

Yosemite

A JOURNAL FOR MEMBERS OF THE
YOSEMITE ASSOCIATION

Fall 1997

Volume 59

Number 4

YOSEMITE'S FOUR (almost five) "INSPIRATION POINTS"



YOSEMITE'S FOUR (ALMOST FIVE) "INSPIRATION POINTS"

BY HANK JOHNSTON

In his informative book *Yosemite Place Names* (Lafayette, CA: Great West Books, 1988), p. 66, author Peter Browning says there are eighteen places in California named "Inspiration Point," a fact he calls "somewhat depressing rather than inspiring." Considering that there have been four different "Inspiration Points" along the rim of Yosemite Valley alone over the years, Peter might actually be a little low in his total.

In recent times, the precise locations and histories of these various Yosemite outlooks have unfortunately become largely obscured. This article is my attempt to sort them out. The numbers in parentheses denote the sequence of the names.

"Inspiration Point" (1), elevation 6,802 feet, provided the first panoramic view of Yosemite Valley coming west from Meadow Brook on the old Indian trail from present Wawona to Yosemite. James M. Hutchings had his initial breathtaking look at the Valley from this rocky outcropping on Friday, July 27, 1855, while on his pioneering tourist visit to Yosemite with three companions and two Indian guides. Emil Ernst, Yosemite Park Forester and Hutchings scholar, wrote about the event in the June, 1955, issue of *Yosemite Nature Notes*: "As the [Hutchings] party descended to the Valley from the rim on the south side they came to Old Inspiration Point. This point is on the old meadows trail from Wawona and is not the Inspiration Point known to the many travelers over the old Wawona Road."

Hutchings himself described "Inspiration Point" (1) in *Scenes of Wonder and Curiosity in California* (New York and San Francisco: A. Roman and Company, 1875), pp. 85-86, as follows:

Almost before the gratifying fact is realized, you have reached 'Inspiration Point,' and are standing out upon a bold promontory of rock, and with feelings all your own, are looking over the precipice of nearly three thousand feet, into the deep abyss. This is the first view obtained of Yo-Semite Valley. Mr. Sidney Andrews, in his correspondence to the Boston Advertiser, thus writes of this glorious scene—'Suddenly as I rode along, I heard a shout. I knew the valley had revealed itself to those who were at the front of the line. I turned my head away—I couldn't look until I had tied my horse. Then I walked to the ledge and crawled out over the overhanging rocks. I believe some men walk out there—it's a dull clod of a soul who can do that. In all my life, let it lead me

where it may, I think I shall see nothing else so grand, so awful, so sublime, so beautiful—beautiful with a beauty not of this earth—as that Vision of the Valley. It was only yesterday evening—I cannot write of it yet.'

In August, 1856, brothers Andrew, Milton, and Houston Mann, proprietors of a Mariposa Livery stable, completed a forty-mile toll trail from Mormon Bar below Mariposa to Yosemite Valley. The trail essentially followed the old Indian route used by Hutchings from the South Fork to the Valley floor. At a place 0.3 miles southwest of "Inspiration Point" (1), the Manns cleared a 150-yard side trail north through the dense brush to a rocky peninsula first called "Mount Beatitude," elevation 6,603 feet. Early photographs taken from this point by Charles Weed and Carlton Watkins show a tall pine tree, which had been stripped of its lower branches by surveyors, standing at the edge of the bluff. The tree has long since fallen. Hutchings wrote of a trip to "Mount Beatitude" from the Valley in *Scenes of Wonder*, pp. 143-44:

Up, up we climb, bench after bench, stretch after stretch, with fine views all the way, until at last, we arrive at the turning off place for 'Mount Beatitude.' Let us now tie the horses, and while they rest, walk out about one hundred and fifty yards to the wonderful sight...

"'Inspiration Point' stands out and up at a somewhat greater altitude, but although the view of the distant sierras is more comprehensive, that of the valley is more limited.

As time went on, "Mount Beatitude" became generally known as "Inspiration Point" (2) because it was easily accessible and provided a safer and better overall look at the Valley than the original "Inspiration Point" (1). By the end of the nineteenth century, "Mount Beatitude" was no longer shown on most Yosemite maps. Instead, the location was marked as "Inspiration Point" (2), and after 1875, "Old Inspiration Point." The real "Old Inspiration Point" (1), 199 feet higher to the northeast, became largely forgotten.

When the Wawona stage road was built by the Washburn interests from present Wawona through Chinquapin Flat in 1875, it approached the southside bluffs at a much lower elevation than the existing Mann brothers trail. The first full view of the Valley along the new road was presently named "New Inspiration Point" (3),

Cover: Early photograph of Carlton Watkins of "Inspiration Point" (2)



A. This view, taken in the early 1900s, appears to show "Inspiration Point" (1), which Hutchings described as "a bold promontory of rock."

elevation 5,391 feet, a height more than 1,200 feet below the previous "Inspiration Point" (2), once called "Mount Beatitude," now "Old Inspiration Point." Author Susie Clark provides a vivid and perceptive account of her first look at the Valley from "New Inspiration Point" (3) in her book *The Round Trip* (Boston: Lee and Shepard Publishers, 1890), pp.128-129:

At our second change of horses about noon, we take the opportunity to run down the road ahead of the coach; for a restful change, we inspect the watering trough, the road, the trees, which here allow such restricted range of view, when, speeding on lest the fresh horses overtake us too soon, suddenly, as if the planet had dropped from beneath our feet, the trees disappeared on our right, the sky rolled itself backward like a scroll to give space to a vast army of peaks and domes and mountains and granite, a double row, the verdant gorge between, and we realized with a gasp that was almost pain, that we were looking upon

the marvellous Valley. We stood on Inspiration Point...There are some moments, some experiences that come to us which are untranslatable in any human speech, and this was one...How long we might have stood there had not the coach arrived to pick us up, we cannot say.

"New Inspiration Point" (3) remained inspiring to many thousands of Yosemite travelers on the old Wawona Road until superseded by the modern highway in 1933.

About 1900, a rival "New Inspiration Point" (4) made its appearance at a viewpoint along the old Big Oak Flat Road, which entered Yosemite Valley from the north between 1874 and 1943. This second "New Inspiration Point" (4) elevation 4,953 feet, was marked by a two-color metal sign (see photograph D) until about the early 1920s. Who placed the sign at the point and how long it endured is uncertain, but the name received at least semi-official sanction when Ansel F. Hall, chief information officer for the National Park Service in Yosemite, listed it



B. "New Inspiration Point" (3) was a point on the old Wawona Road from which travelers got their first full view of Yosemite Valley between 1875 and 1933. The photograph was taken by a National Park Service photographer in the 1920s.

in his *Guide to Yosemite* (Yosemite: U.S. National Park Service, 1920) as being "at an elevation of 1,200 feet above the Valley floor on the Big Oak Flat Road." Yosemite Park Historian Jim Snyder says the location appears to be the same place more commonly known as "Rainbow View" because the afternoon sun often caused a rainbow across Bridalveil Fall.

When the remarkable Wawona Tunnel (length 4,230 feet) on the present highway was finished in 1933, it emerged from its eastern portal at a spectacular observation point initially called "Tunnel View," elevation 4,410 feet. Superintendent Charles Goff Thompson described the new vista as "fairly explosive in its grandeur and which a majority of artists and laymen agree surpasses Old Inspiration Point itself." Whether Thompson was referring to "Old Inspiration Point" (2) or "New Inspiration Point" (3) is not certain from his comments. Consideration was given for a time to calling the lookout "Inspiration Point," but saner minds eventually prevailed, and the public was spared the confusion of yet another

"Inspiration Point" (5). Since 1977, "Tunnel View," which was apparently not a sufficiently romantic name, has been officially known as "Discovery View."

All four of Yosemite's erstwhile "Inspiration Points" can still be reached by hikers willing to make the effort. The overviews of the Valley that each provides if you can find the right location—the path to "Old Inspiration Point" (2), originally called "Mount Beatitude," is now overgrown with dense brush, for example—are as inspiring today as they were long ago when previous generations of Yosemite tourists first looked down on the same incomparable scene.

*Hank Johnston, longtime Yosemite resident, has authored fifteen books on California history. His latest book, **The Yosemite Grant, 1864–1906: A Pictorial History**, was published by the Yosemite Association.*

All photographs are from the author's collection.



C. This is an engraving that appeared in several of James Hutchings' books. It was made from an original pencil drawing sketched by Thomas Ayres on July 27, 1855. Ayres was a young artist hired by Hutchings to supply illustrations for proposed magazine articles about places where the clumsy photographic equipment of the day could not be easily transported. Ayres was one of Hutchings' three white companions on his pioneering 1855 tourist visit to Yosemite Valley. The angle of the sketch indicates that Ayres drew it while at a lower elevation than the original "Inspiration Point," probably when the group was farther down the trail.



D. This Herbert Gaytes photograph of "Inspiration Point" (4) dating from about 1900, was taken at a point more generally known as "Rainbow View," about a quarter-mile above the zig-zag turn on the old Big Oak Flat Road. The railing is still in place as of this writing.

A DAM-ABLE IDEA: DAMS IN THE HIGH COUNTRY

BY JEFFERY G. LAHR

"Ranger, when do they turn the waterfalls off?"

A classic question. The image of waterfalls regulated by dams, flumes and locks controlled by huge valves emerging from the granite cliffs of Yosemite Valley seems ludicrous.

Or does it?

During the latter part of the last century controlling the flow of waterfalls was considered a viable option that would yield multiple benefits. A well-placed dam might extend the annual life of Yosemite Falls. Dams would also help regulate water for irrigating California's growing agricultural industry. The damming of Yosemite Creek and the watershed of other Yosemite waterfalls seemed to be the sensible solution to several problems. And the idea had many supporters.

CREATION OF A NATIONAL PARK

Countless visitors are awe-struck by the wonders of Tuolumne Meadows and the high country. Backpackers travel from around the world to hike the John Muir Trail through the wilderness area of the park. But the original intent of designating the wilderness area around the Yosemite Grant as National Park was not completely an effort to protect its intrinsic aesthetic value. Many of its greatest supporters desired only to protect Yosemite Valley's watershed, and therefore, the waterfalls of Yosemite Valley.

A quick review of Yosemite's history reminds us that Yosemite National Park as we know it today evolved through more than seventy five years of boundary changes. The original Yosemite Grant included only Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoia trees. President Lincoln ceded this land to California as a state preserve in 1864. Later, in 1890, the watershed area above the valley was designated as national park surrounding the state preserve. It was only in 1906 that the two pieces were duly united.

A WATERSHED SOLUTION

The creation of Yosemite National Park was the solution for maintaining the famous waterfalls of Yosemite Valley as a summer-long attraction. Many citizens were concerned that the waterfalls did not maintain their dramatic springtime flow—when the snow was greatest—throughout the summer months. An article in *Harper's Weekly* (July 16, 1892) promotes this point of view:

Yosemite Falls is one of the most famous features of the Yosemite scenery; but at a time when tourists find it most convenient to visit the valley there is no waterfall, only a discolored streak on the face of the cliff...Bridal Veil Fall becomes a mere trickling over the rocks...The vast volume of Nevada Fall dwindles into an insignificant dribble...and when the waters come to the precipice that makes Vernal Fall there is scarcely as much as would flow from a street hydrant.

It was hoped that with the protection of the watershed, the valley's waterfalls might significantly extend the season of their remarkable springtime flow.

Before 1890 and its designation as a national park, the land making up the watershed flowing into the Yosemite Valley was in jeopardy. Shepherders used the land for summer grazing. Many early conservationists were concerned about the extent of the damage caused by grazing sheep. John Muir referred to the sheep as "hoofed locusts" when arguing for federal protection of the land. Allen

Nevada Fall in spring



NPS Photo

Kelley, Head Forester of California, stated in 1892 that during the twenty-five years before its designation as a national park, more than 100,000 sheep had been pastured upon this public domain. Kelley reported that, "these irresponsible and usually ignorant men have no concern for anything but feed, and neither know or care what damage they do to field and stream."

The destruction of the delicate subalpine ecosystem of the high country was considered all the more damaging because of its effect on Yosemite Valley's waterfalls. With fewer trees in the high country, snowmelt would accelerate in the spring months, shortening the "waterfall season" in Yosemite Valley. Protecting the mountains surrounding the valley as a national park seemed a natural solution.

