

# Yosemite

Volume Forty-nine  
Number One

Published for Members  
of the Yosemite Association



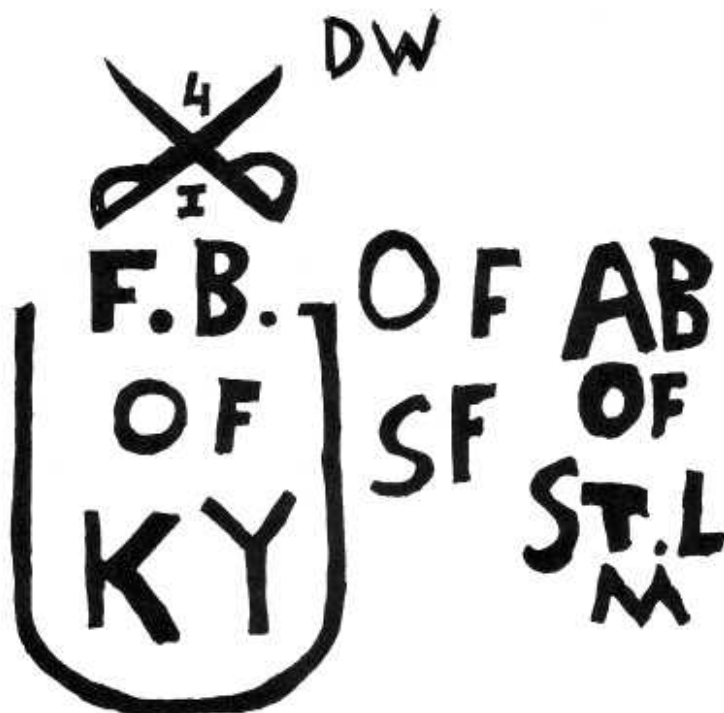
## Rendezvous with the Fourth Cavalry

*Snyder*

When Lt. N. F. McClure first visited Spiller Canyon in August 1894, his purpose, besides running sheepherders and their flocks out of the park, was to gather information for a map of Yosemite. His was the fourth effort to map parts of the north end, and he no doubt reviewed his predecessors' products before his trip.

Maps by Charles Hoffman of the California Geological Survey, Lt. M. M. Macomb (of the Wheeler Survey), and J. Calvert Miller had provided sketchy topographic information about Yosemite. But they lacked the detail needed by McClure and other cavalry units sent to manage the young park.

McClure's problem was how to get to Matterhorn and how to define a route that could be used by new men next season who could not know the country. On August 24, 1894, he scanned Spiller Canyon from mouth to head looking for a way over or around Matterhorn. Failing, he set up camp at noon for his troop about two thirds of the way down the canyon. After lunch McClure set out on foot to look for a pass, leaving his troops in camp. With axes on their hands they carved the cavalry insignia, their initials and home town abbreviations on three large lodgepoles, which, because of their thin bark, had become sort of the "newspaper" of Sierra high country west of the crest. McClure returned at dusk, having found a "most remarkable natural pass" over to Matterhorn, but by some pretty rough trail that McClure had marked with piles of stones.\* To mark the trail to his pass from the bot-



tom of Spiller Canyon McClure marked a large lodgepole with his troop's insignia, an arrow, and a large block to make the blaze clear from a distance down the meadow.

The next day the troop headed out of Spiller Canyon over McClure's Pass, building pieces of trail to make it possible. McClure stopped the troop at a small lake to give him some time to find the rest of the way down into Matterhorn. McClure had meant to continue but a soldier named Miller, who had not carved his initials on a tree at the Spiller Canyon camp, had thought McClure meant to set up camp here. McClure named the small lake after Miller for his

trouble.\* On August 26, after receiving reinforcements and more rations via McClure's Pass, the troop filed down a steep trail to Matterhorn and on across the north end.

After this long patrol McClure gathered his notes and the notes of other officers in the park that summer to compile a draft of the first park map for use and revision by troops the next summer, 1895. McClure also wrote an article for the Sierra Club Bulletin describing his journey across the north end the previous summer. That article became an invitation to the rendezvous, and the beginning of several attempts to retrace his steps and his experience of the country.

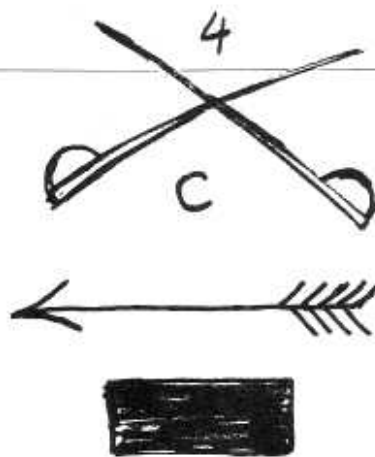
### The First Rendezvous

I was camped in Virginia Canyon in the drought year 1977 working with my crew on the Pacific Crest Trail. Near camp was a large lodgepole snag blazed three times, once by sheepmen and twice by the cavalry. As we got to know the area, we also discovered the Indian trail into Virginia Canyon, which sheepmen had also blazed. That trail was too narrow for herds of 3,000 sheep, so sheepherders used the broad bench above Virginia Canyon and the route down from the McCabe Lakes junction. The cavalry, whose duty it was to eliminate trespassing flocks, adopted the sheep trail and blazed it for what is now a section of the Pacific Crest Trail. We packed the blazed section of that large lodgepole snag out to the Yosemite Museum.

There were crossed sabers on that big tree at the bottom of Virginia Canyon and also on a tree on the bench near the McCabe Lakes junction. Were these cavalry signs to ward sheepmen away? Our camps provided the opportunity after work to look for other evidence.

That was how one day in September 1977, I stumbled on three trees in Spiller Canyon with crossed sabers and initials. One tree was down; it had died shortly after the time of its carving which had effectively girdled it. I found several sheep corrals and camps in Spiller Canyon and

\*The present Miller Lake is not the lake named for Miller, but names move more quickly than glaciers down the Matterhorn.



blazes which were probably carved by shepherd Randall. Rereading McClure's Sierra Club article offered a way to make sense of some of the blazes as well as providing some ground to see what changes had occurred in Spiller since the 1890's. It made sense that the three trees were the location of McClure's August 24, 1894, camp, but I was unable then or in later years to find the blaze he drew to mark his pass.

In 1978 and 1979, I found more sheep carvings and signs of Indian occupation as well, which put together began to provide a better picture of how Spiller Canyon had been used over the years. And, finally, after many searches, I walked through McClure's "most remarkable natural pass" and found his Miller Lake and personally blazed trail down into Matterhorn. His trail out of Spiller seemed to be gone, wiped out by avalanches and the runoff of many springs, although a snag with two "X" blazes at the bottom seemed to mark his trail's departure from the canyon.

The crossed sabers helped generate an interest in the record of blazes among a group of back-country people who saw in them a heretofore unrecognized source of "written" history about the use and occupation of Yosemite's

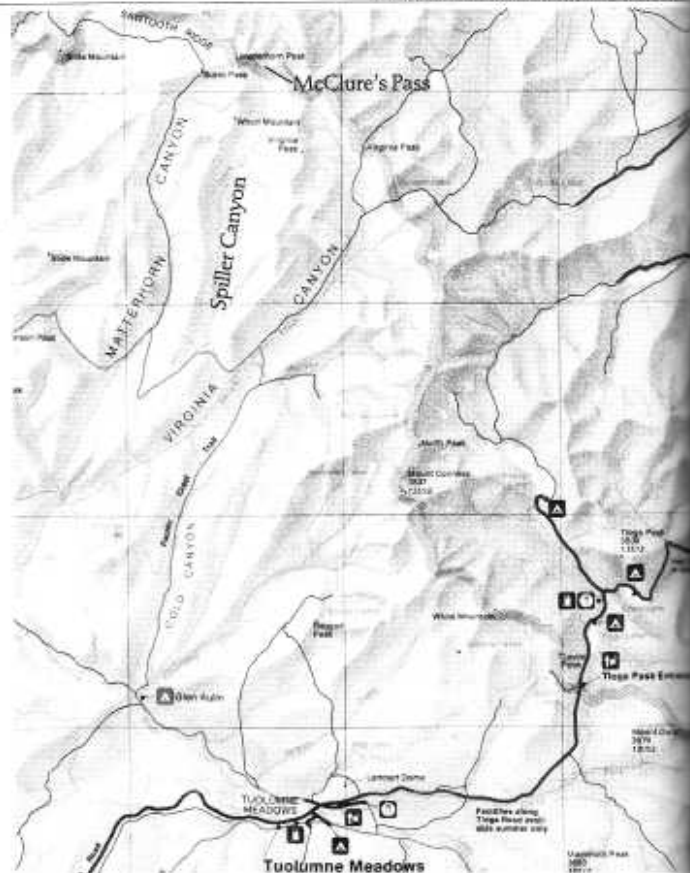
Skull and cross bones carved into a small lodgepole at the old sheep camp McClure found in Spiller Canyon Aug. 24, 1894.

