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Vol. 1 of 2

YOSEMITE VALLEY
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

Volume One











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YOSEMITE VALLEY
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

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YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA

Volume One

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Prepared by
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Map C. U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Mariposa County, California.* Originally published in *Automobile Club of Southern California Road Department Report on Condition of Roads into Yosemite Valley.* 1912.

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Map K-2. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Plat No. 2: Ahwahnee Area.* Sheet 2 of 2. 1930.

Map L. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Yosemite National Park. *Plot Plan of Camp Curry Grounds.* 1929.

Map M-1. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Plat No. 1: Camp Curry Area.* Sheet 1 of 2. 1930.

Map M-2. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Plat No. 1: Camp Curry Area.* Sheet 2 of 2. 1930.

Map N-1. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Yosemite National Park. *Location Plan: Unit No. 1, Camp Curry Area.* Sheet 1 of 3. 1937.

Map N-2. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Yosemite National Park. *Location Plan: Unit No. 1, Camp Curry Area.* Sheet 2 of 3. 1937.

Map N-3. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Yosemite National Park. *Location Plan: Unit No. 1, Camp Curry Area.* Sheet 3 of 3. 1937.

Map O. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Yosemite National Park. *Location Plan: Unit No. 1, Camp Curry Area.* 1952.

Map P. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Architectural Branch. *Camp Curry, Part of the Master Plan.* 1956.

Map Q. Yosemite National Park Co. Yosemite National Park. Construction Department. *Map of Site: Camp Tecoya and Camp Tecoya Annex.* 1920.

Map R. Yosemite National Park Co. Yosemite National Park. *Map of Site: Yosemite Lodge Annex—Canvas Cabins without Bath.* 1922.

Map S. Yosemite National Park Co. Yosemite National Park. *Map of Site: Yosemite Lodge—New Redwood Cabins with Bath.* 1922.

Map T-1. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Plat No. 3: Yosemite Lodge Area.* Sheet 1 of 2. 1925.

Map T-2. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Plat No. 3: Yosemite Lodge Area.* Sheet 2 of 2. 1925.

Map U. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. *Yosemite Lodge Area: Final Scheme to Open June 15.* 1939.

Map V. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. Landscape Division. *Proposed Yosemite Lodge, Part of the Master Plan.* 1952.

Map W. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Architectural Branch. *Yosemite Lodge, Part of the Master Plan, Yosemite National Park.* 1956.

Map X. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. *Yosemite Lodge: Electrical Distribution.* 1958.

Map Y. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. *Diagram II, Yosemite National Park—Vicinity of New Village.* 1939. To accompany report of Committee of Expert Advisors on Developments in General Plan as of September 1939.

Map Z. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Yosemite National Park. *Location Plan: New Village Area.* 1953.

Map AA. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Architectural Branch. *Park Headquarters Area, Part of the Master Plan, Yosemite National Park.* July 1956.

1 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

1 Management Summary

PROJECT BACKGROUND

In 1992, the National Park Service (NPS) developed a scope of services for preparation of a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for the Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California, as Contract No. 1443 CX-2000-92-021, Task Order No. 6, Package No. YOSE-504-15. The National Park Service retained Land and Community Associates (LCA) to undertake work on the CLR. LCA acted as sub-consultants to Jones and Jones, the firm retained to complete a Development Concept Plan (DCP) for Yosemite.

The CLR is intended to provide cultural resource data for the Yosemite Valley (*Map A*). The information will be integral to evaluating the effects of proposals that will be considered as part of the on-going Valley Implementation Planning Process (VIPP). In conjunction with the existing *Yosemite General Management Plan* (GMP) of 1980, the 1992 *Housing Plan*, the 1992 *Concessions Services Plan,* the 1993 *Alternative Transportation Modes Feasibility Study,* and the draft DCP, this CLR contributes to the Yosemite Valley multi-year re-development program currently being refined.

The 1980 GMP outlines the following goals:

- restore the Yosemite Valley to a more natural landscape;
- minimize congestion, crowding, and the sights and sounds of humans;
- remove nonessential functions and facilities from the valley;
- redesign housekeeping camp to reduce congestion and move facilities away from the riverbank;
- remove campground facilities that adversely affect riparian areas;
- reduce congestion and automobile activity in Yosemite Valley;
- remove facilities from significant scenic areas; and
- remove excessive day parking facilities.[1]

[1]United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Cultural Resources Management General Management Plan,* Yosemite National Park, California, 1979.