In 1890, the United States Congress adopted this land as Yosemite National Park (to be administered by the federal government's Department of the Interior). The watershed, along with the other natural resources of the area, received protection from the U.S. Cavalry once the land was designated as national park. Within two years of protecting the high country from herds of grazing livestock, the benefits were apparent. The State Board of Forestry reported that "a thick growth of seedlings had sprung up on the mountain slopes usually kept bare and barren by the sheep." Kelley reported in the July 16th 1892 issue of *Harper's Weekly*:

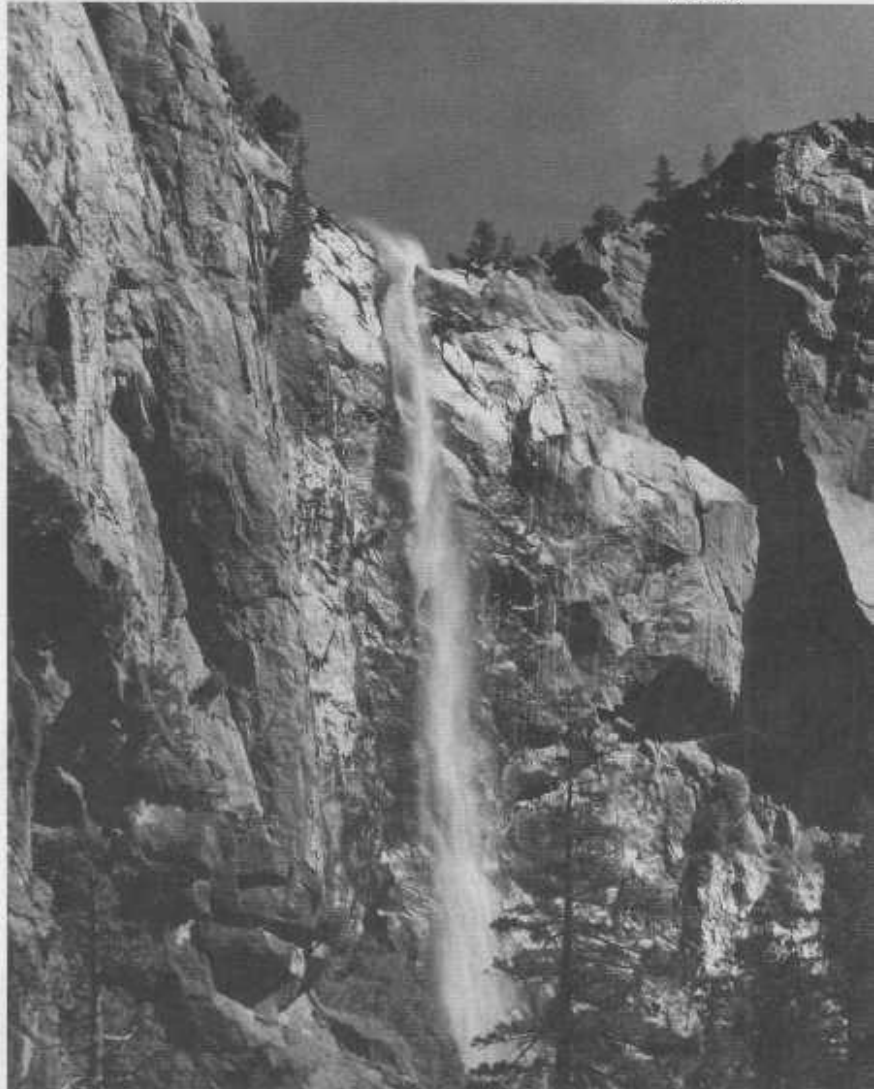
In establishing the Yosemite National Park...Congress sought to protect the watersheds of the Merced and Tuolumne Rivers, and preserve such a flow of water throughout the year as would insure an adequate supply for the falls that add so much charm and attractiveness to the scenery in the valley.

With the designation of the high mountain wilderness as national park, the watershed and the waterfalls of Yosemite had been saved...or so it seemed.

A NEW PERIL

A happy ending, one might suppose. But no, only a brief respite before a new and equally perilous assault upon the newly-designated national park. This time the threat was from those responsible for its protection. Apparently not content with allowing the trees, over time, to act as the protector of the watershed, Head Forester Kelley went further:

But while the protection now afforded will prevent further injury to the forests, it will require many years

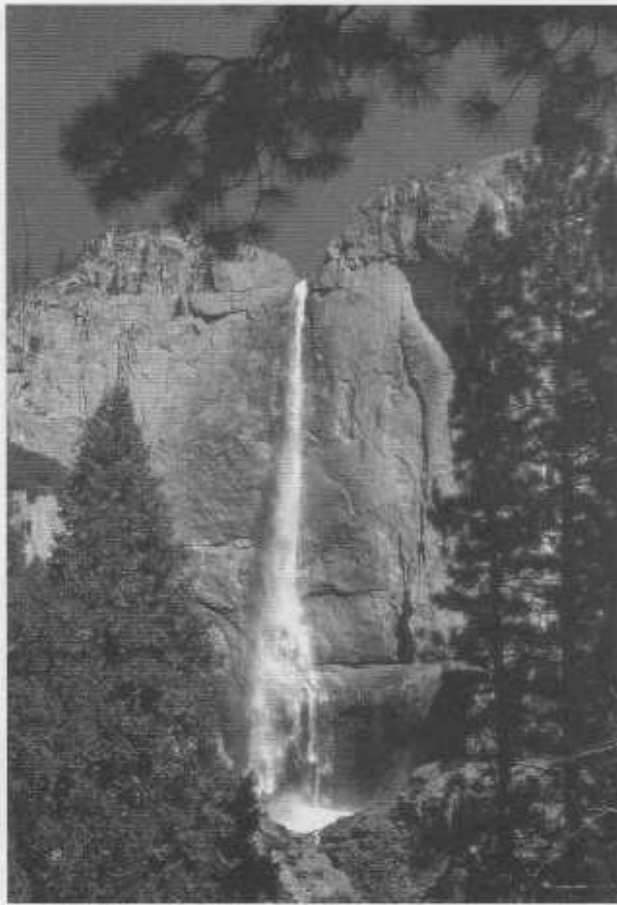


Bridalveil Fall late in the season

to restore them to their original condition; meanwhile larger trees will die and fall, the winter snows will be exposed to the sun, the water will be wasted in spring floods...it is obvious that the natural conservation of water supply must be supplanted by artificial storage, and preliminary steps to that end have been taken in Congress.

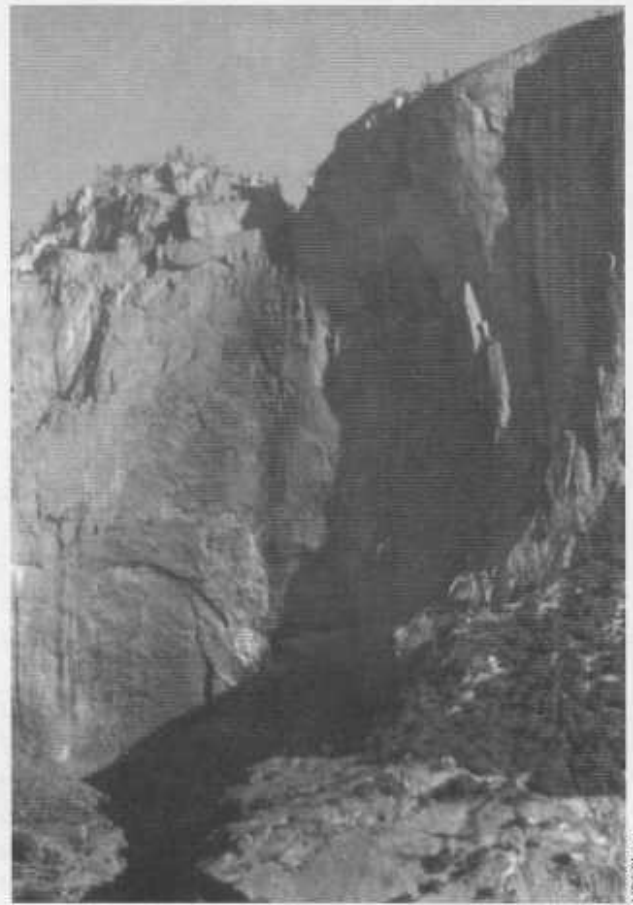
The "preliminary steps" referred to by Forester Kelley included plans to survey the area for potential dam sites. Congressman Caminetti of California worked in 1892 to secure Congressional backing and a federal appropriation for a survey of potential reservoir sites in the mountains above Yosemite Valley. Possible improvements were suggested by Kelley in the same issue:

Yosemite Falls could be maintained either by damming the creek or by turning a portion of the Tuolumne River into its bed through a flume about twenty miles long. A dam 100 yards in length across



Rex Butler

Yosemite Falls in spring



NPS Photo

Yosemite Falls in late summer

the mouth of Little Yosemite would store plenty of water for Nevada and Vernal Falls, and a supply for Bridal Veil Fall could be secured by making a reservoir of the meadows along the creek...A dam 1400 feet long at Lake Tenaya, eight miles distant and much higher in the mountains, would not only keep Mirror Lake full but would store a vast amount of water...that would be as precious as gold to the irrigation districts of the plains.

Kelley's dam-able plan was nothing if not ambitious. Poetic justice might have decreed that this scheme to alter the water courses of Yosemite would come to a drizzle and finally fade away, as do many of the Valley's waterfalls in due course. Instead, proponents of the idea seem to surface from time to time in unlikely places.

THE COMMISSIONERS' RECOMMENDATION

The 1897-1898 Report of the Yosemite Valley Commissioners included the recommendation to construct reservoirs within the national park boundaries. The Commissioners' report listed the benefits of the proposal.

We beg to suggest that some cheap construction of dams at Ostrander and Tanaya [sic] would secure a perennial flow of water through the Yosemite State Park and into the Merced River. This would maintain

the attractiveness of the valley throughout the season...No better point could be selected for the commencement of such a policy. It would beautify the National Park, maintain the attractions of the State Park and be of use in irrigation as well...There are reservoir sites surveyed within the Yosemite National Park at other points; it would certainly be a great advantage if one of these could be constructed on the water-shed of Yosemite Creek, so as to maintain the grandest waterfall, not only in Yosemite Valley, but in the world.

The reservoir sites referred to in the Commissioners' report were surveyed by the U.S.G.S. earlier that decade under the direction of Chief Engineer William H. Hall. In the 1892 Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior, a summary was given regarding the feasibility of creating water storage at seven possible sites along the Tuolumne, Merced, and Stanislaus rivers. The report stated the "it will thus be seen that water storage is essential on all these streams in order that they may perform their proper share of irrigation of the great plain of the San Joaquin Valley."

Although the report included proposed sites at Tuolumne Meadow, Tenaya Lake and Little Yosemite Valley, it concluded that all of these sites were too distant

to make them viable water storage for the San Joaquin Valley. Simple economics protected these sites from environmental degradation; it was too inefficient to move the water that far. Twenty years later, however, the Raker Act would provide legislation for the flooding of the Hetch Hetchy Valley as a means of providing water to the city of San Francisco.

PHILOSOPHY AS POLICY

In 1946, M. Hall McAllister, a past president of the Sierra Club, sent a letter to Newton Drury, the Director of the National Park Service, urging him to consider the idea of diverting water from nearby Indian Canyon to a series of small dams along Yosemite Creek. This "trial" proposal would help ensure that Yosemite Falls would be flowing strong for the Fourth of July crowds. Mr. McAllister earnestly concluded his letter with the following appeal, "People spend millions [of dollars] for 'water conservation.' Why not a few thousand for 'water sentiment' that is the glory of a great waterfall?"

