

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HUBERT WORK, SECRETARY

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR



YOSEMITE NATURE NOTES

VOL. VII

JULY, 1928

NO. 7



"LEARN TO READ THE TRAIL SIDE"

This is the official publication of the Educational Department of Yosemite National Park. It is published each month by the National Park Service with the co-operation of the Yosemite Natural History Association, and its purpose is to supply dependable information on the natural history and scientific features of Yosemite National Park. The articles published herein are not copyrighted as it is intended that they shall be freely used by the press. Communications should be addressed to C. P. Russell, Park Naturalist, Yosemite National Park, California.

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Acting Superintendent

YOSEMITE NATURE NOTES

THE PUBLICATION OF
THE YOSEMITE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
AND THE YOSEMITE NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION

Published monthly

Volume VII

July, 1928

Number 7

GLEANINGS ALONG THE TRAILS IN 1928

YELLOW-SPOTTED SALAMANDER FOUND

On June 2, a group of university entomological students, while turning over some slabs of bark near the head of Yosemite falls (6800 feet), discovered a Yellow-spotted Salamander (*Ensatina corroceator*). This species of salamander was described as coming from California in 1867. But it is so rare that little has been added during the fifty years since its discovery to its distribution, life history or habits. Records to date show a distribution along the west slope of the Sierra Nevada from Placer county to Tu-

lare county at elevations up to 6300 feet in Tulare county. Several specimens of the Yellow-spotted Salamander were collected at Fern Spring, Yosemite valley, during the summer of 1925. The same summer other specimens were collected near Taft Point on the Pohono Trail along the south rim. This latest specimen indicates a distribution on the floor of the valley and on both the north and the south rims at elevations above 6000 feet.—H. C. Bryant.

BANDED GROSBEAK RETURNS

Several years ago, nature guides banded some baby grosbeaks in Camp 6 on the floor of the Yosemite valley. Last year a handsome black-headed grosbeak, with a band on its left leg, came regularly to the feeding table of Mrs. Ruth K. Knowles in Camp 17. Again this year the same bird is a constant visitor. Since the black-headed

grosbeak winters in Mexico, this particular bird must have made two round trips of a thousand miles or so, returning each time to the same general locality in Yosemite valley. Continued observation of this bird will add something to the knowledge of age attained by birds of this kind.—H. C. B.

BABY ELK ARRIVE

Welcome the addition of three fine calves to Yosemite's herd of Dwarf elk. Their arrival in the last week of April was the occasion for much excited comment among the local wags on the porch of the Rangers' Club. The latter vantage point has a commanding view of the elk paddock.

The babies seem to thrive wonderfully. Already at the end of their first month of existence they are following their mothers everywhere. Moreover, they look to be a quarter the size of their parents. No wonder they are making such progress, for they graze incessantly and regale themselves on mother's milk between times.

The herd was established in Yosemite at the instance of the California Academy of Sciences in an effort to save the Dwarf or Tule elk from almost certain extinction. And they prospered well in the valley's rich meadows. Yet the increase has been slow. Usually no more than two calves have appeared each season, a number which would seem too low even though our life history knowledge of this species is very meager.

The advent of three calves in the spring of 1928 is an encouraging sign. It is to be hoped that at least two of them are females, as there were already nine bulls in the herd of sixteen elk.—George M. Wright.

CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD AT OLD STAND

The class of nearly forty bird students who went afield on Wednesday, June 13, under instruction of a nature guide saw and heard twenty-six different birds on a two-hour walk. The best experience of the morning included the finding of the nests of the Traill flycatcher, Tolmie warbler, Blackheaded grosbeak, Western robin, Rough-winged swallow and Cassin Vireo, the locating of a Western flycatcher and of a Calliope hummingbird. The

Calliope hummingbird, smallest of California hummingbirds, was perched on the same twig the bird has occupied in past years. One wonders where the bird spent the winter and how it finds its way back to the same location year after year. It is by inference that claim is made that the same bird comes back "to the old stand" year after year, but the banding of birds certainly lends support to this view. —H. C. B.

PILEATED WOODPECKER HAS REGULAR BEAT

The past week a Pileated woodpecker, largest of American woodpeckers, has foraged on the talus along the south wall of Yosemite Valley. With surprising regularity his loud call notifies late sleepers that it is 7 o'clock and that this giant of woodpeckers is covering the same ground morning after morning. Discovered working on a

dead oak limb, with resounding blows the bird sent sizeable chips falling to the ground. The long neck and two-inch bill enable this woodpecker to tear dead trees to pieces rapidly in its search for woodborers. Either the sight or the sound of the Pileated woodpecker stirs a bird student to enthusiasm.—H. C. B.

