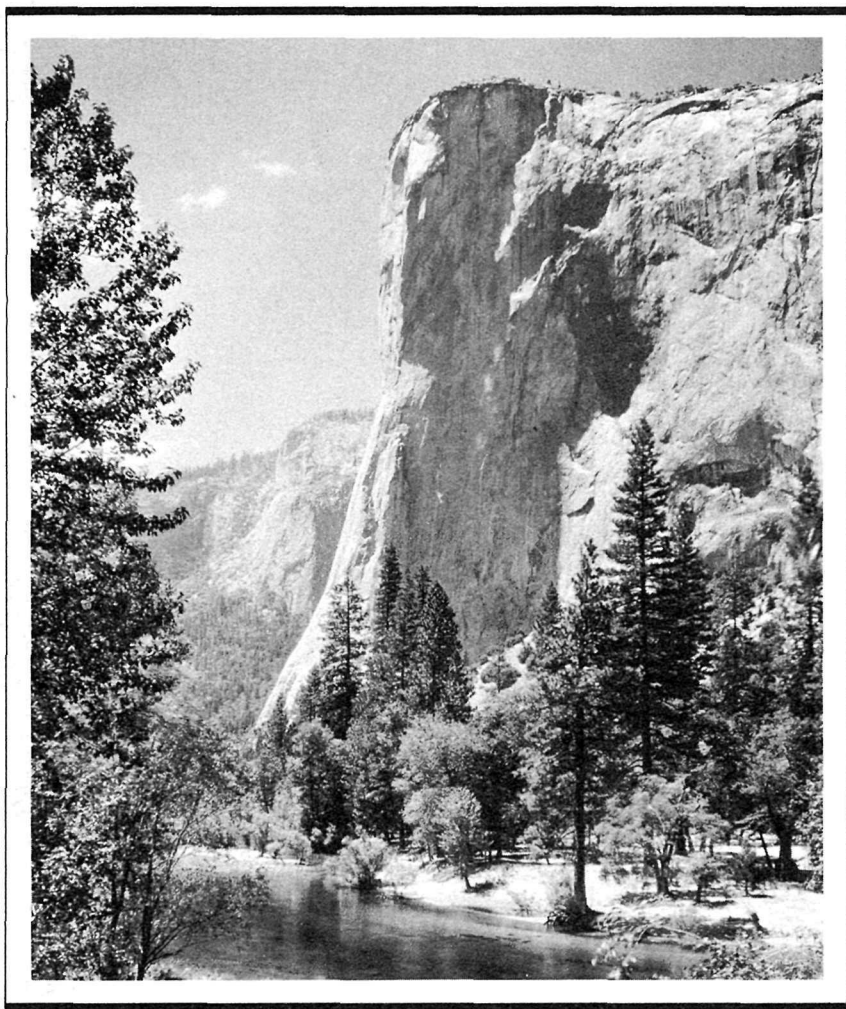


YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

★ CALIFORNIA ★



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ARNO B. CAMMERER, Director

YOSEMITE

NATIONAL PARK

CALIFORNIA



OPEN ALL YEAR

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1934

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The park regulations are designed for the protection of the natural beauties and scenery as well as for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The following synopsis is for the guidance of visitors, who are requested to assist the administration by observing the rules. Complete rules and regulations may be seen at the superintendent's office and ranger stations.

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

Camps.—Register at camp entrance. Keep your camp clean. As far as possible burn garbage in camp fire, and empty cans and residue into garbage cans provided. If no can is provided, bury the refuse.

Trash.—Do not throw paper, lunch refuse, kodak cartons, chewing-gum wrappers, or other trash on roads, trails, or elsewhere. Ball up and carry until you can burn it in camp or place in receptacle.

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

Noises.—Be quiet in camp after others have gone to bed. Many people come here for rest.

Automobiles.—Drive carefully at all times. Keep cut-outs closed. Obey park traffic rules.

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

Warning About Bears.—Do not feed the bears from the hand; they are wild animals and may bite, strike, or scratch you. They will not harm you if not fed at close range. Bears will enter or break into automobiles if food that they can smell is left inside. They will also rob your camp of unprotected food supplies, especially in the early spring or late fall when food is scarce. It is best to suspend food supplies in a box well out of their reach between two trees. Bears are especially hungry in the fall of the year and serious loss or damage may result if food is left accessible to them.

Articles lost or found should be reported to the Park Headquarters in the New Village, to any ranger station, or to the offices at Camp Curry, Yosemite Lodge, or the Ahwahnee. Persons should leave their names and addresses so that articles which are not claimed within 60 days may be turned over to the finders.

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

C. G. THOMSON, *Superintendent.*

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IMPORTANT EVENTS IN YOSEMITE'S HISTORY

1851. Mariposa Battalion discovered Yosemite Valley from Inspiration Point, March 25. Name "Yosemite Valley" applied.
1855. J. M. Hutchings organized first party of sightseers to enter Yosemite Valley.
1856. "Lower Hotel", first permanent structure, built by Walworth and Hite at base of Sentinel Rock.
1858. Cedar Cottage built; still in use.
1864. Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Trees granted to California as a State park.
1868. John Muir made his first trip to Yosemite.
1871. Conway started work on Four-Mile Trail to Glacier Point. Finished in 1872.
1874. Coulterville Road built to Valley floor. Big Oak Flat route completed to Yosemite Valley.
1875. Wawona Road built to floor of Yosemite Valley.
1876. Sentinel Hotel built.
1881. Tunnel cut through Wawona Tree.
1882. Tioga Road constructed. John Conway built Glacier Point Road.
1890. Yosemite National Park created October 1.
1891. Capt. A. E. Wood, first park superintendent, arrived with Federal troops to administer park, May 19. Headquarters at Wawona.
1899. Camp Curry established.
1900. Holmes Brothers, of San Jose, drove first automobile (a Stanley Steamer) into Yosemite over the Wawona Road.
1906. Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove ceded to United States. Superintendent's headquarters (Maj. H. C. Benson, superintendent) moved to Yosemite Valley.
1907. Yosemite Valley Railroad opened for travel to El Portal. Visitors, 7,102.
1913. Automobiles admitted to Yosemite Valley.
1914. Civilian employees replaced military in administration of park. Visitors, 15,154.
1915. Stephen T. Mather purchased Tioga Road; presented it to Federal Government.
1916. National Park Service Act passed August 25.
1917. Stephen T. Mather made Director of the National Park Service. Glacier Point Hotel built and opened.
1919. First airplane landed in Yosemite Valley, May 27, Lt. J. S. Krull, pilot, alone.
1920. Construction started on All-Year Highway up Merced Canyon. Visitors, 68,906.
1923. Hikers' camps installed. Visitors, 130,046.
1924. New administration center and village developed.
1925. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. formed by consolidation of Curry Camping Co. and Yosemite National Park Co. Park visitors, 209,166.
1926. All-Year Highway completed and dedicated July 31.
1927. Ahwahnee Hotel opened by Yosemite Park & Curry Co. The second largest travel year in park history—499,430 visitors.
1930. Reconstruction of log cabin in Mariposa Grove to house Museum of Big Trees. Park visitors, 458,566.
1931. Construction of 4,233-foot tunnel through Turtleback Dome for new Wawona Road.
1932. Wawona basin of 14 square miles added to the park. New Wawona Road and tunnel completed. Big Trees Lodge constructed. Largest travel year in park history—498,289 visitors.
1933. Glacier Point Road rebuilt from Chinquapin to Bridalveil Meadows, 9 miles. Wawona Road tunnel dedicated June 10, 1933.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

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

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

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

For the rest, the park includes, in John Muir's words, "the headwaters of the Tuolumne and Merced Rivers, two of the most songful streams in the world; innumerable lakes and waterfalls and smooth silky lawns; the noblest forests, the loftiest granite domes, the deepest ice-sculptured canyons, the brightest crystalline pavements, and snowy mountains soaring into the sky twelve and thirteen thousand feet, arrayed in open ranks and spiry pinnacled groups partially separated by tremendous canyons and amphitheaters; gardens on their sunny brows, avalanches thundering down their long white slopes, cataracts roaring gray and foaming in the crooked, rugged gorges, and glaciers in their shadowy recesses, working in silence, slowly completing their sculptures; new-born lakes at their feet, blue and green, free or encumbered with drifting icebergs like miniature Arctic Oceans, shining, sparkling, calm as stars."

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY

Little need be said of the Yosemite Valley. After these many years of visitation and exploration it remains incomparable. It is often said that the

Sierra contains "many Yosemite", but there is no other of its superabundance of sheer beauty. It has been so celebrated in book and magazine and newspaper that the Three Brothers, El Capitan, Bridalveil Fall, Cathedral Spires, Mirror Lake, Half Dome, and Glacier Point are old familiar friends to millions who have never seen them except in picture.

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



Yosemite Valley from the tunnel on the new Wawona Road.

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

HOW THE VALLEY WAS FORMED

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

When the Sierra Nevada Range was formed by the gradual tipping of a great block of the earth's crust 400 miles long and 80 miles wide, streams draining this block were pitched very definitely toward the west and with torrential force cut deep canyons. The period of tipping and stream erosion covered so many thousands of centuries that the Merced River was able to wear away the sedimentary rocks several thousand feet in thickness, which covered the granite and when in the Yosemite Valley region to cut some 2,000 feet into this very hard granite. Meantime the north and south flowing side streams of the Merced, such as Yosemite Creek, not benefited by the tipping of the Sierra block, could not cut as fast as their parent stream and so were left high up as a hanging valley.

