In Defense of Whitney
Bill Guyton

About 1870, John Muir and Josiah Whitney became antagonists in a sometimes acrimonious dispute regarding the origin of Yosemite Valley in the Sierra Nevada of California. Muir, a naturalist and amateur geologist, believed that glaciers had formed the remarkable Valley. Whitney, professional geologist, Yale graduate, and State Geologist of California, argued that the valley was formed when the bottom dropped thousands of feet during a "grand cataclysm." Here was a conflict in the manner of David and Goliath: the likeable amateur versus the government professional. To the delight of subsequent generations, Muir won. Most books about the Sierra Nevada mention the dispute at least briefly, so briefly as to be unfair to Whitney. With each retelling, details become blurred and the character more sharply drawn. Muir becomes a visionary who can do no wrong and Whitney becomes a pompous fool incapable of seeing the obvious.

Was it really so clear-cut? Did Whitney really miss the obvious? Is it true that the more you go to school the less you can learn from nature? Is there anything to be said for the new, discredited views of Whitney? The situation was not as simple as some accounts would have us believe. The glacial origin of Yosemite Valley is not obvious and Muir overstated his case. Going to school does not make one blind to nature, and yes, there are things to be said in defense of Whitney and his mistaken hypothesis regarding Yosemite. Josiah Whitney made important contributions to our knowledge of the Sierra Nevada and California and to the preservation of Yosemite, and he deserves better than the narrow view of him that many people have.

Coming to California

Josiah Whitney was appointed State Geologist of California in 1860 at age 41. Prior to this he graduated from Yale University, studied in Europe, and participated in geological surveys in New York, New Hampshire, Iowa, and Wisconsin. He was a respected geologist capable of attracting talented men to work for the new California Geological Survey. William Brewer and Clarence King were two of the most celebrated among them, contributing to the exploration of the Sierra Nevada and our knowledge of glaciation and glaciers in California.

John Muir arrived in California in 1868 at age 30. His walk from San Francisco to Yosemite Valley was part of an odyssey that already included a walk from Indiana to Florida and visits to Cuba, South America, and Panama. Muir had attended the University of Wisconsin but had no degree. He was knowledgeable about botany and geology, but did not claim to be a scientist in the professional sense; he was a naturalist and lover of nature, if those

are two different things. He possessed a fine intellect and exceptional powers of observation, but it is perhaps fair to suggest that nature appealed more to his emotions than to his intellect. Muir fell in love with Yosemite and worked as a shepherd and sawmill operator to stay there. Great things were to come to John Muir, but in 1868 he was a nobody.

The Specialist and the Generalist

Josiah Whitney's duties as State Geologist were "to make an accurate and complete geological survey of the state, to describe in reports and maps the rocks, fossils, soils, minerals, botanical and zoological productions, and to collect specimens..." No small assignment that. Realizing that accurate maps were vital to the future of the State, Whitney hired topographers and geologists to begin a systematic program of map-making and basic geological studies. This approach soon brought conflict with the California Legislature, members of which were impatient for quick and dramatic results, preferably in the form of some discovery that would produce another economic boom like the then fizzling gold rush. Failing to produce such a miracle, Whitney was soon threatened with having funds for the Survey discontinued. In fact in its last years Whitney paid some Survey expenses out of his own pocket. In 1864, Whitney eloquently expressed his opinion on the legislative floor when he said, "We have escaped perils by flood and field, have evaded the friendly embrace of the grizzly and now find ourselves in the jaws of the Legislature."

In addition to fighting for the life and integrity of the Survey, Whitney directed field parties in various parts of California and prepared and published reports as well. There was much to do besides investigate the origin of Yosemite Valley.

Cover: Yosemite Valley, looking east from El Capitan.

John Muir, 1902.

Josiah Whitney, Charles E Hoffmann, William Henry Brewer, and John Muir, members of the California Geological Survey in 1860, when Whitney was State Geologist.
John Muir managed to find ways to live in Yosemite for many years. Even while working as a shepherd he wrote in his diary about the glacial features he saw in or near Yosemite. As soon as he could, he quit sheepherding and sawmilling and became a full-time naturalist and writer. Among other things, he wrote about the evils of sheep and logging and about the damage done to his beloved mountains. His style of living kept him close to the land and provided constant opportunity for him to study the effect of ice on the magnificent Sierra landscape. Whitney the geologist was doing almost everything except studying geology, while Muir the generalist was spending almost every day making geological observations. This would not bode well for Whitney in the coming dispute.

Ancient Glaciation

In the June of 1863 Josiah Whitney and W.H. Brewer, having visited Yosemite Valley, travelled on to Tuolumne Meadows in what is now Yosemite National Park and found "traces of enormous glaciers here in earlier times, the first found on the Pacific slope ..." In 1865 Whitney published a report of the Geological Survey, Volume I, Geology. In it he wrote that his field staff, Clarence King and James Gardner, found ample evidence that a glacier had once occupied Yosemite Valley, and that the ice may have been a thousand feet thick. Moraines in the Valley were described in detail.

It is clear that years before John Muir arrived in California, Josiah Whitney was well aware of the former existence of great glaciers throughout the Sierra Nevada and in Yosemite Valley. He did not, however, believe that glaciers were capable of much erosional work, a view that was widespread among geologists of the time.

Living Glaciers

In 1866 Clarence King and James Gardner described a possible glacier on Mount Ritter in the Sierra Nevada. Whitney was aware of their find but expressed doubt about it being a true glacier, and dismissed it as being of no geologic significance. This view was narrow, uninspired, and technically wrong, but it was not foolish; modern Sierra glaciers are more of a curiosity than they are of geologic significance.

In October 1871 John Muir discovered "a living glacier" near Merced Peak not far from Yosemite Valley. During the next few years Muir would identify and study many other glaciers throughout the Sierra Nevada, including the Lyell and Maclure glaciers. Most of his glaciers were real enough, but some may have been simply snow masses, for Clarence King stated in 1882 that some places where Muir described glaciers were free of snow during the dry season of 1864-65. On the other hand, King may have been mistaken in his recollection. It is clear that Muir did find glaciers, but King's doubts remind us that Sierra glaciers are small and hard to distinguish from perennial snow banks. The first glacier Muir discovered was inactive when the area was visited about 30 years later.

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Glacial Troughs and Fault-block Basins

The primary form of Yosemite is steep cliffs rising above a flat valley floor. Figure 3 shows this form along with idealized models of two well known landforms — the glacial trough and the fault-block basin. A glacial trough is a glacially-modified river valley where the "V" shape formed by a river is...
widened into a more open concave form, a "U" shape (Figure 4). A fault-block basin is a down-dropped area, the result of movement on two somewhat parallel faults. The resulting landform commonly has steep walls rising above a flat floor.

