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAIN BEAVER (*Aplodontia rufa californica*).—Locally common along smaller swift-flowing streams from 6,000 feet up nearly to timberline. (Chinquapin; Indian Canyon above Yosemite Valley; head of Lyell Canyon.)
- SOUTHERN SIERRA MARMOT; WOODCHUCK (*Marmota flaviventris sierrae*).—Common about rock-bordered meadows above 8,000 feet. (Snow Flat; Tuolumne Meadows; Lyell Canyon.)
- CALIFORNIA GROUND SQUIRREL (*Citellus beecheyi beecheyi*).—Common up to about 8,200 feet; most abundant below 5,000 feet. (Yosemite Valley; Porcupine Flat; Chinquapin.)
- BELDING GROUND SQUIRREL; PICKET-PIN (*Citellus beldingi*).—Common on meadows above 8,200 feet. (Snow Flat; Tuolumne Meadows; Tioga Pass.)
- SIERRA GOLD-MANTLED GROUND SQUIRREL; COPPERHEAD (*Callospermophilus chrysodeirus chrysodeirus*).—Common on floor of open forests above 6,000 feet. (Glacier Point; Porcupine Flat; Tuolumne Meadows.)
- CHIPMUNKS (genus *Eutamias*).—Five kinds of striped chipmunks occur in the park. They differ in size, in details of coloration, and in local range and habits, so as to be readily separated after some study.
- MARIPOSA CHIPMUNK (*Eutamias merriami mariposae*).—Moderately common below 5,000 feet. Found on floor of Yosemite Valley and at Columbia Point; lives in rocks, brush and low trees.
- TAHOE CHIPMUNK (*Eutamias speciosus frater*).—Abundant in forest above 5,500 feet; lives on standing trees and takes refuge in these, often going 50 feet or more above ground. (Glacier Point; Lake Tenaya; Tuolumne Meadows.)
- LONG-EARED CHIPMUNK (*Eutamias quadrimaculatus*).—Common in heavy chaparral between 5,400 and 7,300 feet; never goes much over 5 feet above ground. (Glacier Point; Chinquapin; Tamarack Flat.)

CHIPMUNKS—Continued.

- ALLEN CHIPMUNK (*Eutamias scexc*).—Abundant about fallen logs and brush patches in forest from 4,600 to 7,700 feet; never goes much over 5 feet above ground. (Lady Franklin Rock; Glacier Point; above Yosemite Point; Merced Lake.)
- ALPINE CHIPMUNK (*Eutamias alpinus*).—Common about rocks, chiefly above 9,500 feet, locally down to 8,500 feet. (Near Tuolumne Meadows; Vogelsang Lake; Mt. Lyell.)
- SIERRA CHICKAREE (*Sciurus douglasi albolimbatus*).—Common in forests from 6,000 feet upward, but most numerous between 6,000 and 8,000 feet; occasional on floor of Yosemite Valley.
- CALIFORNIA GRAY SQUIRREL (*Sciurus griseus griseus*).—Common throughout the black oak and yellow pine belts; ranges locally as high as 6,500 feet. Abundant on floor of Yosemite Valley.
- SIERRA NEVADA FLYING SQUIRREL (*Glaucomys sabrinus lascurus*).—Common in forests from 4,000 to 8,000 feet. (Yosemite Valley; Chinquapin; Porcupine Flat; Merced Grove Big Trees.)
- YOSEMITE CONY; PIKA (*Ochotona schisticeps muii*).—Common in rock slides from 8,000 feet up to, and even above, timberline. (Tenaya Lake; Mount Clark; head of Lyell Canyon; Young Lake.)
- SIERRA WHITE-TAILED JACK RABBIT (*Lepus townsendii sierra*).—Moderately common about meadows and untimbered ridges above 8,000 feet. (Tuolumne Meadows; Fletcher Lake; Tioga Pass.)
- ROCKY MOUNTAIN MULE DEER (*Odocoileus hemionus hemionus*).—Found throughout the park, but numbers vary according to season and place. (Yosemite Valley; Wawona Road; Tenaya Trail; Little Yosemite Valley.)
- SIERRA BIGHORN; MOUNTAIN SHEEP (*Ovis sierrae*).—Formerly ranged over those portions of the park above 9,000 feet; horns and bones still to be found. Not seen alive within the park for many years.

SUMMER BIRDS.

- HARLEQUIN DUCK (*Histrionicus histrionicus*).—Occasionally seen along streams between 3,800 and 6,000 feet. (Yosemite Valley.)
- SPOTTED SANDPIPER (*Actitis macularia*).—Common along pebbly or sandy shores bordering the larger streams and lakes. (Yosemite Valley; Tenaya Lake; Tuolumne Meadows.)
- MOUNTAIN QUAIL (*Oreortyx picta plumifera*).—Common about brush thickets from 3,300 to 8,500 feet. (Little Yosemite; Union Point to Glacier Point; Yosemite Point.)
- SIERRA GROUSE (*Dendragapus obscurus sierrae*).—Fairly common in forests above 5,500 feet, as about rim of Yosemite Valley; ranges up to 10,000 feet altitude in late summer. (Glacier Point; Inspiration Point; above Yosemite Falls.)
- BAND-TAILED PIGEON (*Columba fasciata fasciata*).—Common in black oak belt, as in Yosemite Valley. (Columbia Point; Union Point; Valley floor.)
- COOPER HAWK (*Accipiter cooperi*).—Moderately common in Yosemite Valley, keeping mostly to tall trees near streams.
- WESTERN GOSHAWK (*Astur atricapillus striatulus*).—Sparse at 6,000 to 8,500 feet, as about rim of Yosemite Valley.
- WESTERN RED-TAILED HAWK (*Buteo borealis calurus*).—Present in some numbers throughout the park.
- GOLDEN EAGLE (*Aquila chrysaetos*).—Moderately common at lower altitudes and sparsely represented up to timberline. (Eagle Peak; Nevada Falls; Tenaya Canyon.)

- AMERICAN SPARROW HAWK (*Falco sparverius sparverius*).—Moderately common throughout the park, usually about drier meadows and open tops of ridges.
- SPOTTED OWL (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*).—Moderately common along north side of Yosemite Valley (near foot of Rocky Point.)
- SAW-WHET OWL (*Cryptoglaux acadica*).—On floor of Yosemite Valley.
- PACIFIC HORNED OWL (*Bubo virginianus pacificus*).—Common below 8,500 feet. (Yosemite Valley; Little Yosemite Valley; Chinquapin.)
- CALIFORNIA PIGMY OWL (*Glaucidium gnoma californicum*).—Common in Yosemite Valley.
- WESTERN BELTED KINGFISHER (*Ceryle alcyon caurina*).—Frequently seen along streams and about margins of lakes up at least to 8,600 feet altitude. (Yosemite Valley; Merced Lake; Tuolumne Meadows.)
- MODOC HAIRY WOODPECKER (*Dryobates villosus orius*).—Moderately common throughout the park below timberline. (Yosemite Valley; Tenaya Lake; Tuolumne Meadows.)
- WILLOW WOODPECKER; "DOWNY" WOODPECKER (*Dryobates pubescens turati*).—Sparingly represented in Yosemite Valley, foraging on soft barked trees.
- NORTHERN WHITE-HEADED WOODPECKER (*Xenopicus albolarvatus albolarvatus*).—Common from 4,000 to 7,500 feet, foraging chiefly on coniferous trees. (Yosemite Valley; Chinquapin; Tamarack Flat; Aspen Valley.)
- ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER (*Picoides arcticus*).—Sparsely represented in forests from 7,200 to 8,600 feet or higher. Forages chiefly on lodgepole pines. (Upper Bridal Veil Creek; Lake Tenaya; Tuolumne Meadows.)
- SIERRA RED-BREADED SAPSUCKER (*Sphyrapicus varius daggetti*).—Common in forests from 3,500 to 7,500 feet. (Yosemite Valley; Merced Grove Big Trees; Chinquapin.)
- WILLIAMSON SAPSUCKER (*Sphyrapicus thyroideus thyroideus*).—Common, chiefly in lodgepole pines, from about 6,000 feet altitude up to timberline. (Glacier Point; Porcupine Flat; Tuolumne Meadows.)
- NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER (*Phloeotomus pilcatus abieticola*).—Common in forests, chiefly of fir, from 4,000 to 7,500 feet altitude. (Yosemite Valley; Little Yosemite Valley; above Yosemite Falls; Glacier Point.)
- CALIFORNIA WOODPECKER (*Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi*).—Common in oaks on floor of Yosemite Valley.
- RED-SHAFTED FLICKER (*Colaptes cafer collaris*).—Moderately common throughout the park, up even to timberline. (Yosemite Valley; Merced Lake; Tuolumne Meadows.)
- PACIFIC NIGHTHAWK (*Chordeiles virginianus hesperis*).—Moderately common in higher open country. (Tuolumne Meadows; Merced Lake.)
- WHITE-THROATED SWIFT (*Aeronautes melanoleucus*).—Common in Yosemite Valley; to be seen from the valley floor, or from any of the vantage points about the rim, such as Glacier and Yosemite points.
- CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD (*Stellula calliope*).—Moderately common in Yosemite Valley, at points about the rim of the valley, and elsewhere below 7,500 feet. (Chinquapin; Little Yosemite Valley.)
- BLACK PHOEBE (*Sayornis nigricans*).—Occasional along Merced River up into Yosemite Valley.
- OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER (*Nuttallornis borealis*).—Moderately common on north side of Yosemite Valley and in territory above the valley up to about 8,200 feet. Frequents tops of forest trees.
- WESTERN WOOD PEWEE (*Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni*).—Widely distributed along streams and in forests up to 8,200 feet. (Yosemite Valley; Tenaya Lake; Merced Lake.)

SMALL FLYCATCHERS (Genus *Empidonax*).—Five small flycatchers closely similar to one another in size, coloration, and habits are found in the Yosemite National Park. The Western Flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis difficilis*) frequents wooded canyon bottoms lined with alders and incense cedars (Merced Grove Big Trees, Yosemite Valley); the Traill Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailli trailli*) inhabits willows along streams (Yosemite Valley); the Hammond Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondi*) lives in and about red firs (Chinquapin, Porcupine Flat, Merced Lake); and the Wright Flycatcher (*Empidonax wrighti*) lives about brush patches in the higher mountains (Chinquapin and eastward to head of Lyell Canyon).

