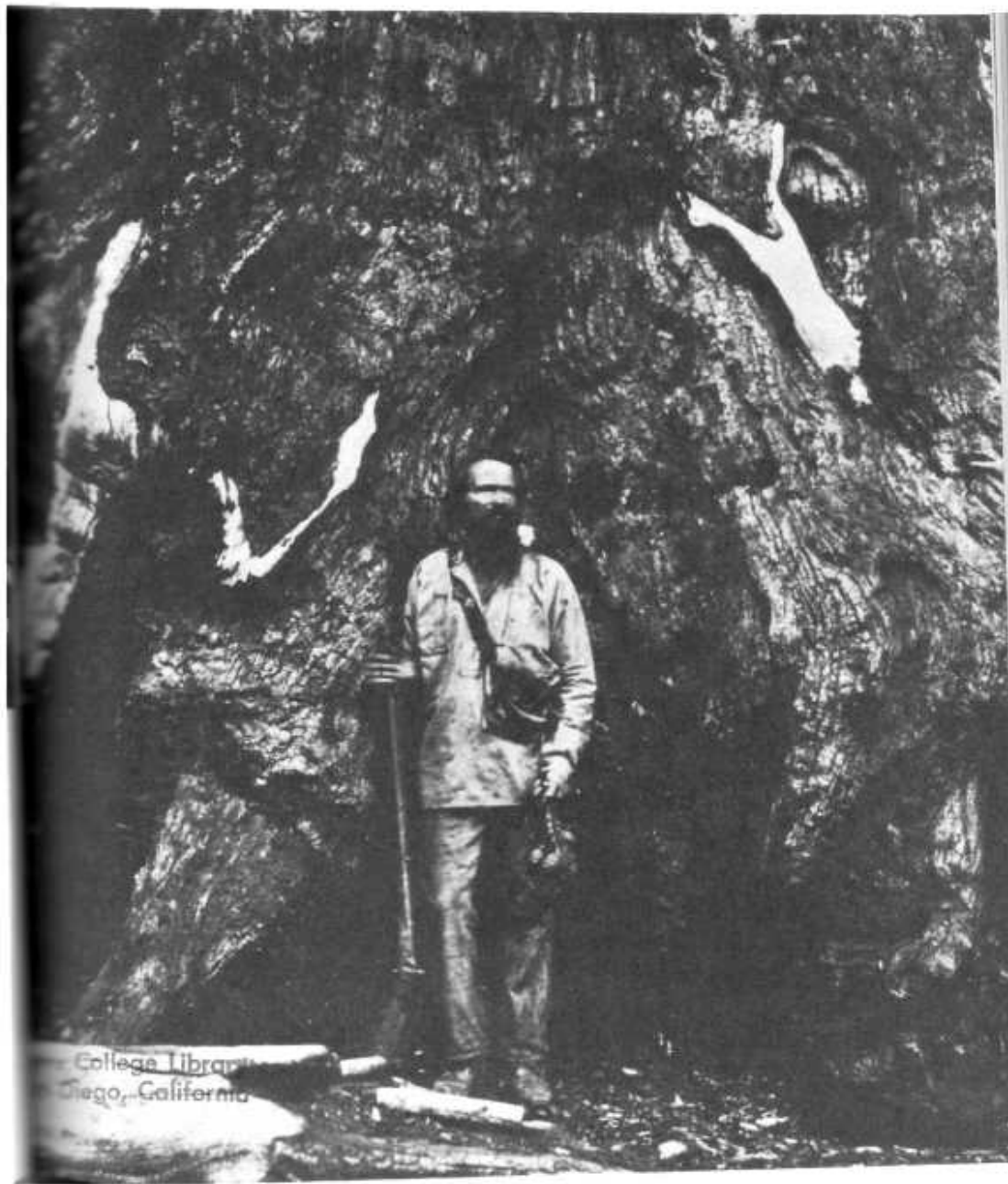


YOSEMITE

VOLUME XXXVIII — NUMBER 12

DECEMBER 1959



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IN COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.



