YOS bE MITE VALLEY NPS PLANNING UPDATE

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Yosemite

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Editor's note: The following material was compiled from the National Park Service January newsletter reporting on the progress of both the flood recovery and the planning process for Yosemite Valley. For a copy of this issue or future planning newsletters, see the information at the end of the article.

WHAT'S HAPPENED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS
* Over 5000 public comments on the Draft Yosemite Valley Implementation Plan (VIP) were read and analyzed.
* A U.S. District Court judge issued a preliminary injunction halting the proposed work on Yosemite Lodge.
* The criteria for making planning decisions were refined.
* Based on public input and discussions with Secretary of the Interior Babbitt, it was decided to integrate the Draft Yosemite Valley Housing Plan, the Draft Yosemite Valley Implementation Plan, the Yosemite Lodge Development Plan, and the Yosemite Falls Corridor Project into one comprehensive plan for Yosemite Valley. The National Park Service (NPS) will use all existing public input and the revised criteria to prepare the plan.

FOUR DOCUMENTS TO BE INTEGRATED INTO ONE: THE "NEW" YOSEMITE VALLEY PLAN.
The four existing documents are summarized below. The present idea is to use public comments combined with new criteria to re-examine these plans, resolve the conflicts among them, and incorporate new ideas and concerns to create one overall plan, the Draft Yosemite Valley Plan/Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

The 1980 General Management Plan (GMP) began this planning process. With input from over 60,000 citizens, the GMP set forth five broad and intimately linked goals: reclaim priceless natural beauty, markedly reduce traffic congestion, allow natural processes to prevail, reduce crowding, and promote visitor understanding and enjoyment. The principles of the GMP still guide all park plans, although there remain significant differences in the interpretation of this document.

THE DRAFT YOSEMITE VALLEY HOUSING PLAN/EIS
The Housing Plan, first released in draft form in 1992, was designed to implement the GMP objective of removing nonessential employee housing from the Valley, and to improve housing for the NPS, concession, and other employ-
ees who provide visitor services in the Valley. The latest revision of this plan (1996) focused on housing employees and administrative offices in El Portal. Destruction of concession employee housing in the 1997 flood lends a sense of urgency to housing considerations.

THE YOSEMITE LODGE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN/EA

While both the 1980 GMP and the 1992 Concession Services Plan (CSP) called for the removal of the Yosemite Lodge buildings from the flood plain, the January 1997 flood insisted upon it by destroying approximately 50% of lodging facilities. Options for the Yosemite Lodge were originally part of the VIP, but after the flood the NPS decided to separate planning for the Lodge. This would have enabled the Lodge to be returned to full service as quickly as possible. The latest plan would have:

* reduced the number of buildings at the Lodge and consolidated lodging into quadriplexes, cottages, and motels
* moved cabins to an upland site north of Northside Drive and realigned Northside Drive to an area closer to the Merced River
* maintained Sunnyside Campground (known also as Camp 4) in its current location.

Editor's note: In October 1997, a U.S. District Court judge issued a preliminary injunction halting the proposed construction after the Sierra Club alleged that realigning roads and constructing lodging would harm the environment. In the ruling, the judge criticized the NPS for failing to consider alternative sites and for not following its own guidelines for environmental impact statements. In this planning newsletter the NPS comments that it was the re-evaluation of this project in light of the injunction that convinced the planners to shift directions and create one comprehensive plan rather than continue to go forward with the four separate plans.

THE DRAFT YOSEMITE VALLEY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN/EIS

In November of 1997, the NPS released the Draft Yosemite Valley Implementation Plan (VIP), which was intended to
present a range of approaches to realizing the GMP's goals in Yosemite Valley. The VIP presented four alternatives which were developed with the help of substantial public input, a variety of studies, and an analysis of park operation functions.

THE YOSEMITE FALLS CORRIDOR PROJECT

The NPS and the Yosemite Fund are developing this project almost entirely with private funds. The project is designed to:

- create a more natural area around Lower Yosemite Fall by removing cars, tour buses, and asphalt from viewing areas and departure points
- develop an educational experience through a series of wayside exhibits designed to tell the stories of the park's natural history, Yosemite Indians, and early pioneers
- make the area accessible for the physically challenged and those with small children or elderly companions
- design picnic areas that allow visitors to sit and take in the views; provide adequate restroom facilities.

The new comprehensive Draft Yosemite Valley Plan is due to be released in May 1999. At that point, a formal public comment period will open.


You can request to be on the NPS planning newsletter mailing list by writing:

Attn: Valley Plan
Yosemite National Park, CA 95389

Or by phone:
209/372-0261

or by email: YOSE_Valley_Plan@nps.gov

Comments may be made by mail or email.

Additional information is available on website:
www.nps.gov/yose/planning
When studying the plants of California it is inevitable that one would encounter the name of Alice Eastwood. As Curator of Botany at the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco for more than 50 years, she built a collection of over 300,000 species, the largest in the west. At a time when the field of science was open mainly to men, this adventurous woman explored remote mountains, valleys, and forests, gathering plants and naming hundreds of species, first in the Rockies, and later all over the state of California, including Yosemite. In honor of her work, a variety of plants bear her name. Self-taught and self-assured, Alice confidently joined the ranks of male explorers and became a friend of naturalist John Muir, botanist William Brewer, and C. Hart Merriam, head of the U.S. Biological Survey.

Her childhood years as a ward in an impoverished convent in Canada prepared her for the harsh and uncomfortable life of an explorer. She was at home sleeping on the ground and bathing in ice cold lakes. Every summer during the 1880s, Alice explored the lush alpine meadows of the Rocky Mountains. Before she turned 30 years old Alice had become well enough known for her exploits in Colorado that she was asked to guide the famous British naturalist Alfred Russell Wallace as he climbed 14,270-foot Gray’s Peak near Denver. During her early years in California at the turn of the century Alice collected mountain plants in the Salmon-Trinity Range, in Tehipte Valley, at Lake Tahoe, and on the slopes of Mt. Shasta. She spent so much time looking for plants on Mt. Tamalpais that she became an expert on hiking there and was initiated into the all-male Cross Country Club, which needed her help mapping the trails.

