NPS Form 10-900a

OMB No. 1024-0018

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page ___

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 14000407 Date Listed: 7/18/2014

Merced Lake High Sierra Camp — Property Name
Mariposa — County
CA — State

Yosemite National Park MPS — Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 7/18/2014

Amended Items in Nomination:

Location:
The Street Location is revised to read: *Along North bank of Merced River, directly east of Merced Lake.*

Bibliographical References:
The property was not previously determined eligible by the Keeper of the National Register.
[The determination was made by the NPS for compliance purposes only.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the NPS FPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Merced Lake High Sierra Camp

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number N/A | N/A not for publication

city or town Yosemite National Park (YOSE) | N/A vicinity

state California code CA county Mariposa code 043 zip code 95389

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Signature of certifying official/Title Date June 4, 2014

National Park Service
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D. 7/19/2013 Date

State Historic Preservation Officer
Title

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper 7/10/2014 Date of Action

Merced Lake High Sierra Camp
Name of Property

Mariposa, California
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [ ] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [X] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
26	2	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
27	2	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Historic Resources of Yosemite National Park, California

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Camp

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Camp

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Rustic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: concrete/stone/wood
walls: canvas/wood shingle/log
roof: canvas/shake
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Merced Lake High Sierra Camp, established in 1916, is located in the backcountry of Yosemite National Park in California. One of six camps that comprise a loop system, Merced Lake is the most remote. Located along the banks of the Merced River at its confluence with Merced Lake, the camp is reachable only by foot or saddle: about thirteen miles east of Yosemite Valley via the Echo Valley trail, ten miles southeast of Sunrise High Sierra Camp along the High Sierra Loop, and southwest of Vogelsang High Sierra Camp seven and a half or eight and a half miles via the Babcock Lake and Vogelsang Pass trails, respectively. The roughly eight acres that make up the camp are set along a level expanse east of Merced Lake and north of the Merced River, surrounded by granite ridges and a dense forest dominated by white firs and lodgepole pines. The Merced Lake High Sierra Camp provides beds in cement-floored canvas tents, eating facilities in a combination cook house/tent diner, hot showers, and flush toilets. Dormitory-type guest tent cabins hold four people, usually men and women separately, with special arrangements possible for family groups or couples. Open during the summer months, the camp consists of seven permanent buildings (of which two are contributing) and 25 seasonal canvas buildings (of which all are contributing). The district maintains a high level of integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

LOCATION & SETTING

The Merced Lake High Sierra Camp is located in the Sierra Nevada mountain range at an elevation of 7,150 feet, approximately thirteen miles southeast of the geographic center of the 1,200 square mile Yosemite National Park. The physical isolation of the camp and the rugged landscape that guards it results in relatively low visitation rate; well under one percent of total park visitors ever make it to this back country location. Once there, guests experience a mild summer climate that averages fifteen degrees Fahrenheit cooler than the stifling 100 degree temperatures routinely encountered in Yosemite Valley. The Mediterranean climate is typified by snow in the winter months and little to no precipitation during the summer, although like the rest of the Sierras, weather is only loosely predictable. The camps are operational only during the summer months and opening day can vary by as much as two months from season to season based on rate of snow melt.

The camp is surrounded by officially designated wilderness. Tall trees form a dense enclosure on three sides; the Merced River forms the southern edge. Granite domes and ridges visible beyond the tree tops and the river emphasize the distinction between the level ground plane of the camp and the steepness of the surrounding topography. Merced Lake, one of the largest in Yosemite, is less than 250 yards to the west. The promise of good fishing as well as boating, swimming and a dependable water supply were instrumental in determining the location of the camp.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The High Sierra Camp idea was the product of National Park Service director Stephen Mather's desire to encourage park visitation out of Yosemite Valley and into the high country. Mather believed that the Park Service could better fulfill its responsibility to interpret the agency's conservation role if the visitors experienced the Yosemite wilderness, and encouraged the park concessioner, the Desmond Park Service Company, to build backcountry destinations. Merced Lake High Sierra Camp was one of three such "mountain chalets" that first opened in 1916, creating an opportunity for visitors to experience wilderness without sacrificing basic comforts or enduring the physical requirements of carrying shelter and food.

The design of Merced Lake High Sierra Camp reflects its remote backcountry location, the climate, and the geographic features of the area. The influence of the climate and location of the camp is most obvious in the choice of materials and design of buildings. Permanent structures were constructed to withstand heavy snow loads and were assembled from local materials that were easily available and required little transportation. In contrast, canvas sided buildings were designed to be disassembled and stored at the end of each season.

The topography of the area, specifically the flat landscape adjacent the Merced River and Merced Lake, provided an ideal location to establish the complex. Aligned in a roughly north/south orientation with a striking resemblance to a military cantonment, the north edge was occupied by tent cabins, evenly spaced and positioned in three linear rows in a squared horseshoe shape opening to a central open space. This area was mostly free from trees and contained the customary gathering space: the campfire circle. Men's and women's toilet facilities, two each, were historically located behind the east and west rows of tent cabins. The south end of the complex is the location of larger, public and service oriented buildings. Two 18' X 84' wood frame canvas structures historically housed the dining hall and lounge area, and offices and kitchen area, respectively, and were connected by a walkway constructed of granite set in mortar. A peeled log flag pole was historically located in this area as well, just north of the walkway between the two buildings. A lantern shed, men's and women's bathhouses, icehouse, barn and adjacent corral also occupied the south end of the complex and maintained the same general north/south longitudinal alignment.

Citing low visitation during World War I, Desmond Park Service Company went bankrupt in 1917 and the camp was virtually abandoned until 1922, when it was re-opened as a boys' sports camp. Over the next two seasons, amenities were expanded to include two basketball courts, two tennis courts, and a baseball diamond. Two additional rows of three tent sites each were added north and west of the original rows. The Yosemite Park and Curry Company, the park's new concessioners, took over operations of the High Sierra Camps in 1924 and ushered in the contemporary era of the High Sierra Camp. In the years following, additional High Sierra Camps were added and modifications, mostly to existing infrastructure, were made to modernize the simple facilities. At Merced Lake, this included concrete foundations for the canvas sided buildings, and a compressed gas system for cooking and a wood fired boiler, for a time making it the only High Sierra Camp to provide hot showers. The use of kerosene was phased out and the lantern shed, located south of the dining hall, was removed. Sporting facilities slowly deteriorated and eventually disappeared. Additional changes to the camp's layout included expansion of guest accommodations, increasing the number of tent cabins to 24. The original geometry was mimicked with the new tent sites extending the east and west rows south toward the dining/cooking structure. Tent sites that had been incorporated into the boy's camp layout were abandoned. One of the two 18' X 84' tent structures was removed and cooking, dining, lounge, and office facilities were all housed within the remaining building.