high country. We discovered more crossed sabers, 14 altogether, through the park. Some had been carved to locate trails or possibly as warnings to sheepmen, but most were the work of idle hands, enough so that a decade later cavalrymen were ordered to carve no more such blazes on park trees. Our recording of blazes was only as systematic as the time and location of trail camps each season permitted it to be.

### Spiller Canyon Record

When Park Superintendent Morehead saw the Spiller Canyon crossed sabers in 1986, he realized their importance and determined to retrieve the down tree for eventual display during the coming park centennial. Sponsored by the Superintendent, our tree recovery party consisted of packers, rangers, a sawyer, reporter, artist, curator, photographer, and trail crew—a little bit of everything to get the tree out safely. We rode to Spiller Canyon from Tuolumne the third week of October, set up camp where McClure's cavalry had, and the rendezvous began to happen.

Because the tree was rotting, we wanted to hollow out the rotten core. Having sat on the ground for many years, the tree was reaching a point in decomposition at which the blazes were being affected. A few more years and the blazes would have been gone. We also wanted to split the tree along existing check lines so the marks of our work would not show on the surface. We studied it awhile and then began. We photographed it, drew it, split, hollowed, wrapped, and packed it, with a toast to the cavalry and Spiller Canyon when it was over.

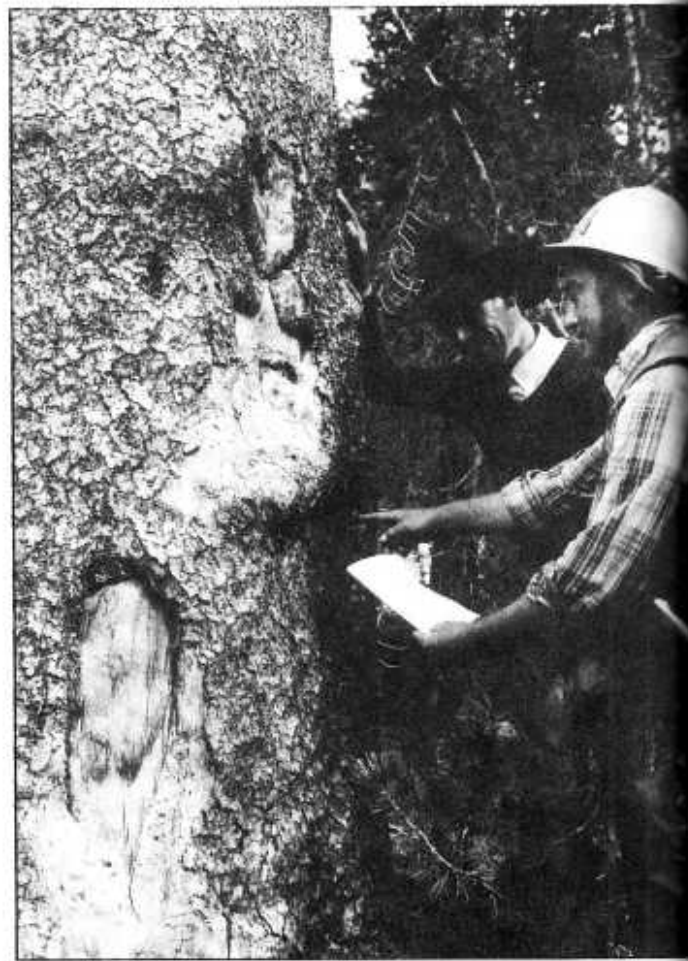


Dan Jones and Jim Snyder comparing McClure's blaze with his drawing of the blaze in the 1895 article.



The down tree carved Aug. 24, 1894, in Spiller Canyon. Compare the carving with the illustration of the lettering.

MICHAEL DIXON/NPS





Our camp in Spiller Canyon. McClure's troops also used the large boulder for their fireplace.



MICHAEL DIXON/INPS

The large meadow below McClure's Pass in Spiller Canyon. The pass runs through a small notch in the ridge at upper left. McClure's blaze marking the pass is well behind the photographer of this picture.

Though I had checked Spiller a number of times, this time we found many new blazes, including a "new" sheep camp, another of Randall's blazes, this time from the mid-eighties, and some others. I had been looking mostly for McClure's track before; fanning out with a number of people turned up more information than one person alone could find. Though avalanches from March, 1966, had been heavy, the blazed trees were untouched for the most part. Sooner or later, however, avalanches, fire, or simple decomposition will reach these carved trees which makes at least the recording of them now essential so that this information of nineteenth century use and occupation will not be lost.

### Hidden in the Trees

We entered the meadow below Whorl Mountain looking for sheepherder sign. More carvings and a shelter site of some kind, not a cabin, turned up. We were past McClure's Pass when we found a carving on a large lodgepole hidden back in the woods. It was McClure's tree, marking the trail to his pass. Now we knew exactly where his trail went and soon found several rock ducks marking it up the slope. The tree had been blazed below the sabers and arrow with a big square, about a foot in size, to make it visible from some distance in the meadow, a common practice in open areas.

It was clear now that I had not found the tree before because I had been looking along the meadow, assuming that here, twenty miles from the Tioga Road, there had been little change. Quite the opposite was

true, for the woods had marched into the meadow about 50 yards since McClure's time, screening the tree and his blaze from view. His tree not only marks trail use and location but also helps establish a point from which to measure change in this one part of Yosemite wilderness over the last century.

We returned to McClure's camp that night knowing more about trail changes and use of Spiller Canyon and also more about Spiller itself. We could see how easily avalanches changed the canyon periodically, but the subtle, gradual growth of lodgepoles into the meadows was as interesting and much less apparent. One could only guess at this point how that slower change might be related to the thousands of sheep that once grazed here, to Indian or sheepherder practices of burning, or to the long time Park Service policy of fire suppression.

On Friday we packed up the well-padded tree and rode out to Tuolumne, just in front of a light snow as the cavalry had also done many times. Unlike McClure's cavalry, however, we covered our trail in Spiller and camouflaged most of our work, leaving the other two crossed sabers and the big boulder that was McClure's fireplace as well as ours for others to discover for themselves. Many people will be able to see the crossed sabers recovered for the park. The tree section is being carefully stabilized by Tom Armstrong and Horst Remmling and prepared for display for the park centennial as Supt. Morehead had hoped. By using National Archives records, we hope to find out to whom the initials on the trees belong.

There is not one crossed sabers carving, but at least 14 of them. And there are hundreds of other carvings. The recording of these blazes will help to provide a far better picture of the cultural and natural history of Yosemite backcountry over time than we have now. The rendezvous with the Fourth Cavalry and recovery of the crossed sabers tree from Spiller Canyon should stand as a beginning in the recovery by recording of that information still held in the library of the woods. Ours is close to the last generation to be able to read it before it returns to dust or meadow sod.

*Jim Snyder is a well-known Yosemite trailbuilder and historian who regularly contributes to this publication.*

**Note:** Funding for the removal of the Cavalry blaze was provided by Soararsis, a Fresno-based organization of outdoor enthusiasts. The generous support of Soararsis is greatly appreciated by the National Park Service and other friends of the park.