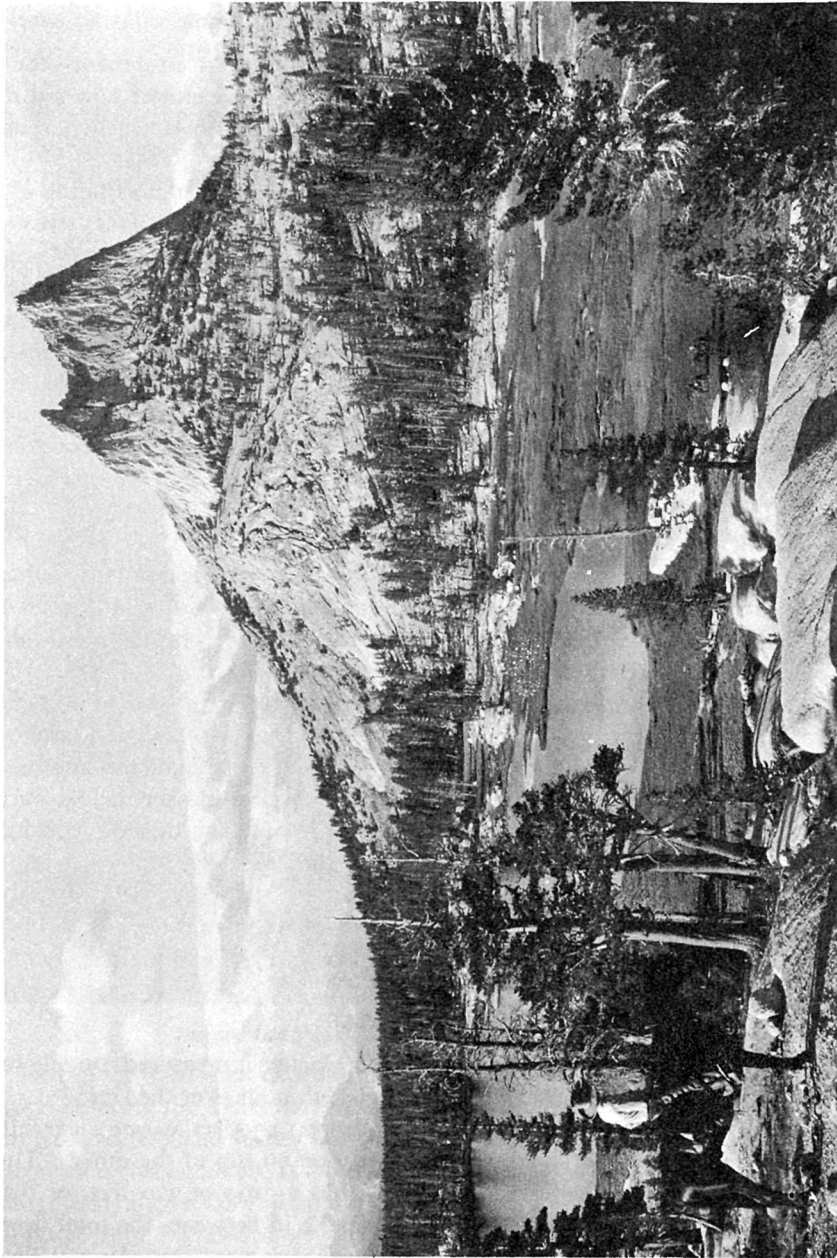
During the Ice Age great glaciers formed at the crest of the range and flowed down these streams, cutting deep canyons and especially widening them. At the maximum period the ice came within 700 feet of the top of Half Dome. It overrode Glacier Point and extended perhaps a mile below El Portal. Glaciers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

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

WATERFALLS

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

The Upper Yosemite Fall, for instance, drops 1,430 feet in one sheer fall, a height equal to nine Niagara Falls piled one on top of the other. The Lower Yosemite Fall, immediately below, has a drop of 320 feet, or two Niagaras more. Counting the series of cascades in between, the total drop from the crest of Yosemite Falls to the Valley floor is 2,555 feet. Vernal Fall



Cathedral Peak near a High Sierra camp.

has a drop of 317 feet; Illilouette Fall, 370 feet. The Nevada Fall drops 594 feet sheer; the celebrated Bridalveil Fall, 620 feet; while the Ribbon Fall, highest of all, drops 1,612 feet sheer, a straight fall nearly 10 times as high as Niagara. Nowhere else in the world may be seen a water spectacle such as this.

The falls are at their fullest in May and June while the winter snows are melting. They are still 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 Fall is even a little appalling, when the ground sometimes trembles with it half a mile away, but it is equally true that the spectacle of the Yosemite Fall in late July, when, in specially dry seasons, much of the water reaches the bottom of the upper fall in the form of mist, possesses a filmy grandeur that is not comparable probably with any other sight in the world; the one inspires by sheer bulk and power, the other uplifts by its intangible spirit of beauty.

THE RIM OF YOSEMITE VALLEY

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

No visitor should leave Yosemite without seeing Glacier Point. It is the climax of all Yosemite views. It is reached by an excellent paved road which leaves the Valley just west of Bridalveil Fall, and then through the 4,233-foot tunnel to Chinquapin, from which point a good oiled mountain road leads through forests of fir and lodgepole pine to Glacier Point. The total distance is 28 miles or about 1½ hours drive each way. The fire fall is a nightly feature and takes on an entirely different aspect from the top of the cliff. A short drive of a half mile from the main road above Glacier Point brings one to Sentinel Dome, 8,117 feet in elevation, where an unobstructed panorama of the whole southern half of the park may be had,

from the San Joaquin Valley on the west to the snow-capped ridge of the Sierra on the east. A hotel, cafeteria, and Government camp ground are available at Glacier Point.

THE BIG TREES

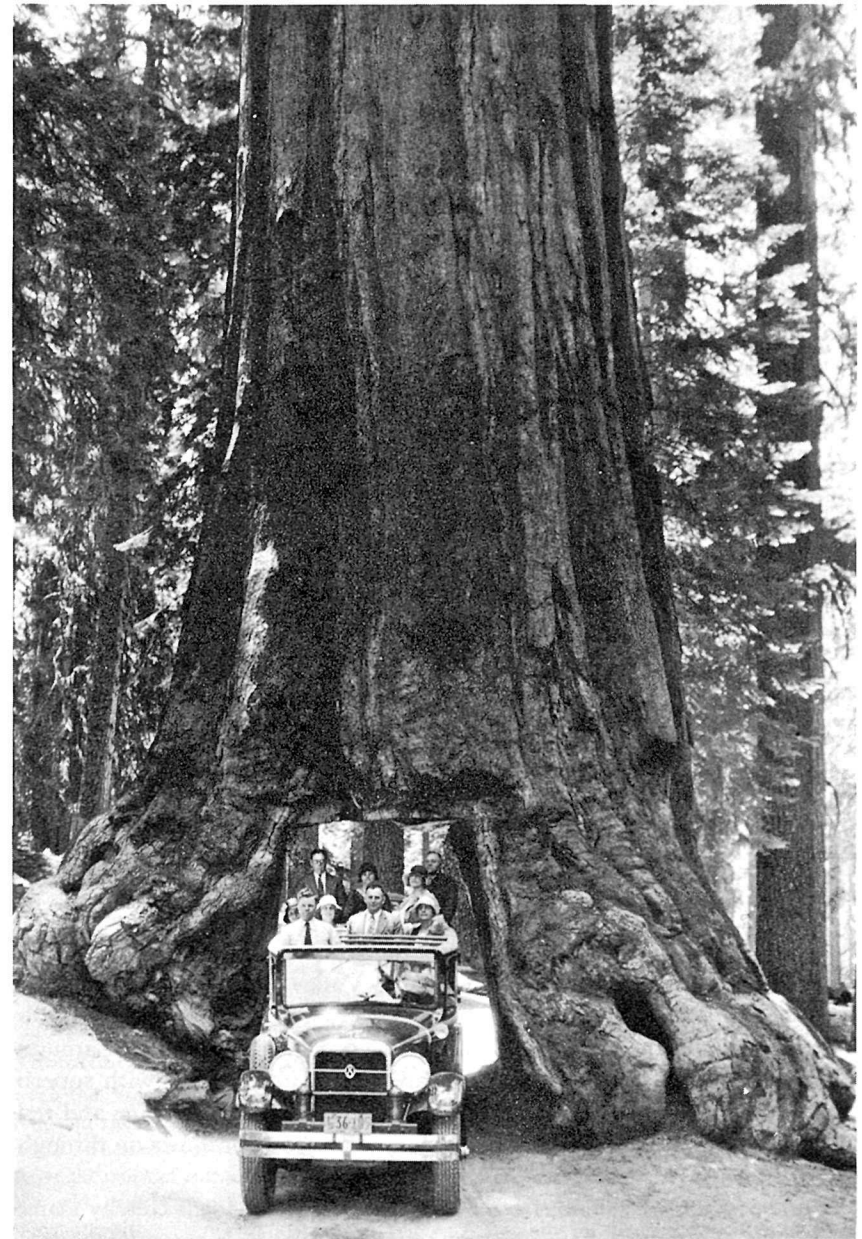
The greatest and one of the best groves of giant sequoia trees outside of the Sequoia National Park is found in the extreme south of the Yosemite National Park and is called the Mariposa Grove. It is reached from the Wawona Road, which enters the park from the south. From the Yosemite Valley it is an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

All visitors to the Mariposa Grove should take the side trip to Glacier Point, a distance of 14 miles each way, the road branching off at Chinquapin. Here one may obtain an unsurpassed panorama of the High Sierra.

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

The Grizzly Giant is the oldest tree in the grove, with a base diameter of 27.6 feet, girth of 96.5 feet, and height of 209 feet. There is no accurate way of knowing the age of the Grizzly Giant but its size and gnarled appearance indicate that it is at least 3,800 years old.

A ranger-naturalist is on duty at the Big Trees Museum and gives talks on the trees. Near the museum is the fallen Massachusetts tree, an immense sequoia, 280 feet long and 28 feet in diameter, that was blown over in the winter of 1927. As the tree broke into several sections, it provides a fine opportunity to study the rings and the character of the wood. Climbing the length of this fallen tree leaves a graphic impression of the size of these monarchs. Visitors should continue up the road to the famous tunnel tree, the Wawona, and drive through the opening 8 feet wide that was cut in



Wawona Tunnel Tree in Mariposa Grove.

1881. This tree is 231 feet tall and 27½ feet in diameter. A little farther up the road a wonderful view over the Wawona Basin and South Fork Canyon may be had at Wawona Point, elevation 6,890 feet; especially fine are the views at sunset from this point.

There are two other groves of big trees in Yosemite. The Tuolumne Grove, located on the Big Oak Flat Road, 17 miles from the Valley, contains some 25 very fine specimens and also a huge tree 29½ feet in diameter through which cars may be driven. The other grove, one of unusual natural beauty in a secluded corner of the park, is the Merced Grove of Big Trees, reached by a good dirt road. It is about 5 miles west of Crane Flat on the Big Oak Flat Road.