The location of the corral shifted over the years. Originally positioned adjacent to the barn, mules were rarely contained there due to the associated concentration of horseflies and objectionable smell that wafted across the camp. The area was instead used for loading and unloading, and the mules were lead across the river to an unfenced spot along the southern banks of the Merced River for the night. They usually stayed there, without much room to roam due to the steep surrounding cliffs. On occasion, however, the entire pack would migrate back across the river in the night, sometimes making it thirteen miles down to Yosemite Valley followed by a packer – on foot – who would round them up and return them to camp. Fences were mounted along the trail to prevent the accidental escapes, but this proved ineffective as the gates were routinely left open. The corral was ultimately moved to a spot approximately half a mile to the east of camp.

Arrival into the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp was either from the southeast or the northwest and, depending on direction, the experiences were quite different. Those entering the camp from the southeast descended down a granite slab and first caught sight of the camp below them, as the topography gave way to reveal the barn, corral, and dining tent. From the northwest, the route was along Merced Lake and through a dense forest. The camp was virtually undetectable from this approach, and revealed only after the guest was off the hiking trail and surrounded by tent cabins. Once within the camp, the flat and relatively open landscape and the formal arrangement of buildings made the entire layout visually accessible. Circulation throughout the camp was informal. Paths, defined by individual users, crisscrossed the open space between tents and the dining hall, bath houses, campfire circle, as well as to the river and lake and created an area that was characterized by its lack of ground cover. It was common practice to water the grounds every afternoon, not to promote plant life, but to mitigate dust.

With a few exceptions, the current layout is very similar to the historic one and physical changes to the camp since the end of the period of significance have been few. The four historic toilet facilities located adjacent to the rows of tent cabins were replaced with a single structure equipped with eight flush toilets. The wood frame building is located in the south end of the complex, adjacent the shower facilities. The domestic water system was upgraded to meet California code which required more sophisticated filters and monitoring equipment. The upgrade included new structures sited in the historic location on a granite ledge along the southeast edge of camp. After years of bear invasions into the canvas kitchen, a wood framed cookhouse was constructed in 1981 on the historic concrete foundation. A canvas dining room and employee tent cabin are erected each season on the historic foundation to the north and south of the cookhouse. Beginning in 2004, camp employees formalized pathways by lining common routes with either rocks or fallen limbs. Vegetation has filled in those untrammeled areas, further defining paths.

While the buildings of Merced Lake High Sierra Camp historic district have undergone some change and alterations since the period of significance, the district retains a high level of historic integrity in terms of setting, location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. The camp has retained its original function as a High Sierra Camp, providing food and accommodations to those who desire a wilderness experience while not completely foregoing the comforts of a hot meal and a bed. The camp remains in its original location next to Merced Lake. The footprint of the camp is intact and continues to convey the historic character of the district in feeling and association with its relationship with the contributing historic resources, natural landscape, and its association with the High Sierra Loop system. The arrangement of tent cabins in rows on the north end of camp and service facilities located on the south end has remained consistent over time. While modifications have been made to the district, including modernization of the cookhouse, toilet facilities and utilities (both the installation of a solar array and water treatment works) siting of new structures has been sensitive to the historic patterns and new construction has conformed to historic structures relative to style, scale, location and materials. Overall, the changes have had a minimal impact to the site's historic integrity and noncontributing resources do not detract from the overall feeling of the district. Additionally, restoration work has been sympathetic to the original design and material of the resources and conveys the same style of workmanship as the original structures.

A backpackers' campground, which is maintained by the National Park Service (NPS), is located southeast of Merced Lake High Sierra Camp and outside the district boundary. The Merced Lake High Sierra Camp and backpackers' campground are distinctly separate. Each has its own infrastructure, including bear boxes and campfire rings. The backpackers' campground has not been included within the historic district boundaries for a number of reasons described in the boundary description.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Barn (Building, 1916)

The barn is one of two original permanent buildings constructed in 1916 with the establishment of the camp. The structure is rectangular in plan with the longitudinal axis running roughly northwest to southeast. It is one and a half stories, log frame building with a steeply pitched, side gable roof and a loosely laid granite foundation. The building is clad in wood shakes and measures 38' x 20'. Two mortared granite stone steps are centered on the west façade and lead up to the structure's only doorway. Two vertical wood plank doors are each attached with three triangular strap hinges. The door is flanked by two roof-level windows, boarded from inside. The gable ends on the north and south elevations each have an opening at the hayloft level, centered on the gable. There is an additional lower opening on the north elevation positioned directly below the hayloft window. It is currently boarded from inside. The east elevation has two window openings matching those on the west façade, one of which is boarded up, and the other containing a fixed 6-pane window. The roof is wood shake with exposed log rafters underneath. Corrugated metal sheets where installed over the shakes in the 1980s.

The interior of the barn contains four rooms and a hayloft, which is accessed by a wood ladder leading up through the center of the barn's plan. Three interior rooms are accessed through separate doors, and the central space is accessed through the main door. The floors of both the ground floor and the hayloft consist of mostly small diameter peeled logs. The barn has been used for storage since it was erected. During the winter, all the canvas sided structures and supports are stored inside. Yosemite's preservation crew performed work on the barn in 2000. Shakes on the southeast and northwest elevations of the barn were repaired in kind.

Icehouse (Building, 1916)
The Icehouse is one of two original permanent buildings constructed in 1916 with the establishment of the camp. The structure is rectangular in plan, measures 14' x 18', with the longitudinal axis running roughly northwest to southeast. It is one story constructed from peeled pine logs with notched and lapped corners, a front gabled, steeply sloped log framed roof with small diameter log purlins finished with shake roofing, and is supported by a shallow, loose laid granite foundation. The Icehouse has a door located on the northwest façade and an attic accessible via the shuttered window directly above.

An independent log structure is inside, with a nearly two foot cavity between the buildings, designed to maintain constant cool temperatures. The interior structure has butted corner joints and a flat ceiling constructed of logs. The Icehouse has two doors, one on the exterior of the log structure and another to access the interior room. Names of guests and employees are carved into the doors, a tradition that predates World War II. The floor is poured concrete and a single granite-in-mortar step abuts the exterior door.

Temporary external shoring reinforced a wall in the 1990s to prevent collapse due to the rotting of the lower sill logs. Rehabilitation work performed in 2000 including the replacement of shakes and the lower 2 to 3 logs on each elevation replaced in kind. All repair work has been sympathetic to maintaining the historical integrity of the building. It is still being used as cold storage, using the natural insulation of the building.

