

YOSEMITE

NATIONAL PARK

California

Yosemite

NATIONAL PARK

CALIFORNIA

OPEN ALL YEAR

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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, surrounding Yosemite Valley, 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.
- 1932 Wawona basin of 14 square miles added to the park.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR - - - Harold L. Ickes, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Arno B. Cammerer *Director*

WHAT TO DO AND SEE IN YOSEMITE

Summer (Memorial Day to Labor Day).—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. Wildflower 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. every day except Sunday and holidays during summer season. A ranger naturalist leads the caravan and explains the interesting features of Yosemite on this free trip of about 2 hours around the Valley.

A daily tour of the Valley in open stages is a good 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 making an unescorted tour of the Valley should take the Valley floor loop road, stopping at signed points of interest as indicated in "Self Guiding Auto Tour of Yosemite Valley," which may be purchased at the museum.

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

Visit the fish hatchery at Happy Isles.

See the reflections and sunrise at Mirror Lake.

Camp-fire entertainments every night, except Sunday, in public campgrounds.

Outdoor entertainments every evening at 8 o'clock at hotels.

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

Bears are fed daily at 8 p. m. about 2 miles west of the Old Village.

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

Autumn.—Beautiful autumn coloring, Indian summer weather, a quiet lovely season. Most roads and trails open. Camping at picnic area west of Yosemite Lodge. Inquire at ranger office for detailed information. Firefall on Saturday nights and holidays. Museum open. See bulletin boards for naturalist activities.

Winter.—A different Yosemite, snow-mantled trees and cliffs, all winter sports—skating, tobogganing, ash can sliding in Yosemite Valley; skiing at Badger Pass. All-Year Highway open. Wawona Road open, except during periods of storm. Glacier Point Road open as far as Badger Pass. Inquire at ranger office for detailed information about roads and conditions. Museum and library open 8 a. m. to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p. m. See bulletin boards for naturalist talks.

Spring.—Booming waterfalls, rushing streams, lush meadows. Roads, trails, and camps opening. This is the wildflower and singing bird season. Museum open. See bulletin board for naturalist schedule of caravans, walks, and lectures.

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 and turn left at Chinquapin. 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.

Hotel, campground, service station, 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 are 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 passes through Tuolumne Grove of Big Trees and magnificent forests of sugar pine. 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.

To Tuolumne Meadows.—Sixty-seven miles (about 3½ hours) each way. Take road as to Hetch Hetchy first 23 miles, then Tioga Road. Oiled mountain road (14 miles dirt road). Alpine meadows, granite domes, High Sierra peaks, Lake Tenaya. Excellent campgrounds, store, service station, lodge.

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.

Seven-Day Hikes: During July and August a naturalist leads parties on seven-day hiking trips through the spectacular high-mountain regions of the park, stopping each night at a High Sierra Camp.