In 1857, when 43 years of age, Galen Clark (left) was told that he had not long to live and should move from Mariposa to a more favorable climate at a higher elevation. This led to his settling on the South Fork of the Merced River, at present day Wawona, and establishing a hotel to accommodate early-day visitors to Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove. Clark died in 1910 at the ripe old age of 96.

COVER — Galen Clark, Yosemite's first Guardian, at the base of the Grizzly Giant.

—Photo by Watkins, 1818

John C. Preston, Park Superintendent

Douglass H. Hubbard, Park Naturalist

Robert F. Upton, Associate Park Naturalist

Paul F. McCrary, Assistant Park Naturalist

Herbert D. Cornell, Junior Park Naturalist

Keith A. Trexler, Park Naturalist Trainee

GALEN CLARK'S LIBRARY

by **Jim Fox, Ranger-Naturalist**

Probably the most revered pioneer in Yosemite history was Galen Clark. In 1855 he first saw the Valley, and in 1857 he established the first hostel at what is now Wawona. It was at that time the halfway point on the trail from Mariposa to Yosemite Valley and was known as Clark's Ranch. In the many books written by early Yosemite visitors there are frequent remarks of Galen Clark and his hostel. Nearly all of them praise his knowledge and his library.

For twenty-four years he was a member of the Board of Commissioners of Yosemite, and for twenty-two years he was "Guardian of Yosemite", while it was a State Park. In 1910 he died at the age of ninety-six.² At that time his books were presented to the LeConte Memorial

Lodge of the Sierra Club, to which he was a charter member. They are there now, kept in Yosemite Valley available to the public.

A survey of the books in the Galen Clark Collection is of interest to the historian as it may shed some light on the interests of Clark.

It should be noted that many of the books had belonged to Clark's son, Galen Alonzo Clark. Alonzo was raised in the East by relatives after his mother died in 1848. He attended Phillips' Exeter Academy and Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1870. In 1871 he came to California to be with his father. He died in 1874 and at that time his books joined his father's collection.³ The following books were those of his son, Alonzo:

- Charles Darwin, *On the Origin of the Species* (1870)
 Arthur, *Ten Nights in a Barroom* (1859)
 Steward, *Philosophy of the Human Mind* (1866)
 Hamilton, *Metaphysics* (1868)
 Woolsey, *International Law* (1870)
 Hallam, *The Middle Ages* (1870)
 Maine, *Ancient Law* (1870)
 Gibbons, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (1868)
 Maccauley, *Lays of Ancient Rome* (1862)
 Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire* (1871)
 Student's *History of France* (1870)
 Arnold, *Modern History* (1870)
 Turner, *History of Germany* (1867)
 Weber, *Outline of Universal History* (1853)
 Tenot, *Coup d'Etat of Napoleon III* (1870)
 Owen, *Homer's Iliad (in Greek)* (1866)
 Duruy, *Histoire des Temps Modernes* (1870)
 Marechal, *Histoire Contemporaine* (1868)
 Zschokke, *Tales* (1845)
 Turner, *English and French History* (1868)
 Vattel, *Law of Nations* (1820)
 Parton, *General Butler in New Orleans*
 Crofutt, *Transcontinental Tourist Guide* (1871)
 Mill, *Considerations on Representative Government* (1862)
 Mill, *A System of Logic* (1869)
 Stephen, *History of France* (1860)
 Bowen, *Logic* (1866)
 Lempriere, *Dictionary of Antiquity* (1837)
 Kohlrausch, *History of Germany* (1864)
 Bowen, *American Political Economy* (1870)
 Rogers, *Manual of Political Economy* (1869)
 Smith, *Wealth of Nations* (1868)
 Mill, *Principles of Political Economy* (1870)
 Corneille, *Le Cid* (1870)
The Federalist (1864)
 Dews, *Digest of Ancient and Modern Nations* (1870)



Parks and recreation must be considered as correlative with the other major objectives in planning for our state and our Nation. We must advance together and insist that planning for parks and recreation be in proper balance with planning for other purposes.