BLUE-FRONTED JAY (*Cyanocitta stelleri frontalis*).—Common in forests from 3,300 to 8,200 feet. (Yosemite Valley; Chinquapin; Glacier Point; Big Oak Flat Road.)

CLARKE NUTCRACKER; CLARKE CROW (*Nucifraga columbiana*).—Common about edges of clearings and on ridge tops from about 8,000 feet upward to timberline; occasional at lower altitudes. (Tuolumne Meadows; Vogelsang Lake; Mount Clark.)

KERN RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD (*Agelaius phoeniceus aciculatus*).—In small numbers in meadows on floor of Yosemite Valley.

BREWSTER BLACKBIRD (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*).—Nests in Yosemite Valley, ranging higher in mountains after first of July, as to Tuolumne Meadows.

CALIFORNIA EVENING GROSBEAK (*Hesperiphona vespertina californica*).—Present in varying numbers in different years in Yosemite Valley and area surrounding Valley up to 8,000 feet.

CALIFORNIA PINE GROSBEAK (*Pinicola enucleator californica*).—Sparse, in lodgepole pines and alpine hemlocks above 8,500 feet. (Ten Lakes.)

CALIFORNIA PURPLE FINCH (*Carpodacus purpureus californicus*).—Common in sparse forests from 3,300 to 6,500 feet. (Yosemite Valley.)

CASSIN PURPLE FINCH (*Carpodacus cassini*).—Common in forested regions from 6,000 feet up to timberline. (Chinquapin; Glacier Point; Merced Lake; Tuolumne Meadows.)

SIERRA CROSSBILL (*Loxia curvirostra bendirci*).—Sparsely represented in forests from 5,500 to at least 8,600 feet. (Aspen Valley; Tuolumne Meadows.)

SIERRA NEVADA ROSY FINCH; LEUCOSTICTE (*Leucosticte tephrocotis dawsoni*).—Common about highest meadows and snowbanks in glacial cirques, near timberline; rarely seen below 9,000 feet. (Mount Hoffmann; Mount Clark; Mount Lyell.)

PINE SISKIN (*Spinus pinus pinus*).—Common about openings in forests throughout the park. (Yosemite Valley; Snow Flat; Tuolumne Meadows.)

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW (*Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*).—Common in willow thickets along streams and about meadows from 7,500 feet to timberline. (Tuolumne Meadows; head of McClure Fork; Tioga Pass.)

WESTERN CHIPPING SPARROW (*Spizella passerina arizonae*).—Common throughout the park. (Yosemite Valley; Merced Lake; Tuolumne Meadows.)

SIERRA JUNCO (*Junco oreganus thurberi*).—Abundant throughout the forested portions of the park; not so numerous in Yosemite Valley as at higher altitudes.

LINCOLN SPARROW (*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*).—Sparsely represented in thickets in meadows and along streams from 7,000 to 9,000 feet.

MARIPOSA FOX SPARROW (*Passerella iliaca mariposae*).—Common in the brush patches on dry slopes from 5,500 to 8,500 feet. Plentiful at Glacier and Yosemite points.

- SACRAMENTO SPURRED TOWHEE (*Pipilo maculatus fulvirellus*).—Moderately common in bottom land thickets up to 5,500 feet. (Yosemite Valley; below Chinquapin; Cascades.)
- GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE (*Oreospiza chlorura*).—Moderately common in brush patches from 6,300 to 8,000 feet. Occasional in Yosemite Valley. (Chinquapin; Yosemite Point; Porcupine Flat.)
- PACIFIC BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK (*Zamelodia melanoccephala capitalis*).—Common in black oak belt. (Yosemite Valley; Cascades.)
- LAZULI BUNTING (*Passerina amoena*).—Moderately common in vicinity of streams up to 4,000 feet. (Yosemite Valley.)
- WESTERN Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*).—Common in forests from 3,300 to 8,100 feet. (Yosemite Valley; Merced Grove Big Trees; Glacier Point; Chinquapin.)
- NORTHERN VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW (*Tachycineta thalassina lepida*).—Moderately common in Yosemite Valley; often flying overhead in company with White-throated Swifts. (Wawona Road.)
- WESTERN WARBLING VIREO (*Vireosylva gilva swainsoni*).—Common near streams up to 8,000 feet, but more abundant at lower altitudes. (Yosemite Valley; Indian Canyon; Cascades.)
- CASSIN VIREO (*Lanius solitarius cassini*).—Moderately common among oaks, cottonwoods and cedars up to 8,000 feet. (Yosemite Valley; above Yosemite Point; Chinquapin.)
- CALVERAS WABLER (*Vermivora ruficapilla gutturalis*).—Common in black oaks and maples in vicinity of shaded earth banks or mossy boulders up to 7,400 feet. (Yosemite Valley; near Glacier Point; Mono Meadow.)
- CALIFORNIA YELLOW WABLER (*Dendroica aestiva brewsteri*).—Common in cottonwoods and willows along Merced River, up into Yosemite Valley.
- ADUBON WABLER (*Dendroica auduboni audubonia*).—Common in pine forests up nearly to timberline. (Yosemite Valley; Glacier Point; Tuolumne Meadows.)
- BLACK-THROATED GRAY WABLER (*Dendroica nigrescens*).—Common in golden oaks, on talus along walls of Yosemite Valley, and elsewhere in Park below 6,000 feet.
- HERMIT WABLER (*Dendroica occidentalis*).—Present in varying numbers in different years in forests from 4,000 to 7,400 feet. (Yosemite Valley; Crane Flat; Mono Meadow.)
- TOLMIE WABLER (*Oporornis tolmiei*).—Moderately common in streamside brush on floor of Yosemite Valley, and elsewhere up to 7,300 feet.
- GOLDEN PILEATED WABLER (*Wilsonia pusilla chryseola*).—Moderate common in willows along streams and bordering meadows from 5,800 to 9,200 feet. Occasional on floor of Yosemite Valley.
- AMERICAN DIPPER; WATER OUZEL (*Cinclus mexicanus unicolor*).—Common along streams throughout the Park. (Yosemite Valley; Tenaya Creek; Lyell Canyon.)
- ROCK WREN. (*Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus*).—Moderately common locally in exposed rocky situations. (North Dome; Tuolumne Meadows; Mono Pass.)
- DOTTED CANYON WREN (*Catherpes mexicanus punctulatus*).—Common on rock walls of Yosemite Valley, and in lower canyon of Merced River.
- WESTERN WINTER WREN (*Nannus hiemalis pacificus*).—Moderately common along shaded stream sides and in root tangles from 3,500 to 6,000 feet. (Yosemite Valley; Merced Grove Big Trees; Chinquapin.)
- SIERRA CREEPER (*Certhia familiaris zelotes*).—Common on trunks of forest trees. (Yosemite Valley; Merced Lake; Tuolumne Meadows.)

- SLENDER-BILLED NUTHATCH (*Sitta carolinensis aculeata*).—Fairly common in open forests up to 8,000 feet. (Yosemite Valley; Chinquapin; Tamarack Flat.)
- RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH (*Sitta canadensis*).—Common at middle altitudes, 4,000 to 8,600 feet, keeping high in coniferous trees. (Yosemite Valley; Chinquapin; Tuolumne Meadows.)
- PIGMY NUTHATCH (*Sitta pygmaea pygmaea*).—Bands occasionally encountered below 6,500 feet in yellow pines. (North side of Little Yosemite Valley.)
- SHORT-TAILED MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE (*Penthestes gambeli abbreviatus*).—Common in forests from 3,500 feet nearly to timberline. (Yosemite Valley; Chinquapin; Little Yosemite Valley; Porcupine Flat.)
- WESTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET (*Regulus satrapa olivaceus*).—Common in coniferous forests up to 8,200 feet. (Yosemite Valley; Chinquapin; Glen Aulin.)
- WESTERN RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET (*Regulus calendula cineraceus*).—Common in coniferous forests up nearly to timberline. (Yosemite Valley; Glacier Point; Lyell Canyon.)
- TOWNSEND SOLITAIRE (*Myadestes townsendi*).—Moderately common on slopes from 5,600 to 8,500 feet. (Chinquapin; Glacier Point; Porcupine Flat.)
- RUSSET-BACKED THRUSH (*Hylocichla ustulata ustulata*).—Moderately common on floor of Yosemite Valley.
- SIERRA HERMIT THRUSH (*Hylocichla guttata sequoiensis*).—Common on shaded slopes throughout the forested parts of the Park, but more abundant above 4,500 feet. (Yosemite Valley; Chinquapin; Porcupine Flat; Tuolumne Meadows.)
- WESTERN ROBIN (*Planesticus migratorius propinquus*).—Abundant, especially in and near openings in forests. (Yosemite Valley; Merced Lake; Tuolumne Meadows.)
- MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD (*Sialia currucoides*).—Common about meadows and open tops of ridges from 8,000 feet to timberline. (Tuolumne Meadows; Mount Hoffmann; Count Clark.)

FISHING IN THE PARK.

The introduction of game fish into the waters of the park began in 1878, 13 years before the area now confined within the park boundaries had been set aside as a national reservation, when plants of rainbow trout were made in some of the lakes in what is now the northwestern 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 1891, the year the park was created, when a general stocking of the streams and lakes was begun. This has been continued, at first intermittently, but since 1911 plants of 100,000 to 400,000 young fry have been made annually, with the result that to-day all of the principal lakes and streams of the park contain one or more of well-known species of game fish.

Eight varieties of trout are represented in the lakes and water-courses of the park, as follows:

Eastern brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).

McLeod River rainbow trout (*Salmo irideus shasta*).

Loch Leven (*Salmo levenensis*).

Steelhead trout (*Salmo rivularis*).

Blackspotted or cutthroat trout (*Salmo clarkii*).

Brown trout (*Salmo fario*).

Dolly Varden trout (*Salvelinus parkei?*).

Lake Tahoe trout (*Salmo henshawi?*).