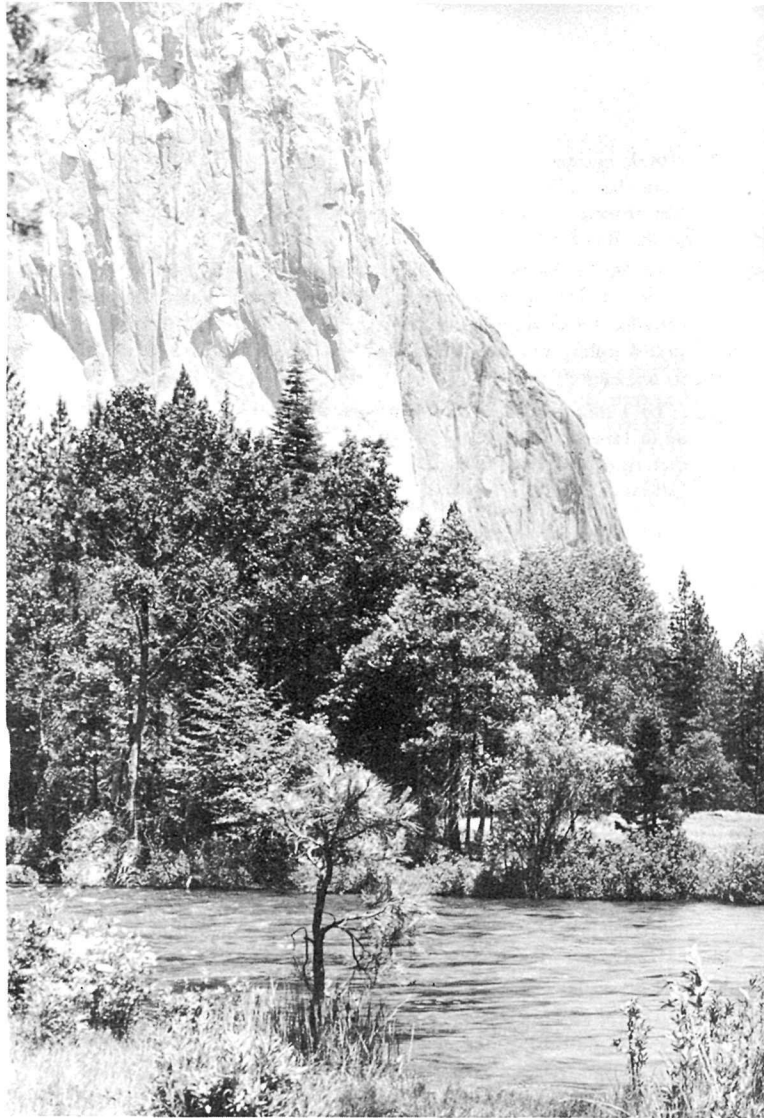
Saddle trips daily to most of these points. Inquire at hotels or stables for horses.

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.

MAJESTIC
PEAKS
SURROUND
YOSEMITE
VALLEY



IN 1864 Congress set aside 46 square miles of the public domain, embracing the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, to be held "for public use, resort and recreation . . . 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, largely through the work of John Muir, 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.

Yosemite National Park 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 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. 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.

FORMATION OF YOSEMITE VALLEY

The Yosemite Valley, 7 miles long, averaging 1 mile in width and 4,000 feet above sea level, was cut to great depth by the Merced River, which flows through it. 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 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 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 5½ 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.

Visitors 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; the celebrated Bridalveil Fall, 620 feet, and the Ribbon Fall, highest of all, 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 the beauty of the falls does not depend 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. 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.

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 visiting 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 highway which leaves the Wawona Road at Chinquapin and leads through forests of pine and fir to Glacier Point. Total distance is 30 miles, or about 1¼ hours' drive each way. The firefall, a nightly feature in summer, is pushed from the Point every night at 9 o'clock. The glowing embers fall in a 900-foot, tinkling, golden cascade to a barren, rocky ledge below.

A ranger naturalist is present daily to explain geologic and scenic features.

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.



Anderson photo

MAN IS DWARFED BY THE BIG TREES OF THE MARIPOSA GROVE

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.

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 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 rustic log cabin museum in the heart of this grove is devoted entirely to telling the story of the Big Trees.

A ranger naturalist is on duty here daily through the summer. Near the museum is the fallen Massachusetts Tree, an immense sequoia, 280 feet long and 28 feet in diameter. As the tree is broken into several sections, it provides a fine opportunity to study the growth rings and the character of the wood. 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



Anderson photo

HIKERS START ON THEIR CLIMB OF MOUNT LYELL

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 about 8 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.

TUOLUMNE MEADOWS

Tuolumne Meadows, the largest meadow in the Sierra Nevada, is 67 miles, or about 4 hours' drive over the Big Oak Flat and Tioga Roads from Yosemite Valley. It is an excellent camping place with well developed campgrounds furnished with running water and comfort stations.

