

Yosemite

NATIONAL PARK • CALIFORNIA

YOSEMITE

National Park CALIFORNIA

CONTENTS

The Yosemite Valley	2
Formation of Valley	2
Waterfalls	3
Glacier Point and the Rim of Yosemite Valley	4
Sentinel Dome	5
The Big Trees	5
Wawona	6
Hetch Hetchy Dam and Lake	6
Tuolumne Meadows	8
Pate Valley	9
The Northern Canyons	9
The Mountain Climax of the Central Sierra	10
Merced and Washburn Lakes	11
Climate and Seasons	11
Winter Sports	11
Fishing	13
Plant Life	13
Animal Life	14
Road Information	15
Railroad and Auto Stage Information	16
Airplane Information	18
Administration	18
Information Bureau	18
Free Educational Service	19
Museum	19
Seven-Day Hikes	20
Accommodations for Visitors	20
Free Public Campgrounds	20
Hotels, Lodges, Housekeeping Cabins, and Camps	21
Yosemite Transportation System	24
Stage Trips	24
Saddle Service	25
Miscellaneous Services	25
Publications for Sale at Museum	30
Rules and Regulations	32
Events of Historical Importance	33
National Parks in Brief	34
Government Publications	35



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
THE INTERIOR · Harold L. Ickes, Secretary
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE · Arno B. Cammerer, Director

WELCOME TO YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

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

Drive slowly, especially at night, when deer or bears are likely to cross the road in front of you.

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

WHAT TO DO AND SEE IN YOSEMITE

Here are a few suggestions to help you plan your time in Yosemite to best advantage.

This is a **summer schedule**. In winter see special programs posted on bulletin boards at hotels.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Visit the fish hatchery at Happy Isles.

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

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

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

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

Bears are fed daily at 9:30 p. m. about 2 miles west of the Old Village.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ONE-DAY MOTOR TRIPS

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

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

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

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

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

ONE-DAY HIKES FROM VALLEY—DISTANCES GIVEN ONE WAY

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

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

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

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

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

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

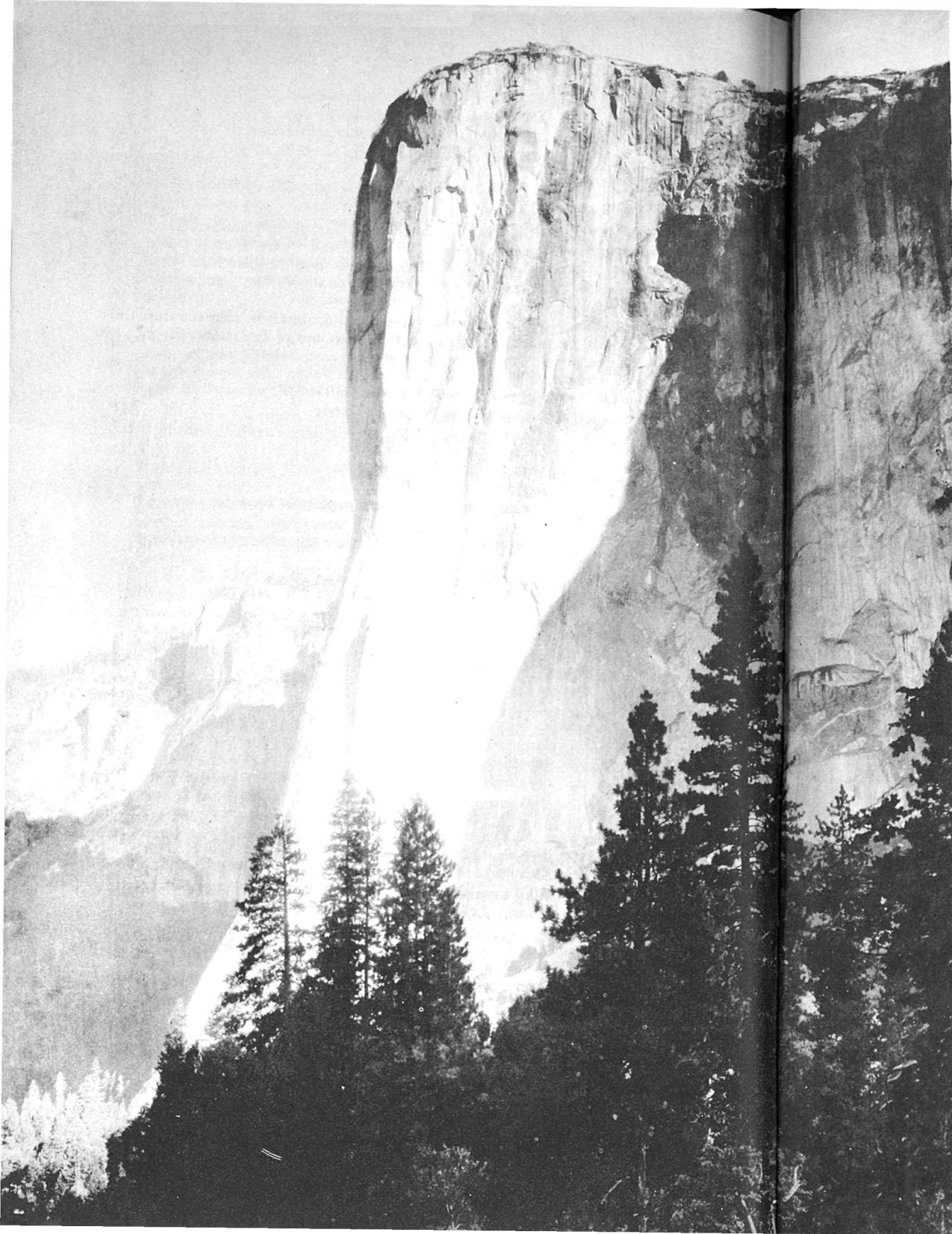
To Top of Yosemite Falls: 3.4 miles from start of trail, one-fourth mile west of Yosemite Lodge. Eagle Peak is 2.9 miles, and Yosemite Point is 1 mile from top of falls.

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

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

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

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



O P E N A L L Y E A R

In 1864 Congress set aside 40 square miles of the public domain, embracing the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, to be held as a park, inalienable for all time. This area was administered by the State of California until 1906 when it was re-ceded to the United States. In 1890, the greater Yosemite National Park, including some 1,500 square miles of high country surrounding the Valley, was established. Boundary changes have been made several times since then, until now the park has an area of 1,176.16 square miles, or 752,744 acres.

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

The Yosemite Valley occupies but 8 square miles of Yosemite National Park. 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

EL CAPITAN RISES 3,604 FEET

ABOVE THE VALLEY FLOOR

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." For many years this spectacular high-mountain section of the park was little known by the public, but with the construction of several roads and 700 miles of trails this region is now easily accessible.

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY

Yosemite Valley is so celebrated in book, 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 world famous.

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 ethereal quality of the ever-varying whole cannot be successfully foretold. The Valley is 7 miles long. Its floor averages 1 mile in width, its walls rising from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. The elevation of the Valley floor is approximately 4,000 feet above sea level.

FORMATION OF THE VALLEY.

The Yosemite Valley was cut to great depth in the first place by the Merced River, which flows through it and the Merced Canyon below. That river was repeatedly accelerated to torrential speed by the uplifts which in the course of many million years have given the Sierra Nevada its great height. Each time the river was accelerated it cut its channel deeper, and so at last it fashioned a narrow V-shaped canyon over 2,000 feet in depth. The lesser side streams, meanwhile, were unable to cut so fast, and as a consequence their valleys were left hanging high above the bottom of the canyon. The original Yosemite Canyon thus became adorned by many cascades of great height and beauty.