Specific goals of the VIPP are to

- clarify the environmental constraints in the valley so site layout and functional relationships may be directly influenced by resource values;
- integrate the housing plan and concession services plan proposals with other removal, rehabilitation, or relocation/new construction proposals in the valley;
- reconcile any potential discontinuities among the housing plan, concession services plan, valley circulation plan, and other plans with respect to site layout;
- identify sites where more natural conditions will be re-established and incorporate site landscape improvements to enhance visitor experience;
- establish an understanding of the circulation needs and alternative solutions (for circulation) between developed areas within the valley and those serving the valley, with an emphasis on a means of accommodating fluctuating capacities, present and future conveyance systems, and corridors that reflect environmental concerns; in addition, explore the idea of a day-use reservation system to control peak visitation problems;
- produce site plans for developed areas to ensure integration of all proposed uses and to ensure the efficient functioning of each of the developed areas; and
- incorporate environmentally sensitive materials and systems into new facilities to ensure a sustainable development.[2]

The purpose of this CLR is to enhance the VIPP planning team's understanding of relative resource values and of the potential consequences of future improvements. The CLR documents, evaluates, and analyzes the Yosemite Valley landscape from a number of perspectives, with the ultimate goal of providing planning guidance that addresses the significance of cultural, historic, and natural resources. NPS is using the cultural landscape report process for Yosemite Valley because its holistic evaluation process identifies important interrelationships between landscape characteristics, as well as identifying individual contributing features, and establishes the integrity and significance of the valley landscape.

Prior to the 1980s there was little guidance concerning the treatment of cultural landscapes associated with national parks. Beginning in the 1980s, however, NPS initiated a process that considers cultural landscapes as a distinct type of cultural resource requiring specific guidelines for documentation, evaluation, and treatment. This process has resulted in greater attention within NPS to landscape resource protection and concern about visitor access issues associated with such resources. The Yosemite Valley CLR represents part of this on-going effort. At Yosemite, there

[2]Draft Task Directive, Package 504, *Valley Implementation Planning Process*, Yosemite National Park, December 1992, pp. 3-4.

has been a conscious effort to consider the interrelationship between natural and cultural resources, and the role of their interaction in the valley landscape. This report, which is intended to be used in future planning programs, not only affirms the intrinsic value of the park's cultural landscape but also acknowledges the need for improved visitor services, interpretation, and enjoyment.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT[3]

Providing access to the valley's scenic and other natural resources has been a goal since tourists first visited the area in the 1850s. The current landscape reflects the on-going conflict between providing valley access and preserving natural wonders. The valley, a U-shaped gorge, was first formed by glaciers flowing through the channel of the Merced River over the course of several ice ages, and by the continuous process of erosion. As the glaciers receded, they left behind a valley of spectacular beauty surrounded by high rugged granite walls Though at first the valley was filled with water, eventually, as a result of a lengthy process following the glacial retreat, the valley floor came to be covered with densely shaded woodlands and open meadows (*Figures Y-9, Y-10).*

The valley's first human occupation dates as far back as 4,000 years. More recently, a sub-group of the Miwoks known as the Ahwahneechees or the Yosemites inhabited the valley for several centuries, constructing large villages and burning the meadows to facilitate the growth of the black oak trees, whose acorns provided an important source of food. In 1851, members of the Mariposa Battalion, the first non-Native Americans known to have been in the valley, entered the valley on an expedition to capture a group of Ahwahneechees they blamed for attacks on nearby trading posts. Since this CLR does not include ethnographic and archeological components, only this brief summary of Native-American occupation is included. Obviously, Yosemite Valley has a long and rich Native-American history that has influenced the development of its cultural landscape. Further investigations may reveal new information concerning the pre-historic cultural landscape.

The first tourists visited the valley in 1855, drawn by tales of a thousand-foot waterfall. The group was led by James M. Hutchings, whose accounts of his journey, which were published in *Hutchings' California Magazine,* attracted more and more visitors to Yosemite. Settlers and entrepreneurs made their way to the Yosemite Valley, as did tourists. There were two hotels on the valley floor by 1857 and a third by 1859. Visitors also camped throughout the valley until the 1870s, when Aaron Harris established the first public campground, near the current site of the Ahwahnee Hotel. Preservationists saw the burgeoning development in the valley as a threat to its

[3]More detailed information concerning the history of the Yosemite Valley, including footnotes and citations, is found in Chapter 2.0 of this CLR.

unique natural resources. Prompted by proponents of the scenic preservation movement of the 1850s and 1860s, Congress passed *An act authorizing a grant to the State of California of the "Yo Semite Valley," and of the land embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove*, which set aside 36,111 acres, including the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, for preservation. The act stipulated that "the State shall accept this grant upon the express condition that the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation..." and that "All incomes derived from leases of privileges [are] to be expended in the preservation and improvement of the property or the roads leading thereto...".[4] Eight commissioners, including landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Senior, were appointed to oversee the grant. The belief that natural resources should be accessible to all Americans guided the commissioners. To achieve the ideal of accessibility, they encouraged the construction of roads and trails leading to the valley and to scenic points on the valley floor. The first road reached the valley in 1874, and a carriage road circumnavigating the valley floor was completed in 1882.