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 ranger naturalist on duty there every summer organizes and conducts many interesting hikes and mountain climbing trips from this ideal starting point, such as Lembert Dome, 1 mile; Waterwheel Falls, 8.3 miles; Mount Dana, elevation 13,056 feet, about 4 miles south of Tioga Pass; Mount Lyell, elevation 13,096 feet, an overnight trip, 14 miles each way via Lyell Fork; Mount Hoffmann, 10,921 feet, 3 miles from the Tioga Road at Snow Flat; Mount Conness, 12,556 feet, about 10 miles, via Young Lake, from Tuolumne Meadows.

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.

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.

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.

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. It is 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 necessary to make reservations well in advance for 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 skating. Winter sports equipment and clothing may be rented reasonably in the Valley.

The National Park Service maintains a 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. (See Rules and Regulations—back cover.)

PLANT AND ANIMAL 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 variety of plant life. Over 1,200 varieties have been recorded.

Five life zones are represented, characterized by a brush belt with its manzanita and wild lilac interspersed with live oaks and the digger pine forest at the lowest altitudes and grading into yellow pine with black oak, incense cedar, and sugar pine, then to a red fir belt with mountain pine, and 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.

Early spring marks the flowering of redbud and mountain dogwood followed by such shrubs as azalea, spirea, ocean spray, and syringa.

Approximately 100 mammals, more than 200 varieties of birds, about 25 reptiles, and a dozen amphibians are to be found here. There are few places where vertebrates are more abundant or more easily seen and studied.

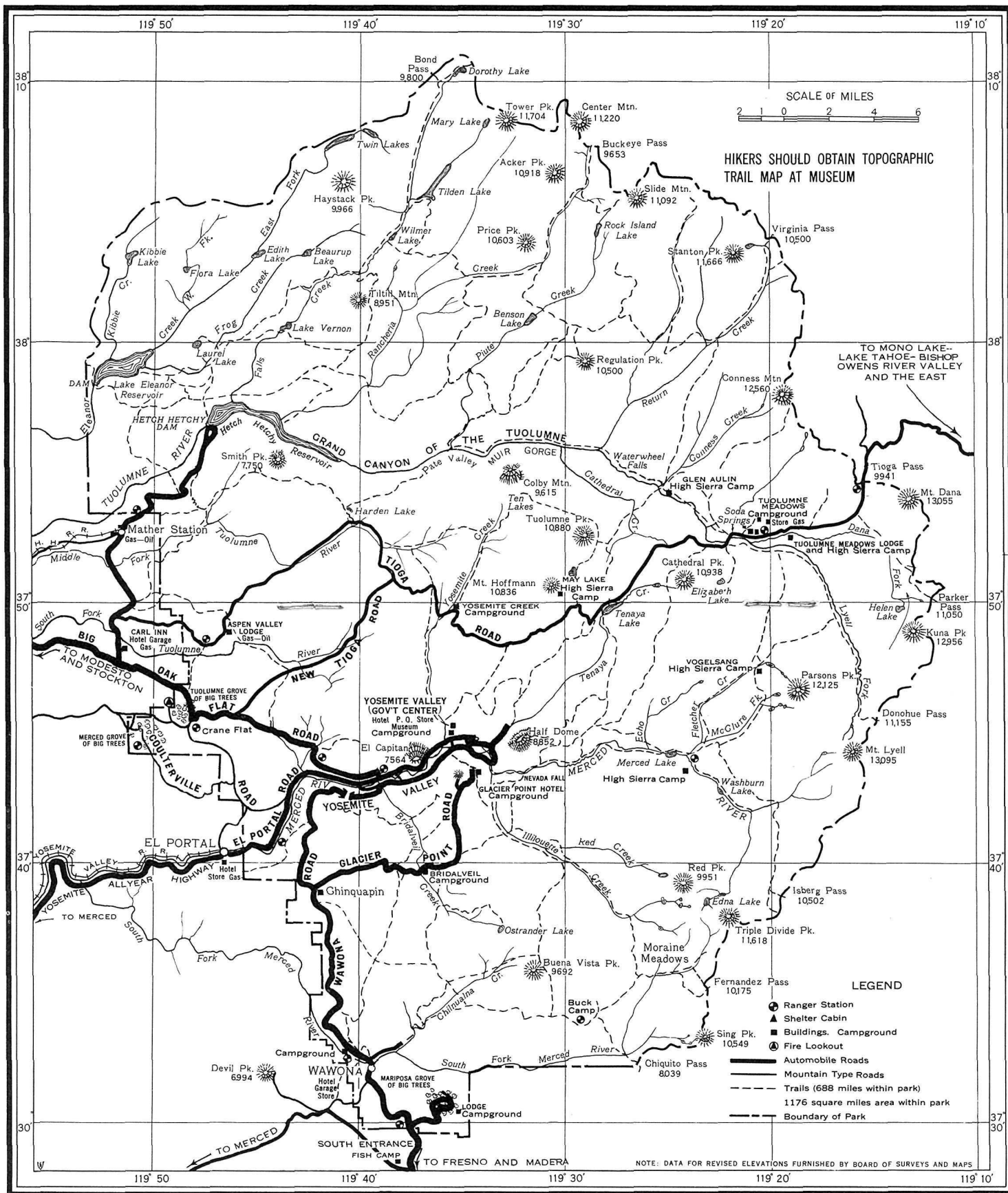
Among the mammals, bears are numerous and are frequently seen by visitors. While apparently tame, they are still wild animals, and those encountered along the highways are actually more dangerous than in the remote regions, as the former have lost their fear of man. These bears are not easily frightened away when they approach too close to persons or their cars. Visitors are warned to keep a safe distance from the bears and *must not feed them*.