Both glacial troughs and fault-block basins are found in various parts of California. The most famous fault-block basin is Death Valley. Glacial troughs are found throughout the Sierra Nevada as well as in the Klamath and Cascade Mountains of California. In the Sierra Nevada, good examples are Big Arroyo and Kern Canyon in Sequoia National Park, and upper Merced River Canyon in Yosemite National Park.

Figure 2: Tioga icefield and valley glaciers, showing maximum extent during the Tioga glaciation, the last major glaciation in the Sierra Nevada, which peaked about 20,000 to 15,000 years ago.

Test yourself. Comparing the idealized forms of Figure 3, which most closely resembles that of Yosemite Valley? This is where Josiah Whitney was misled. The shape of Yosemite Valley does not resemble a traditional glacial trough, as much as it does the landform produced by faulting — a fault-block basin. We can imagine Whitney reasoning. "Yes, there is evidence that glacial ice once flowed through Yosemite Valley, but that does not mean that glacial ice formed the valley. There are squirrels in the valley also, but no one suggests that squirrels excavated it. From its form it seems evident that faulting created cliffs and the flat valley floor, and other geologic processes, perhaps including glaciers, modified the basic form in minor detail to produce the scenic features of today."

Using such reasoning he wrote, "it appears to us probable that this mighty chasm has been roughly hewn into its present form by the same kind of forces which have raised the crest of the Sierra...The Half Dome seems, beyond a doubt, to have been split asunder in the middle, the lost half having gone down in what may truly be said to have been 'the wreck of matter and the crush of the worlds.' If the bottom of the Yosemite did 'drop out' to use a homely but expressive phrase, it was not all done in one piece, or with one movement, [but different sized segments] may have descended to unequal depths."

Whitney's idea that Yosemite Valley formed by faulting was a reasonable interpretation, and he offered it as a hypothesis, not as dogma, as evidenced by the phrase, "If the bottom of the Yosemite did 'drop out.'" His hypothesis has been proved wrong, but that happens often in science and should not be a liability to Whitney. Half Dome was indeed "split asunder," but by joints, not faults, as we now know, and the missing half did not drop into the depths, but was broken loose and transported by some unknown combination of landslide, river, and glacier.

The Temple of Glaciation

Perhaps you will be generous enough to agree that Whitney's "bottom dropped out" hypothesis was not unreasonable, but why did he fail to see the evidence that pointed to the glacial origin of Yosemite Valley? After all, is not Yosemite Valley the finest example of a glaciated area anywhere?
The most prominent feature of Yosemite Valley that is unmistakably glacial in origin is the glacial trough in which Bridalveil Creek flows before it takes the plunge into Yosemite Valley, and this proves only the glacial origin of Bridalveil Valley, not Yosemite. The near-vertical valley walls are the product of glacial widening of a river valley, but the flat valley floor confuses the issue as noted.

The trademark features of Yosemite are not glacial in origin. Half Dome, North Dome, Big Arroyo, a broad U-shaped glacial trough in Sequoia National Park, California, and Sentinel Dome are products of weathering and exfoliation. The monolithic El Capitan is understood in terms of jointing or lack thereof. Cliff details such as those of Royal Arches, Three Brothers, and Washington Column were formed by joints and rockfall.

The flat valley floor was formed by a river filling a lake with sediment. Yosemite Falls and Bridalveil Fall spill over hanging valleys, but hanging valleys are not uniquely glacial; they also form along fault scarpseven where seacliffs retreat is rapid, and their presence neither proves the glacial hypothesis nor disproves the fault hypothesis. Whitney's Flaw

In commenting on the idea that Yosemite Valley may have been excavated by glaciers Whitney wrote, "A more absurd theory was never advanced than that by which it was sought to ascribe to glaciers the sawing out of vertical walls and the rounding of the domes. Nothing more unlike the real work of ice, as exhibited in the Alps could be found. Besides, there is no reason to suppose, or at least no proof, that glaciers have ever occupied the Valley."

Here is Whitney in a tortured state. The vertical walls together with the flat valley floor are indeed unlike the work of glaciers; likewise the domes. But in denying that a glacier ever occupied the valley he contradicted his own previous publication.

William Colby offers an explanation: "The only rational explanation for this complete about face was Whitney's intense pique that a geologist of his reputation should have been proved wrong on so important a matter as the valley's origin. Whitney's theory, when announced, had been quite generally accepted as
providing a plausible and satisfactory explanation. To have it undermined must have been gall and wormwood to his proud nature, unduly sensitive to criticism as he was. Whitney had not yet been "proved wrong" about anything, but instead of considering Muir's ideas about glaciation dispassionately, Whitney reacted as if he were under personal attack. Repudiating his own publication and referring to Muir on other occasions with contempt as a "shepherd" and an "ignoramus" without giving his evidence a fair hearing are actions hard to defend and no defense will be given here.

**Conclusion**

Josiah Whitney and other men of the California Geological Survey explored the Sierra, recognized both the former existence of great glaciers and a possible remnant of the great glaciers, and worked to protect and preserve Yosemite before John Muir came to California. These accomplishments are unfortunately obscured in the consciousness of many people by the conflict between Josiah Whitney and John Muir regarding the origin of Yosemite Valley.

Although Whitney has been proved wrong, there were substantial reasons why he thought as he did. Yosemite Valley has a gross form that more closely resembles a fault structure than a glacial valley, and this fooled Josiah Whitney during his brief study of the valley. Preoccupied with administrative duties and political battles, and burdened with too much pride, he reacted poorly when his theory was questioned. His personal attacks on John Muir were the unfortunate actions of a threatened man. Josiah Whitney contributed too much to California and to the Sierra Nevada to let this one awkward episode be our prevalent memory of him.

Bill Guyton is a professor of Geology in the Department of Geosciences, California State University, Chico. He is currently writing a book entitled Glaciers of California. One of his favorite activities is hiking in the High Sierra. This article originally appeared in California Geology and is used with permission. For citations to the included quotations, call or write the Yosemite Association.

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**Bear Canisters For Rent!**

**Portable bear-resistant** food canisters are fast becoming the recommended method of food storage when traveling in the Yosemite backcountry. Each container weighs less than 3 pounds and can hold four to six days worth of food. At night the canister should be placed in a protected area away from camp. Bears may at first be interested in the canisters, but without food rewards they have been observed to ignore them. Canisters laden with fish were tested by both polar and kodiak bears at the Fresno and Oakland Zoos.

Each year hundreds of Yosemite backpackers lose food and property to black bears. Bears that obtain unnatural human food often become "spoiled" and stop feeding on natural foods. Help save Yosemite's black bears — use a portable food container and enjoy your backcountry adventure!

