THE TOWN MEETING

By 10 AM preparations for the presentation should be complete. The town meeting takes place in the gray barn. Benches are set up in front of the stage. The students should sit together in their role groups so that they are ready when their turn comes. Each member is introduced (in character) and makes a short presentation, including presenting his/her own creation. **Every student should speak during the presentation**. Each group should elect a spokesperson and ensure that each group member is clear about what s/he will say and do during the presentation. The lead teacher is to remain in the barn during the entire town meeting.

Teachers should allow students to present short talks during the year in class to ensure that student have experience in giving presentations and are comfortable in front of the class.

Examples:

The Early People show their maps or describe the place or read a story that they created.

The Artisans display their creations, read their writings/poetry, or tell about the special nature of the place.

The Transportation representatives show a map of planned routes or trails, read their lists of needed supplies, or read the accounts of their day.

The Living Services representatives share what they have planned and what it will cost, show their plans for a hotel, or relate their plans for spending a day's wages.

The Guardians can read letters to a congressman or to newspaper editors, read their lists of concerns or proposed regulations, or show their illustrations of the location.

When all presentations have been made, an NPS representative will facilitate debate and provide closure. This will ensure that the students' ideas and differing opinions are heard. Then the students leave Yosemite in 1850-1920 behind and return to Yosemite National Park, present day, where the students now realize that the same land use issues still exist.

The goal of the National Park Service is to have students make the connection between the concerns of their historic characters and the issues that face Yosemite today. National park managers face many challenges as they strive to preserve the parks while allowing public use. They must consider a variety of special interests. Discussion is healthy and necessary. Public input greatly affects the management of national parks. The students leave knowing that Yosemite is their park and that they are responsible for its future.

Recommended Reading

Barrett, Bob
1980 *Yosemite: Where Mules Wear Diamonds* Los Banos, CA: Loose Change Publications

Bingaman, John W.
1961 *Guardians of Yosemite*. Yosemite:Yosemite Natural History Association. Out of Print.

Bates, Craig D. and Martha J. Lee
1991 Tradition and Innovation: A *Basket History of the Indians of the Yosemite IMono Lake Area.* Yosemite: Yosemite Association.

Browning, Peter
1988 *Yosemite Place Names: The Historic Background of Geographic Names in Yosemite National* Park. Lafayette, CA: Great West Books.

Bunnell, Lafayette H., M.D.
1990 *Discovery of the Yosemite and* the *Indian War of 1851 Which Led to* That Event. Yosemite: Yosemite Association.

Demars, Stanford E.
1991 *The Tourist in Yosemite, 1855-1985.* Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press.

Johnston, Hank
1995 *The Yosemite Grant, 1864-1906: A Pictorial History.* Yosemite: Yosemite Association.

1991 *Yosemite's Yesterdays, Part II*. Yosemite: Flying Spur Press.

1989 *Yosemite's Yesterdays.* Yosemite: Flying Spur Press.

Johnston, Hank and Martha J. Lee
1997 *Guide to the Yosemite Cemetery.* Yosemite: Yosemite Association.

Littell, Katherine M.
1988 *Chris Jorgensen, California Pioneer Artist*. California: Fine Arts Research Publishing Company.

O'Neill, Elizabeth Stone
1984 *Meadow in the Sky*. Fresno: Panorama West Books.

Reynolds, Annie and Albert Gordon
1994 *Stage to Yosemite: Recollections of Wawona's Albert Gordon.* El Portal: Big Tree Books.

Reynolds, Annie and Thomas Bruce Phillips
1999 *Yosemite's Forgotten Pioneers, The Bruces of Wawona*. El Portal: Chilnualna Books.

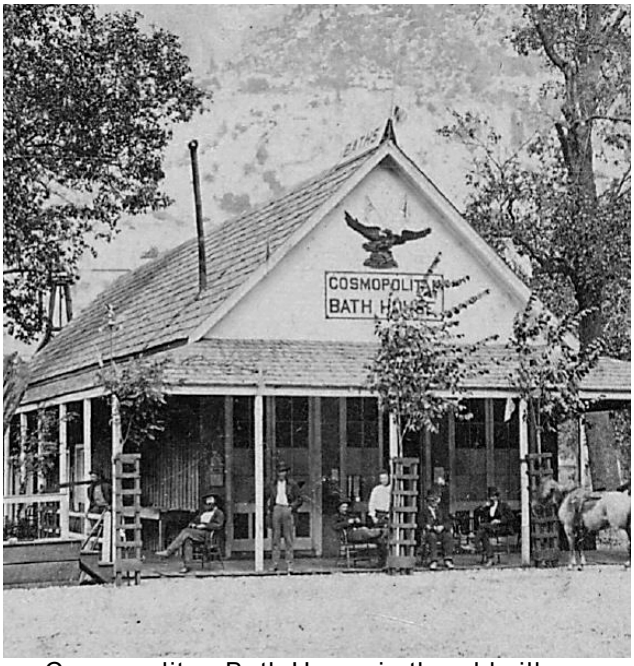
Robertson, David
1984 *West of Eden*. Yosemite Natural History Association.

Russell, Carl Parcher
1992 One *Hundred Years in Yosemite: The Story of a Great Park and Its Friends (Omnibus* Edition). Yosemite: Yosemite Association.

Sargent, Shirley
1993 *Enchanted Childhoods: Growing Up in Yosemite, 1864-1945.* Yosemite: Flying Spur Press.
1975 *Yosemite and Its* Innkeepers: Me *Story of a Great Park and Its Chief Concessionaires.* Yosemite: Flying Spur Press.
1966 *Pioneers in Petticoats: Yosemite's Early Women, 1856-1900.* Yosemite: Flying Spur Press.
1983 *Foresta Big Meadow Yosemite's Rustic Outpost*. Flying Spur Press.
1981 *Galen Clark: Yosemite Guardian*. Flying Spur Press.
1970 *Yosemite's Famous Guests*. Flying Spur Press.
1987 *Yosemite's Historic Wawona*. Flying Spur Press.
1998 *Protecting Paradise: Yosemite Rangers, 1898-1960*. Yosemite: Ponderosa Press.

Sontag, William H.
1990 *National Park Service The First 75 Years*. Eastern National Park And Monument Association.

Turner, Erin H.
1999 *More Than Petticoats: Remarkable California Rangers*. Helena: Falcon Publishing.
The Miwok in Yosemite. Yosemite. Yosemite Association.



Cosmopolitan Bath House in the old village

HISTORIC FIGURES IN YOSEMITE

New teachers please note: * indicates characters that have more information available. Assign these characters to students first! Make sure to balance the number of students in the five role groups. Use the chart at the end of this list to help you.

WILLIAM PENN ABRAMS
Early People, Living Services
In 1849, while working as a millwright prospecting for a mill site along the Merced River, Abrams tracked a grizzly bear from Savage's Trading Post into the Yosemite area. He and his partner, U.N. Reamer, became lost and eventually found their way back over an Indian trail that led past Yosemite Valley. His diary account describes a valley enclosed by stupendous cliffs rising 3000 feet, and other features that without doubt were Bridalveil Fall, Cathedral Rocks, and Half Dome.

AH-LOUIE
Living Services
Ah-Louie was a cook for the Wawona Hotel.

AH-YOU
(1848- *) Living Services*
Born in Canton, China Ah-you came to America at the age of 20. He served for 37 years as the chief cook at the Wawona Hotel. His reputation as a superior cook was internationally known. In 1890 when President William Harrison visited Wawona, Ah-you received special commendation because of Ms excellent fried chicken. President Theodore Roosevelt stopped at the hotel and marveled at the tasty pie.

***GEORGE ANDERSON**
(1875 -1884) *Living Services, Guardian, Transportation*
Josiah Whitney, State Geologist, identified Half Dome as the one Yosemite Peak that would never be climbed. He was proven wrong in 1875, when Scotsman George Anderson made the first ascent. He laboriously drilled holes in the granite, hammered into the holes wooden pegs in which forged eyebolts had been placed and attached a rope to the bolts. He later established a popular guide business, and escorted many tourists to Half Dome and other areas of Yosemite. In 1919 members of the Sierra Club installed the cables that are still in use. This present route closely follows Anderson's original route. Anderson also constructed a portion of the trail to Vernal Fall in 1881. The undertaking proved to be more costly and difficult than anticipated, and Anderson was never able to complete the project.

***THOMAS AYRES**
( ) Early People, *Artisan, Living Services*
Ayers, a native of New Jersey, accompanied James Mason Hutchings into Yosemite Valley to seek out the rumor of unusual scene --a waterfall 1000' high, six times higher than Niagara. The party arrived at the south rim of the Valley in June, 1855 after a three-day journey from San Francisco. Ayers made many sketches and Hutchings included them with articles in California Monthly Magazine. Ayers' works contributed greatly to awakening interest in the spectacular scenery of Yosemite, and in luring thousands of people to come and see it for themselves.

LT. HARRY C. BENSON

(1857-1924) Guardian
Benson was a Lieutenant (later Colonel) with the US Army, and served in Yosemite after the establishment of the National Park in 1890. During part of his tenure, he served as Acting Superintendent. He was known as an explorer, map maker, trail builder, fish planter, and nemesis of sheepherders. He was not well-liked by his subordinates, and many referred to him as "Batty Benson."

HARRY CASSIE BEST
(1863-1936) Artisan, Living Services
Harry Best was a landscape painter and musician. He operated one of the first concessions" within the National Park beginning in 1916. When Yosemite Park and Curry Company was established, Best had to sign an agreement that he could stay, but the business could not be sold or rights transferred.