Of these, eastern brook and rainbow predominate and are the most widely distributed, while the Lake Tahoe trout is the least widely found, and the remaining species occur in distribution and numbers in about the order named.

The results of planting and transplanting have been most gratifying and, in spite of the rapidly increasing travel during the past few years, with its accompanying demand on the fishing streams, even the grounds most frequented by fishermen have continued to show an increase in stock, and the sport of fishing is decidedly improving. Naturally the plants have done better in some localities than in others, depending upon the natural food supply and other local conditions and upon the fishing demands, with the result that in some localities fish exist in abundance although small in size; in others they have failed entirely to thrive; in others they are plentiful in number even though extensively fished; while in others, although plentiful in numbers and large in size, abundant supply of natural food makes them wary of rising to bait, and experience and patience are required for success in angling.

The fishing grounds most frequented by anglers and where good fishing may be had are enumerated below.

Persons desiring to fish in the waters of the 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 fee is \$1.

These licenses may be obtained from any county clerk, from the State board of fish and game commissioners, or at any hotel, camp, or lodge in the park, 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, except as otherwise defined on regulation 6, page 66.

Yosemite Valley.—Here the Merced River has been stocked with eastern brook, rainbow, Loch Leven, brown, and more recently with steelhead and blackspotted. Practically all have thriven and exist in rather more than average size. Abundant natural food

supply, however, makes them wary and slow to rise to the bait and the angler to be successful must bring all his skill into play and be blessed with extraordinary patience.

Merced Canyon.—Between Yosemite Valley and El Portal, eastern brook, rainbow, and brown are found and fishing conditions are much the same as those obtaining in Yosemite Valley.

Little Yosemite Valley.—The Merced River in Little Yosemite Valley is well stocked with eastern brook and rainbow, which have done well, and the angler of even ordinary ability may readily obtain the limit catch in the course of a day.

Lakes Merced and Washburn.—Located near the headwaters of the Merced River, these lakes with their tributary streams afford some of the finest fishing in the high Sierra in eastern brook, rainbow, and Loch Leven. It is a poor angler who fails to secure his limit in any of these waters in a few hours and in spite of the fact that this section is fished rather more extensively than any other, natural propagation, with the addition of limited annual stocking, maintains the species in abundance.

Tuolumne Meadows.—The Tuolumne River traversing these meadows, as well as the numerous lakes and streams in the section tributary to them, abound in eastern brook, rainbow, and Cutthroat. Within the entire section good fishing is found so far as numbers are concerned, but for some reason no variety attains the size of the same species as found in some other waters. In this section the better fishing is to be had on Dog Lake, Elizabeth Lake, Ireland Lake, Gaylor Lakes, and the Lyell Fork of the Tuolumne River.

Less frequented areas in the park provide from good to excellent fishing, most notable among which are the valley of Illiouette Creek with its tributaries, the Moraine Meadows in the southeastern part of the park where Johnson Lake and Givens Lake offer eastern brook and rainbow; Alder Creek Valley with the same species; the Middle Fork and South Fork of the Tuolumne River in the western part of the park where plants of eastern brook and Loch Leven have been made and propagation of the species has continued, and in the Ten Lakes Basin in the south rim of the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne River where eastern brook, Lock Leven, and steelhead are unusually plentiful.

It is in the northern part, however, that are found the greatest of all fishing grounds of the entire park. Many of the waters of that great area of 500 or more square miles 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 deluxe and 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 braved the penetration of this relatively inaccessible portion of the park.

Following is a table showing the distribution of the different species of fish that have been planted in the park waters since 1878 together with the year in which each variety was introduced.

Table showing distribution of different varieties of fish and dates of planting.

STREAMS.

Streams.	Varieties and dates planted.	Character of fishing.
Alder Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1891; Rainbow; Loch Leven, 1897.	Good; plentiful but small.
Babcock Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1905; Rainbow, 1896	Fair.
Bridalveil Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1893, 1899; Rainbow, 1893, 1899, 1905.	Good.
Breeze Creek.....	Rainbow, 1896.....	Do.
Buena Vista Creek.....	Rainbow (date not recorded).....	Do.
Bishop Creek.....	do.....	Poor.
Chimualna Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1892, 1899; Rainbow, 1892, 1893.	Fish all small.
Cathedral Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1917.....	Plentiful but small.
Crane Creek.....	Rainbow, 1905, 1916, 1917.....	Fish all small.
Comess Creek.....	Rainbow (date not recorded).....	Fair.
Cascade Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1896.....	Fish all small.
Dana Creek.....	Rainbow (date not recorded).....	Good.
Dingley Creek.....	do.....	Poor.
Delaney Creek.....	do.....	Do.
Echo Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1905.....	Good.
Falls Creek.....	Rainbow, 1913.....	Do.
Frog Creek.....	Rainbow, 1905.....	Do.
Granse Creek.....	Rainbow (date not recorded).....	Do.
Illilouette Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1893; Rainbow, 1893, 1905; Blackspotted, 1918.	Do.
Indian Creek.....	Rainbow (date not recorded).....	None.
Jack Main Creek.....	Rainbow, 1905.....	Good.
Kerrick Canyon.....	Rainbow, 1906.....	Do.
Little Yosemite Valley.....	Eastern Brook, 1891, 1905; Rainbow, 1891, 1913.	Do.
Lyll Fork Tuolumne River.....	Eastern Brook, 1879, 1919; Rainbow, 1896, 1915; Cutthroat, 1896; Lake Tahoe trout, 1896.	Do.
Lyll Fork Merced River.....	Eastern Brook, 1908 Rainbow, 1908.....	Do.
Little Illilouette Creek.....	Rainbow, 1905.....	Do.
Merced River near El Portal.....	Eastern Brook, 1918, 1919; Rainbow, 1912, 1917; Loch Leven, 1912.	Do.
Merced River, McClures Fork.....	Eastern Brook, 1905.....	Do.
Merced River, Lyell Fork.....	Eastern Brook, 1908; Rainbow, 1908.....	Do.
Merced River, Yosemite Valley.....	Eastern Brook, 1917, 1918, 1919; Rainbow, 1912, 1917; Loch Leven, 1912; Brown, 1905; Steelhead, 1917; Dolly Varden (date not recorded); Blackspotted, 1918, 1919.	Do.
Merced River, South Fork.....	Eastern Brook, 1899; Rainbow and Brown (date not recorded).....	Do.
Miller Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1916.....	Do.
Matterhorn Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1905.....	Do.
Moss Creek.....	Rainbow, 1915.....	Plentiful but small.
Porcupine Creek.....	Varieties not of record.....	Do.
Plute Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1903; Rainbow, 1895.....	Good.
Rancheria Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1905.....	Do.
Rush Creek.....	Rainbow, 1892, 1897.....	Poor.
Return Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1896, 1913.....	Do.
Smiths Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1916.....	Fish all small.
Tamarack Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1896.....	Do.
Tenaya Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1917.....	Fair.
Tuolumne River, Lyell Fork.....	Eastern Brook, 1897, 1899; Rainbow, 1896, 1915; Cutthroat, 1896; Lake Tahoe trout, 1896.	Good.
Tuolumne River, above Hetch Hetchy.....	Eastern Brook, 1906; Rainbow, 1896, 1906; Cutthroat, 1896;	Do.
Tuolumne River, Middle Fork.....	Eastern Brook, 1906, 1917, 1918, 1919; Loch Leven, 1897.	Do.
Tuolumne River, North Fork.....	Eastern Brook, 1906.....	Do.
Tillie Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1905.....	Fair.
Triple Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1917.....	Good.
Tuolumne River, South Fork.....	Varieties not of record.....	Do.
Tuolumne River at So-la Springs.....	Rainbow, 1896, 1915.....	Do.
Yosemite Creek.....	Eastern Brook, 1893, 1897; Rainbow, 1893, 1905; Cutthroat, 1897.	Do.

Table showing distribution of different varieties of fish and dates of planting—
Continued.

LAKES.

Streams.	Varieties and dates planted.	Character of fishing.
Bernice Lake	Eastern Brook, 1917.	Good.
Buena Vista Lake	Eastern Brook, 1892, 1918, 1919.	Do.
Branigan Lake	Rainbow (date not recorded).	Do.
Benson Lake	Rainbow, 1905, Loch Leven, 1905.	Do.
Babcock Lake	Rainbow (date not recorded) Steelhead, 1919.	Poor.
Bearp Lake	Loch Leven (date not recorded).	Fair.
Breeze Lake	do.	Good.
Crescent Lake	Eastern Brook, 1891, 1911.	Poor.
Cathedral Lake	Eastern Brook, 1897, 1915.	Do.
Dog Lake	Eastern Brook, 1907, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1919.	Good.
Dorothy Lake	Rainbow, 1911, 1913.	Fair.
Eleanor Lake	Eastern Brook, 1908, Rainbow, 1878, 1880.	Good.
Evidence Lake	Eastern Brook, 1913, Rainbow, 1878, 1880.	Fair.
Echo Lake	Eastern Brook, 1913.	Do.
Evelyn Lake	Loch Leven, 1913.	Poor.
Emerich Lake	Steelhead, 1919.	
Elizabeth Lake	Eastern Brook, 1907.	Good.
Fletcher Lake	Eastern Brook, 1897, Loch Leven, 1913.	None.
Givens Lake	Eastern Brook (date not recorded).	Fair.
Grant Lakes	Eastern Brook, 1918, Steelhead, 1918.	
Granse Lake	Rainbow, 1917.	Poor.
Gaylor Lakes	Rainbow, 1906.	Good.
Irwin Lake	Rainbow, 1912.	Fair.
Ireland Lake	Eastern Brook, 1897.	Good.
Johnson Lake	Eastern Brook, 1891, 1911, 1917, 1919; Rainbow, 1891.	Do.
Kibbie Lake	Rainbow, 1878, 1880.	Do.
Laurel Lake	Eastern Brook and Rainbow (date not recorded).	Do.
Lillian Lake	Rainbow (date not recorded).	Fair.
McGee Lake	Eastern Brook, 1916, 1917; Rainbow, 1913.	Poor.
Mimnow Lake	Eastern Brook, 1897.	Good.
May Lake	Eastern Brook, 1917; Rainbow, 1908, 1913.	
Mary Lake	Loch Leven, 1908.	Do.
Merced Lake	Rainbow, 1911.	Fair.
Ostrander Lake	Loch Leven, 1918, Brown, 1905.	Good.
Royal Arch Lake	Eastern Brook, 1893, 1899; Rainbow, 1892, 1893, 1899, 1911.	Do.
Rutherford Lake	Eastern Brook, 1897.	Do.
Ten Lakes	Rainbow (date not recorded).	Do.
Tenaya Lake	Eastern Brook, 1908, 1918; Loch Leven, 1908; Steelhead, 1918.	Do.
Tilden Lake	Eastern Brook, 1917, 1918, 1919; Rainbow, 1911, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1919; Loch Leven, 1911; Blackspotted, 1918, 1919; Steelhead, 1919.	Poor.
Vernon Lake	Rainbow, 1912.	Good.
Virginia Lake	Eastern Brook (date not recorded).	Do.
Vogelsang Lake	Rainbow Brook (date not recorded).	Fair.
Washburn Lake	Eastern Brook, 1918; Loch Leven, 1913.	None.
West Lake	Eastern Brook, 1905; Loch Leven, 1905.	Good.
Wilmer Lake	Eastern Brook, 1914.	Fair.
Young Lake	Rainbow (date not recorded).	Good.
Chain of unnamed lakes on Eleanor Lake slope.	Eastern Brook, 1914.	Do.
Unnamed lake in sec. 11, T. 2 S., R. 24 E. in center of section.	Loch Leven, 1911.	
Unnamed lake in sec. 11, T. 2 S., R. 4 E., in SW. corner of section.	Loch Leven, 1913.	No record.
Two small lakes, unnamed, near Bernice Lake.	do.	Do.
	Eastern Brook, 1917.	Do.