THE WAWONA BASIN

The Wawona Basin of 14 square miles, added to the park in 1932, provides an extensive area for recreational use. Here camping, riding, and golfing may be enjoyed in a perfect setting along the South Fork of the Merced River. Wawona is located in a beautiful mountain meadow on the new Wawona Road, 27 miles south of the Valley and near the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. Superb views are obtainable from many points on this road, which leaves the Valley just west of Bridalveil Fall. Saddle and pack animals are available at popular prices for trips to the fine fishing lakes and streams in the southern part of the park. There are also tennis courts and swimming pools. The Wawona Hotel provides both European and American plan service, and operates a coffee shop. Stores, meat market, garage, gas station, and post office are available, and along the river near Wawona is a free camp ground. An emergency airplane landing field is located near the Wawona Hotel.

HETCH HETCHY VALLEY

A good oiled mountain road makes the scenic Hetch Hetchy Valley a short, 2-hour drive by car from Yosemite Valley, a distance of 38 miles each way over the Big Oak Flat Road. This road is a one-way road and is under control for the first 4 miles after it leaves the Valley near El Capitan. This one-way road is a highway of rare charm and beauty with superb views over the Valley. It passes through fine stands of sugar pine and red fir and the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees. The road continues on through the finest stand of sugar pines left in the world.

A fine paved road extends from Mather down to the Hetch Hetchy Dam, a distance of 9 miles, where one may see San Francisco's gigantic 300-foot Hetch Hetchy Dam and water supply. The valley is a miniature Yosemite

with tumbling waterfalls and precipitous cliffs surrounding a lake 7 miles long. The San Francisco Recreation Camp is located at Mather, near the park line.

Visitors using the Big Oak Flat Road are urged to see the wonderful panorama of the High Sierra from the fire lookout tower, 1½ miles over an oiled road just west of Crane Flat. The fire guard on duty will be glad to explain the points of interest and show visitors how fires are located and put under control.

TUOLUMNE MEADOWS

John Muir in describing the upper Tuolumne region writes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Waterwheel Falls may be reached by a good trail 5.5 miles from the Tioga Road down the Tuolumne River Gorge to the Glen Aulin High Sierra Camp, where meals and overnight accommodations are available, then 2.8 miles down the river to Waterwheel Falls. Saddle animals may be rented at Tuolumne Meadows for this trip.

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

PATE VALLEY

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

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

Atop a huge shaded talus block are many bow-shaped holes, a primitive grist mill where once the squaws ground acorns for their pounded bread, which was the staff of life for so many California tribes. Blackened cooking rocks may be found, and numerous stone pestles lying about in this and

2 or 3 similar places seem to point to a hurried departure, but the "when" and "why" of this exodus still remains a mystery.

THE NORTHERN CANYONS

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

Though unknown to people generally, this superb Yosemite country north of the valley has been the haunt for many years of the confirmed mountain lovers of the Pacific coast. It has been the favorite resort of the Sierra Club for 16 years of summer outings. The fishing is exceptionally fine.

THE MOUNTAIN CLIMAX OF THE SIERRA

The monster mountain mass, of which Mount Lyell, 13,095 feet high, is the chief, lies on the eastern boundary of the park. It may be reached by trail from Tuolumne Meadows and is well worth the journey. It is the climax of the Sierra in this neighborhood.

The traveler swings from the Tuolumne Meadows around 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 Maclure 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 usually cloaked in enormous sweeping shrouds of snow. Presently the granite spurs inclose one. 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 one face to face with Lyell's rugged top and shining glaciers, one of the noblest high places in America. Mount Dana, with its glacier and great variety of alpine flowers can be climbed on one day from Tuolumne Meadows and now offers a very popular hiking trip.

MERCED AND WASHBURN LAKES

The waters from the western slopes of Lyell and Maclure find their way, through many streams and many lakelets of splendid beauty, into two lakes which are the headwaters of the famous Merced River. The upper of these



Winter brings fresh beauty to the Valley.

is Washburn Lake, cradled in bare heights and celebrated for its fishing. This is the formal source of the Merced. Several miles below, the river rests again in beautiful Merced Lake.

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

CLIMATE AND SEASONS

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

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

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

This is the season with which visitors are most familiar. It 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 nearby lake or stream; one may live in a hotel where mountain scenery is unsurpassed; or one may live in the Valley and enjoy swimming, hiking, nature trips, auto caravans, evening programs, motor trips, fishing, dancing, tennis, golf, and many other forms of entertainment.

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

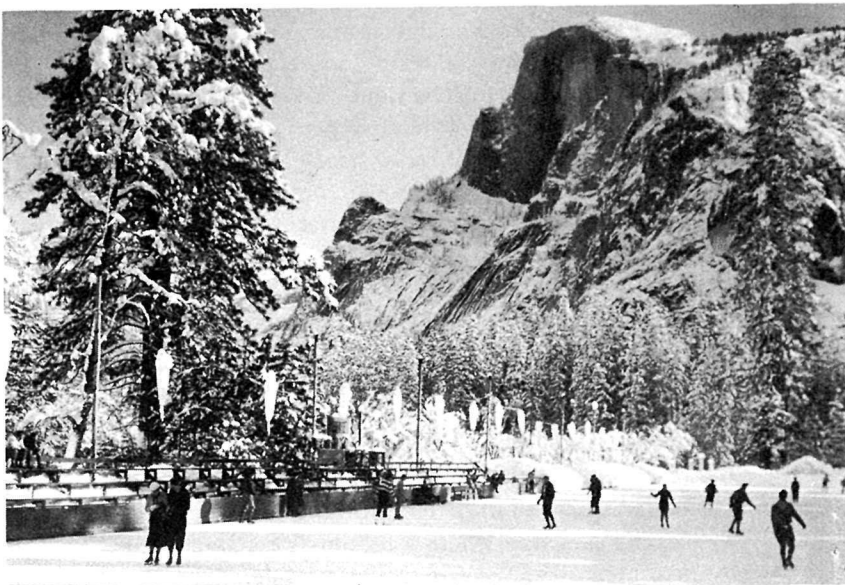
WINTER SPORTS SEASON

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

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

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

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



Skating at the base of Half Dome.

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

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

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

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

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

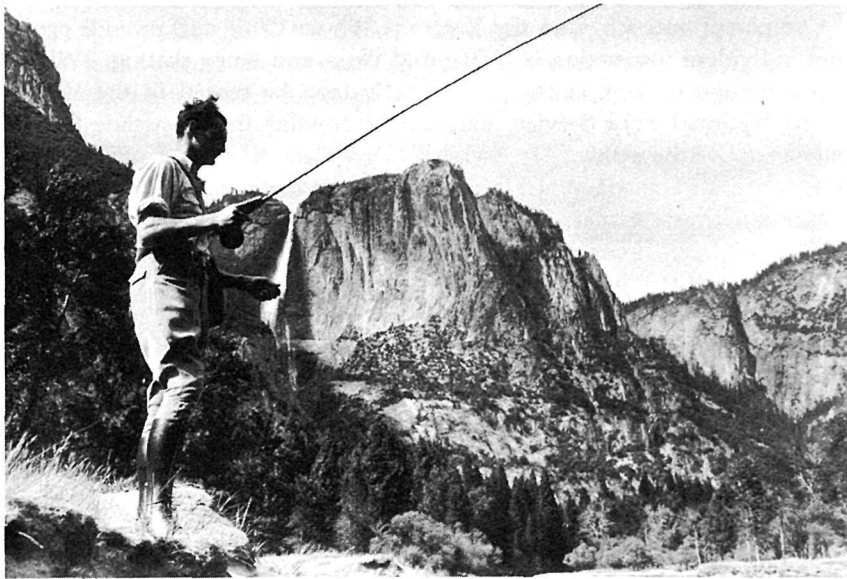
Skiing enthusiasts may enjoy excursions of several days' duration in the high mountain country above Yosemite Valley accompanied by a ski instructor and guide and stopping overnight at ski lodges strategically located at an elevation where the snow is deep throughout the winter and in a region where the ski fields are second to none. Skiing is also enjoyed on ski fields along Wawona Road and adjacent to Glacier Point on the rim of the Valley, reached on foot over a 4-mile trail. The Glacier Point Mountain House is kept open during the winter season.

FISHING

The introduction of game fish into the waters of Yosemite National 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 north-western corner of the park. In the following year plants of eastern brook trout were made in the Lyell Fork of the Tuolumne River, and in 1880 plants of rainbow trout were repeated in the Lake Eleanor country. Nothing more seems to have been done in the way of stocking any of the waters that are now within the park until 1890, the year that the park was created, when a general stocking of the streams and lakes was begun. This was continued, at first intermittently, but from 1911 to 1925 plants of from 100,000 to 400,000 young fry were made annually. The State hatchery was completed at Happy Isles in 1926 and from that year from 500,000 to over

1,000,000 fry have been planted annually by the rangers, with the result that today all of the principal lakes and streams of the park contain one or more well-known species of game fish.