SARAH ANNE RIPLEY BEST
(- 1920) *Living Services*
Sarah Best worked for her husband as a photography clerk. She sold his artwork and raised their daughter Virginia.

***CARRIE BETHEL**
(1898- 1974 *) Artisan*
Carrie Bethel was, born in Lee Vining on July 4, 1898. She learned to weave baskets as a child. She demonstrated her skill at the Indian Exhibition at the Worlds Fair in San Francisco in 1939. Carrie designed miniature beaded baskets about 2 inches in diameter and 3/4 inches high. She decorated them with glass beads. She also made very large baskets. One basket took three years to complete. She sold it for $ 100 in 1935. This sale was the talk of Mono County as people could not believe anyone would pay so much for a basket - especially during the height of the Great Depression.

**ALBERT BIERSTADT*

(1830-1902*) Artisan*
Of all Yosemite artists, few achieved the financial success and international fame equal to that earned by Albert Bierstadt. A native of Germany, Bierstadt visited Yosemite on numerous occasions in the 1860's and 1870's. His paintings achieved high acclaim and sold well. Most famous were "Yosemite Valley," "The Sentinel Rock," and "El Capitan." He was a lover of adventure, and he enjoyed hunting and "sleeping in blankets under a canopy of stars."

ALEX GORDON BLACK
(*)*Living Services
Alex Black pioneered the Coulterville area, and ran a hostelry at Bull Creek on the Coulterville Road. He took over management of the Lower Hotel in 1860, tore it down in 1869, and replaced it with a much bigger hotel, Black's. Black's was tom down along with Leidig's in 1888 by the Yosemite Valley Commissioners.

CATHERINE BLACK
(*)*Living Services
Catherine was married to Alex G. Black and helped him run his hotel business until 1881 when the Commissioners destroyed Black's.

***LUCY BROWN**
(~1800 - 1920 or 1934) *Early People, Living Services, Artisan*
Lucy Brown (or Indian Lucy) said to be nearly 120 at the time of her death, was one of the last of the original Southern Miwok who had lived in Yosemite Valley at the time of its re-discovery by white men in 1851. She married Bill Brown in 185 1. Lucy was the most photographed Miwok woman in Yosemite. Postcards with her picture were sold in Yosemite stores. (She charged .50 if you wanted to take her picture rather than buy a post card!) She lived in the valley 8 months of the year demonstrating basket making. She was the oldest of six generations of the Brown family, many of who have lived most of their lives in Yosemite. Her grave in Yosemite Valley is beside that of her husband, Bill Brown. She was the cousin of Maria Lebrado, who was the last survivor of the original Yosemite band.

***DR. LAFAYETTE BUNNELL**
(1824-) *Early People, Guardian*
Dr. Bunnell was part of the Mariposa Battalion entering Yosemite Valley in **1851.** The sight of the valley was overpowering for this young man and he wrote that he felt as if he had "entered God's holiest temple". Bunnell is credited with giving the valley the name Yosemite (thinking they were naming it for the American Indians who lived there).

SALLY ANN DICK CASTAGNETTO
(1868 -1932) *Artisan, Living Services*
Sally Ann Dick, Southern Miwok, was a skilled basket maker. She was considered to be one of the most beautiful of Yosemite Indians, and was said to be full of life and very talkative. She was known for her sense of humor and her love of horse racing. She often won -races held in Yosemite. Her first husband, Stegman, was a hard-rock miner and said to be very rich. After her marriage they moved to San Francisco, however Sally became homesick and returned to Yosemite Valley. Her husband joined her and worked as the Valley postmaster until his death. John Castagnetto was her third husband and they had a daughter, Marjorie. Castagnetto had a vegetable garden near El Portal, and sold vegetables to the people in Yosemite Valley.

***GALEN CLARK**
(1814-191*0) Living Services, Guardian*
Clark left his children with relatives, and traveled west in 1853 to find his fortune in the gold fields. In 1855 he explored the Yosemite region with a group of miners, and in 1856 he filed a land claim for 1609 acres in the area that is now called Wawona. While living in the Wawona area, he opened a small hotel along the Mariposa Trail. He found the Mariposa Grove in 1857 and spent the next several years trying to protect it. Finally, in 1864, President Lincoln signed the Yosemite Grant, which protected the Grove and Yosemite Valley. Clark became one of Yosemite's first commissioners in 1864, and later spent many years as guardian of the State Grant (he continued to operate his hotel business during most of this period until he and his partner sold out to the Washburns in 1874).

WILLIAM EDWARD COLBY
(1875-1964) *Guardian*
Born in Benicia, California, Colby attended the University of California, and Hastings College of Law, where he received his degree in 1898. He joined the Sierra Club in 1895, and served as its secretary for 46 years. He was president of the club from 1917-1919. Beginning in 1901, he led Sierra Club summer outings for more than 37 years. He spent 16 years as a member of the Yosemite Legislature with John Muir, to integrate the Yosemite Grant (Yosemite Valley/Mariposa Grove) with the surrounding Yosemite National Park. In 1927, he became the first chairman of the newly established California State Park Commission.

JOHN CONWAY

( ) Transportation
Known as Yosemite's master trail builder and surveyor, Conway was the man in charge of road construction from Hogan's Ranch to Clark's station, the Coulterville Road, and the Wawona Stage Road He also built trails into Little Yosemite Valley and the Four Mile Trail, Nevada Falls trial and Yosemite Falls Trail. Many of his survey instruments John had to develop and construct himself.

JAY BRUCE COOK

(1868-1910) *Living Services*
Jay Cook, son of John Jay Cook and Fannie Bruce Cook, was a Yosemite businessman. He was involved with many of Yosemite's best-known accommodations, such as the Mountain House, Sentinel Hotel, and Camp Yosemite (which he changed the name of to
Camp Lost Arrow). Jay Cook did not get rich in Yosemite.

JOHN JAY COOK
(-1904) *Transportation, Living Services*
John Cook began his business association in Yosemite by going into partnership with Henry Washburn operating a livery stable in Mariposa. He followed that up by investing in a stageline in Wawona and buying property near Big Tree Station. He later bought the Yosemite Valley Hotel and leased Stoneman House. In 1896 the Stoneman House burned.

ADELAIDE WELDON CRIPPEN BARNARD
( )*Living Services*
Adelaide married Joshua Crippen, who was the sheriff of Mariposa County. They had four daughters, Abbie, Fannie, Kate, and Effie. After Joshua's death in 1870, Adelaide married hotelkeeper, John K. Barnard, and helped him run the Yosemite Falls Hotel from 1877-1893. Adelaide and John had two children, Tissayac and Guy.

ABBIE CRIPPEN

(1860-1889?)*Living Services*
Abbie was the oldest of the Crippen sisters. She was the beautiful, gentle sister, beloved by all. She loved to hike and climbed Half Dome in 1877. Abbie was the first to be married in the Yosemite Chapel in 1884. She died before she was 30 years old.

EFFIE CRIPPEN

(1868-1882) *Living Services, Artisans*
Effie was the youngest of the Crippen sisters. She recited poetry and sketched beautifully. She often climbed Yosemite trails with her sisters. She died at age 14 after severing an artery on a piece of glass in Mirror Lake.

FANNIE CRIPPEN

(1866-) *Living Services, Artisans*

Fannie was the third Crippen sister. She was a tomboy, riding horses and rock climbing, well educated and talented. Fannie sang and played piano.

KATE CRIPPEN

(1864-)*Living services*
Kate was the second of the Crippen sisters. She liked to crochet, read, collect flowers and ferns, and learned the art of taxidermy. Kate frequently went camping and hiking with her sisters.

***STEVE CUNNINGHAM**
(1820-1899) *Living Services, Transportation*
Cunningham was one of Yosemite's first non-Indian residents to spend a winter in Yosemite (1857). He operated the Lower Hotel, built trails, mined, and taught school. Steve did roadwork for the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company, guided tourists around Yosemite, and was guardian of the Mariposa Grove in 1882. In the 1863 Cunningham raffled off Yosemite Valley. The tickets sold for $2.50 each. A Jewish merchant of Oak Flat named Stamper won the valley. However when Stamper went to claim the Valley, he discovered he was only entitled to the Cunningham cabin.

***DAVID A. CURRY**
(1860-1917) *Living Services*
David was born in Indiana, where he was the first of 10 children. He married Jennie Etta Foster in 1886 after he graduated from Indiana University. They raised three children: David Foster, Mary Louise, and Marjorie Lucille. David was a teacher and principal by profession, and he and Jennie opened what is now Camp Curry in the spring of 1899. Camp Curry provided inexpensive, simple clean, and hospitable accommodations. It soon became a popular camping spot. David was well known as the "Stentor of Yosemite Valley" because of his booming voice announcing the arrival and departure of guests, and the beginning of the Firefall each evening.

***JENNIE FOSTER "MOTHER" CURRY** (1861-1948) *Living Services*
Like her husband, Jennie was raised in Indiana and graduated from Indiana University. Following her marriage to David in 1886, they had three children: David, Marie Louise, and Marjorie Lucille. A teacher by profession, Jeannie opened Camp Curry with David in 1899. She raised her children with a firm, loving hand, and ran Camp Curry in the same manner. She was in charge of hiring summer help (usually college students from Stanford or the University of California), and took great interest in their well being as employees, young adults, and friends. After David's death in 1917, "Mother" Curry became President of Curry Company, and continued its successful operation.