Men's and Women's Bath Houses (2) (Buildings, 1928)
These buildings were constructed in 1928, making Merced Lake the first of the High Sierra Camps with hot showers and permanent floors. The men's and women's bath houses are identical structures located side by side. The bath houses are 1-story, front gable, metal frame, white canvas tents set on poured concrete platforms approximately eight to ten inches thick. They measure 18' x 24' with the longitudinal axis running roughly northwest to southeast. Each tent contains a wooden screen door painted green on the front, northwest façade. There is an identical door on the rear, southeast, elevation. A single, poured concrete step abuts each door. There are two window openings on both the southwest and northeast elevations. The interior of the structures is separated into two rooms, one with showers, and the other with laundry facilities.

Tent Cabins 1-12, 14-23 (22) (Buildings, 1916)
Twenty-two guest and employee tent cabins are located at the northwest end of the camp arranged in a linear U-shape around a central fire pit in the center. A series of stone-lined footpaths weave through the camp area, culminating at the camp's cookhouse to the south of the cabins. Cabins 1-8 are located to the east, facing west; cabins 9-12 to the north, facing south; and cabins 14-23 to the west, facing east. There is no cabin 13. Cabins 1, 21, 22, and 23 are currently reserved for employees, cabin 2 for overnight stock employees, and the remainder for guests. Cabins 15 and 16 have two beds; 3, 18, and 20 hold three, and the remainder has four beds. The cabins are framed, front gable, white canvas tents on a concrete platform measuring 12' x 14' in dimension. Each has a wood screen door painted green with the cabin number stenciled on the front. The cabins are in good condition and maintain a high level of integrity. The employee tents are plastic-coated "CDAI Flame-Resistant Fabric" not standard canvas like the camps dining tent and bathhouse. While the canvas must be replaced periodically due to its impermanent nature, the historic character in terms of use, organization, location, and design have remained consistent over time.

Campfire Ring (Structure, ca. 1923)
The campfire ring is approximately 8 feet in diameter and constructed out of two courses of local granite stones collected on site. The inner ring is two courses high. It functions as an integral part of the social interaction within the camp. Following a tradition that dates back to the earliest days of the camp, park rangers give fireside interpretive programs here. Although it is unknown exactly when the campfire ring was constructed, photographic evidence locates it to its current location since at least 1923.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Cookhouse, Dining Room and Employee Quarters (Building, ca. 1981)

The structure is rectangular in plan with the longitudinal axis running roughly northwest to southeast and separated into three parts attached at the gabled ends. From north to south, these include a canvas dining tent, a wood cookhouse, and an employee tent cabin, which all share a single concrete foundation. Overall dimensions of the building are 18' X 81'. It maintains its historic use as the camp's kitchen and dining facilities.

The dining tent is a 1-story front gable canvas tent that measures 18' x 33'. Framing systems have changed through the years, beginning with peeled logs that were likely replaced seasonally. Currently it is a combination of metal poles and dimensional lumber. The floor surface was originally packed dirt, but the entire camp was "modernized" in 1928 to include concrete foundations. A granite walkway lines the front of the dining tent and extends west. A white painted, wood screen door provides the only public access on the northwest façade. The southwest and northeast elevations have canvas tent walls that can be rolled up to expose wood walls with screened windows. The tent is disassembled during the winter when the camp is not in service.

Connected to the southeast end of the dining tent is the wooden cookhouse, constructed in 1981. The cookhouse is a 1-story, front gable, log framed building measuring 18' x 36'. The cookhouse has a concrete foundation and wood shake siding. There are three, shuttered, vinyl sliding sash windows on both the southwest and northeast elevations. A wood door for employee access into the kitchen is located on the northeast elevation. South of the door is a shed roof extension with concrete foundation for propane storage. An identical shed roof addition is located on the southwest elevation, for miscellaneous dry storage. The gable roof has exposed rafters and wood shakes.

Attached to the southeast end of the cookhouse is a one story, side gable, metal framed, white canvas tent on a concrete platform used as employee sleeping quarters. The tent measures 18' x 12' in dimension. There is a centrally located wood screen door on the southeast façade and a window east of the door. Additional windows are located on the south end of both the southwest and northeast elevations.

Comfort Station (Building, ca. 1985)
The camp comfort station was constructed around 1985 in conjunction with the leach field to the east of the camp. The bathroom contains 8 flush toilets, each accessed by a separate door on the exterior of the building, two on each elevation. The building is 1-story with a wood frame that measures 20'10" x 13'10" in dimension. It has a cross-gable roof and concrete foundation. It is clad in wood shingles. Each gabled front contains two wooden doors. The roof features wood shingles and bracketed eaves.

Merced Lake High Sierra Camp
Name of Property

Mariposa, California
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Conservation
Education
Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance
1916-1961

Significant Dates
1916

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Desmond Park Service Company

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for Merced Lake High Sierra Camp spans from 1916 (the year the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp was built) to 1961 (the date Sunrise Camp, the final High Sierra Camp, was built, and the High Sierra Camps were completed).

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Property Type: Resources Associated with Tourism, Recreation and the Preservation Ethic in Yosemite (1864-1973)
Subtype: Camping, Hiking
Period of Significance: 1916-1961

Merced Lake High Sierra Camp is significant under Criterion A at the local level for its role in recreation /entertainment, conservation, and education as one of the high country camps, whose origin dates back to the earliest days of the National Park Service (NPS). Director Stephen T. Mather believed that this type of public service in the Yosemite high country helped fulfill NPS's interpretive responsibility to educate visitors in the conservation role of the agency. The Yosemite camp system initially began in 1916 as an effort to attract people into the park's high country. Its purpose, as time went on, became closely tied to management problems: to relieve congestion in Yosemite Valley by enabling outdoor enthusiasts to enjoy the Yosemite wilderness with relative ease and some degree of comfort and to provide a compatible environment in which, through interpretive means, visitors could be instructed in the tenets of conservation and the objectives of NPS in that area. Through the use of organized parties guided by a Yosemite naturalist, NPS established a unique pattern of interpretive service in the high country of one of the most popular national parks, which helped acquaint the American public with the conservation objectives of the NPS.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

HISTORIC CONTEXT: RECREATIONAL MOUNTAIN HUTS

Recreational mountain huts (also known as alpine huts, mountain shelters, mountain hostels, wilderness huts, high huts, backcountry huts or hikers' camps) are found throughout the world, and are particularly abundant in Europe, and range from simple one-room shelters to more elaborate accommodations with multiple bedrooms, common rooms, indoor plumbing, and heat. Recreational mountain huts are built to shelter backcountry travelers such as hikers, mountaineers, climbers, and skiers.[1] It is probable that Donald and Mary Curry Tresidder, who were influential in growing the High Sierra Camps, were motivated to expand Yosemite's High Sierra Camps while traveling abroad and seeing their popularity of recreational mountain huts in Europe.[2]

In the United States, recreational mountain huts were first used in the northeast. One of the earliest and best-known recreational mountain hut systems was created by the New Hampshire Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC).[3] Each of the system's eight huts is spaced a day's hike apart (six to eight miles), covering a 56-mile stretch of the Appalachian Trail in the White Mountain National Forest.[4] AMC was founded in 1876 with the

[1] Louis Dawson, "Hut History," *10th Mountain Division Hut Association.* 3 August 2010. <www.huts.org/education/hut_history.html>.