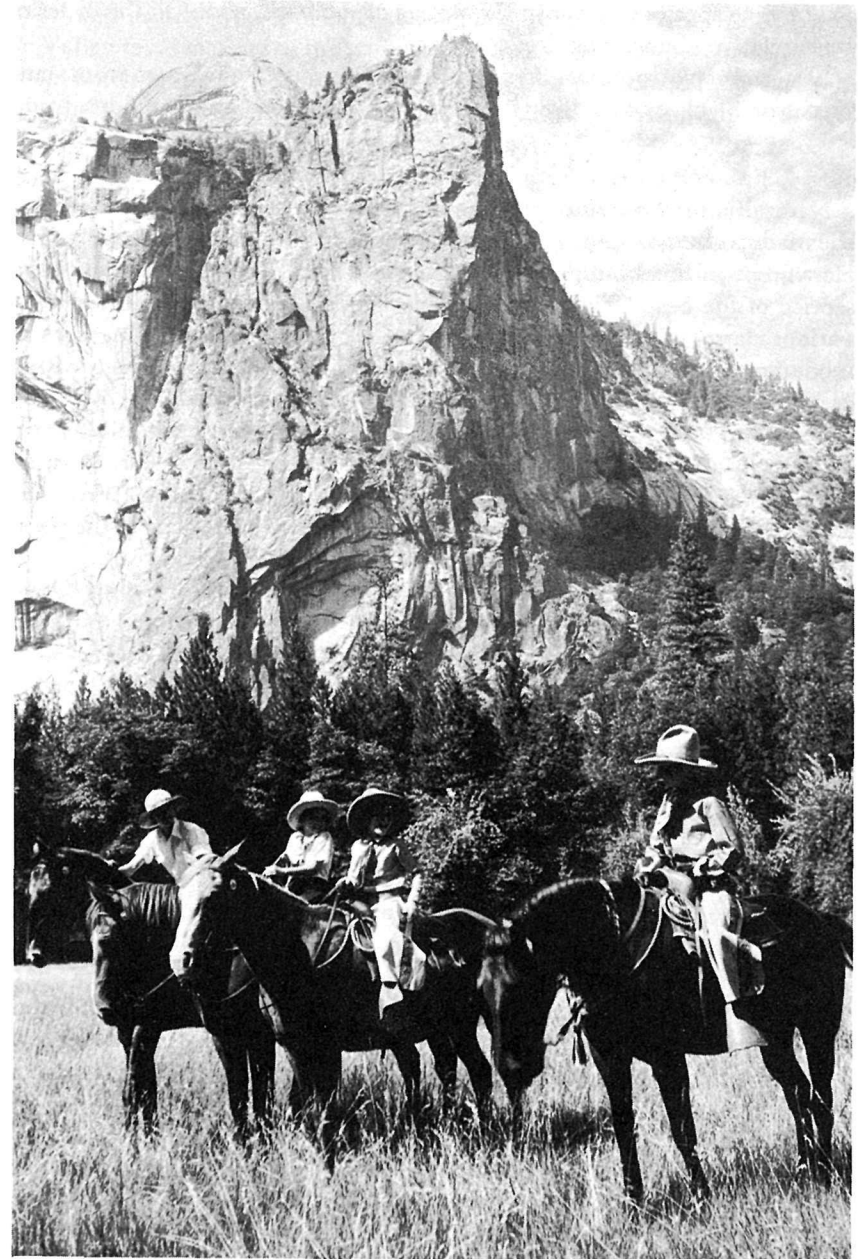
It is in the northern canyons, however, that the greatest of all fishing grounds in the entire park are found. Many of the waters of that great area of 500 square miles or more north of the Tuolumne River were stocked years ago with rainbow and eastern brook. Conditions for continued propagation seem to have been exceedingly favorable, with the result that practically all of the lakes and streams now teem with fish life, and the fisherman who seeks fishing de.luxe amid surroundings of the most fasci-



Lakes and streams are well stocked with trout.

nating grandeur of high-mountain scenery will find here a fulfillment of his most ambitious dreams and will be more than repaid for having taken time to penetrate this portion of the park.

In Yosemite National Park few anglers, even the most inexperienced, use bait during the summer or autumn. Of the various artificial flies the California Royal Coachman almost always proves the best lure; gray and brown hackles are also very good. Copper-nickel spinners of the sizes 0 to 2 are often taken in the lakes and sometimes in the streams when the trout are not rising to flies. Early in the season grasshoppers, earthworms, salmon eggs, and white grubs are used for bait with a greater or less degree of success.



Many young people take their first riding lessons in the park.

The nine species of trout in the waters of the park, about in the order of their relative abundance, are:

Eastern brook trout; rainbow trout; brown trout; Loch Leven trout; cut-throat or black-spotted trout; Tahoe trout; steelhead trout; golden trout.

LIVING IN YOSEMITE

Naturally, the Yosemite Valley is the main tourist center. It is here that the roads converge. Living is extremely comfortable. Here is located a first-class fireproof hotel building of concrete and steel, with appointments and service of the best. There are also two large hotel camps which provide various classes of accommodations at various rates. Housekeeping accommodations are also available, and the free public camp grounds are within easy reach of the stores. Every required service is provided.

From the Valley motor coaches of the Yosemite Transportation System go to the Mariposa Grove, to Glacier Point, over the Big Oak Flat Road to Hetch Hetchy Valley, and over the Tioga Road to Lake Tahoe. From the Valley radiate trails which riders and hikers travel to every part of the park. Yosemite Valley is the northern terminus of the John Muir Trail.

Outside of the Valley there is also comfortable provision for living. Upon Glacier Point, 3,254 feet above the Valley floor—on one of the world's supremely scenic spots—is a hotel of beauty and great comfort. A free camp ground is located just above the hotel. There is a large hotel at Wawona, a new lodge in the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, and another at Tuolumne Meadows. At the latter point there is a store, garage, stable unit, post office and telegraph and telephone service, and camp ground.

A chain of five High Sierra camps is also maintained, reached either by foot or on horseback. By using these the visitor may enjoy some of the finest mountain scenery and fishing in America at a minimum of expense. These High Sierra camps are located an easy day's trip (8 to 12 miles) apart, at Merced Lake, Fletcher Lake (near Boothe Lake), Tuolumne Meadows, Tenaya Lake, and Glen Aulin.

Reasonably warm clothing should be worn, and persons should be prepared for sudden changes of weather and altitude. During the warm days of summer, however, only light clothing is needed, with wraps for wear in the cooler evenings. Good everyday clothes, golf or riding 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. Formal clothes are not customary. Winter visitors should bring warm sweaters or overcoats, gloves, and overshoes.

With nearly 700 miles of well-defined trails radiating from Yosemite Valley to all sections of the park, and with, for the most part, camps, lodges, or hotels situated within an easy day's walking distance from each other, conditions in Yosemite are particularly adapted to hiking trips. The hiker may go "light," depending upon the hotels and lodges for accommodations, or he may pack his entire outfit either on his back or upon a pack animal and thereby be entirely independent. Approximately during July and August ranger-naturalists conduct regular 6-day hikes through the High Sierra, stopping each night at one of the High Sierra camps above mentioned. There is no charge for this guide service.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR VISITORS

Accommodations in Yosemite National Park offer a complete range from free public camp grounds to the highest class of hotel service. At all units except housekeeping there is a discount of 10 percent from the basic rates for stays of three days or longer and an additional discount for weekly stays.

HOTELS AND CAMPS

The Ahwahnee.—In Yosemite Valley. American plan. Open all year. Commanding all major Yosemite Valley views, The Ahwahnee is one of the most distinctive resort hotels. Complete informality prevails.



The Ahwahnee offers fine living in a favored setting.

All rooms have outside view and private bath. The spacious grounds include a native wildflower garden, a mashie golf course alongside the Merced River, tennis courts, archery, badminton, children's playground. Basic rates, including meals, are \$10 and \$12 per person daily.

Camp Curry.—In Yosemite Valley. American and European plan. Open approximately May to September. Camp Curry is a complete community center. Accommodations are in bungalows with bath, cabins without bath, and completely furnished tents. The dining room seats 700 guests; the cafeteria 350. European plan, in tents only, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per person daily; American plan, \$4 to \$8.50 per person daily—less discounts.

Yosemite Lodge.—In Yosemite Valley. European plan. Open all year. A colony of redwood cabins with and without bath set among pines and cedars near the Merced River. The main building has an excellent cafeteria. Rates, \$2.25 to \$5 per person daily—less discounts.

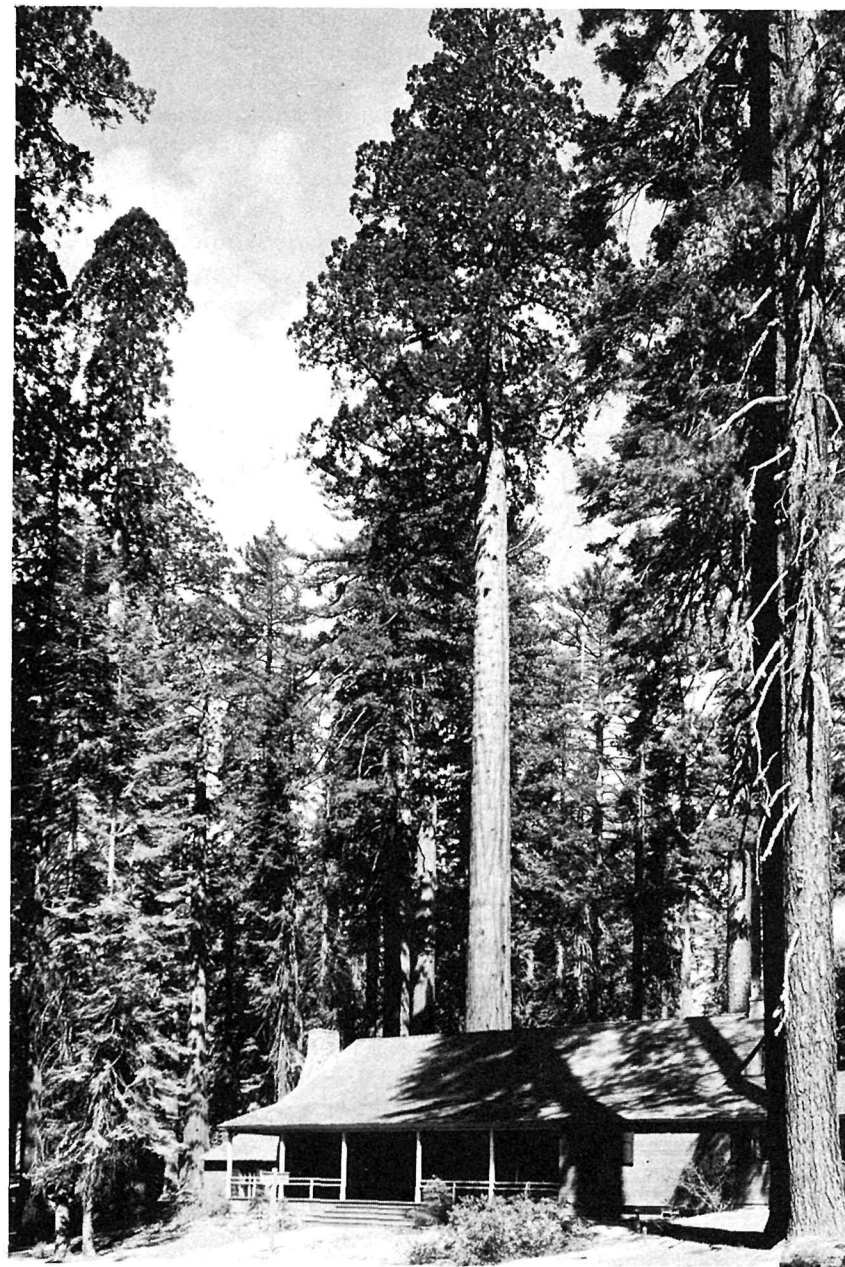
Housekeeping.—In Yosemite Valley. Completely equipped housekeeping outfits are available throughout the year—in cabins only during winter months and in both tents and cabins in summer. Partial equipment may be rented and all needed supplies are available at the general store.