MARJORIE CURRY (WILLIAMS)
(1885-) Living Services, Guardian
Marjorie was born to David and Jennie Curry, founders of Camp Curry, in 1885. She had a brother Roster and a sister Mary. Described as a vivacious extrovert, Marjorie could drive a stage, was an excellent fisherman, and loved to ride horses. Her summer vacations were spent

working at Camp Curry in one capacity or another, usually as a waitress or hostess. She married fellow Stanford graduate Bob Williams in February, 1918. They became part owners of Curry Camping Company with Mary Curry and her husband, Don Tresidder, and later held executive positions in the reorganized Yosemite Park and Curry Company.

***MARY CURRY (TRESIDDER)**
(1893-1970) *Living Services, Guardian*
Mary spent her summers were spent playing and working in Yosemite, where she met and married Donald B. Tresidder in 1920. She was a quiet, well-educated woman who graduated from Stanford and was Summa Cum Laude at Yale. She loved to hike Yosemite trails, and knew every tree and wildflower by its Latin name. Always somehow connected with Yosemite Park and Curry Company, Mary was elected President, then Chairman of the board, after Donald's death in 1948. She had a tremendous amount of influence in the affairs of Yosemite National Park, and was referred to as "Yosemite's First Lady". She died in her Ahwahnee Hotel apartment in 1970.

***BRIDGET DEGNAN**
(-1940)*Living Services*
Following her move from Ireland to Yosemite, Bridget began baking bread to sell to Valley residents. She and John raised 8 children and established a thriving business.

***JOHN DEGNAN**
(-1841)*Living Services*
Degnan moved to Yosemite from Ireland with his wife, Bridget, in 1884. He first worked as a laborer with the state, performing carpentry and plumbing jobs. Later, he and his wife and 8 children established a thriving dairy, bakery, and restaurant business that is still in operation today.

SALLY DUTCHER
(1847 - *) Artisan, Living Services*
Sally Dutcher was born in Australia to English parents. She was tall and characterized as being "self-assured, aggressive, and widely admired by men." Sally lived in San Francisco and was the assistant to Carleton E. Watkins in his Yo-Semite Gallery. She was with him in Yosemite in the summer and fall of 1875 on a photographing expedition. She was the first woman to stand upon the broad crest of Half Dome during that expedition. She accomplished this feat shortly after Anderson's ascent, and was accompanied by Anderson.

CAROLINE "CARRIE" PAULL FISKE (1854-1917) *Living Services*
Carrie came to Yosemite to marry George Fiske. She had met him on an earlier trip and had corresponded for many months before returning to Yosemite to become his bride. Carrie worked hard to assist her husband and their photography business.

***GEORGE FISKE**
(1835-1918) *Artisan, Living Services*
Fiske was one of several early photographers inspired by Yosemite. He photographed scenery as well as Yosemite residents and visitors. He maintained a studio in the Valley on various locations. Fiske's studio originally sat near his home below the four mile trail, but was later moved to Upper Village, and finally settled into a building in the Lower Village. His images were of the highest quality.

***DANIEL JOSEHPH FOLEY**
(1857-1934) *Artisan, Living Services*
Daniel Foley published the "Yosemite Tourist and Yosemite Valley Guidebook." Foley was allowed to operate his publishing house in the Valley even after it became a National Park. Under the agreement with Yosemite Park and Curry Company he was unable to sell or transfer the business and could only operate it until the "owner's" death. He continues to publish Yosemite Souvenir and Guides until 1934.

***JESSE BENTON FREMONT**
(1824-1902) *Artisan, Guardian*
Jesse Benton Fremont, wife of noted soldier-explorer, John C. Fremont, actively worked to establish the Yosemite Grant. Her descriptive writings about the area and her articulate manner of speaking caused many influential people to rally around her cause.

FRANCISCO GEORGELY
(1860-1920) *Early People, Living Services, Guardian*
Francisco was the son of a Miwok Chief. He was educated by a priest, and became fluent in English as well as several American Indian languages. He often served as an interpreter in judicial trials involving native people. Because of his ability to function effectively in both American Indian and Anglo societies, he acted as a go-between for his people in their dealings with non-Indians. He may be the first American Indian to show up on voter registers for Mariposa County. Visitors sought Francisco out for his skill as a guide when he was not working for the National Park Service. Franciso was a renowned dancer and often called upon to lead dances wearing traditional dress from his own collection. His wife Suzie, Chukchansi Yukut tribe, was well known for her fine baskets.

ELIZABETH GLYNN
(- 1904) *Living Services*
Suffering from asthma, Mrs. Thomas Glynn came to Yosemite in 1877 to improve her health. She stayed and she and her husband ran the Mountain House Hotel for three years. After McCauley took over management of the hotel, they moved to the Valley. Following her husband's death in 188 1, Elizabeth ran a small boarding house. She also had a reputation for her excellent baked goods.

TOM GORDON
( ) Transportation, Living Services
Tom was one of four generations of Gordons who worked for the Washburn family in Wawona. He went to work for Henry Washburn while still a schoolboy. He was a well liked and respected stage driver, and his relatives still live in Wawona.

***LADY CONSTANCE GORDON-CUMMING**
(1837-1924) *Artisan, Guardian*
Lady Gordon-Cumming was among the prestigious artists who tried to capture the essence of Yosemite in watercolors. In 1878, after one look at what she described as an C4 extraordinary combination of granite crags and stupendous waterfalls," Lady Gordon Cumming canceled her stage departure. Instead of three days, she remained in the Valley for three months, drawing and painting by day, and writing lively letters to her family in Scotland by night. She later wrote a book, Granite Crags.

CARLOTTA C. HALL

( ) *Guardian*
Carlotta Hall performed botanical studies in the early 1900's and published dependable nature guides.

***THOMAS HILL**
(1829-1908*) Artisan, Living Services*
Born in England, Hill traveled to California in 1861. He established a studio in San Francisco, and made several sketching trips to Yosemite. Some years later he took up residence in Boston, where he painted "Yosemite Valley" from a previously made sketch. The painting won him instant popularity. He returned west in 1871 and continued to make frequent trips to Yosemite, often returning with as many as a hundred oil sketches. In 1885 Hill established a summer residence in Wawona. His daughter, Estella, married John Washburn, one of the proprietors of the Wawona Hotel. Considered to be eccentric, Hill decorated his Wawona studio with animal skins, dead rattlesnakes, and wasp nests. Writer Shirley Sergeant describes him as a gregarious, brush-wielding, cigar-chomping, seasonal fixture at the Wawona Hotel.

PETER HILLIARD
(1870-1934 *) Transportation, Guardian*
Pete Hilliard was born in El Captain Meadow in Yosemite Valley. He claimed to be the great grandson of chief Tenaya and was thought to have a small amount of Chinese blood as well. He helped survey the region and worked as a stage driver. Later, he spent most of his life in Yosemite Valley working for the government. From 1932-1934 he was a powderman (blaster) and a stonemason for the National Park Service.

(1843 - 1929 *) Early People, Artisans*
Lucy was the daughter of a Miwok leader who died when she was young. She never revealed his name. She had 2 sisters and Chief Tenaya's granddaughter claimed that Lucy was also her half-sister. In 1861, Lucy and her sisters rescued a young minor named John Hite, who had become trapped in a severe winter snowstorm while prospecting in the Bull Creek area. He stayed with them. His gold discovery along the South fork of the Merced River made him a rich man and he married Lucy 1870. Despite the fact that the two were married both in an Indian ceremony and late by a Dominican missionary, John claimed that they were never legally married. Lucy sued him for her rights and in a much-publicized trial in San Francisco, she eventually won her case and was awarded the 60-acre Indian Park Ranch.

CLAIRE MARIE HODGES
(1890- *) Guardian*
Claire Marie Hodges worked in Yosemite National Park during the summer of 1918 (May 22 - September 7). She has the distinction of being the first female ranger in the United States.

***GERTRUDE "COSIE" HUTCHINGS**
(1867-1956) *Living Services*
Cosie was the daughter of Elvira and James Hutchings. Cosie was a tomboy but more reserved then her older sister, Florence. She loved to ride, hike, and camp. She went to school at Swarthmore College, then taught school in Coulterville. She went back to school at Stanford and then taught school in Wawona. Cosie married William Mills in 1899. She returned to Yosemite in 1941 for 8 years.

***ELVIRA HUTCHINGS**
(1842-1917) *Living Services, Artisan, Guardian*
Elvira married James Mason Hutchings in 1860, and helped him run the Upper Hotel. She and her mother, Florantha Sproat, did the cooking and cleaning. She gave birth to three children, Cosie,

William and Florence. She was not very interested in hotel keeping, and preferred to spend her time reading, painting, botanizing and pursuing other intellectual matters. After her divorce in 1875 she joined the Swedenborgain Church in San Francisco. She died at her daughter Cosie's home in Vermont.

***FLORENCE HUTCHINGS**
(1864- 1881) *Living Services*
Florence or Floy was the daughter of Elvira and James Hutchings. She was the first white child born in Yosemite Valley. She was known for riding horses and generally being a tomboy. She died at the age of 17 after an accident.