ANGLERS CATCH FISH

Splendid catches of fish are being made daily in the Merced river. Amateurs are beginning to catch their trout on flies, and the mud-holes, so systematically turned over for worms, will get a rest. A few weeks ago all the good catches were made below the power house; now good catches are being made on the floor of the valley. Parties returning from Merced Lake report fine fly fishing in Washburn and Babcock Lakes. One angler

last week took four kinds of trout in streams near Merced Lake—rainbow, Eastern brook, brown, and black-spotted.

Two weeks ago thousands of Loch Leven trout over a year old were planted in the Merced river near the hatchery. These had been held over in tanks purposely that they might be sizable fish before being planted. Other trout of this species are to be planted this week. —H. C. B.

NESTLINGS

At this time of the year in Yosemite many young birds are leaving their nests and, while learning to fly and care for themselves, are being fed by their parents. Yosemite visitors often find these young birds on the ground and, thinking that they have fallen from the nest and have been deserted by their parents, try to care for them in one way or another. During the

past week one of the nature guides found a young robin which had been placed in a grosbeak's nest containing four young grosbeaks. The best method of insuring proper care for young birds out of the nest is to leave them where found. Parent birds probably know where they are and will bring food to them and care for them as their bird instinct directs.—M. B. N.

NESTING SEASON HAS ARRIVED IN YOSEMITE

Visitors to Yosemite are awakened early these days by the loud singing of the Black-headed grosbeak and the Western robin. Both tune up with the coming of daylight. A field Warbling and Cassin vireos sing incessantly, the former fourteen times a minute. In the willows along the streams the songs of Yellow warblers and Russet-backed thrush are noted. From the canyon walls come the notes of the Canyon wren. Singing male birds of each species seem equally spaced each proclaiming himself ruler of his territory. A search for nests is rewarding. A pair of Sierra creep-

ers are already feeding young behind a pillar on the studio porch at Camp Curry. A robin has built in the pine tree above the office. In the old apple orchard are four robin nests, two Warbling vireo nests, a chipping sparrow nest and numerous nests of the Black-headed grosbeak. Juncos are already feeding young in their well-hidden nests on the ground. From now on most of the birds seen will be carrying food in their bills. This is nesting season for Yosemite birds, a busy time, an interesting time for bird students and those who follow the nature guides.—H. C. B.

BIG TREES OF MARIPOSA GROVE HAVE HEALTHY YOUNG REPRODUCTION

By William C. Godfrey

To the eye of the average visitor in the Big Tree Grove a tree is only another tree until we find a few cars parked near the huge, towering trunk of one of the more prominent ones. These huge trunks, with color contrasting against the darker background of the fir and pine forests, make them easy to distinguish from other trees of the more common variety, so much, in fact, that it does not require a trained eye to locate the Sequoia Gigantea while driving along the road through the grove.

On account of the height from the ground to the first limb of these great giants of the forest, it is not easy for the eye to get an impression of the scaly foliage of their well-balanced crowns; therefore, many people fail to recognize the young trees that are found growing along the road, under and far beyond the parent trees. These baby Sequoias, the natural reproduction of the Big Tree, ranging in age from 1 to about 30 years, and in height from 4 inches to 5 feet, are to be found in younger forests on both sides of the road through Mariposa Grove, and although young trees of the pine family are found growing among them, the reproduction of the Sequoia greatly outnumbered the other species.

Survivors of Last Bad Fire

On the east side of that section known as the Lower Grove is found a typical pine forest of a few scattering trees that seem to have survived a severe forest fire a number of years ago. Possibly this is the fire referred to in records as the last destructive fire to have entered

the Mariposa Grove sometime during the early sixties.

Throughout this pine forest, from the lower side of the Upper Grove, or from the Faith Couple, north for about one-half mile, a cover of Manzanita has grown to an impenetrable brush forest. Advanced reproduction of pine and fir has resulted in young trees extending tops through this brush. Among them, and so numerous as to conceal them, are the prominent tops of young Sequoias, which seem to have reached a greater height than their neighbors. These young trees vary in height from eight to about thirty feet and in more favored marshy localities have attained a greater height. They are to be found nearly half a mile from an evident seed tree.