# The Artists & Photographers of Yosemite (1855-1935)

A  
Little  
History

*A Chronology by Louis H. Smaus*

(Photographers in bold-face, artists in medium-face).

## 1855

James Hutchings entered Valley via old Inspiration Pt. with first tourist party. **Thomas Ayres** (c.1815-1858) made 6 sketches, earliest illustrations of the valley. Ayres returned in 1856; an oil painting presumably of Tuolumne Meadows resulted from his sketches.

## 1856

Hutchings published first issue of *Hutchings' California Magazine* with 4 engravings of Yosemite Valley based on Ayres' sketches.

## 1857

Frederick Butman (1820-1871) and Antoine Claveau did first oil paintings of Yosemite. Claveau's has been lost.

## 1859

**Charles L. Weed** (1824-1903) accompanied Hutchings via Coulterville Trail; made first photograph in Yosemite of Yosemite falls, June 18. Produced at least 20 10x13 in. views and 40 stereographs, the latter published by E. Anthony company in its "California" series.

## 1861

**Carleton E. Watkins** (1829-1916) entered Yosemite. Made Mammoth plates, 18x22 in.; published 30 views, all dome-shaped due to lens vignetting. Also made 100 stereo negatives.

## 1862

**Thomas Hill** (1829-1908), artist, visited Yosemite, returning again several times for the next few years, then not until 1883. From 1886 until his death in 1908, he was in Yosemite Valley and was Wawona's resident artist.

## 1863

**Albert Bierstadt** (1830-1902), artist, visited Yosemite and returned again in 1871, 1872 and 1873.

**Weed** went to Yosemite for



## Lawrence & Houseworth.

Made mammoth plates, 17x22 in., and stereographs.

## 1865

**Watkins** made second trip to Yosemite, returning again in 1866, 1872, 1875 and 1878.

## 1867

**Eadweard J. Muybridge** (1830-1904), under "HELIOS" trademark, made 160 stereographs and 100 plates, 6½x8½ in., at Yosemite.

**W. Harris** photographed for California Geological Survey field party; covered the High Sierra not reached by Watkins.

**M.M. Hazeltine** (1827-1903) made first of several trips through Yosemite, Mariposa Big Trees and the High Sierra between 1867-76.

## 1870

**John J. Reilly** (1838-1894) first entered Yosemite, having moved to California from Niagara Falls. Established first picture gallery in the valley. Stereographs were pub-

lished by "Reilly & Ormsby," "Reilly & Spooner," and Reilly, himself, later by "Reilly & Hazeltine," succeeded by "Hazeltine" and later "Walker & Fagersteen." Spent 7 summers in Yosemite, 1870-1876.

**Thomas C. Roche** (1827-1895) photographed for E. & H.T. Anthony of New York. Returned again in 1872. Made over 300 stereograph negatives.

**Charles Bierstadt** (1819-?), older brother of Albert Bierstadt, journeyed from Niagara Falls to photograph Yosemite, resulting in some 130 stereographs.

**John C. Soule**, Boston, published a long series of stereographs taken by Hazeltine.

## 1871

**Charles L. Pond** from Buffalo, photographed Yosemite and Calaveras Big Trees, taking some 160 stereographs.

## c.1871

**Kilburn Brothers**, New Hampshire, published a series of some 60 stereographs taken by Hazeltine.

**James Davis Smillie**, landscape painter, visited Yosemite.

## 1872

**Muybridge** returned to Yosemite and made 51 mammoth plates, 20x24 (18x22 prints), 36 6½x8½ plates and 379 stereographs.

**George Fiske** (1835-1918) visited Yosemite and again in 1875, returning permanently in 1879 and opening a studio in 1884.

**Thomas Moran** (1837-1926) first visited Yosemite.

## 1873

**William Keith** (1838-1911) first visited Yosemite and Tuolumne Meadows, in the company of John Muir.

## c.1873

**Virgil Williams** (1830-1886) painted in Yosemite.

## c.1870's

**William Hahn** (1829-1887) painted in Yosemite.

**Gilbert Munger**, engraver and painter, made a number of visits to and paintings of Yosemite Valley.

**Jules Tavernier** painted several landscapes of Yosemite.

**S. C. Walker** lived and photographed in Yosemite through 1881, working with Reilly and later teamed with Fagersteen.

## 1876

**Gustavus Fagersteen** lived and photographed in Yosemite through 1890, teamed with Walker for a time. He opened his own studio in 1886.

## 1878

**Lady Constance Gordon-Cumming** (1837-1924) made some 25 drawings and 50 detailed watercolors in Yosemite.

## 1884

**Fiske** opened studio in Yosemite and operated until his death in 1918.

## 1886

**Fagersteen** opened studio in Yosemite and operated through 1889.

## 1889

**William Henry Jackson** (1843-1942) photographed Yosemite.

## c.1880's

**I.W. Taber**, who took possession



**Daniel J. Foley**, Yosemite photographer, with wife Josie.



of all of Watkins' negatives in 1876, visited to make some of his own images of Yosemite.

## 1891

**Daniel J. Foley** (1857-1934) operated Yosemite Falls Studio in Yosemite. Published "Yosemite Tourist" and paper some three times a week as well as "Yosemite Souvenir and Guide Book."

## c.1895

**Henry G. Peabody** (1855-1951) photographed in Yosemite through the 1920's, giving slide lectures for the NPS from 1905 on.

**Adam Clark Vroman** made several photographic trips to the park.

## 1898

**Christian Jorgensen** (1860-1935), operated studio in Yosemite and was artist-in-residence for 19 years.

## 1900

**Julius Boysen** (1868-1939) operated Boysen's studio in Yosemite until his death, after which his wife, Mabel, continued until 1943.

## 1902

**Harry Best** (1863-1936), artist,

Photographer **J. T. Boysen** (left) at his concession tent in old Yosemite Village, and, above, renowned California and Yosemite artist, **Thomas Hill**.

opened a studio in Yosemite and operated through 1936. From then on his daughter, Virginia Best Adams, and Ansel Adams operated the studio, which had metamorphosed into a photographic studio.

**Hallet-Taylor Co.**, "The Studio of the Three Arrows," formed by Harold A. Taylor (1878-1960) and Eugene Hallet. Taylor was assistant to Boysen the previous summer and also operated studios in Los Angeles and the Hotel del Coronado, San Diego. Sold Yosemite studio to Pillsbury, 1907.

**Mode Wineman** first visited Yosemite. He returned to the park repeatedly, and made a series of photographs of the western national parks.

## 1907

**Arthur C. Pillsbury** (1870-1946) opened his studio in Yosemite and operated it through 1928. He was first to work with a lapsed-time motion camera photographing Yosemite plant and animal life.

## c.1900's

**Herbert W. Gleason** photographed in Yosemite.

## 1916

**Ansel Adams** (1902-1984) made his first trip to Yosemite, photographing with a No. 1 Box Brownie, and returned every year thereafter until his death.

## 1921

**Gunnar Widforss** (1879-1934) first visited and painted in Yosemite. Many of his paintings hang in the Ahwahnee Hotel.

## 1926

**Best's, Boysen's and Foley's** studios moved to the New Village (the present village).

## 1932

**Ralph Anderson** (1900-1964), a NPS employee since 1929, became official Park Photographer through 1953.

*Louis H. Smaus is a photographer and photographic collector with a special interest in the stereographic process. He has volunteered at the Yosemite Museum doing photo-historical research, and made his first visit to the park in 1926.*

# Yosemite Museum to be Enlarged



The Yosemite Museum enjoyed an active year in 1986, and is looking forward to an expansion of museum programs in 1987. In May, an exhibition was organized for Yosemite Association members to acknowledge the support of the Association in maintaining the museum's programs and to pay tribute to private donors who have made numerous contributions to the museum and research library collections in recent years. Over 150 members attended this all-day event at the Ahwahnee Hotel. Presentations were made by museum staff, and recently-donated paintings, native baskets, historic photographs, books and souvenirs were exhibited.