Clusters of buildings, including residences, hotels, and other visitor facilities, proliferated near the foot of the present Four Mile Trail and south of the river opposite Yosemite Falls. These clusters developed as the Lower Village and the Yosemite Village (a non-extant development now referred to as Old Yosemite Village). Development proceeded so quickly that preservationists, such as naturalist John Muir, became concerned. Muir wrote two articles for *Century Magazine* in which he attacked the commissioners for their poor management of the valley. He proposed that the lands surrounding the valley should be reserved as a national park before they too became overdeveloped. In 1890 Congress set aside the 1,400 square miles surrounding the Yosemite Valley as a national park in bill HR 12187[5]. In recommending passage of the bill, the Committee on Public Lands wrote,

> The preservation by the Government in all its original beauty of a region like this seems to the committee to be a duty to the present and to future generations. The rapid increase of population and the resulting destruction of natural objects make it incumbent on the Government in so far as may be to preserve the wonders and beauties of our country from injury and destruction, in order that they may afford pleasure as well as instruction to the people.[6]

The new park, however, did not include the area of the original grant: the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove. Between 1890 and 1906, the land surrounding the valley was

[4]Quoted in James M. Hutchings, *In the Heart of the Sierras: Yo Semite Valley and the Big Tree Groves*, 1990. Edited by Peter Browning. First Edition published in 1886, p. 150.
[5]These boundaries were re-drawn in 1905 to include approximately 1,200 square miles.
[6]Quoted in Linda Wedel Greene, *Yosemite: The Park and its Resources. A History of the Discovery, Management, and Physical Development of Yosemite National Park, California, Vol. 1.* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September, 1987, p. 305.

administered by the United States Army, under the Department of the Interior, while the valley continued to be administered by the State of California. In 1890 the commissioners of the valley stated that, "The policy of this Commission is to preserve the floor of the valley as nearly as possible in its natural state; to avoid the grouping of buildings so as to form a village;...to restore as rapidly as consistent with well ascertained principles of forestry, the park-like condition of the valley."[7]

In 1899, Jennie and David Curry established a tent camp for visitors at the foot of Glacier Point. Camp Curry, now known as Curry Village, enabled visitors to avoid the expense of a hotel and provided amenities unavailable at primitive camping areas. Camp Curry flourished from the beginning, although the Currys clashed with U.S. Army superintendents over policy in the years between 1906 and 1914. In 1905 preservationists had finally convinced the California legislature to retrocede the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove to the federal government "to be held for all time by the United States of America for public use, resort, and recreation, and imposing on the United States of America the cost of maintaining the same as a national park," according to Public Resolution No. 29 *Joint Resolution accepting the recession by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley Grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove in the Yosemite National Park.*[8]

In 1906, the U.S. Army moved its encampment into the Yosemite Valley, to the location of the present Yosemite Lodge, and assumed administrative responsibility of the valley from the commissioners. U.S. Army superintendents, appalled at the lack of sanitary facilities in the valley, closed several camping areas. Their many attempts to close Camp Curry (ostensibly for sanitary reasons, although more political issues may have been the root cause) were unsuccessful due to David Curry's diligent lobbying efforts. The U.S. Army completed several road and trail building projects and oversaw the removal of many of the most dilapidated structures on the valley floor before turning administration of the valley over to civilian rangers in 1914.

The Desmond Company established Yosemite Lodge in 1915 at the site of the old U.S. Army camp, adapting barracks buildings for visitor lodging. The National Park Service was established the following year under the direction of Stephen Tyng Mather; this new branch of the Department of the Interior, which was "authorized to regulate and promote the national parks, monuments, and

[7]*Biennial Report of the Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove of Big Trees,* Sacramento. 1890, p. 7.
[8]Quoted in the *Annual Report of the Acting Superintendent of the Yosemite National Park to the Secretary of the Interior,* 1905, p. 5.

reservations, while conserving scenery and wildlife,"[9] assumed administration of the park. As director, Mather "determined to closely link in the public mind the relationship between national parks and the American economy. He believed it imperative to fully and efficiently develop park resources for the pleasure of the public, which would in turn result in profits for the public through increased tourist dollars."[10] Mather, who agreed with preservationists that the valley appeared overdeveloped, also believed administrative and visitor lodging facilities in the valley were unavoidable if Yosemite's resources were to be open to everyone. In the opinion of the NPS, however, the buildings and structures in the Old Village were ramshackle and ugly. Mather ordered the relocation of administrative functions to a new Yosemite Village north of the Merced River where they would not detract from the scenic appearance of the meadows. Mather specified the use of rustic structures appropriate to the natural environment. The new Yosemite Village was dedicated in 1924, and, over the next forty years, the buildings in the Old Village were razed or removed.

Mather's plans included demolition of the Sentinel Hotel in the Old Village, the only hotel remaining on the valley floor. He perceived a need for a new hotel, preferably a luxury facility that would attract wealthy and influential visitors. The Yosemite Park and Curry Company[11], amenable to this suggestion, constructed the Ahwahnee Hotel in 1927.

First Stephen Mather and then Horace Albright, Mather's successor as director of NPS, required park superintendents to prepare five-year development plans. The plans were intended to aid administrators in coordinating developments over several years and preparing budget requests. They set forth proposals of development for all aspects of the park including road maintenance and construction, expanded utilities, new buildings, landscaping and more.