[2] Donald Tresidder was the first president of Yosemite's consolidated concessions operation, the Yosemite Park and Curry Company (YP&CCo.), and oversaw a remarkable expansion of park facilities. Mrs. Mary Curry Tresidder was the heir to the famous Camp Curry concession (founded in 1899) and remained integral to the concessions operations at Yosemite for decades, serving as the Chairman of the Board for YP&CCo. until the late 1960s.

[3] Madeleine Eno and Katharine Wroth, "Huts and Glory: AMC's Archives Offer a Wry Peek at Life on the High Peaks." *Appalachian Mountain Club,* 15 September 2010 <http://www.outdoors.org/>.

[4] Lisa McLaughlin, "Travel: Not Really Roughing It," *Time,* 15 September 2010. <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1106327,00.html>.

mission of preserving the White Mountains. In 1888 the club built the first of eight "high huts," Madison Spring Hut, which was modeled on Alpine shelters. Until destroyed by fire in 1940, the Madison Spring Hut was the oldest in the chain. The Mizpah Spring Hut, completed in 1964, was the eighth and the last AMC hut to be constructed. AMC huts hold 36 to 90 people and provide guests bunks; most huts are full service and include breakfast and dinner.[5]

Another example of a recreational hut system is the 10th Mountain Division Hut Association. It is the most extensive mountain hut system in the United States and includes 30 backcountry huts in the Colorado Rocky Mountains connected by 350 miles of backcountry trails.[6] The system was founded in the 1980s and named after the 10th Mountain Division of the U.S. Army, who stayed in mountain huts while training. Not all of the structures were originally built as mountain huts: some were converted from sheep-herder shelters and Forest Service guard shacks.[7] The 10th Mountain Division Hut Association accommodates hikers, mountain bikers, and cross-country skiers.

Yosemite's High Sierra Camps are unusual in the context of recreational mountain huts. While most recreational mountain huts in Europe and the eastern United States were maintained by hiking associations, even if situated on public lands, the High Sierra Camps were built and maintained by a for-profit concessioner. Further, most recreational mountain huts were built with the primary purpose of providing year-round shelter, and their permanent buildings are used heavily by cross-country skiers. The High Sierra Camps are distinctive in their emphasis on interpretation programs and their seasonal, temporary nature of buildings.

Within the National Park system, there are other facilities that, like the High Sierra Camps, offer rustic accommodations and are accessible only by foot or pack animal, but differ in that they are primarily permanent buildings and are individual camps rather than a loop system. Some examples include backcountry lodging in Glacier National Park, Sequoia National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and Haleakala National Park.

The Sperry Chalet and the Granite Park Chalet are located in Glacier National Park and were built by the Glacier Park Hotel Company, a subsidiary of the Great Northern Railway. Construction on the Sperry Chalet began in 1913, and the complex soon consisted of a stone, one-story kitchen and dining room building and a stone, two-story dormitory. The Granite Park Chalet was built the next year, in 1914, and included a stone, one-story, dormitory building and a stone, two-story building housing a kitchen and dormitory. These developments slightly precede the construction of the earliest of the High Sierra Camps at Yosemite, which were built in 1916.

Sequoia National Park has a single backcountry camp that is very similar to the High Sierra Camps at Yosemite. It is called Bearpaw High Sierra Camp. Located along Sequoia's High Sierra Trail in the Kaweah River watershed, this High Sierra Camp opened for business in 1934. The camp complex includes a dining room/kitchen tent structure, a bathhouse, and, in a very similar fashion as Yosemite's High Sierra Camps, six tent cabins that sleep up to 18 visitors. Also, like the High Sierra Camps at Yosemite, Bearpaw is operated by a for-profit concessioner and offers meals to backpackers that are staying at a nearby backcountry campground.[7]

After the Fred Harvey Company was granted the concession to build a lodge in the Grand Canyon in 1922, the company hired noted architect Mary Jane Colter to design the buildings. Colter named the lodge the Phantom

[5] *Appalachian Mountain Club,* 15 September 2010 < http://www.outdoors.org/>

[6] McLaughlin.

[7] Dawson.

[8] Tweed, *Uncertain Path: A Search for the Future of National Parks. 168-170.*

Ranch and designed a dining hall and guest cabins. Phantom Ranch is located at the bottom of the Grand Canyon, and is only accessed by foot, mule, or river raft. Additions were made over the decades, and the camp currently includes a combination of historic and nonhistoric buildings and provides guests accommodations, meals, and linens. Although the Phantom Ranch is comprised of permanent buildings and is not a part of a backcountry circuit, it is similar to Yosemite's High Sierra Camps in that it is a backcountry hostelry that is run by the parks concessioner.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park has two lodges accessible only by hiking or horseback: Charit Creek and LeConte. Built as a hunting lodge in 1817, Charit Creek Lodge was converted to a youth hostel in 1987 and a full-service lodge in the 1990s. Sleeping space for 38 guests is provided in two cabins and two bunk rooms, and meal service is included. LeConte Lodge was built in 1926, and sleeping quarters for 50 guests are located in roughhewn cabins and dormitories.

Hiking trails in Haleakala National Park provide access to three small, permanent cabins built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. The cabins are usually accessed from different trails and are not part of a loop system. Each cabin offers visitors a stove, kitchen facilities, and bunks, and guests prepare their own meals.