Director Drury showed wisdom in response to McAllister's suggestion:

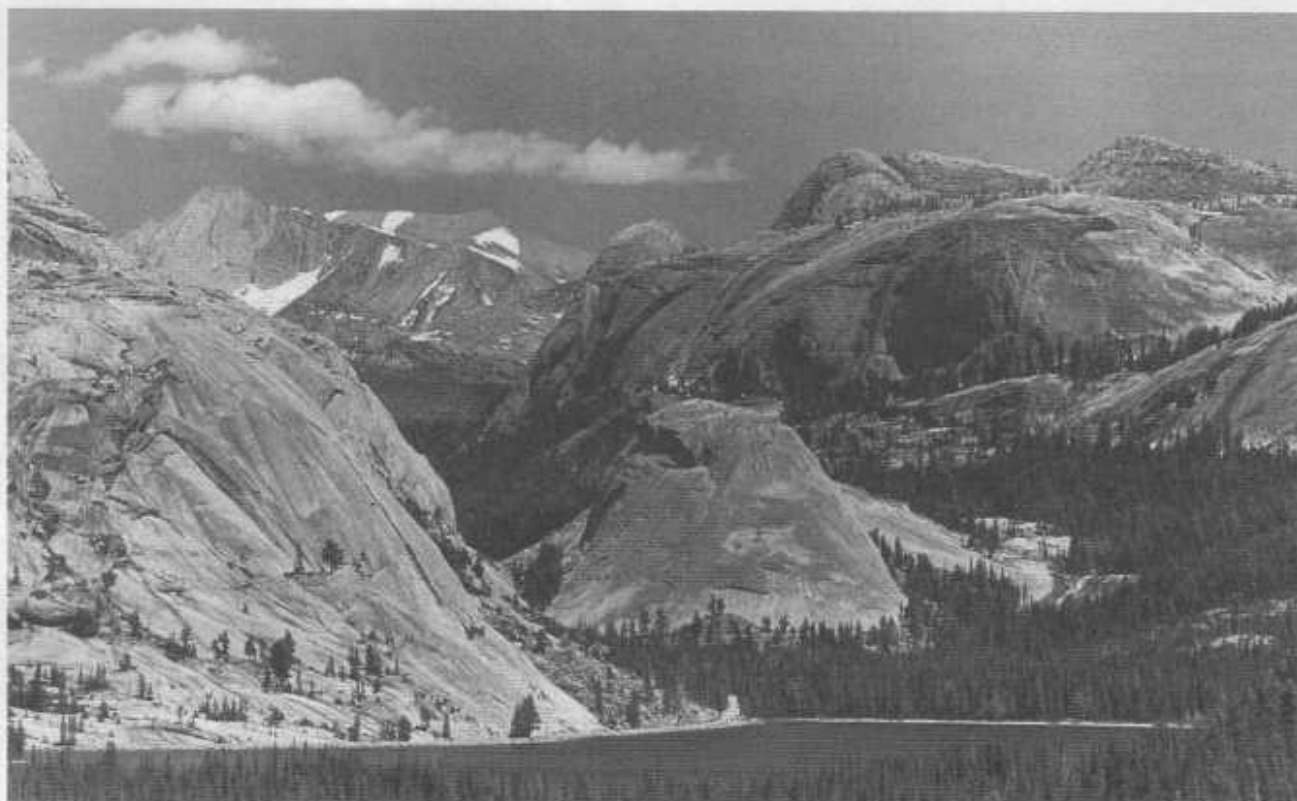
Suggestions to accomplish this general objective have been considered at various times in the past. Since the fundamental responsibility of the National Park Service, as laid down in the basic Act of Congress in 1916, is to preserve the area in as nearly a natural state as possible, and to hold them "unimpaired," we

have conceived it to be our duty to avoid these developments which seek to create or alter natural phenomena by artificial means. Under this policy of conserving the natural scenery, we have disapproved all recommendations to create lakes, divert the flow of streams or otherwise tamper with the scenic assets of national parks.

With this simple application of the Park Service mission statement, Drury laid to rest any further support of the damming of Yosemite Falls. In doing so, he also helped delineate the official policy of the National Park system as a protector, not just scenery and wildlife, but of natural processes, too.

The ebb and flow of the seasons is marked in a variety of ways with each bringing its own trappings to the valley. The tremendous power of the falls is a hallmark of spring. Artificially sustaining the spring run-off of the falls late into the summer is as unnatural as seeing autumn leaves in June or snow-covered pines on the Fourth of July. It is the cycles—dramatic and unimpaired—which have governed Yosemite's natural wonders for millennia and have made Yosemite a treasured place in all seasons.

Jeff Lahr, seasonal NPS ranger-naturalist, is a frequent contributor to this journal. His last article was "Yosemite's Tell-Tale Trees" in the Summer, 1997 issue.



Tenaya Lake was once proposed for a dam and reservoir site in order to provide a constant supply of water to some of the Valley's falls.

MOUNTAIN DREAMERS: VISIONARIES OF SIERRA NEVADA SKIING

BY ROBERT FROHLICH

Editor's Note: The following are excerpts from the newly published Mountain Dreamers: Visionaries of Sierra Nevada Skiing by Robert Frohlich which, according to Stu Campbell of Ski Magazine, "lovingly chronicles the lives and times of an eclectic band of mountain people who founded and built a skiing tradition that is unparalleled elsewhere in the world." A number of the outstanding skiers spent a part of their long careers in Yosemite, but here are profiles of two who stayed at Badger Pass skiing and teaching, leaving rich legacies and fond memories.



Historical Photo courtesy of Peggy Dean

Charley Proctor, Yosemite National Park

YOSEMITE WINTER SPORTS

Yosemite became a national park in 1890; however, it wasn't until Congress created the National Park Service in 1916 that supervised winter activities took place within the park.

Yosemite Park & Curry Company, park concessionaire, established the Yosemite Winter Club in 1928 "to encourage the development of all forms of winter sports" Horace Albright, the club's first director, and Don Tresidder, president of the Curry Company, hired Ernest des Bailleurs, famous French-Swiss snow sports expert to direct the development of winter sports in the park. They created a small ski hill and ski jump near Tenaya Creek Bridge and organized a ski school under Jules Frisch. He and Gordon Hooley (future general manager of Sugar Bowl), Wolf Greeven and Swiss skier-skater Ralph de Pfyffer led ski tours with instruction to such destinations as Mount Watkins, Snow Flat and Tenaya Lake.

The opening of Wawona Road and Tunnel in 1934 and Glacier Point Road to Badger Pass in 1935 made it possi-

ble to build a ski lodge 23 miles from Yosemite Valley at Monroe Meadows. With a summit elevation of 8,000 feet and a vertical drop of 800 feet, Badger Pass was welcoming 30,000 skiers annually by 1935.

The West's first mechanical lift, known as the "Upski," carried six persons at a time up 280 vertical feet. In 1936 it was extended to Ski-Top, where Badger's famed Rail, Bishop and Strawberry Creek runs were cleared. In publicizing Yosemite, Tresidder claimed that Badger Pass slopes were "as good as the most famous runs in the Swiss Alps or Austrian Tyrol."

Some instructors who were at Badger Pass from the beginning moved on to pioneer skiing at the West's best-known ski resorts: Sigi Engl went to Sun Valley; Hannes Schroll to Sugar Bowl; and Luggi Foeger to Donner Summit and Lake Tahoe to run the ski schools at Sugar Bowl and Alpine Meadows.

CHARLEY PROCTOR

Charley Proctor arrived with his young family in Yosemite Valley in 1938, far from New England where he was raised and educated. Son of a physics professor at

"When Charley left Yosemite, he was almost seventy, and he was still about the prettiest skier on the slope. He had such style and grace. It didn't look like it took any effort at all."
Anne Hendrickson, president of the Far West Ski Association.

Dartmouth College who had set the first ski slalom course in North America, Proctor was a well-educated and accomplished skier.

Assured and graceful on the snow, Charley Proctor had challenged slopes considered unskiable by most. He



Courtesy of NPS, Yosemite

Yosemite's Upski, the West's first mechanical lift, nicknamed the "Queen Mary," took skiers to the famed Rail Creek, Bishop and Strawberry Creek runs in 1936.

was the first to shuss Tuckerman's Ravine, a 1000-foot drop down a fifty-five degree slope on New Hampshire's 6,288-foot Mount Washington.

As an intercollegiate jumping champion at Dartmouth, he had captained the ski team in 1927 and 1928. He pitted his skills against the world's best as a member of the U.S. Olympic Team in the 1928 Saint Moritz Winter Games, competing in ski jumping and cross country. That same year he was the first American to race in the inaugural Arlber-Kandahar in St. Anton, Austria.

Proctor laid out ski trails at Pico Peak in Vermont and Pinkam Notch in New Hampshire and directed the design of ski trails for the U.S. Forest Service in other Eastern states. From 1935 to 1937 he coached the Harvard ski team and wrote two books on skiing.

Don Tresidder, president of Yosemite Park & Curry Company, met the quiet, young man who was on a business trip to California. They agreed to ski together at Badger Pass, after which Tresidder invited Proctor to move to the West to become the director of Yosemite's winter sports program.

Although the ski industry was still in its infancy, Badger Pass, with the addition of its first lift, was becoming popular with the social elite, which was no problem for the Dartmouth grad, who was seldom seen without his trademark cap. "We liked Yosemite and the people liked us," he recalled in his journal. "They wanted us to stay, and the company gave me a job as assistant supervisor of all stores and gift shops. We drove back east and sold our house."

He was considered America's foremost authority on skiing in 1940, examining the skills of the best instructors in the country who were being certified. "His focus was the development of the sport," remembers his daughter, Peggy Dean, who was born in Yosemite. "And skiing itself remained his passion. He did a lot of exploring throughout the park, in Tuolumne and on Mount Hoffman."

He worked closely with the Tresidders in improving the runs and exploring the area for the site of the soon to be constructed Ostrander Hut. Proctor's passion and immense joy for skiing can be discovered in a passage he wrote about touring near Ostrander Lake with Mary Tresidder. "She loved the mountains and enjoyed being in them. Her skiing was a means to this end, not an end in itself as it is to many. When we found a beautiful long slope of perfect spring snow or light powder, she would ski it with obvious pleasure and was enthusiastic, but always seemed to express her feelings in a quiet way."

It was a comfortable place to live and work for Charley Proctor and his family. "The guests who came to Yosemite to ski were, in a way, comparable to the skiers we had left back East," he wrote. "They were the socially prominent leaders in the business world: back East from Boston, and here, from San Francisco; back East, Harvard students, and in Yosemite, Stanford and Cal graduates."

He became the first secretary for the California Ski Association and its vice president when the organization was renamed the Far West Ski Association. In 1958 he was appointed as a member of the Squaw Valley Olympic Ski Advisory Committee and elected a member of the U.S. National Ski Hall of Fame.

"The ski industry has changed, the competition has changed, but the one thing that hasn't changed is the thrill of getting someone to make their first run. I don't think that thrill will ever diminish."

NIC FIORE

Nic Fiore first arrived in Yosemite Valley in December 1948. "For myself it was a culture shock. I didn't speak the language too well. I said, 'What's going to happen?' I almost chickened out.

"Luggi hadn't been able to pick us up at the train station in Merced until 7:30 in the evening. I was studying the palm trees. That was the first time I'd seen palm trees. I say, 'Gee, boys, I wonder where we're going.' We waited and finally he arrives."

It began snowing hard. The twenty-eight-year-old French Canadian skier and his Canadian friends helped Luggi Foeger, Badger Pass ski school director, put tire chains on the 1946 Ford sedan in Mariposa. Entering the valley, huge snow flakes fell past unseen granite walls that loomed 3,000 feet above.

"We came in here at night, really tired, went to bed, woke up the next morning. I'd never see so much snow. I was looking around because I didn't have the least idea that we need to drive 23 miles to Badger Pass. I was looking up at Yosemite Falls and I said, 'Where in the world do the beginners ski?' I'd never seen a sky so blue. And the sun. It just hit me like a bolt of lightning to see this place."

His journey from Montreal to Yosemite began when he was eight years old. "Somebody gave me a pair of skis. They were huge, 200 centimeters. I went to the mountains in the Laurentians. You paid twenty-five cents to take the

train. You saved. Your allowance was ten cents a week. I mean, I come from a family of twelve children. My mother was widowed when I was six years old. You really saved so that you can ski. Once I got on my skis, there was no holding back. I became totally crazy, insane and committed about skiing."

A physical education instructor in the Canadian army during World War II, Fiore skied every chance he could. After his release from the army in 1946, he passed his Canadian Ski Instructors Certification and settled at the Saint Adele Lodge in the Laurentians as a ski instructor and summer sports director. There, the amiable instructor met Luggi Foeger, famed Uber-patriarch of ski instruction.