The canisters are available for $3-a-day rental fee or may be purchased for approximately $75 at the Sports Shop in Yosemite Valley or the Mountaineering Shops in Yosemite Valley or Tuolumne Meadows.

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*Pothole Dome, a roche moutonnee on the west side of Tuolumne Meadows, Yosemite National Park. Roches moutonnees form when glaciers move over bedrock projections, plucking blocks of rock from the downstream side.*
Thanks to the health and success of the Yosemite Association's many activities, 1993 saw the continuation of our traditionally strong support of NPS efforts in Yosemite. At Park Service request, YA shifted the focus of its financial support to publications and student interns. Major expenditures were made for site bulletins, interpretive brochures, species checklists, backcountry information pamphlets, resource management publications and foreign language translations. As well, the association wrote, edited and produced The Yosemite Guide (the park newspaper) and funded the NPS share of its printing costs.

At the same time, the highest number of student interns ever (30) were brought to the park to assist and learn in interpretation, wilderness management, photography, public affairs, campgrounds and audio-visual services. This program commanded the largest single share of Yosemite's Aid-to-NPS budget for interpretation.

These accomplishments were achieved using the revenues from the programs detailed in the following pages. They would have been impossible without the support and assistance of our many friends, members, NPS cooperators and other benefactors. As always, we extend our enthusiastic thanks and appreciation to everyone who contributed to our good fortune.

The series of pictures on these pages is from *Time and the Tuolumne Landscape* (see page 21). They show both the change and timelessness of the Sierra landscape by the comparison of photographic pairs, those taken in the 1900s with those of the 1980s.

Below: View to the south over Ellery Lake from the slope north of the Tioga Road. Ellery Lake was formed in 1927 by the damming of Lee Vining Creek for power generation. A wet meadow is lost beneath the quiet waters.
Several board member and staff changes occurred at YA during 1993. Two board vacancies were filled in May with the appointments of Christy Holloway and Robert Eckart to serve out unexpired terms. Mrs. Holloway, from Stanford, California, has worked in three major areas: environmental education, the preservation of open space, and publishing and writing. Her experience as Director of Marketing for Tioga Press should prove particularly beneficial to the Association. She is married to Chuck, a professor of business at Stanford University.

Robert Eckart grew up in Yosemite, as did his wife Nancy. A graduate of the University of the Pacific and U.C. Berkeley, he now works as Vice President and Credit Administrator for Yosemite Bank in Mariposa. Bob is an avid hiker, climber, bicyclist and outdoorsman who spends many hours exploring Yosemite.

In the fall board election, three candidates vied for two spots on the board. Board nominees were Anne Schneider, incumbent, and Dr. Chris Gallery, while Cecilia Hurwich was nominated by petition. Incumbent Richard Reitnauer chose not to run for re-election. Elected to the board for six year terms were Ms. Schneider and Dr. Gallery.

Anne Schneider is a lawyer in Sacramento specializing in water law. A member of the "Grants and Aid Committee" and active with Association legal matters, she has served our organization in many ways. Chris Gallery is a physician at the Yosemite Medical Clinic in Yosemite Valley. He and his wife Lucy lived on and worked for the Navajo/Hopi Indian Reservation in Arizona before moving to the park.

At the end of August, 1993, Assistant Sales Manager, Mary Vocelka, resigned her position. Her spot was filled by former warehouseperson, Ann Gushue. Wendy Warren was hired to handle Ann's warehouse chores. Also, Bridget McGinniss Kerr took over as editor of the Yosemite Guide in 1993.

Sales and Publications

The publications and sales program of YA showed moderate growth overall for 1993. With total gross sales of $1,744,968, we topped 1992 sales by 2.93%. Our largest gains came in our wholesale business, due in large part to the work of our new book representatives, who presented our publications to the trade throughout the 13 western states. Wholesale orders grew by 17%.

Our publishing projects for 1993 were very successful, and included three new books and one long-awaited reprint. Our first publication of the year was the World of Small-Nature Explorations with a Hand Lens, a children's title that sold over 7300 copies in nine months. It was followed by Obata's Yosemite, a beautiful art book (published in both a cloth and paper editions) that accompanied an art exhibition of the same name originating at the Crocker Museum in Sacramento (that will travel to a number of venues throughout the United States). Over half of the Obata print run was sold in three months. Legends of the Yosemite Miwok, reprinted with extensive revisions and design changes, was our third 1993 publication to enjoy strong sales. The last title to be released was The Affair of the Jade Monkey, a murder mystery set in Yosemite's high country, originally published in 1943. This fiftieth anniversary version of the mystery provides interesting historical perspectives on the park.

The Association also published a poster of Happy Isles from a mural by Larry Eifert (with a companion key), a Great Gray Owl poster from a photograph by Michael Sewell, and a 1994 wall calendar featuring the photographs of Charles Cramer.

1993 reprints included Tradition and Innovation, the history of Yosemite Indian basketry, and The Map and Guide to Yosemite Valley, a title that sold 47,000 copies during the year and is now in its fifth printing. Two standard maps, Trails of Yosemite Valley and Guide to Yosemite High Sierra Trails were also reprinted.

Sales outlets in the park had mixed success. The Valley Visitor Center, our
main sales area, stayed even with 1992’s results, while the Tuolumne Meadows Visitor Center, which opened late and closed for three days in August, saw sales drop sharply. The bright spots were the Museum Store, up 27%, and the Wawona District Office, a relatively new sales area, up 48% from 1992. Gross receipts from sales operations in the park totaled $1,320,386. Besides selling educational materials, our sales employees provided information to visitors and generally supported the Division of Interpretation of the National Park Service with the educational work undertaken in Yosemite.

YA was represented outside the park at a number of trade and retail exhibits, including the Museum Store Association Convention in Denver, the Northern California Bookseller’s Convention in Oakland, and the Great Outdoor Adventure Fair and the Bay Area Book Festival, both in San Francisco. The contacts afforded by these appearances benefited the sales operation as well as the membership and seminar programs.

The Yosemite Association staff of managers and sales personnel, full-time, part-time and seasonal, worked diligently to contribute to the success of the Association. Their efforts are never adequately recognized, but their efforts are greatly appreciated.

Membership

The YA membership program experienced a successful 1993 — a success reflected not only in the recruitment of new members, the effectiveness of its volunteer programs, and the quality of its member events, but also in our financial performance which was highlighted by record high revenue levels.