The national parks, including Yosemite National Park, benefited from Mather's forethought in the 1930s when, during the Great Depression, Franklin Roosevelt established the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which provided an affordable means of implementation. By the time the CCC became available as a labor force in the parks, the planning had already been completed. During the 1930s, the CCC completed numerous construction, landscaping, and maintenance projects in the Yosemite Valley. The CCC program was terminated with the advent of World War II. War drastically reduced visitation to the valley in the early 1940s. The Yosemite Park and Curry

[9]Greene, Vol. 1, p. 521.
[10]Greene, Vol. 2, p. 523.
[11]Greene, Vol. 2, p. 523.

Company ceased operations for 1943, and the United States Navy used the Ahwahnee Hotel as a hospital during the final years of the war.

Following the war, however, visitation to the Yosemite Valley skyrocketed. The existing visitor facilities and circulation routes were inadequate to handle the dramatic influx. As a result, the Yosemite Lodge was rebuilt completely in 1956 to accommodate the increased demand.

Yosemite was only one of the national parks affected by increased tourism. In 1956, to meet increased visitor uses, NPS instituted a program known as Mission 66, which was intended to be a ten-year development plan to improve park facilities without expansion; the program actually continued until 1972. At Yosemite, NPS decided that

> the limited area of the Valley, in relation to the physical facilities essential to operate the park and to serve the tremendous number of park visitors attracted to it, is the heart of the problem. We can no longer continue to build, construct, and develop operating facilities on the Valley floor without seriously impairing and ultimately destroying those very qualities and values which the National Park Service was created to preserve and protect for future generations.[12]

Mission 66 mandated that all development be removed from the Yosemite Valley's fragile meadows. When the Music Corporation of America took over concessions in the valley from the Yosemite Park and Curry Company in 1973, it was with the agreement that, despite rising demand, visitor facilities would actually be reduced to decrease the effect on remaining wilderness areas.

The Yosemite Valley receives approximately 3.5 to 4 million visitors each year. The 1980 *General Management Plan* for Yosemite outlines planning goals for the valley, including reclaiming the valley's beauty, allowing natural processes to prevail, and reducing crowding. As stated in the Cultural Resources Management section of the GMP,

> Cultural themes and the resources representing them are important at Yosemite although it is a park internationally distinguished for its scenery, geology, wilderness, and natural life forms. Preservation of cultural resources is recommended where the resource or historic event is highly significant or where preservation is compatible with management of the park's nationally significant natural resources. In areas having a concentration of cultural resources, the management of the cultural resources has been given an equal consideration with natural resources.[13]

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[12]Quoted from *NPS Mission 66 for Yosemite National Park* in Greene, Vol. 2, p. 754.
[13]United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Cultural Resources Management General Management Plan,* Yosemite National Park, California, 1979.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT

In 1864, the federal government granted the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove to the State of California. The State appointed eight commissioners to administer the area of the grant. In 1890, lands surrounding, but not including, the valley became Yosemite National Park, administered by the United States Army. In 1905 California receded the area of the original grant to the federal government to become a part of Yosemite National Park. At this time the U.S. Army assumed administration of the valley as well. By 1914, when the U.S. Army was no longer needed to keep order in the park, civilian employees of the Department of the Interior took over management. When, in 1916, the National Park Service was created as a branch of the Department of the Interior, it became responsible for administering the park.

While the Ahwahnee Hotel, Curry Village, Yosemite Lodge, and Yosemite Village study areas within the Yosemite Valley are technically under the administration of NPS, the different concessioners holding leases from the government at the Ahwahnee Hotel, Curry Village, and Yosemite Lodge have had a major impact on the development of these areas. In 1899, David Curry, who founded the Curry Camping Company, established Curry Village. The Desmond Company, which was formed in 1915 at the suggestion of Stephen Mather and Franklin Lane to supplement visitor facilities in the Old Village and Camp Curry, created Yosemite Lodge. As a result of Joseph Desmond's financial mismanagement, the company was reorganized in 1918 and sold in 1919 to the Yosemite National Park Company. In 1925, the Curry Camping Company merged with the Yosemite National Park Company to become the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, which was responsible for constructing the Ahwahnee Hotel in 1927. The Yosemite Park and Curry Company operated the Ahwahnee Hotel, Curry Village (then called Camp Curry), and Yosemite Lodge, until the Music Corporation of America, Inc. assumed administration of valley concessions in 1973. The Music Corporation of America continued to use the Yosemite Park and Curry Company name.