Deer may be seen throughout the park, being most numerous in meadows in late afternoon. During June and July the fawns are born, and usually are 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 go too near fawns, the doe is likely to charge and attack with her front hoofs.

FREE NATURALIST SERVICE

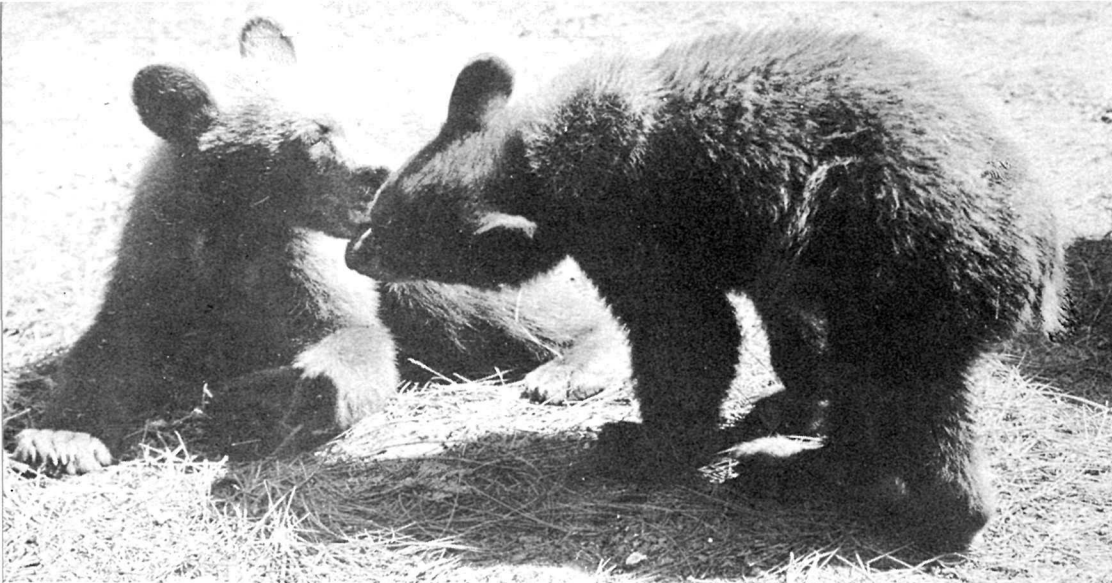
During the summer season a program of lectures and nature-guide service is available. In the winter the program consists of lectures at the hotels and museum. This service is maintained by the Government and is free to the public.