Then came the Ice Age, and the Yosemite Canyon was invaded by a mighty glacier that descended slowly but irresistibly from the crest of the



Anderson photo

HIKERS START ON THEIR CLIMB OF MOUNT LYELL

range. During the climax of the Ice Age this glacier filled the canyon literally to the brinks and extended down to the site of El Portal. It reached within 700 feet of the crown of Half Dome, and overrode Glacier Point to a depth of 700 feet. Forcing its way with tremendous power, it gradually widened the narrow V-shaped canyon to a broad U-shaped trough. It cut back the sloping sides to sheer cliffs and transformed the cascades to leaping waterfalls. It also added to the depth of the valley, excavating a lake basin in its rock floor. When at last the glacier melted away it left a lake $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. But that lake did not endure, for the Merced River brought down vast quantities of sand and gravel, and in the course of time filled the lake completely, and produced the level parklike floor which adds so much to the visitor's enjoyment of the Valley.

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

WATERFALLS

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

The Upper Yosemite Fall, highest free leaping waterfall in the world, drops 1,430 feet in one sheer fall, a height equal to nine Niagara Falls piled one on top of the other. The Lower Yosemite Fall, immediately below, has a drop of 320 feet, or two Niagaras more. Counting the series of cascades in between, the total drop from the crest of Yosemite Fall to the base of the Lower Fall is 2,425 feet. Vernal Fall has a drop of 317 feet; Illilouette Fall, 370 feet. The Nevada Fall drops 594 feet sheer; the celebrated Bridalveil Fall, 620 feet, while the Ribbon Fall, highest of all, drops 1,612 feet. Nowhere else in the world may be seen a water spectacle such as this.

The falls are at their fullest in May and June while the winter snows are melting. They are still running in July, but after that decrease rapidly in volume, Yosemite Fall often drying up entirely by August 15 when there has been little rain or snow. But let it not be supposed that the beauty of the falls depends upon the amount of water that pours over their brinks. It is true that the May rush of water over the Yosemite Fall is even a little appalling, when the ground sometimes trembles with it half a mile away, but it is equally true that the spectacle of the Yosemite Fall in late July, when, in specially dry seasons, much of the water reaches the bottom of the upper fall in the form of mist, possesses a filmy grandeur that is probably not comparable with any other sight in the world; the one inspires by sheer bulk and power, the other uplifts by its intangible spirit of beauty. To see the waterfalls at their best one should visit Yosemite before July 15.

GLACIER POINT AND THE RIM OF YOSEMITE VALLEY

Glacier Point, above the Valley rim, commands a magnificent view of the High Sierra. Spread before one is possibly the grandest panorama of domes and waterfalls in the world, dominated by Half Dome, rising almost sheer 4,890 feet above the Valley floor. 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.

No visitor should leave Yosemite without seeing Glacier Point. It is the climax of all Yosemite views, commanding a mountain spectacle which world travelers declare is without rival. 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 paved road leads through forests of fir and lodgepole pine to Glacier Point. The total distance is 30 miles, or about 1¼ hours' drive each way. The firefall is a nightly feature in summer and takes on an entirely different aspect from the top of the cliff.

SENTINEL DOME

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 may be had from the coast range on the west to the snow-capped ridge of the Sierra on the east. On top of this dome grows a famous windblown Jeffrey Pine tree.

ALTITUDE OF SUMMITS ENCLOSING YOSEMITE VALLEY

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

THE BIG TREES

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

This grove contains some 200 trees 10 feet or more in diameter at breast height. There are thousands of younger trees. Reproduction is healthy. Fire scars, noticeable everywhere, are the result of natural fires of many past centuries. These Sequoias resist fire, fungi, and insects to a remarkable degree.

The Grizzly Giant is considered the oldest tree in the grove. Its greatest base diameter is 34.7 feet, and its average diameter is 27.6 at the base. It has a girth of 96.5 feet and a height of 209 feet. The size and gnarled appearance of this giant tree indicate an age of at least 3,800 years.

A ranger naturalist is on duty at the Big Trees Museum and gives talks on the trees. Near the museum is the fallen Massachusetts tree, an immense Sequoia, 280 feet long and 28 feet in diameter, that was blown over in the winter of 1927. As the tree is broken into several sections, it provides a fine opportunity to study the growth rings and the character of the wood. By climbing the length of this fallen tree one receives a graphic impression of the size of these monarchs. Visitors should continue up the loop road to the famous Wawona Tree and drive through the tunnel 8 feet wide and 26 feet long that was cut through it in 1881. This tree is 231 feet tall and 27½ feet in diameter. A little farther up the road a wonderful view over the Wawona Basin and South Fork Canyon may be had at Wawona Point, elevation 6,890 feet; especially fine are the views at sunset.

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

WAWONA

Wawona is located in a beautiful mountain meadow on the scenic Wawona Road, 27 miles south of the Valley and near the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. Saddle and pack animals are available for trips to the fine fishing lakes and streams in the southern part of the park. There are also tennis courts, a golf course, 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 South Fork of the Merced River, near Wawona, is a free campground.

HETCH HETCHY DAM AND LAKE

A good oiled mountain road leads to scenic Hetch Hetchy, 38 miles from Yosemite Valley. It can be reached in 2 hours by car over the Big Oak Flat Road to Carl Inn, thence via a short stretch of the Tioga Road to the turnoff to Mather and the Dam. This road is bordered by magnificent stands of Sugar Pine, Red Fir, and the Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees.



Anderson photo

MAN IS DWARFED BY THE BIG TREES OF THE MARIPOSA GROVE

At Hetch Hetchy, San Francisco's gigantic 430-foot high dam and water supply may be seen.

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

TUOLUMNE MEADOWS

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

It is the heart of the High Sierra, 8,500 to 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. The gray, picturesque Cathedral Range bounds it on the south; a similar range or spur, the highest peak of which is Mount Conness, on the north; the noble Mounts Dana, Gibbs, Mammoth, Lyell, Maclure, and others on the axis of the range on the east; a heavy billowy crowd of glacier-polished rocks and Mount Hoffmann on the west. Down through the open sunny meadow levels of the valley flows the Tuolumne River, fresh and cool from its many glacial fountains, the highest of which are the glaciers that lie on the north side of Mount Lyell and Mount Maclure.

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

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

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

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

Visitors should see this spectacle during the period of high water from June 15 to August 1 in normal years, for the amount of water in the river

drops with the advance of summer and the Waterwheels lose much of their forcefulness.

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 the falls. Saddle animals may be rented at Tuolumne Meadows for this trip.

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

PATE VALLEY

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

An unnatural smoky blackening of the overhanging cornices of the 200-foot walls almost surrounding the glade leads one to approach them, and there, near the ground, are hundreds of Indian pictographs. These are mysterious, fantastic, and unreadable, but the deep-red stain is as clearly defined as on the day that the red man set down tales of his great hunt, or of famine, or of war, or perhaps of his gods. Here, too, obsidian chips tell the story of preparation for war and the chase. Pictographs have also been found in Yosemite Valley and on Bridalveil Creek.

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

THE NORTHERN CANYONS

North of the Tuolumne River is an enormous wilderness area of lakes and valleys. Though little known to people generally, despite the fact that it is penetrated by numerous trails, it has long been the haunt of the confirmed mountain lovers of the Pacific coast.