Foeger, always on the lookout for new talent, asked Fiore to return with him to Yosemite. "I only came for one winter because I wanted to go back to college. I had so many big plans, and I didn't speak English, coming from Canada. I was strictly educated in the French language. When I first arrived, I knew I'd fallen in love with Yosemite. I just didn't want to admit it."

"The first time I skied at Badger we went down Rail Creek. That used to be a national course. It's about six miles and over 2,000 vertical feet. We went down that powder, up to here, and I'll tell you, I'd never seen powder like that. We took a few somersaults. We came back and Luggi said, 'All of you, you skied like pigs, absolutely

Nic teaching



"A deep strength emerges from being in the mountains. You're in sync with nature, and that gives you an inner strength. I'm going to pull all stops in the world. I hope that I'll never be in a rest home. I'm going to keep on going."

like pigs! He was very serious about skiing. And when Luggi said something, that was the gospel, the pope of skiing. So, that night we got together, the guys who come with me from Canada, Ross Moore, Jim McConkey. I said, 'Boys, we better get to work.'"

Work he did. Under Foeger's tutelage Fiore earned his certification in ski instruction in March 1949 at the old Strawberry Resort on Highway 50. "I still remember my examiners, Luggi Foeger, Hannes Schroll, Otto Steiner, Charley Proctor, Corty Hill, Tommy Tindel and Sepp Benedikter."

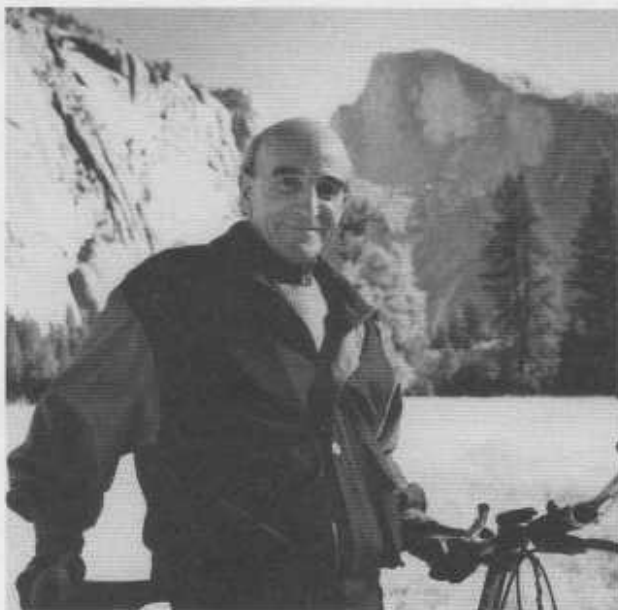
Foeger coached him into becoming an accomplished skier and preached a commitment to the sport. "For my first twenty years of teaching, and I'm not exaggerating, I skied seven days a week. I could never get enough. I was very serious at it. I was taught that you make a commitment, and, gee, that's what it is. To Luggi there was only one way to do it, but perfect. With him we were always at our best, trying to do the very, very best".

Fiore was often asked if he ever thought of moving on to a more glamorous ski area. "Obviously, with the park system, Badger could never expand. I always knew the terrain here could never compete with Sun Valley. How can a small area compete? My answer, I say, 'Come to Yosemite. We have a ski school which really teaches people to ski and focuses on beginner and family. You can have a really lovely day here.'"

When Nic Fiore replaced Foeger in 1958, he changed things. "Luggi taught Arlberg Technique, a lot of wind-up and follow-through with a lot of rotation. You never spoke of the feet for turning. What I did was start telling people that the turn is initiated from the feet I had tremendous results. Then I just cut down the amount of wind-up and follow-through. It was a just a slight wind-up and delayed rotation. Basically, I tried to keep it simple. No student should be burdened with a lot of technical jargon. Let them enjoy themselves, and let them ski."

A combination of modernized ski equipment, Fiore's modified Arlberg system and a simplified approach to teaching skiing created immediate results especially with children. Author of an instructional book called *So You Want To Ski?* He began one of the first children's ski programs in the country. "I had a hard time getting it off the ground. A lot of ski teachers didn't want to bothered teaching children, but I pushed it."

Today, the Badger Pass Pubs Program for preschoolers is extremely successful. "People were satisfied and the ski



Nic Fiore

© Carolyn Caddes

school grew and grew. As a matter of fact, it ended up we were giving seven, eight, nine hundred lessons a day. I didn't have enough ski teachers." It's estimated that the spirited Fiore has taught nearly 100,000 people to ski. In forty-nine years of teaching Fiore didn't miss a day of work until an on-hill accident at Badger Pass in 1995 resulted in a broken ankle.

He has been involved more than forty-five years in Professional Ski Instructors of America and served as an officer, director and examiner. In 1971 the organization voted him as the year's most invaluable ski instructor.

The North American Ski Journalists Association presented Fiore with the prestigious Charley Proctor Award in 1986, and the following year he was nominated to the U.S. National Ski Hall of Fame.

His joie de vivre is apparent in his endless stories about life in Yosemite. He smiles, hums a song and admits, "It gets a little harder. The aches and pains won't go away, but, gee, it's better to die walking, or doing a little bit of nordic, than in a rocking chair."

Mountain Dreamers: Visionaries of Sierra Nevada Skiing by Robert Frohlich with photographs by Carolyn Caddes and Tom Lippert, Coldstream Press, 1997 is available from the Yosemite bookstore. Hard cover (#05654): \$50.00 or soft cover (#05662): \$29.95. Use the order form in the catalog section of this journal.

YOSEMITE CATALOG

66871 *Two Bear Cubs: A Miwok Legend from California's Yosemite Valley*

retold by Robert D. San Souci,
illustrated by Daniel San Souci.

The Yosemite Association is pleased to announce the publication of its newest title for younger readers - a delightful retelling of the Southern Sierra Miwok legend of El Capitan and how it came to be. Mother Grizzly Bear thinks that her two playful cubs are wrestling and having fun along the Merced River in Yosemite Valley while she is checking her fish traps. When she returns to join her sons, however, she discovers the cubs are nowhere to be found.

All the animal people of the village search vainly for the missing bears, until Red-tailed Hawk reports he has located them high atop a huge granite rock on the valley's rim. Hoping to rescue the cubs, each of the animals in turn tries to scale the vertical wall, but each fails. The fate of the young bears rests with tiny Measuring Worm, who is the last to attempt to climb the hulking rock.

In this story about the value of all beings, the nature of courage, and other themes, masterfully

retold by Robert D. San Souci and wonderfully illustrated by Daniel San Souci, readers will discover how the bear cubs are saved, learn the traditional Miwok tale of how a rock grew to become one of Yosemite's most famous landmarks (El Capitan), and come

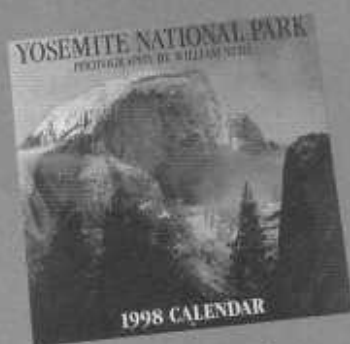
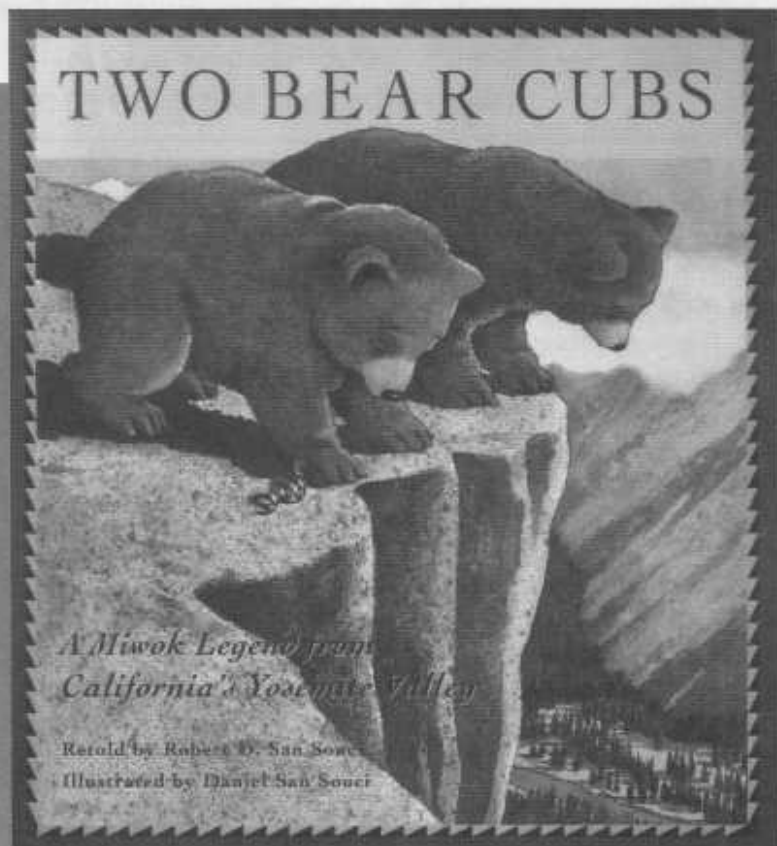
to realize that being a hero has very little to do with one's size.

The authentic legend takes place in the old days, when, the Miwok believe, the residents of Yosemite Valley were "animal people" - creatures that were part animal and part human. The colorful watercolor paintings depict the animal people in traditional Miwok garb, including buckskin skirts and loincloths, abalone shell and glass-bead necklaces, and fur headbands. Notes about the life and culture of the Southern Sierra Miwok are included, along with a bibliography and Internet resources for teachers.

Robert D. San Souci is the author of more than sixty children's books, among them *The Talking Eggs*, illustrated by Jerry Pinkney, and *The Faithful Friend*, illustrated by Brian Pinkney. His books have received two Caldecott Honors, three Coretta Scott King Honors, The Commonwealth Club of California Silver Medal, and awards from the library associations of eight states.

His brother, Daniel San Souci, is the award-winning artist of nearly forty children's books. His many successful titles include *North Country Night*, *Red Wolf Country*, and *Jigsaw Jackson*. Mr. San Souci teaches graduate students at the Academy of Art College in San Francisco, where he is also a member of the Advisory Board.

36 pages, Yosemite Association, 1997. Case bound with dust jacket, \$14.95.



07417 *Yosemite National Park 1998 Calendar*

with photography by William Neill.

The annual Yosemite calendar has become a real favorite with Y.A. members and visitors to the park. This year's version upholds the tradition with twelve beautiful color images guaranteed to evoke warm feelings about the park. Accomplished Yosemite photographer, William Neill, has contributed some of his best work to the calendar, covering park locations from Tioga Pass to the Mariposa Grove.

Each month's calendar page includes important dates and holidays, phases of the moon, thumbnail layouts of the previous and following months, and an informative description of the accompanying photograph. There's no better way to keep Yosemite in your thoughts the whole year than the Yosemite 1998 calendar. The 12" x 12" full-color calendar unfolds to 12" x 24". Browntrout Publishers, 1997. \$10.95.



**01980 Tradition and Innovation:
A Basket History of the Indians of
the Yosemite-Mono Lake Area**
by Craig D. Bates and Martha J. Lee.

This beautiful large-format book is an authoritative study of the history and basketry of the Miwok and Paiute people of the greater Yosemite region. It is a work that is the product of years

of research and study on the part of the authors, who are both employed as curators in the Yosemite Museum.

The text for the book is richly complemented by 363 duotone photographs of historic images, most of them from the Yosemite Museum collection, depicting the Indian people and their baskets. The result is a deep, thorough, and detailed coverage of a much-neglected topic in Yosemite history.