In addition to collecting and identifying plants, Alice also became a prolific writer. She enjoyed writing about early collectors and traditional plant uses as well as producing technical reports on how to distinguish different species of plants. In 1898 she published a report of the ferns collected in Yosemite and the surrounding region. Four years later the Sierra Club published her flora of the South Fork of the Kings River, and in 1905 she finished her handbook of the trees of California.

The next year her life got a jolt when the Academy of Sciences was destroyed in the great San Francisco earthquake. Alice bravely ascended a crumbling staircase to rescue plant specimens from the fourth floor herbarium before it burned. Though she was able to save nearly 1,500 specimens, the collections from Colorado, Mount Tamalpais, and the northern coast of California were lost. Many rare botany books and Alice’s newly finished guide to trees were also destroyed in the conflagration. The academy building and Alice’s own home on Russian Hill went up in flames.

She moved across the bay to stay with friends and later accepted an invitation to go to Fallen Leaf Lake in the early summer. While there she met two young college students from the East Coast who hoped to visit Yosemite. Though she had lost all her camping gear in the fire, Alice agreed to help guide them. One of the young women was so adamant about Alice accompanying them that she offered to pay all her expenses. With a borrowed horse, no maps, and only sketchy directions, Alice set off with the girls. Cowhands they met along the way were fascinated by this rare party of unescorted women. At one ranch they became welcome guests when Alice mentioned her friendships with John Muir and C. Hart Merriam.

As always Alice was busy collecting. At Mono Pass she slipped minute lupines and other alpine specimens into her plant press. After the terrible loss of years of work, Alice was excited once more by the hunt for new species. It would take years to replace those plants consumed by
Alice Eastwood with a plant named after her, Eastwoodia elegans.

The group camped below the pass and in the morning there was ice on the river. The next night they slept at the base of Cloud’s Rest, traveled on to Glacier Point, and then met up with Alice's friend Galen Clark in Yosemite Valley. He helped them get settled and loaned them some saddle blankets. The girls had so many great views as they hiked the Pohono Trail that when they finally reached Inspiration Point they weren't as thrilled as most first time visitors to the valley.

They returned to Tahoe via Hetch Hetchy and Alice later wrote, “That night we camped in Hetch Hetchy Valley at the Sather Gorge. The trail down was very steep, but we rode down and the mosquitoes were terrible.”

After twenty-one days on the trail they returned to Fallen Leaf Lake. The next summer (1907) Alice reentered the park, but this time she traveled in luxury with a group of noted naturalists headed by her friend Grove Karl Gilbert, former head of the US Geological Survey. Also traveling with them were John Henry Comstock, the famous entomologist from Cornell, and his wife Anna Botsford Comstock, a leader in nature education. They had sixteen horses, packers, and a cook. Best of all there was plenty of room for carrying Alice's plant collection.

During the next years of her life Alice trekked the hills of California, Alaska, the Rockies, and the swamps of the Deep South. She worked at Harvard's Gray Herbarium and traveled to England where famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker showed her his garden and the California plants growing there. Her love of wild places led her to write articles encouraging people to save wildflowers by protecting them in parks and preserves. She was instrumental in seeing that Mt. Tamalpais was established as a state park and helped form the Save-the-Redwoods League to buy the last remaining redwood forests before they were logged. Shortly after her death in 1953, a redwood preserve, the Alice Eastwood Grove near Redwood National Park, was set aside in her honor.

One cannot help but reflect on Alice's many accomplishments when encountering plants such as the diminutive alpine paintbrush (Castilleja nana) on some high ridge or the strange saxifrage (Jepsonia heterandra) in a lush foothill canyon. These are just two of hundreds of plants Alice described and classified during her long career. Among the many plants named in her honor are the rare sunflower Eastwoodia elegans which grows in the southern San Joaquin Valley and the Sierra willow (Salix eastwoodiae) found in the Sierra Nevada, including the Yosemite high country. In her day Alice was a San Francisco celebrity and a scientist with an international reputation. Though her name is not well known to the lay person today, her achievements in the field of botany can be appreciated by everyone.

Michael Ross teaches botany classes for the Yosemite Association and is the author of over 20 books for young people. One of his most recent books is Flower Watching with Alice Eastwood. It is part of his "Naturalist Apprentice Series" (Carolrhoda Books) and can be purchased from the Association (see the Catalog section on page 20).
Editor's Note: The following is taken from a Year-Round YARTS (Yosemite Area Regional Transportation Strategy) Data Collection that was completed last fall. The data is based on surveys that were distributed to park visitors at the four entrance stations on designated weekends and weekdays during each season of 1998. In all, 7,430 surveys were collected. The survey was designed to gather demographics, travel patterns and preferences of the 'typical' Yosemite visitor traveling to the park by car. Since YARTS is working on a transit system for gateway communities, no tour buses were included in the study. The figures from such tours would add significantly to both day use and international visitation totals.

YARTS will be using this recently acquired information to design a voluntary bus service from the gateway communities into the park, but we thought YA members would be interested in some of the data.

**Terminology**

For the purpose of data analysis, Yosemite visitors were separated into different groups based on whether and where the visitor(s) stayed overnight in the region. Responses were assigned to one of the following user groups:

* Park Overnighter - a visitor or group staying within the park, such as Yosemite Lodge, a tent-cabin, a campsite.

* Gateway Overnighter - a visitor or group staying in one of the communities surrounding the park, such as Groveland, Mariposa or Oakhurst, Lee Vining.

* Gateway/Park Overnighter - a visitor or group who divided their stay between both the park and a gateway community.

* Other Area Overnighter - a non-resident visitor or group with lodging accommodations outside of the immediate gateway communities along either Hwy 99 or Hwy 49.

* Day Excursion Visitor - a visitor or group visiting the park on any given day but not staying overnight in the area.