It may be of interest to note the growth of some of these young Sequoias as taken from an actual count of annual rings on twelve of forty-eight trees that have been standing since they were killed through recent construction of the new road through the Lower Grove. These dead young trees were cut off squarely at the ground by the writer. They range in size from 26 inches in height and five-eighths of an inch in diameter to forty-eight inches in height and one and one-eighth inches in diameter, and in age from fifteen to twenty-four years.

Cone Produced by 16-Year-Old Sequoia

One of these young trees, having sixteen annual rings, had reached a height of twenty-eight inches and a diameter growth of eleven-six-

teenths of an inch. It had produced a seed cone well toward the top, which was securely attached to its little trunk.

Reference has been made to the Sequoia Gigantea having produced seed cones at the age of twenty years, where such trees have been found to grow in most favorable localities. The cone-bearing tree referred to here had grown in most unfavorable surroundings, as evidenced by its stunted growth, in a shaded spot where it was unable to obtain sufficient light to stimulate average growth.

Of the forty-eight trees that died from injuries received during road construction, few seem to have been severely injured, and those that suffered the greatest injury

have indications of an attempt to heal over the wound and to have died possibly during the year following.

A great number of younger trees in the same locality that had reached a height of four inches had probably been trampled down by work horses, as they show signs of having been slightly girdled, but not to the extent that would seem beyond recuperation to trees of this size and age in other cone-bearing varieties.

In conclusion, it may be said that the Sequoias of the Mariposa Grove are reproducing vigorously. In general, it would seem that these oldest living things may be expected to hold their own in their present restricted range, provided the destructive hand of man is stayed.



The Sky Pilot or Polemonium blooms gloriously on the barren Arctic ledges of the Sierra crest

THE SKY PILOT

By George M. Wright

Sky Pilot, Jacob's Ladder and Greek Valerian are various popular names for the beautiful Polemonium (*Polemonium eximium* Greene) which has won fame as a mountain climber.

A certain romance attaches to those living things which struggle up the Alpine heights or maintain themselves triumphantly in the face of rigorous Arctic conditions. So civilization gives its applause to explorers in the Far North, to scalars of the highest peaks, to the cony which lays in its winter hay above 10,000 feet, to the rosy finch, which raises its family among the rocks, and to the glorious Polemonium which makes a wondrous color display amid all the barrenness of the Sierra's lofty crest.

At increasingly great elevations plants become smaller as to leaf and stature with a corresponding increase in size and brilliance of the flowering parts. The Sky Pilot in contrast to other lower inhabiting Polemoniums illustrates this principle very emphatically.

The first glimpse of this flower among the gray granite rocks is fairly breath-taking. For the large heads of closely clustered flowers appear far too delicate to survive the rigors of such exposed situations. The intense sky blue color seems to have been obtained directly from above. Could the Sky Pilots have climbed the heights just to catch the pure reflection of heavenly blue?—George M. Wright.

SIERRA MARMOT AT MERCED LAKE

By Harold C. Bryant

The home life of the Sierra Marmot was studied by a nature guide party at Merced Lake on June 16-17. Four little fellows were first discovered playing about the rocks on the afternoon of June 16. The next morning at the same place two little ones were found playing about the rocks, and the old mother was seen sunning herself on the rock above, keeping guard. The young were lighter colored than the adult, and their bodies, exclusive of tail, were about eight inches long. Much less agile than other members of the squirrel family, the young move about slowly over the rocks. When I gave a screeching sound, the old one became curious, and by remaining still, the crowd had the pleasure of seeing the mother disappear

in the rocks and brush and then reappear within fifteen feet, apparently to investigate the noise. Judging by the size of the young, they had been out of the burrow for several weeks.

The young are said to be about one-fourth grown by the middle of July.

The dark colored face of the Sierra Marmot, contrasted with the reddish brown body color, makes it look dirty about the face. This was so apparent to the crowd of watchers that one of them suggested the name "dirty face."

A little farther along the trail, another marmot was seen to carry a branch of a white fir into its burrow, whether for food or for nesting material is not known.—H. C. B.