In September, the museum staff held a Yosemite artifact identification session at the Thomas Hill Studio in Wawona in conjunction with the annual members' meeting. Museum staff

members were available to identify historic objects, and to give advice on object care and display. This event also gave YA members an opportunity to visit the newly renovated and reopened exhibit in Hill's Studio.

In late spring, the exhibit area in the Indian Cultural Museum was redesigned. The original exhibit was installed ten years ago. Additional materials and recent acquisitions have now been added to the displays, and several items have been removed for much-needed conservation and treatment. In December, the exhibits were again rearranged to permit display of the Atkinson basket collection, recently loaned to the museum by Marion Steinbach. The Association provided funds to assist in these exhibit renovations.

The support of the Yosemite Association and private donors has resulted in another year of

This mammoth photograph of Clark and Moore's Big Tree Station was recently purchased for the Yosemite Museum with acquisitions funds provided by the Yosemite Association. The photograph, which may have been taken by Carleton Watkins, shows this forerunner of the Wawona Hotel in the 1870s.

important additions to the museum and library collections. The museum received a valuable collection of papers of James Mason Hutchings, an early Yosemite resident. Other historic objects, including a Yosemite Valley Railway pocket watch, two Pillsbury orotone photographs, and a number of stereographs, were donated during the year. Funds provided by the Yosemite Association for acquisitions were used to purchase additional baskets, historic photographs and rare books for the museum and library collections.

The development of addi-

tional exhibit space in the museum building is a major project planned for 1987. A gallery will be opened alongside the existing display in the Indian Cultural Museum which will accommodate rotating exhibits of historic materials. The opening of this exhibit area is eagerly anticipated by the museum staff as an opportunity to place a greater portion of the museum's collection on display in Yosemite Valley.

A number of researchers have been utilizing the Research Library and Museum collections this year to prepare projects



Jim Snyder, historical consultant to the Yosemite Museum and longtime NPS employee, assists in identification of historic books at "Yosemite Artifact" day at Thomas Hill's Studio. Michael Dixon photo.

related to several important upcoming occasions. The 125th anniversary of the Yosemite Grant occurs in 1989, the centennial of Yosemite National Park takes place in 1990, the 75th anniversary of the National Park Service will be celebrated in 1991 and the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Sierra Club in 1992. Publications, exhibits and films to commemorate these events are planned, and will make use of the collections of the Yosemite Museum and Research Library. These continuing projects will also help to share the resources available in the Yosemite Museum and Research Library with wider audiences outside Yosemite National Park.

# “El Capitan Cocktails” at the Cosmopolitan Saloon

A  
Little  
History

Marianne Musitelli

“See Paris and die” has passed into a proverb, but a better one is “Visit Yosemite and take a drink at Johnny Smith’s saloon.” So wrote an enthusiastic journalist in June 1875, after a visit to the famous Cosmopolitan Saloon and Bath House in Yosemite Valley.

Although few people today have heard of the Cosmopolitan, the above is just one of a number of testimonials written on its behalf by pleased patrons. Elegant furnishings, exotic mixed drinks, and luxurious hot and cold baths combined to make it one of Yosemite’s most popular establishments, considered a “must-see” attraction by many early day tourists.

Built in 1870 by entrepreneur John Smith, the Cosmopolitan stood in Yosemite’s “Old Village” area, roughly across the road from the present day chapel. The one-story wooden structure was approximately 80 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a 10-foot-wide porch extending around the entire perimeter. The interior was subdivided into nine rooms, including a billiard room and bar, a reading room for the gentlemen, a sitting room for the ladies, five bathrooms, and a storage room.

Although photographs show it to be a rather plain, unspectacular building by modern standards, old accounts suggest that for its time, it was a model of luxury and modern convenience. To understand this, it must be remembered that in 1870, Yosemite was still a very isolated, relatively inaccessible place. The only way into the valley was on foot or horseback over several miles of rough dirt trail. As a result, most of the establishments built to serve early travelers were, of necessity, crude, locally constructed buildings of

whipsawed lumber. Dirt floors and canvas partitions serving as walls were standard. In contrast, the Cosmopolitan was built largely of imported, manufactured materials. Windows, six large glass doors, and all the furnishings, including two billiard tables were packed in by mules. The floors were carpeted, and the walls gilded and papered. The building was equipped with indoor plumbing, with water provided by means of a windmill pump. Bath water was heated by circulating through a series of pipes in a wood-stoked firebox.

Modern conveniences alone



cannot entirely explain the Cosmopolitan’s success, however. Management was equally important. Smith once boasted that “there is no finer house in the State,” and there is little doubt that no detail was overlooked to provide for the comfort of his clients. The gentlemen’s reading room was kept stocked with current periodicals and magazines, as well as with the Cosmopolitan’s cologne, mutton tallow for soothing saddle sores, and sewing implements for repairing torn garments. Billiards, shuffleboard, and a shooting gallery augmented the more traditional “entertainments” of the saloon.

The effect of all this unexpected luxury on the weary traveler was overwhelming. Author Sara Jane Lippincott writes of her first day in the valley in 1871:

... last of all, before sleep, there was for us absolute physical rejuvenation in the warm baths of the Cosmopolitan Saloon, just opposite our cottage. Here we were astonished to find — when we expected to rough it — absolutely sybaritic arrangements — large, bright bathing rooms; spacious tubs, exquisitely clean; a limitless supply of pure, soft water;

Cosmopolitan Saloon and Bath House in the early 1870s, and, above, J. C. Smith, the first proprietor.

towels, fine and coarse in profusion; delicate toilet soaps; bottles of bay rum; Florida water and amica, court plaster, pins, needles, thread, and buttons for repairing dilapidations; and late “Atlas” and “Bulletins” for fresh “bustles” . . . Here, after all our long excursions, hard rides, and harder climbs, we took baths of balm, of delicious soothing and healing. To find such luxury and comfort in the awful sunken fastness of this valley seems something absolutely marvelous, the work of enchantment . . .

While ladies appreciated the Cosmopolitan’s cleanliness and soothing baths, gentlemen found an attraction of a different sort. Of her 1878 visit, Constance Gordon-Cumming observed:

The attractions of the baths are greatly enhanced by the excellence of the iced drinks compounded at the bar

of such a bright, pleasant-looking billiard room, that I do not much wonder that the tired men (who, in the dining room, appear in the light of strict teetotalers, as seems to be custom at California tables d’hote) do find strength left for evening billiards! with a running accompaniment of “brandy cocktails,” “gin-slings,” “barber’s poles,” “eye openers,” “mint juleps,” “Sampson with the hair on,” “corpse revivers,” “rattlesnakes” and other potent combinations.

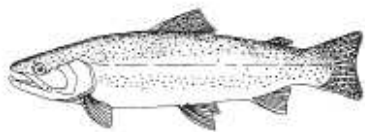
In this manner, combining luxury, entertainment, and a place for social gathering, the Cosmopolitan continued to flourish until spring 1876, when an unfortunate accident resulted in a change in management. During the summer of 1875, Smith’s wife Susan was badly burned by an explosion of a kerosene lamp, and lay bedridden for several months. When she recovered the following March, Smith felt it prudent to move their home to Merced, and relinquished management of the Cosmopolitan to his brother-in-law Ben Hayes. Although he continued to maintain part interest in the Yosemite business, Smith’s main energies became directed towards operation of the Merced Cosmopolitan, a partner to the Yosemite establishment completed two years earlier, in 1873. This new venture apparently also flourished under his direction, and in May 1881, Smith and his new partner Hayes made the move to Merced complete, and sold their interests in the Yosemite Cosmopolitan to Captain E. S. Utter.

Whatever the state of the Cosmopolitan at this time, Utter had little chance to exercise his new authority as proprietor. In the mid-eighties, the building’s lease expired, and the new park commissioners refused to renew it. According to one source, they felt that a “saloon, unless run necessarily in connection with the hotel, was not a good thing to keep in the valley.” Rumors of illegal gambling in the billiards

Marianne Musitelli is an NPS Museum Technician who has been working at the Yosemite Museum cataloging and documenting historic and archeological materials in the collection.