**The Yosemite Visitor Profile**

* Gateway Overnighters composed the largest segment of the Yosemite visitor population, at 38%. Day Users in cars constituted the second-largest group, at 28%. The average stay in the park was five hours.
* Over 50% of Yosemite visitors were California residents. The next largest group, comprising 23% of all visitors, included visitors living outside the US. Most of these visitors were from European nations. (This figure does not include bus tours, only arrivals by car.)

* 41% of all visitors were visiting Yosemite for the first time; another 38% had been to the park more than four times.

* Most visitors reported higher household incomes than average Californians. Over one-fourth of visitors indicated incomes over $100,000, while only 5% indicated incomes of less than $20,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percent of International Visitation</th>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Countries</td>
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VISITOR TRAVEL BEHAVIOR

* Yosemite Valley emerged as the single most popular park destination, with over 80% of all survey respondents reporting that they visited there. Other popular destinations included Tuolumne Meadows, Wawona, and the Mariposa Grove.

YEAR ROUND LODGING LOCATION FOR GATEWAY OVERNIGHTERS

*60% of visitors reported entering and exiting through the same entrance gate to the park. Of the four corridors leading to the park, Highway 140 attracted the most year round overnight visitors, at 39% of the gateway overnighter total. Highway 41 attracted the next highest number at 31%, followed by Highway 120 East, and finally, Highway 120 West. This result is consistent with the number of lodging units available in each corridor.

From this information, YARTS is working on a local transportation system that will provide bus service as a voluntary alternative for those who choose to take it, not as a replacement of auto access. YARTS bus service would initially be designed primarily to serve hotel and campground guests along the gateway corridors who choose to take local transportation to the park. A demonstration of the service that was planned for the summer of 1999 has been postponed to allow for sufficient time for public input and to complete detailed planning and environmental analysis.

For more information, contact:
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Email: yarts@yosemite.com.
Website: www.yosemite.com/YARTS.
Without a little help from a guardian angel, John Muir could have missed becoming this country’s foremost naturalist and the father of the national park movement. On several occasions during his many years of exploring the wilderness of the West, Muir had numerous “close calls” with death. Many of his most harrowing encounters with the Grim Reaper took place during his adventures in the Sierra.

Muir’s first ascent of 13,000-foot Mount Ritter in 1872 represents perhaps his best known scrape with death—a classic tale of man against mountain. Hiking alone, Muir spotted the towering peak standing at the headwaters of the San Joaquin River. At first Muir had planned to see how far up the mountain he could get. Somewhere along the way he decided to go for the summit.

“I began to scale it, picking my holds with intense caution. After gaining a point about half way to the top, I was suddenly brought to a dead stop, with arms outspread, clinging close to the face of the rock, unable to move hand or foot up or down. My doom appeared fixed. I must fall. There would be a moment of bewilderment, and then a lifeless rumble down the one general precipice to the glacier below,” Muir wrote.

“When danger flashed upon me, I became nerve-shaken for the first time since setting forth on the mountains and my mind seemed to fill with a stifling smoke. But this terrible eclipse lasted only a moment, when life blazed forth again with preternatural clearness. I seemed suddenly to become possessed of a new sense. The other self—bygone experience—Instinct of Guardian Angel—call it what you will—came forward and assumed control. Then my trembling muscles became firm again, every rift and flaw in the rock was seen as through a microscope, and my limbs moved with a possessiveness and precision with which I seemed to have nothing at all to do. Had I been borne aloft upon winds, my deliverance could not have been more complete. But the strange influx of strength I had received seemed inexhaustible. I found a way without effort, and soon stood upon the topmost crag in the blessed light.”

Muir seemed to court disaster. Sitting on the lip of Yosemite Falls and watching the water plunge into the great abyss below may appear reckless, almost foolhardy. Venturing into the unmapped wilds—alone and unaided—with his whereabouts unknown to any possible rescuer—speaks to other seemingly irresponsible ventures.

The wandering vagabond usually roamed the wilds of the Sierra without any camping equipment or protection, such as a tent or gun. He traveled light. A small bag of provisions—a cup, matches, tea, some bread crumbs—sustained the intrepid mountaineer. On longer trips he often went hungry. He usually slept without shelter, climbing into a hollowed log or curling up alongside a small fire to ward off the frigid nighttime temperatures. As some kind of masochist, Muir often suffered through the long cold Sierra nights, waiting for daylight so he might get up and warm himself hiking.

Muir’s adventures went to extremes. In December 1894, he was overtaken by a big windstorm while visiting a friend at the headwaters of the Yuba River. At the height of the storm, he left his friend’s cabin and ventured out into the tempest. Casting about at the swaying trees, Muir climbed to the top of one tall tree, where he swayed back
and forth in the gale winds. There he reflected on life while tempting fate.

"We all travel the milky way together, trees and men; but it never occurred to me until this storm-day, while swinging in the wind, that trees are travelers in the ordinary sense. They make journeys, not very extensive ones, it is true; but our own little journeys, away and back again, are only little more than tree wavings - many of them not so much," he enthused.

Muir had numerous narrow escapes. During his 1873 travels through the Sierra, he had to skirt bands of Indians who had been driven into the mountains as their last retreat. Fearing for his life, Muir camped away from the known migration routes, without fires and in clusters of boulders so that he would not be seen.

Storms, floods, earthquakes, bears and rattlesnakes also dogged Muir's trail. During the big 1872 earthquake at Yosemite, Muir marveled at the attendant rockslides. While other visitors were fleeing in panic, he went about exclaiming, "A noble earthquake, a noble earthquake." In an almost perverse way, Muir seemed to delight in these convulsions of nature - considering them little more than another page in the creation of the Sierra.

Muir roamed the Sierra when the ferocious grizzly bear still ruled the range. During an 1873 bushwhacking trip through Kings Canyon the lone hiker came face to face with a big grizzly. The two saw each other at the same time. The grizzly, which had been feeding in the bushes, glanced up and rose to his haunches, ready to do battle. Muir came to a sudden halt and began pondering his options. For a decisive moment the two sized one another up, looking eye to eye. Muir moved back imperceptibly. Then the big bear came down on all fours, turned about and walked away into the bushes. Muir had lucked out again.