Last summer’s group of enterprising volunteers distinguished themselves by achieving an outstanding 62% increase in membership sign-ups. They staffed the YA booths in the Valley and at Tuolumne Meadows, answered thousands of visitor questions, and also enrolled over 1,200 new members including eleven in the life and participating life categories. The thirty people who made up this excellent crew were both seasoned volunteers and new faces who brought fresh energy to the process. It was a winning mix, and YA is indebted to all the volunteers for their fine work. The same group also provided staffing for the Museum Gallery in Yosemite Valley, an operation that depends entirely on volunteers to be open to the public. Because of their presence, over 100,000 people were able to view the exhibits presented at the gallery.

In another volunteer undertaking, approximately 75 members joined in four different YA work trips to tackle a variety of revegetation projects in Yosemite Valley and at Tuolumne Meadows, under the guidance of the Resource Management Division of the National Park Service. Resources, deprived of staff by shrinking federal budgets, uses volunteer groups to provide all the necessary labor for meadow and trail restoration projects. These trips are a cooperative venture combining the forces of YA, Yosemite Institute, the park’s concessionaire, and the National Park Service. New to 1993 was a fall work trip that focused on river restoration projects. It was an ideal time to undertake the needed river work and for our members to enjoy Yosemite Valley in the fall. Many work trip participants have reported on the great experiences they’ve had laboring in Yosemite. “The hardest work I’ve ever done and also the most exhilarating!” was the summation of one volunteer’s time in the park.

The Spring Forum held in the Valley in March led off a series of well-attended members’ events in 1993. The forum is a day filled with walks and talks on all sorts of park-related topics — pioneer and Native American history, geology, wildlife, restoration and photography, to name a few. Teacher and writer Michael Ross guided experiential walks (people were equipped with hand magnifying glasses) to give members a sampling view northwest up Lee Vining Creek from a point on the slope southeast of Tioga Pass Resort. Lodgepole pines have invaded the meadow and the dry slopes behind it. Tioga Pass Resort occupies the center of the photo.

In September, Assistant Secretary of the Interior (for Fish and Wildlife and Parks), George Frampton spoke to YA members at the annual meeting held in Tuolumne Meadows. His thoughtful talk about the plans and programs of the new administration was the high point of the high country weekend. In October, YA hosted a gala evening gathering at the Crocker Art Museum in Sacramento. Members had the opportunity to privately view the exhibition “Obata’s Yosemite,” and Kimi Kodani Hill presented her wonderful slide show on her grandfather’s life and art. A similar event is planned for Los Angeles October 1, 1994, while the Obata exhibition is hung at the Japanese American National Museum.

View westward at the extreme northwest corner of Tenaya Lake. The growth of the lakeside trees is particularly obvious as is the lodgepole pine forest in the background.

Seminars

The numbers for the 1993 Yosemite Field Seminar program are impressive. 987 people joined one or more of forty different field instructors to take part in some seventy-six outdoor classes during the year. We hope that these participants left Yosemite with a greater knowledge of the area’s natural processes, and that they are now better-informed about Yosemite’s special needs and qualities. Designed as an adult education program, the seminars are designed to provide human and natural history (as well as other) courses to the public in high-level one, two, three, four and five-day classes, some for college credit. An extremely competent staff led groups of fifteen to twenty people interested in a variety of subjects. Each group utilized park trails and byways to study such topics as butterflies, geology, botany, Indian lifeways, human history, nature writing, drawing and painting, photography, birds and other wildlife.

During the year fourteen different natural history backpack trips (from beginner to advanced levels) were presented. Groups of participants from eight to thirteen in number learned low-impact techniques, map and compass, geology, birds and plants. Several of these backpacks were offered specifically for women, and provided a supportive group atmosphere. Once they become comfortable in Yosemite’s backcountry, many individuals return year after year to enjoy the camaraderie of a like-minded group of people enjoying the High Sierra. Joe Medeiros and Lynn
Heil led both a beginning backpack to Young Lakes and an advanced trip into the Ritter Range, and not only covered lots of natural history along the trail, but organized some very entertaining sing-alongs in the evenings! Photographers, artists and writers attended a record number of "art-oriented" seminars instructed by a top-notch group of teachers. Once again, the Literary Naturalist Workshop taught by Paul Tidwell and Inka Christiansen produced a booklet of the best writings from the stay in Tuolomne Meadows — these were mailed to all students. Brenda Tharp offered two new photo workshops that students raved about; Ms. Tharp is not only a gifted photographer, but an organized and articulate teacher!

Most seminars were in the botany, geology, astronomy and natural history categories, which continued to be the mainstay of the program. Wildflower walks topped the list of popular seminars led by Carl Sharsmith, Glenn Keator, Steve Botti, Bob Fry, Mike Ross, Jim Paruk, and Kris Fister. Doris Sloan and Jim Parker led two engaging geology seminars during the summer, while Ron Oriti unfolded the story of the stars over Yosemite at Glacier Point. Kat Anderson and Bev Ortiz led the largest group of Sierra Miwok seminars ever offered in the program. Michael Frye led the very popular Tracking and Observing Wildlife seminars.

Bridalveil Creek Campground did not open this year due to budget constraints at the park; Tuolomne Meadows Campground sites for seminar participants continued to be a great help to the Tuolomne programs. Yosemite Valley NPS campground staff continued their support of seminar participants who chose to tent camp.

The once-a-year seminar brochure continued to be popular, and folks were able to plan their vacations at the beginning of the year. We received many seminar enrollments made as gifts to family and friends for birthdays, graduations and anniversaries. This should be a reminder to all that if you plan to sign up for a seminar in 1994, give us a call as soon as possible — the classes are filling up!

We are pleased to announce that the 1993 Yosemite Field Seminars program was honored by the National Park Service with a first place award in the Cooperating Association Interpretation Competition in the category of "Interpretive Program (Personal Services)." There were six entries. Among the judges comments were the following: "The programs appear exciting, combining instructions with fun, experiential learning opportunities. They include many elements of effective interpretation, which would inspire participants to thirst for more. The list of instructors lends itself to representing quality instruction. The programs sound excellent — I'd love to take some myself."

Decide for yourself if the judges were right about the Yosemite Field Seminars program. Join us for a class in 1994.