Continued on page 15

# The Trout Hatcheries of Yosemite



Robert C. Pavlik

**As springtime makes** its slow appearance and the waters of the Merced and other rivers begin to rise, so do the trout from the dark hollows of the river bottoms, searching out delectable stone flies, may flies, and caddis flies to snatch from the air above the shimmering, swirling waters of Yosemite's rivers and lakes.

Not all of those trout are the native rainbow, though. Loch Leven, German brown, steelhead and golden trout also share the waters with their native cousins. How did these introduced game fish get here, anyway?

Prior to the arrival of whites in the Yosemite region, the lakes, rivers, and streams above the floors of Hetch Hetchy and Yosemite Valleys were probably devoid of fish. The great granite cliffs and immense waterfalls acted as barriers to the native trout which are members of the Salmon family and very adept at making their way up rapidly moving mountain streams. Those first fish to fight their way up the Merced and Tuolumne Rivers found their further progress hampered by the geology until after settlement and occupation of the Sierran mountains and foothills by non-native inhabitants.

The discovery of gold in the Sierran foothills brought a deluge of miners into the region who rapidly depleted the streams and rivers of fish. Some individuals began the task of raising and stocking fish for reintroduction into the ragged rivers, but the small scale of their enterprises and the continued pressure of overfishing negated any positive impact that their industry might have had. The State of California came to the rescue in 1870, when the California Fish and Game Commission was established in

order to manage the State's fish and wildlife on a large scale basis.

It is believed that early day sheepherders and stockmen who used the high meadows and "flats" of the future Yosemite National Park to graze their sheep and cattle were also responsible for transplanting fish from stream to stream, thereby maintaining a fresh supply of fish close to their seasonal camps. Horace Kibbe may have stocked Lake Eleanor with trout as early as 1877, and John L. Murphy probably did likewise when he established his homestead on the shores of Tenaya Lake the following year. Located roughly equidistant from the State grant of Yosemite Valley and the booming mining communities of Bodie, Tioga, and Lundy, Murphy may have seen his cabin developing into a bustling resort and probably hoped to insure a steady food supply in this isolated region of the high Sierra.

Yosemite National Park was created in 1890, and the first state fish planting took place two years later. A shipment of trout from the Sisson hatchery (now known as Mount Shasta, in the far northern part of California) arrived in Raymond by train, and the Washburn brothers of Wawona fame arranged transport of the fish via stage to Wawona. A government carrier forwarded the trout to Mono Meadows, and from there the fish were loaded into cans, strapped onto the sides of mules, and distributed to Merced and Ostrander lakes, Bridalveil Creek, and several other Lakes and streams.

Apparently the program proved to be a success, for in 1895, a fish hatchery was established in Wawona, at the confluence of Big Creek and the South Fork of the Merced River. The hatchery was installed by the Yosemite-Raymond stage line and given to the State Fish Commission, which in turn accepted responsibility for hatching 500,000 trout eggs and distributing them in lakes and streams

within the National Park. Trout eggs were brought in from outside sources and raised in the Wawona hatchery. The location of the hatchery proved to be a poor one due to low water flow during the summer months and correspondingly higher water temperature. As visitation to the region increased and Big Creek became increasingly polluted by unthinking campers, the hatchery was closed in 1928.

That wasn't the end of Yosemite hatcheries, however. Visitation to Yosemite National Park continued to increase spawned by the approval of automobile entry to the reservation in 1913, a growing enthusiasm for outdoor recreational activities, and the creation of the National Park Service in 1916. In response, an increasingly active program of visitor accommodation was implemented which included a vigorous fish raising and stocking program. The State Fish and Game Commission conducted a survey in the fall of 1917 to determine a suitable site for a hatchery in Yosemite Valley. An experimental hatchery was established at Happy Isles in the fall of 1918, and the following spring 400,000 trout eggs were brought to the facility. With its cool, clean water and shaded location the site proved to be a success. The federal government balked at granting a lease for the erection of permanent buildings at the site, and state officials abandoned the project. Many years would pass before the issue was resolved to the satisfaction of all parties.

In 1924, an agreement was reached that pleased both the state and the park service, and construction of the building began two years later. The new structure was designed in the "National Park Service Rustic Style," an esthetically pleasing creation of wood, stone, and weathered shingles that blended harmoniously with the environment and was architecturally compatible with the other government buildings constructed at



NPS



NPS



## A Little History



National Park Service and California Fish and Game employees demonstrate the adaption of stocking cans as back packs for planting fish in streams and lakes inaccessible to pack stock. Within fifteen years the advent of aeroplanes would render these time and energy consuming techniques obsolete. Photo circa 1937.

that time (the Administration, Museum, and Post Office buildings, for example). On August 1, 1926, one day after the opening of the All-Year Highway from Merced to El Portal, a ceremony was held dedicating the site of the new fish hatchery at Happy Isles. It was none too soon, for the completion of the new road brought a swarm of tourists, eager to take in the beauties of Yosemite and engage in a "little good fishing."

The Happy Isles hatchery was put into operation in the spring of 1927 when 600,000 steelhead trout eggs were placed in the new troughs to be raised. There were 52 troughs in the large room for hatching and rearing the trout, and one small room held four 250 gallon aquariums for the display of rainbow, golden, and brown trout. There were also exhibits explaining Yosemite's fisheries operations in the small room, a part of the National Park Service's educational program. Outside, a large show pond displayed prize specimens weighing up to twenty pounds, and six circular concrete tanks were used to raise "catchable trout."

In 1928 an egg gathering station was established at Lake Eleanor, with mixed results. Eggs had been shipped to the Valley hatchery from outside sources until 1932, when it was discovered that thousands of young rainbow inhabited the waters of Frog Creek which flows into Lake

Construction of the dam and fish traps on Frog Creek was accomplished with Civilian Conservation Corps labor. This 1938 photo shows the extensive amount of materials and labor expended on the egg taking facility.



Eleanor. An egg-taking station was set up there in 1933, and the waters of the lake and Frog Creek were closed to fishing. Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees installed a fish trap on the creek in 1934, and assisted in the construction of a cabin adjacent to the egg-taking station in October of 1936.

During the spawning months (usually April and May) an attendant was stationed at Frog Creek, who would trap the fish, sort them according to sex and readiness to spawn, and place them in "live cans" to hold them until they were ready to be stripped of their eggs (female) or milt (male). At spawning time, the eggs would be stripped from the female fish by gently squeezing its sides. The eggs were artificially fertilized with the male fish's milt, stored in quart jars, and packed in moss, ready for transportation the same day to the hatchery. Between 500 and 1400 eggs were taken from each female trout, with approximately 100,000 eggs collected in a day.

After the fish were raised, they would be loaded into cans for transport into the high country (much the same as they were in the days of the Washburn brothers), or transported in trucks and used to stock lakes and rivers adjacent to roads and highways.

In 1952, the fish took to the air, when they were stocked in back-country lakes by plane, a practice that the California Department of Fish and Game continues to this day.

Visitors to the Happy Isles Fish Hatchery in 1958 delighted in the trout pond display that exhibited large healthy specimens of the various types of trout raised in the hatchery.

Both the hatchery and the egg-taking station were in operation until 1956, when the programs were abandoned. The hatchery had become too costly to operate and was considered an expensive and inefficient operation. Title to the Happy Isles buildings and equipment was transferred to the National Park Service in 1957, including a four car garage and two residences that stood adjacent to the hatchery. The foreman's house was destroyed by fire in August of 1959, and the other residence, garage, show pond, and concrete tanks were removed. The troughs and other equipment were transferred to the state hatchery at Moccasin, near the intersections of Highways 120 and 49, and the hatchery was converted to a nature center.