—Conrad L. Wirth

Of the books that belonged to Galen Clark and can be used to learn of his interests and mental slant it might be well to speak first

of those that he acquired before 1876, and which were in his library at Clark's Ranch.

- D. Thoreau, *Yankee in Canada* (1866)
D. Thoreau, *Letters* (1865)
Thomas Henry Huxley, *Lay Sermons and Reviews* (1871)
Randolph, *Pre-Adamite Man* (1873)
Milton, *Poetical Works*
Tennyson, *Idyls of the King* (1863)
Longfellow, *Tales of the Wayside Inn* (1863)
Aytoun, *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers* (1866)
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress* (1854)
Hayward, *Goethe's Faust* (1859)
Dana, *Two Years before the Mast* (1869)
Scott, *Waverley Novels*
Brewster, *St. Martin's Summer* (1866)
Beckett, *Comic Blackstone* (1868)
Thackeray, *The Newcomes* (1855)
Felton, *Smith's History of Greece* (1855)
Lyman, *Historical Chart and Key* (1874)
Murray, *Encyclopedia of All Nations* (1863)
Pare, *Co-operative Agriculture* (1870)
Phillips, *Manual of Metallurgy* (1859)
Henderson, *Practical Floriculture* (1874)
Gray, *Lessons in Botany* (1863)
Hoopes, *Book of Evergreens* (1868)
Wood, *American Botanist* (1873)
Geological Survey of California, Geology Vol. I (1865)
Bedolirre, *Mere Michel et son Chat*, (1869)
Moliere, *Oevres Completes* (1864)
Book of Common Prayer of Episcopal Church (1873)
Mosheim, *Ecclesiastical History* (1832)
Holy Bible (1851)
Dick, *Works (On the Diffusion of Knowledge Among All Classes, 1823)*
White, *Poetry of the Civil War* (1866)
Brownlow, *Sketches of Secession* (1862)
Greeley, *An Overland Journey* (1860)
Bowles, *Across the Continent (With author's inscription to Clark personally)* (1865)
Greenwood, *New Life in New Lands* (1873)
Dickson, *Japan* (1869)
Bowles, *Our New West* (1869)

It will be noticed that these are largely books of current and/or general literary interest, with a few references on the natural sciences, and a smattering of history and philosophy. Most interesting to the historian are the books expounding the then

burning topic of Evolution, and the books by Thoreau, the first Conservationist.

The books acquired by Clark after 1866, in his later years, tell a fascinating story.