Nature walks daily (except Sunday); bird walks at 8 a. m. each Wednesday and Saturday. Auto caravans, with visitors using their own cars,



GUIDE MAP OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Revised December 1938



Williams photo

BEAR CUBS AT PLAY

leave the museum daily at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. (except Sunday) for points of interest on the floor of the Valley. Each week there is an all-day hike to Glacier Point, Vernal and Nevada Falls, or Tenaya Canyon. At evening campfire programs at Government camps, Camp Curry, Yosemite Lodge, and the Ahwahnee Hotel there are short talks on wildlife, flora, history, Indians, natural features, etc. The bears are fed daily at 8 p. m. at the bear pits where a short talk is given on animal life of Yosemite.

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 Snow Creek zigzag trail to Yosemite Valley.

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. Brief talks on the geology of Yosemite Valley are given each morning and afternoon in the museum; a junior nature school is conducted for children.

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

The museum grounds are developed as a wildflower garden. Here representative native wildflowers, shrubs, and trees are planted in natural environment groups. All are labelled to aid flower lovers in identifying plants they may see along the roads and trails in the park.

Several Indians from the local Indian Village are present daily in a special section of the garden to demonstrate the arts and culture of these first inhabitants of Yosemite.

The museum contains a library well supplied with scientific and historical books and periodicals for visitors.

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

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.

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.

TRAVEL INFORMATION

MOTOR ROAD

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 Memorial Day to and including Labor Day. Rest of year, 6 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. 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):	In-bound (odd hours):
6 a. m. to 6:25 a. m.	7 a. m. to 7:25 a. m.
8 a. m. to 8:25 a. m.	9 a. m. to 9:25 a. m.
10 a. m. to 10:25 a. m.	11 a. m. to 11:25 a. m.
12 m. to 12:25 p. m.	1 p. m. to 1:25 p. m.
2 p. m. to 2:25 p. m.	3 p. m. to 3:25 p. m.
4 p. m. to 4:25 p. m.	5 p. m. to 5:25 p. m.
6 p. m. to 6:25 p. m.	7 p. m. to 7:25 p. m.
8 p. m. to 8:25 p. m.	9 p. m. to 9:25 p. m.

Tioga Road.—A winding, dirt, mountain road. Twelve miles of paved highway west from Tioga Pass, oiled road to point near White Wolf, dirt road to Aspen Valley, then good oiled road to junction of Big Oak Flat Road at Carl Inn. A new cut-off between the old Tioga Road near White Wolf and Crane Flat will be opened for travel during the summer of 1939, shortening distance from Yosemite Valley to Tioga Pass by 17 miles. 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

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.

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.