The Happy Isles Nature Center officially opened its doors to an enthusiastic public on July 21, 1957, and has enjoyed many seasons of service in this new capacity. It is still possible to see the hatchery at Happy Isles, and enjoy the displays and programs that the National Park Service and the Yosemite Association jointly produce.

*Robert Pavlik is employed as a historian by the California State Parks at Hearst Castle.*



# Forecasting the Snowmelt and Controlling the Runoff



Robert C. Pavlik

**The history of snow survey** in Yosemite is closely linked to the development of the snow survey system in the West. During the early part of this century, interest began to grow in the study of the accumulation of snow in mountainous areas. The relationship between snowmelt and water supply became more critical to developing agriculture and urban settlement in California particularly.

Credit for the development of snow surveying techniques and the scientific determination of water runoff is reserved for a University of Nevada professor whose interest in weather led to the development of the methods and technology that, for the most part, are still in use today. Dr. James E. Church made his first ascent of Mount Rose, located between Lake Tahoe and Reno, Nevada, in 1895, and there he contemplated the effect of orographic precipitation and snowmelt runoff as it relates to water supply. His subsequent journeys up Mount Rose resulted in the eventual establishment of the Summit Observatory, a laboratory for collecting weather data and studying the effects of mountains and forests on snow conservation.

In 1909 the professor's professional tinkering resulted in the invention of the Mount Rose Snow Sampler and Scale, an instrument for determining the density and water content of snow. One year later he laid out snow courses in the Lake Tahoe and Truckee River basins for the purpose of predicting water runoff for Nevada ranchers and farmers. His research also led to the eventual control of Lake Tahoe's water level. Spring runoff in this high Sierra basin resulted in flooding of the shoreline's occupants. With proper and accurate predictions, the excess water could be released from the lake prior to snowmelt runoff, and the lake's level maintained at a nearly constant elevation.

The State of California recog-



Park Service ranger reading a snow gauge scale, February 1932.

nized this important source of information, having long been plagued by devastating floods that raged out of the mountains and into the San Joaquin and Sacramento River Valleys. Although the floods were the result of natural forces combined with human-caused problems (hydraulic mining, for example) state engineers sought methods to control the havoc and reduce the losses suffered almost yearly by valley dwellers. Snow survey, combined with flood control, was seen as the answer to their difficulties. In cooperation with Dr. Church's

staff, state engineers began to lay out snow courses in selected river basins in the central Sierra Nevada in 1917. The state Department of Engineering conducted snow surveys until 1923, when funding was discontinued.

Snow surveys were also being conducted in Yosemite National Park on a limited basis as early as the mid-1920s. According to then Park Naturalist Carl P. Russell, the first snow surveys were not conducted for the purpose of forecasting runoff, but rather to estimate the opening of high country roads and trails, and to predict the condition of the waterfalls during the late summer and early fall season. The chief concern was the spectacular displays and visitor

accessibility to the park's scenic wonders, and not the flood conditions outside the park boundary. However, that did not prevent the park from entering into an agreement with the Merced Irrigation District (MID), a flood control and water agency in the San Joaquin Valley. MID completed construction of the Exchequer Dam in 1926 on the lower reaches of the Merced River, and was interested in monitoring the runoff potential from a high point on the feeder river.

The MID donated the money in 1927 to build a patrol cabin near Merced Lake, fourteen miles above Yosemite Valley, to aid in snow survey activities. The cabin still stands, although slightly modified from the original, and is now used as both a snow survey and ranger patrol cabin.

In 1929 the California State Legislature appropriated funds for the Department of Water Resources (the agency that superseded the Department of Engineering) to organize a California Cooperative Snow Survey program with local agencies previously involved in snow surveying. Many of those agencies, primarily irrigation districts and utility companies, had continued their own survey programs after the state ran out of money in 1923. 150 snow courses were established in 1929, and the cooperative program began in earnest in January of 1930. The Department of Water Resources (DWR) supplied funding for equipment, construction of shelter cabins, and in some instances, trained personnel to conduct the surveys. The agencies involved included local municipalities, irrigation districts, public utilities, and state and federal agencies, including the National Park Service.

In 1931, the state appropriated \$600 for the construction of a snow survey cabin at Buck Camp, in the southwest portion of the park. The plans were prepared by John Wosky, Landscape Architect assigned to Yosemite from the Park Service's Branch of Plans and Design in San Fran-



Buck Camp cabin still sees service as a patrol cabin.

locations where access has been a problem in the past. These sophisticated pieces of equipment enable forecasters to update their information on snow accumulation and depletion at a much more rapid pace, especially during periods of high flood potential.

The backcountry cabins still provide shelter for snow surveys conducted on foot, as well as bases of operation for the maintenance and repair of snow survey equipment. Many of the cabins also are used as ranger patrol cabins in summer and winter, serving an important role in patrol, visitor assistance, law enforcement, and search and rescue activities. They also stand as reminders of our rapidly changing technology, of human attempts to understand and control natural forces, and of the immensity and great power of the wilderness where we are still only temporary visitors.

## Yosemite Open House!

**Yosemite Association members** are advised to plan now for our first ever "Yosemite Open House," scheduled for Saturday, April 4th in Yosemite Valley. This event, which is only open to our members, will provide a glimpse "behind the scenes" at park operations of all kinds. While a final agenda has not been developed, there should be plenty of interest for everyone. Further information about accommodations and the specifics of the event will soon be mailed to all members. We hope to see you in April!



Tucker Snowcat and snow gauge tower before the use of automatic snow sensors, February 1963.

San Francisco. The cabin was constructed by park personnel, using materials found on site. The cabin is of an unusual design. It is a wood frame structure with board and batten interior, but the exterior is a shell of stripped logs standing vertically, supporting the rafters for the shake roof. As a rustic log cabin, the building blends nicely into the surrounding landscape of lodgepole pine and high mountain meadow. A cabin located at Deer Camp, eleven miles by road from Chinquapin and constructed in 1916 by the Yosemite Lumber Company during their period of logging within the national park, was rehabilitated for snow surveys and stocked with food and blankets for the winter of 1932. Both cabins were used for snow survey for the first time in 1932, and the Buck Camp cabin still sees service as a patrol cabin in the summer and fall. The Deer Camp cabin has since been razed.

Due to the Great Depression, funding for the cooperative snow survey program was suspended for the years 1934-1935. The cooperating agencies, however, continued to make surveys using state-owned equipment that remained with the agencies,

and the disruption to data gathering and runoff prediction was not as great as was anticipated. The California Legislature appropriated funds for the snow survey program again in 1936, and funding has not been interrupted in any year since.

Construction of snow survey cabins was resumed after World War II when shelters at Vernon and Wilmer lakes were erected in 1945 and at Sachse Springs in 1947. All three were built by the City and County of San Francisco within the watershed of the Tuolumne River, the source of San Francisco's water supply. A cabin at Snow Flat, in the Merced River drainage and site of the heaviest accumulated snowfall in the park, was built by the Department of Water Resources in 1947.

After World War II, the ease and expediency of observation of snow markers from aircraft led to the placement of aerial snow depth markers in remote areas of the Sierra. All such aerial snow depth markers in Yosemite are in the Tuolumne watershed, and include Dana Meadows, Wilmer and Vernon Lakes, Sachse Springs, and Beehive Meadow. The use of automatic snow sensors began in 1965, and such sensors have been placed in Yosemite and throughout the Sierra in remote

## Members' Annual Meeting

**We are pleased** to announce that poet/environmentalist Gary Snyder has agreed to be our guest speaker at the Yosemite Association members' meeting which will be held in Tuolumne Meadows on September 12, 1987. As usual, we are expecting a large turnout and there will be limited lodging available at Tuolumne. Members wishing to make reservations nearby are encouraged to call Tioga Pass Resort or any of the motels in Lee Vining. Please check with our office at 209-379-2646 for details.

## Higher Entrance Fees at Yosemite

**Entrance fees** for Yosemite National Park were increased on February 2, 1987, from \$3 per car to \$5. The 99th Congress granted one-year authority to the National Park Service to raise the fees, but permanent authorization is still needed.