***JAMES MASON HUTCHINGS**
(1824-1902) Living Services, Artisan, Guardian
Hutchings organized the first tourist party into Yosemite Valley in 1855. The party included Thomas Ayres, who drew Yosemite's first illustrations. In 1860 Hutchings married Elvira Bonney Sproat, and they moved to Yosemite in 1863. They purchased and ran the Upper Hotel. Their daughter, Florence, was born in 1864. She was the first child born in Yosemite Valley. Gertrude "Cosie" was born in 1867, and William was born in 1869. James was evicted from Yosemite Valley in 1875 after I11 years of land ownership disputes, and he moved to San Francisco. Elvira divorced him in 1875. He married August Lad Sweetland in 1879. She died in 18 8 1. He later married Emily Ann Edmonds. Hutchings' greatest contribution was his published writing about the wonders of Yosemite. He published "Hutchings' California Magazine," "Guide to the Yosemite Valley and the Big Trees," and the famous book, In the Heart of the Sierras. He returned to Yosemite in 1880 to take over guardianship of the Yosemite Grant from Galen Clark.

ANGELA GHIRARDELLI JORGESEN
(- 1936) *Artisan, Living Services*
Angela Jorgensen was an artist in her own right. She and her husband were close friends with John Muir and often accompanied him on hikes and naturalist outings.

***CHRISTIAN JORGENSEN**
(- 1935) *Artisan, Living Services*
Christian Jorgensen traveled to Yosemite in the late 1800's to paint. He and his wife, Angela Ghirardelli, of the Ghirardelli Chocolate family, became enamored of the area, and remained. They built a home and art studio along the banks of the Merced River in Yosemite, where they had a view of Yosemite Falls from their front window. One of Jorgenson's more famous paintings is of a giant sequoia tree.

***JAMES CHENOWITH LAMON**
(1817-1875) *Living Services*
James Lamon is listed as the "first permanent Euro-American resident of Yosemite Valley.' He moved to Yosemite in 1862 and remained here until his death. In 1863 he built a house on the sunny north side of the Valley where he reported to have spent the winter! He grew vegetables and fruit for visitors to eat while staying in the local hotels or camping. His fresh fruits and vegetables were greatly appreciated.

***CHARLES LEIDIG**
(1869-1956 *) Living Services, Guardian*
Charlie was born in 1869, and has the distinction of being the first white boy born in Yosemite Valley. His parents, Isabella and George Leidig, were local hotelkeepers until 1888. Charles served as a part-time guide for the US Cavalry stationed in Yosemite. Later, when the Cavalry left in 1898 to fight the Spanish-American War, Charlie was appointed "Ranger." He had the task

of escorting President Theodore Roosevelt through the park during his historic visit with John Muir in 1903.

***GEORGE FREDERICK LEIDIG**
(1838-) *Early People, Living Services*
George was born in Germany in 1838. He worked in Mariposa County as a mine hoist operator. He married Isabella Logan Dobbie in 1863, and had 11 children. Their son, Charles, was the first white boy born in Yosemite Valley (1869). The Leidig's helped James C. Lamon develop his claim, than managed the Lower Hotel until 1869, when they built their own hotel. Leidig's Hotel was located just below the Four-Mile trail to Glacier Point in the shadow of Sentinel Rock. Although accommodations were crude by today's standards, the place was clean and the food was considered to be very good.

***ISABELLA "BELLE" LEIDIG**
(1847-)*Living Services*
Isabella Logan Dobbie was born in Scotland in 1847. She married George Frederick Leidig in 1863, and had 11 children (8 of whom were born in Yosemite Valley). She and George came to Yosemite in 1866 and became proprietors of the Lower Hotel. In 1869 they built Leidig's Hotel, and operated it successfully until 1888. It was tom down by the State Commissioners because the new Stoneman House had more modem and "fitting" accommodations. Belle Leidig was well known as a superior cook and housekeeper, and many regarded Leidig's as the finest hotel in the Valley. She was well liked, and often gave motherly assistance to local Indian children.

JOHN B. LEMBERT
(- 1896) *Guardian*
Those living in and around Yosemite labeled John a hermit. He built a cabin near Tuolumne Meadows and accepted visitors - as long as they shared his interests. Lambert was a qualified naturalist. His interest was entomology and his passion was butterflies. On occasion he would capture specimens and send them to Universities for identification. For this he received a modest sum.

***ARCHIE LEONARD**
(-1921) *Transportation, Guardian*
Archie Leonard was an early guide in Yosemite, and was foreman of the Washburn road workers until 1899. He and Charlie Leidig were appointed the first civilian rangers when the Cavalry left to fight the Spanish-American War in 1899. He continued to serve as a ranger until after 1916 (he was 68 years old) when the National Park Service took over the administration. He lived near Wawona with his wife, Suzie Lawrence, two sons and two daughters.

W. B. "DUSTY" LEWIS
(- 1 930*) Guardian*
"Dusty Lewis was appointed first superintendent of Yosemite National Park in 1916. He had previously served on the staff of the Geological Survey, and was an engineer of distinction. For more than twelve years he used his energy and ingenuity to move Yosemite through its formative states. Under his superintendency practically all innovations which today characterize the public service of a national park were instituted in Yosemite -- motor buses replaced horse-drawn stages, tolls were eliminated on all approach roads, accommodations for visitors were

provided, the park road and trail system was improved and enlarged, a school for local children was established, an information service was devised, the ranger force was organized.

LIEUTENANT M.M. MACOMB
( ) *Transportation*
A member of the Wheeler Survey, Macomb was in Yosemite in the late 1870's and early 1880's, and produced a large-scale topographic map of Yosemite Valley and vicinity in 1883. Wheeler Peak was named for George Montague Wheeler, leader of the survey.

BARBARA MC CAULEY
( ) *Living Services*
Barbara Wenger married John McCauley in 1879 at the age of 37. In 1880 she had twin sons, John and Fred. She cooked for guests at the Glacier Point Mountain House, and interpreted for French and German visitors.

***JAMES MC CAULEY**
( ) *Transportation, Living Services*
McCauley financed the building of John Conway's Four-mile trail from Yosemite Valley to Glacier Point, and established it as a toll trail. He built the Glacier Point Mountain House in 1878. The hotel was in use until it burned in 1969. McCauley married Barbara Wenger in 1879. He is credited with starting the Firefall of Camp Curry entertainment. McCauley was also the proud owner of "McCauley's Chicken." This famous chicken, according to legend, was thrown off Glacier Point for guest entertainment every day during the summer season, and hiked back to the point each day via the Four-Mile trail.

MARK L. MCCORD
( ) *Guardian*
McCord succeeded Walter Dennison as Guardian of Yosemite Grant in 1887. As an employee of the powerful Southern Pacific Company, he was a political appointee with few qualifications. His administration was noted for its poor public relations and ill-advised regulations. He was fired in 1889, and was replaced by Galen Clark.

DR. TAYLOR MCLEAN
(1823-1902*) Transportation*
Taylor McLean was the first person to be granted the exclusive privilege of building a toll road to Yosemite Valley. He and his company built a road from Bower Cave to Crane Flat. The road was completed in 1874. McLean later sued the State of California for allowing other toll roads to be built. He lost the case.

ENID MICHAEL
( )*Artisan*
In the early 1900's, Enid Michael published many articles about the flora of Yosemite. She later assisted with major wildlife studies in the park. She also did important groundwork in preparing for establishment of the Yosemite Museum.

GEORGE MONROE
( ) *Transportation*

Monroe, nicknamed “Kingpin” was a stage driver for Henry Washburn. Fort Monroe, a stage stop along the road from Wawona to Yosemite Valley, was named for him. He was a well-respected African-American, and an excellent stage driver.

***THOMAS MORAN**
(1837- *)Artisan*
Moran, born in England, produced pencil sketches, water colors, etchings, early lithographs from original water color or oil paintings, charcoal drawings, and illustrations from drawings on wood. He painted the landscapes of eight national parks and monuments before they had been established as federal parks, and received many awards, including gold and silver medals -from exposition shows. He was known as a quick witted, humorous, kind and generous person, and a good fighter for any cause that he might take up.

***JOHN MUIR**
(18-1914) *Artisan, Guardian, Living Services*
Yosemite's most well known and vocal spokesperson, John Muir made his first long trip to Yosemite in 1869. When a friend offered him a chance to accompany his flock of sheep and a shepherd to the high pastures of the Sierra, it was an opportunity that Muir could not resist ' After serving as a sheep herder and lumber mill worker in the Yosemite area, Muir became an advocate for the preservation of nature's wonders in Yosemite. He decried the destruction wrought upon the scenery by sheep and cattle, and gathered support for the establishment of Yosemite National park. After the park's establishment in 1890, Muir helped found and served as president of the Sierra Club. He dedicated his life to the preservation and appreciation of nature, and fought unsuccessfully to save the Hetch Hetchy Valley from being dammed in the early 1900's.

JEAN FRANCES NEAL
( ) *Living Services*
Jean Neal first visited Yosemite in 1856 with her husband, John, a jeweler from Mariposa. She was the second white woman to visit Yosemite, and one of the first to ascend Nevada Fall. Emerald Pool, at the top of Vernal Fall, was first named Frances Pool. Half Dome was called Frances Peak in her honor. In 1857 she and John became the first managers of the Lower Hotel after it was rebuilt. In 1858 they moved to Upper Hotel, where they were managers.

MARIANNE NORTH
(1830-) *Artisan*
Since childhood, Marianne had painted-and botanized with her father in her native England. Upon the death of her father and at the age of 40, she set a goal that she would record flora of the whole world in her paintings. In 1875, she set upon identifying and painting the plants of Yosemite. She made two trips and documented many of the wildflowers, bushes and the Giant Sequoias on canvas.

***FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD**
( ) *Guardian, Artisan*
Olmstead's reputation as a landscape architect was already well established upon his arrival in Yosemite. He drafted a comprehensive report that delineated the "life zones and plant and animal communities of Yosemite. Olmstead, called the "Father of Landscape Architecture," was made the chairman of the first board of Yosemite Valley Commissioners in 1864. He continued until 1865, at which time he returned to New York, where he continued his distinguished career in landscape architecture.

CHARLES PEREGOY
(1826 - 1904 *) Living Services*
Peregoy's land along the trail from Wawona to Yosemite Valley was first used as a cattle ranch. He enlarged his cabin to house 16 guests, and he operated the Mountain View House from 1869-1878. Food, furniture, and bedding were carried in by Mule from Mariposa. Charles originally built a hotel at Glacier Point, however sold it to James McCauley. When the Wawona road was completed in 1875, the Peregoy's were known for their hospitality.

MARY PEREGOY
(1829-1883) *Living Services*
Mary Anes Cochran married Charles Peregoy in Mariposa, 1860. Mary and her children spent summers in the meadows near Glacier Point (Peregoy Meadows). Once the hotel was built, Mary helped Charles run the business from 1869-1878. She was famous for her excellent steaks, muttonchops, cream pies, and cakes. She and Charles had four children.

***NATHAN "PIKE" PHILLIPS**
(1838-1894) *Transportation, Guardian*
Pike left home (Tennessee) for California at age 2 1, and began prospecting for gold and exploring the west. The Washburns hired him in 1884 where he worked as a butcher, on the road crew, drove -stage, and was famous for his tall tales and wild sense of humor. It is reported that due to his extensive guide service, he learned the plants and animals of the Yosemite area as well as any of the naturalists of the time. He always spoke in a whisper with a harsh, raspy voice**,** which he said he "lost telling lies to tourists," He is buried in Wawona.

ARTHER CLARENCE PILLSBURY
(1870 – 1946) *Artisan, Living Services*
Arthur C. Pillsbury came to Yosemite for the first time the same year as Susan B. Anthony made her last visit there, 1895. He rode in from Stanford on his Rambler bicycle. AC owned and ran a studio in Yosemite, formerly called the Studio of the Three Arrows, from 1896 – 1928. The first lapse-time movie of flowers blooming was filmed in Yosemite with the assistance of his children, especially his youngest son, Arthur Francis. AC. Pillsbury showed many movies in Yosemite that were the first ones of their kind ever made. These included aerial films of Yosemite taken from a plane to microscopic motion pictures and films of all of the natural wonders we find in Yosemite today. AC lectured and taught all over the world, speaking in major national forums many times.

He also had adventures in Yosemite, including photographing his own Studebaker car on the Fallen Monarch in Wawona and photographing the same car in 1916 on Overhanging Rock. His company, Pillsbury Picture Company, was the largest distributor of post cards on the west coast for over a quarter of a century. His inventions include a slicer for microscopic slides, 1894, the panorama camera, 1897; the lapse-time camera, 1912, the microscopic motion picture camera, 1913; the first X-ray motion picture camera, 1917; a printer for post cards very

similar to those still used today for photographic work, 1921, the first color motion picture, 1923, and the first underwater motion picture camera.

He photographed the Gold Rush in the Yukon, the San Francisco Earthquake and Fire, the rebuilding of San Francisco from the air, the White Fleet streaming into San Francisco Bay, the first air show in Southern California and also produced an amazing body of work candid and landscape portrait, in Yosemite.

ERNEST SARGENT PILLSBURY, JR.

(1899 – 1960) *Artisan*

Ernest Pillsbury lived most of the year in Yosemite from 1912 until he ran away to join the army at the beginning of 1917. He served in World War I. After the war he returned to the Valley and met his wife who was a close friend of his sister, Grace. He had one daughter, Barbara. He worked as a professional camera man in Hollywood, for the County Coroner in Los Angeles, and as a fine furniture maker.

GRACE SYLVIA PILLSBURY (YOUNG)

(1900 – 1976) *Artisan*

Grace Sylvia lived in Yosemite most of the time from 1912. She worked in the studio developing photos, helping with the production of post cards, and oversaw the tinting of photos for sale to the public. Her friends from the Bay area loved to come up and work for the studio tinting photos and spending the summer in happy communion with nature. Grace dressed up as a flower for the 4th of July parade staged by AC in the Valley. Mention of this appears in family history and in the Mariposa paper. She met her husband Arthur Young when he went to work for the studio. She and Mr. Young had two sons, Clifford and Calvin.

ARTHUR FRANCIS PILLSBURY

(1904 – 1991) *Artisan*

Arthur Francis sat in Bridal Veil Meadow as an 8 year old to help AC calculate the timing for exposures for lapse-time work with plants so that the mechanism he then built would be properly timed. He was afraid of heights when he first started going to Yosemite but lost his fear through the training given to him on mountain climbing, beginning with the Ship Stone, the large stone that rests like a ship in the sea of grass in the meadow just behind the Yosemite Chapel. Young Arthur carried photographic equipment for AC on his many expeditions around the Valley and Park; he ran the post card machine, and ran errands, including testing the quality of ice cream at Degnan's just across the street. He kept coming to Yosemite all of his life. His degree was in Civil Engineering from Stanford. He married a major in Math from Cal, Mary Alice Reasoner, and the two had five children, Anne Aetheline, Carol Sylvia, Charles Arthur, Mary Linda (Melinda), and Stephen Martin.

He retired from the University of California in 1972 as Director of the Water Resource Center for the University System.

*JAMES SAVAGE

(1823 - 1852 *) Early People, Living Services*

In 1849, Savage maintained a mining camp and store at the mouth of the South Fork of the Merced several miles from the gates of Yosemite Valley. He had from 6 to 30 Native "wives" and maintained a rather one-sided working relationship with the native peoples. Following an attack and raid on his store by a band of Yosemite Indians, hostilities between miners and Indians escalated. Savage and local miners, under the authority of California Governor James McDougal,

formed the Mariposa Battalion and entered Yosemite Valley in 1851 to drive Yosemite's Chief Tenaya and his band of Indians out of the area.

JAMES SCHWABACHER
(181-1958) *Living Services, Guardian*
James and his family came to Yosemite every summer from San Francisco. Mr. Schwabacher began collecting American Indian baskets by Carrie Bethel and Lucy Telles for his home. His collection eventually numbered 423 objects including rugs, baskets, and beadwork made by local Yosemite and Mono Lake Indians. In 1934 s was designated as Yosemite's first honorary Park Ranger.

JOHN SMITH
( ) *Living Services*
John Smith was the proud owner of the Cosmopolitan Saloon in Yosemite Valley located between upper and lower villages. He married Susan Smith who was later burned in an accident at the hotel.

***ALBERT SNOW**
(1825-1891) *Living Services*
Albert was born and raised in Vermont. He and his wife, Emily, built and operated La Casa Nevada Hotel near Nevada Fall from 1870-1897. In 1869, he completed a horse trail from the Valley to the flats about Vernal Fall. The new trail opened up the Merced River Canyon to more tourists, and La Casa Nevada became a popular lunch stop. The hotel was noted for its good food and ample supply of "mountain dew." The hotel burned in 1897.

***EMILY SNOW**
(1823-1889) *Living Services*
Like her husband, Emily was born and raised in Vermont. She and Albert had one daughter, Marian, whose husband, C. 0. Drew, become a partner in the hotel venture. Emily was known for her cooking, especially for her doughnuts, baked apples, catsup, baked beans, bread, and elderberry pies. She had a quick, dry wit. She and Albert wintered in Groveland, but returned to Yosemite each spring with a mule train of fresh supplies.

***SARGEANT GABRIEL SOVULEWSKI**
(1866-1938) *Transportation, Guardian*
Gabriel "Gabe" Sovulewski was born in Poland and came to America at age 16. He enlisted in the army, and served in the Sequoia and General Grant in 1891. He served as Quartermaster Sgt. in Yosemite with the 4th Cavalry from 1895-1897. He returned to Yosemite in 1906, and spent the remainder of his life there. After Army left in 1914, he stayed on and helped supervise the management of the park. He was best noted for his work on the trail system, and was personally responsible for laying out most of the 740+ miles of trails. He was part-time administrator, and served as acting superintendent. He retired in 1936 after 42 years of service to Yosemite.

***ROSE RIDER SOVULEWSKI**
(1874-1928) *Living Services, Guardian*
Rose Inez Rider married Gabriel Sovulewski in 1896. They made their home in Yosemite and raised 7 children in the Valley. Because of her leadership in community affairs, Rose was known as "Mother Sovulewski." She served as both doctor and nurse for many years and worked as her husband's clerk.

***TABUCE (Maggie Howard)**
(1870 - 1947) *Living Services, Artisan*

Tabuce was Paiute (her name translates to "sweet grass nut root". Her father Joaquin Sam (Kosano) was a well-known healer. Her mother died when she was young. She spent most of her life in Yosemite. As a young girl she did housework- and later worked in a Valley store and at the Sentinel Hotel. She demonstrated American Indian skills and food preparation to park visitors. She sold her baskets to visitors and collectors.