DISTANCES TO PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST.*Distances and points of interest between El Portal and Yosemite, by automobile.*

Name.	Distance between points.	Distance from El Portal.	Elevation above sea level.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
El Portal.....			1,960
Park entrance.....	1.25	1.25	2,117
Arched Rocks.....	2.0	3.25	2,847
Coulterville Road to Merced and Tuolumne Groves of Big Trees.....	1.875	5.125	3,450
Cascade Falls (600 feet).....	.8757	6.0	3,425
Pohono Bridge; road to Mariposa Grove of Big Trees.....	3.0	9.0	3,880
Bridalveil Falls (620 feet).....	.5	9.5	3,960
Three Graces.....		9.5	3,950
El Capitan Bridge.....	.5	10.0	3,976
El Capitan (3,588 feet).....	2.5	10.5	3,976
Cathedral Spires.....		10.5	4,000
Sentinel Rock.....		13.0	3,950
Three Brothers.....		13.0	3,950
Yosemite post office.....	1.0	14.0	4,063
Sentinel Hotel.....		14.0	3,960
Yosemite Lodge.....		14.0	3,980
Camp Curry.....	.5	15.0	4,000

NOTE.—All directions east.

Distances from Yosemite post office, Yosemite Village, to principal points in Yosemite Valley.

	Dis- tance.	Direction.		Dis- tance.	Direction.
	<i>Miles.</i>			<i>Miles.</i>	
Basket Dome (top of).....	9.0	Northeast.	Mirror Lake.....	3.0	East.
Camp Curry.....	1.0	East.	Mount Watkins (top of).....	9.0	Do.
Clouds Rest.....	11.0	Do.	Nevada Falls (594 feet).....	6.0	Do.
El Capitan.....	3.5	West.	North Dome (top of).....	11.0	Northeast.
Glacier Point.....	4.5	South.	Sentinel Rock.....	1.0	West.
Glacier Point Hotel and Camp.....	4.5	Do.	Tenaya Canyon.....	4.0	East.
Half Dome (foot of).....	3.0	East.	Union Point.....	3.0	South.
Happy Isles.....	2.5	Do.	Vernal Falls (317 feet).....	5.0	East.
Liberty Cap.....	5.5	Do.	Yosemite Falls (1,750 feet)...	.5	North.
			Yosemite Lodge.....	.5	Do.

Road trips from Yosemite Village.

1. YOSEMITE TO MARIPOSA BIG TREES VIA WAWONA ROAD.

Name.	Distance between points.	Distance from Yosemite.	Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Yosemite.....			3,960	
El Capitan Bridge.....	3.0	3.0	3,976	Crossing Merced River to foot of Big Oak Flat Road.
Bridalveil Falls.....	1.0	4.0	3,960	
Artist Point.....	2.0	6.0	4,701	Beautiful view of Yosemite Valley.
Inspiration Point.....	1.5	7.5	5,391	From this point on the old Indian trail Yosemite was discovered in 1851.
Fort Monroe.....	.5	8.0	5,540	Old stage relay station.
Grouse Creek.....	2.5	10.5	5,500	Do.
Chinquapin.....	4.0	14.5	6,256	Stage relay station.
Eleven-mile station.....	2.0	16.5	6,000	Old stage relay station.
Eight-mile station.....	3.0	19.5	5,700	Do.
Wawona.....	8.0	27.5	4,096	Hotel accommodations and store; good camping and fishing.
Junction Big Tree Road.....	4.0	31.5	5,500	Old stage relay station. Toll station.
Mariposa Big Tree Grove.....	4.0	35.5	6,000	Grove of giant sequoia trees discovered by Galen Clark in 1857.

Road trips from Yosemite Village—Continued.

2. YOSEMITE TO MERCED BIG TREES AND MERCED VIA COULTERVILLE ROAD.

Name.	Distance between points.	Distance from Yosemite.	Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Miles.	Feet.	
Yosemite.....			3,960	
Cascade Creek and Falls.....	7.75	7.75	3,450	
Junction of road to El Portal.....	1.05	8.80	3,450	
Big Meadows.....	2.60	11.40	4,500	Beautiful meadowland.
Merced Grove of Big Trees.....	8.30	19.70	6,000	Beautiful grove of sequoias composed of about 40 trees. While not so large as those in the Mariposa Grove, they are well worth seeing.
Hazel Geen.....	2.90	22.60		
Bower Cave.....	13.20	35.80		
Courterville.....	13.30	49.10		
Merced.....	46.50	95.60		

3. YOSEMITE TO TUOLUMNE BIG TREES AND STOCKTON VIA BIG OAK FLAT ROAD.

Yosemite.....			3,960	
El Capitan Bridge.....	4.0	4.0	3,960	
Gentrys.....	4.1	8.1	5,759	Old sawmill site.
Tamarack Flat.....	2.8	10.9	6,390	Good grazing, camping, and fishing.
Gin Flat.....	3.1	14.0	7,000	Good camping.
Crane Flat.....	2.2	16.2	6,311	Do.
Tuolumne Grove Big Trees.....	1.0	17.2	6,000	Grove of about 20 sequoias.
Hodgdon's ranch.....	3.2	20.4	4,678	Mountain cattle ranch.
Crocker's Station (Sequoia Post Office).	3.2	23.6	4,452	Hotel accommodations. Good camping.
Hamiltons Station.....	12.2	35.8		
Groveland.....	10.5	46.3		
Chinese Camp.....	16.9	63.2		
Knights Ferry.....	15.7	78.9		
Stockton.....	36.3	115.2		

4. YOSEMITE TO MONO LAKE VIA TIOGA ROAD.

Yosemite.....			3,960	
El Capitan Bridge.....	4.0	4.0	3,960	
Gentry water trough.....	4.1	8.1	5,759	Old sawmill site.
Tamarack Flat.....	2.83	10.93	6,390	Good grazing, camping, and fishing.
Crane Flat (ranger station).....	5.27	16.20	6,311	Good camping.
Tuolumne Grove.....	1.20	17.40	6,000	Grove of about 20 sequoias.
Hodgdon's ranch (left to Crocker's).	3.3	21.20	4,678	A mountain cattle ranch.
South Fork Bridge.....	1.2	22.40	4,500	South Fork of Tuolumne River.
Junction Tioga Road.....	1.0	23.40	5,000	
Ranger station.....	4.2	27.6	5,500	
Aspen Valley.....	2.0	29.6	6,000	Good camping and grazing.
Lower crossing of Middle Fork	4.14	33.74	6,500	
Upper crossing of Middle Fork	5.46	39.20	8,000	
White Wolf.....	1.40	40.60	8,000	Do.
Yosemite Creek trail.....	3.00	43.60	8,100	
Yosemite Creek crossing.....	2.25	45.85	7,200	
Yosemite Falls trail.....	3.85	49.70	8,000	Do.
Snow Creek.....	3.48	53.18	8,500	
Lake Tenaya.....	4.52	57.70	8,146	Good camping, grazing, and fishing.
Soda Springs.....	7.50	65.20	8,594	Natural soda springs; good camping and fishing.
Tioga Pass.....	7.0	72.20	9,941	Summit of mountains.
Mono Lake.....	16.0	88.20	6,423	

Trial trips from Yosemite Village.