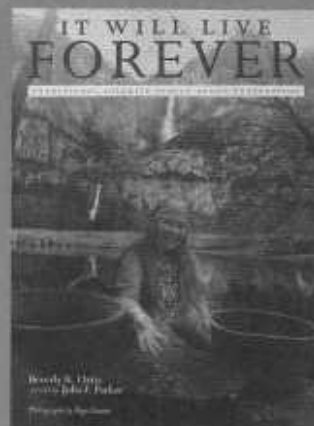
The volume is elegantly printed and case bound, with a striking dust jacket. It is 252 pages long and 10" x 11 1/4" in size. Yosemite Association, 1991. Clothbound, \$49.95

**20560 It Will Live Forever -
Traditional Yosemite Indian Acorn
Preparation (revised edition)**

by Bev Ortiz, as told by Julia F. Parker,
with photographs by Raye Santos.

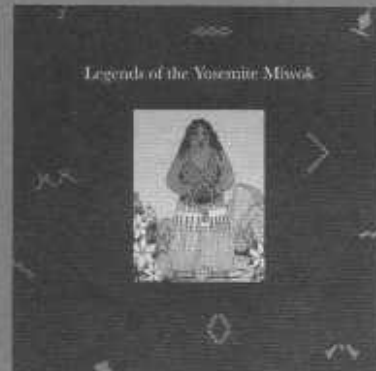
In this intimate book, Yosemite's long-time Indian cultural demonstrator, Julia Parker, describes how acorns are gathered, dried, stored, cracked, pounded, winnowed, sifted, leached, cooked, and eaten by the Yosemite Miwok/Paiute people. Julia's remarkable

skills and knowledge were recorded by her close friend, writer and anthropologist Bev Ortiz. It is a fitting tribute to this extraordinary woman, who, with delicacy, reverence, and consummate skill, carries on the ancient traditions of the native people of the Sierra.



The book is extensively illustrated with photographs of each step in the acorn-making process. There's even a recipe provided for "Julia Parker's New Way Acorn." Informative notes and a bibliography round out the volume.

148 pages, Heyday Books, 1996. Paperback, \$12.95



**01230 Legends of the
Yosemite Miwok**

compiled by Frank LaPena, Craig D. Bates,
and Steven P. Medley;
illustrated by Harry Fonseca.

This is an updated and revised collection of eighteen Native American legends from the Yosemite region. It is genuine, representative, and entertaining. Featuring characters such as Coyote and Falcon, the stories touch on a variety of themes central to the Sierra Miwok culture.

For this revised edition, the legends have been rewritten to reflect their earliest and most authentic forms whenever possible. Additional stories from historical sources have been included, and the volume contains notes providing the origin of each legend, information about alternate versions and variations, and an annotated bibliography with a list of important original works.

It's indigenous folklore at its best - enchanting and informative at the same time. Harry Fonseca's color pencil drawings make this a unique and beautiful book.

64 pages, Yosemite Association, 1993. Paperback, \$11.95

12050 Pajaro Field Bag

This newly developed waist pack features seven pockets for everything you'll need when you're hiking or enjoying time in the outdoors. The main pocket is sized to accommodate field guides, travel books, or binoculars, there are smaller pockets (including one with a zipper) for note pads and maps, and specialized pockets for pencils, pens, and sunglasses. Best of all, a secret pocket sealed with Velcro keeps keys, credit cards, and other valuables safe. It's the best such pack we've found. Made in the U.S.A. of durable Cordura in forest green and black by Pajaro.

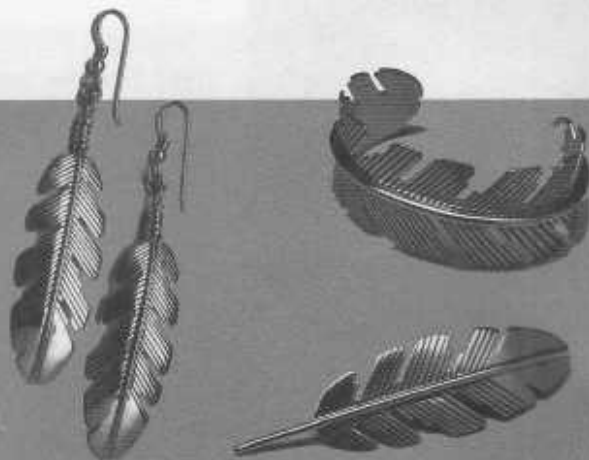
\$29.95





Half Dome Pendant

Paiute artist Michael Roberts was so struck by the moonlit beauty of Half Dome that he returned to his home in the high desert east of Yosemite and created a replica of the event in silver and 14k gold. A unique and enduring reminder of moonlight nights in the Valley. Rogers handcrafts each of these pendants especially for the Yosemite Museum Shop, 300717 24" silver chain, pendant 1 1/4", \$72.00



Silver Paiute Eagle Feather Jewelry

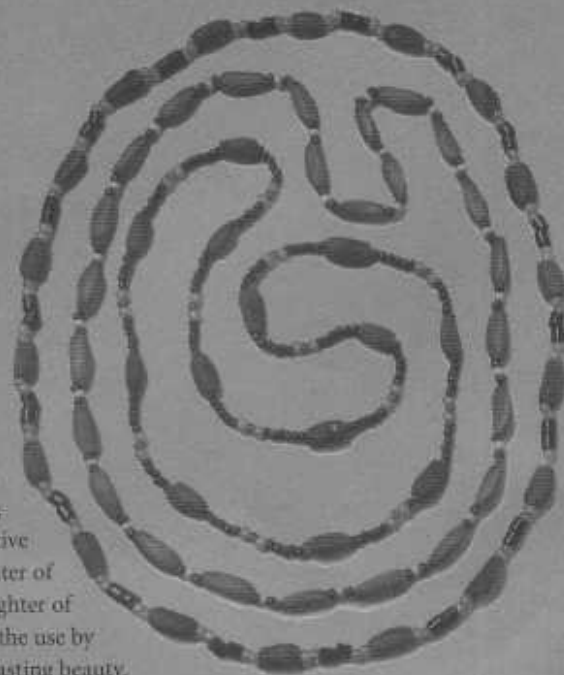
For centuries, eagle feathers have been an important part of Paiute culture and were used in religious rites and for protection. A person with numerous eagle feathers was considered to be "wealthy." The sale or barter of actual eagle feathers is now prohibited by federal regulations, but fortunately Paiute artist Michael Rogers reproduces the valuable eagle feather in solid silver as eye-catching pins, bracelets and earrings.

- 300026 Bracelet: 1 1/8" wide, \$165.00
- 90261 Earrings: 2 1/2" long, \$54.00
- 90438 Pin: 3" long, \$91.00

Bull Pine Nut Necklaces

Bull pine trees grow in the foothills just west of Yosemite, and the cones yield large, hard-shelled pine nuts. When the nuts are gathered in the fall, the end of each nut is ground off and the nut meat dug out. The resulting beads are strung along with glass beads of various natural colors into attractive necklaces. Most of the necklaces we offer are made by Lucy Parker, daughter of Yosemite Indian Cultural Demonstrator Julia Parker and great-granddaughter of Yosemite basket weaver Lucy Telles. The necklaces are fine examples of the use by Indian people of native materials and trade goods to create objects of lasting beauty.

90010 Approximately 36" total length, \$18.00



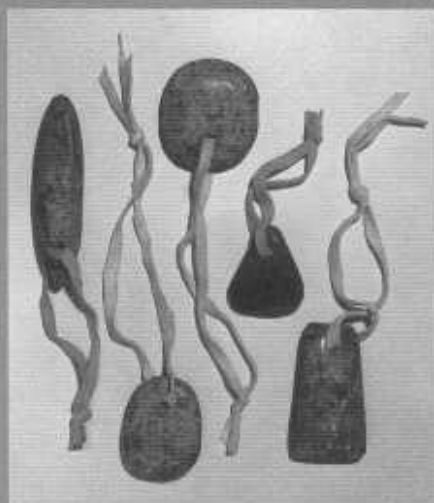


Obsidian Arrowhead Earrings

Ralph Charlie, a Paiute man who lives on the Walker River Reservation in Schurz, Nevada, fashions traditional obsidian arrowpoints into modern earrings. The arrowpoint are made in the traditional fashion, carefully chipped out by using a deer antler tine as the only tool.

Mr. Charlie finds that making arrowpoints into earrings is one way that people in contemporary times can enjoy objects whose history is thousands of years old. The earrings use silver wire and include a small turquoise bead along with the obsidian arrowpoint.

90404 1 1/4 — 1 1/2" long, \$15.00 pair



Miwok Charm Stones

Used to insure good luck in hunting and gambling, these stones have been used by native people in California for over a thousand years. These charm stones are carefully fashioned from steatite or serpentine. Most are made on the Tuolumne Mewuk Rancheria just north of Yosemite. The

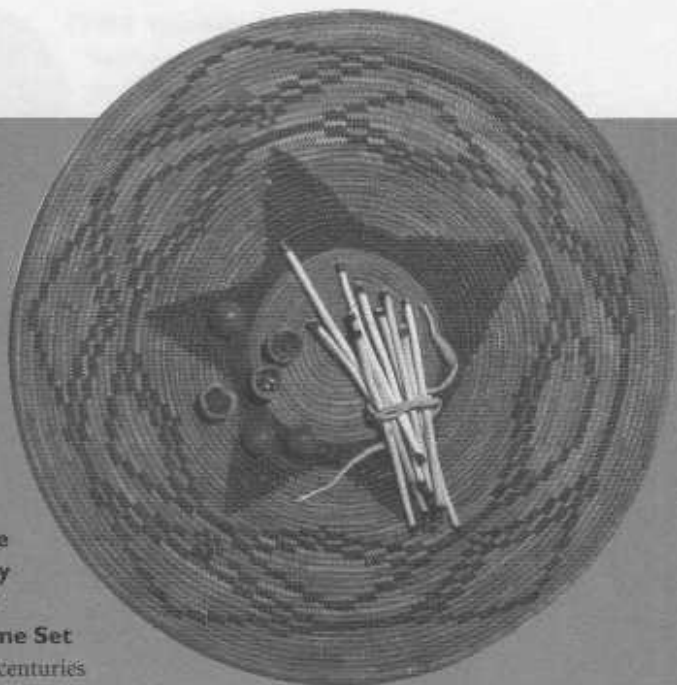
charm stones do not come with a guarantee but should produce good results where luck is needed. 90747 Length 1 1/2", \$10.00

Paiute Receiving Cradlebasket

The first cradlebasket made for a Paiute child actually cradles the child, with a wide band protecting its head, the sides of the cradle curving around the infant's body. Paiute weaver Juanita Ponton of the Walker River Reservation creates these cradlebaskets of willow sticks, trimmed with leather and a few beads. The cradles are available as models (for a collection) or in full size (for use with a newborn infant). The availability of these is limited.

300360 Model: approximately 18" by 8", \$70.00

300320 Full size: 25" by 9", \$150.00



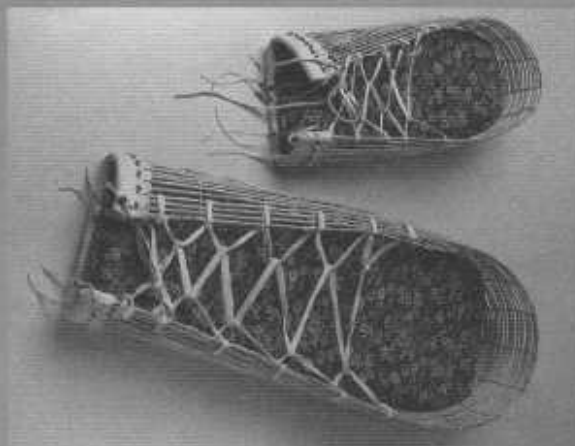
Dice Tray and Game Set

For centuries

native people in central

California and Nevada have played a game with pitch-filled half walnut shells. The Yokuts people were particularly well known for producing basketry dice trays on which to play the game, since the trays were a popular item to trade to Miwok people. This one-of-a-kind dice tray was woven by a Chukchansi Yokuts woman using sedge root, split redbud shoots, and deer grass; her only tools were a deer bone awl and a small knife.