Superintendent Jack Morehead observed: "The new fee program was authorized by Congress this fall to augment the National Park Service's annual budget. A portion of the increased fees will be returned to Yosemite for resource protection, scientific research, interpretive services, and maintenance programs related to resource management."

The program also provides for an annual pass to Yosemite for \$15 which allows unlimited entry to the park. In addition, the Golden Eagle Passport which permits entry to all NPS areas nationwide, will be increased from \$10 to \$25 for one year coverage.

Golden Access Passports for disabled visitors and the Golden Age Passport for citizens 62 years of age and older will continue to be free.

# Yosemite Award Winners

## Stephen T. Mather Award

**John M. "Jack" Morehead**, former Superintendent of Everglades National Park who became Superintendent of Yosemite last March, has been named the 1986 winner of the National Park and Conservation Association's *Stephen T. Mather Award*.

In his six years at Everglades, Morehead exhibited the combination of dedication and daring that was highly valued by the first director of the National Park Service, for whom the award is named.

The \$1,000 cash prize is presented annually to an individual who has "demonstrated initiative and resourcefulness," and "taken direct action where others have hesitated...possibly risking both jobs and career in the process."

Morehead's accomplishments include:

- ▲ the cooperative agreement worked out with the Florida Power and Light Company to spend \$200,000 to study the ef-

fect of air quality on the biological resources of southern Florida;

- ▲ convincing county officials to declare East Everglades, adjacent to the park, as an *Area of Critical State Concern*;

- ▲ intensive efforts to initiate a new, more ecologically oriented water delivery schedule for the park; and

- ▲ formation of the Inter-agency Panther Advisory Council to help protect the endangered Florida panther.

"Without Jack Morehead's strong leadership," said NPCA President Paul Pritchard, "and the willingness to grapple with the enormous complexity of issues, Everglades National Park would be devoid of one of its strongest allies."

Yosemite is fortunate to have Jack Morehead and his exemplary management skills and leadership abilities. The Yosemite Association extends congratulations to Jack and wishes him continued success in the park.

representation of Yosemite's most well-known landmark is a beautiful graphic work. The national award is fitting tribute to artist and printer alike.

A second award for publishing excellence was given for the Association's quarterly bulletin, "Yosemite." The Summer 1986 issue of the bulletin received recognition in the "miscellaneous" category. Much credit for the award is due to Jon Goodchild and his design company, Triad, in San Rafael. The new look of the bulletin, including logo and type-style, is the work of Jon. As well, many persons have contributed both articles and artwork to the bulletin. Park photographer Michael Dixon and the Research Library staff have been invaluable help.

We at the Yosemite Association are inspired and gratified by these awards, and given the strong support of our many contributors and members, look forward to completion of many more Yosemite publications.

## Yosemite Award to Henry Berrey

**The 1986 Yosemite Award** for outstanding contributions to Yosemite National Park has been presented to Henry Berrey, long time Managing Editor of the Yosemite Natural History Association (now the Yosemite Association). Henry's career in Yosemite has spanned some 40 years, and his expertise and experience have regularly benefitted the park.

Following World War II, Henry was hired by the Yosemite Park and Curry Co. to serve as Advertising and Publicity Manager. He continued in that job for 24 years, earning the respect of the media for his credibility and skill.

Shortly after leaving his position with Curry, Henry took over the reins at the Yosemite Natural History Association where he almost single-handedly transformed the organization into a model for cooperating associations throughout the park system. During his tenure at YNHA, membership increased, the seminar program was initiated, and the book sales program prospered. The present *Yosemite Fund* fundraising effort also took shape under the guidance of Berrey, who was the prime founder of the program.

Henry's greatest strength, however, is in the book publishing field. A gifted editor with an eye for striking design, he was responsible for the publication of a wide array of Yosemite books and materials which will long enrich the literature. Thanks to Henry, YNHA was the recipient of many National Park Service awards for "Excellence in Publishing."

Although retired, Henry still serves as a special consultant to the Yosemite Association on a regular basis. He has contributed a number of articles to the members' bulletin, and often undertakes publishing projects on behalf of the organization.

Henry, who now resides in Midpines with his wife Eileen, was feted by the Yosemite Alumni Association, sponsor of the *Yosemite Award*, at its annual picnic in Wawona last September.

## Board Election Results

by Karen Cobb

**The membership** overwhelmingly re-elected Phyllis Weber who has served on the board of the Association for the past seven years. As a resident of the Yosemite Area, Phyllis is our "on-site" board member and is readily available to attend park functions and Association activities. An active participant in community affairs, she possesses a great understanding of the problems and pressures faced by Yosemite National Park. Phyllis, her husband, Art Baggett, and their two children are residents of El Portal where Phyllis teaches grades K-3.

Beverly Barrick has won the seat on the board vacated by Richard Martyr. Beverly brings qualifications in numerous areas of concern to the Association and having completed her term on the Mariposa County Board of Supervisors in December of 1985 she is well informed on many of the issues involving Yosemite. Beverly is married to Dennis Almasy, former handicapped coordinator for the National Park Service in Yosemite. Their home is in Midpines, near Mariposa.

The third candidate, Jean H. Watt, was narrowly defeated despite her fine credentials for the job. Her desire to serve is greatly appreciated and we are pleased to count Jean Watt as an active and enthusiastic member of the Yosemite Association.

The coming year should be filled with greater challenges and an increased role for the Association in support of Yosemite. The Yosemite Association and the park have long benefitted from the wise counsel of our board, and we are looking forward to 1987 with great anticipation.

The final results of the vote were: Phyllis Weber, 855; Beverly Barrick, 537; Jean Watt, 500.

# THE Yosemite

## CATALOG

**15%**  
MEMBER DISCOUNT

**Yosemite National Park Raised Relief Topographic Map.**

#03570 unframed 12½ × 18½, \$4.95.  
#03575 framed 18 × 21½, \$19.95.  
Full-color raised relief maps give you all the information of ordinary flat topo maps including physical features and political boundaries, plus a scale model of the terrain accurately and realistically reproduced on durable plastic. Trails are not marked. Map scale is 1:250,000; contour interval 200'. Prepared from the latest U.S. Geological Survey map base of this area. The map is available unframed, or with a solid wood frame with two-tone precut mat, ready for you to mount your own photos of Yosemite.



the spirit and artistry of the man as he talks about his life and demonstrates the techniques which have made his work legendary. Filmed on location at many sites of his most famous photographs. 60 minutes.

**Yosemite and the High Sierra**

(Video Cassette).  
#1560 (Beta), #1561 (VHS), \$29.95.

Long-time park naturalist and photographer Bob Roney produced this program with an insider's perspective. Viewers enjoy a winter trip into snow-laden backcountry, experience a climb of Cathedral Peak, and accom-

pany a hang glider as he floats down from Glacier Point. 55 minutes.

**Go Wild! Game.**

#4477, \$5.95.  
Yosemite's very own game! This exciting card game is about Yosemite National Park. The 133 playing cards are beautiful color photos of famous scenes, birds, animals, trees, wildflowers, etc. A game of luck and strategy much like cut-throat rummy. For all ages.

**1987 Yosemite Association Poster Wall Calendar.**

#01281, \$4.95.  
This year's Association calendar is a reproduction of watercolorist Ellen Frank Chan's "Yosemite Memories." The original painting



was part of the Yosemite Renaissance exhibit of 1985. Black and white with red border. 23" × 25".