THE MOUNTAIN CLIMAX OF THE CENTRAL SIERRA

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

The traveler swings from the Tuolumne Meadows around Johnson Peak to Lyell Fork and turns southward up its valley. Huge Kuna Crest borders the trail's left side for miles. At the head of the Valley, beyond several immense granite shelves, rears the mighty group, Mount Lyell in the center, supported on the north by Mount Maclure and on the south by Rodgers Peak. This is a 2-day hiking trip, 14 miles each way, through a basin of granite, encircled at its climax by a rampart of sharp, glistening peaks and hundreds of spearlike points, the whole usually cloaked in enormous sweeping shrouds of snow. More popular with visitors is Mount Dana, with its glacier, and great variety of alpine flowers, which can be climbed in one day from Tioga Pass and offers a very popular hiking trip.



Anderson photo

WINTER SPORTS ENTHUSIASTS ENJOY BADGER SKI HOUSE

MERCED AND WASHBURN LAKES

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

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

CLIMATE AND SEASONS

This land of enchantment is a land of magic climate. In winter Yosemite Valley is transformed into a snowy fairyland, and all sorts of winter sports may be enjoyed. The weather is mild and sunny most of the time. To many, winter is the finest season in Yosemite. In addition to the toboggans, skating, dog teams, and other winter sports available in the Valley from December 15 to March 1, unlimited areas for snow sports and skiing are now accessible from the new Glacier Point and Wawona Roads which are open most of the winter.

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

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

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

WINTER SPORTS

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

An interesting winter feature is the ice cone which forms at the base of the Upper Yosemite Fall. Frozen mist accumulates as the season progresses and forms a hill of ice sometimes 300 feet in height.

The All-Year Highway is open and in good condition every day during the winter months and the Government maintains the roads in safe condition so that chains are not ordinarily needed. It is, however, advisable to carry chains in case they are needed during heavy storms. Information on snow sports and winter road conditions may be obtained at automobile associations. It is advisable to make reservations well in advance if you plan to come on Saturday nights and holidays from December 25 to February 25.

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

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

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, fancy costume skating carnivals, skating gymkanas, figure-skating exhibitions, and other winter sports events are held throughout the winter season, which usually lasts from December 15 to March 1.

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

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

FISHING

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

Persons desiring to fish in the waters of Yosemite National Park must secure a sporting fishing license, as required by the laws of California. These laws provide that every person over the age of 18 years who obtains fish without first taking out a license is guilty of a misdemeanor. The license fee for residents is \$2; for nonresidents, \$3; and for aliens, \$5. These licenses may be obtained from any county clerk, from the State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, Wawona, Carl Inn, and Tuolumne Meadows, or at the General Store in Yosemite. All fishing must be done in conformity with the State laws regarding open season, size of fish, and limit of catch. Inquire at ranger stations for information as to closed waters and special fishing regulations. Closed waters are posted with "No fishing" signs.

PLANT LIFE

Because of the great range of physical conditions ranging from an altitude of about 2,000 feet to over 13,000 feet and with varied moisture conditions east and west of the Sierran Range, there is a great diversity of vegetational features. Over 1,200 varieties of flowering plants have been recorded.

Five life zones are represented characterized by a brush belt (Chaparral) with its manzanita and wild lilac (*Ceanothus* sp.) interspersed with live oaks and the Digger pine forest at the lowest altitudes and grading into yellow pine with some black oak and incense cedars, then to a red fir belt with mountain pine, and then to a timber line forest of mountain hemlock and white-barked pine. Lichens, mosses, and a few alpine flowering plants characterize the alpine-arctic zone. The eastern slope outside the park displays many Great Basin forms.

Flowering plants in great profusion add new beauty with the advancing season. Early spring marks the flowering of the tree dogwood followed by such shrubs as the Philadelphus (wild syringa), western azalea, and pink spiraea. Whole mountainsides blaze with ocean spray (*Holodiscus discolor*). Meadows at lower elevations start white with death camas and mariposa lilies (*Calochortus* sp.); turn to yellow with evening primroses (*Oenothera* sp.), buttercups, and goldenrod; blue with lupines and larkspur; to red with



BEAR CUBS AT PLAY

Williams photo

Indian paintbrush (*Castilleia* sp.); and finally pink with fireweed, pussy paws (*Calyptidium*), and *Lessingia*. The snow plant (*Sarcodes sanguinea*) and pine drops (*Pterospora andromeda*) are common saprophytic plants of the pine forests, the former appearing like a bright red giant asparagus tip. Whereas most plants are typical of the Sierra Nevada, there are several that are known from only a few limited areas in the park. On the highest peaks are found two beautiful plants, the Sierra primrose and the sky pilot (*Polemonium eximium*). Here also cassiope, a white heather, replaces the pink one which grows at slightly lower elevations.

ANIMAL LIFE

The varied conditions previously mentioned are also responsible for a fauna comprising about 100 mammals, over 230 varieties of birds, about 25 reptiles, and a dozen amphibians. There are few places where vertebrates are more abundant or more easily seen and studied.

Among the mammals the bear are numerous and are frequently seen by visitors. While apparently tame, they are still wild animals, and those encountered along the highways are actually more dangerous than in the

remote regions, as the former have lost their fear of man. These bears are not easily frightened away when they approach too close to persons or their cars. Visitors are warned to keep a safe distance from the bears and not to feed them.

Deer may be seen to best advantage in the meadows late in the afternoon. During June and July the fawns are born, and usually well concealed by the does in the tall grass of the meadows; however, when fawns are discovered, they should be left strictly alone. They are born without animal scent—a protection of nature to safeguard them from their enemies. Does have been known to refuse to care for their own young which have been handled by humans. In the early summer the does are most dangerous because of their anxiety over their fawns. If visitors approach too close to fawns, the doe is likely to charge viciously and attack with her front hoofs.

ROAD INFORMATION

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

All-year Highway, 83 miles paved high-gear road, a 2½-hour drive from Merced. Entrance open at Arch Rock 5 a. m. to 12 midnight, all year.

Wawona Road, 98 miles from Fresno, oiled and paved road. South entrance open 6 a. m. to 12 midnight from May 30 to August 31: 6 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. from September 1 to May 29. Open all year (except during periods of heavy snow in winter).

Big Oak Flat Road, 118 miles from Manteca, oiled mountain road; open from about May 1 to October 15.

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

Out-bound (even hours):

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

In-bound (odd hours):

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

Tioga Road.—A winding, dirt, mountain road. Twelve miles of paved highway west from Tioga Pass, over 25 miles of unimproved dirt road to Aspen Valley, then good oiled road to junction of Big Oak Flat Road at Carl Inn. A new Tioga Road with modern easy grades and curves is under construction but will not be completed for several years. Until then, house trailers are not advised to travel this road. Entrances open at Aspen Valley and Tioga Pass 6 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Road is open from about July 1 to October 1.