STUDY BOUNDARIES

Five study areas have been identified for inclusion in this CLR. The first is the Yosemite Valley, which is examined at a general scale for broad-based patterns and large-scale landscape components, systems, and features. The four additional study areas – the Ahwahnee Hotel, Curry Village, Yosemite Lodge and Yosemite Village – are evaluated at a more detailed, site-specific scale. Historic boundaries of these areas are different in some instances from those identified by NPS in the scope of work for this study. LCA amended the study area boundaries provided by NPS to some extent, basing the new boundaries on site conditions observed in the field. Areas that

were linked historically with the study areas are illustrated in the chronology mapping and discussed in the site history and analysis and evaluation sections texts. Any contiguous areas not included in the four smaller areas are included in the Valley-wide sections of this report (*Figure Y-11*). Boundaries for the four smaller study area landscapes, developed through the documentation portion of this study, reflect the natural perimeters of contained geographic areas that developed over time to provide combinations of visitor and park administrative services.

Yosemite Valley

The Yosemite Valley study area is bounded to the north and south by the steep slopes of the granite mountains and cliffs edging the valley. To the east and west, the study area is bounded by Mirror Lake and the Pohono Bridge respectively.

Ahwahnee Hotel

The Ahwahnee Hotel is bounded to the north by the valley "wall," the edge of the cliff formation also considered the limit of the Valley-wide study area. To the east, the Ahwahnee is bounded by the contemporary limit of development associated with a cluster of wood bungalows for guest lodging, and by the Merced River. The southern boundary is edged by the asphalt bikeway and the Ahwahnee Bridge over the Merced. To the west, a hedgerow of trees forms the study area boundary. The Ahwahnee Meadow lies just beyond the hedgerow of trees. The Ahwahnee entrance drive up to and including the granite entry piers also is contained in the study area.

Curry Village

Curry Village is bounded to the north by Southside Drive, the facility entry drive, and the limit of the apple orchard parking area. To the east, the study area is bounded by the limit of development associated with tent and housekeeping cabins. The southern boundary of this study area includes the current limit of development, as well as the valley "wall" of cliffs, called the talus slope, that originates in this area. To the west, Curry Village is bounded by the limit of development including larger wood cabins, the Huff House, and two parking areas.

Yosemite Lodge

Yosemite Lodge is bounded by Northside Drive to the north, in addition to the gas and service station located north of this roadway. To the east, the study area is bounded by Yosemite Creek and the Yosemite Creek Bridge; the area includes the sewage lift stations on the banks of the creek. To the south, the study area encompasses the limits of development including park personnel housing and administrative facilities located along the Merced River wetlands and Leidig Meadow.

The western boundary of the Yosemite Lodge study area includes the limits of development of park personnel housing and administrative facilities and the Sunnyside Campground entrance drive.

Yosemite Village

Yosemite Village is bounded to the north by the canyon wall and the contemporary limit of development. Meadows abut the study area to the east, south, and west. To the east, a line of trees edging Ahwahnee Row, an early-twentieth-century housing development, serves as the boundary of the study area. To the south, Northside Drive edges the area. Employee housing and a school facility bound the site to the west.

PROJECT SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The Yosemite Valley Cultural Landscape Report was produced in accordance with the guidance offered in *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Rural Historic Landscapes*, the standards outlined in *NPS-28, Cultural Resource Management Guidelines, Draft Release no. 4, NPS-77: Natural Resource Management Guidelines, Draft NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Landscapes, National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*, and information offered in other National Register and National Park Service documents. All project methods and procedures complied with the guidance and direction offered in the above documents.

Project Scope

The scope of this Cultural Landscape Report includes

- identification and evaluation of cultural landscape resources in Yosemite Valley at both valley-wide and developed-area scales;
- determination of the significance of existing landscapes; and
- guidance regarding their preservation and/or appropriate redevelopment.

Project Methodology

The project methodology includes the following phases:

A. Background Historic Research and Data Collection

Primary and secondary historical sources, including written and visual materials, were collected for review and organized chronologically. Research was conducted to identify existing natural resource databases, in addition to archeological and ethnographic resources. Information from these tasks was synthesized to determine a list of additional items necessary to accomplish both the

analysis and evaluation and the recommendations and guidelines portions of the CLR. The historic context for the five study areas and the historic landscape chronology were developed following research of primary and secondary historical site sources listed in this CLR's bibliography. Periods of significance were determined after taking into consideration not only park history but also national historic events and trends related to park development. The source materials, in combination with analysis of existing conditions, form the basis for the significance and integrity assessments for each landscape study area, and for the landscape management recommendations.

Types of research materials consulted include historic ground level photographs, historic aerial photographs, historic maps and plans, historic guidebooks and visitor programs, annual and monthly reports from park superintendents, work records, other primary historic records, documents, and accounts, and secondary historic studies. Drawings developed for design proposals and maps containing master plan or planning information were cross-referenced with as-built drawings and other materials to determine the extent to which information reflects work actually implemented. Materials were organized first by study area, and second by historical period of significance.

Products of this project phase include

- study area files, arranged into nine periods of significance, including a landscape chronology compiled from primary written source material, historic photographs, and historic maps; and
- a brief statement of historic context for the Valley-wide and developed study areas.