1. YOSEMITE TO WAWONA BY HORSE TRAIL VIA GLACIER POINT.

Name.	Distance between points.	Distance from Yosemite.	Eleva- tion above sea level.	Remarks.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Yosemite.....			3,960	
Glacier Point.....	4.5	4.5	7,297	Hotel and camp accommodations.
Perego Meadows.....	6.5	11.0	7,500	Good fishing, grazing, and camping.
Westfall Meadows.....	1.0	12.0	7,500	Good camping.
Empire Meadows.....	3.5	15.5	6,500	Good fishing and camping.
Alder Creek.....	3.0	18.5	5,500	Good fishing.
Wawona.....	6.5	25.0	4,096	Hotel and store; good camping and fishing

2. YOSEMITE TO GLACIER POINT VIA SHORT TRAIL, OVER POHONO TRAIL, AND RETURN VIA FORT MONROE ON WAWONA ROAD.

Name.	Distance between points.	Distance from Yosemite.	Eleva- tion above sea level.	Remarks.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Yosemite.....			3,960	
Glacier Point.....	4.5	4.5	7,297	Hotel and camp accommodations.
Taft Point.....	3.0	7.5	7,000	Taft Point is close to the fissures and overlooking them. They are several hundred feet deep.
Bridalveil Creek.....	2.0	9.5	7,000	Good fishing and camping.
Dewey Point.....	2.5	12.0	6,000	Beautiful view of Yosemite Valley.
Crocker Point.....	.5	12.5	6,000	Do.
Stanford Point.....	.75	13.25	6,000	Do.
Old Inspiration Point.....	1.0	14.25	6,000	Do.
Fort Monroe.....	2.0	16.25	5,540	Fort Monroe is on the main road to Wawona and Mariposa Big Trees. Stage can be taken here for either Yosemite or Wawona if arrangements are made with transportation company before leaving Yosemite Valley.
Yosemite.....	8.0	24.25	3,960	

3. YOSEMITE TO BUCK CAMP BY HORSE TRAIL VIA GLACIER POINT AND RETURN VIA MERCED LAKE.

Name.	Distance between points.	Distance from Yosemite.	Eleva- tion above sea level.	Remarks.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Yosemite.....			3,960	
Glacier Point.....	4.5	4.5	7,297	Hotel and camp accommodations. Beautiful view.
Mono Meadows.....	5.0	9.5	7,000	Good camping and fishing.
Junction with Ostrander Lake trail.....	3.5	13.0	8,500	
Crescent Lake.....	11.0	24.0	8,521	Good camping.
Johnson Lake.....	1.0	25.0	8,521	Good fishing.
Buck camp.....	2.0	27.0	8,000	Good camping.
South Fork of Merced River.....	7.5	34.5	9,000	Good camping and fishing.
Fernandez Pass.....	3.0	37.5	10,175	
Isberg Pass.....	7.0	44.5	10,502	
Lyell Fork of Merced River.....	8.0	52.5	9,520	Fair camping.
Junction with McClure Fork trail.....	6.0	58.5	9,000	
Merced Lake.....	3.0	61.5	7,500	Good camping and fishing.
Yosemite, over Nevada and Vernal Falls.....	16.5	78.0	3,960	

4. YOSEMITE TO TUOLUMNE MEADOWS AND SODA SPRINGS VIA ROAD TO MIRROR LAKE, THENCE VIA HORSE TRAIL AND TENAYA CANYON.

Name.	Distance between points.	Distance from Yosemite.	Eleva- tion above sea level.	Remarks.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Yosemite.....			3,960	
Mirror Lake.....	3.0	3.0	4,096	Small lake showing a beautiful reflection.
Foot of trail in Tenaya Canyon.....	1.0	4.0	4,100	
Snow Creek.....	2.25	6.25	6,500	
Lake Tenaya.....	7.75	14.00	8,146	Splendid feed and good fishing.
Soda Springs via Tioga road.....	8.00	24.00	8,594	Do.

Trial trips from Yosemite Village—Continued.

5. YOSEMITE TO HETCH HETCHY VALLEY BY HORSE TRAIL VIA TENAYA CANYON AND MCGEE LAKE.

Name.	Distance between points.	Distance from Yosemite.	Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Yosemite.....			3,960	
Lake Tenaya.....	14.0	14.0	8,146	Good camping and fishing.
McGee Lake.....	6.0	20.0	9,020	Good fishing.
Conness Creek.....	.5	20.5	9,060	Good camping.
Virginia Canyon.....	8.0	28.5	9,000	Do.
Matterhorn Canyon.....	6.0	34.5	9,000	Do.
Benson Pass.....	3.0	37.5	10,130	Do.
Smedburg Lake.....	1.5	39.0	9,214	Good fishing.
Rodgers Lake.....	1.0	40.0	9,214	Do.
Rodgers Meadows.....	1.0	41.0	9,000	Good camping and fishing.
Pleasant Valley.....	9.0	50.0	8,000	Do.
Rancheria.....	4.0	54.0	8,500	Do.
Hetch Hetchy.....	8.0	62.0	3,660	Do.

6. YOSEMITE TO HETCH HETCHY VIA YOSEMITE FALLS, WHITE WOLF, AND HARDEN LAKE.

Yosemite.....			3,960	
Junction of Eagle Peak and Yosemite Falls trail.....	3.75	3.75	6,625	
Junction of Eagle Peak and Hetch Hetchy trails.....	.25	4.00	7,000	
Junction with Tiogo road.....	6.00	10.00	8,000	
White Wolf.....	3.00	13.00	8,090	Good camping and fishing.
Harden Lake.....	3.00	16.00	7,575	Good camping.
Smith Meadows.....	6.00	22.00	6,500	Good camping and fishing.
Junction of trail between Hog Ranch and Hetch Hetchy.....	5.00	27.00	4,500	
Hetch Hetchy road.....	1.5	28.50	4,000	
Hetch Hetchy.....	2.5	31.00	3,660	Do.

7. YOSEMITE TO HETCH HETCHY BY HORSE TRAIL VIA TENAYA CANYON, MATTERHORN, AND TILTILL.

Yosemite.....			3,960	
Matterhorn Canyon.....	35.0	35.0	9,000	Good camping.
Slide Canyon.....	12.0	47.0	9,500	Do.
Kerrick Canyon.....	6.5	53.5	8,500	Good camping and fishing.
Junction of Thompson and Stubblefield Canyons.....	12.0	65.5	8,500	Good camping.
Tilden Lake.....	8.0	73.5	9,000	Good camping and fishing.
Jack Main Canyon.....	2.0	75.5	9,000	Do.
Lake Vernon.....	12.0	87.5	6,600	Do.
Tiltill.....	7.0	94.5	5,675	Do.
Hetch Hetchy.....	6.0	100.5	3,660	Do.

8. YOSEMITE TO HETCH HETCHY BY HORSE TRAIL VIA TENAYA CANYON, SMEDBURG, AND BENSON LAKES.

Yosemite.....			3,960	
Smedburg Lake.....	39.5	39.5	9,214	Good camping and fishing.
Benson Lake.....	6.0	45.5	9,200	Do.
Junction of Bear Valley trail via Seavey Pass and Kerrick Canyon.....	6.0	51.5	6,500	Do.
Via Bear Valley to junction of Rancheria trail.....	8.0	59.5	8,000	Do.
Hetch Hetchy.....	11.0	70.5	3,660	Do.

Trial trips from Yosemite Village—Continued.

9. YOSEMITE TO SODA SPRINGS BY HORSE TRAIL VIA VOGELSANG PASS.

Name.	Distance between points.	Distance from Yosemite.	Elevation above sea level.	Remarks.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Yosemite.....			3,960	
Nevada Falls.....	6.0	6.0	5,910	Beautiful view from top of falls.
Junction of Clouds Rest trail.....	3.0	9.0	7,000	Good camping.
Echo Creek.....	6.25	15.25	8,000	Good fishing.
Lake Merced ¹	1.25	16.50	7,500	Good camping and fishing.
McClure Fork.....	1.0	17.50	9,000	Do.
Junction of Isberg Pass and Tuolumne Pass trails.....	2.0	19.50	9,000	No camping.
Upper crossing of McClure Fork.....	4.0	23.50	10,000	Can camp in August; before then feed is scarce.
Fletcher Lake.....	1.0	24.50	10,000	Good camping.
Eve'yn Lake.....	1.5	26.00	10,000	Poor camping.
Junction to Lyell Fork of Tuolumne and Ireland Creek.....	4.0	30.00	9,000	Excellent camping and fishing.
Soda Springs.....	7.0	37.00	8,594	Do.

¹ Two miles north and east of Merced Lake, junction with new Babcock and Emeric Lake trail is made. Passes Babcock and Emeric Lakes over Tuolumne Pass down Rafferty Creek and shortens the distance to Soda Springs, and being at a lower elevation is open earlier in the spring.

10. YOSEMITE TO SODA SPRINGS, LYELL FORK MEADOWS, AND DONOHUE PASS, VIA HORSE TRAIL AND NEVADA FALLS.

Yosemite.....			3,960	
Top of Nevada Falls.....	6.0	6.0	5,910	Beautiful view.
Junction of Clouds Rest trail.....	3.0	9.0	7,000	
Top of Sunrise Hill.....	5.0	14.0	8,000	Good camping.
Divide at head of Cathedral Meadows.....	5.20	19.20	9,000	Do.
Junction with Tioga road.....	4.44	23.64	8,550	Good camping and fishing.
Soda Springs.....	1.00	24.64	8,594	Do.
Junction of Lyell and Dana Forks of Tuolumne.....	1.00	25.64	8,594	Do.
Head of Lyell Fork Meadows.....	9.25	34.89	9,000	Fine camping and excellent fishing.
Donohue Pass.....	3.75	38.64	11,000	

11. YOSEMITE TO SODA SPRINGS BY HORSE TRAIL VIA YOSEMITE FALLS, EAGLE PEAK, AND YOSEMITE POINT TRAIL.

Yosemite.....			3,960	
Junction with Eagle Peak trail.....	4.5	4.5	7,283	
Junction to Yosemite Point trail.....	.5	5.0	7,300	
Top of Yosemite Falls.....	.0	5.0	7,300	A beautiful view of Yosemite Falls and Yosemite Valley.
Porcupine Flat and junction with Tioga road.....	7.5	12.5	8,066	Good grazing and camping.
Tenaya Lake.....	8.0	20.5	8,146	Good camping and fishing.
Soda Springs.....	8.0	28.5	8,594	Do.

12. YOSEMITE TO NORTH DOME BY HORSE TRAIL AND RETURN VIA YOSEMITE POINT.

Yosemite.....			3,960	
Mirror Lake.....	3.0	3.0	4,096	Beautiful reflection in lake.
Foot of trail in Tenaya Canyon.....	1.0	4.0	4,100	Good fishing.
Junction with Lake Tenaya trail.....	2.25	6.25	6,500	Close to Snow Creek.
Junction with Tioga road trail at top of divide.....	2.50	8.75	8,000	Good camping close by.
North Dome.....	2.75	11.50	7,531	Beautiful view of Yosemite Valley, Tenaya Canyon, and surrounding country.
Yosemite Point.....	3.50	15.00	6,935	Beautiful view.
Yosemite.....	4.50	19.50		

Trial trips from Yosemite Village—Continued.