Other Programs

Art Activity Center

The Association, in cooperation with the National Park Service and the Yosemite Park & Curry Company, offered instruction in many artistic media through the Art Activity Center, a facility in Yosemite Valley originally opened in 1981. No previous experience was required to take the classes, just a desire to capture the Park's beauty in watercolors, oils, charcoal, pastels, sketching, poetry, writing, or photography. Eleven new artists taught classes in 1993, with a total of 30 artists in all participating. During the year, visitors from 39 states participated in the free classes. The mailing list of participants has grown to over 2,500 and in-
## Statement of Activity, 1993

### Support and Revenues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Operating Fund</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Plan Fund</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publication Sales</td>
<td>$1,744,968</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,744,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminars</td>
<td>118,626</td>
<td></td>
<td>118,626</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memberships</td>
<td>221,471</td>
<td></td>
<td>221,471</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,544</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment Income</td>
<td>2,943</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,943</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theater</td>
<td>76,608</td>
<td></td>
<td>76,608</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Activities</td>
<td>81,254</td>
<td>45,776</td>
<td>127,080</td>
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<tr>
<td>Film Program</td>
<td>1,250</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenues</strong></td>
<td>$2,247,120</td>
<td>$54,320</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,301,440</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenses

**Support Services:**
- Management & General: 268,835
- Membership: 101,551

**Cost of Sales & Auxiliary Activities:**
- Publication Costs: 1,156,995
- Seminars: 116,148
- Theater: 63,675
- Auxiliary Activities: 31,962
- Film Program: 334

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Operating Fund</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Plan Fund</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>$1,739,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,764,753</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Excess of Revenues Over Expenses

- $507,620
- $54,320
- $(25,253)
- $536,687

### Total Aid to NPS & BLM

- $(540,498)
- $(54,320)
- $(594,818)

### Deficiency of Support and Expenses Over Revenues

- $(52,878)
- $(25,253)
- $(58,131)

### Fund Balances, beginning of year

- 708,967
- 89,822
- 793,789

### Add (deduct) transfers

- (9,963)
- 9,963

### Fund Balances

- $661,126
- $74,532
- $735,658
Balance Sheet, 1993

For year ending December 31, 1993

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Operating Fund</th>
<th>Restricted Funds</th>
<th>Plant Fund</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
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<td>Accounts Receivable</td>
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<td>Prepaid Expense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inventories at Cost</td>
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<td></td>
<td>670,565</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>199,928</td>
<td>199,928</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accumulated Depreciation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(125,396)</td>
<td>(125,396)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>$786,759</td>
<td>$108,681</td>
<td>$74,532</td>
<td>$969,972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liabilities

|                               |                |                 |            |           |
| Accounts Payable              | $71,109        | $71,109         |            |           |
| Deferred Revenue – Seminars   | 14,936         |                 |            | 14,936    |
| Accrued Taxes                 | 7,727          |                 |            | 7,727     |
| Vacation Payable              | 12,099         |                 |            | 12,099    |
| Deferred Restricted Gifts     |                | 108,681         |            | 108,681   |
| Royalty Payable               | 19,762         |                 |            | 19,762    |
| Total Liabilities             | $125,633       | $108,681        | $234,314   |           |

Fund Balances

|                               |                |                 |            |           |
| Invested in Equipment         |                | $74,532         |            | $74,532   |
| Unappropriated                | $661,126       |                 | $661,126   |           |
| Total Fund Balances           | $661,126       | $74,532         | $735,658   |           |

Total Liabilities and Fund Balances

|                               |                |                 |            |           |
| Total Liabilities and Fund Balances | $786,759 | $108,681 | $74,532 | $969,972 |

1993 Aid to NPS

|                               |                |
| Free Publications             | $93,909        |
| Research                      | $101,159       |
| Information Assistance        | $17,424        |
| Interpretation                | $32,576        |
| Operations                   | $2,911         |
| Pre-publication Expense       | $132,350       |

1993 Board of Trustees

Lennie Roberts, Chair
David Robertson, Vice-Chair
Daniel Wolfus, Treasurer
William Alsup
Allen Berney
Robert Eckart
Edward C. Hardy
Christy Holloway
Kathleen Ott
Richard Reitmayer
Anne Schneider
Thomas J. Shepard
Phyllis Weber
Michael V. Finley, NPS Representative
Andrew Herr, Ex officio
Jeffery C. Lapham, Ex officio
Elvira Nishkian, Ex officio
cludes previous visitors from Japan, Puerto Rico, Spain, England, Germany, France, Guam, Australia, Hawaii and Alaska.

Yosemite Theater

Interpretation through the performing arts was provided once again by the Yosemite Theater program. Lee Stetson continued to captivate park visitors with his portrayal of John Muir in three original stage shows. Connie Stetson amazed visitors with her lively performance of Sarah Hawkins, a character developed from diaries of pioneer women. Gail Lynne Dreifus and the Recycled String Band (Connie Stetson and Annie Barrett) entertained and educated with original songs and slides. Over 24,000 people attended theater programs during the year.

High Sierra Loop Trips

For another year, the Association employed trip leaders to guide groups of hikers around the loop of High Sierra camps in Yosemite's backcountry in a cooperative program with the park concessioner. Because of a change in management guidelines, group size is now limited to 15 total hikers per group. A total of 279 people participated in 20 different guided loop trips last summer.

Film Assistance Program

YA assisted with one extensive film project in 1993, an educational production by Jostens Learning. They were very pleased with our service and have expressed interest in future work through our association. In addition to the $650 fee for 26 hours of actual on-site assistance, Jostens made a donation to the park in the amount of $600.

Special Trips

YA responded to several initial requests for special trips in 1993, many of which were cancelled before they were completely arranged. Three trips did take place: two small groups studied with our trip leaders for a half day each, and 63 junior high students chose from three activities offered for their visit.

Ostrander Lake Ski Hut

YA has operated the Ostrander Lake Ski Hut at the request of the National Park Service for thirteen years. Ten miles into the backcountry, the hut provides a favorite destination and rustic lodging for approximately 1,330 nordic skiers in a season that lasts from mid-December to early April.

YA handles the lottery and reservation system for the hut, and pays for hutkeepers, firewood and other necessities. Howard Weamer, chief hutkeeper extraordinare, returned for his 20th winter season.

Contributions to the NPS and BLM

With its net revenues, YA benefits a wide variety of endeavors, but primarily donates funds and services to the National Park Service for its educational, research and environmental programs. YA also contributes to the Bureau of Land Management through
clerks working in National Park Service visitor centers is now added as “information assistance” to the Aid-to-NPS total (it was previously 25% of salary). As well, pre-publication expenses for materials published at the request of the National Park Service are now treated as Aid-to-NPS. Because of these changes and a large one-time donation for accrued pre-publication expense, donation figures were higher than normal, though cash contributions were on a par with most years.

Research Programs:
YA made expenditures for grants to researchers in the amount of $101,159 during the year. Among the research projects funded were a study of park bird communities, a survey of amphibians, vegetation mapping for the Geographic Information System, archaeological dating corrections, and a report on early Yosemite photographer Arthur Pillsbury.

Restricted Funds:
The Association managed restricted funds for the Yosemite Search and Rescue Team, the NPS Research Library, DARE Drug Rehab Program, several memorials, the NPS AV Center, Ostrander Lake Ski Hut, scholarship programs and numerous other activities (29 funds in all). $54,320 was expended from restricted accounts in 1993.
1993 Highlights

January

Rockslides knocked out power to Yosemite Valley and closed Highway 140.
The Yosemite Restoration Trust filed suit in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims challenging the NPS rejection of its bid for Yosemite's concession contract.