MUSEUM NOTES

YOSEMITE SCHOOL OF FIELD NATURAL HISTORY, CLASS OF 1928

By H. C. Bryant

The 1928 class of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History has begun its work. On the opening day class time was devoted to a discussion of motives and general policies of the school. As usual, a splendid spirit is in evidence, as these students undertake to familiarize themselves with the living things of the park and with trip afield convinced that there are numerous interesting things along a Yosemite trailside; the list of birds seen and heard totaled twenty-six for the morning. The second day was devoted to a discussion of the geographical distribution of plant and animal life. The next three days the school will be in charge of Dr. Ralph Chaney of the Carnegie Institution and of the University of California, who will emphasize the life of the past as furnished by the records left in the rocks. Later another visiting scientist, Dr. Burk of the United States Bureau of Entomology, will have charge of the work on insects. Other subjects covered in the course will include geology, zoology and botany; in each instance field work is emphasized.

The students are housed in a circle of tents in camp 7. By living together in a group, better spirit is developed, and they profit by each

other's experiences. One student traveled across the continent from West Virginia by automobile to attend the school; another already in park work in Colorado, came to acquire additional training. Several seek training helpful in handling nature work in summer camps; many are teachers who seek better equipment for teaching. Four different students have a background of training in biological stations: Woods Hole, Hopkins Marine and Puget Sound. Since the majority of students come from widely separated cities in California, the ideals of the school will be widely scattered when they return home after seven weeks spent in study of the fauna and flora of the Sierra Nevada.

During the absence of Dr. H. C. Bryant, director of the school, M. B. Nichols will be in charge of the work.

The 1928 class includes:

Ruth E. Ashton, box 543, Estes Park, Colo.

Dorothy Barbery, 5253 Twenty-Second avenue, Sacramento.

George W. Belden, Montezuma Mountain School for Boys, Los Gatos.

Elizabeth Byrkitt, Chatsworth.

Margaret Byrkitt, Chatsworth.

Paul Chenoweth, 2729 Chestnut

street, Oakland.

Elizabeth D. Crow, 427 Yale street, Claremont.

Frances J. Curtis, 255 East C street, Colton.

Meta S. Daniel, 604 West Fifth street, Santa Ana.

Dorothy M. Hock, Muir Technical High School, Pasadena.

J. B. Herschler, 2310 Clement avenue, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Ruth A. Hoerl, 1126 South Stanislaus street, Stockton.

Eva Mayo Hyde, 337 Grant street,

Redlands.

Anna Lowrey, 1325 North Hunter street, Stockton.

Jeannette Parkinson, 235 East E street, Colton.

Harold E. Perry, 1700 West Thirty-Ninth place, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Harold E. Perry, 1700 West Thirty-Ninth place, Los Angeles.

Olive Fawcett Pye, 1316 North Bronson avenue, Hollywood.

James S. Smith, 1546 Tenth avenue, San Francisco.

Florence Sumner, La Jolla.



MEMBERS OF THE YOSEMITE SCHOOL OF FIELD NATURAL HISTORY USE THE GREAT OUTDOOR LABORATORIES



OLD HORN'S SKULL EXHIBITED

By C. P. Russell

One of the prized possessions of the Yosemite Museum is the skull of the three-antlered buck which has already been given extended notice in "Yosemite Nature Notes."

It is contrary to our policy to "play up" freaks, but Old Horny's skull is more than a freak. Here, presumably is the only instance of a supernumerary antler that has been produced by a skeletal member other than the frontal bones. Old

Horny's rhinoceros-like horn grew from the nasal bone, and for that reason the exhibit has unusual scientific value as well as popular appeal.

The specimen was made available by Chief Ranger Townsley, and through the generosity of E. R. Hooker, an excellent plate glass exhibit case has been supplied, in which the skull is properly and safely exhibited.

NATURE GUIDE TRIPS IN 1928

By C. P. Russell

The first field trip offered Yosemite visitors of 1928 was conducted by H. C. Bryant, May 22. Fifty individuals responded to the invitation to go afield with this well known naturalist and learn first hand of the multitude of living things to be encountered along the trail-side. An ever-growing number of National Park visitors are coming to a realization of the fact that their mountain trips are more pleasurable if they can interpret some of the manifestations of nature. Such interpretations are made possible by the instruction in nature study offered by the National Park Service.

Eleven naturalists will be engaged

in the nature guide work conducted by the Yosemite Educational Department in 1928. They are:

C. P. Russell, park naturalist.

George M. Wright, assistant park naturalist.

H. C. Bryant, director, Yosemite School of Field Natural History.

Enid Michael, nature guide.

M. B. Nichols, nature guide.

Robert Hays, nature guide.

C. A. Harwell, nature guide.

C. H. Oneal, nature guide.

Ralph Teall, nature guide.