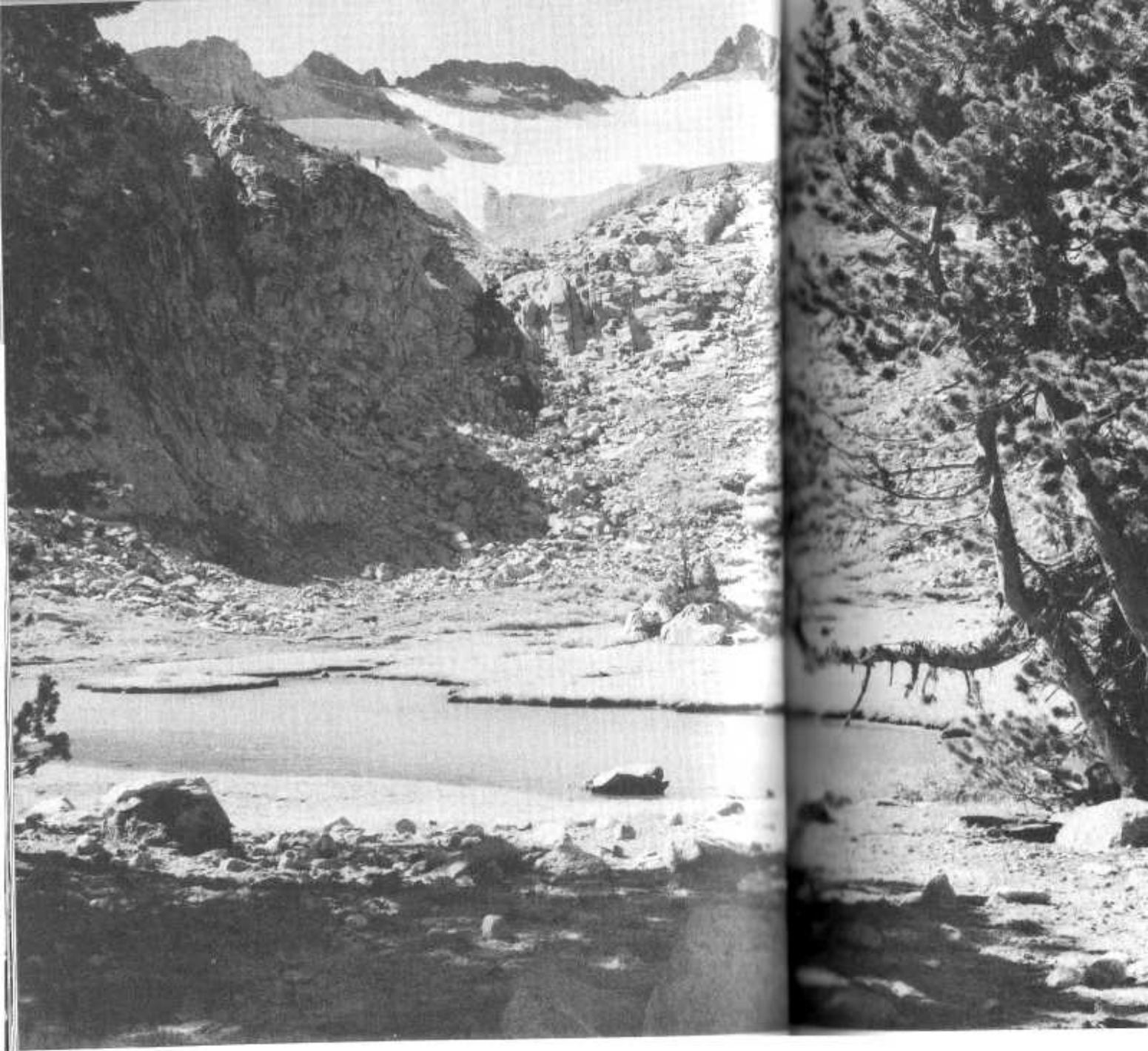
—Made Wineman

Galen Clark's service as Guardian covered two terms and totaled twenty-two years.



Galen Clark and friends at the Wawona Tunnel Tree.

- John Muir, *The Mountains of California* (1894)
 Galen Clark, *Big Trees of California* (1907)
 Washburn, *Yosemite* (1887)
 John Burroughs, *Wake Robin* (1897)
 John Burroughs, *A Year in the Fields* (1897)
 Dept. of Agriculture, *Bulletin No. 7, Forest Influences* (1893)
 Wheeler, *Report of Geological Survey* (1879)
 Powell, *Explorations of the Colorado River* (1875)
 Dept. of Agriculture, *The Use of the National Forests* (1907)
 John Tyndall, *Fragments of Science* (1876)
 Ernest Haeckel, *The History of Creation* (1883)
 Connor, *Black Rock* (1900)
 Ruskin, *Sesame and Lilies* (1892)
 James, *Indian Basketry* (1902)
 Fiske, *Civil Government in the U.S.* (1891)
 Rattan, *California Flora* (1880)
 Keeler, *Bird Notes Afield* (1907)
 Geological Survey of California, *Botany Vols. I and II* (1876 & 1880)
 Lyell, *Manual of Geology* (1880)
 Donnelly, *Ragnarok, Age of Fire and Gravel* (1887)
 Marsh, *U. S. Geological Exploration - Odontornithes* (1880)
 Notovich, *Unknown Life of Christ* (1894)
 Swedenborg, *Divine Love and Divine Wisdom* (1883)
 Markham, Governor H. H. - *Second Biennial Message to the California State Legislature, thirty-first session, 1895. Inscribed to Clark personally by the Governor.*
 Bryan, (et al) *Republic or Empire, The Phillipine Question 1899, with an inscription by Bryan to Clark personally.*
 Leonidas, *Private Smith at the Phillipines* (1899)
 Bryan, *The First Battle* (1896)