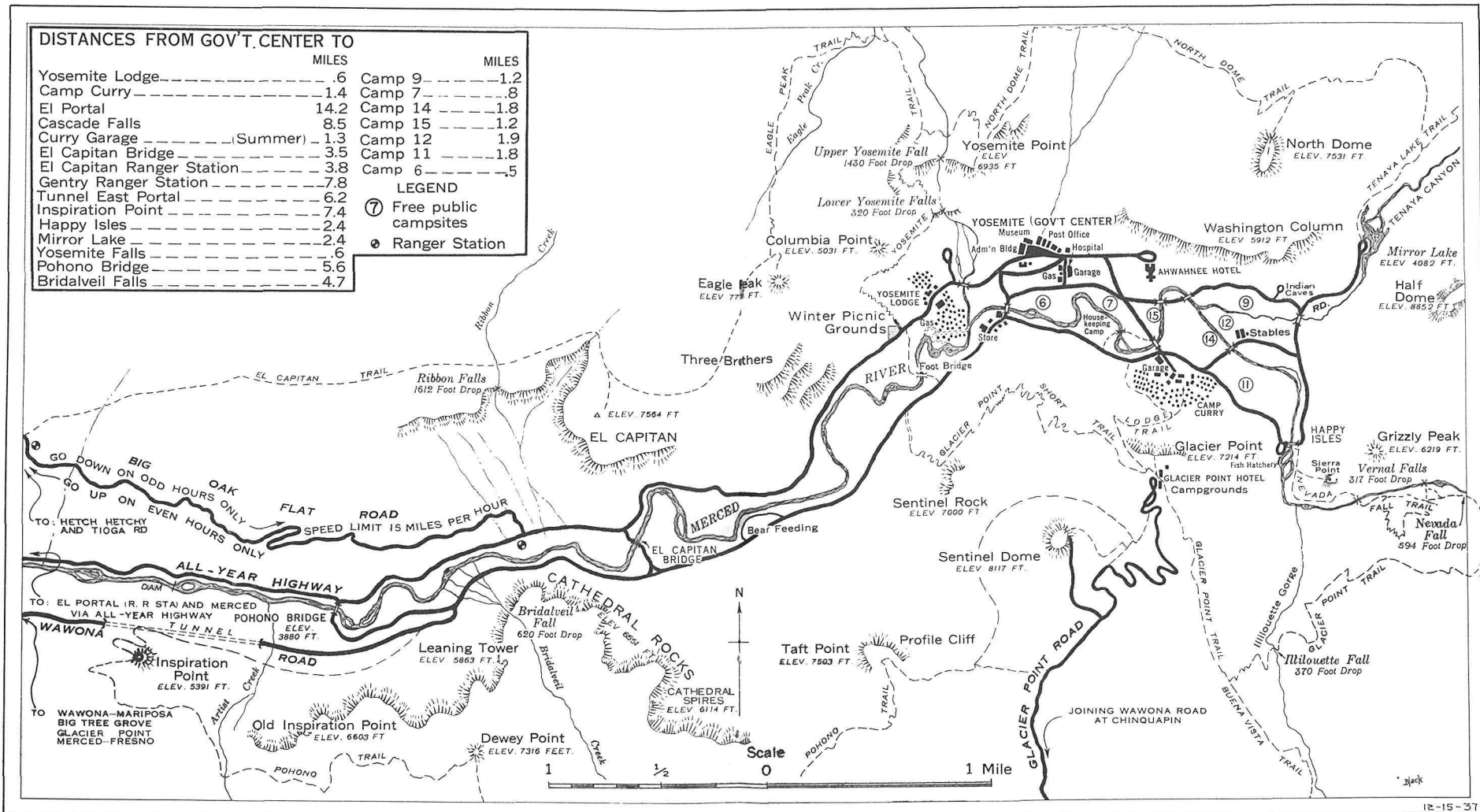
Road to Hetch Hetchy Dam.—Oiled and paved mountain road is open from about May 1 to October 15. Mather entrance station open from 6 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

Chains should be carried by winter motorists.

RAILROAD AND AUTO STAGE INFORMATION

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

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



ROADS IN YOSEMITE VALLEY

Automobile stages from Merced to Yosemite Valley are operated every day of the year. In summer, stages leave Fresno for Yosemite Valley, the service being available daily from about June 1 to September 1. Bus passengers may travel via the Pacific Greyhound Lines or the Santa Fe Trails System to Merced or Fresno for connection with the Yosemite Transportation System buses to the park. From about July 4 to September 3 stages connect Yosemite Valley and Lake Tahoe with daily service via the Tioga Road. For information and rates, apply to the Yosemite Transportation System, Yosemite National Park, Calif.

AIRPLANE INFORMATION

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

ADMINISTRATION

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

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

INFORMATION BUREAU

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

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

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

FREE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

During the summer season a splendid program of lectures and nature-guide service is offered to visitors. In the winter the modified program consists mainly of lectures at the hotels and the museum. This service is maintained by the Government and is free to the public. The visitor should take advantage of this educational service for the more he knows about the park and its wildlife and other natural features the more he will enjoy his stay.

Following are lectures and trips *available only during the summer season.*

Nature walks daily (except Sunday); special bird walks at 8 o'clock each Wednesday morning. Auto caravans, with visitors using their own cars, leave the museum each day at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. (except Sunday) for points of special interest on the floor of the Valley. Several times weekly there is an all-day hike to Glacier Point, Vernal and Nevada Falls, and Tenaya Canyon. At the evening campfire program at Government Camp No. 14, Camp Curry, Yosemite Lodge, and the Ahwahnee Hotel there are short talks on wildlife, flora, history, Indians, natural features, etc. Brief talks on the geology of Yosemite Valley are given several times each morning and afternoon in the museum; a junior nature school is conducted for children. The bears are fed daily at 9:30 p. m. at the bear pits where 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, a gift to the Nation from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, is located in the Government Center and has 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, Indians, history, trees and flowers.

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

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

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

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

SEVEN-DAY HIKES

Every Monday morning during July and August a ranger naturalist leads a party on a 7-day hike through the spectacular high mountain country east and north of Yosemite Valley. Overnight stops are made at High Sierra camps where comfortable cots, with plenty of bedding, cost a dollar a night, and wholesome meals are a dollar each. Since parties are limited in numbers, reservations must be made well in advance at the Yosemite Museum. The daily hike averages about 10 miles, hence hikers should be in good physical condition. Sturdy comfortable outdoor clothing should be worn and a light sweater taken along for cool evenings. Slacks and army type shoes are better than boots and breeches. Shorts or short sleeved shirts are to be avoided on account of sunburn.

The first day's hike is about 13 miles to Merced Lake, then to Vogelsang, and on the third day to Tuolumne Meadows. Here a stopover of 1 day is made to permit a visit to the Dana Glacier or a climb to the top of Mount Dana. On the fifth day the party hikes to Glen Aulin and Waterwheel Falls, the sixth to the new High Sierra Camp at May Lake, then on the seventh and last day the group hikes over the Tenaya zig zag trail to Yosemite Valley.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR VISITORS

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

FREE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

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

Groceries, light hardware, drugs, dry goods, and miscellaneous supplies are obtainable at stores in Yosemite Valley. Grocery stores are also located at Wawona and Tuolumne Meadows during the summer season. Camping supplies, such as tables, chairs, cots, mattresses, stoves, lanterns, blankets, etc., may be rented by the week or month at the housekeeping rental office at Camp 16. Firewood may be purchased here, and any dead fallen wood, except Sequoia, may be used for firewood by the campers.

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

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

No person, party, or organization shall camp more than 30 days in Yosemite or Wawona Valleys in any one calendar year. All privately owned camping equipment must be removed from the campsite at the end of 30 days, and the site must be cleaned up.