B. Field Data Collection

In August 1993, and in part in June 1994, LCA conducted field surveys of site existing conditions in the five study areas to inventory and document historic and existing cultural landscape features, patterns, and relationships throughout the valley. This task included a field inventory of landscape components and features, mapping of detailed features not included on digital mapping provided by NPS, and general photographic documentation.

C. Analysis and Evaluation

Historic and contemporary maps of the five study areas were compared and overlaid to develop landscape chronology maps that document conditions during the historic periods of development described in this report. Photographs and historic documentation were used to supplement information provided on historic maps. Whenever possible, two or more sources were used to confirm historic conditions. When information was not available for particular features, the

omission was noted; features for which there was no graphic evidence were not indicated on the maps.

Keyed inventories of Yosemite Valley landscape features have been developed for each of the study areas; the inventories are tied to the landscape chronology maps. A discrete number is provided for each landscape feature mapped. The feature maintains the same inventory number for each historic period. Each inventoried feature is referenced in chapters 2 and 3 the first time it is mentioned. Each of the five study areas has been given a discrete prefix that is used in conjunction with the inventory numbers, as well as with the photographs and figures used to illustrate valley conditions in the report, as follows:

- Y = Valley-wide
- A = Ahwahnee Hotel
- C = Curry Village
- L = Yosemite Lodge
- V = Yosemite Village

The chronology maps developed in the initial portion of the analysis represent change over time for most of the landscape characteristics analyzed for each study area. Aspects of the landscape and the interrelationships between landscape characteristics were evaluated using the National Register of Historic Places criteria for significance and integrity. Integrity was evaluated by assessing the degree to which features and characteristics related to the historical context were present for each area, as well as the degree to which they were still representative in the overall landscape of the form, use, and role present during the period of significance. The extent to which changes affecting the integrity of these characteristics and features were reversible was also evaluated. Changes to the landscape were considered in light of their immediate spatial organization and their effects on the entire Yosemite Valley. See chapter 4 for a discussion of integrity assessment by landscape character area.

Documented existing landscape features were compared with the historic resources identified from historic maps and photographs. Using this information, resources then were evaluated as "contributing" or "non-contributing." "Contributing" features were identified as those dating from the period of significance and retaining essential character-defining qualities from that period.

Landscape character areas are resource-based; they were identified through a combination of field observations, analysis and evaluation, the chronology mapping process, and a review of the inventory lists. Each area contains concentrations of resources with historic associations or clearly

identifiable landscape patterns and features. and guidelines in chapter 5. These areas are also the basis for the management zones associated with the recommendations and guidelines in chapter 5.