Who will gainsay that the parks contain the highest potentialities of national pride, national contentment, and national health? A visit inspires love of country; begets contentment; engenders pride of possession; contains the antidote for national restlessness. It teaches love of nature, of trees and flowers, the rippling brooks, the crystal lakes, the snow-clad mountain peaks, the wild-life encountered everywhere amid native surroundings. He is a better citizen with a keener appreciation of the privilege of living here who has toured the national parks.

STEPHEN T. MATHER
DIRECTOR 1916-1929
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This list shows that the earlier books on evolution, supplemented by one of his son's books by Darwin, established a firm interest which continued with him into the eighties. That his interest in conservation grew and matured is illustrated by the addition to his collection of works by Muir and Burroughs, Major Powell's tale of his explorations, and the Forest Service publications. It is also clear that his interest in and knowledge of the natural sciences was growing, particularly with regard to the Sierra and Yosemite

region. The Notovitch and Swedenborg books indicate a growth of interest in mystical religious philosophy in Clark's later life. Finally, and most interesting, are the books indicating a growth of interest in political questions of his day, and in the processes of politics - the books by Bryan, Leonidas, Fiske.

Finally it should be mentioned that Clark turned author toward the end of his life. These four writings were published by him after he turned ninety years old:

Indians of the Yosemite Valley and Vicinity (Yosemite, 1904), 110 p. illus.

Big Trees of California, (Yosemite, 1907) 104 p. illus.

"Yosemite: Past and Present," *Sunset*, April, 1909, pp. 394-396.

The Yosemite Valley: Its History Characteristic Features, and the Theories Regarding its Origin (Yosemite, 1910) (Nelson L. Slater) 108 p. illus.

Of them, only *Big Trees of California* is in the Galen Clark Collection in LeConte Memorial now. The significant absence of his other writings may be explained in various ways:

The last one had probably not come from the printer at the time of his death.

The Magazine may have just worn out.

The other book probably is lost, strayed or stolen.

This last suggestion is partly the reason for this article. There is considerable probability that other books have been similarly lost and that still others will be in the future. This note is some protection of the facts against future loss, and may help to clear the trail for further study on Galen Clark.

¹ Carl P. Russell, *One Hundred Years in Yosemite*. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1947. pp. 99-100.

² Katherine Ames Taylor, *Lights and Shadows of Yosemite*. San Francisco, H. S. Crocker Company, Inc., 1926. pp. 38-40.

³ Mrs. H. J. Taylor, *Yosemite Indians and other Sketches*. San Francisco, Johnck & Seeger, 1936. pp. 43-50.

THE ORIGINAL DIVEBOMBER

Chuck Vollmer, Ranger-Naturalist

I had witnessed dive bombing attacks during the last war, but never had I been the object of nature's original dive-bomber, the Goshawk. This deliberate attack against me was, of course, nothing personal. It was merely an overdeveloped expression of parental instinct, that achieved its intended purpose.

Once on a hike up the Sunrise Trail, I had a reception of quite another kind from our fine feathered friends. I had entered the domain of smaller birds where the Hudsonian Life zone and the Canadian Life zones meet. Here on the south slope of the Little Yosemite Valley Red Firs, Jeffery Pines, Lodgepole Pines, White Pines, Quaking Aspen and Chinquapin are growing at the 9500 foot elevation.

On this July morning, while on my way to Tuolumne Meadows, the sun had warmed me greatly, my pack had pulled at my shoulders till I could stand it no longer. As I nibbled on a piece of cheese, many curious inhabitants of the area gathered. I wish to believe that they were greeting me kindly into their summer abode, rather than just waiting for morsels to drop from my lips. Here man is in the minority, and perhaps a curiosity. Pairs of Nashville Warblers serenaded me from close-by branches, while a Williamson's Sapsucker and a White Breasted Nuthatch encircled the trunk of the Red Fir I rested under. A Lincoln Sparrow and a Townsends Solitaire made their appearance in the reception line. None of the birds stayed long, but made their friendly gesture and left.