HOTELS, LODGES, HOUSEKEEPING CABINS, AND CAMPS

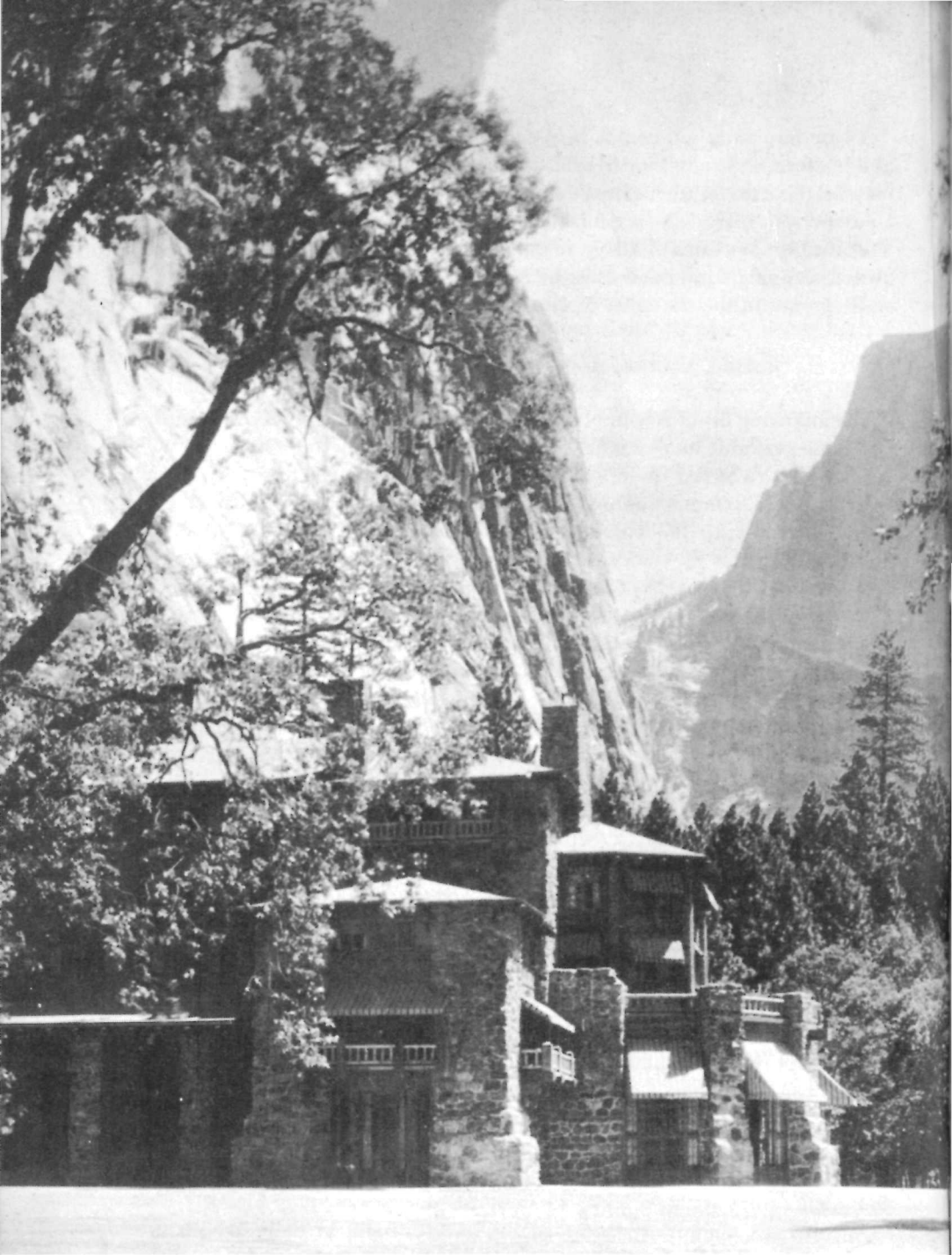
The following list of accommodations is a brief summary of rooms, cabins, and tents available in Yosemite. These are operated by the Yosemite Park & Curry Co., which is under contract with the Government to supply these services and accommodations in the park. For reservations and information apply to the Yosemite Park & Curry Co., at Yosemite National Park, Calif., or at 39 Geary Street, San Francisco, Calif., and 612 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

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

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

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

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



THE AHWAHNEE OFFERS FINE LIVING IN A FAVORED SETTING

Lloyd photo

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

Housekeeping tents (Summer Season).—Camp 16, by the week, tent outfits completely equipped, except linen, at \$9 weekly for one person, \$12.50 weekly for two persons, plus \$2 weekly for additional persons. By the day, completely equipped with linen, \$2.25 daily for two persons; partially equipped (cots, mattresses, table, chairs, and stove only) \$1.50 daily for 1 or 2 persons. *Advanced reservations cannot be accepted for less than 1 week.*

Camp Curry Housekeeping Section outfits are completely equipped at \$10.50 weekly for one person, \$16 weekly for two persons, plus \$3 weekly for additional persons.

Glacier Point Hotel.—On the Valley rim. European plan. Open approximately June to September. Meals are served in the cafeteria. Rates, \$2 to \$5 per person daily.

Glacier Point Mountain House.—Operated September through May; steam heated, rooms without bath, meals family style, European plan, \$2 to \$3 per person daily. Meals \$1.

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

Big Trees Lodge.—In the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, 35 miles from Yosemite Valley. European plan. Open approximately June to September. A new building of unusual charm and comfort, with accommodations for 24 guests in rooms with and without bath. Rates, \$2.50 to \$5 per person daily.

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

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

Important notice.—The closing of schools in California always brings a rush of visitors to the park immediately after June 15 and from that date to July 25 prospective visitors to the park (except those contemplating camping with their own outfits in the free public camping grounds) should in all cases apply in advance for reservations. Advance reservations for the period between December 28 and January 1 will be subject to special condition.

Rates authorized herein are subject to change without notice on approval by the Director of the National Park Service. Authorized changes in rates will be posted for public information in the park. All the rates of the authorized public utilities within the park are approved by the Government. Employees of the hotels, camps, and transportation lines are not Government employees; they are employed by the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. Any suggestions regarding service furnished by these public utilities should be made to the superintendent.

YOSEMITE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

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

For rates, time schedules, and reservations apply at Camp Curry, The Ahwahnee, or Yosemite Lodge transportation offices in the park, or 39 Geary Street, San Francisco, and 612 S. Olive Street, Los Angeles.

STAGE TRIPS

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

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

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

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

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

Mariposa Grove of Big Trees.—A memorable 1-day motor trip to this large grove which has many trees whose age has been estimated at more

than 3,000 years. The Y. T. S. stage drives through the famous Wawona tunnel tree. \$6.50 round trip.

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

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

SADDLE SERVICE

Riding on floor of Yosemite Valley, over 26 miles of oiled bridle paths, guides not necessary. Rates, \$3 half day and \$5 full day.