March

The Association of Environmental Professionals held its state conference at Curry Village with speakers George Miller and Alston Chase.

April

Paraplegic mountaineer Mark Wellman and another physically challenged skier crossed the Sierra from Tioga Pass to Crane Flat in three days.
Road crews began plowing the Tioga Road from both the west and east sides.

May

The U.S. Court of Claims Judge dismissed the Yosemite Restoration Trust lawsuit.

June

The park closed for the first time in history (for about 3 hours) due to congestion on May 22.
The new Yosemite license plate was announced.
Despite plans for closure of Yosemite Valley over Memorial Day, moderate visitation was accommodated without turning anyone away.

July

The Tioga Road opened for the season on June 7; the Glacier Point Road opened June 11.
New National Park Service Director Roger Kennedy visited the park.
The selection of Delaware North Companies, Inc., as new concessioner was sent to Congress for a 60-day review.

August

Two mountain lions attacked a small shepherd dog in the Hodgdon Meadow Campground.

September

Assistant Secretary of the Interior George Frampton spoke at the Yosemite Association members' meeting.
The Yosemite concession contract was signed in Washington awarding the contract to Yosemite Concession Services, a subsidiary of Delaware North Company, Inc.
Gary Fraker was named the new president of Yosemite Concession Services.

October

Warner Brothers Studio filmed sections of the film "Maverick" (starring Mel Gibson, Jodie Foster and James Garner) in Yosemite Valley, constructing a Plains Indian village in Leidig Meadow.

November

The new Sentinel Bridge was dedicated on November 15.

December

Long-time Tioga Pass ranger Ferdinand Castillo died at the age of 76.
Park visitation grew to 3,983,749 for 1993. This was an increase of .8% from the 1992 figure.
Remembering Ferdinand

In the winter issue of this journal, we asked people to send us their memories of and stories about the late Ferdinand Castillo, longtime guardian of the Tioga Pass entrance station. We appreciate receiving the following reminiscences from some of his many devoted friends.

For many years my car license plate has read "YLLWSTN." Well, up until 1988 this elicited no special comment from anyone. But in the fall of that year, as I passed his entrance station, Ferdinand remarked, "They call it 'Black Rock' now!" It took me a few minutes to "get" the joke. But every time I passed through after that, he made the very same comment. Even in October of 1993, leaving through the Big Oak Flat entrance, I heard, "It's 'Black Rock' now!" I and many of my friends already missed Ferdinand up at Tioga this past summer. And I shall miss his corny repetitious joke. He represented a type of Park Service employee now becoming scarce — the person dedicated to a part of a National Park, to protecting it and helping others to see and value it as he did.

Chris Macintosh
Menlo Park, California

During the mid-1970s to the late 1980s, I made a series of trips to Tuolumne Meadows for hiking and photographing. I owned a very quick Porsche, ideally suited to curving mountain roads. The car was a pure joy to drive on the Tioga Pass Road, and I do confess to exceeding the speed limit on rare occasions.

One day when returning to the park from a photographic outing at the Alabama Hills area, I was approaching the Tioga Pass entrance station enjoying the capabilities of my car and definitely exceeding the speed limit. As soon as Ferdinand spotted me, he moved quickly out of the station onto the road and began waving vigorously at me to slow down. I could tell that the lecture had begun long before I was in hearing range, and it continued long after I had stopped. Although my first emotion was one of defensiveness, I did not respond except to admit that he was right. On the drive (a sedate one) to my tent cabin in Tuolumne, I could still hear Ferdinand's deep and forceful voice, and a smile was on my face because I realized that he cared passionately about Yosemite and wanted everyone to enjoy it without the specter of speeding cars.

Rex Butler
San Bruno, California

In recent years, whenever one ate at T.P.R. (Tioga Pass Resort) you always stopped at the entrance station and asked Ferdinand if he wanted anything. We all knew the answer before we asked: "Yes. How about getting me a cup of coffee?" And we all knew how he liked it: double cream and double sugar. There was even a certain set of hand gestures that Ferdinand would use to emphasize his order.

At T.P.R., Ferdinand's coffee preferences were well-known. When you were ready to leave the restaurant, you just mentioned to the servers that you needed a coffee to go for Ferd; they would take care of the rest. When you passed through the entrance station, headed back to the Meadow, you delivered the coffee. Only problem was that Ferdinand often told several people that he wanted coffee. Usually, there were two or three cold cups of coffee on the counter, previously delivered from other T.M. folks who knew of Ferdinand's preference for "double cream, double sugar".

His penchant for "double cream, double sugar" was so well known that the Tuolumne climbers even named two climbs after Ferdinand: "Double cream, double sugar" and "Ferd's Follies."

Teri Flanders
Carmel, California

In the mid-1950s when I worked at Tuolumne Meadows Lodge (TML), I would often spend afternoons off in hiking or climbing in the Tioga Pass area. One time I came through the Pass after a climb of the prominent rock formation at the head of Lee Vining Canyon known as the Lion's Head. At TML we called it "Nigel's Needle," after Bob Dohrmann, another TML employee who had climbed it, and whose nickname was Nigel. Ferdinand asked where I'd been, and I told him. He was delighted, though surprised at the name. Ever since then, whenever I came through the Pass and he was there, I would lean out of the car window and say, "Hi, Ferdinand!" He would see me, grin widely and say, "Nigel's Needle! I would respond, "Nigel's Needle!" and we'd both smile. This special greeting went on annually for almost forty years, the last time in the summer of 1992. He probably had special greetings for lots of people over the years, I thoroughly enjoyed mine every time.

Meredith Little
Tucson, Arizona

Here are a few classic "Ferdinands." Immediately after Ranger Les Chow started working in Yosemite, Ferdinand's fertile mind produced the following pun: we should open a restaurant at Tioga Pass named "The Star View" with Les Chow as the chef.

When men started wearing earrings, Ferdinand loved to ask them if they knew how much pirates used to have to pay to have their ears pierced. He delighted in telling them it cost "a buccaneer." Anyone who knew Ferdinand knew that he loved jokes — but ONLY if they were clean. If you told him one even slightly off-color you could be sure his response would be: "Don't be like that." He had an endless repertoire of jokes, many of them too corny for most people, but never for him. An example: "What is the healthiest of all the animals? The anteater when it is filled with antibodies." Or this: "You can't have a decent conversation around a goat — it's always butting in."

Two more vintage Ferdinands: "What do you get if you drop a piano down a mine shaft? A Flat Miner! What do you get if you drop a piano on the Pentagon? A Flat Major!"