The intrusion of a Goshawk's nesting territory is quite another matter. From the hawk's viewpoint, your presence is just cause for vicious attacks. William Leon Dawson in *The Birds of California*, writes about an attack on his partner while on a trip in the Northern Cascades.¹ They were not aware that a certain stretch of woods belonged to a highly virtuous pair of Goshawks until one of the blue terrors struck a blow from behind that sent one of the men sprawling.

Lloyd G. Ingles, writing in *The Condor*, tells of the experience of Ranger Carence Fry at Sequoia National Park.² One morning a Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) swooped at his car when he parked it near the government corrals near the Giant Forest. The place was in the upper transition life zone. The next morning Mr. Ingles and Ranger Fry visited the area, and were charged savagely several times. They soon discovered the nest sixty feet up, and six feet out on a limb of a white fir.

It was in the well forested area north of Indian Rock that I encountered a Goshawk with an abundance of parental instinct. To reach this area one may approach from Lake Tenaya, Yosemite Falls, or, as I did, up the Snow Creek switch backs from Mirror Lake. After lunch beside babbling Snow Creek, I chose the Yosemite Valley trail via Yosemite Falls. Not more than one-half hour on this trail leads one up a slope to a little known falls of exquisite beauty in miniature. I could sit there all day, watching its flow. Whether the falls is named or not, I haven't been

able to determine; however, its unique falling under a ledge suggests "Shower Falls".

You are climbing as you leave the little falls, and rise to about 7900 feet. As the trail levels off, you enter a dense forested area of White Fir, Jeffrey Pine, and Sugar Pine. It happened here. An agitated raucous call began which never ceased during the entire period of the encounter. After determining the pedigree of my host, I turned to leave his honored domicile (I still had the longer part of the hike to complete - 7 or 8 miles).

Suddenly his angry cries became louder, and wheeling around I felt the wind from his diving attack. Nothing has ever surprised me more. It was a well calculated attack and a finely executed dive. After a closer scrutiny with field glasses, his blue-gray back, barred chest feathers and tail set a visual image in my mind. Surely he won't attack again, I thought to myself, as I began to move from his premises. This notion was soon dismissed when he began another dive that seemed to bring him

closer than before. His dive began from a tall pine. It was a power dive with sound effects and all. He seemed to change his course about ten feet above me.

Having attacked twice, there was a possibility of a third, so I readied my 35mm. camera. It came. Instinctively I ducked as I pressed the shutter release. Next time I'll be stouter of heart and get him in the straight attack, I thought to myself. I did so. It was a perfect shot at about 15 feet distance. Merely for defense, I held a stout stick over my head during the next attack. Mission accomplished, he flew away. I had been so busy with the attacks, I had not seen his nest. I removed myself from his woods, with a quantity of perspiration flowing that had not resulted from climbing.

Imagine my chagrin when my developed slides contained not a trace of even a feather.

1. The Birds of California, William Leon Dawson, South Moulton Co., 1923, Vol. IV, pages 1669-1670.
2. Lloyd G. Ingles, The Condor, Vol. 47, Sept-Oct. 1945, No. 5, P.215.

Mirror Lake and reflection of Mt. Watkins.

—Onas Ward



WHO IS BURIED IN THE WAWONA PIONEER CEMETERY?

Jack F. Fry, Ranger-Naturalist

On the low hill just north of the Pioneer Yosemite History Center, is a small cemetery. Of those persons buried in this cemetery we know little. Of seven or eight (or more?) graves, only three are marked, and one of these markers is almost illegible. Only one burial is recorded in the official files of Mariposa County. The accounts given by persons who live or have lived in the area are confusing. It is hoped that this article will be read by someone who has some information regarding this cemetery which will help us to accurately identify the people buried here, so that the Wawona Cemetery may become an effective part of the History Center.