L. J. Henrich, nature guide.

Mabel Hibbard, nature guide for children.

A full schedule of field trips and evening lectures was inaugurated June 1.

MARIPOSA GROVE HAS GUIDE SERVICE

By C. P. Russell

A long desired extension of the Yosemite educational work has materialized. Ranger-Naturalist William Godfrey is stationed at the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees for the purpose of aiding visitors in understanding something of the mysteries of the Sequoia.

A temporary museum exhibit has been installed at the ranger headquarters, and the enthusiasm with which tourists study these few specimens signifies that a permanent collection should be maintained at this outpost. For the present, a tent museum must suffice, but the eventual construction of a suitable Big Trees branch of the Yosemite museum is planned.

Mr. Godfrey meets visitors at the

Grizzly Giant every morning and there imparts to thousands the significance of this most ancient living thing. When the heavily laden stages arrive at the Big Trees Lodge, Mr. Godfrey delivers a lecture on the Sequoia. These interesting talks are given out-of-doors, among the towering giants themselves. In the afternoon visitors have opportunity to stop at the ranger station and talk with the ranger-naturalist at his collection of Big Tree specimens. Government literature on the Sequoia, as well as verbal explanations, are dispensed here. This new work promises to take a place of first importance among the activities of the Yosemite educational department.—C. P. R.

SPECIAL SERVICES TO ORGANIZATIONS

By Robert P. Hays

One important phase of the Yosemite National Park nature guide work, which perhaps has not been given its full share of stress, is our attempt to offer to all organizations of young people ample opportunity to enjoy and share the knowledge of the scenic wonders and points of natural history of the Yosemite National Park and the surrounding country.

Throughout the summer any number of splendid organizations, including Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, church and outing clubs visit the Yosemite valley, taking back with them a memory of things beautiful, awe-inspiring, and last, but not least, of some very practical and much-needed knowledge.

The particular organization referred to here hailed from Pomona, California, and was made up of 75 unusually energetic boys, accompanied by 15 prominently associated business and professional men, acting as leaders and drivers. Thirteen cars, with a truck carrying the camping equipment, left southern California on June 19, stayed in the Yosemite National Park six days, and left by way of Tuolumne Meadows and the Tioga Pass to Mono lake and down the Owens valley road, returning home after covering nearly 1000 miles of grandeur unexcelled on the Pacific coast.

Camping near the foot of Grizzly Giant in the Mariposa grove of Big Trees, this organization, after leaving the hot interior valley, obtained their first impression of what the national park service has to offer. That evening Dr. H. C. Bryant gave them an inspirational camp fire talk covering the giant sequoia and related forest trees. Need I men-

tion that no finer introduction to these trees and the natural history of the region could be made?

In Yosemite valley a splendid camping ground was fitted up by the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, located at Camp 9 on Tenaya creek, where most of the boys' organizations are allowed to camp, more or less unmolested by tourists. Here the boys' brigade found camping much to their liking, as was afterwards disclosed by several leaders of the outfit. The men in charge could not speak too highly about the treatment received by them while in the park.

One of the best trips made during their stay was up the Ledge Trail to Glacier Point and back by way of the Eleven-Mile Trail, on which they were again conducted most of the way to the rim of the valley by Dr. Bryant.

Having been assigned to give the boys a talk on geology at their camp, I found them unusually attentive and eager to learn, while I outlined for them some points of the geologic history of the valley. On the following day I had the pleasure of escorting the entire troop of boys through the museum, where they found an opportunity to see all the exhibits and ask many questions.

From my short time spent with the Boys' Brigade, I could not help but feel that this group had benefited from our contacts with them and that our time had been well spent in serving them. Truly, these boys now know much more of the significance of national parks than could have been the case had there been no Yosemite Nature Guide Service.

It may be said, too, that the public spirited citizens of Pomona who made possible such an outing have contributed importantly in spreading the message of national parks. The national park service welcomes opportunity to meet such groups and incoming organizations are assured of nature guide service if they but make contact with the park naturalist's office in advance of their arrival in the park.

NATIONAL PARKS EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE TO MEET

By C.P. Russell

What promises to be the most important event, to date, in the business of thoroughly founding and organizing the educational work of national parks, will take place in Yellowstone on July 2. Five leading scientists, appointed by Secretary Work of the interior department, will meet for the purpose of considering the broad question of adult education in the national park system, as a whole. A study of needs will be made and a report rendered, which will enable the national park service to proceed with assurance that further efforts in the way of a general educational program will have permanent constructive value.