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

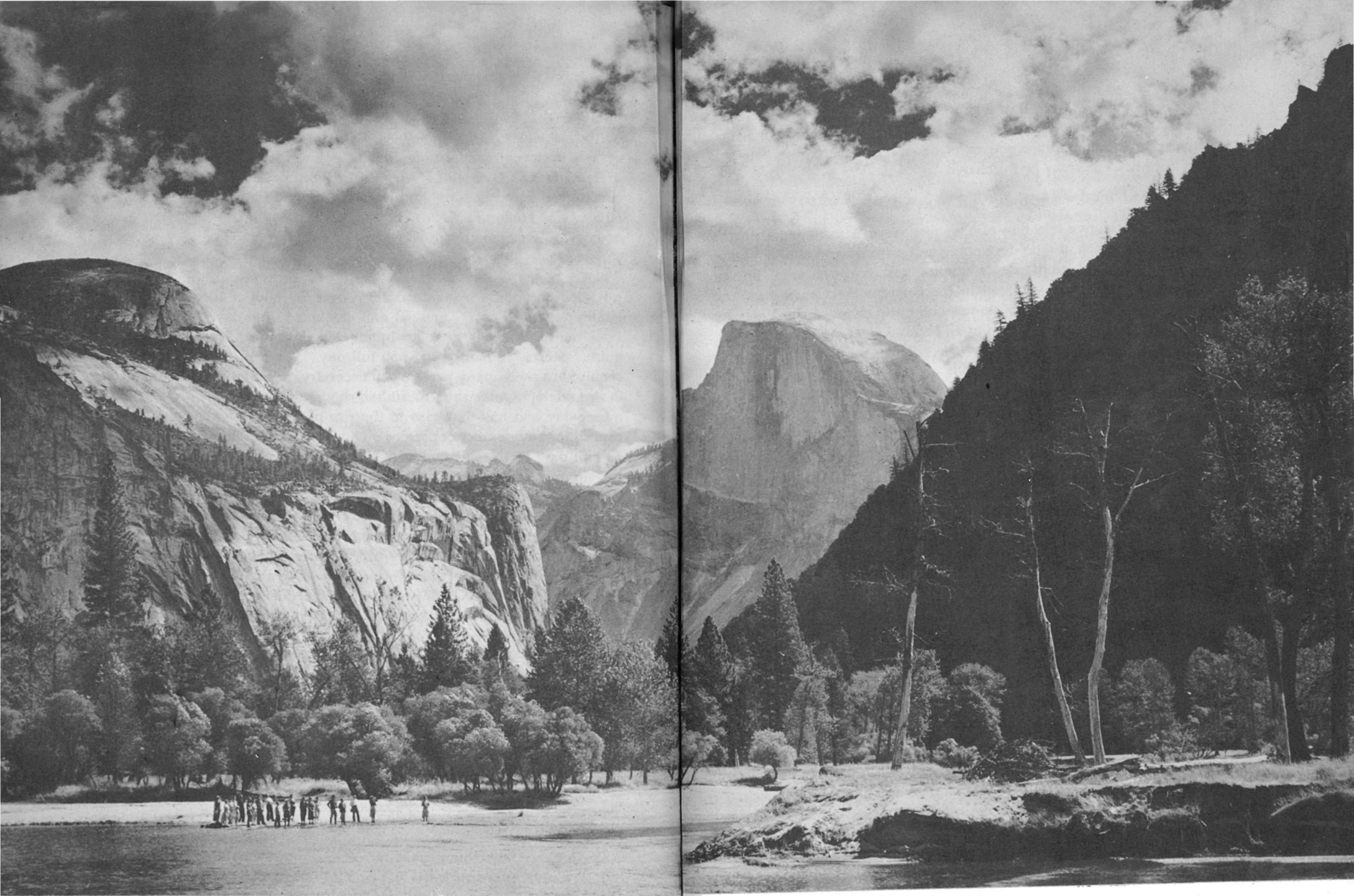
STORES AND NEWSSTANDS

General Store.—At Old Village; Yosemite Park & Curry Co. carries groceries, meats, clothing, drugs, and campers supplies.

Degnan's Store.—Bakery, delicatessen, lunchroom, and soda fountain; Old Village.

Camp Curry Store (Summer only).—Groceries, meats, and fishing tackle.

Soda fountains are operated at Yosemite Lodge, Camp Curry, Ahwahnee Hotel, and Lost Arrow Studio; Old Village. Refreshment stands are



Anderson photo

NATURALIST-GUIDED PARTY DWARFED BY IMMENSITY OF
YOSEMITE CLIFFS. NORTH DOME AND HALF DOME IN DISTANCE

maintained at the general store, Camp 16, and Happy Isles. Meals and light lunches are served at grill in Old Village.

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

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

LAUNDRIES

A completely equipped steam laundry and dry cleaning plant is located near Yosemite Lodge. Convenient points for pick-up and delivery of laundry are to be found at Camp Curry, Yosemite Lodge, the Ahwahnee, the general store in the Old Village, and the Yosemite housekeeping headquarters.

BARBER SHOPS

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

GARAGE SERVICE

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

GASOLINE AND OIL STATIONS

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

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND

A playground for children is maintained at Camp Curry. It is equipped with swings, slides, sand piles, and the like, and is supervised by a competent attendant trained in kindergarten and playground work. Children

may be left in her charge during the absence of parents on sightseeing trips or hikes.

MAIL SERVICE

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

A branch post office is maintained the year round at Wawona and during summer (July 4 to September 4) at 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.

Campers in Camps 9, 7, and 15 should have mail addressed Yosemite National Park and call for it at main post office.

EXPRESS SERVICE

Express office is in the general store in the Old Village, and express should be addressed "Care of Yosemite National Park, Calif., via El Portal."

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE

Local and long-distance telephone service is available in all hotels, camps, and principal ranger stations in the park.

The main Western Union office is in the Administration Building at Government Center; a branch office at Camp Curry. Telegrams may be telephoned from, or received at, all outlying points. Money orders and all classes of messages are handled at standard rates. A list of undelivered telegrams is posted daily on all camp bulletin boards.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICE

A modern hospital is operated under contract from the Government in Yosemite Valley, where medical, surgical, and dental services are available.

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

CHURCH SERVICES

Both Protestant and Catholic church services are conducted each Sunday. Resident representatives of both faiths conduct the services, and speakers of

State or national prominence are often in the pulpit. Bulletins are issued giving hours and locations of services.

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

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE AT MUSEUM

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

AUTO TOUR of Yosemite Valley, self-guiding, special edition Yosemite Nature Notes, Price, 10 cents.

A YOSEMITE FLORA. 1912. Hall, H. M. and C. C. 282 pages. A descriptive account of the ferns and flowering plants, including the trees, with keys for identification. Price, \$2.

BIG TREES. Fry, Walter, and White, John R. A descriptive account of the Big Trees of California. 1930. Illustrated. Price, \$1.50.

BIRDS OF THE PACIFIC STATES. Hoffmann, Ralph. Field identification of some 400 birds. Illustrated. 1927. Price, \$5.

BIRDS OF YOSEMITE VALLEY. Description of 37 common nesting birds. Special number, Yosemite Nature Notes. Price, 25 cents.

BUTTERFLIES OF YOSEMITE. Garth, John. Price, 25 cents.

CALL OF GOLD. True tales of the Gold Road to Yosemite. Chamberlain, N. D. Price, \$3.

FAUNA OF THE NATIONAL PARKS. Price, 20 cents.

FLOWERS OF COAST AND SIERRA. Clements, Edith S. With 32 plates in color. Descriptions of flowers and plant families for average nature lover. 1928. 226 pp. Price, \$3.

FOREST TREES OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE. Sudworth. Price, 60 cents.

FOUR SEASONS IN YOSEMITE. Pictorial. Price, 50 cents.

GEOLOGIC HISTORY OF YOSEMITE VALLEY. Matthes, Francois E. Price, \$1.10.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK. Price, 25 cents.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP OF YOSEMITE VALLEY. Price, 10 cents.