Glacier Point Hotel.—On the Valley rim. European plan. Open approximately June to September. The main building has accommodations for 150 guests in rooms with or without bath and meals are served in the cafeteria. (During winter months when Glacier Point is accessible only by trail, the Annex is available as a headquarters for skiing parties.) Rates, \$2 to \$5 per person daily—less discounts.

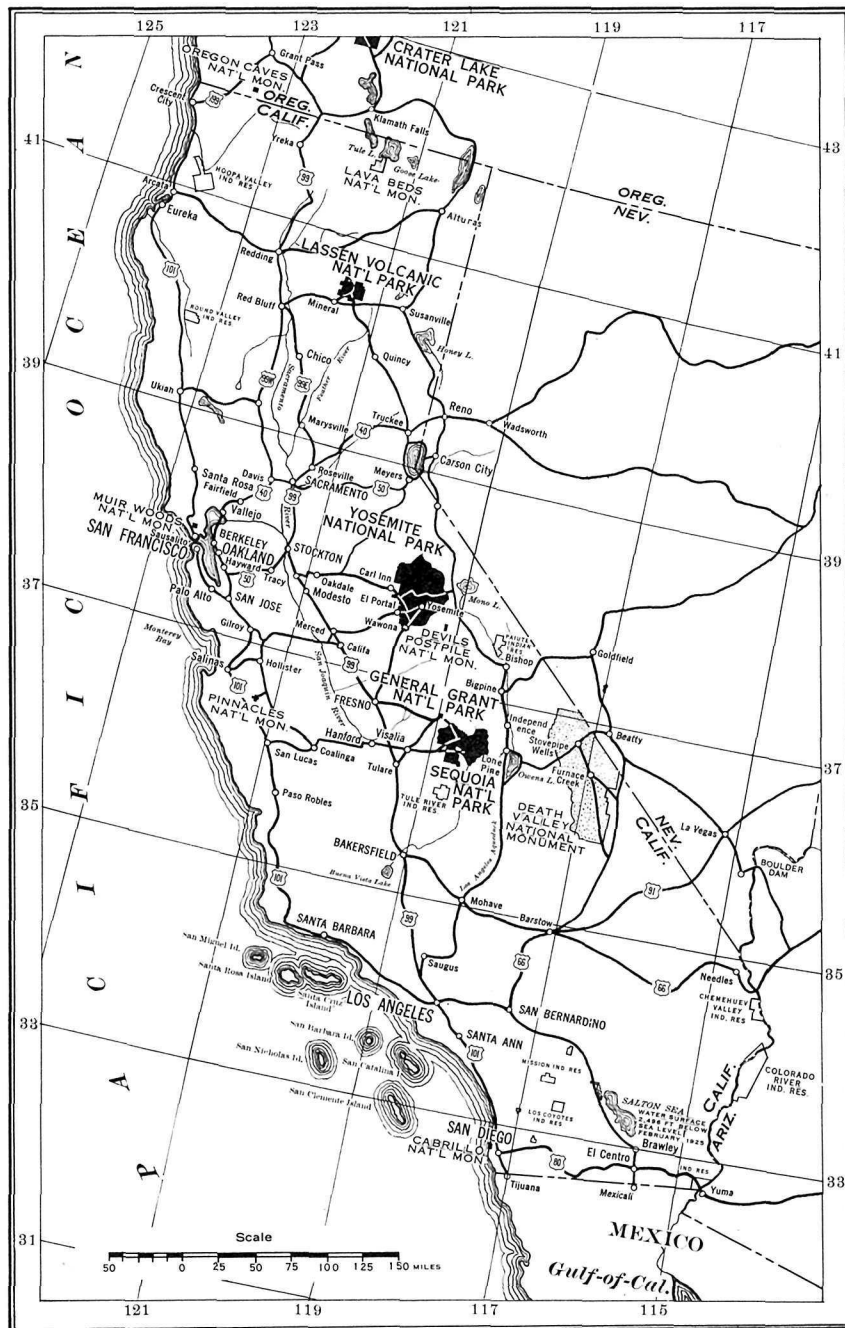
Wawona Hotel.—Twenty-seven miles from Yosemite Valley, near the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. American and European plans. Open approximately May to October. A charming vacation place with the finest mountain golf course in the West; headquarters for fishing and camping trips. Rates, \$1.25 to \$4.50 per person daily, European plan; \$4.25 to \$9 American plan—less discounts.

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

Tuolumne Meadows Lodge.—On Tioga Pass Road in the heart of Yosemite Park, 68 miles from Yosemite Valley. American plan. Open approximately July to September. A trail and fishing center and head-



Big Tree Lodge.



Main routes to California parks.

quarters for pack trip parties. Accommodations are in canvas cabins with lounge and dining room in central canvas building. Rates, \$5 and \$6 per person daily—less discounts.

High Sierra Camps.—An average of about 10 miles apart along High Sierra trails. Comfortable, camp-style accommodations for saddle and hiking parties. Open approximately July and August. Basic rates are \$1 a night and \$1 a meal.

Public Camp Grounds.—The National Park Service maintains extensive camping grounds in Yosemite Valley for the use of which no charge is made. These areas are provided with sanitary conveniences and running water. Campers are assigned to camp grounds at the entrance ranger station. Campfire entertainment is held each summer evening except Sunday, the talent being furnished by the campers.

Campers who may find the free camp grounds in Yosemite Valley crowded, over the period from June 20 to July 15, are urged to avail themselves of the excellent camping spots at Wawona, Mariposa Grove, Glacier Point, and along the Tioga Road.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK BY AUTOMOBILE

All-Year State Highway.—The main paved route to Yosemite Valley from all California points, both north and south, is through Merced on the Pacific Highway through the San Joaquin Valley (Route 99). From Merced the State maintains the splendid paved All-Year Highway to El Portal (Route No. 18) and from El Portal the National Park Service maintains a similar highway to Yosemite Valley. It is 83 miles long and is the shortest, easiest, and most popular route from Merced, a high-gear modern highway, requiring 2½ hours to drive from Merced to Yosemite Valley. It is open and safely traveled every day of the year.

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

By Seasonal Mountain Roads.—There are two other main routes across the Yosemite National Park leading into the Yosemite Valley, viz, the Wawona Road from the south and the Big Oak Flat Road from the north. The Tioga Road crosses the center of the park from east to west and connects with the Big Oak Flat Road. The Wawona Road is reached from Fresno, Madera, or Merced and points south and west of the park. The Big Oak Flat Road may be reached from Stockton, Modesto, Oak-

dale, and points north and west of the park. The Tioga Road may be reached on the east at Mono Lake from Lake Tahoe and points north, from Tonopah, Nev., and points east, from Bishop, Big Pine, and Mojave, and points south. On the west it connects with the Big Oak Flat Road at Carl Inn. Motorists using these roads will experience no serious difficulty if their cars are in good condition. In wet weather chains are advisable.

The Tioga Road.—From east to west across the mountain-top paradise winds the Tioga Road, which 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, headed by the Hon. Stephen T. Mather, purchased it from the present owners of the old mining property and presented it to the Government. 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 anyone 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 farther 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.

BY RAILROAD AND AUTO STAGE

Merced is the most popular railway gateway to the park and is served by the Southern Pacific Railway and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The service is available from May 1 to October 1. Fresno, on the same lines, is the railway entrance from the south. (June 1 to September 1.) Stockton, on the two previously mentioned railroads, and also the Western Pacific, is another rail terminus for auto stages to the park. (June 1 to September 1.) From about July 4 to September 3 there is daily auto-stage service between Yosemite Valley and Lake Tahoe. For detailed information about railroad service to Yosemite National Park and special summer rates, visit your nearest ticket office or write the passenger traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Lines, San Francisco, or the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Chicago.

SERVICE FACILITIES

The remaining pages of this booklet contain information that will be useful after you arrive in the park. First, here are a few suggestions to help you plan your time in Yosemite to the best advantage.

WHAT TO DO AND SEE

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

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

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

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

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

During July and August a naturalist leads a party once each week on a 6-day hiking trip through the spectacular high-mountain regions of the park, stopping each night at a High Sierra camp. See bulletins posted at hotels and camps.

Visit the fish hatchery at Happy Isles.

See the sunrise at Mirror Lake.

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

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

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

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

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

1-DAY MOTOR TRIPS

To Glacier Point.—28 miles (about 2 hours) each way. Paved highway to Chinquapin, 14 miles, and good oiled road from there to Glacier Point. Leave the Valley on the Wawona Road just west of Bridalveil Fall. Visit Sentinel Dome, elevation 8,117 feet—a one-half mile drive and short climb from the main road above Glacier Point. Wonderful panorama of the High Sierra and the Valley. Camp ground and hotel at Glacier Point.

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

To Hetch Hetchy Dam and Valley.—Thirty-eight miles (about 2 hours) each way. Good, oiled mountain road. Leave the valley at El Capitan station; one-way road for first 4 miles, and cars must leave on the even hours—6 to 6:25 a.m., 8 to 8:25 a.m., 10 to 10:25 a.m., and so on throughout the day. See the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees and visit the fire lookout tower, 1½ miles west of Crane Flat.

ALSO DAILY STAGES TO THESE SCENIC POINTS; INQUIRE AT HOTELS.

1-DAY HIKES FROM VALLEY—DISTANCES GIVEN ONE WAY

To Sierra Point.—Marvelous view of four waterfalls and Valley. Three fourths of a mile of steep trail branching off the Vernal Fall Trail, just above Happy Isles.

To Vernal Fall.—One and six tenths miles from start of the trail at Happy Isles.