He once told of some eastern European athletes signing up for the Olympic tryouts. The registrar asked a man, "Are you a pole-vaulter?" The man replied, "No, I'm Lithuanian."

Les Chow as the chef.
But how did you know my name was Walter?"
Another of his favorite ethnic jokes (he didn't mind ethnic humor if it was not mean-spirited): "A Chinese man was named Gunnar Ohllsen. Someone asked him how he could have such a name. He explained he had gotten the name (translated) "A Chinese man was named Walter.""

But how did you know my name was Walter?"
Another of his favorite ethnic jokes (he didn't mind ethnic humor if it was not mean-spirited): "A Chinese man was named Gunnar Ohllsen. Someone asked him how he could have such a name. He explained he had gotten the name (translated) "A Chinese man was named Walter.""

Frank Bonaventura
Colorado Springs, Colorado

It was a trip I had looked forward to all winter — a trip to Tioga Pass to welcome Ferdinand back for the summer.

The day was glorious — blue sky — clean air, the breeze brisk and cold. I parked my car, waved to Ferdinand in the kiosk and headed for the restrooms. A voice from the kiosk admonished me to be sure to stay on the path.

Since there were no cars coming in either direction, Ferdinand invited me out of the cold and into the kiosk so we could catch up on the winter's news.

With the arrival of the first car, Ferdinand's full attention was on his job. The occupants of the car were obviously very pleased to see him. A short visit ensued, and having been informed of any news that would enhance their visit, they left. Several more cars entered and passed through.

Then came a van filled with mom, dad, and several children of various ages, all clamoring for Ferdinand's attention. A joyful reunion was taking place, when much to my embarrassment, Ferdinand said, "Here, say 'hello' to Helen Doty, Superintendent Preston's secretary," and proceeded to extol virtues and abilities I did not possess. At this point, an irate gentleman from a car waiting in line, stalked up to the kiosk to complain of the delay in entering the park. He assured both of us that he would personally see to it that we were dismissed from our jobs. He informed Ferdinand that he was holding up a very important person from a PBS TV channel in San Francisco, and that the National Park Service would hear from him. Ferdinand's patience and courtesy were exemplary. The man finally went back to his car and Ferdinand went about his duties unperturbed, and I exited the kiosk.

The PBS man did report the incident to the NPS in San Francisco. He had cooled down and apologized for his conduct.

Until another time, another spring, when we will again meet "at the gate," I will miss Ferdinand, a very special person.

Helen Doty
Fresno, CA

One of my favorite Ferd stories occurred during a moonlight walk in 1991. Co-worker Paxton McLurg and I arranged with Ferd to meet at Tioga Pass after his shift on a beautiful July night to greet the full moon on top of Gaylor Ridge.

Though he was many years our senior, we struggled to keep ahead of the physically fit senior citizens. Ferd engaged our imaginations with stories of the "Owl Man" that reportedly haunts Tioga Pass on the full moon. When I doubted his far-fetched story he would caution, "I'm not kidding. Watch out. The Owl Man is out there and he eats doubts first." Soon we were all "Hoo-hooping" in an attempt to call the mysterious Owl Man into view. Forever the creature of superstition and habit, Ferdinand had us rest once at the half way mark and again at the beginning of the switchbacks near the ridge where he always rested "for luck." Each time he would turn to view Dana Meadow, proclaiming it "beautiful" (using his favorite expression) while taking his customary fifty breaths before proceeding. We finally reached the ridge and enjoyed a truly spectacular view.

It was there that Ferdinand engaged us in one of his common voyages of the imagination. He imagined Tioga Peak rising into the skyline like a pyramid, and across Dana Meadow he was sure the rock formations called Lion's Head was a dead ringer for the sphinx of Egypt. To top it off he thought Gaylor Lake looked like a refreshing desert oasis contrasted with the barren rocks and vegetation all around it. His animated gestures describing the pointed Tioga Peak and the undulating Lion's Head almost made his story believable. Though Ferd had never been to Egypt, he was sure the moon had tuned Tioga Pass into his own little Egyptian wonderland.

Scott Lange
Saginaw, Michigan

My "Ferdinand Memory" is from the summer of either 1973 or 1974. I'm not sure which. I was a young mother then, in the mountains with my sons for a few weeks while my husband stayed in L.A. laboring with the birth of a new business. The boys and I stayed in several of the cabins at Tioga Pass Resort — reservations were much easier to arrange in those long past years — and we moved from cabin to cabin as space was available. Our days were glorious, romping through the meadows and experiencing together the excitement of each new discovery.

Evenings I would feel a bit lonely, watching couples stroll hand-in-hand in the alpenglow. Tioga Pass Resort does not have now, and did not have then, a telephone. So, after a dinner (usually of fresh trout), while there was still some light, I would leave the boys to clean up the kitchen and I would drive up to the public phone by Ferdinand's cabin. Usually Ferdinand was there and he took a personal interest in my calls home, watching intently should either of my boots stray into the wildflowers at the base of the phone. If they did, he would remind me, not gently, "you are stepping on the flowers!" Then he would look out at the sky and call over, "Tell your husband to look at the moon; tell him you are looking at it, too." And we would. To this day, when we walk together and the moon is especially lovely, or when we must be apart, we remember. One of us will say, "Ferdinand says to look at the moon." And we do.

Nancy Cochran
Los Angeles, California
Sizing Up (or Down) the Park

By Erika Jensen

Yosemite National Park shrank last year. Well, it didn't actually shrink, but more accurate measurements showed it to be 586 acres smaller than last year. Though that's only a .078 percent depletion of acreage, it's interesting to learn how the "loss" was discovered.

When Yosemite achieved national park status in 1890 and after portions of it were sold or purchased in the early 1900s, the Park's boundaries were estimated and measured to the best of the mappers' ability. But a six-year-old National Park Service computer system, the Geographic Information System (or GIS), has allowed a more accurate calculation.

"When we got the GIS we were able to recalculate the acreage of the park," said Jan van Wagtendonk, National Biological Survey research scientist. "We had a better tool measuring it."

In the early 1990s, the United States Geological Survey took aerial photographs of Yosemite and created seven-and-a-half-minute topographical maps. The seven-and-a-half-minute maps have a 1:24,000 scale (meaning one inch on the map equals 24,000 inches of land) and guarantee accuracy within seven meters. The NPS acquired the seven-and-a-half-minute maps in digital form, and when they were put together on the GIS, the park totalled in at 747,956 acres rather then 748,542 acres.

Take a Yosemite Seminar this Year

Imagine yourself sitting on a granite rock by the Tuolumne River at 8,600 feet above sea level, listening to an experienced instructor talk about how plants adapt to different elevations and how they survive eight feet of snow in the winter and the hot, direct sunlight in the summer. Envision spending time with a compatible group of fifteen like-minded people on a three to five day field seminar in Tuolumne Meadows.