Muir had a passion for high summits, making numerous first ascents. He made two trying ascents of 14,000 Mount Shasta. On the second trip in April 1875, he and a friend were caught in a violent snowstorm near the summit. Rather than freeze to death they jumped into a small hot thermal spring, where they spent a long difficult night trying to survive - freezing on top while being boiled from below.

Perhaps, Muir's most serious brush with death came in an 1872 fall in Yosemite's rugged Tenaya Canyon. Pushing the hiking season to the limit, Muir made his way to Yosemite in late December, hoping to traverse the steep gorge between Tenaya Lake and Yosemite Valley. Even today the rugged, still untrailed chasm poses a formidable challenge for hikers.

As he proceeded down the rugged canyon, the solitary pathfinder came to a steep section of rock, polished smooth by glacial action. Suddenly for some unknown reason, he slipped and fell - his first fall since coming to the Sierra - and began tumbling down the mountainside, pitching and rolling in the process.

"...After several somersaults, I became insensible from the shock, and when consciousness returned I found myself wedged among short, stiff bushes, trembling with the cold, not injured in the slightest. Judging by the sun, I could not have been insensible very long; probably not a minute, possibly an hour;
and I could not remember what made me fall, or where I had fallen from; but I saw that if I had rolled a little further, my mountain-climbing would have been finished, for just beyond the bushes the canyon wall steepened and I might have fallen to the bottom..."

Muir wandered the world looking for the wonders of nature. Often he found adversity. To get around such difficulties, Muir may have relied on a little bit of humor, good luck or spiritual help. In an 1875 ascent of Mount Whitney—one made with a group of friends—Muir related humorously that one of the party "carried a small bottle of spirits for healing, sustaining, and fortifying uses; in case of an encounter with triangle headed snakes, bears, Indians, mountain rams, noxious night air, snow, storms, etc.; and in case of bones, flesh wounds, contusions. For in prudence, is it not well to realize that something might happen, ' and well to have a helpful spirit - a guardian angel in a bottle."

In many ways, Muir led a charmed life. Somehow he survived a mountain of potentially life-threatening adventures. He went on to a productive life as an orchardist and conservationist. His trail was defined by numerous achievements. Perhaps his crowning accomplishment occurred earlier in 1890 when he and Robert Underwood Johnson launched a campaign that eventually led to the creation of Yosemite National Park. He also played a major role in saving Grand Canyon, King's Canyon, and Arizona's Petrified Forest. He authored numerous books and magazine articles. He helped found the Sierra Club and served as its first president. In his senior years, he was honored with degrees and recognition and revered as one of the nation's foremost naturalists.

And somehow Muir managed to die in bed in 1914 at the age of 76. Despite all his adventures and harrowing escapes, he couldn't outrun what is now thought to be a common cold, which apparently turned into pneumonia.

Upon Muir's death, close friend William Colby summed up Muir's adventurous life quite succinctly. "That a man should brave storms and thread the pathless wilderness, exult in the earthquake's violence, rejoice in the icy blasts of the northern glaciers, and that he should do this alone and unarmed, year in and year out, is a marvel few can understand."

More Muir escapades are available in The Wild Muir ($9.95), available from the YA bookstore (p.22).

Gene Rose is a veteran California journalist with a life-long interest in the Sierra. He can be reached by e-mail at gorose@aol.com.

John Muir and Teddy Roosevelt, two great adventurers, camped together in Yosemite in 1903.
The Yosemite Museum Shop: Continuing a Yosemite Tradition

For over a century non-Indian visitors to Yosemite have purchased baskets, beadwork and other articles of American Indian art as mementos of their visits. Today's popularity of the Yosemite Association's Museum Shop at the Yosemite Museum is evidence of the continuing interest that non-Indians have in the culture and history of Yosemite's native people.

In the first years of non-Indian visitation to Yosemite, purchasing baskets or collecting objects made by local Indian people was uncommon. But by the late 1890s, the "curio trade" as it was called was in full swing. Yosemite photographer George Fiske advertised that he was selling Indian baskets in 1896, and soon, Indian artifacts were selling in Nelson Salter's Yosemite Store, Goscinsky's Art, Wood and Curio Store, the Indian Curio Corner at Curry Village, and the Hallet-Taylor Company's Studio of the Three Arrows.

The demand for Indian baskets, beadwork and other articles by Yosemite visitors, however, outpaced the numbers of such objects that could be made by Miwok and Paiute women in Yosemite and surrounding areas. Storeowners began to bring in objects made by Western Mono, Yokuts, and Washoe weavers, but even this importation of baskets and beadwork from neighboring tribal groups couldn't keep up with the demand. Eventually, baskets from all over the western United States, Navajo weavings from Arizona and New Mexico, and beaded objects from Alaska and the great Plains took their place next to items produced by local California and Nevada Indian artists.

Yosemite soon became a place where not only the casual visitor purchased Indian-made wares, but also serious collectors of Indian art visited to add to their collections. By the second decade of the 20th century the owner of the Yosemite Store, Nelson Salter, regularly corresponded with collectors across the United States about the sale of baskets from his stock. Wealthy collectors and dealers, including Homer Sargent of Chicago, James Schwabacher of San Francisco, Grace Nicholson of Pasadena, and Gotlieb Adam Steiner of Pittsburg, who amassed some of the largest private collections of American Indian Art in this century also visited Yosemite to add to their collections. Photographs of local collections were featured in publications on American Indian art. George Wharton James' 1901 book _Indian Basketry_ pictured Wawona artist Thomas Hill's collection.