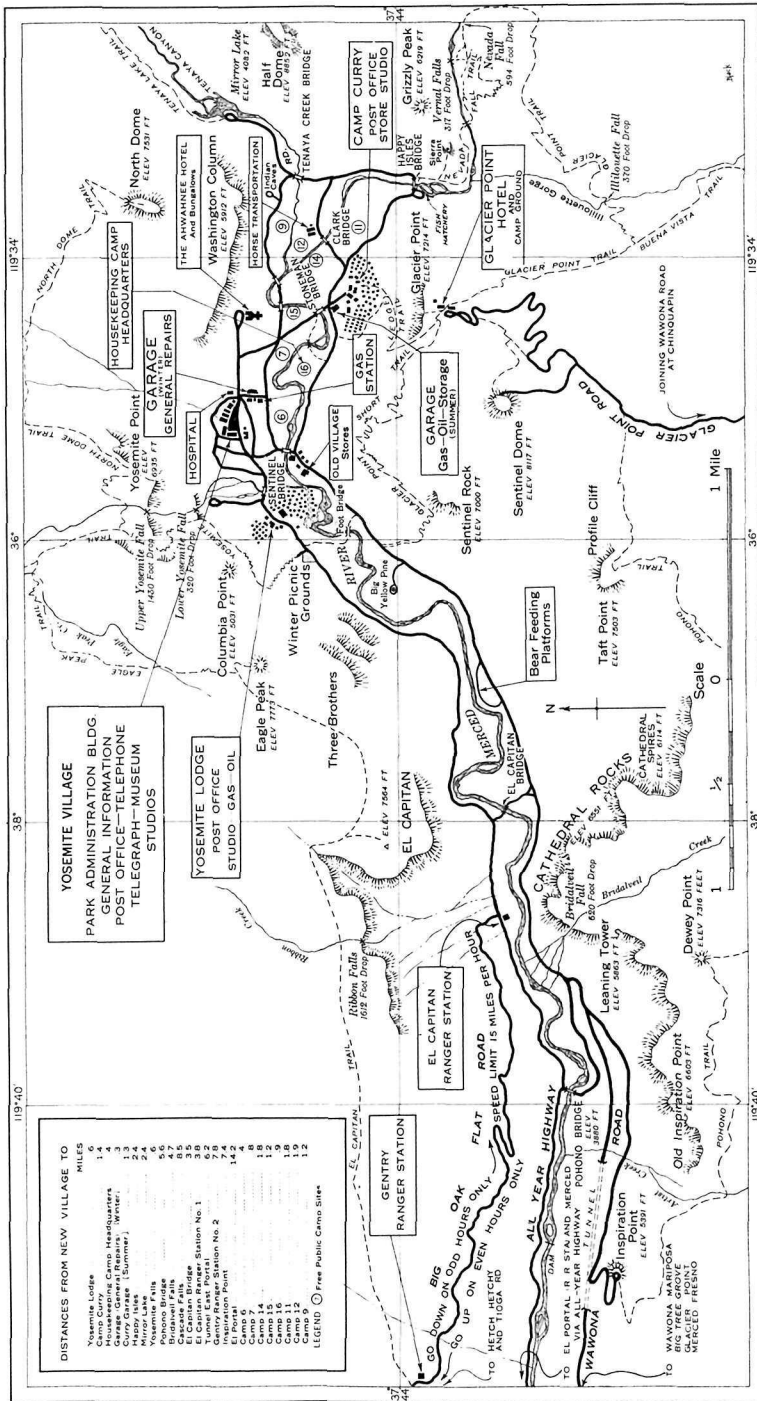
To Nevada Fall.—Three and four tenths miles from start of the trail at Happy Isles.

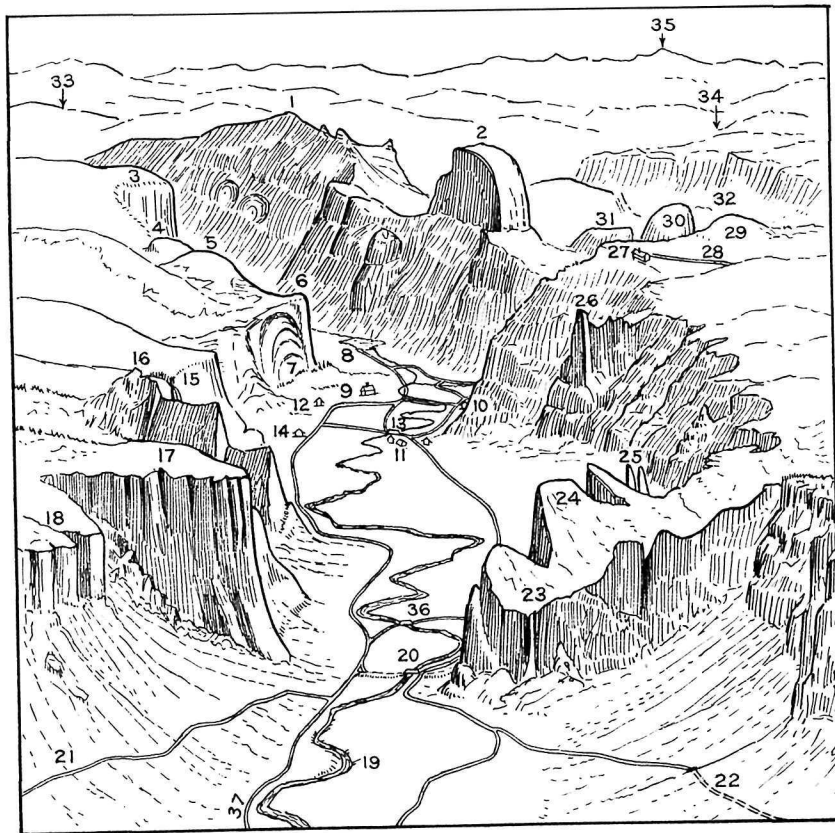
To Glacier Point.—Eight and three tenths miles from start of the trail at Happy Isles (via the long trail by Vernal and Nevada Falls, Panorama Cliff, and Illilouette Fall).

To Glacier Point (via "Four Mile Trail").—Three and five tenths miles from start of trail, one mile west of Old Village.

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

To Top of Yosemite Falls.—Three and six tenths miles from start of trail, one fourth mile west of Yosemite Lodge. Eagle Peak is 2.6 miles farther on.





Birdseye view of Yosemite Valley.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Clouds Rest | 19. Merced River |
| 2. Half Dome | 20. El Capitan Moraine |
| 3. Mount Watkins | 21. Big Oak Flat Road |
| 4. Basket Dome | 22. Wawona Road and Tunnel |
| 5. North Dome | 23. Bridalveil Fall |
| 6. Washington Column | 24. Cathedral Rocks (Three Graces) |
| 7. Royal Arches | 25. Cathedral Spires |
| 8. Mirror Lake and mouth of Tenaya Canyon | 26. Sentinel Rock |
| 9. Ahwahnee Hotel | 27. Glacier Point and Glacier Point Hotel |
| 10. Camp Curry | 28. Glacier Point Road |
| 11. Yosemite Village (old) | 29. Sentinel Dome |
| 12. Yosemite Village (new) | 30. Liberty Cap |
| 13. Sentinel Bridge | 31. Mount Broderick |
| 14. Yosemite Lodge | 32. Little Yosemite |
| 15. Head of Yosemite Fall | 33. Tenaya Lake High Sierra Camp |
| 16. Eagle Peak (the Three Brothers) | 34. Merced Lake High Sierra Camp |
| 17. El Capitan | 35. Mount Lyell, 13,095 feet |
| 18. Ribbon Fall | 36. El Capitan Bridge |
| | 37. All-year Highway |

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

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

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

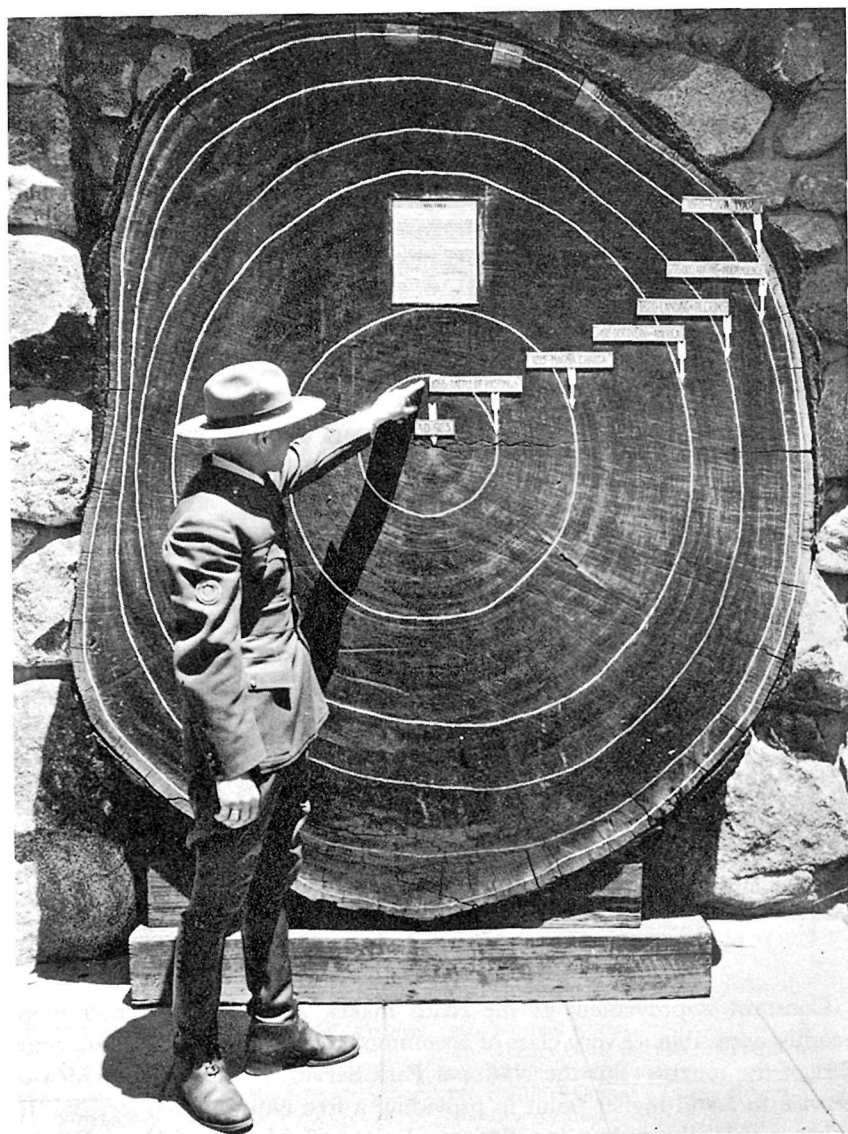
Accurate information on roads, trails, fishing, and camping, and maps of the park are available without charge at Park Headquarters, the Museum, and ranger stations.