***ROSE SCHUSTER (MRS. H. J.) TAYLOR**
(1862-195 l) *Artisan, Guardian*
From 1925-1945 Rose Schuster Taylor was a prolific nature writer. She published many articles and books pertaining to Yosemite, and for months at a time over a period of many years, resided in the park and worked in a variety of capacities. She worked to establish the fledgling ranger-naturalist program in Yosemite, and as Yosemite Museum librarian and docent, helped launch many important research projects.

***LUCY TELLES (Pa-ma-has)**
(1885 - *1954) Living Services*
Pa-ma-has was Paiute (her name translates to meadow) born near Mono Lace. Her parents were Louisa and Mack Tom. She lived with her family both in Yosemite Valley and at Mono Lake. She caught fish in the Valley to sell to hotelkeepers and played near Galen Clark's cabin. Lucy's first husband was Jack Parker, but after his death she married John Telles. John worked as a truck driver and laborer for the Curry Company and they lived in Yosemite Valley. Lucy was best known for her fine baskets. She sold them to Yosemite visitors. She won a prize of $ 100.00 for her baskets in 1924. Her most famous basket was the largest known to have been woven in Yosemite Valley. It sold for $250.00 in 1939. Lucy demonstrated basket making to park visitors from 1930 until her death in 1955.

***CHIEF TENAYA**
Early People, Guardian
In the early 1850's Tenaya and his people resisted attempts by the Mariposa Battalion to drive them out of the area and place them on a reservation for three months. During one capture attempt, he and the other Yosemite Indians fled east by way of areas now called Tenaya Lake and Bloody Canyon. They sought refuge with the Mono Indians, and remained with them until 1853, at which time they returned to Yosemite Valley. According to most accounts, Tenaya was killed while engaged in hand games with the Mono Indians. Quarrels developed between Tenaya and his Mono allies, and in the fight that followed, Tenaya and five of his followers were stoned to death.

***TO-TU-YA (MARIA YDRTE)**
Early People, Guardian
To-tu-ya was 10-years old when the Mariposa Battalion entered the deep, grassy valley called Ah-wah-nee. She and her people returned to the valley after being driven out, and found that members of the Battalion had burned their homes and large caches of acorns. She has the distinction of being one of the last survivors of Tenaya's band. Maria was married to Lebrado Ydrte, a Mexican miner and spent over 50 years of her life in the Midpines area.

***FOREST TOWNSELY**
(1882-1943) *Guardian, Living Services*
Forest was born and raised in Nebraska. He came to Yosemite as a ranger in 1913, and became Chief Ranger in 1916 when the National Park Service was established. He issued the first auto permit on August 16, 1913. Taxidermy was one of his many talents. His long and devoted career with the National Park Service ended with his death from a heart attack in 1943.

MILES WALLACE
(1861-1917) *Guardian*
Miles Wallace was the Guardian of the Yosemite Grant from 1897-1899.

EDWARD WASHBURN
(1835- *) Transportation, Living Services*
Born in Vermont, Edward had a business in Mariposa with his brother, Seth, in 1856. After the decline of mining in the mid-l 860's, Edward returned to Vermont in 1878 to work with his brother, Henry. He was an efficient businessman and he served as for the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company and the Wawona Hotel.

***HENRY WASHBURN**
(1836- *) Transportation, Living Services, Guardian*
Henry joined his brother Edward in Mariposa in 1860. He married Jean Bruce in 1865. He and his partners purchased a stage line in 1868, and began to transport tourists from Mariposa to Yosemite. He purchased Clark and Moore's land and buildings in Wawona in 1874 (and later, covered the bridge across the South Fork). He rebuilt the Wawona Hotel in 1879 after a fire destroyed some of the buildings. With the development of the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Co., he was most influential in the building of roads and development of the tourist industry through Wawona and Yosemite Valley.

***JEAN BRUCE WASHBURN**
(1838-1904) *Artisan, Transportation, Living Services*
Jean Bruce was born in New York, and was raised in an educated, cultured, and wealthy family. She traveled to Mariposa in search of gold with her father in 1852. She married Henry Washburn in 1865, and had a daughter named Jeanie. She wrote elegant poetry, and was known as the "Poetess of Wawona."

***JOHN WASHBURN**
(1838-) *Transportation, Living Services*
John joined Edward and Henry in business in Mariposa in 1860. He returned to Vermont with Edward and was also successful in farming. He lost a son in 1874 and his wife in 1875. He accompanied Edward to Yosemite in 1878, and became manager of the Wawona Hotel. He married Estella Hill in 1885, and had a son, Clarence, in 1886.

CARLTON WATKINS
( ) Artisan
One of Yosemite's first great photographers, he produced many stereo views and cabinet photos.

JOEL J. WESTFALL
(1819-) *Living Services*

Joel Westfall had a 160-acre sheep ranch on Old Wawona trail. He supplied food and materials to the local motel owners and businessmen. He later opened his own meat market in the Valley.

***JOSIA D. WHITNEY**
(1819 - *) Early People, Transportation, Guardian*
Whitney was director of the Geological Survey of California that was in Yosemite between 1863 and 1867. He and his survey party mapped most of the Yosemite region and named prominent features. Mount Whitney, in Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Park bears his name.

***CAPTAIN ABRAM EPPERSON WOOD** (1845-1894*) Guardian*
Capt. A.E. Wood arrived in the park in 1891 with detachments from the 4th Cavalry. He served as Superintendent until his death. Each spring he arrived with his men, and stayed until the fall. Their encampment was located along the South Fork of the Merced River in Wawona (present site of the Wawona Campground). He and his men spent most of their time building and patrolling trails, stocking streams and lakes with **fish,** and curtailing poaching and sheep herding. In later years the encampment was named Camp A.E. Wood in his honor. The Cavalry office is now located at the Pioneer Yosemite History Center.

***THERESE YELVERTON**
( ) *Artisan, Guardian*
Therese Yelverton, Viscountess Avonmore, visited Yosemite in 1870, where she wrote Zanita: A Tale of Yosemite, published in 1872. She made the Hutchings' entourage a part of her melodrama, and Florence, eldest daughter of the Hutchings, was the heroine, "Zanita:. John Muir, of whom Yelverton was enamored, was the hero, "Ken-muir."

James Lamon at his cabin

Characters by Group

Please note that many characters fit in more than one group.

Early People	Transportation
William Penn Abrams	George Anderson
Thomas Ayres	John Conway
Lucy Brown	John Jay Cook
Dr. Lafayette Bunnell	Steve Cunningham
Francisco Georgely	Tom Gordon
James Mason Hutchings	Peter Hilliard
Elvira Hutchings	Archie Leonard
George Frederick Leidig	Lt. M.M. Macomb
Zenas Leonard	James McCauley
James Savage	Dr. Taylor McLean
Chief Tenaya	George Monroe
To-Tu-Ya	Nathan Phillips
Josiah D. Whitney	Sgt. Gabriel Sovulewski
	Edward Washburn
	Henry Washburn
	Jean Washburn
	John Washburn
	Josiah D Whitney

Artisans	Guardians
Thomas Ayres	Lt. Harry C. Benson
Harry Cassie Best	Dr. Lafayette Bunnell
Carrie Bethel	Galen Clark
Albert Bierstadt	William Edward Colby
Lucy Brown	Jesse Benton Fremont
Sally Ann Castagnetto	Constance Gordon-Cumming
George Fisk	Carlotta Hall
Daniel Foley	Peter Hillard
Constance Gordon-Cumming	George Anderson
Thomas Hill	Elvira Hutchings
Lucy Hite	James Hutchings
Elvira Hutchings	Charles Leidig
James Hutchings	John Lembert
Jesse Benton Fremont	Claire Hodges
Angela Jorgensen	Archie Leonard
Christian Jorgensen	W B Dusty Lewis
Zenas Leonard	Mark McCord
Enid Michael	John Muir
Thomas Moran	Frederick Olmstead
John Muir	Nathan Phillips
Mariann North	Gabriel Sovulewski
Frederick Olmstead	Rose Sovulewski
Tabuce	Chief Tenaya
Rose Taylor	To-Tu-Ya
Jean Bruce Washburn	Forest Townsley

Theresa Yelverton	Henry Washburn
Arther C. Pillsbury	Josiah Whitney
Grace Pillsbury	Capt. A E Wood
Ernest Pillsbury	Theresa Yelverton

Living Services	
William Penn Abrams	Charles Leidig
Ah-Louie	Isabella Leidig
Ah-You	George Anderson
James McCauley	Thomas Ayres
Harry Cassie Best	Jean Neal
Alex Gordon Black	Mary Peregoy
Barbara McCauley	Charles Peregoy
John Muir	Sarah Best
Catherine Black	James Savage
Rose Sovulewski	John Smith
Tabuce	Albert Snow
Adelaide Barnard	Emily Snow
John Jay Cook	Sally Castagnetto
Jay Bruce Cook	Lucy Brown
Galen Clark	Forest Townsley
Lucy Telles	Edward Washburn
Jeannie Curry	Henry Washburn
Joel Westfall	Jean Washburn
James Lemon	John Washburn
Steve Cunningham	Caroline Fiske
Bridget Degnan	John Degnan
David Curry	Sally Dutcher
Marjorie Curry	George Fiske
Mary Curry	Daniel Foley
Elizabeth Glynn	Tom Gordon
Thomas Hill	Cosie Hutchings
Elvira Hutchings	Florence Hutchings
James Hutchings	Angela Jorgensen
Christian Jorgensen	

PIONEER HISTORY CENTER BUILDING HISTORY

The Pioneer Yosemite History Center buildings were constructed and used in various locations in the late 1800s and early 1900s. They were moved to Wawona in the 1950s and 1960s. The buildings are historically significant, fragile, and vulnerable to damage. The impact of hundreds of schoolchildren each spring could be significant. Please ensure that your participants treat the buildings and grounds gently and leave the site in good condition. Report any damage or loss.