AIRLINES

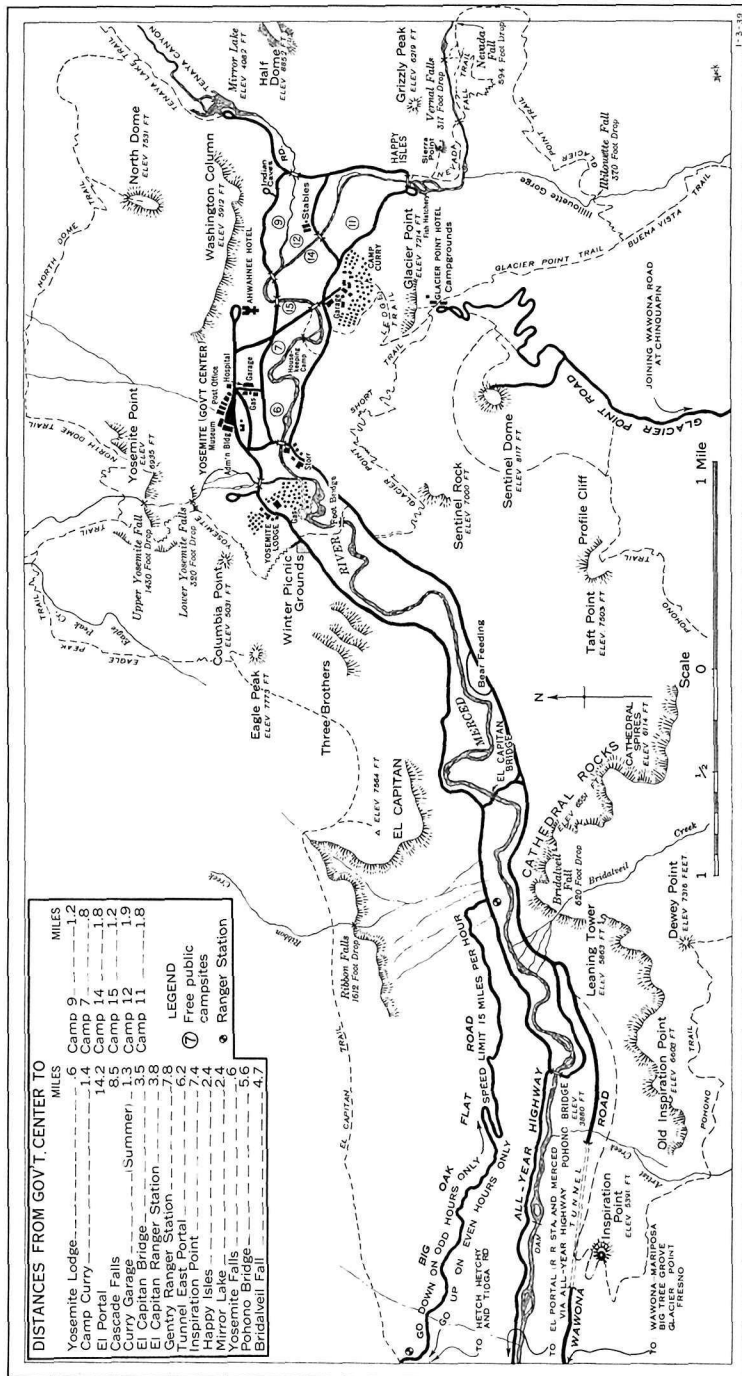
For persons desiring to spend less time en route to the park, fast air service is available to Fresno, Calif. This is furnished by the United Air Lines on their Seattle to San Diego route, which connects with their transcontinental planes at Oakland and those of the American Airlines and TWA at Los Angeles.

ACCOMMODATIONS

FREE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

The National Park Service maintains free public campgrounds in Yosemite Valley and at Glacier Point, Mariposa Grove, and Tuolumne Meadows. These areas are provided with necessary sanitary conveniences and with running water. There are also many smaller isolated campgrounds, such as at Bridalveil Creek, Tamarack Creek, Porcupine Flat, and Tenaya Lake. Campgrounds are open until closed by snow in the winter. Trailers are welcome in the public campgrounds, but no electrical connections are available.

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 equipment, such as tables, chairs, cots, mattresses, stoves, lanterns, blankets, etc., may be rented by the week or month at Camp 16. Firewood may be purchased there, or any dead fallen wood, except sequoia, may be used for firewood.



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.

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

HOTELS, LODGES, HOUSEKEEPING CABINS, AND CAMPS

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

The Ahwahnee.—In Yosemite Valley. American plan. Open all year. The Ahwahnee is one of the most distinctive resort hotels. All rooms have outside view and private bath. Its grounds contain a mashie golf course, 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. Redwood cabins, with and without bath. 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.

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.



CAMPING AMIDST YOSEMITE'S SPLENDORS

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. **Advance 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.