- GUIDE TO JOHN MUIR TRAIL AND THE HIGH SIERRA. Starr. Price, \$2.
- HANDBOOK OF YOSEMITE. Hall, Ansel F. A compendium of articles on history, geology, flora, fauna, etc., by scientific authorities. Illustrated. 1921. 347 pp. Price, \$1.25.
- LAST SURVIVOR. Taylor, Mrs. H. J. Price, \$1.
- LET'S KNOW SOME TREES. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Price, 5 cents.
- MIWOK MATERIAL CULTURE. Barrett & Gifford. Price, \$3.
- NATIONAL PARKS PORTFOLIO. Cloth bound with more than 300 fine illustrations of the national parks. Price, \$1.50.
- OH, RANGER! Albright, Horace M., and Taylor, Frank J. A book about the national parks. Price, \$2.
- 100 YEARS IN YOSEMITE. Russell, Carl P. Price, \$3.50.
- OUR NATIONAL PARKS. John Muir. 1909. 382 pp. Illustrated. Yosemite on pp. 76-267; Sequoia and General Grant on pp. 268-330; Yellowstone on pp. 37-75; Wild Parks of the West, pp. 1-36. Price, \$3.50.
- PLACE NAMES OF THE HIGH SIERRA. Farquhar, Francis P. A record of the origin and significance of names in the Yosemite region, especially Sierra Club. 1926. 128 pp. Price, \$2.
- REDWOODS OF COAST AND SIERRA. Shirley, J. Clifford. Price, paper 50 cents; board, \$1.25.
- SONGS OF YOSEMITE. Symmes, Harold. With paintings by Gunnar Widfors. Twelve poems in unique binding. 1923. 44 pp. Price, \$1.
- WILDFLOWERS OF CALIFORNIA. Parsons, Mary Elizabeth. Price, \$3.50.
- YOSEMITE INDIANS AND OTHER SKETCHES. Taylor, Mrs. H. J. Price, \$1.
- YOSEMITE VALLEY, AN INTIMATE GUIDE. Hall, Ansel F. Account of history, Indians, and geology; and tours to points of special interest. 80 pp., illustrated. Price, 50 cents.
- YOSEMITE NATURE NOTES. Published monthly by Yosemite National Park. Observations and happenings in Yosemite National Park. Distributed monthly to members of Yosemite Natural History Association. Membership, \$1.
- The above publications, together with many other references, are available in the Yosemite Museum Library.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

[Briefed]

THE PARK REGULATIONS are designed for the protection of the natural beauties and scenery as well as for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The following is for the general guidance of visitors, who are requested to assist the administration by observing the rules. Complete regulations may be seen at all ranger stations and campgrounds.

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

Camping.—All campers must register at camp entrance. No person, party, or organization shall camp more than 30 days in Yosemite or Wawona Valleys in any one calendar year. All privately owned camping equipment must be removed and site cleaned up. Place all garbage and refuse in cans provided. Be quiet in camp from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m.

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

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

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

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

Bears.—Do not feed the bears; they are wild animals and may bite, strike, or scratch you. Bears may enter or break into automobiles for food. They will also rob your camp of unprotected food supplies.

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

Automobiles.—Speed limit in park is 35 miles per hour except as posted on special signs. Drive carefully at all times. Obey park traffic rules. Secure automobile permit; fee \$2.

Improper clothing.—The wearing of bathing suits, scanty or objectionable clothing, without proper covering, is prohibited on public thoroughfares and at public centers.

Lost and found.—All articles lost or found should be reported to ranger headquarters in Government Center, to any ranger station, or to offices at Camp Curry, Yosemite Lodge, or Ahwahnee.

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

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

EVENTS

OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

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

NATIONAL PARKS IN BRIEF

- ABRAHAM LINCOLN, KY.—Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. Established 1916; 0.17 square mile.
- ACADIA, MAINE.—Combination of mountain and seacoast scenery. Established 1919; 24.91 square miles.
- BRYCE CANYON, UTAH.—Canyons filled with exquisitely colored pinnacles. Established 1928; 56.23 square miles.
- CARLSBAD CAVERNS, N. MEX.—Beautifully decorated limestone caverns. Established 1930; 15.75 square miles.
- CRATER LAKE, OREG.—Beautiful lake in crater of extinct volcano. Established 1902; 250.52 square miles.
- FORT McHENRY, MD.—Its defense in 1814 inspired writing of Star-Spangled Banner. Established 1925; 0.07 square mile.
- GENERAL GRANT, CALIF.—General Grant Tree and grove of Big Trees. Established 1890; 3.98 square miles.
- GLACIER, MONT.—Unsurpassed alpine scenery; 200 lakes; 60 glaciers. Established 1910; 1,537.98 square miles.
- GRAND CANYON, ARIZ.—World's greatest example of erosion. Established 1919; 1,008 square miles.
- GRAND TETON, WYO.—Most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains. Established 1929; 150 square miles.
- GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS, N. C.-TENN.—Massive mountain uplift; magnificent forests. Established for protection 1930; 643.26 square miles.
- HAWAII, ISLANDS OF HAWAII AND MAUI.—Interesting volcanic areas. Established 1916; 248.54 square miles.
- HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Forty-seven hot springs reserved by the Federal Government in 1832 to prevent exploitation of waters. Made national park in 1921; 1.54 square miles.
- LASSEN VOLCANIC, CALIF.—Only recently active volcano in United States proper. Established 1916; 163.32 square miles.
- MAMMOTH CAVE, KY.—Interesting caverns, including spectacular onyx cave formation. Established for protection 1936; 54.09 square miles.
- MESA VERDE, COLO.—Most notable cliff dwellings in United States. Established 1906; 80.21 square miles.
- MOUNT McKINLEY, ALASKA.—Highest mountain in North America. Established 1917; 3,030.46 square miles.
- MOUNT RAINIER, WASH.—Largest accessible single-peak glacier system. Established 1899; 377.78 square miles.
- PLATT, OKLA.—Sulphur and other springs. Established 1902; 1.32 square miles.
- ROCKY MOUNTAIN, COLO.—Peaks from 11,000 to 14,255 feet in heart of Rockies. Established 1915; 405.33 square miles.
- SEQUOIA, CALIF.—General Sherman, largest and possibly oldest tree in world; outstanding groves of Sequoiagiantea. Established 1890; 604 square miles.
- SHENANDOAH, VA.—Outstanding scenic area in Blue Ridge. Established 1935; 282.14 square miles.
- WIND CAVE, S. DAK.—Beautiful cavern of peculiar formations. No stalactites or stalagmites. Established 1903; 19.75 square miles.
- YELLOWSTONE, WYO.-MONT.-IDAHO.—World's greatest geyser area and an outstanding game preserve. Established 1872; 3,437.88 square miles.
- YOSEMITE, CALIF.—Valley of world-famous beauty; spectacular waterfalls; magnificent High Sierra country. Established 1890; 1,176.16 square miles.
- ZION, UTAH.—Zion Canyon, 1,500 to 2,500 feet deep. Spectacular coloring. Established 1919; 134.91 square miles.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Glimpses of Our National Parks. An illustrated booklet containing descriptions of the national parks. Address National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. Free.

Recreational Map. Shows both Federal and State reservations with recreational opportunities throughout the United States. Brief descriptions of principal ones. Address as above. Free.