The powder house (small stone building), stage office, and Degnan's were all once in Yosemite Valley between the Chapel and Sentinel Bridge. Jorgenson's studio was built in 1901–1903 in Yosemite Valley on the north side of the river. Painter Christian Jorgenson built it for his son as a dwelling. It was never used as an artist studio.

George Anderson Cabin

The cabin was built in Big Meadow (now called Foresta) by George Anderson. In 1875 George was the first person to climb Half Dome. It took him 2 weeks. He hammered spikes into the rock and ran rope through rings on the spikes to make a climbing route. He was a miner, blacksmith, and guide in the late 1800s in Yosemite. George's cabin was restored in 1996.

Hodgdon Cabin

The Hodgdons were ranchers from the San Joaquin Valley. They built this cabin on their homesteaded land in Aspen Valley and grazed cattle there each summer. They paid $10 for their 160 acres in Aspen Valley. Their winter ranch was at the intersection of highways 108 and 120.

Cavalry Office

The U.S. Cavalry managed Yosemite starting in 1890 after it was made a National Park. The government had decided to use the cavalry to manage the park just as they had done in Yellowstone (the first national park). Each summer 150 cavalry troops came from the Presidio of San Francisco to Yosemite. Their headquarters was Camp A.E. Wood (A loop in the Wawona Campground). Their job was to patrol trails, stock fish, enforce rules such as no hunting or grazing. The Cavalry headquarters moved to Yosemite Valley from Camp A. E. Wood after 1906 when the state returned Yosemite Valley & the Mariposa Grove to the federal government to be managed as part of the park. They were in Yosemite until 1914 when they were replaced by civilian rangers.

Ranger Patrol Building

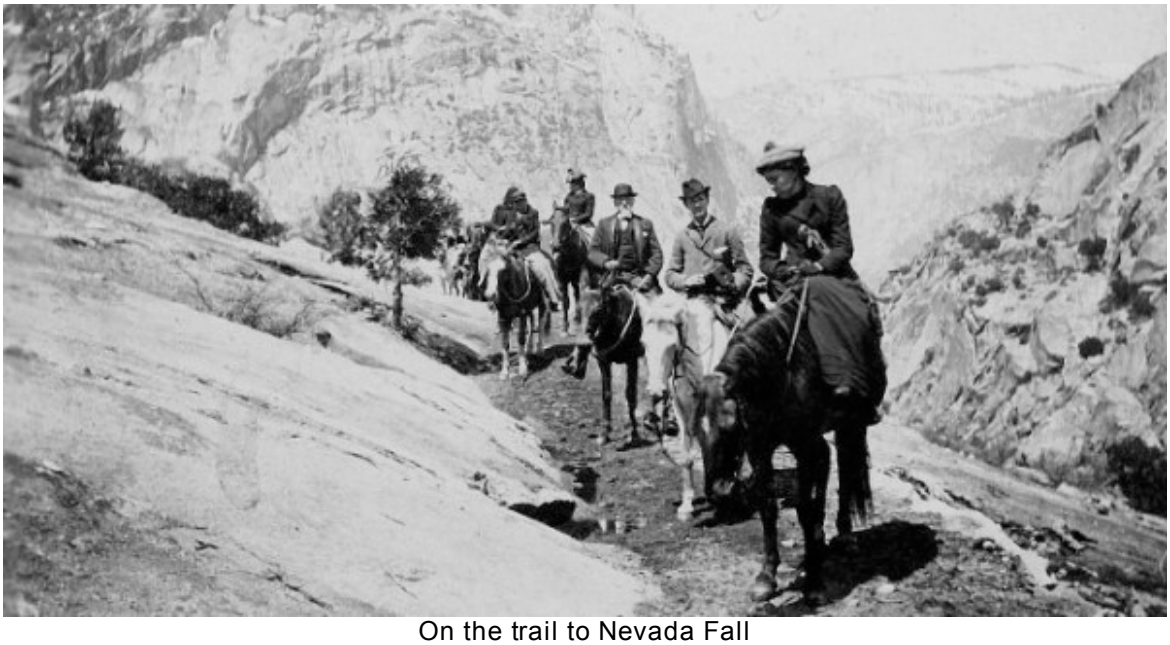
Originally in Crane Flat (to the left of the YI entrance gate), this building housed 15 men who had served as Cavalry scouts and who took over the job of managing the entire park as civilian rangers in 1914. This same job had been done by 150 Cavalry troops. Automobiles were first allowed to enter the park in 1913 and buildings like this one were used as automobile check stations. Drivers would pay a fee to enter the park ($5 in 1915) and were informed of regulations. The civilian rangers were replaced in 1916 by NPS rangers when the National Park Service was established in 1916.

Degnan's Bakery

John Degnan and his wife Bridget arrived in Yosemite in 1884. John was a laborer and caretaker for the state administrators in the valley. Bridget supplemented the family income by selling bread. An increase in visitation to Yosemite brought an increase in demand for her bread, so they used a large oven that could produce 50 loaves per day until 1900 when they ordered a large brick oven that they placed in a bakery attached to their Yosemite Valley home.

Wells Fargo Office

Visitors arriving by horse-drawn or auto stage used this office to make railroad and lodging reservations, place phone calls, or send telegrams. By 1914 automobiles were common in Yosemite, and the horse–drawn stages were discontinued. By 1915 annual visitation had doubled to 31,000 so stage operations were renewed. In 1916 stages were discontinued for good in Yosemite.



On the trail to Nevada Fall

POST-VISIT ACTIVITIES

Back in the classroom, a review of land issues and associated points of view would allow the students to continue to be involved in Yosemite's planning process, thus creating a feeling of stewardship. Follow up on the discussions initiated during the overnight and make connections between historic and current land use issues.

Letter to the Future

Students envision themselves as adults and as parents, taking their own children to Yosemite. They write letters expressing their wishes and offering their own ideas about the steps needed to keep Yosemite National Park unimpaired for future generations.

Return to Yosemite

Students plan a visit to Yosemite from the prospective of a tour guide. The purpose of this project is to transfer the knowledge and experiences gained from ELP to the issues facing Yosemite today. The project focuses on enjoyment, education, and preservation.

Other activities that might add to the students' experience are listed below. There is no longer a requirement to submit post-visit activity documentation to the Education Office, but follow–up activities help to reinforce the lessons taught during the overnight.

Early People

1. Visit the Ahwahneechee Village in Yosemite Village and the Indian Museum.
2. Explore the area south of Sentinel Bridge to find the original site of the Hutchings Hotel.
3. Write a poem comparing past and future.

Artisans

1. Walk to Mirror Lake to sit in the meadow and sketch Half Dome.
2. Write a postcard to a friend or relative.
3. Write a poem.

Transportation

1. Hike or ride horses around Mirror Lake.
2. Ride the bike trail.
3. Return to Wawona and ride the stage with Buckshot.

Living Services

1. Play golf in Wawona.
2. Go shopping for keepsakes.
3. Compare service, cost, and quality at Degnan's, Wawona Hotel, Ahwahnee Hotel.

Guardians

1. Join a nature hike in the Valley, identifying plants and animals found.
2. Interview a ranger about the greatest concerns for the park's future.
3. Write a letter to the superintendent offering possible solutions to transportation problems.

Environmental Living Program Safety Requirements

To ensure safety during the Environmental Living Program overnights, the following safety requirements must be met. The group leader is responsible for ensuring that your group understands and complies with these safety requirements.

You are **required to initial each page, sign the policy statement, and return this packet.** Additionally, you must send a photocopy of current CPR and Standard/Multimedia First Aid cards of the adult(s) who will administer first aid. Photocopies must indicate date of expiration and certificates must be current at the time of the overnight. The coordinator must receive this packet and photocopies by **March 15.**

During the overnight, the National Park Service staff will stop any activity considered unsafe. Adults and teachers are expected to do the same.

General Safety Requirements

No child should ever be alone in or around the history center. Every child must be accompanied by an adult at all times. No child should be allowed near the river at any time under any circumstances, with or without an adult. Spring runoff peaks during ELP season and the river is dangerously swift and powerful. Historically, most water–related accidents in the park have occurred at this time.

Encourage the children to walk, not run. It's safer and more appropriate for the historic time.

Ensure that the children respect all park resources; we even respect the insects in national parks.

Each group must bring a first aid kit, and all group members should know where the kit will be during the overnight. Your kit should include compresses and bandages of assorted sizes (including triangular bandages), tape, scissors, tweezers, instant cold packs, soap, and bee sting swabs. All injuries and near misses must be reported to NPS staff.

During the blacksmith station, the adult leader must be present and observant at all times. All prescribed safety procedures must be followed and safety clothing must be worn. Following station activities, the forge must be extinguished (do not drench the fire!) and the blacksmith shop must be locked.

Sleeping is allowed only in the Hodgdon (cooking), Artist, and Ranger Patrol buildings.

Students must stay out of the corral area except during the station activity, scheduled feeding of the horses, and cleaning of the corral. They must follow safety directions given by the stage operator.

A telephone for emergency use is located in the Wells Fargo Office. All emergencies should be reported by dialing 911. The phone number of the Wells Fargo Office is (209) 375-6259.