ALTITUDE OF SUMMITS INCLOSING YOSEMITE VALLEY

Name	Altitude above sea level	Altitude above pier near Sentinel Hotel	Name	Altitude above sea level	Altitude above pier near Sentinel Hotel
	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>		<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Basket Dome.....	7,602	3,642	North Dome.....	7,531	3,571
Cathedral Rocks.....	6,551	2,592	Old Inspiration Point...	6,603	2,643
Cathedral Spires.....	6,114	2,154	Panorama Point.....	6,224	2,264
Clouds Rest.....	9,930	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	Taft Point.....	7,503	3,543
Half Dome.....	8,852	4,892	Washington Column....	5,912	1,952
Leaning Tower.....	5,863	1,903	Yosemite Point.....	6,935	2,975
Liberty Cap.....	7,072	3,112			

FREE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

Constant improvement of the roads makes Yosemite more and more readily accessible. Every class of accommodation is provided for the comfort of the tourist. But the National Park Service has carried the idea of service to a still higher point in providing a free nature-guide service. In other words, the visitor is encouraged to avail himself of the offices of an interpreter in the form of a trained ranger-naturalist who can answer his questions and reveal the many fascinations of nature which abound on every side. To enjoy fully a national-park trip, one must learn to read the trails.



Nature study supervised by Government naturalists.

During the summer season the naturalist staff is greatly increased, and a splendid program of lectures and nature-guide service is offered to visitors. You should plan to take advantage of the lectures and trips listed below

which are available only during the long summer season. During winter months the modified program consists mainly of lectures at the hotels and the museum. The more you know about the park and its wild life the more you will enjoy your stay. This service is maintained by the Government and is free to the public.

Nature walks from Camp Curry and Yosemite Lodge each morning at 9 o'clock (except Sunday).

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

Auto caravans each day at 9:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (except Sunday) to points of special interest on the floor of the Valley. Start from museum; use your own car.

Each day (except Sunday) there is an all-day hike to Glacier Point, Vernal and Nevada Falls, Eagle Peak, Tenaya Canyon, or Half Dome.

At the evening camp-fire program at Government Camp No. 15, Camp Curry, Yosemite Lodge, and the Ahwanhee Hotel there are short talks on wild life.

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

Each week a naturalist leads a party on a 6-day hike into the spectacular high mountain region of the park, starting from Happy Isles at 7:30 o'clock each Sunday morning.

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

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

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

MUSEUM

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

These exhibits are appropriately displayed in rooms devoted to the following major fields: Geology, birds and animals, Indian history, trees, and flowers.

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

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

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

Naturalists at the museum are at the service of the public to answer questions and to instruct regarding the Valley and its wild life.

YOSEMITE FIELD SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY

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

RANGER-NATURALIST OUTPOST

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

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

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

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

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

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR HOUSEKEEPING

For visitors to Yosemite who prefer to do their own housekeeping the Yosemite Park & Curry Co. offers accommodations in either of two units:

The Yosemite Housekeeping Headquarters, where tents and full equipment set up in the Government camp grounds are rented, and where miscellaneous items may be rented separately.

The Camp Curry Housekeeping Section, where completely equipped tents are available on the Camp Curry grounds.

The two units referred to are entirely separate and it is, therefore, important to specify which service is desired when making reservations or requesting information. A description of each of these services follows:

YOSEMITE HOUSEKEEPING HEADQUARTERS

May 7 to September 5.

Tents completely equipped for camping, partially furnished tents, or separate articles of camping equipment may be rented from the Yosemite Housekeeping Headquarters of the Yosemite Park & Curry Co., located in Yosemite Valley on center road.

Baggage, express, parcel post, and freight must be tagged or labeled with owner's name and permanent address and plainly marked "Care Yosemite Housekeeping Headquarters, Yosemite National Park, Calif."

Baggage checked by railroad must be checked through to Yosemite Housekeeping Headquarters and not to El Portal. A charge of \$1.50 per trunk and 50 cents per piece of hand baggage will be made by checking agent. Checked baggage will be delivered to Yosemite Housekeeping Headquarters, if so checked.

REGULAR OUTFITS, COMPLETELY FURNISHED

Tents equipped with all necessities for camping are set up and ready for immediate occupancy on sites assigned by the National Park Service. Outfits will be placed upon sites especially chosen by the camper for an extra charge of \$2.50, provided equipment is available and subject to approval of site by National Park Service. Such outfits will not be rented for periods of less than 1 week.

Reservations for regular outfits should always be made in advance of arrival. Requests for reservations should be addressed to Yosemite Housekeeping Headquarters, Yosemite National Park, Calif.

Those without reservations will be taken care of, if and when equipment is available.

RATES FOR REGULAR OUTFITS

	1 person	2 persons	Each additional person
With floor:			
First week	\$8.50	\$11.50	\$2.00
Each succeeding week	6.00	8.50	1.50
With floor and fly:			
First week		12.50	2.00
Each succeeding week		9.00	1.50

For each day over 1 week or less than 2 weeks the charge is one seventh of the first week's rate. For each day over 2 weeks the charge is one seventh of the succeeding week's rate.

Linen (sheets, pillow slips, and towels) is not included in the regular outfit, but may be rented separately.

PARTIALLY FURNISHED OUTFITS

Tents with wood floors, equipped with cots and mattresses, table, chairs, stove, and garbage pail will be rented at a daily rate. Extra equipment for use in such tents will also be rented by the day at the following rates.

Daily rentals are subject to tents and equipment being available. Advance reservations will not be accepted.

Deposit required on extra equipment only.

RATES

Tent with floor, partially furnished:	<i>Per day</i>
For 1 or 2 persons	\$1.50
For each additional person25
Extra equipment:	
Blankets25
Linen and pillows25
Cooking and table equipment25
Separate articles of camp equipment may be rented at approved rates.	
Wood, tier, \$6; half tier, \$3; bundle, 50 cents.	
Truck and driver, per hour, \$5.	

CAMP CURRY HOUSEKEEPING SECTION

A section of Camp Curry is devoted to tents arranged and equipped for housekeeping. The tents are permanently erected on frames with board floors and electric lights. A tent fly or awning stretched in front of the sleeping tent makes a combination outdoor living room, dining room, and kitchen.

Bed linen and one dozen assorted towels, together with laundering of the same, is included in rental.

The rate quoted for "additional person" includes the beds, bedding, and tableware necessary for extra persons occupying one outfit, but does not include extra sleeping tent.

No housekeeping tents will be rented for less than 1 week. For each day over 1 week the charge is one seventh of the first week's rate. For each day over 2 weeks the charge is one seventh of the succeeding week's rate.

	1 person	2 persons	Each additional person
First week	\$10.50	\$17.00	\$3.50
Each succeeding week	8.50	15.00	3.00
Rates for extra sleeping tents			
		Week	Month
7 by 7 foot tent		\$1.50	\$4.50
10 by 12 foot tent		2.50	7.50
12 by 14 foot tent		3.50	10.00

During the fall, winter, and early spring accommodations for housekeeping are available at Yosemite Lodge.

STORES AND NEWS STANDS

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

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

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

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

A wide and attractive selection of Yosemite views is to be found in the studios of the following four park operators:

Best Studio, located in the New Village, is open the year round and offers complete photographic developing and printing service, in addition to a choice of Yosemite views, and a large supply of small moving-picture film

and equipment. H. C. Best is an artist of note and welcomes visitors to his gallery to inspect his paintings of Yosemite.

Boysen Studio is situated in the New Village and is open throughout the year. J. T. Boysen, the proprietor, is one of the pioneer photographers of Yosemite and displays a splendid collection of park pictures, in addition to developing and printing visitors' films.

Foley's Studio is located in the New Village. D. J. Foley, the proprietor, was one of the first photographers to establish in the park. He has an excellent selection of Yosemite views for sale, both colored and uncolored. This studio also does developing and printing.

Yosemite Park & Curry Co. maintains studios in the New Village, Camp Curry, Yosemite Lodge, Glacier Point, the Ahwahnee Hotel, general store, and Big Trees Lodge. Photographic supplies can also be purchased at the various other units of the Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Their studios also display a choice collection of the water-color paintings of the noted Swedish artist, Gunnar Widforss, in addition to photographic studies by several well-known photographers. All of the Yosemite Park & Curry Co. branches carry the small moving-picture film and the studios have a complete supply of 16-millimeter equipment.

LAUNDRIES

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

BARBER SHOPS

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

GARAGE SERVICE

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

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

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND

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



Children find many new friends in the park.

POSTAL SERVICE

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

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

EXPRESS SERVICE

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

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE

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

A messenger service is maintained between the telegraph office in the Administration Building and established hotels and camps on the floor of the Valley, to call for and deliver telegraph messages.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICE

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

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

CHURCH SERVICES

Both Protestant and Catholic Church services are conducted each Sunday during the summer season. Resident representatives of both faiths conduct the services, and speakers of State or national prominence are often in the pulpit. Weekly bulletins are issued giving hours and locations of services.