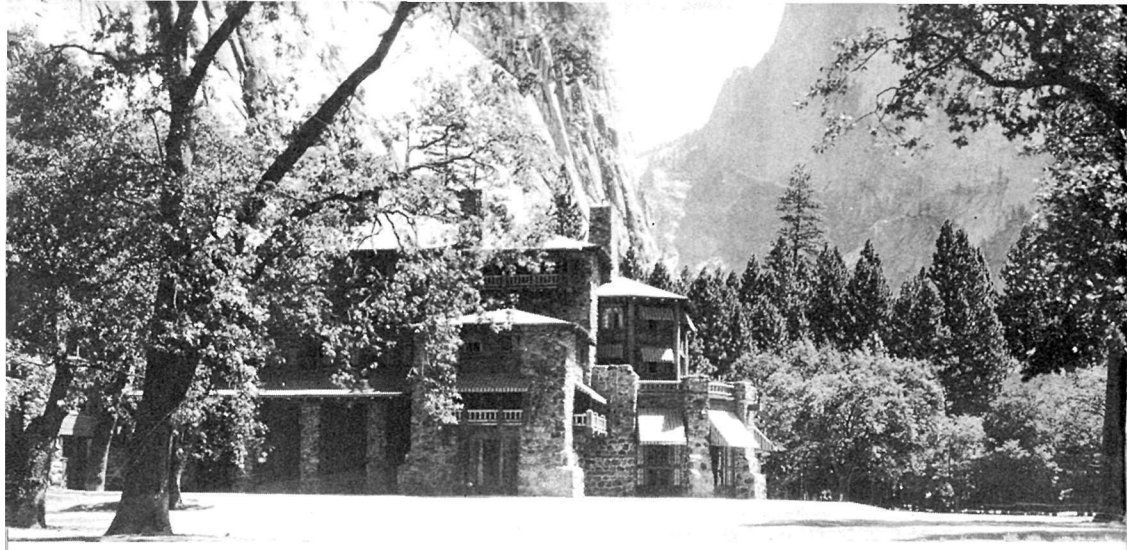
Wawona Hotel.—Twenty-seven miles from Yosemite Valley, near the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees. American and European plans. Open approximately June to September. A charming vacation place with one of the finest mountain golf courses in the West; headquarters for fishing and camping trips. Rates, \$1.50 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 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 31 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.



THE AHWAHNEE HOTEL

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.

This booklet is issued once a year, and *the rates mentioned herein may have changed slightly since issuance*, but the latest rates approved by the Secretary of the Interior are on file with the superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

The Yosemite Transportation System operates stage 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.

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

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 Yo-

osemite 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 Vacations" folder. Saddle and pack animals may be rented at Tuolumne Meadows, Mather, Wawona, and Yosemite Valley.

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 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 pickup 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 house-keeping 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 completely equipped playground for children is maintained at Camp Curry. Children may be left with an attendant trained in kindergarten and playground work 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.

Telephone, telegraph, and express 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.

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."

Medical and hospital service.—A modern hospital, equipped with X-ray and other apparatus for diagnosis and treatment, is operated under contract from the Government in Yosemite Valley. Medical, surgical, and dental services are available. Ambulance service is provided for emergencies.

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.