Sales of Indian art declined somewhat during the Depression of the 1930s, but never did the interest in Indian-made objects entirely disappear. After World War II, sales began to increase again, and local women such as Lucy Telles sold her beadwork and baskets while demonstrating her artistry behind the Yosemite Museum in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

As the years went by, many of the local Indian people who had been raised making baskets and beadwork died, but very few of the younger generation were learning these skills. This situation continued to cause problems for local store operators who had to rely more and more on Indian people from other areas for the wares for their stores. By the early 1970's, Yosemite was still a site where people came to buy Indian art, but Indian people in Arizona and New Mexico made most of what was sold at the Pohono Indian Shop, Yosemite Lodge, Ahwahnee Hotel and Bests' Studio.

The Yosemite Museum never had a museum store in its early days. When the Indian Cultural Museum opened in 1976, it was hoped that there would someday be a store where visitors could both purchase local artwork and learn about the culture and history of Indian people. It was not until 1990 that the original museum lobby was reopened to the public, and the Yosemite Association created, along with the Yosemite Museum staff, the Museum

*While some people prefer "Native American" instead of "American Indian," we use the latter term in deference to local Indian people who named their organization "The American Indian Council of Mariposa County."
Mary Wilson, c. 1927. Mary Wilson, a Miwok leader in Yosemite, is an ancestor of Yosemite Association employees Linda and Nicole Brocchini. Wilson is wearing an ear stick made of quail topknots. Replicas are available at the Yosemite Museum Shop.

Indian Curio Corner, Curry Village, c. 1910. Indian items from across North America can be seen in this photograph. Included are a Navajo rug on the floor, a Tlingit man's shirt and a Creek man's jacket, along with baskets from the Yurok, Karok, Tlingit, Hoops Paiute, and Atusgewi tribes.

Shop where contemporary Indian art and books would be offered for sale.

Today Letty DeLoatch manages the Museum Shop. DeLoatch, an artist in her own right, has sought out contacts in the Indian communities of California and Nevada to stock the shop with the best of present-day Indian art. Beaded baskets from Paiute artist Becky Eagle, tule duck decoys by Paiute-Washoe craftsman Joey Allen, and willow baskets by Miwok-Paiute-Pomo weaver Lucy Parker are among the many traditional items available in the Museum Shop. Included side by side with these are exquisite silver bracelets and pins by Paiute silversmith Michael Rogers and fine examples of contemporary beaded jewelry by Miwok/Shoshone beadworkers Linda and Nicole Brocchini.

Linda Brocchini and her niece Nicole Brocchini also staff the Yosemite Museum Shop. Their connection to Yosemite is a long one. Descended from a lineage of Miwok leaders, they are what Miwok people refer to as a "Royal Family." Linda's great-great grandmother, Mary Wilson, and her great-grandmother, Phoebe Hogan, were both residents of Yosemite Indian villages, and traditional leaders among the Southern Sierra Miwok people.

Linda and Nicole are also descended from a long line of beadworkers on both sides of their family, and thus they both make beaded jewelry that is popular with Yosemite visitors. Some of their beadwork, such as small beaded lapel pins which feature a pair of tiny moccasins, are exact replicas of those their family made for sale during the 1940s and 1950s in Yosemite. Other pieces, inspired by older Miwok and Shoshone models, combine beads with polished native stones and seeds to create necklaces and brooches that meld native traditions with modern art.

The next time you're in Yosemite, stop by the Yosemite Museum and visit the Museum Shop (where your YA member discount applies). Take a moment to see the most recent baskets from Julia Parker, or perhaps brushes carefully crafted from the fibers of the soap plant by Mono elder Francis Sherman. You might be able to visit with Linda and Nicole who frequently share the stories of their ancestors with visitors. The Yosemite Museum Shop carries on the fine tradition of providing a place where visitors can both appreciate the artistry and learn about the native people of Yosemite, past and present.

Craig Bates is the Curator of Ethnography for the Yosemite Museum.
ENROLL NOW FOR A 1999 SEMINAR

The 1999 Yosemite Field Seminar catalogs were mailed in January to YA members. Be sure to sign up in plenty of time for a seminar so you don't hear "sorry, it's full," when you call to reserve. Once you are signed up, you can fully plan your trip to Yosemite. Some winter and spring classes are described below, but see the catalog for more details.

Winter in Yosemite
February 19 (eve) - 21
Julie Miller-Ahern
Snowshoes are provided for all levels of experience on this fun and informative winter ecology course in Wawona. No experience is necessary, but waterproof boots are a must. Learn all about frazil ice and hoarfrost.

Photographing Yosemite, Winter
February 26 - 28
Jeff Nixon
Explore the beauty of winter with your camera on this intermediate-advanced workshop taught in Yosemite Valley. You'll need warm and waterproof gear for the weekend and an adventurous spirit!

Spring Foothill Wildflower Walk
April 10 - 11
Michael Ross
Challenging and enjoyable walks of approximately five miles each will be taken on steep trails by lush wildflower gardens just outside Yosemite in the Merced River foothills. Many stops will be made for flower identification.

The Successful Photograph
April 30 - May 2
Rich Seiling & Richard Newman
Join these expert photographer-teachers in Yosemite Valley for three days of early spring exploration to learn to make photographs from your own unique perspective. Some materials are provided in the class which is designed for intermediate-advanced students.

Photographing Yosemite's Waterworks
May 14 - 16
Dave Wyman
Photograph water in all its varied forms (including rainbows) along with many other spectacular spring scenes in Yosemite Valley. Designed for intermediate-advanced students. Includes an Ahwahnee Hotel brunch.

Wawona History Walk
May 15 - 16
Stan Hutchinson
Step back in time on this historical exploration through charming Wawona on moderate level hikes. Hutchinson will show participants historic photographs and share stories of the people who lived and visited Yosemite in the late 1800's to early 1900's.

Writing Among Wawona's Wonders
May 21 - 23
Robin Drury
Revive your sense of wonder by observing ladybugs, walking among the Giant Sequoias, and enjoying the beautiful, clear South Fork of the Merced River. Within the three days of instruction, there will be plenty of stops for writing exercises and readings.

Birds of Yosemite Valley
May 22 - 23
Michael Ross
Join this class to examine habitat in Yosemite Valley and Foresta and to observe over twenty-five different species of birds in spring migration. Field identification, recognition of birdcalls, and nesting behavior will be covered on the two days.