13. YOSEMITE TO LAKE TENAYA BY HORSE TRAIL AND RETURN VIA FORSYTH PASS AND CLOUDS REST.

Name.	Distance between points.	Distance from Yosemite.	Eleva- tion above sea level.	Remarks.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	
Yosemite.....			3,960	
Mirror Lake.....	3.00	3.00	4,096	Beautiful reflection to lake.
Junction with North Dome trail.....	3.25	6.25	6,500	Close to Snow Creek.
Lake Tenaya.....	7.50	13.75	8,146	Good camping; fair fishing.
Forsyth Pass.....	2.50	16.25	9,500	The only pass through which a horse trail could be built between Lake Tenaya and Clouds Rest to shorten the distance between these two interesting points.
Clouds Rest.....	4.00	20.25	9,925	Beautiful panorama.
Nevada Falls.....	6.00	26.25	5,910	Beautiful view.
Yosemite.....	6.00	32.25		

14. YOSEMITE TO MERCED LAKE AND WASHBURN LAKE BY HORSE TRAIL.¹

Yosemite.....			3,960	
Nevada Falls.....	6.00	6.00	5,910	Beautiful view from top of falls:
Junction with Sunrise trail.....	5.00	11.00	8,000	Good camping.
Merced Lake.....	5.50	16.50	7,500	Splendid camping and fishing.
Washburn Lake.....	4.00	20.50	7,650	Do.

¹ Trip can be made from Lake Tenaya to Lake Merced by taking a branch trail leading off the Lake Tenaya-Clouds Rest trail, which joins the Merced Lake trail at its junction with the Sunrise trail. This makes the distance between Lake Tenaya and Lake Merced about 11 miles.

15. YOSEMITE TO JOHNSON LAKE AND BUCK CAMP VIA GLACIER POINT, ILLILOUETTE CREEK, BUENA VISTA CREEK, AND ROYAL ARCH LAKES.

Yosemite.....			3,960	
Glacier Point.....	4.5	4.5	7,297	Hotel and camp accommodations. Beau- tiful view.
Illilouette Creek.....	2.0	6.5	6,300	Good fishing and camping.
Junction Mono Meadow trail.....	2.0	8.5	6,500	Do.
Buena Vista Lake.....	9.5	18.0	9,777	Do.
Royal Arch Lake.....	1.5	19.5	8,800	Do.
Johnson Lake.....	1.0	20.5	8,521	Do.
Buck Camp.....	2.0	22.5	8,100	Good camping and grazing.

16. TO MORAINÉ MEADOWS VIA NEVADA FALLS, STARR KING, OTTOWAY CREEK, AND MERCED PASS.

Yosemite.....			3,960	
Nevada Falls.....	6.0	6.0	5,910	Beautiful view.
Junction Mono Meadow trail.....	1.5	7.5	6,600	
Junction Merced Pass trail.....	1.0	8.5	6,700	
Junction Mountain Clark trail.....	3.0	11.5	7,300	Good fishing and camping.
Ottoway Creek.....	2.5	14.0	7,500	
Merced Pass.....	4.0	18.0	9,295	
Junction Moraine Meadow trail.....	2.0	20.0	8,600	
Moraine meadows.....	1.5	21.5	8,700	Good fishing, camping, and grazing.

17. YOSEMITE TO WATER WHEEL FALLS VIA TENAYA CANYON AND WHITE CASCADES.

Yosemite.....			3,960	
Lake Tenaya.....	14.0	14.0	8,146	Good camping and fishing.
McGee Lake.....	6.0	20.0	9,020	Good fishing.
White Cascades.....				
Tuolumne Canyon.....	1.0	21.0	7,850	Good camping and fishing.
Water Wheel Falls.....	4.0	25.0	6,500	Good fishing.

18. YOSEMITE TO TEN LAKES VIA YOSEMITE FALLS AND YOSEMITE CREEK.

Yosemite.....			3,960	
Junction of Eagle Peak and Yosemite Falls trail.....	3.75	3.75	6,625	
Junction of Eagle Peak and Hetch Hetchy trail.....	.25	4.00	7,000	Good fishing,
Tioga Road.....	6.00	10.00	7,200	Good camping and fishing.
Divide between watershed of Tuolumne River and South Fork.....	6.00	16.00	9,750	Beautiful view.
Three Lakes.....	1.00	17.00	8,900	Excellent fishing and camping.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

(In effect March 1, 1920.)

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Yosemite National Park are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 650), February 5, 1905 (33 Stat., 702), June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 831), and August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535):

1. *Preservation of natural features and curiosities.*—The destruction, injury, defacement, or disturbance in any way of the public buildings, signs, equipment or other property, or the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, minerals, animal or bird or other life, or other natural conditions and curiosities in the park is prohibited.

2. *Camping.*—No camp shall be made along roads except at designated localities. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article likely to frighten teams shall not be hung near the road.

Many successive parties camp on the same sites during the season; therefore camp grounds shall be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned. Tin cans, bottles, cast-off clothing, and all other débris shall be placed in garbage cans or pits provided for the purpose. When camps are made in unfrequented localities where pits or cans may not be provided, all refuse shall be burned or hidden where it will not be offensive to the eye.

Campers may use dead or fallen timber only, for fuel.

3. *Camping in Yosemite Valley.*—All campers in Yosemite Valley shall first report at the office of the superintendent for assignment to camping sites, and shall not change camps without permission; nor shall fires be lighted in Yosemite Valley, except at camp sites, without the express permission of the superintendent.

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

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

Especial care must be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

5. *Hunting*.—The park is a sanctuary for wild life of every sort, and hunting, killing, wounding, capturing, or frightening any bird or wild animal in the park, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting injury, is prohibited.

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing birds or wild animals or in possession of game killed on the park lands under circumstances other than prescribed above shall be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Director of the National Park Service, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation, and the actual owner was not a party to such violation. Firearms are prohibited in the park except on written permission of the superintendent. Visitors entering or traveling through the park to places beyond shall at entrance, report and surrender all firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives in their possession to the first park officer, and in proper cases may obtain his written leave to carry them through the park sealed. The Government assumes no responsibilities for loss or damage to any firearms, traps, nets, seines, or other property so surrendered to any park officer, nor are park officers authorized to accept the responsibility of custody of any property for the convenience of visitors.

6. *Fishing*.—Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, or for merchandise or profit is prohibited. Fishing in particular water may be suspended, or the number of fish that may be taken by one person in any one day from the various streams or lakes may be regulated by the superintendent. All fish hooked less than 6 inches long shall be carefully handled with moist hands and returned at once to the water, if not seriously injured. Fish retained should be killed. Twenty fish shall constitute the limit for a day's catch.

7. *Private operations*.—No person, firm, or corporation shall reside permanently, engage in any business, operate a moving-picture camera, or erect buildings upon the Government lands in the park without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Applications for such permission may be addressed to the director or to the superintendent of the park.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All operators shall require each of their employees to wear a metal badge, with a number thereon, or other mark of identification, the name and the number corresponding therewith, or the identification mark, being registered in the superintendent's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight on the hat or cap.

14. *Dogs and cats.*—Dogs are not permitted on Government lands in the park, except that they may be transported through the park over the Tioga road provided they are kept under leash while within the confines of the park.

Cats are prohibited, except that permits may be issued by the superintendent, in his discretion, to local residents and operators for protection against rodents.

15. *Dead animals.*—All domestic or grazed animals that may die on Government lands in the park, at any tourist camp, or along any of the public thoroughfares shall be buried immediately by the owner or person having charge of such animals at least 2 feet

beneath the ground and in no case less than one-fourth mile from any camp or thoroughfare.

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

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

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

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

(c) Wagons used in hauling heavy freight over the park roads shall have tires not less than 4 inches in width.

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

18. *Miscellaneous.*—(a) Campers and others are prohibited from washing clothing or cooking utensils in the river or creeks above the Stoneman Bridge or in any way polluting the waters of the park.

(b) Stock shall not be watered directly from the river or creeks above Stoneman Bridge. A bucket or other vessel should be used.

(c) Stock shall not be tied within 100 yards of any tent or tent ground, or so near the river or creeks above the Stoneman Bridge that the stock may enter these streams.

(d) Campers and all others, save those holding licenses from the Director of the National Park Service, are prohibited from hiring their horses, trappings, or vehicles to tourists or visitors in the park.

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

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

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTORCYCLE REGULATIONS.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 650) and August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535), the following regulations governing the admission of automobiles and motor cycles into the Yosemite National Park are hereby established and made public:

1. *Entrances.*—Automobiles and motorcycles may enter and leave the park by any of the entrances, viz, Tioga Pass, Aspen Valley, Crane Flat, Merced Grove, El Portal, Wawona, and Mariposa Grove.

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

Careful driving is demanded of all persons using the roads.