Representing hundreds of hours of work, the basket was intended as a tray on which to throw the dice. This dice tray comes with a set of walnut shell dice and counter sticks fashioned by Yosemite Indian Cultural demonstrator Julia Parker. A unique collectable. 300090 21" in diameter, \$5850.00

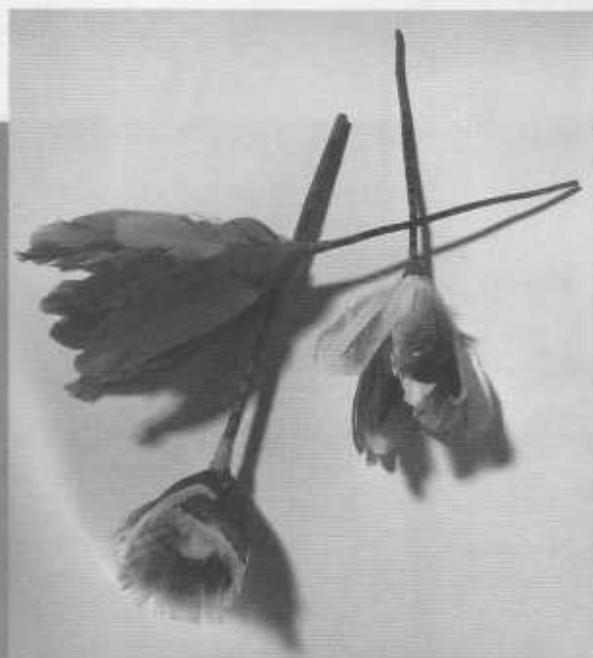




Mountain-Valley Woman Sculpture

East of the Sierra crest, Paiute people of the Owens Valley produced pottery vessels in ancient times. Today, Richard Stewart is one of the few Paiute people to continue this tradition. Besides creating replicas of ancient pieces, Stewart has developed his own creation - a sculpture representing the archetypal Paiute woman wearing a basketry cap. Created from native clay that Stewart digs himself, these creations pay homage to the importance of the Paiute woman.

300034 Height 5 1/2", \$60.00



Miwok Cocoon Rattles

Miwok people used these rattles to chase away bad dreams. They are made of the hatched cocoons of the California silk moth, filled with gravel from ant hills, attached to a wooden stick using deer sinew, ornamented with feathers, and painted with red ochre and black bands in Miwok style. A unique example of the use of natural materials, each rattle is slightly different.

90221 Length 12", \$17.50

Long created by Miwok and Western Mono people, soaproot brushes are made of the fibers that surround the bulb of the soaproot plant. The bulb itself is cooked for hours, and then forced through a sieve to produce a thick paste. Layer upon layer of this paste are applied on the bound fiber handle of the brush to produce a durable and beautiful utilitarian object. Originally used to clean baskets, brush the hair, or to sweep acorn flour during the pounding process, today the brushes are often used as whisk brooms or as a unique example of native culture.

90090 Approximately 6" long, \$30.00



If you have questions concerning items from the Museum Shop, please phone Yosemite Museum Shop Manager Letty DeLoatch at (209) 372-0295.



07516 Yosemite Association Patch

Our Association logo is embroidered on colorful, sturdy fabric for placement on daypacks, shirts, blue jeans, jackets, or wherever! The newly-designed patch

is available in three attractive colors: dark blue, forest green, and maroon. \$3.00 (please specify color)



07800 Yosemite Wilderness Pin

Here's a beautiful enamel pin commemorating Yosemite's unparalleled wilderness. It's circular in shape with a high country scene rendered in blues, grays, and greens. A real treasure for collectors. Approximately 1 inch in diameter. \$4.00

07510 Yosemite Association Mug

This distinctive and functional heavy ceramic mug feels good with your hand wrapped around it. Available in two colors (green and maroon), it's imprinted with our logo and name in black and white. Holds 12 ounces of your favorite beverage. \$6.50 (please specify color)



400 Sierra Nevada Field Card Set

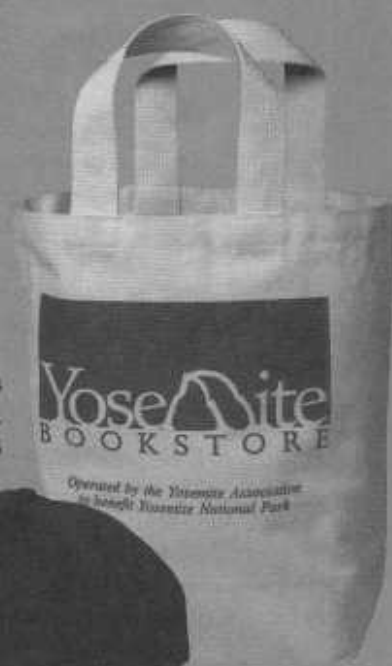
Illustrated by Elizabeth Morales

These handy field identification cards depict the most commonly seen birds, mammals, trees, and wildflowers from the Sierra Nevada region. Illustrated with color drawings and including information about the size, habitat, and other field marks of each, the cards are unbreakable, waterproof vinyl plastic and fit conveniently in one's daypack or glove compartment. Particularly helpful for newcomers to the Sierra as regularly observed flora and fauna can be quickly identified. Four plastic cards printed on both sides, Yosemite Association, 1991 and 1995. \$11.00



07720 Yosemite Bookstore Book Bag

Conserve resources with YA's handy book bag made from durable 100% cotton fabric with a sturdy web handle. Cream-colored, it's imprinted in blue with the Yosemite Bookstore logo. Fine craftsmanship and generous oversized design make this a bag you'll want to take everywhere. Approximately 17 x 16 inches. \$8.95



07505 Yosemite Association Baseball-Style Cap

Our YA caps are made of corduroy with an adjustable strap at the back so that one size fits all. The cap is adorned with a YA logo patch, and comes in dark blue, forest green and maroon colors. The cap is stylish and comfortable, and wearing it is a good way to demonstrate your support for Yosemite. \$9.95 (please specify color)



Order Form

Credit card orders call: (209) 379-2648 Monday-Friday, 8:30am-4:30pm

Item#	Qty.	Color	Description	Price Each	Total
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
 Credit Card No: _____ Expires: _____
 Signature: _____

Subtotal: _____
 Less 15% Member's Discount: _____
SUBTOTAL A: _____
 7.25% Sales Tax (CA customers only): _____
 Shipping Charges: \$3.95
TOTAL ENCLOSED: _____

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

Volunteer Barbara Cady-A Profile

For long-time YA volunteer Barbara Cady, Yosemite isn't just a place she visits occasionally, it's a way of life. In any given year, she spends almost as much time here as she does at home. Teased by YA President Steve Medley that the only reason she originally came to volunteer in Yosemite Valley was because she had no air conditioning at her home in Merced, Barbara says the real reason is that she "just likes doing it." And it shows. This retired teacher's congenial personality lends itself easily to the various tasks expected of a YA volunteer in Yosemite Valley—staffing the Museum Gallery, operating the visitor center's Orientation Slide Show, and giving out park information and encouraging membership at the YA booth. Her preferred duty is serving as docent in the Museum Gallery where she likes to interact with visitors by conducting her own personal polls to find out which pieces of artwork are their favorites.

Barbara began volunteering for YA back in the days when it was YNHA (Yosemite Natural History Association). She jokingly claims that the reason the name was changed was because she got tongue twisted pronouncing it. And as the volunteer with the most experience, she has helped train many new folks over the years. In fact, when the volunteer season began last May and the YA staff was unable to reach the Valley due to the closure of highway 140, Barbara took over the training of four new volunteers completely on her own.

Since she resides so close to the park, she is often called upon to serve on short



From left to right: Ruth Strange, Roger Strange, Marion Eggers, Barbara Cady (behind), Bill Eggers, John McCaffrey

notice when a cancellation occurs as well as to fulfill the time slot she signed up for. It is not unusual to find Barbara working in Yosemite in May or June and then returning for additional weeks in July, August, and September. For the past two years she has served as "campsite coordinator," arranging schedules, welcoming new volunteers to the campground, assisting seminar participants, and training new recruits, and doing it all with a sense of humor. According to Barbara, the YA volunteers are like "extended family." She enjoys keeping in touch with co-workers throughout the year and returning to work with them the next summer.

Unlike many who come to Yosemite for lively activities such as hiking, backpacking, and mountain climbing, Barbara is content to spend her leisure time here strolling through the woods, observing the animals, and reading. Last fall while relaxing in the campground on her day off, Barbara looked up from the

book she was reading to see a mule deer in full antlers approach her chair and lie down on the ground next to her. Knowing how dangerous those antlers and hooves can be, Barbara did the most reasonable thing she could—calmly went on with her reading. The buck eventually got up and went on his way, leaving an awestruck Barbara to marvel about nature's creatures.

Here at YA we marvel over the talents and hard work of our volunteers. A preliminary tally indicates that this season's 41 volunteers logged more than 1,000 showings of the Orientation Slide Show for 26,000 visitors, hosted over 64,000 people in the Museum Gallery, greeted close to 7,000 people at Parson's Lodge, and recruited a grand total of 700 members at the YA booths bringing in over \$22,000. Barbara Cady was a key player in these efforts. We extend our heartfelt thanks to Barbara and all our volunteers for their work on YA's behalf.

Association Dates

March 28, 1998:
Spring Forum, Yosemite Valley

September 12, 1998:
23rd Annual Meeting, Wawona

209/379-2317

If you're planning a trip to Yosemite and have questions, give our phone line a call between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. We don't make reservations, but we can give appropriate phone numbers and usually lots of helpful advice.

Regular Members

David & Jonathan Abernathy-Deppe, Mary C. Thomas & M. Abundis, Majorie L. Alatorre, Donald & Gerardine Albers, Elaine Alexander, Janice Alexander, Rita & Barry Altman, M. J. Anderson, Carlon R. Andre, Rodney Andres, Susan & Joe Anguiano, Mark Arntzen, Beverly Artinian, B. Hemann & K. Baccaro, Emily B. Baglione, Janet & Tom Baillie, Richard J. Ball, L. Rollow & Jan Balsiger, Ephraim Baran, Pamela Bariantos, Mayre L. Barry, Lydia Baskin, Nancy & Gary Bausom, Kate & Rick Beatty, Larry O. Bedenbaugh, Rolf & Florence Beier, M. Maxine Benkert, Richard Bennett, Mary Bjorkholm, Jim Blade, Kevin & Kimberly Block, Blanche & Irving Blumenthal, Jo-Neal G. Boic, Anne N. Bonnet, Eryn Bordes, Ardis Bow, John & Jeanne Bowen, Jack H. Bowles, Edward & Patricia Brands, Marilyn Bransford, Gilbert & Ruth Brooks, James Brown, Julia Brown, Mike & Koen Brown, Mr. & Mrs. David Brubaker, Ida & William Bucher, David Bulger, N. A. Bull, D. Woo & Stephen Burger, Jan & Bob Burke, Patty & Patrick Burkes, A. W. Burner, Lori Burnside, Biff Butter, Jim Caldwell, Carole A. Calkins, Tyrone Callahan, Naomi Calof, L. Ferguson & Barry Cameron, Mr. & Mrs. Jim Campbell, Rea Campbell, Herb & Lisa Cantwell, Richard Caprio, Jane Cardi, Robert Wm. Carlson, Catherine Anne Carreiro, Lynn M. Carstensen, Bonnie & Jared Carter, Valerie D & Gene Carter, Josephine Casilang, T. Torrence & L. Castleberry, Charles & Susan Caudle, Judy & Guy Chandler, Elaine Cheng, Dhan K. Chetri, Carol Choquette, Rick Fahrner & Lori Christensen, Phyllis Chutuk, Roberta Clark, A. Lopez & J. Clements, Charles & Patty Click, Judith Clifton, Cullen & Sally Coates, Larry & Vicky Coates, Cheryl Coe, Margaret Cohen, Peter Cohen, Karen Cole, Diana Colon, Nancy Condello, Fred & Sue Cone, Don Conger, Tino & Carole Conness Rebeiz, Toni Conrad, Susan Cook, Suzanne Cooper, M.D., Elizabeth Cormier, Bill Cosgrove, Joan & Donald Cowan, Wendi Craig, Elizabeth Crane, Teresa Cullen, Wallace L. Cullen, John Dangelo, Clare Darden, Nancy Davis, Sharon Joyce Davis, Alan & Kelley Day, Mark De Vitre, Barbara Dean, Katie & Mel Deardorff, Sheila Decter, Amy & Josh Degen, Eric DeMoya, David DeRoo, Abby P. Diamond, Cathy Dillon, Anthony Docto II, Moira Donohue, Phil Dowling, Mario Duffin, George DuFour, Henry Bright Dunlap, George C. Earl, Linda & Darryl Easter, Pamela R. Edens,