Explore Yosemite with a small group of interested peers in any one of the sixty-two seminars taught by knowledgeable instructors. Call Penny or Lou at 209/379-2321 in the Yosemite Field Seminar Office - we are happy to answer your questions and/or sign you up for a class by phone.
Winners of the recent election for the Board of Trustees for the Yosemite Association were Gerald L. Barton and Phyllis Weber. Gerald Barton, who lives in Ripon in the Central Valley, reports that five successive generations of his family have loved Yosemite, and that some of his earliest memories recall vapor-locked cars on the Big Oak Flat Road and hiking the old Ledge Trail to Glacier Point. Years later he continued the family tradition with the park by backpacking with his wife and children throughout the northern lakes area of Yosemite.

Barton comes to the YA Board from a diverse background that includes ranching, business, and volunteer work. His family has had continuous involvement in agriculture in the San Joaquin Valley since 1863, and his farming operation there was chosen last year as one of the 50 "Best in the West." He has also served as president of Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc., during a five-year absence from his ranch, and was instrumental in restoring that company to good health. We welcome Gerald Barton to the Board of Trustees where his wide experience and expertise will undoubtedly be of immense value.

Incumbent Phyllis Weber was re-elected by members for her fourth term as a YA Trustee. Phyllis is a Yosemite "local," living in El Portal and teaching in the elementary School for the last twenty years. She and her husband Art met while they were both working for Yosemite Institute and its outdoor education program and stayed on to raise their family.

Serving on the Board for eighteen years, Phyllis has had a chance to see the Association change and grow. She enjoys her work on the Publications Committee and is proud of the many award-winning books YA has published. She also serves on the Grants and Aid to NPS Committee that helps decide which NPS projects the Association money will support. We look forward to a continuation of Phyllis' valuable participation on the YA Board.

Again, we wish that we had Board openings for all three fine candidates. We very much appreciate writer/historian Gene Rose's interest in serving again on the YA Board (he had participated in the late 1970s and early 1980s). Active in the Sequoia Kings Canyon Foundation, the Central Sierra Historical Association, and a number of other important regional groups, we know that he will stay busy. Always a good friend and supporter of YA, we know that Gene will stay actively involved with us.

Visitors Can Make Yosemite Camping Reservations Through the Internet

Starting January 5 camping reservations for Yosemite and 26 other National Park Service (NPS) sites can be made through a secure Internet site at http://reservations.nps.gov. The new website also provides valuable park information, including camping and tour availability, cost and directions. In order to insure that all park visitors have equal access to the National Park Reservation Service (NPRS), the hours for making Internet reservations are the same as established phone hours—10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. (EST).

Reservations for Yosemite camping and tours can be made up to five months in advance on the 15th of the month. For example, a visitor wishing to camp in Yosemite on June 14 could make a reservation beginning on January 15. Reservations can also be made by phone at 1-800-436-PARK (7275) or by mail at NPRS, PO Box 1600, Cumberland, MD 21502.
1999 Summer Work Trips Scheduled

Do you enjoy the out of doors? Does "getting away from it all" appeal to you? Would you like to spend a week camping and working in Yosemite? YA is looking for people to volunteer in its 1999 Member Work Trips. Now in its twelfth season, this successful program allows YA members the unique opportunity to enjoy the beauty of Yosemite and the companionship of fellow YAers while contributing to the park's well being.

There are six work trips tentatively scheduled in Yosemite during the 1999 season:

**June 6–12:**
Various restoration projects throughout Yosemite Valley, including seed collection, duff collection and application, measuring trees and conducting other revegetation monitoring.

**June 20–26:**
"Weed Warrior Week." Come prepared to attack "exotic" and invasive plants (mainly star and bull thistle) in Yosemite Valley and along the Highway 140 corridor from El Portal to the valley.

**July 11–17:**
Wanted: Skilled amateur botanists or folks interested in learning about Yosemite's flora. Time will be well spent surveying the Wawona area for some of the park's rare flora, as well as protecting rare plant populations from exotic plant encroachment. One day there will be a hike to the top of Chilnualna Falls.

**July 25–31:**
This group will finish a variety of revegetation and restoration projects in the front and backcountry around Tuolumne. The trip will include follow-up monitoring at a number of nearby restoration sites.

**August 8–14:**
Backcountry worktrip: location and work yet to be determined.

**September or October:**
River restoration at both old and new sites in Yosemite Valley. Actual dates not yet finalized.

These trips are a cooperative venture of the National Park Service (which plans and oversees projects), the Yosemite Institute (which provides staff and culinary services), the Yosemite Concession Services (which contributes funding), and the Yosemite Association (which supplies members for the crews). The projects vary but often involve restoring damaged trails and campsites and returning impacted areas to more natural conditions.

In each of the trips, 15 members camp together in an assigned campground (shared tent sites) from Sunday afternoon to the following Saturday morning. They work with National Park Service (NPS) project leaders Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. Wednesday is a day off, but often the group plans a hike together somewhere in the park. Participants bring their own camping equipment and personal gear; all meals are provided.

For an application and/or more information, call Holly or Connie at 209/379-2317.

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**New Yosemite Valley Web Camera**

The Yosemite Association has installed a camera at Turtleback Dome that takes digital photographs of Yosemite Valley (see photo at right) and transmits them to our web site. New, live images are posted approximately every three minutes. The views are oftentimes spectacular, and the camera captures the valley in its many moods and at all seasons of the year.

The new camera was donated by StarDot Technologies of Buena Park, California, and installed by their ace computer guru, Vance Kozik. We would like to thank StarDot for its generous help and support.

To view the new web camera shot, log on to: http://yosemite.org/vryos/index.htm
Spring Forum Set for March 27

YA's annual Spring Forum is scheduled for Saturday, March 27, 1999, in Yosemite Valley. This popular member event will feature a full day of informative presentations on a variety of topics such as Yosemite history, natural history, resources, and management.