The lodging in National Parks described above is similar to the High Sierra Camps in that guests arrive by foot or pack animal, and simple sleeping accommodations are provided. However, there are important differences. First, the facilities described above primarily consist of permanent buildings. Secondly, the lodges and cabins are not part of loop systems. Thirdly, with the exception of the Phantom Ranch, most are a lodge building type, with at least some of the guests' sleeping quarters located in the main lodge.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: HIGH SIERRA CAMPS[9]

An important and historically significant portion of the Yosemite National Park lies above the elevations normally approached by the casual tourist and sight-seer. The High Sierra Camps allow for exploration and enjoyment of this remote and seasonally accessed part of the park. A series of camps established for the enjoyment of the more adventuresome of visitors, the High Sierra Camps offer support and shelter on several of the trails that carry hikers, riders and backpackers through this rugged and challenging wilderness.

In 1916 the fledgling National Park Service asked its Yosemite concessionaire—the Desmond Park Service Company—to build mountain chalets at Tenaya Lake, Tuolumne Meadows, and Merced Lake. The Desmond Company owned the Sentinel and Glacier Point hotels and the Big Trees and Yosemite lodges in and around Yosemite Valley. Construction took place during that summer. Each camp contained a frame combination lounge, dining room, and kitchen building roofed with canvas. Guest tents provided sleeping accommodations, and the camp staff consisted of a manager, a cook, and a fisherman. The cost for dinner, bed, and breakfast the next day was minimal. The Desmond Company went bankrupt in 1917, and, as a result, the camps closed the following year. After reorganizing in 1920, the Desmond Company became the Yosemite National Park Company.

In 1920 the Park Service requested that the High Sierra camps be reopened. Superintendent Washington B. Lewis advocated their reestablishment to fill a need he saw for simple, inexpensive accommodations for the park visitor that could be provided at minimum expense to the operator. As a result, the camps at Tenaya Lake and Tuolumne Meadows were reopened as "Hikers' Camps." The first organized party to use them left Yosemite Valley on July 20, 1923, guided by a Park Service naturalist. Other nature-guided parties went out over the next two months and met with considerable success. As a result, Superintendent Lewis requested that the Yosemite

[9] This context is based largely on excerpts from the 8 March 2010 Glen Aulin High Sierra Camp National Register Nomination prepared by Andy Kirk, Richard Coop, and Charles Palmer.

National Park Company expand the system to include sites not accessible by roads. He sent Yosemite Park Naturalist Carl P. Russell on a pack trip into the Sierra to choose sites for five additional camps.

The trail-side campsites that seemed best suited to the High Sierra system were at Little Yosemite Valley, Merced Lake, Boothe Lake, the Lyell Fork of the Tuolumne River, Tuolumne Meadows, Glen Aulin, and Tenaya Lake. Russell selected these locations because of the beauty of their surroundings, their distance from other promising campsites, and the availability of water. In 1924 five of those sites were planned as "Hikers' -Camps," built and operated by the Yosemite National Park Company. The Lyell Fork and Glen Aulin Camps intended for installation were omitted from that year's program of expansion. It was planned that all of the camps would consist of a mess and cook tent and dormitory tents for men and women. Attendants and cooks would staff each camp with equipment and supplies brought in by mules.

During a part of the winter of 1923-24, Naturalist Russell was in San Francisco on Yosemite Museum business. At the suggestion of Yosemite National Park Company officials, he took the opportunity to cultivate the acquaintance of some of the newspaper editors in San Francisco with the intent of releasing to them photographs, maps, and notes on the proposed Hikers' Camps. Writers for the *Call*, *Daily News*, *Examiner*, *Herald*, and the *Chronicle* seized upon the opportunity to use the material. The *Herald* for February 13, 1924, first publicized the camps, and other articles followed in quick succession. By February 17, 1924, the San Francisco office of the Yosemite National Park Company reported that it was somewhat overwhelmed with inquiries engendered by the publicity. The announcement made in the *Chronicle* of May 4, 1924 featured a full page of photographs of the camp sites. A 1924 article on the High Sierra camps by NPS Chief Naturalist Ansel F. Hall provided a description of the High Sierra Loop and the comfortable beds and wholesome meals, provided at a mere 75-cents each, that awaited backcountry travelers at day's end.

Meanwhile, the park prepared maps and colored posters announcing the expanded camp system and readied sets of hand-tinted lanternslides of "standard" size featuring the camps and the trails between camps. The Yosemite National Park Company met the expense involved in making those visual devices. During the travel season of 1924, the Hikers' Camps received a good deal of emphasis in evening talks, in a special printed bulletin, and on the pages of the mimeographed "Yosemite Nature Notes." On June 24, 1924, the first backcountry nature guide party, a group of ten, set out from Camp Curry for the Hikers' Camps. Thereafter, for the next six years, the six-day trips were offered throughout the summer at two-week intervals. Almost immediately, it became clear the camps drew people on horseback as well as hikers, and the name was changed from Hikers Camps to High Sierra Camps. Backcountry excursions were operated annually during the eight- to ten-week season during the summer when the snow pack had retreated sufficiently for the parties to access the trails.

By the mid-1920s, seven backcountry camps had been established: Little Yosemite Camp, Merced Lake Camp, Boothe Lake Camp, Mount Lyell Camp, Tuolumne Meadows Camp, Glen Aulin Camp, and Lake Tenaya Camp. The proposed Glen Aulin Camp began operating in 1927, but later moved slightly east of its original location because of a mosquito problem. A few years later the Boothe Lake Camp was abandoned in favor of a new camp, Vogelsang, first located near the junction of the Rafferty Creek and Lyell Fork trails and, in 1940, on the banks of Fletcher Creek. In 1938 the Tenaya Lake Camp was closed, and in its place another was established amidst the mountain hemlocks at May Lake under the ramparts of Mount Hoffmann. This left the Tuolumne Meadows Camp the only one on a road. Sunrise High Sierra Camp was not established until 1961.

The sheer size of and demand for access to this remote area of the park has required significant planning and coordination among the Park concessionaires, NPS, campers, and hikers. The following descriptions of the campsites and their physical relationships demonstrate the logistical dexterity necessary for the park to accommodate the tourists, maintain the integrity of the wilderness area in which these trails and camps exist, and protect the wildlife and scenic beauty indigenous to this region. In addition, the travelers must be protected from significant exposure to the dramatic elements that can change abruptly and without warning. What follows are the

original 1924 descriptions of the sites selected for Merced Lake Camp, Tuolumne Meadows Camp, and Glen Aulin Camp:

> [Merced Lake Camp:] Those who have climbed to Vogelsang Pass or have followed the Babcock and Emeric Lake Trail to Tuolumne Pass will remember the splendid park of Jeffrey pines that stands where the trail leaves the main Merced Canyon and branches up the McClure Fork. Here, a mile above Merced Lake stands Merced Lake Camp. The region is one of great beauty. The glaciated canyon cuts eastward deep into the heart of the mountains. Through it runs the singing Merced, now plunging over cascades, now flowing deep, now swift, and now loitering for a time in placid Washburn Lake. Not only here, but also in the McClure Fork, Babcock Lake, Bernice Lake, Emeric Lake, and other waters the trout abound. Merced Camp is a good base from which to ascend Florence Mountain or Mount Clark and its lofty neighbors. Within a long day's walk are Yosemite Valley and the hikers' camps at Lake Tenaya (via Clouds Rest), at Tuolumne Meadows (via Tuolumne Pass or Vogelsang Pass), and in Lyell Canyon (via Vogelsang Pass or Tuolumne Pass). A short day westward is the Little Yosemite Camp. A seven-mile climb on the scenic Babcock and Emeric Lake Trail, or on the even more spectacular Vogelsang Pass Trail, would take us to Boothe Lake Camp....
>
> [Tuolumne Meadows Camp:] Of all the spots in the High Sierra, John Muir's favorite was the Tuolumne Meadows. So many are the attractive excursions that may be taken afoot from the camp near the junction of the Lyell Fork and Dana Fork that hikers will be tempted to prolong their stay here from days to weeks. Among the shorter walks are those to Lambert Dome, Dog Lake, Fairview Dome, Evelyn Lake, and Gaylor Lakes; a little longer are the trips to Young Lake, McCabe Lakes, Tioga Pass, Tioga Lake, Ellery Lake, Saddlebag Lake, and Old Tioga Mine; and then there are the ascents of Mount Dana, Mount Conness, Ragged Peak, the rugged summits of the Cathedral Group, and dozens of other unnamed vantage-points. Trails radiate in every direction. A few miles westward are the famous Waterwheel Falls, with Glen Aulin Camp conveniently located for hikers. A little to the south of west the Tioga Road leads to Tenaya Lake Camp, some eight miles distant. Southwest, a full day's walk by the Sunrise Trail lies Little Yosemite Camp. Southward one may climb in four or five hours up the Rafferty Creek Trail to Boothe Lake Camp. The Mount Lyell Camp is but two hours' walk southeastward up the canyon.
>
> [Glen Aulin Camp:] From the highland plateau of Tuolumne Meadows one descends abruptly into the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne, passing California Falls, Le Conte Falls, and many other spectacular but unnamed cascades. Suddenly one comes upon Glen Aulin, a tranquil little valley shut off from all the world by great sheer granite walls. Here, where the river pauses for a moment before resuming its tumultuous rush into its mile-deep canyon, is Glen Aulin Camp. Waterwheel Falls, the Tuolumne's unique expression of leaping power and spotless beauty, may be reached by a newly constructed trail that further descends the canyon. Within one day to the north of Glen Aulin are Cold Canyon, Alkali Canyon, Virginia Canyon, and Matterhorn Canyon. Four hours to the southward Tenaya Lake may be reached via the McGee Lake Trail; half a day eastward up the Canyon lies Tuolumne Meadows Camp....[10]

Since 1925 the High Sierra Camps have been operated by the primary park concessioner. The camps have not principally been money-making ventures: services have been provided generally at less than cost. Carl Russell, later Chief Naturalist of the Park Service, stated once that the High Sierra Camps comprised one of the most important assets of the park. He believed that the resumption of interpretive work in the camps and on the trails between camps in 1923 was a sagacious move on the part of the government, because the backcountry was considered the best field in which to spread the word regarding NPS objectives in the preservation and conservation of natural resources. It was recognized early that the comparatively small numbers of visitors that initially took advantage of this service in the backcountry could not be the criterion for judging the effectiveness of

[10] Ansel F. Hall, "High Sierra Camps," *Sierra Club Bulletin* 12, no. 1 (1924) 39-42.

the project. The great advantages of placing a competent naturalist–provided free of charge by the Yosemite Nature Guide Service–with the same individuals day after day amidst the superlative high country surroundings outweighed most of the arguments of would-be efficiency experts in the government bureaucracy. The greatest asset of these ranger-guided trips was that ranger-naturalists would be on hand at moments of greatest visitor receptiveness–while they were viewing magnificent natural wonders–to help them understand and more fully appreciate the innumerable treasures of the Yosemite high country and, on a broader scale, those of all natural areas within the National Park System.

During the 1930s the High Sierra Camps underwent some renovation, and stone cook house/dining structures replaced the old frame and canvas ones. By 1938 five High Sierra camps existed: two original ones at Merced Lake and Tuolumne Meadows, which had ice houses, and new ones at May Lake (replacing the Tenaya Lake Camp), Glen Aulin, and Vogelsang (replacing the Boothe Lake Camp). The company had discontinued the Tenaya Lake and Little Yosemite Valley Camps. Mary Curry Tresidder, president of the Curry Company, established the Sunrise High Sierra camp in 1961 and equipped it with a canvas dining tent and stone kitchen structure. It overlooks Long Meadow on the John Muir Trail a few miles from Cathedral Pass.

By the early 1960s, the popularity of these guided treks had risen to the point that horse-mounted trips left the stables in the Yosemite valley weekly and traversed the trails from camp to camp in a clockwise direction. Hiking parties generally started at the Tuolumne Meadows area and traveled in a counterclockwise direction. Demand for the lodging at the camps has remained high, and currently the available beds are reserved months in advance, although because of cancellations, some permits are available on a day-to-day basis.

Six High Sierra Camps exist today and comprise the High Sierra Loop, a seven-day backcountry experience that is unique within the National Park System and attracts hikers and other outdoor enthusiasts year after year. The camps are along well-marked, safe trails and are open from six to eight weeks a year, from mid-June or early July to Labor Day, weather permitting. Tuolumne Meadows Camp is located at the end of an access road, 1.5 miles west of its junction with the Tioga Road, and is the only High Sierra Camp directly accessible by automobile. It is also the largest unit with 66 tents. Glen Aulin has eight guest tents, May Lake seven, Vogelsang twelve, Merced Lake nineteen, and Sunrise nine. The combination of fresh bed linens, good meals, and the great outdoors presents a unique way for Yosemite visitors to go hiking or backpacking.