Dale & Pat Edwards, David & Susan Edwards, Jane ElFarra, Delwin E. Eliason, Tom & Liz Elliott, Richard & Paula Engle, Robyn & Gary Enriquez, Deborah Esrick, Fred Estebez, Norma Estes, Carl & Dot Evans, Marjorie Evans, Anne W. Falltrick, Terry Finnegan Family, The Coomler Family, The Tobacco Family, Norbert & Sandra Farrel, Robert & Betty Fenton, Dennis & Nancy Ferlin, Nancy Ferraro, Cleo & Nancy Fiddler, Mary Field, Robert Finch, A. Ahrendt & Jason Fitzgerald, Jim & Margo Flanagan, Robert Flowers, Tre Ford, Carole Forest, Darrell Fort, Dee Frahman, Christopher Fralic, Jim & Leah Frampton, W. W. Francis, Jr., Jerry & Helen Franklin, Mark Frantz, Norman & Cindi Franz, Ron Fredrickson, D. W. Frey, Virginia & Dennis Friedland, Patricia Jensen Frost, Thomas & Linda Furness, Rich & Renee Gage, Sarah Galczynski, Barbara Galiotto, Gene G. Galster, Guillermo P. Galvez, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Garske, Sheila Sheppard/ Gaston Georis, Angela Gettle, Carl Giavanti, Emily Byrne & Mike Gilbert, Michael & Christina Gilbert, John & Kay Gist, Fred Glasser, Marshall & Linda Glenn, Daniel & Nancy Gold, Dominic A. Gomez, Alexandra Goodman, Elizabeth G. Gould, Robert & Isabelle Graves, Norma Greene, Henry M. Grennan, Luther Grime, Richard Grise, John & Diane Gunn, Pamela & Philip Gustafson, Barbara & James Gutmann, Laurie Gutstein, Roland & Mary Haas, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Hahl, Susan Hackett, Robert Hagen, Tom Haldorsen, Jennifer Hall, James Ham, Jean Hamilton, William & Sandra Hanagami, Denise Hanisel, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. B. Hansell, Beth Hanson, Roncie Hantke, Brett Carey & Diana Harbison, Howard Harden, Bonnie Harrigan, Dorothy & Helen Harrington, Beverly W. Harris, Ron & Karen Harris, James Harrison, Mr. & Mrs. George Hart, Mardella J. Harvey, Shane Hathaway, Laura & Alan Hawkins, Terry M. Hawthorne, Steve Hazzard, C. West & M. Heilmann, Edward & Vivian Heinlein, Lisa Wen & John Heizer, Jillian Henry, T. Dickinson & D. Hensler, Beth Herman, Elena Herr, Taylor Hicks, Alfred & Kitty Hill, Daniel Ho, Earl H. Hodil, Mollie Hogan, Paul Hogan, Don Holloway, Gary Holmes, Leialoha Holmquist, Susan Hopkins, At Hu, Jim Hudson, Kip Hudson, P. Jaime & Joel Humble, Laura Hunter, Mike Hurley, George E. & Linda L Ingle, Bob & Virginia Irons, Donald T. Irving, Ryszard & Phyllis Jagusiak, Laura F. Jenkins, Starr Jenkins, Christopher & Kathy Jensen, Tyna Jensen,

Janice J. Jerabek, Betty S. Johnson, Kristina & Richard Johnson, Anne & Dan Jones, Darmawi Juminaga, Mr. & Mrs. George Jurisich, Peter L. Jurisich, Ben Justen, Cissy Karro, Paul & Kellie Keifer, Steven Keim, Tom Kendig, Peggy Kennedy, Barry & Judith Kessler, Joyce King, Richard King, Ryan & Barbara King, Kevin & Laura Klassen, Donna Peake Klein, Shari Kleist, Marilyn Kochman, Rudolf R. Konegen, Ja H. Koo, Sarah Kotchian, Charlotte & Shlomo Kreitzer, Gopal Krishna, Carl A. Kubichek, Robert Laban, Steve & Lori Lama, Norma Landy, Arlene & Don Lane, Elizabeth Lang, Dorothy & Arthur Lathan, C. & C. Lavin, Lyn C. Lederman, Pete Leth, Larry Libbman, Dave Lichtenstein, Maggie Lillian, Cathy Liss, Marjorie & James Litsinger, Nell Lively, S. Cox & Sharon Longville, Karen & Joe Lopez-Lewis, Chris & Bob Lytle, William & Kitty Ma, Jim & Patty MacEgan, Edward Magee, Dan & Kelly Malec-Kosak, Patricia Malon, Martha & Robert Manning, Valeen Marcus, Anne Margis, Sheila Marrero, Jane Marsh, Donald R. Martin, Tim Martinez, Amey Fearon Mathews, Christy Mathis, Jeanne Mayr, K. O'Toole & Phil Mazzoni, Carole McAllister, Scott & Patricia McAuley, Glen McClaran, Jennifer McDermott, Laurie McGovern, Mr. & Mrs. Andrew McGuile, Kenneth & Sharon McGuire, Kristine & Craig McGuire, Rev. William Mcilmoyl, Don C. McKenzie, Tom & Kathleen McKiernan, Jerry McMillan, Denise Medford, Denis Meerdink, Julia Meier, Harvey Meyerson, Edward G. Michl, David Miller, Bill & Sally Mills, Karen & George Mills, K. Adachi & H. Minamino, Jim & Judy Mirrotto, Connie Mitchell, Rodney Molyneux, Dwight & Ellen Monday, Don Monson, Michael E. Moriarty, Judith Burton Moyle, Don Muentz, Jacque Munroe, Patricia Murphy, Robert & Kathleen Murphy, Gary & Shirley Murray, Dan Nass, Philip & Cheryl Naumann, John & Sharon Navarro, David & Kathy Nebhut, Katherine & Case Nelson, Robert & Dianna Nelson, Dat Neuyen, Michele Nies, Beverly Noble, Hank Nourse, Marcia Nyman, S. Houghton & C. O'Connor, Ellen A. O'Neill, James & Michele Ogden, John A. Ohara, Kristen Okey, Jane Olin, Stanford & Ruth Optner, John Orr, Carolyn & Ken Ortel, Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Osborne, Jane Oyama, Marilyn Palomino, Joan Pankratz, Cynthia Pappas, Joan Paulin, Mark & Mary Paxton, Fanny Paz-Prizant, Mike Peasland, Ray Pestrong, Todd Petersen, Bonnie Peterson, Celesta Peterson, Kathleen M.B. Peterson,

Robert Peterson, Jennifer Petty, Sava Pickus, Walter Piescor, Leanne Pike, Martha A. Pimentel, James & Denise Poage, Deborah A. Post, Aaron R. Priren, Pamela Putman, Kerry Putt, Gerri Pymm, Barbara Pyper, Charlene Quan, Jane & Walter Ramsey, Will & Gerda Randolph, Lynn & Bob Rank, Grace J. Raube, Robert Reed, Robert L. Reid, Roger Reid, Virginia Renehan, Wallace & Karen Richards, Trulee Ricketts, Holly Rife, Michael & Allegra Riley, Krene & Kathy Ritter, Sam Roberts, Ann M. Robinson, Elisabeth Robinson, Mark N. Rodriguez, Deborah Rollins, Janice Romley, C. Van Cleve & Bill Roschen, Al Rossi, Marco Ruano, Jim & Yvonne Rutkowski, Irene Rutledge, Mike Sacher, Philip & Ferne Sadtler, Debra Salus, Janet M. Sanders, Jen Sanford, Judith Sarason, Hitoshi Sasaki, William B. Saunders, John H. Savard, Jeremy Keppel & K. Sawyer, Steve & Terri Saxton, Louis & Mary Saylor, Bobby Scanlin, Ann Schaver, Michael & Gretchen Schneitzer, Mary C. Schnobelen, Al & Peg Schoenemann, Richard Scholz, Carl & Jacqueline Schulthess, Roland Schultz, Angela & Nick Scot, Wendy Sceda, Ruth Sebastian, Jeff Seng, Mr. & Mrs. Curtish Sessa, Bill Seymour, Kim Sharrar, Robert & Claire Shaver, Tom Sheehan, Eva Sheldon, Mr. & Mrs. Shelley, M. B. Shenton, Nancy & Michael Shenton, Dan & Gay Shepard, Janet & Steven Shiflett, Robert Shorr, Marvin & Marion Shuck, Debbie Siegel, Deborah S. Siegel, Roger J. Siglin, Bobbie Jo Silcott, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. R. Silkey, David Scott Silverberg, Ashley & Carmen Simms, Janet Simpson, Steve Singer, Daniel Sisson, Katherine L. Slouber, Marilyn & Tony Smalarz, Ben & Alice Smith, Diane Smith, Gilbert & Linda Smith, Joanne & Sid Smith, Robin & Brendon Smith, Susan Sears Smith, David Snow, Norma Solarz, Teresa Somers, Stephen Sooter, Bobbie & Lee Sperling, Pat Stacy, Susan & Ray Starbuck, Gary Snyder/ Stella Volpe, Jeffrey Stephenson, Louise Stivers, Raymond Strakosch, Jim & Suzette Stringer, Ann M. Sudduth, Katherine Sullivan, Victor V. Sundquist, Dr. Jack Susman, Jerry Swenson, David Vail & Rena Taguchi, Gary Tanaka, Dennis & Cindie Taylor, Simone Temple, Lemlem Tesfat, Barbara G. Thomas, Kaye Thompson, Michael Thornton, Jane Threet, Kay Tiblier, Betty & Lawrence Tilton, Tiffany Tokiwa, John Traver, Ruth Tretbar, Marion C. Tuck, Carol Utley, Prudencio G. Valdez, Joan Van Der Hoeven, Carly R. Van Dox, E. Setterberg & Ann Van Steenberg, Alba Velazquez, Marion Vertson, Eveyln Volpa, Ernst Von Kugeigen, Mr. & Mrs. Harold Walba, Sue Powell & Brent Walker, Loraine Walsh, Jane & Glenn Ward, Sean Ward, Charles & Marilyn Warner, Dru Warner, Richard Warren, Robyn Watkins, Donald S. Webber, Richard & Carol Weber, Mark & Denise Wedel, Kenneth & Anna Weller, Gregory West, Craig & Linda Westphal, Kathleen & Terry Whettam,

Kathy White, Neil & Donna Wiley, Scott D. Wilkinson, Gerry & Susan Willmetts, S. J. Wilson, Janice Wimberly, Peter Windrem, Dean Wineman, Jean Wobbe, Jim Woelfel, Maggie Wolfe, James Wong, Eric & Linda Wood, Alexis Woods, Tom & Cristi Woodward, Anne Abler/Richard Woodworth, N. Viera & B. Woodworth, Ruby Woodyard, McDonald & Nancy Worley, B. Jean Wrage, Linda Wyatt, Jim Jacobs / Xochitl Sanchez, Daniel Joseph Yagusic, Tia Yansen, Alvin Young, Victory Young, David A. Youtshe, Paul Zaretsky, David Zimmerman, Aleta & Douglas Zork, Andres & Amy Zorrilla, Maryann Zounes, Pat Zuccro