These men are:

Dr. H. C. Bumpus, chairman executive committee, American Association of Museums.

Dr. J. C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution.

Dr. H. C. Bryant, director of education, California Fish and Game Commission, and originator of educational work in national parks.

Dr. Vernon Kellogg, secretary National Research Council.

Dr. Frank R. Castler, national park worker.

Chief Naturalist A. F. Hall will accompany the committee as secretary.—C. P. Russell.

MUSEUM CAMPFIRES

By C. P. Russell

A tradition of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History is found in the weekly museum camp fires, held each Tuesday during the weeks of the school session. The programs presented on these occasions are quite informal in character and, although they are practically unadvertised, attract a crowd of nature lovers that taxes the area provided at the rear of the museum building.

The programs, which are planned and organized by a committee appointed by the school, are participated in by students, staff members of the educational department and visitors. Songs, informal lectures and open discussions differentiate these camp fires from the usual entertainment offered at Yosemite resorts. All park visitors who appreciate association with nature enthusiasts are invited to be present.

Dates of future meetings are as follows: July 3, 10, 17, 24 and 31.—C. P. Russell.

RECENT MUSEUM ACCESSIONS

By C. P. Russell

Readers of Yosemite Nature Notes have, no doubt, observed that a wealth of exhibit material and books have recently been accessioned by the Yosemite Museum. Gradually park visitors are coming to a realization of the importance of preserving relics that in any way portray those past events, record of which threatens to be lost to future generations. Good co-operation from editors of the state and numerous friends of the National Park Service has aided greatly in advertising the fact that Yosemite has a creditable repository for these priceless memorabilia.

George D. Pratt, president of the American Forestry Association, presented some fifty dollars worth of needed photographic equipment for the museum dark room.

An 1879 photo of the Standard Mill of Bodie was received from L. L. Aubury. This interesting picture finds a place among the Mono country exhibits.

A specimen of Plumas county Indian basketry was obtained from Otto A. Weihe.

The Yosemite Natural History Association expended \$25 for a plate glass case in which to exhibit "Old Horny's" skull.

A photo of James Halstead, former proprietor of the Hazel Green Hotel, on the Coulterville road, and a picture of the Hazel Green Hotel as it appeared in 1874 were obtained from Mrs. Jeanette Traxler.

Mrs. Maude M. Richardson presented a photograph of "Old Drake," Sierra guide and owner of Drakesbad resort. The same donor gave a letter mailed from Yosemite in 1863, which contains interesting sidelights on Yosemite's affairs of that time.

Very useful books were obtained from Mrs. F. T. Bisknell, director of the California Audubon Society, Inc. These books are "California Fish and Game," Vols. 3 to 13, 1917 to 1927 inclusive, bound; Wymen and Burnell, "Field Book of Birds of the Southwestern U. S."; E. C. Jaeger, "The Mountain Trees of Southern California"; and F. M. Fultz, "The Elfin Forest."

Mrs. E. L. Guthrie gave twelve feet of strung clam shell currency of Indian origin and a Colt revolver, 36 calibre. This last relic is the interesting model of 1860 that was altered by the Colt factory to use metallic cartridges.

W. P. Bartlett gave a copy of his book, "Happenings," which contains much of value to students of Sierra history.

Two volumes and two pamphlets on Iowa history were received from Mrs. David White.

Vol. I of Abram's "Illustrated Flora of the Pacific States" was purchased by the Yosemite Natural History Association.

Vaughn McCaughey gave a file of 1927 and 1928 "Sierra Educational News."

YOSEMITE NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
CALIFORNIA

YOSEMITE MUSEUM

Dear Friend:

Here are three good reasons why you should become a member of the Yosemite Natural History Association:

1. It will keep you in touch with Yosemite through "Yosemite Nature Notes".
2. It offers you opportunity to secure NATURE MAGAZINE, AMERICAN FORESTS AND FOREST LIFE, or both, at an unprecedented low price.
3. You materially aid a non-profitting Government educational activity (The Yosemite Museum and its attendant nature guide service) when you remit your membership fee.

Please read a sample of "Yosemite Nature Notes", consider our purposes, and don't overlook the benefits of the combination offers with the American Nature Association and the American Forestry Association. Remit by check or money order.

Cordially yours,

C. P. Russell
Park Naturalist



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Dan Anderson