The High Sierra Camps have been significant as an innovative interpretive concept luring more people into the Yosemite backcountry and representing a successful joint effort by the NPS and the Yosemite concessionaire to encourage travel beyond the roads and thus enhance visitor appreciation of wilderness areas. Their establishment also marked an early implementation of the Interior Department's policy of making remote areas of parks more accessible to the visiting public. Another aspect of the 1923 reopening of the camps involved Park Service Director Stephen Mather's strong desire to carry out what he believed were the agency's interpretive responsibilities in the high country. The park established a new pattern of interpretive service there, providing backcountry nature guide trips to the camps, which was unique within the National Park System and set precedents for similar programs in other units. None, however, developed along exactly the same lines as the High Sierra Camps. Despite the initially small number of visitors exposed to this service, Mather and park officials strongly believed that a naturalist talking to the same people day after day, amidst the magnificent peaks and meadows of the backcountry, could exert a stronger and longer-lasting influence on the formation of positive visitor attitudes toward national parks and conservation in general than could result from guided short walks on the valley floor, daily lectures at the museum, or single-day hikes to the valley rim. The High Sierra Loop is considered the highlight of the park's interpretive services to this day.

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Merced Lake High Sierra Camp
Name of Property

Mariposa, California
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
__X__previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
__X__Other

Name of repository: Yosemite Research Library and Yosemite Archive, El Portal

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.2 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	11N	287832	4179650
B	11N	287957	4179726
C	11N	288044	4179658
D	11N	288001	4179538
E	11N	287941	4179485

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Historic District boundary follows the Designated Wilderness Boundary on all sides of the property, except the short segment in the southeast corner of the district, between UTM reference points D and E. This southeast segment is formed by a 45 degree line that runs southwest by northeast approximately 50 feet southeast of the historic barn. See attached map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for Merced Lake High Sierra Camp encompasses the buildings and immediate setting historically associated with the complex, including overnight accommodations and eating facilities. The

Historic District Boundary is largely defined by the Designated Wilderness Boundary, with the exception of the southeast perimeter

The backpackers' campground to the southeast has not been included within the boundaries for a number of reasons. The backpackers' campground and the High Sierra Camp each have their own unique history of development, management, and purpose. While the High Sierra Camps have been operated by park concessioners throughout their history and have provided many amenities and comforts of more traditional lodging, the backpackers' campgrounds are maintained by the NPS and provide much fewer amenities. The Merced Lake backpackers' campground and Merced Lake High Sierra Camp have completely separate facilities including fire rings and bear lockers and do not share equipment or space. All existing built features associated with the campground appear to be modern.

11. Form Prepared By

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Merced Lake High Sierra Camp
Name of Property

Mariposa, California
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Merced Lake High Sierra Camp
City or Vicinity: Yosemite National Park
County: Mariposa State: California
Photographer: Amy Hoke
Date Photographed: August 15, 2010
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 26: Barn, front and gable elevation, facing south.
2 of 26: Barn, front elevation, facing southwest.
3 of 26: Barn, gable end, facing northwest.
4 of 26: Ice House, front gable elevation, facing southeast.
5 of 26: Ice House, south and east elevations, facing northwest.
6 of 26: Bath Houses, front entrances, facing southeast.
7 of 26: Bath Houses, rear elevations, facing northwest.
8 of 26: Men's Bath House, front entrance, facing east.
9 of 26: Women's Bath House, front entrance, facing southwest.
10 of 26: Tent Cabin's arranged in a horseshoe shape, with the fire ring in the center, facing northwest.
11 of 26: Western flank of Tent Cabins (Tent Cabins #17-23), facing southwest.
12 of 26: Tent Cabins #17-20, facing southwest.
13 of 26: Eastern flank of Tent Cabins, with a close up of Tent Cabin #3, facing north.
14 of 26: Front elevations of Tent Cabins #18-19, facing southwest.
15 of 26: Tent Cabin #7, facing southeast.
16 of 26: Campfire Ring, facing northwest.
17 of 26: Detail of the Campfire Ring, facing north.
18 of 26: Dining Room portion of the Cookhouse, facing south.
19 of 26: Employee Quarters portion of the Cookhouse, facing west.
20 of 26: Cookhouse, facing southwest.
21 of 26: Employee Quarters portion of the Cookhouse, facing northwest.
22 of 26: Dining Room portion of the Cookhouse, facing southeast.
23 of 26: Ca. 1985 bathroom, showing one of its many separate entrances.
24 of 26: Water storage tank utility building.
25 of 26: Water treatment utility building.
26 of 26: Water treatment storage utility building.

Property Owner:

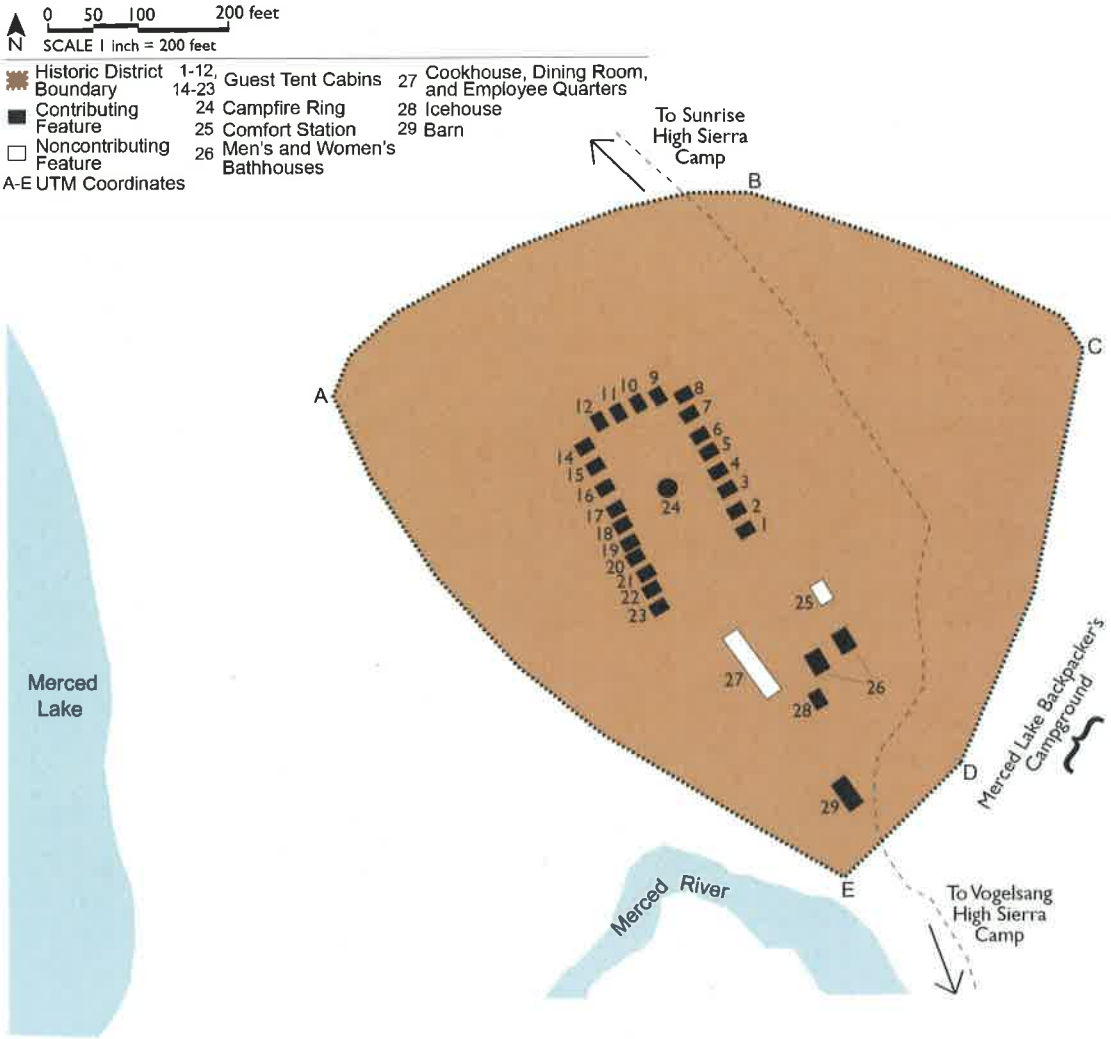
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Merced Lake High Sierra Camp