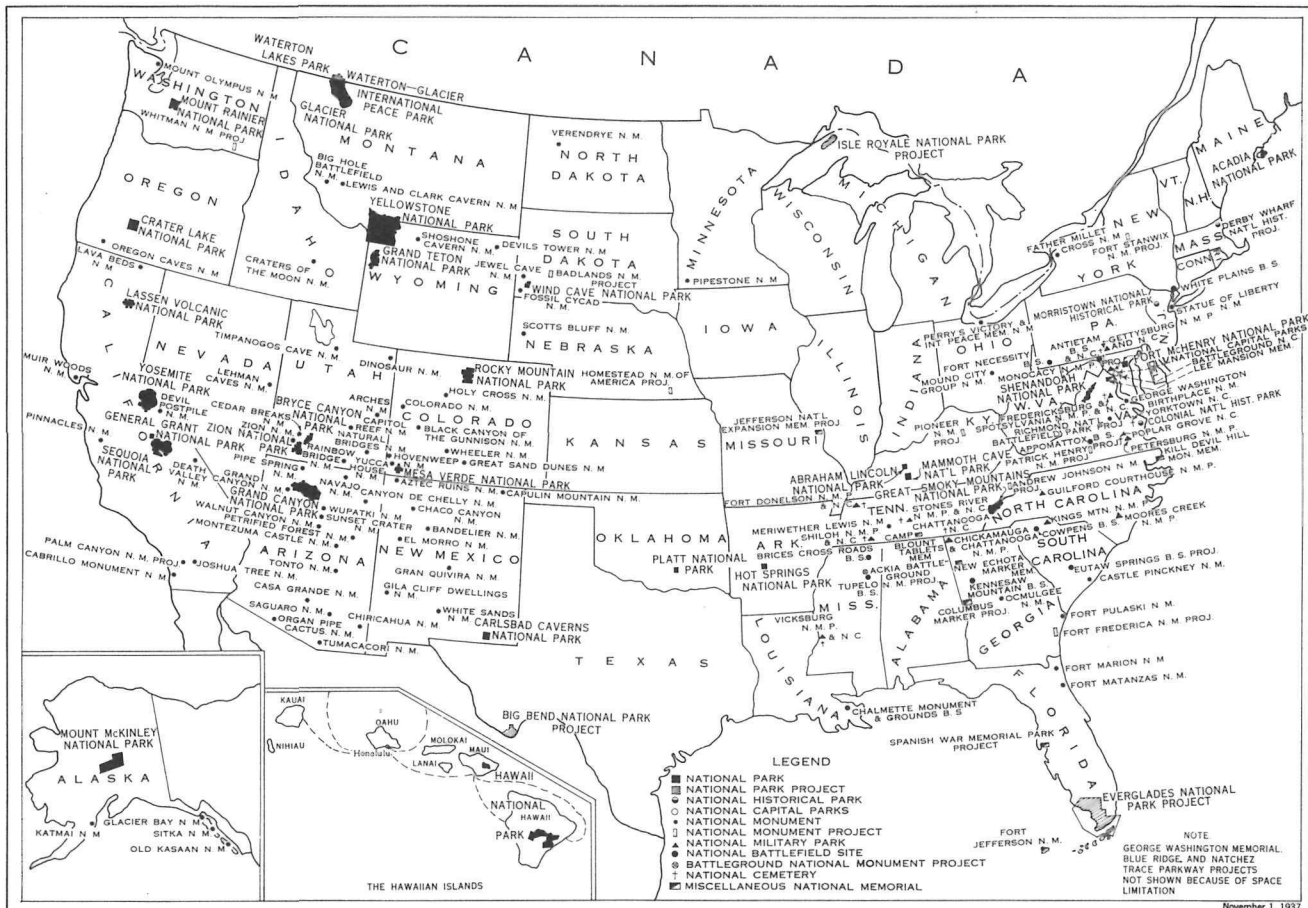
National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. Cloth bound and illustrated with more than 300 beautiful photographs of the national parks. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, \$1.50.

Fauna of the National Parks. Series No. 1. By G. M. Wright, J. S. Dixon, and B. H. Thompson. Survey of wildlife conditions in the national parks. Illustrated. 157 pages. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, 20 cents.

Fauna of the National Parks. Series No. 2. By G. M. Wright and B. H. Thompson. Wildlife management in the national parks. Illustrated. 142 pages. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 20 cents.

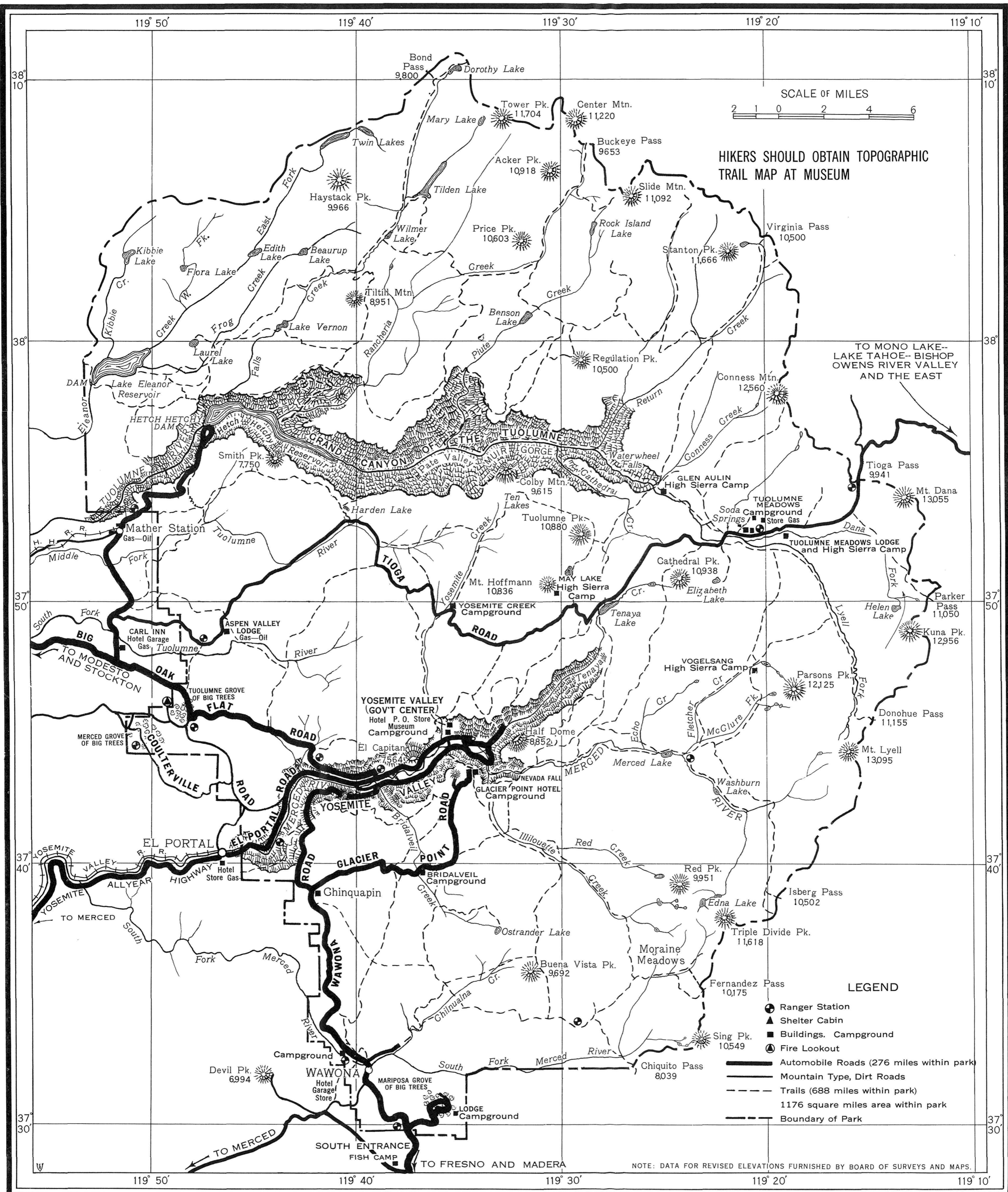
Booklets about the national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

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



AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

November 1, 1937



HIKERS SHOULD OBTAIN TOPOGRAPHIC TRAIL MAP AT MUSEUM

LEGEND

- Ranger Station
- ▲ Shelter Cabin
- Buildings, Campground
- ⊙ Fire Lookout
- Automobile Roads (276 miles within park)
- Mountain Type, Dirt Roads
- - - Trails (688 miles within park)
- 1176 square miles area within park
- - - Boundary of Park

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

GUIDE MAP OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
FOR DETAIL MAP OF VALLEY SEE PAGE 16

Revised December 1937