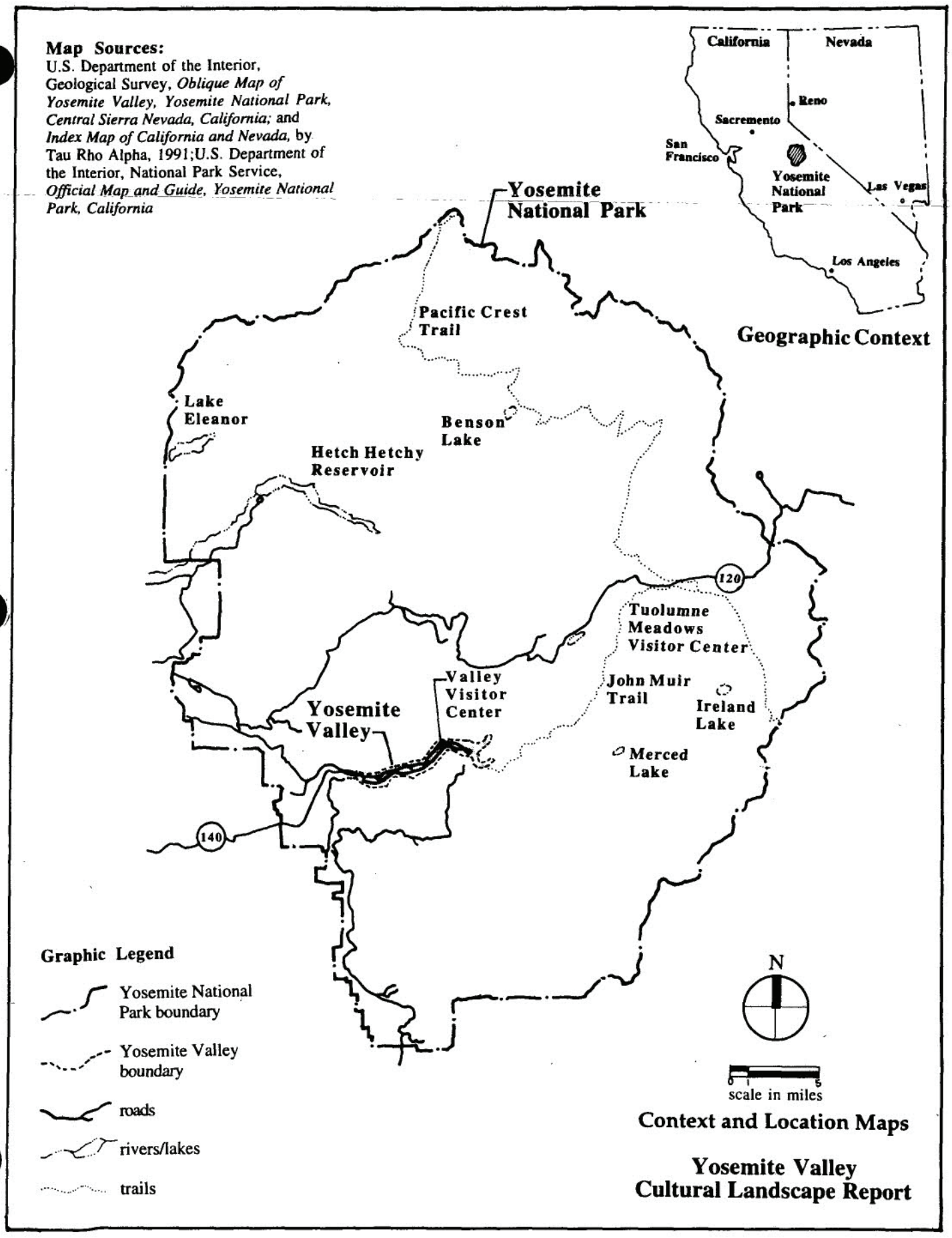
D. Recommendations

General preservation recommendations for each of the five study areas are based upon analysis and evaluation of the significant cultural landscape features and natural resources identified in Yosemite Valley. They have also been informed by a review of the goals and objectives outlined in the Yosemite VIPP and the GMP. The recommendations are organized according to the management zones and resource types identified for the study areas.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Yosemite Valley is a significant cultural landscape associated with the history of wilderness and scenic protection in the United States. It has significant associations with a number of historical events and trends in resource protection and state and national park creation and development. Human intervention, which has included the activities associated with the exploration and settlement of the valley as well as implementation of various, successive trends in natural and scenic resource protection and tourism, has added a layer of cultural landscape resources imposed on and sometimes in conflict with natural and scenic resources. Similarly, changing ecological philosophies, policies, and practices have influenced the cultural landscape. Throughout its history the goals of preservation and visitor access, have presented and still present a conflict between cultural and natural resources. Over the years various administrative policies have attempted to address and resolve these conflicts. As a result, human use and management of the valley has been marked by change; it has never been constant.

The preservation approach and recommendations in this report are based on and reflect the findings of a holistic analysis and evaluation of the valley through time. An important aspect of these recommendations is the acknowledgment that change has been an essential aspect of the Yosemite landscape. The CLR, therefore, does not advocate static preservation or restoration of the park to reflect a specific time period, but instead, proposes landscape rehabilitation. This approach allows those managing the Yosemite Valley landscape sufficient flexibility to adjust to changing management practices, park design and management theory, and visitor needs. The challenge for this CLR and for NPS in developing a current long-term management plan is to develop treatments that are both consistent with contemporary natural resource protection philosophies and designed to preserve cultural landscape resource values.



Map A. Context and Location

2 SITE HISTORY

2 Site History

Introduction to Landscape Chronology

Sources

The Site History section of the CLR provides a brief historic context and chronology organized by study area within the Yosemite Valley. This section forms the basis for analyzing and evaluating the significance and integrity of the landscape study areas as well as the basis for developing and assessing the appropriateness of protection, management, and development strategies. This Site History is not intended to provide a comprehensive discussion of the complex history of the Yosemite Valley; instead it concentrates on the events, activities, and personalities significant in the physical evolution of the Yosemite Valley cultural landscape. Political, social, and other aspects of history are included only as they relate to the physical development, management, or protection of the valley.

NPS directed the consultant team to focus on available secondary sources and to use primary sources to supplement or verify information found in secondary source materials. A complete bibliography of sources used in the development of this chronology is provided. Historic base maps and historic photographs follow this chapter.

Organization

Information in the site history is organized first by geographic study area, second by chronological period of development, and third by landscape characteristics as described in *NPS Bulletin 30*. Geographic study areas in the site history are addressed in the following order: Valley-wide, Ahwahnee Hotel, Curry Village, Yosemite Lodge, and Yosemite Village.

Nine chronological periods of development have been identified for the Yosemite Valley. Each period comprises a series of years during which significant physical or management and use changes occurred within the park. These periods of development are as follows:

- Pre-1851, Native-American Occupation of the Valley;
- 1851-1863, Pioneer Period of Exploration and Occupation;
- 1864-1889, State Grant;

- 1890-1905, State Grant and National Park
- 1906-1915, National Park Under Federal/Army Administration;
- 1916-1931, National Park Service Administration/The Mather Years;
- 1932-1945, Depression Era and World War II;
- 1946-1972, Post War and Mission 66;
- 1973-Present.