An adult must be present at the wood chopping station at all times. The adult will maintain the safety of the station and will reinforce proper wood chopping procedures. Check the condition of the tools often. If you notice a defect, report it immediately. Immediately following the station activities, all axes, saws, sledgehammers, and wedges must be locked up for the night. Woodcutting will take place only during station activities.

Fire Safety Requirements

Fireplace fires are prohibited. The buildings at the Pioneer Yosemite History Center are old and tinder dry. No smoking is allowed in any building.

Full water buckets (provided) must be kept near all fires, including the cookstove.

All use of lanterns must be supervised by an adult.

No fires, including lanterns and the cookstove may be left unattended. If you wish to have a fire burning when your group returns from the barn at night, an adult must tend the fire at all times.

Fires, including open fires, cookstove, lamps, and lanterns, must be completely extinguished (not drenched) at bedtime.

Open fires must be in one of the two established fire rings.

The cookstove firebox must be emptied into a fire ring before bedtime and prior to departure.

Wood for fires, including the cookstove, must be kept at least 3 feet from the fire.

Candles may not be used.

The only cookstove that may be used is in the Hodgdon building.

Each group must designate and adult “fire marshal”. In this capacity, he/she will:

1. Supervise the lighting of kerosene lanterns. If lanterns are taken to the barn for the evening activity, extinguish the lanterns when the group reaches the barn.

2. Instruct the students in procedures to follow if there is a fire in the barn. Students are to cross the road and go to the paved parking area.

3. Go to each sleeping area at bedtime, point out exits to students, and tell them where to go if a fire occurs. Students should go to the far end of the dirt parking area that borders the History Center and stand clear of the dirt road into the History Center. The History Center has a fire alarm. Call 911 for any emergency needs.

4. Perform a final inspection of the History Center complex, including the barn area, at bedtime and prior to departure to ensure lanterns are extinguished, all fires are cold, and ashes have been removed from the cookstove firebox.

5. Ensure that there are full water buckets near all fires, including open fires and the cookstove.

POLICY STATEMENT

Complete and sign this policy statement. Return the completed packet and photocopies of certificates to the Education Office by March 15. Retain a copy for your reference during the overnight. The Fire Marshal and First Aid provider must also sign. Please print or type all information except signatures.

School: _____

Teacher: _____

I have read and understand the Environmental Living Program safety requirements. I will communicate these requirements to adults and students, and I will enforce them during the overnight.

Our designated Fire Marshal is_____, who has been informed of the duties and responsibilities of the position and has agreed to them.

_____
Signature of Fire Marshal

Our designated first aid provider during NPS absence is _____, who has been informed of the responsibilities of the position and has accepted them. I have attached a photocopy of current first aid and CPR certificates. The photocopy indicates the name of the first aid provider and the date of expiration.

_____
Signature of the First Aid Provider Date

_____
Signature of the Teacher Date

Education Office
Environmental Living Program
P O Box 2027
Yosemite National Park, CA 95389
(209) 375-9505

Page 3 of 3, Teacher initial:_____

National Park Service/Teacher/Parent or Adult Helper

CONTRACT

As an adult helper for the Yosemite Environmental Living Program, / agree to follow these recommendations:

1. I will learn the research information I have been given. I will remain in character and in period clothing during the entire program. I will discourage my son/daughter from calling me "mom" or "dad" during the program.

2. I will not use inappropriate language and/or mannerisms in front of the students at any time.

3. I will not smoke or drink alcohol during the overnight program. (I will not visit the Wawona Hotel for a break during the program.)

4. When working with the students, I will allow them to do the work. (I will not DO any work for the students.) I will not make recommendations or give input. I will only keep the students safe. I will remember to direct students by asking questions rather than giving answers.

5. I will remember that the students are responsible for the results of their work.

6. I will not take responsibility for the timing of dinner.

The undersigned have read and agree to the recommendations presented.

_____ _____

Adult's signature *Teacher's signature*

Application
Yosemite Environmental Living Program

Dear Applicant,

To apply for participation, please:

1. Read the information packet so you are knowledgeable about the program goals and requirements.
2. Discuss the program with school and district level administrators to ensure that there is support for your participation.
3. Complete the application and sign the policy agreement.
4. Return the completed application to the address listed below. Applications must be postmarked by June 1.

Applications will be reviewed and selections will be made by July 1. If you are selected, you will be notified by telephone at that time and a letter of confirmation addressed to you at your school will follow.

If you have questions or need clarification on any aspect of the program, feel free to contact the Education Branch at (209) 375-9505.

Yosemite Environmental Living Program Requirements

1. Participation is limited to public and private 4th through 8th-grade school groups. Applications from community groups such as Girl Scout and church groups cannot be accepted.

2. Program participation is limited to one class per night; classes should have a minimum of 20 and a maximum of 45 students.

3. All participating and waiting list teachers must participate in a 24-hour orientation workshop in the fall.

4. Teachers must have the support of school and district administrators, as well as parents. The level of support should be explored and evaluated prior to application.

5. At least five adult helpers or parents must be selected and trained and must attend the entire program. Adults assist the teacher with activities and in maintaining control. Adults must remain at the Yosemite Pioneer History Center during the entire overnight. Siblings and children who are not in the class must be left at home.

6. Each group must bring an adult who is currently certified in Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and Standard or Multi-Media First Aid. Proof of certification is required prior to the overnight.

7. All correspondence with the ELP Coordinator requiring a response (i.e. application, preparation outline, first aid information, etc.) will be returned by the due date. Teachers who do not meet deadlines may be eliminated from the program at any time.

10. There is a $300 fee for the program, payable to Yosemite Association and due by March 15. Schools are responsible for all transportation, food, and supplies and materials.

Selection Of Participants

The number of applicants may exceed the number of groups that can be accommodated. Considering Yosemite's climate, the impact the program has on the historic structures, and working around the Yosemite Pioneer History Center's summer program schedule, the National Park Service schedules four ELP's each

week from the 2nd or 3rd week of April through the 3rd or 4th week of May (dependent upon Memorial Day). This schedule accommodates a maximum of twenty school groups.

In an effort to ensure a fair and equitable selection, the National Park Service has identified goals for this difficult selection process. The selection process has been designed to ensure that:

1. Maximum numbers of students are allowed to participate in the program.

2. The final selection represents a broad and equitable cross-section of California's elementary school children.

3. The selection process, combined with the orientation and training program will result in the best possible use of the resource and the staff.

4. Both new and returning teachers are selected, thus ensuring continued development of the program.

Selection Procedures

1. Applications are returned to the coordinator postmarked by June 1.

2. Selections are made by July 1 and teachers notified of their status by July 15.

3. Teachers who are not selected will be placed on a waiting list from which names will be selected if vacancies occur. Teachers who are on the waiting list must attend the workshop to qualify for vacancies.

Selection Criteria Applied To All Applicants

1. Required application/policy agreement forms must be postmarked by the application deadline. Applications are evaluated on the basis of response to application questions and previous environmental living experience.

2. If demand for participation exceeds the number of groups that can be accommodated, a minimum of 30% of selections will be new teachers, and 70% will be returning teachers.

3. An attempt will be made to balance grade level, type of school/class, and geographic location. Since Yosemite is of national significance, no single geographic preference will be made; however, an effort will be made to represent all areas of California.

4. If two teachers from one school are selected to participate, there is no guarantee that they will be assigned consecutive overnight dates.

5. Teachers from the same school who wish to apply must submit separate applications. Teachers who team-teach one class of not more than 45 students may submit one application. Schools may not combine classes, nor may school districts

combine classes from different schools. Schools with enrollments that do not meet the 15 student minimum should contact the ELP Coordinator to discuss alternatives.

6. Program reservations are given to teachers, not schools. Reservations are not transferable between teachers. If a teacher leaves the class after being accepted in to the program, the replacement teacher must contact the ELP Coordinator immediately.

7. Special consideration will be given to classes partially or entirely composed of "special needs" students.

8. Teachers and classes participating in another ELP (including those offered by state, federal, county and private sites) will not be selected for the Yosemite ELP during the same school year.

Additional Criteria Applied To Returning Teachers

1. Teachers must have met or exceeded all program requirements, including deadlines, during previous participation.

2. Program participation is generally limited to three consecutive years. A teacher who wishes to apply for more than three consecutive years may be selected if there are insufficient applications from new teachers to meet the 30% minimum selection, or if the teacher has an under-represented age group or is from and under-represented geographic area.

3. Teachers who were selected the previous year but dropped out of the program are considered returning teachers.

Yosemite Environmental Living Program Application

Application deadline is June 1

Teachers from the same school who wish to have more than one class participate MUST complete and submit separate applications. Teachers who team teach the same class of not more than 45 students will submit one application.

Name: _____

School: _____

School Phone: _____ FAX: _____ Home Phone: _____

Email _____

School Address (include city and zip): _____

_____

Home Address: (Include city and zip): _____

_____

Grade you teach: _____ Projected Class Enrollment: _____

Best time to be reached at school: _____ At home: _____

Type of School: Public Private

Is your school on a year-round schedule: Yes No

Please list your vacation schedules: _____

You are required to attend one workshop in the fall. Dates will be announced in late summer.
********** POLICY AGREEMENT: I have read and understand the Environmental Living Program requirements. I agree to meet all requirements if my class/school is selected to participate.

_____

Teacher's signature Date

_____

Signature of school principal Date

Please return your completed application to: Education Office, Yosemite National Park, PO Box 2027, Wawona, CA 95389