The day begins at 9:00 a.m. with the first of the auditorium programs and outdoor walks. There will be a series of concurrent sessions in the East and West Auditoriums throughout the day with a break for lunch on your own. Members can choose from a variety of hour-long talks and slide illustrated programs as well as guided walks that range in length from one to three hours (weather permitting).

At 5:00 p.m. members and speakers will gather for a wine and cheese hour.

One of the slide illustrated talks will be on Yosemite's bears, presented by the NPS Wildlife Management staff. Another of this year's speakers is Joe Medeiros, an expert on alpine ecosystems. Ornithologist Ted Beedy and artist/naturalist Keith Hansen will share their knowledge of Sierra birds. Geologist James Moore, recently retired from the U.S. Geological Survey, will treat members to a presentation entitled "Exploring and Mapping the Highest Sierras." NPS historian Jim Snyder will share his research on James Hutchings' diary that gives an account of Hutchings' trip from Yosemite to the East Side including a climb of Mt. Whitney. Some of the walks will feature topics as varied as the Valley Plan, photography, and keeping a journal. Many other programs are planned focusing on the park's wildlife, history, Native Americans, and much more.

Members have already received details about the Spring Forum by mail, and should sign up by returning the registration form along with $25 (non-refundable) per person. Attendance is limited to the first 500 registrants. A finalized agenda, nametags, and information about participating in the day's programs (including the walk sign-up form) will be mailed to those who register.

If you have any questions, please call Holly or Connie at (209) 379-2317.

Discounts Nationwide

Your membership in the Yosemite Association entitles you to discounts at many national park cooperating associations nationwide. Below is a list of associations that will honor your membership card with discounts of 10-20%. So when visiting other national parks don't forget your YA membership card.

Alaska NHA
Arizona Memorial MA
Badlands NHA
Bent's Old Fort HA
Big Bend NHA
Bryce Canyon NHA
Cabrillo Historical Assn
Canyonlands NHA
Capitol Reef NHA
Carlsbad Caverns
Guadalupe Mts Assn
Colorado National MA
Crater Lake NHA
Craters of the Moon NHA
Death Valley NHA
Devil's Tower NHA
Dinosaur Nature Assn
Eastern National Parks & Monuments Assn
Fort Frederica Assn
Fort Laramie HA
Fort Union Assn
Glacier NHA
Glen Canyon NHA
Golden Gate Nat. Park Assn
Grand Canyon NHA
Grand Teton NHA
Great Basin NHA
Harpers Ferry HA
Hawaii NHA
Isle Royale NHA
Joshua Tree NHA
Kennesaw Mountain HA
Lava Beds HA
Loomis Museum Assn
Mesa Verde NM
Mount Rushmore HA
Ocmulgee National MA
Oregon Trail MA
Ozark National Riverways HA
Parks and History Assn
Petrified Forest MA
Pt. Reyes National Seashore Assn
Redwood NHA
Rocky Mountain NA
Roosevelt-Vanderbilt HA
Sequoyah NHA
Shenandoah NHA
Southwest Natural & Cultural Heritage Assn
Southwest Parks & Monuments Assn
Theodore Roosevelt NHA
Yellowstone Assn
Zion NHA

NHA=Natural History Assn.
HA=Historical Assn.
MA=Museum Assn. or Monument Assn.

Participating associations subject to change.

Association Dates

March 27, 1999
Spring Forum, Yosemite Valley

June 6-12, 1999
Work Trip, Yosemite Valley

June 20-26, 1999
Work Trip, Yosemite Valley

July 11-17, 1999
Work Trip, Wawona

July 25-31, 1999
Work Trip, Yosemite Valley

August 8-14, 1999
Backcountry Work Trip

September 18, 1999
Annual Meeting, Tuolumne Meadows

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.

209/379-2317
Sierra Crossing: First Roads to California
by Thomas Frederick Howard.
This scholarly but highly readable work explores the mountain routes to California over the Sierra Nevada that were used before railroads and freeways existed. The author explains how vigorous exploration, road-promotion, and road-building transformed the Sierra in a remarkably short time from a forbidding mountain wall to alpine scenery. The ox-drawn wagons of emigrants gave way to stagecoaches that provided a level of service as fine as any in the country. Some of the old roads remain today as modern highways. Others have faded into barely visible traces in the backcountry.

The book presents the history and geography of the trans-Sierra roads, making extensive use of the diaries, letters, newspaper stories, and official reports of the people who built and used them. Through this vivid telling we gain a very real sense of the struggle and excitement involved in breaching the mountain barrier. The author is Assistant Professor of Geography at Armstrong Atlantic State University.

218 pages with 22 plates, University of California Press, 1998. Case bound with dust jacket, $28.00

Protecting Paradise: Yosemite Rangers, 1898-1960
by Shirley Sargent.
Since 1898, selfless men and women, park rangers, have kept Yosemite National Park protected for future generations. This book details their lives, work, and adventures, and is told as much as possible in their own words. Stories of patrols, outpost living, searches and rescues, firefighting, floods, and the effect of war are told with immediacy, drama, and humor.

The author tried to include all the permanent Yosemite rangers from 1898 to 1960, as well as some long-term seasonals who made significant contributions to the park and its visitors. Some of the seasonals returned for twenty to thirty summers. There's a full chapter on former Chief Ranger Forest Townsley, and multiple short biographies in an appendix at the back of the book, filled with fascinating data. Of interest to YA members are longer entries for Carl Sharsmith and Ferdinand Castillo. 148 pages, Ponderosa Press, 1998. Paperback, $18.95

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 navy blue, forest green or black by Pajaro. (please specify color) $29.95
Glaciers of California: Modern Glaciers, Ice Age Glaciers, the Origin of Yosemite Valley, and a Glacier Tour in the Sierra Nevada

by Bill Guyton.

Most people don't realize that there are several hundred glaciers in California, the sunshine state of the west. Though small by comparison to those in the Rockies and the European Alps, these glaciers are interesting, scenic, and worthy of visiting. Further, California's spectacular mountain landscape was carved by glaciers during the Ice Age. This new entry in the U.C. Press "Natural History Guides" series provides all you need to know about the glaciers and the formation of the mountains.