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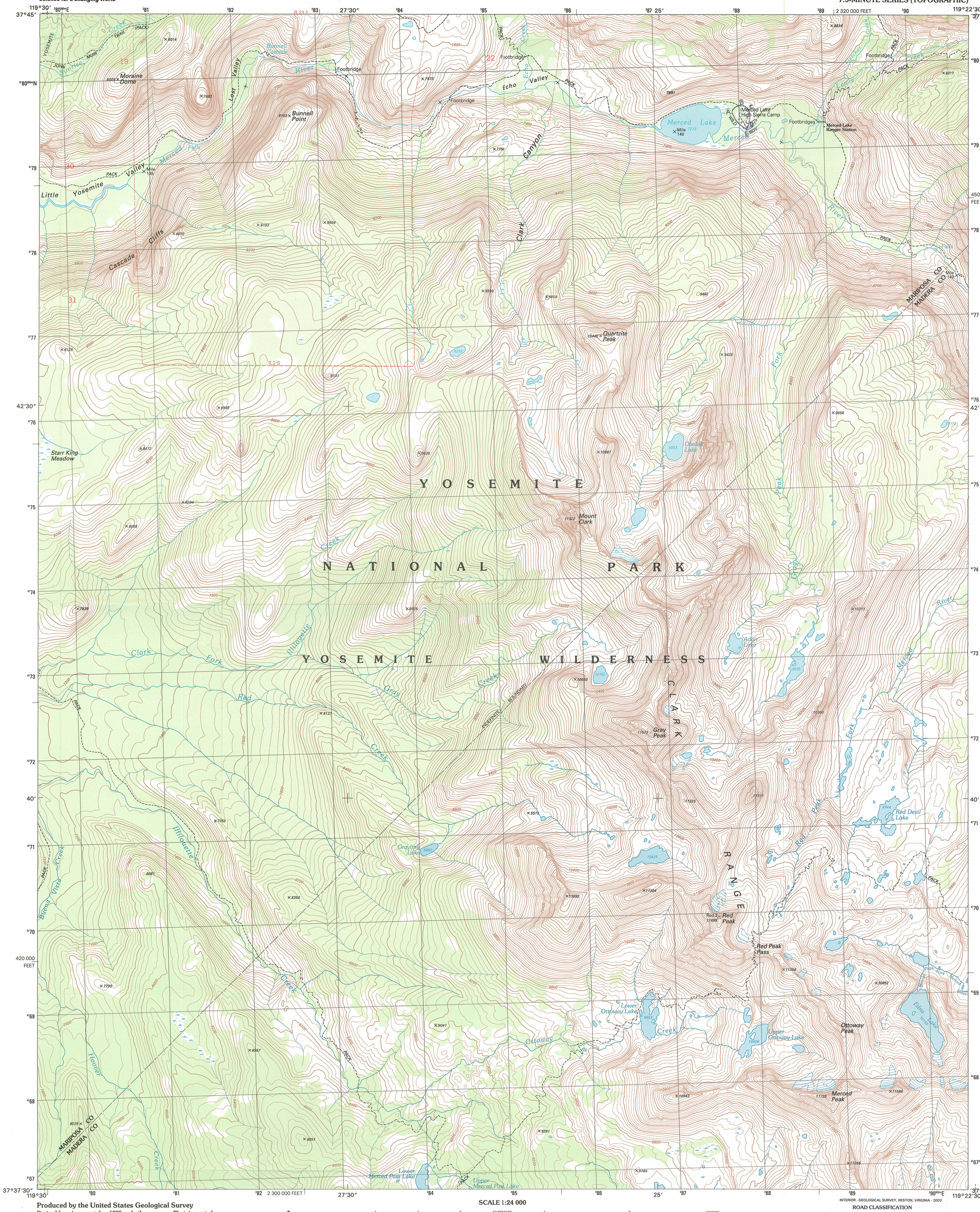

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Derived from imagery taken 1985 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1986 Boundaries verified 2002

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 11 10 000-foot ticks: California Coordinate System of 1927 (zone 3)

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Where omitted, land lines have not been established

UTM GRID AND 2002 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

GN 1° 29′ 26 MILS — MN 15° 267 MILS

20% TOTAL RECOVERED FIBER

SCALE 1:24 000

1 .5 0 KILOMETERS 1 2
1000 0 METERS 1000 2000
1 .5 0 1
MILES
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000
FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
(TO CONVERT ELEVATIONS TO THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988, ADD 5 FEET)
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Yosemite Falls
2 Tenaya Lake
3 Vogelsang Peak
4 Half Dome
5 Mount Lyell
6 Mariposa Grove
7 Sing Peak
8 Timber Knob

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface
Secondary highway hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

INTERIOR - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 2002

MERCED PEAK, CA

1997

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11H
237832
4179650
$ 8.00

YOSEMITE

MERCED
HSC

NO
SMOKING
WITHIN 30 FEET
EMPLOYEES
ONLY

WOMENS
WOMENS SHOWER

20
19

3

19
18

7

DANGER
NO SMOKING
PROPANE

NO
SMOKING

PRIVATE
QUARTERS
NO ADMITTANCE

WELCOME

WOMEN
WOMEN
PLEASE KEEP DOOR CLOSED
MEN
MEN
PLEASE KEEP DOOR CLOSED