Supporting Members

Lori Adam, Lori Andersen, Millie Anderson, Karin Ash, Tim Bever, Robert & Virginia Blewett, Susan Brachenburg, Robert & Kathi Brant, Patty Britton, Marjorie L. Brooks, Kristine Noel & W. Carraway, Jr., Marsha E. Carrozza, Anne Coats, Howard Colover, Mary & Charles Darcy, Kent & Sheeba Davis, Karen K. Drellich, Emma & Linda Dunn, Rene Dwyer, Jon Else, L. St. Pierre & M. Enriquez, Carrie & Joe Fay, Mary B. Feeney, Erin Fekhar, Clifton & Regina Fogarty, Susan Foss, Chet Frankenfield, Kathie Fregger, Jean Friend, Timothy Gilbert, Tmaria Goode, Diana Gourley, Lloyd & Dinia C. Green, Freda & Carl Gregory, Wylie & Janet Greig, Jim Bear & Sandra Haberman, Judy Hallagan, Catherine Hartske, Mary & David Heltzel, Martha & Francis Hoover, Adrian Starre/ Jane Klaasen, Robert L. Jardine, L. Bratton & D. Jenkins, Ann & Morris Johnson, Arvil & Lulu Jones, Bak & Karen Jong, Jerry & Etsuko Joslen, Constance Kenney, Jo Anne Kliever, Linda & Roger Knapp, Patricia & Ted Koschiski, Sharron Kovac, Diane Lafrenz, Denise Lahav, Rosina Lee, David & Joyce Lewis, Sharon & Larry Lewis, Roger & Claretta Longden, Pilar & Thierry Luzzi, Harvey & Alma Lyon, Jeanette L. Macauley, Eileen V. Mahoney, Rev. & Mrs. James Maines, Virginia Marshall, Diane & Dwight McCan, Lane & Gayle McDonald, Lee Meglli, Bob Messing, J. Muller-Johngren/ Michael Johngren, R.N. Michels, Robert Morones, Stephen Neal, LaVern & Constance Neller, Susan Nelson, Dr. Karen Nissen, Catherine Oquist, Tracey & Charles Osterlind, Judith Parham, Neils & Tina Paulsen, Craig Pease, Joan & Terry Peck, Dianne Pekary, Michael & Marlene Peters, Kay Pitts, Ken & Betty Purchase, Alva & Joanne Rodrigues, Blaine Rogers, H. Renton Rolph, Paul Roshka, Jim & Carol Ross, Bruce & Carol Ruff, Barry & Beverly Rumbles, Lisa Travis & M. Ruyak, Douglas Ryder, Shirley & Rick Sandbothe, Lawrence Sansone, Diane Sass, Elisa S. Schmitt, Phyllis J. Pfafflin Secord, William & Ann Shockley, M. Woo & R. Silverstein, Ken & Barbie Slavens, Claudia Spain, Henry Stein, Laurie & Jim Stirone, Renee DuBuc & Bob

Swackhamer, Linda L. Swanson, Sharon Swanson, Virginia Tallman, Inez Terra, Lee Brody & Anna Terrazzino, Joseph & Natalie Thomas, John Viljoen, Julie & Sean Vogt, Peter Vollweiler, Dale & Carol Ward, Marlys Weekley, Mr. & Mrs. Edward Weisert, Larry & Linda Welch, Mary Arnold Wells, Carl Wildhagen, Fran & Lydia Wilson, Ellen L. Wilts, Eileen & Emily Wong, Catalina Woodward, George A. Zaragoza

Contributing Members

Mary Beth Adams, James M. Allen, John & Suzanne Alsop, Tom & Marianne Atkins, Jeff & Melanie Bagby, Mrs. Sharon Z. Barry, Cathy & Steve Basak, Mary Blankenship, Rosie Breen, Richard Bristow, Mary Anne Brodzin, D. Dimeff & Tom Bugnitz, Greg Burwell, Charles & Dorothea Campanella, David & Shoshana Carson, Gregory & Lynn Cecchini, Richard Clymen, Dale & Cheryl Cohen, Ken Correa, Anne & Paul Corwin, Irene Creps, Barbara Cross, Gary D. Cuesta, Austie Cupp, Duane H. Dea, Peggy Dean, Marge DiGiorgio, Pam & Wilbur Dong, Betty & Mark Ervin, Peter & Susan Farrell, Karol Field, Gerald Fields, David & Michelle Flores, Mike Foley, Lester & Ruth Goodman, Paul & Antje Greenstreet, Lilly & Shawn Gustafson, P. Paul & Debbie Hammer, K.A. Hannan, Martin L. Heavner, Steven & Rosa Hernandez, Dr. & Mrs. Carl Hoeger, Janet Hogan, George Holguin, Charles Ice, Keith Kawamoto, Marcus & Joanna Kerner, Linda & Sterling Lanier, Mr. & Mrs. Lawson, Brenda & Stephen Leventhal, Joan Lunney, Les Maher, Kim & Tom Malone, Michael & Rosemary Manahan, Nan & Jim Maurer, Dennis & Cheryl McGregor, William & Merribeth McKellar, Joe & Linda Meza, Tehani Mosconi, Marianne Mueller, Joan T. Nagel, Terilyn Palanca, Judy Palmer, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. Payne, Kim Peterson, Tom & Lyn Phillips, Val Plummer, Shauna Lyman & Jeff Poole, Thom Prentice, MD, Jeffrey & Lauren Rips, Barbara & Duane Robinson, K. Nielsen & Erv Ruhl, Barbara F. Schneider, Trisha & Robert Schuster, Robin & Ron Scott, Devereau Sellin, Mrs. Ann Swanson, Jerry & Karen Swerling, Monica Tover, Gary Tucker, Elizabeth Utschig, Wayne E. Veitschegger, Ellen Waddell, William & Dianne Walters, April & Glen Williams, R. Cowart & Anne Winchester, Neal & Connie Yahata

Centennial Members

Dan Bartley, Ann & John Brinker, Glenn & Cathy Burow, Elsie M. Carper, Beverly J. Chu, MD, Ray & Lindsey Connelly, David V. Costa, Chris Dawson, The Quinell Family, Mary Margaret Flynn, Kelly Gallagher, Tom Allain & Nancy Graff, Lucille Hammer, Steven Honickman, MD, Jim & JoAnn Kaump, Roy Kautz, John Maddox, Jimmy Marmack, Margaret Marsh, Megan Lillian More, Michael Pacicca, Marc & Christine Palotay, John F. Petty, Erik B. Pihl, Robert Rose, William Sabbag, Mary Louise/Arthur Taber, George

& Karen Thagard III, S. Meldahl & John Trijonis, Valerie Vanaman, Marta VanderStarre, Diane & Rich Velasquez, Joel White

Life Members

Robert Abrams, Dr. Neil Badham, Cheryl Ann Below & Tim Blair, Marcelle Bright, Cynthia B. Connelly, Dianne Eash, Steve Hoogheem, Adam Michael Willson, Alexander David Willson, Joan Zimmerman

International Members

Klein Alain - Luxembourg, Michelle Doherty - Australia, Kenichi Izumisawa - Japan, Axel Kudelka - Germany, Roger Lear - UK, H. Snel - Holland, Pete & Kate Sutton - UK, Cath Hayes & Rich White - England

Recent Donations

Ansel Adams Gallery; Jane Dugan Baird; California Data Marketing; Copernicus Software; Crown Printing; Gail Dreifus; Dumont Printing; El Portal Market; Rick Erlien; Jack Goddard; Audrey Hulburd; Charles King, Little, Brown and Company; Naturals from the Earth; William Neill; Elvira Nishkian; Penny Otwell; Queensboro Shirt Company; Quiet Works; Real Music; The Redwoods Guest Cottages; Scope Enterprises; Sierra Press; T. Louis Snitzer; Lee Stetson; Dick & Harriet Stolz; Tenaya Lodge; Winsor Farms Bed & Breakfast; Yosemite Concession Services; Yosemite View Lodge

In honor of Brian Nordstrom: Scott Nordstrom

In honor of the marriage of Larry Pageler and Katie Freeman: Steve Bauer, Susan Sanford, Stephen McMillan

In memory of Richard Eldridge: Lorraine & William Hauser

In memory of Louise Fletcher: Floyd & Shirley Sampson

In memory of Della Taylor Hoss: Peggy Dean

In memory of Mildred T. Kaufmann: Helen Steinheimer, Dennis Trimble Family

In memory of Dr. Wallace LeBourdais: Marian & Chuck Woessner

In memory of Marsha Pivarski: Bill & Bev Sessa

In memory of Ellice Smith: Laurie Aron, China Painters of San Gabriel Valley, Wilma Clauss, Mr. & Mrs. William S. Cox, Oakley and Louise Gwillam, Mr. & Mrs. Richard Gwillam, Charles & Genevieve Hart, Bill & Lynne Hulsebos, Kelly Kozonis, Mary Lamb, Stacie Plunkett, Linda Siggins, Muriel Siggins, Irene & Stan Seng, Eileen Sever

In memory of Greywater (the YA office cat): Sam & Georgia Hays

Flood Donations

We have continued to receive "flood year" donations since we first published the names of members who responded our appeal. Again we send thanks and appreciation to our loyal membership who has seen us through these difficult times.

Up to \$50

Robert Ashley, Ned & Mary Barker, David Berry, David Blockus, Bruce & Georgia Boles, Ronald Brandley, Amy & Mark Brokering, Judith Dean, James Escalante, Marilyn Escobar, Pamela & John Evans, Charlotte Giese, John & Doreen Giles, Thomas Grose, Arnold Grossman, Don & Janice Haag, James B. Harnagel, George Heller, Sam Hoffman, Mrs. Robert Holt, Heidi Hopkins, Patricia Kirk, Judith Machen, Mrs. William MacMath, Gordon & Betty Magruder, David Margiott, Eleanor McCalla, Kenneth & Sharon McCruino, Ken & Patsy McKay, Bob & Ann McPherson, Robert D. Miller, Clyde Mitchell, Lawrence E. Newcomb, Annie Nilsson, Catherine Powers, Denise Poast, Anne Pyciak, George Reams, Sandi & Joe Renati, Teri Robertson, Peter Ryan, Neil & Caroline Schore, Julie Stoughton, Warren Thoits, Doug & Chad Weber, Mr. & Mrs. F.J. Wilson

\$51 - \$150

Jim & Diane Huning, Charles P. & Polly B. Laurensen, Richard Newhouse, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur A. Rosen, Howard G. Ziff

\$151 - \$250

Rex & Rita Gardiner, Robin Wallace

\$251 - \$500

Marta VanderStarre

Ostrander Hut to Open for Season



Ostrander Hut in the early years with ski instructor Luggi Foeger on the weasel. (Photo courtesy of Carson White from Mountain Dreamers: Visionaries of Sierra Nevada Skiing)

The Ostrander Ski Hut will open for the season on December 19, 1997. Located approximately 10 miles in the backcountry, the hut is open and staffed in the winter to encourage ski touring. The trip to the hut requires considerable stamina and cross-country skiing experience.

The hut accommodates 25 people and is equipped with bunks and mattresses, a small kitchen and a woodburning stove. The charge is \$20 per person/per night. A lottery is held in November for weekend reservations. For more information: Ostrander Reservations, PO Box 545, Yosemite, CA 95389 (209/372-0740)

YoseMite is published quarterly for members of the Yosemite Association. It is edited by Holly Warner and produced by Robin Weiss Graphic Design. Copyright © 1997 Yosemite Association. Submission of manuscripts, photographs, and other materials is welcomed.

E-mail can be sent to: YOSE_Yosemite_Association@nyus.gov

Website: <http://yosemite.org>

Cover inset photo of Aspenis along Tioga Road: William Neill



Yosemite Association
Post Office Box 230
El Portal, CA 95318

Return Service Requested

Non-profit Organization
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
YOSEMITE ASSOCIATION

Dan Anderson

Give a Yosemite Association Membership for the Holidays!

A membership in the Yosemite Association is a thoughtful gift and a year-long reminder of the park and its beauty.

Along with the 1998 membership, we will send this handsome 1998 Yosemite calendar as a *free gift*.

The calendar features 13 full color 12" by 12" photographs and sells in the bookstore for \$10.95. (For a description of the calendar, please see page 16.)

Every membership counts in contributing to the care, well-being, and protection of America's foremost park — Yosemite!



Regular \$25 (Joint \$30)

Supporting \$35 (Joint \$40)

Contributing \$50 (Joint \$55)

Centennial \$100 (Joint \$105)

Participating Life \$1,000

Life \$500

International \$35 (Joint \$40)

Please send a Gift Membership to the Yosemite Association to ...

Name (please print): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State/Zip: _____

Daytime phone number: _____

Membership amount: \$ _____

Sign gift card from: _____

List any additional gifts on a separate sheet of paper.

For last minute gift giving, call (209) 379-2646.

From:

My Name (please print): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State/Zip: _____

Daytime phone number: _____

Total Enclosed: (Make checks payable to Yosemite Association) \$ _____

Or charge my credit card: _____

Expires: _____

Mail to: Yosemite Association, PO Box 230, El Portal, CA 95318



Digitized by
Yosemite Online Library

<http://www.yosemite.ca.us/library>

Dan Anderson