Your group is camping together in Tuolumne and getting to know each other. Some are sharing meals. One of the participants is a photographer and is shooting wildflowers. Others have taken several YA seminars in the past, appreciate the thoughtful atmosphere of the organized class sessions, and are eager about learning more. One man constantly watches for birds, checking his field guide and thoroughly enjoying the class; one woman draws each wildflower in a journal and shares her drawings each evening with interested classmates. The group sets out each morning, hiking on trails out of Tuolumne Meadows. Each individual participant is getting stronger hiking legs each day, laughing, learning, and experiencing one of those splendid High Sierra times. By the week's end, faces and legs are sunburned, the group has developed a friendly camaraderie and parting actually feels sad. There's talk about getting the group together again.

Field seminars are given in botany, geology, animals, natural and human history of Yosemite, astronomy, birding, California Indian topics, photography, drawing, painting, nature writing, natural history, backpacks, and family trips. There are openings in many of the courses--give Penny or Lou in the seminar office a call today 209/379-2321.

Association Dates

July 24 - 30: YA Member Work Trip, Tuolumne Meadows
July 31 - August 6: YA Member Work Trip, Tuolumne Meadows
September 10: Annual Meeting, Wawona
September 11 - 17: YA Member Work Trip, Backcountry/Sunrise Lakes area
September 25 - October 1: YA Member Work Trip, Yosemite Valley

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

Robert & Emily Kerner, Leonard & Sylvia Kingsley, Kunperberg, Damasco & Associates, Melvin & Joan Lane, Mary B Lawrence, Stephen A. Lind, June Maus, Dr Walter St Goar, Mrs C Z Sutton, Mr & Mrs Alexander von Hafften, Ann Witter-Gillette, George & Joy Wolff, Yosemite Concession Services Corp.

In Memory of Ferdinand Castillo: William Gastrock
In Memory of Rod Collier: Mary L Collier
In Memory of Carol Kennedy: Kathleen Langley
In Memory of Marian Mills: Burney Stephens
In Memory of David Vogtlin: Mr & Mrs Alex Lauterbach
02258 A Wild Flower by Any Other Name by Karen B. Nilsson. Newly published by the Yosemite Association, here is an engaging collection of sketches about the botanists and explorers who both named and lent their names to plants in the Western United States. Those with an interest in natural history, wildflowers, plants or American history will find these stories full of adventure and discovery. Included are both world-renowned botanists and amateur collectors; persons who discovered and preserved plants on the brink of extinction, and both male and female naturalists (including Dr. Carl Sharsmith). Each entry is accompanied by a drawing of a plant named in honor of the person discussed. Effort was made to illustrate endangered species that most readers would never have a chance to see in the wild. 162 pages, 35 black and white illustrations, 41 photographs. Paper, $14.95.

33400 They Saw the Elephant - Women in the California Gold Rush by Jo Ann Levy. The author traces the neglected history of women's experiences during the gold rush in a narrative sprinkled with quotes from a variety of women. Because so little has been written about the topic, this is a totally new story with women responding vigorously and positively to crisis both on the trail and in California. The author discovered that many women hugely enjoyed their frontier adventures, while others were as gold hungry as their male counterparts. She also learned that gold rush women worked very hard in traditional jobs, and that their rate of divorce was quite high. For those interested in women's history and in western history, this volume is a must. 265 pages, black and white illustrations. University of Oklahoma Press, 1992. Paper, $12.95.

20445 Indian Summer - Traditional Life Among the Choinumne Indians of California's San Joaquin Valley by Thomas Jefferson Mayfield. This is the account of a man who, in 1850, was adopted at the age of six by the Choinumne Yokuts. He spoke their language, wore their style of dress, ate their foods, and lived almost entirely like an Indian. The reminiscences he left behind are unique: the only known account by any outsider who lived among a California Indian people while they were still following their traditional ways. Abounding in authentic information, Indian Summer portrays with accuracy, zest, and insight the nearly lost and beautiful world of the Choinumne Yokuts and the valley in which they lived. 125 pages, 24 black and white illustrations. Heyday Books and California Historical Society. Paper, $16.00.
Muir of the Mountains by William O. Douglas, illustrations by Daniel San Souci. This new edition of William O. Douglas's classic children's biography of John Muir reveals the events and ideas that shaped America's pioneer conservationist and founder of the Sierra Club. Illustrated with superb new drawings by Daniel San Souci, this slightly abridged edition is tailored for today's young audience. Interweaving Muir's dramatic accounts of his adventures and his observations on the natural world, Douglas offers fascinating glimpses of Muir's remarkable personality. With this reissue of a fine biography, Muir's exciting, purposeful life will inspire a new generation of young readers. 105 pages, 12 pencil illustrations, Sierra Club Books. Clothbound, $16.95.

Time and the Tuolumne Landscape by Thomas R. Vale and Geraldine R. Vale. Through repeat photography, the process whereby a scene in an old picture is precisely rephotographed, the authors use over eighty photo pairs to document continuity and change in the Tuolumne landscape from Muir's time to our own. In their consideration of change, they offer a meditation on rock and water, vegetation, and human impact, and provide stimuli for thinking about differences in human experiences over eighty years. Their exploration of the land and life of Tuolumne Meadows should encourage lovers of the Yosemite high country to contemplate the importance of time in this special landscape. 212 pages, 160 photographs, 20 figures, University of Utah Press. Clothbound, $50.00.

The Affair of the Jade Monkey – A Yosemite Mystery by Clifford Knight. This engaging and amusing mystery set in Yosemite's unsurpassed high country was originally published in 1943. The book follows college professor/amateur sleuth, Huntoo Rogers, on his search for a killer. Engaged on a secret assignment for the government, he has tracked a suspicious character to Yosemite National Park. He learns that the body of an unidentified man has been found in the backcountry, and then joins a 7-day High Sierra Loop hiking party to discover whether it is the man he is seeking.

There's an extensive cast of characters who have ostensibly gathered randomly to hike amidst the grandeur of the Sierra Nevada. But as days pass and members of the group are found dead, unsuspected relationships both convoluted and sinister are revealed, raising questions about the motives and honesty of practically every taker. Yosemite lovers, recalling their own experiences of the park's unique blend of strenuous hiking and exhilarating scenery, and mystery buffs alike will enjoy following the group through the mountain imagery of Yosemite's remarkable haunts. And to help keep the long list of "suspects" straight, a 'List of Main Characters' has been provided for quick reference. In all, it's a wholly delightful mystery that defies solution until the very end. 239 pages, Yosemite Association, 1993. Paper, $9.95.
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