**ANSEL ADAMS PHOTOGRAPHER**

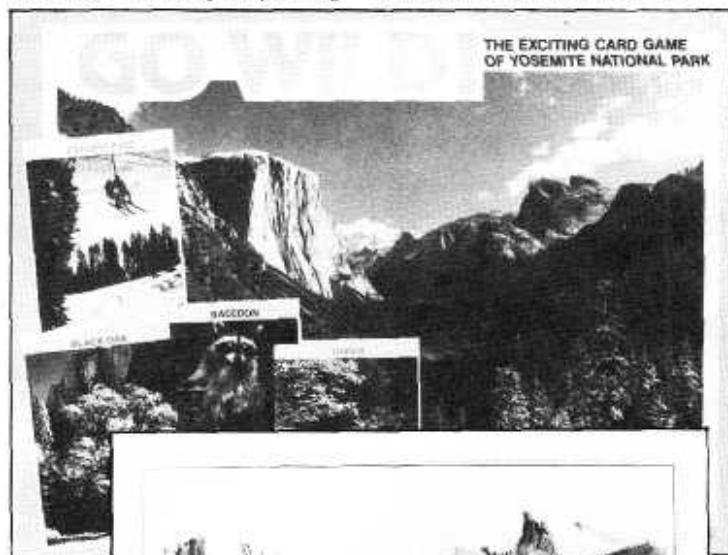
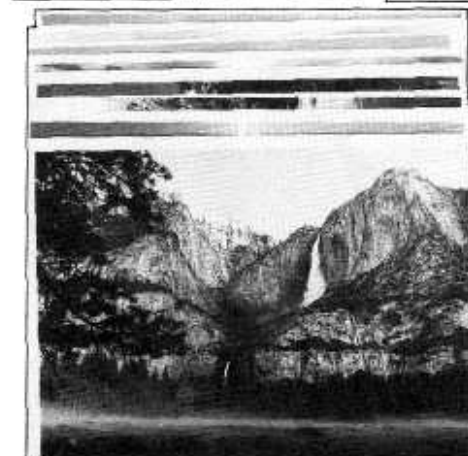
*Ansel Adams*  
1901-1984

**Yosemite Scenic Notecards.**

#3745, \$6.95.  
Beautiful color images of Yosemite grace these assorted notecards of Kennan Ward, noted California photographer. Ranging in subject from broad panoramas to detailed close-ups, the 5" × 7" cards come in sets of eight, with sturdy, textured envelopes.

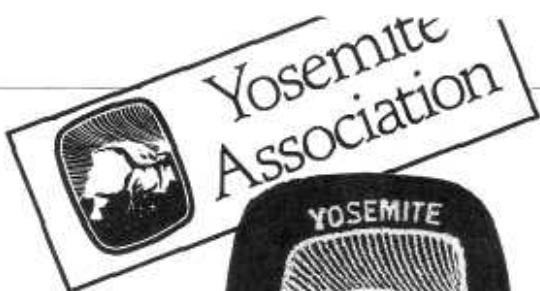
**Ansel Adams: Photographer**

(Video Cassette).  
#4566 (Beta), #4567 (VHS), \$29.95.  
An absorbing and warmhearted portrait of Ansel Adams, one of the greatest photographers of the 20th century. The film captures


**YOSEMITE**

1987

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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**Yosemite Association T-Shirts**

Comfortable, heavy quality, 100% cotton Hanes "Beefy-T" shirts are printed with the Yosemite Association's handsome Half Dome logo on front. Children's sizes are available in short sleeve; adult sizes in short and long sleeve.

Color: Tan with brown emblem.  
 Child sizes (short sleeve): small, medium and large #1650, \$7.05.  
 Adult sizes (short sleeve): small, medium, large and extra-large #1675, \$9.40; (long sleeve): small, medium, large and extra-large #1680, \$11.75.

**Yosemite Association Decals and Patches**

Our association logo, depicting Half Dome is offered to our mem-



bers in these two useful forms. Help announce your affiliation with our organization to others



by purchasing and using Yosemite Association patches and decals. Patch #1635, \$1.50; Decal #1636, \$1.00.

**Yosemite Association Cap**  
#1600, \$6.00.

Complete your outdoor wardrobe with this trendy item from the Association collection! It's the perfect hat for a hot, sunny day in the great outdoors — mesh fabric to keep a cool head, a generous bill to shade your face, and adjustable strap in the back to insure a good fit for everyone. All of this plus the Yosemite Association patch to let everyone know what your favorite organization is! Brown with white accent.

**Pelican Pouch**  
Wilderness Belt Bag  
#1690, \$11.95.

The Pelican Pouch is not only perfect for carrying field guides, but also offers instant access to all the small items that are usually buried in your pack — pocket camera, lenses, maps, or your favorite trail mix! The Pouch is designed with front snap fasteners on the straps. This allows comfortable positioning on your belt — even between belt loops; no need to take your belt off first. The material is high quality Cor-

dura pack cloth with a waterproof coating on one side. Beige with the dark brown and white Yosemite Association patch, the Pelican Pouch measures 8 x 5 x 2 1/2 inches.

**Yosemite Enamel Pin**  
#1695, \$11.95.

Designed especially for the Association, our enameled metal pin is a work of art. Each of the 10 different glazes is hand placed and separately fired. The result, from William Spear Design, is an eye-catching and colorful piece. The metal enamel pins are relief engraved in a 7/8" x 2" size.

**Yosemite Association Mug**  
#1625, \$5.00.

This distinctive and functional white ceramic mug has our logo and name imprinted in brown. Holds eight ounces of your favorite beverage.

**Yosemite Fund Mug**  
#1626, \$5.00.

This mug is decorated with the newly-designed scratchboard logo for use in conjunction with Yosemite Association's fundraising effort. White with black design, eight ounce capacity.



Order Form

Item #	Qty.	Size	Description	Price Each	Total
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2					
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9					

Subtotal:

Less 15% Member's Discount:

**Subtotal A:**

6% Sales Tax (CA customers only)

Shipping charge \$ 1.50

**Total enclosed**

Ordered by:

Name:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Membership Number:

Yosemite Association, P.O. Box 230, El Portal, CA 95318



## New Members

We would like to welcome to the Yosemite Association the following persons who became members within the past three months. Your report is greatly appreciated.

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## Cosmopolitan

Continued from page 7

room apparently played a large part in this decision. Subsequently, the Commission ordered the windmill and bathhouse equipment be dismantled, and the interior remodeled for use as the Park Guardian's residence.

Although this decision ended the reign of one of Yosemite's most colorful businesses, the structure itself remained intact for several years. It continued to house the Guardians and their families until 1899, when a new residence was completed. From then until its destruction by fire in December 1932, the Old Cosmopolitan served in a number of undistinguished capacities as post office, express office, barber shop, dormitory, and Yosemite Park and Curry Company office.

Although the Cosmopolitan no longer welcomes Yosemite visitors, its memory is preserved in several objects held in the park's museum and research library.

## 1986 Visitation Up 1%

December visitation of 92,526 to Yosemite brought the year's total to 2,982,758 visitors, an increase of 1% over 1985.

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## Join the Yosemite Association

**You can help support** the work of the Yosemite Association by becoming a member. Revenues generated by the Association's activities are used to fund a variety of National Park Service programs in Yosemite. Not only does the Yosemite Association publish and sell literature and maps, it sponsors field seminars, the park's Art Activity Center, and the Ostrander Lake Ski Hut.

A critical element in the success of the Association is its membership. Individuals and families throughout the country have long supported the Yosemite Association through their dues and their personal commitments. Won't

you join us in our effort to make Yosemite an even better place?

### Member Benefits

As a member of the Yosemite Association, you will enjoy the following benefits:

★ *Yosemite*, the Association bulletin, published on a quarterly basis;

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★ A 10% discount on most of the field seminars conducted by the Association in Yosemite National Park;

★ The opportunity to participate in the annual Members' Meeting held in the park each fall, along with other Association activities;

★ A Yosemite Association decal; and

★ Special membership gifts as follows:

*Supporting Members:* Matted print from an illustration by Jane Gyer in "Discovering Sierra Trees";

*Contributing Members:* Full color poster of Yosemite's wildflowers by Walter Sydorik;

*Sustaining Members:* A colorful enameled pin depicting a Yosemite waterfall by William Spear,

*Life Member:* Matted color photograph by Howard Weamer of a Yosemite scene; and

*Participating Life Member:* Ansel Adams Special Edition print, achivaly mounted.

Membership dues are tax-deductible as provided by law.

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Dan Anderson