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

3. *Automobile trucks.*—Automobile trucks are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles, and are subject to the same regulations except as hereinafter noted:

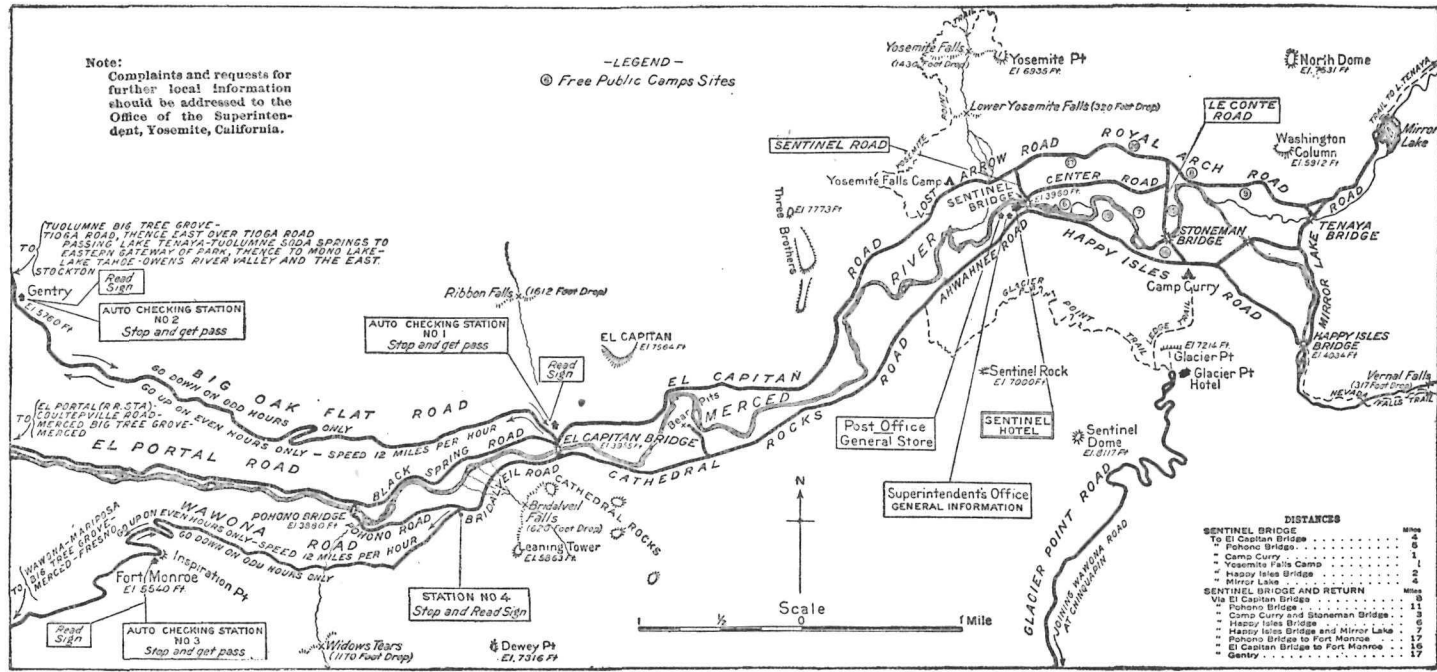
Trucks of more than 3 tons' capacity are prohibited on any of the park roads other than the El Portal Road and the roads on the floor of Yosemite Valley.

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

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

6. *Roads—Hours.*—The Tioga Road is open from July 15 to September 30, the Big Oak Flat Road from May 15 to November 1, and the Wawona Road from May to November 1. Opening dates are approximate only, as they are dependent upon snow conditions in the high mountain country.

The El Portal and Valley Roads are open all of the year, except occasionally during the winter, when the Valley Roads may be blocked with snow for short periods. These cases are rare, however, as the roads are cleared promptly after snow storms.



AUTOMOBILE GUIDE MAP SHOWING ROADS IN THE YOSEMITE VALLEY, YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

On the Big Oak Flat Road between Gentry (station No. 2) and Floor of Valley (station No. 1), 4 miles, and on the Wawona Road between Inspiration Point (station No. 3) and Floor of Valley (station No. 4), 2½ miles, automobiles may go east, down grade, only on odd hours, and may go west, up grade, only on even hours, speed in no case to exceed 12 miles per hour. They shall travel between stations No. 1 and No. 2 on the Big Oak Flat Road within the hour, but in not less than 25 minutes, and between stations No. 3 and No. 4 on the Wawona Road within the hour, but in not less than 15 minutes.

7. *Permits.*—The permit shall be secured at the ranger station where the automobile enters, and will entitle the permittee to go over any or all of the roads in the park. It is good for the entire season, expiring on December 31 of the year of issue. The permit shall be conveniently kept so that it can be exhibited to park rangers on demand. Each permit shall be exhibited to the checking ranger for verification on exit from the park.

8. *Fees.*—Fees for automobile and motorcycle permits are \$5 and \$2, respectively, and are payable in cash only.

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

10. *Speeds.*—On the roads on the Floor of Yosemite Valley speed not to exceed 30 miles per hour is permitted on straight stretches of open road, but speed shall not exceed 15 miles per hour when passing through villages or camps, crossing bridges, passing teams or other automobiles or pedestrians, or rounding curves where visibility is obscured.

On all other roads in the park speed is limited to 12 miles per hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves. On straight, open stretches when no team is nearer than 200 yards speed may be increased to 20 miles per hour.

Automobile trucks of more than 1½ tons' capacity are limited to a speed of not to exceed 10 miles per hour on all park roads.

11. *Horns.*—The horn shall be sounded on approaching curves or stretches of road concealed for any considerable distance by slopes,

overhanging trees, or other obstacles, and before meeting or passing other automobiles, motorcycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

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

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

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

15. *Overtaking vehicles*.—Any vehicle traveling slowly upon any of the park roads shall, when overtaken by a faster moving motor vehicle and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, give way to the right, in case of motor-driven vehicles, and to the inside, or bank side of the road, in case of horse-drawn vehicles, allowing the overtaking vehicle reasonable free passage, provided the overtaking vehicle does not exceed the speed limits specified for the road in question.

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

16. *Accidents; stopovers*.—If, because of accident or stop for any reason, automobiles are unable to keep going they shall be immediately parked off the road, or where this is impossible, on the outer edge of the road. If on a one-way road, the automobile must wait where parked for the next hour schedule going in its direction of travel. If for any reason the automobile is stopped on the floor of Yosemite Valley it shall be parked off on the right-hand edge of the road.

17. *Parking*.—Parking of motor vehicles in Yosemite Village, Camp Curry, and Camp Yosemite is limited to space provided for that specific purpose. Parking is not permitted within the confines of any hotel-camp or within any of the hotel grounds.

18. *Fines and penalties.*—Violation of any of the foregoing regulations shall be punishable by revocation of automobile permit or by immediate ejection from the park, or by a fine not to exceed \$500; or by any combination of the three, and be cause for refusal to issue new automobile permit to the owner without prior sanction in writing from the Director of the National Park Service, or the superintendent of the park.

19. *Time.*—Automobile drivers shall compare their watches with the clocks at checking stations.

20. *Reduced engine power, gasoline, etc.*—Due to the high altitude of the park roads, ranging between 2,000 and 10,000 feet, the power of all automobiles is much reduced, so that a leaner mixture and about 50 per cent more gasoline is required than at lower altitudes. Likewise, one gear lower will generally have to be used on grades than would have to be used in other places. A further effect that must be watched is the heating of the engine on long grades, which may become serious unless care is used. Gasoline can be purchased at regular supply stations as per posted notices.

Motorcycles equipped with single speed engines will encounter serious difficulties in negotiating the heavy mountain grades, and drivers are warned against making the attempt with this class of machine.

21. *Garage.*—In Yosemite Valley automobiles may be housed at Camp Curry, Yosemite Camp, and other camps of this character. The garage operated by the Yosemite National Park Co. is equipped for the housing of automobiles, as well as general repair work, parts, supplies, etc., at prices regulated by the National Park service.

MAPS.

The following maps may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at prices given, postage prepaid. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash.

Map of Yosemite National Park, 28½ by 27 inches, scale 2 miles to the inch.

Price 25 cents a copy flat; 40 cents a copy folded and bound between covers.¹

The roads, trails, and names are printed in black, the streams and lakes in blue, and the relief is indicated by brown contour lines.

Map of Yosemite Valley, 35 by 15½ inches, scale 2,000 feet to the inch. Price, 10 cents.¹

The woods, trails, and names are printed in black, the streams and lakes in blue, and the relief is indicated by brown contour lines.

¹ May be purchased also by personal application at the office of the superintendent of the park, but that office can not fill mail orders.

PANORAMIC VIEW.

The view described below may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash.

Panoramic view of Yosemite National Park, 18½ by 18 inches, scale 3 miles to the inch. Price, 25 cents.¹

This view is based on accurate surveys and gives an excellent idea of the configuration of the surface as it would appear to a person flying over it. Eight colors were used in the printing, the meadows and valleys being in light green, the streams and lakes in light blue, the cliffs and ridges in combinations of colors in order to give the haze effect characteristic of the region, and the roads in light brown. The lettering is printed in light brown, which is easily read on close inspection, but which merges into the basic colors when the sheet is held at some distance. The panorama is surrounded by a gray border, in order to make an effective background.

LITERATURE.**GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

Government publications on Yosemite National Park may be obtained as indicated below. Separate communications should be addressed to the officers mentioned.

DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, or by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park.

Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages.

Contains description of the most important features of the principal national parks.

Automobile road map of Yosemite National Park and Yosemite Valley.

Shows the park road system, hotels, camps, garages, superintendent's office, routes to the park, etc. Also contains excerpts from automobile and motorcycle regulations.

Map of National Parks and National Monuments.

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

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices indicated, postage prepaid. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash.

¹ May be purchased also by personal application at the office of the superintendent of the park, but that office can not fill mail orders.

The National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. 260 pages, including 270 illustrations. Pamphlet edition, loose in flexible cover, 35 cents; book edition, containing same material securely bound in cloth, 55 cents.

Contains nine sections, each descriptive of a national park, and one a larger section devoted to other parks and monuments.

Sketch of Yosemite National Park and an account of the origin of Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy Valleys, by F. E. Matthes, 48 pages, including 24 illustrations. Price 10 cents.¹

This pamphlet contains a description of the general features of the Sierra Nevada and the Yosemite National Park and an account of the origin of the Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy Valleys.

The Secret of the Big Trees, by Ellsworth Huntington, 24 pages, including 14 illustrations. Price 5 cents.¹

This pamphlet contains an account of the climatic changes that are indicated by the thickness of the growth rings in the big trees, and gives a comparative statement of the climatic conditions in California and Asia during a period of 3,400 years.

Forests of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks, by C. L. Hill. 1916. 40 pages, including 23 illustrations. 20 cents.¹

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

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AFLALO, F. G. Sunset playgrounds. 1909. 251 pp., illustrated.

Yosemite on pp. 133-153.

BRYCE, JAMES. University and historical addresses. 1913. 433 pp.

National Parks—The need of the future, pp. 389-406.

BUNNELL, LAFAYETTE HOUGHTON. Discovery of the Yosemite; and the Indian war of 1851. [1897] 349 pp.

Historical and descriptive.

CHASE, J. S. Cone-bearing trees of the California mountains. 1911. 99 pp., illustrated.

— Yosemite trails; camp and pack-train in the Yosemite region of the Sierra Nevada. 1911. 354 pp., illustrated.