The cemetery consists of two parts: the larger part is enclosed by a small brown fence and consists of seven or eight graves. The smaller part is also enclosed by a brown fence and lies a short distance to the east of the larger portion. There are no markers in the smaller part, and of it we know nothing.

In the large portion of the cemetery are three marked graves, and of the identities of these three persons, we can be fairly certain. The most southerly grave is that of H. R. (Hank) Sargent. The inscription on the wooden marker has been faded by time and is almost illegible; only the upper portion is readable, and then only if the light is at the correct angle. That portion which is legible says: "In Memory of H. R. Sargent". A former resident of the Wawona area gives 1878 or 1879 as the date of Sargent's death. One source says Sargent was a carpenter while another gives his occupation as stage driver.

The second grave of which the identity of its occupant is certain is that of Nathan B. Phillips, better known as "Pike". Pike was one of the early guides for tourists and, according to many accounts, was very well liked. Phillips' headstone is of granite. One account states that a young married couple felt indebted to Pike because of a chivalrous act performed by Phillips. On hearing of his death, the couple provided a sum of money that was to be used for a suitable tombstone. The date of Phillips' death is listed as 1894.

The third marked grave is that of a young soldier named John L. Yates. Yates was a private in Troop F, 4th Calvary. He died on August 2, 1905, at the age of 22. He was drowned in the Merced River while trying to save a drowning girl. Private Yates' death certificate is on file in the records of Mariposa County; this is the only record of a burial in Wawona on file in Mariposa County.

The following persons have been reported buried in this cemetery, although the information is conflicting.

Homer or Jim Snedecker. One reportedly killed the other, although the Mariposa County Court Records show that the killer was not brought to an official trial.

John Hammond. One account states that Hammond was a blacksmith and died in 1895. Another account states that he was alive in 1902.

William Van Campen. A relative, however, states that Van Campen is buried on private land in the Wawona area.

Thomas Bullock. Bullock was an Indian, and one source states that

he was known as "Bush Head Tom".

A soldier by the name of Rochet (correct spelling not certain). This individual was reported to have been killed by the captain's horse near the Wawona (covered) Bridge.

Two suicide victims whose names are unknown.

A number of questions present themselves to one who examines this cemetery. (1) Who is buried in the small section? (2) If Private Yates was the last to be buried (and the available records show that he was), why is he buried near the middle of the larger section? (3) If there are seven or eight graves, why are they crowd-

ed so close together when there surely was much more space available for burials?

We would like to answer these and other questions regarding this cemetery. Undoubtedly, there are colorful stories to be told about the persons buried here which would add much to the color and interest of the History Center. If you have information, or know someone who has, regarding persons buried in this cemetery, you can help us answer these questions by getting in touch with the Park Naturalist. Please help us to find out "Who Is Buried in the Wawona Cemetery?".

The old Wells Fargo building will tell the important story of early communications in Yosemite. This and other historic structures of the Pioneer Yosemite History Center of Wawona will be open to visitors this summer.

—Grom, NPS



PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE AT THE YOSEMITE MUSEUM

All mail orders should be addressed to, and remittances made payable to, YOSEMITE NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION, YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA. Prices include postage, insurance, and on proper items, California State Sales Tax 3%, plus 1% County Tax.

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Devils Postpile National Monument - Hartesveldt30
Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments - Butcher (paper)	3.75
Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments - Butcher (cloth)	5.40
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National Parks, The - What They Mean to You and Me - Tilden (paper)	1.15
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Sequoias, Yosemite, Guide to the - McFarland45
Wildflowers of the Sierra (80 color photos) - Hubbard55
Wildflowers, Western, Field Book of - Armstrong	5.40

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Miwok Material Culture - Barrett and Gifford (cloth)	3.25
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100 Years in Yosemite - Russell (cloth)	3.25
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Yosemite: The Story of An Idea - Huth35

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High Sierra Camp Areas, Pocket Guide to - Clark60
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Map of Yosemite Valley, Topographic, (geology story printed on back)60
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