Anderson photo

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. Price, 10 cents.
 A YOSEMITE FLORA. 1912. Hall, H. M. and C. C. Price, \$2.
 BIG TREES. Fry, W., and White, J. R. 1930. Illustrated. Price, \$1.50.
 BIRDS OF THE PACIFIC STATES. Hoffmann, R. 1927. Price, \$5.
 BIRDS OF YOSEMITE VALLEY. Price, 25 cents.
 CALL OF GOLD. Chamberlain, N. D. Price, \$3.
 FAUNA OF THE NATIONAL PARKS. Price, 20 cents.
 FLOWERS OF COAST AND SIERRA. Clements, E. S. 1928. Price, \$3.
 FOREST TREES OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE. Sudworth. Price, 60 cents.
 FOUR SEASONS IN YOSEMITE. Price, 50 cents.
 FUR BEARING MAMMALS OF CALIFORNIA. Grinnell, Dixon, and Linsdale. 1937. 2 Vol. Price, \$15.
 GEOLOGIC HISTORY OF YOSEMITE VALLEY. Matthes, F. E. Price, \$1.10.
 GEOLOGIC HISTORY OF MOUNT WHITNEY. Matthes, F. E. Price, 25 cents.
 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, A. F. 1921. Price, \$1.25.
 JOHN OF THE MOUNTAINS (unpublished journals of John Muir). Edited by Linnie Marsh Wolfe. 1938. Price, \$3.75.
 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 and Gifford. Price, \$3.
 NATIONAL PARKS PORTFOLIO. Price, \$1.50.
 OH, RANGER! Albright, H. M., and Taylor, F. J. Price, \$2.
 100 YEARS IN YOSEMITE. Russell, C. P. Price, \$3.50.
 101 WILDFLOWERS OF YOSEMITE. Price, 25 cents.
 OUR NATIONAL PARKS. John Muir. 1909. Price, \$3.50.
 PLACE NAMES OF THE HIGH SIERRA. Farquhar, F. P. Price, \$2.
 PORTFOLIO OF THE NATIONAL PARK AND MONUMENT SYSTEM. American Planning and Civic Association. Price, 50 cents.
 REDWOODS OF COAST AND SIERRA. Shirley, J. C. Price, paper, 50 cents; board, \$1.25.
 SONGS OF YOSEMITE. Symmes, H. Paintings by Gunnar Widforss. 1923. Price, \$1.
 WILDFLOWERS OF CALIFORNIA. Parsons, M. E. Price, \$3.50.
 YOSEMITE INDIANS AND OTHER SKETCHES. Taylor, Mrs. H. J. Price, \$1.
 YOSEMITE VALLEY, AN INTIMATE GUIDE. Hall, A. F. Price, 50 cents.
 YOSEMITE NATURE NOTES. Published monthly by 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.

Yosemite National Park . California

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; 26.01 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; 683.75 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; 163.48 square miles.
 MAMMOTH CAVE, KY.—Interesting caverns, including spectacular onyx cave formation. Established for protection 1936; 60.2 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.
 OLYMPIC, WASH.—Forests of unusual density; rare Roosevelt elk. Established 1938; 1,012.5 square miles.
 PLATT, OKLA.—Mineral springs. Established 1906; 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.—Outstanding groves of Sequoia gigantea. 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. Established 1903; 19.75 square miles.
 YELLOWSTONE: WYO.-MONT.-IDAHO.—World's greatest geyser area; an outstanding game preserve. Established 1872; 3,471.51 square miles.
 YOSEMITE, CALIF.—Valley of world-famous beauty; spectacular waterfalls; magnificent High Sierra country. Established 1890; 1,176.41 square miles.
 ZION, UTAH.—Zion Canyon, 1,500 to 2,500 feet deep. Spectacular coloring. Established 1919; 138.04 square miles.

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 places. Extinguish COMPLETELY before leaving camp even for temporary absence. 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 either 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. Do not drive nails in trees or attach wires thereto.

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, except as follows: Fishing season June 1 to October 15, inclusive. Limit 20 fish or 10 pounds and 1 fish, except golden trout 10 fish. Minimum size 6 inches. Use of live minnows prohibited. Closed waters—Lake Eleanor and tributary streams for 1 mile from lake.

Bears.—The feeding, touching, teasing, or molesting of bears is prohibited. The bears are wild animals and may bite, strike, or scratch you. Bears may break into cars or camps in search of food; it is best to suspend food supplies in a box between two trees, well out of their reach.

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.

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 at park entrance. Keep this permit with your car as it MUST be presented to enter the park. Permit fee \$2, good for the entire calendar year.

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 lost or found articles 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.