CHENEY, JOHN VANCE. At the Silver Gate. 1911. 94 pp.

Poems: Includes the Voice of the Sequoia, Speech of the Yosemite Chief Teniyah.

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.

CRONAU, RUDOLF. In wilden Westen. 1890. 383 pp., illustrated.

Yosemite on pp. 259-275; Yellowstone on pp. 163-185.

CUMMING, C. F. GORDON. Granite crags. 1884. 373 pp., illustrated.

Yosemite on pp. 75-215.

ELDER, PAUL, compiler. California, the Beautiful. Camera studies by California artists with selections in prose and verse from western writers. 1911. 75 pp., illustrated.

Song birds in Yo Semite, by Olive Harper; Yosemite, poem, by Herman Scheffauer; Yosemite Valley, by John Muir; The Sequoias, poem, by L. A. Robertson; The Giant Forest, by Stewart Edward White.

¹ May be purchased also by personal application at the office of the superintendent of the park, but that office can not fill mail orders.

- FINCK, H. T. Pacific coast scenic tour. 1890. 309 pp., illustrated.
Yosemite on pp. 81-107; Yellowstone on pp. 279-293; Crater Lake on pp. 157-158; Mount Rainier on pp. 209-216.
- FOLEY, D. J. Yosemite souvenir and guide. 1911. 113 pp.
- FOUNTAIN, PAUL. The eleven eaglets of the West. London. 1906. 362 pp.
An account of travels in 11 far western States and Territories. Yosemite on pp. 21-27; Crater Lake on pp. 46-49; Mount Rainier on pp. 110-112; Yellowstone on pp. 173-195.
- GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of California. The Yosemite Book. 1868. 116 pp., illustrated.
- GUNNISON, ALMON. Rambles overland. 1884. 245 pp.
Yosemite on pp. 125-156; Yellowstone on pp. 27-82.
- HALL, H. M. and C. C. A Yosemite flora. 1912. 282 pp.
A descriptive account of the ferns and flowering plants, including the trees, with keys for identification.
- HERBERTSON, F. D. and A. J. Descriptive geography from original sources; North America. 1901. 252 pp.
Yosemite on pp. 194-196; Yellowstone on pp. 171-180; Crater Lake on pp. 166-167.
- HESSE-WARTEGG, ERNEST VON. Nord-Amerika; Seine städte und Naturwunder. 3 vols. 1880.
Yosemite in vol. 2, pp. 130-144; Yellowstone in vol. 2, pp. 228-242.
- HIRSCHBERG, JULIUS. Von New York nach San Francisco; Tagebuchblätter. 1888. 276 pp.
Yosemite on pp. 190-201; Yellowstone on pp. 77-111.
- HUDSON, T. S. A scamper through America. 1882. 289 pp.
Yosemite on pp. 158-175.
- 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. 1909. 228 pp., illustrated.
- JOHNSON, CLIFTON. Highways and byways of the Pacific Coast. 1907. 323 pp. illustrated.
Yosemite on pp. 143-165.
- KING, CLARENCE. Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada. 1902. 378 pp.
Yosemite on pp. 165-190.
- KIRCHOFF, THEODORE. Californische Kulturbilder. 1886. 376 pp.
Yosemite on pp. 134-153.
- MARSHALL, W. G. Through America. 1881. 424 pp.
Yosemite on pp. 345-386.
- MILLS, ENOS A. Your National Parks. 532 pp., illustrated. Price, \$2.50.
Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1917.
Yosemite on pp. 65-98; 444-454.
- MORRIS, Mrs. JAMES EDWIN. A Pacific coast vacation. 1901. 255 pp., illustrated.
Yosemite on pp. 191-209; Yellowstone on pp. 236-255.
- MUIR, JOHN. My first summer in the Sierra. 1911. 354 pp.
Devoted mostly to the Yosemite.
— Our National Parks. 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.
— The mountains of California. 1894. 382 pp. illustrated.
— The Yosemite. 1912. 284 pp., illustrated.
- MURPHY, THOMAS D. Three Wonderlands of the American West. 1912. 180 pp., illustrated.
Yosemite on pp. 59-109; Yellowstone on pp. 1-58. Contains color reproductions of Moran's paintings.
- PECK, J. K. The seven wonders of the new world. 1885. 320 pp.
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- PIERREPONT, EDWARD. Fifth Avenue to Alaska. 1884. 329 pp.
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- PORTER, T. C. Impressions of America. 1899. 241 pp., illustrated.
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- SCHLAGINTWEIT, ROBERT VON. Californien. 1871. 380 pp.
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- SENN, NICHOLAS. Our National Recreation Parks. 1904. 147 pp., illustrated.
Yosemite on pp. 93-147; Yellowstone on pp. 17-92. Contains notes on fauna and flora in addition to descriptive matter.
- SMITH, BERTHA H. Yosemite Legends. 1904. 64 pp.
- STODDARD, CHARLES AUGUSTUS. Beyond the Rockies. 1894. 214 pp., illustrated.
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- THAYER, JAMES BRADLEY. A western journey with Mr. Emerson. 1884. 141 pp.
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- TISSANDIER, ALBERT. Six mois aux Etats Unis. [1886.] 298 pp.
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- TOMLINSON, EVERETT T. Four boys in the Yosemite. [1911.] 405 pp.
- TORREY, BRADFORD. Field days in California. 1913. 235 pp.
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- WINIFRED, LADY HOWARD, of Glossop. Journal of a tour in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. 1897. 355 pp.
Yosemite on pp. 81-100.
- YARD, ROBERT STERLING. The Top of the Continent. 1917. 244 pp., illustrated.
Yosemite on pp. 161-187.
- The Book of the National Parks. 1919. 420 pp., 76 illustrations, 16 maps and diagrams.
Yosemite, on pp. 36-68.

OTHER NATIONAL PARKS.

Rules and regulations similar to this for the national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.:

Yellowstone National Park.	The Hot Springs of Arkansas.
Mount Rainier National Park.	Glacier National Park.
Crater Lake National Park.	Wind Cave National Park.
Mesa Verde National Park.	Rocky Mountain National Park.
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.	Grand Canyon National Park.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

The following publication relating to the national monuments may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.:

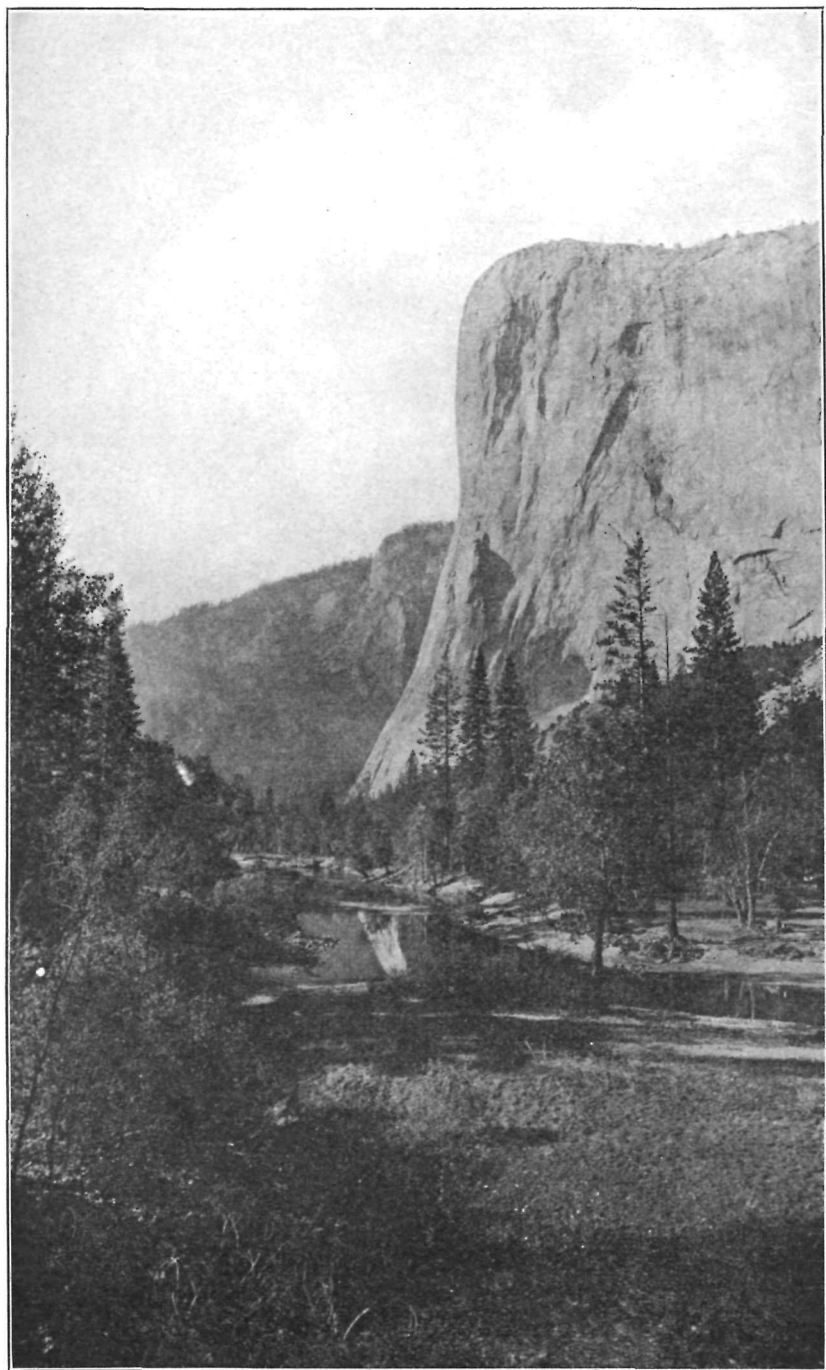
Casa Grande National Monument.



WAWONA TREE, MARIPOSA GROVE, YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Photograph by Pillsbury Picture Co.

Height, 227 feet; diameter, 26 feet through the opening; 10 feet above the ground the diameter is 19 feet and the circumference is 60 feet. The road was cut through this tree in 1880.



EL CAPITAN FROM THE EAST.