The book summarizes the history of the discovery of Ice Age glaciation and modern-day glaciers, and covers the development of modern ideas about the glacier history of the state. Further, it describes the controversy about the origin of Yosemite Valley (the Muir-Whitney debate), offers a 100-mile glacier tour of Yosemite National Park, includes a glossary of technical terms, and is thoroughly illustrated. This fine new work is truly a primer on California glaciers for the lay person. 197 pages, University of California Press, 1998. Case bound with dust jacket, $34.95

Flower Watching with Alice Eastwood AND Bird Watching with Margaret Morse Nice

by Michael Elsohn Ross.

These two books, intended for an audience of young adults, are part of the "Naturalist's Apprentice Series." They were written to illuminate the lives of remarkable naturalists while teaching aspects of the subjects in which they made their careers. In Flower Watching, Alice Eastwood's incredible botanical career is outlined. She spent a lifetime climbing mountains, crossing deserts, and combing valleys in search of wildflowers. Along the way she discovered, collected, and named many new species, and worked as a curator at the California Academy of Sciences for many years.

In the case of Margaret Morse Nice, this talented bird watcher spent much of her life fighting the common belief that a woman couldn't be a mother and a scientist. She later became world-famous for her studies on the behavior of song sparrows. In telling the story, the author offers tips and suggestions sure to be helpful to bird watchers of all ages. Both books are illustrated with black-and-white photographs and pleasing color drawings. 48 pages, Carolrhoda Books, 1997. Bird Watching: $14.95; Flower Watching: $14.95
Walking Where We Lived: Memoirs of a Mono Indian Family
by Gaylen D. Lee.
The Nim (North Fork Mono Indians) have lived for centuries in a remote region of the Sierra Nevada south of Yosemite. In this memoir, the author recounts the story of his Nim family across six generations. Drawing from the recollections of his grandparents, mother, and other relatives, Lee provides a deeply personal account of his people's history and culture.

Woven into the seasonal account is the disturbing story of Hispanic and white encroachment into the Nim world. Lee shows how the Mexican presence in the early nineteenth century, the Gold Rush, the Protestant conversion movement, and, more recently, the establishment of a national forest on traditional land have contributed to the erosion of Nim culture. It is a bittersweet chronicle, told with strength and hope. 208 pages, University of Oklahoma Press, 1998. Case bound with dust jacket, $23.95

Into A Wild Sanctuary: A Life in Music & Natural Sound
by Bernie Krause.
This is a book about the "sonic landscape," the natural sound that exists in a variety of wild habitats. The author is both a professional musician and a naturalist who believes that humans should direct more attention to the synthesis of sounds in nature. He contends that a natural soundscape can be seen as a symphony, a spontaneous composition with structure, with each individual creature occupying the position of a particular instrument or voice in a coherent whole.

Krause suggests that communicative structures of a biome are wild—a constantly changing, reflexive synthesis of sound. He asks whether Western Civilization should now consider if there are wholly new possibilities for making music, perhaps even for communication, with older and more complex cultures. 201 pages, Heyday Books, 1998. Paper, $14.95

Sierra Nevada Tree Identifier
by Jim Paruk, illustrated by Elizabeth Morales.
This is a new guide to the trees of California's great mountain range that's both comprehensive and easy to use. With it, users (both experienced and novice) will be able to identify the trees they encounter in the Sierra Nevada. The easy-to-use key quickly narrows the choices, and accurate line drawings help make positive identification a snap.

Both broad-leaved and cone-bearing trees are included, and over 45 different species are treated. For each the author has provided information about size and shape, bark, needles, and cones, leaves and fruit, habitat, range, and similar and related species. To make the guide even more useful, there's an appendix with identification tips, references, a list of elevational belts with related trees, and an index.

The work is thoroughly illustrated with detailed, exact, and beautiful line drawings by Elizabeth Morales, a scientific illustrator. She has added sketches of fruits, cones, and any other distinguishing characteristics to make the process of keying out a tree as painless as possible. Jim Paruk is a naturalist and outdoor educator, who spent many years in the Sierra working for the Yosemite Institute. He is now a Ph.D. candidate in behavioral ecology at Idaho State. This latest publication from the Yosemite Association should prove popular with all Yosemite/Sierra Nevada lovers. 126 pages, 1998. Paperback (with a sturdily sewn binding and a washable cover), $9.95
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, or maroon. $3.00 (please specify color)

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

Yosemite Association Mug
This distinctive and functional heavy ceramic mug feels good with your hand wrapped around it. Available in two colors (green or 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)

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

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

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 or maroon. 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
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Join the Yosemite Association

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

A critical element in the success of the Association is its membership. Individuals and families throughout the country have long supported the Yosemite Association through their personal commitments. Won't you join us in our efforts to make Yosemite an even better place?

MOVING?
If you are moving or have recently moved, don't forget to notify us. You are a valued member of the Association, and we'd like to keep in touch with you.

**MEMBER BENEFITS**

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

* Yosemite, the Association journal, published on a quarterly basis;
* A 15% discount on all books, maps, calendars, publications stocked for sale by the Association;
* A 10% discount on most of the field seminars conducted by the Association in Yosemite National Park;
* The opportunity to participate in members' meetings and volunteer activities held throughout the year;
* A Yosemite Association decal;
* And, when you join, there are special membership gifts:
  
  **Supporting Member:** A selection of 8 handsome notecards and envelopes featuring beautiful photographs of Yosemite;
  **Contributing Member:** A copy of the award-winning video, Yosemite: The Fate of Heaven;
  **Centennial Member:** The Promise of Wildness, an elegant book of essays and photographs;
  **Life Member:** Matted color photograph by Howard Weamer of "Half Dome—Storm Light;" and
  **Participating Life Member:** Ansel Adams Special Edition print of "Yosemite Valley—Thunderstorm."

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___ Regular Member $25 (Joint $30)
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