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

ADMINISTRATION

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

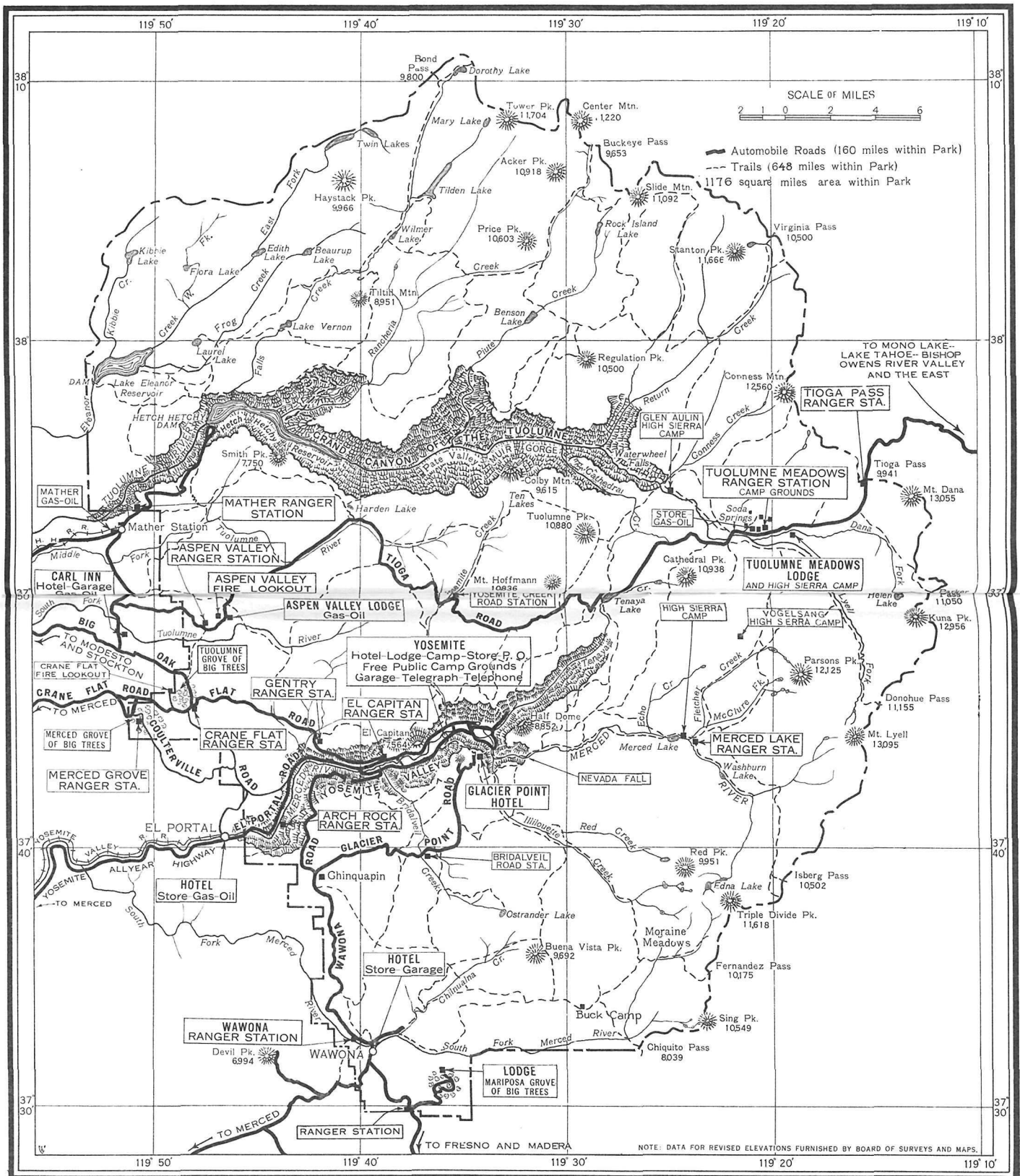
Exclusive jurisdiction over Yosemite National Park was ceded to the United States by act of the California Legislature, dated April 15, 1919, and accepted by Congress by act approved June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 731).

INFORMATION BUREAU

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

A branch office of the California State Automobile Association is maintained in conjunction with the Park Service Information Bureau, where the best road information obtainable is furnished free to autoists.

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



Map of Yosemite National Park.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE AT MUSEUM

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

- ANIMAL LIFE IN YOSEMITE, Grinnell, Joseph, and Storer, Tracy I. An account of the mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians in a cross section of the Sierra Nevada. University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. 1924. Illustrated. Price, \$5.
- A YOSEMITE FLORA, 1912. Hall, H. M. and C. C. 282 pages. A descriptive account of the ferns and flowering plants, including the trees, with keys for identification. Price, \$2.
- BIG TREES, Fry, Walter, and White, John R. A descriptive account of the Big Trees of California. 1930. Illustrated. Price, \$2.
- BIRDS OF THE PACIFIC STATES, Hoffmann, Ralph. Field identification of some 400 birds. Illustrated. 1927. Price, \$5.
- BIRDS NESTING IN YOSEMITE VALLEY. Description of 37 common nesting birds. Special number Yosemite Nature Notes. Price, \$0.25.
- FLOWERS OF COAST AND SIERRA, Clements, Edith S. With 32 plates in color. Descriptions of flowers and plant families for average nature lover. 1928. 226 pp. Price, \$3.
- HANDBOOK OF YOSEMITE, Hall, Ansel F. A compendium of articles on history, geology, flora, fauna, etc., by scientific authorities. Illustrated. 1921. 347 pp. Price, \$2.
- LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF YOSEMITE, Taylor, Katherine Ames. San Francisco. 1926. Price, \$1.50
- "OH, RANGER!" Albright, Horace M., and Taylor, Frank J. A book about the national parks. Price, \$1.
- OUR NATIONAL PARKS, John Muir. 1909. 382 pp. Illustrated. Yosemite on pp. 76-267; Sequoia and General Grant on pp. 268-330; Yellowstone on pp. 37-75; Wild Parks of the West, pp. 1-36. Price, \$3.50.
- OUTDOOR HERITAGE, Bryant, Harold Child. Covers many phases of natural history of California. Chapters on Yosemite. 465 pp., illustrated. 1929. Price, \$3.75.
- PLACE NAMES OF THE HIGH SIERRA, Farquhar, Francis P. A record of the origin and significance of names in the Yosemite region, especially Sierra Club. 1926. 128 pp. Price, \$2.
- 100 YEARS IN YOSEMITE, Russell, Carl P. Price, \$3.50.
- SONGS OF CAMP AND TRAIL, Ruby Presnall. Price, \$0.25.
- TREES OF YOSEMITE, Tresidder and Hoss. Price, \$2.
- GUIDE TO MARIPOSA GROVE OF BIG TREES. Price, \$0.10.
- SONGS OF YOSEMITE, Symmes, Harold, with paintings by Gunnar Widfors. Twelve poems in unique binding. 1923. 44 pp. Price, \$1.50.
- YOSEMITE TRIP BOOK, Taylor, Frank J. 61 pp., illustrated. H. S. Crocker Co. (Inc.), San Francisco, 1927. Price, \$0.50.
- YOSEMITE VALLEY, AN INTIMATE GUIDE, Hall, Ansel F. Account of history, Indians, geology, tours to points of special interest. 80 pp., illustrated. Price, \$0.50.
- YOSEMITE NATURE NOTES, published monthly by Yosemite National Park. Observations and happenings in Yosemite National Park. Distributed monthly to members of Yosemite Natural History Association. Membership, \$2 per year.

REFERENCES

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

- BADÉ, WILLIAM. Life and Letters of John Muir, 2 volumes. 1923 and 1924. Houghton, Mifflin Co.
- BUNNELL, LAFAYETTE HOUGHTON. Discovery of the Yosemite; and the Indian War of 1851. [1897.] 349 pp.
Historical and descriptive.
- CHASE, J. S. Yosemite Trails; Camp and Pack Train in the Yosemite Region of the Sierra Nevada. 1911. 354 pp., illustrated.
- CLARK, GALEN. Indians of the Yosemite Valley. 1904. 110 pp., illustrated.
— The Yosemite Valley. 1910. 108 pp.
General description and notes on flora.
— The Big Trees of California. 1907. 104 pp., illustrated.
- CUMMING, C. F. GORDON. Granite Crags. 1884. 373 pp., illustrated.
Yosemite on pp. 75-215.
- FOLEY, D. J. Yosemite Souvenir and Guide. 1911. 133 pp.
- FROTHINGHAM, ROBERT. Trails Through the Golden West, Robert M. McBride & Co. New York. 272 pp.
- GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CALIFORNIA. The Yosemite Book. 1868. 116 pp., illustrated.
- HITTELL, THEO. H. The Adventures of James Capan Adams, Mountaineer and Grizzly Bear Hunter of California. 373 pp., illustrated. Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1926.
- HUTCHINGS, J. M. In the Heart of the Sierra. 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.
- KANE, J. F. Picturesque America: Its Parks and Playgrounds. 1925. 521 pp.
Yosemite on pp. 65-77.
- KELLEY, EDMOND, and CHICK. Three Scout Naturalists in the National Parks. Brewer, Warren & Putnam. 1931. \$1.75.
- KING, CLARENCE. Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada.
- KNEELAND, SAMUEL. The Wonders of the Yosemite Valley. Boston. 1871.
- LECONTE, JOS. A Journal of "Ramblings Through High Sierra", by University Party in 1870. Sierra Club, 1930.
- MERRIAM, C. HART. The Dawn of the World. Tales of the Mewan Indians of California. 273 pp., plates, map, and colored frontispiece. 1910. A. H. Clark, publisher.
- MILLS, ENOS A. Your National Parks. 532 pp., illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1917.
Yosemite on pp. 65-98; 444-454.
- MUIR, JOHN. Steep Trails. Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1918.
— 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.
- SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN. Volumes I to XIV. Published by the Sierra Club, San Francisco.
- SMITH, BERTHA H. Yosemite Legends. 1904. 64 pp.
- WHITNEY, JOSIAH DWIGHT. The Yosemite Guide Book. Published by the California State Geological Survey. 1869.
- WILLIAMS, JOHN H. Yosemite and its High Sierra. New edition, revised and enlarged, with more than 250 illustrations, maps, etc. 1921. 194 pp.
- YARD, ROBERT STERLING. The Top of the Continent. 1917. 244 pp., illustrated.
Yosemite on pp. 161-187.
— The Book of the National Parks. 1926. 444 pp., 74 illustrations, 14 maps and diagrams.
Yosemite on pp. 36-68.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Glimpses of Our National Parks. An illustrated booklet of 66 pages. Address the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. Free.

Glimpses of Our National Monuments. Address as above. Free.

Recreational Map. Shows both Federal and State reservations with recreational opportunities throughout the United States. Brief descriptions of principal ones. Director, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. Free.

National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. Cloth bound and illustrated with more than 300 beautiful photographs of the national parks. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. \$1. Do not send stamps.

The Secret of the Big Trees. By Ellsworth Huntington. Illustrated; 24 pages. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 5 cents.

Forests of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks. By C. L. Hill. Illustrated; 40 pages. 10 cents.

Map of Yosemite National Park. 28½ by 27 inches, scale 2 miles to nch. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. 25 cents.

Map of Yosemite Valley. 35 by 15½ inches, scale 2,000 feet to the inch. U.S. Geological Survey. 10 cents.

Booklets about the national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.:

- Acadia National Park, Maine.
- Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N.Mex.
- Crater Lake National Park, Oreg.
- General Grant National Park, Calif.
- Glacier National Park, Mont.
- Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.
- Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.
- Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N.C.-Tenn.
- Hawaii National Park, Hawaii.
- Hot Springs National Park, Ark.
- Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif.
- Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.
- Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska.
- Mount Rainier National Park, Wash.
- Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.
- Sequoia National Park, Calif.
- Wind Cave National Park, S.Dak.
- Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.-Mont.-Idaho.
- Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, Utah.