A brief historic-context narrative has been provided for each period of development in Valley-wide and for each other study area. This chapter does not examine the last period, 1973-Present, since significant developments during this period are covered in the Existing Conditions Inventory.

An annotated chronology organized by landscape characteristics follows each historic context narrative. Landscape characteristics examined in this chapter of the CLR have been modified from those listed in NPS-30 to accommodate the complexities of Yosemite Valley history. Patterns of spatial organization, archeological resources, and cultural traditions have not been addressed while artists' response to natural features, views and viewsheds, cluster arrangements, and utilities have been added as landscape characteristics. The complete list of landscape characteristics addressed in chapter 2 is as follows:

- response to natural features,
- artists' response to natural features,
- land uses and activities,
- circulation systems,
- vegetation,
- cluster arrangements,
- buildings and structures,
- boundary demarcations,
- small-scale features,
- utilities, and
- views and viewsheds.

Landscape chronology maps have been prepared for each study area to illustrate development during most of the chronological periods listed above. *(Figures Y-1, Y-2, Y-3, Y-4, Y-5, Y-6, Y-7, A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, C-6, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5,V-1, V-2, V-3, and V-4.)*

Because the names of buildings and other features in the valley have changed over time, a glossary of selected historic place names is provided in Appendix C of this CLR.

VALLEY-WIDE

Brief Historic Context

The Yosemite Valley, a U-shaped valley in the heart of Yosemite National Park, encompasses approximately 9,000 acres of land. During several ice ages, glaciers plowed their way along the course of the Merced River, deepening and widening this spectacular rock-walled canyon. At the canyon's bottom, the Merced River winds its way through grassy meadows and wooded areas surrounded by imposing granite cliffs. Since the first touristing party visited the valley in 1855, the Yosemite Valley has been a focal point of tourism. Consequently, it has become the most highly developed area of the park.

Pre-1851: Native-American Occupation of the Valley

Brief Historic Context Pre-1851

The history of the Yosemite Valley begins long before its discovery by the Mariposa Battalion in 1851.[1] There is evidence that the valley was occupied for approximately 4,000 years by Native-American groups and, more specifically, for centuries prior to 1800 by the Ahwahneechees, a sub-group of the Miwoks. Around the turn of the nineteenth century, the Ahwahneechees were hard hit by an epidemic. As a result, many died and the rest scattered among neighboring Paiute and Mono bands, leaving the valley unoccupied by humans. Several years later, a small band comprised of Ahwahneechees and members of other Native-American groups returned, led by a man named Tenaya.[2] This group came to be known in historic accounts as Yosemite Indians.

Although the members of the Joseph Walker party, skirting the valley on a beaver trapping mission in 1833, caught a glimpse of its startling rock formations and high waterfalls, they did not enter the valley. Native Americans remained the sole occupants of the Yosemite Valley until 1851. The Ahwahneechees not only lived on the land but modified it for their use.

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[1] Although the period of Native American occupation was both lengthy and extremely important in the development of the valley, the emphasis of this Cultural Landscape Report is on the historical period, as directed by NPS. Linda Greene's *Yosemite: The Park and its Resources* cites several archeological and anthropological sources that may be useful to those needing further information concerning the pre-historic Native-American era. See footnote 12 for complete reference.

[2] Lafayette Houghton Bunnell, *Discovery of the Yosemite, and the Indian War of 1851, Which Led to That Event.* Yosemite National Park: Yosemite Association, 1990, pp. 64-65. First published in 1880 in Chicago by Fleming H. Revell. Linda Greene speculates, on the basis of Bunnell's work, that the Ahwahneechees returned to the valley about 1821.

Response to Natural Features Pre-1851[3]

Hunting. Pre-1851.	The Ahwahneechees drove herds of deer, elk, and cattle into the valley, blocking potential exits with brush, poles, and rocks. The animals, confined by the sheer walls of the valley, were easily caught.
Fortress. Pre-1851.	The high rock walls of the valley offered opportunities for both defense and attack. The Ahwahneechees took advantage of loose boulders on the cliffs by rolling them down onto attackers.[4]

Land Uses and Activities Pre-1851

Refuge from attack. Pre-1851.	The Ahwahneechees used the deep, rock-walled valley as a natural fortress where they were safe from non-Native-American attacks and attacks by other Native-American groups.
Fishing Site. Pre-1851.	The Ahwahneechees fished for trout in Mirror Lake.
Food Preparation. Pre-1851.	Native Americans ground acorns for food in depressions in boulders located throughout the valley. One such boulder is located near the comfort station by the lower Yosemite Falls and another behind the old site of Cedar Cottage in the Old Village.

Circulation Systems Pre-1851

Trails. Pre-1851.	At the time the Mariposa Battalion first entered Yosemite Valley, the Ahwahneechees used trails that crisscrossed the valley floor and led up and down the valley walls. Two main trails entered the valley at its lower end from the north and the south and traversed both rims heading east. One exited up the north rim via Indian Canyon and the other followed the Merced River out of the valley. Lafayette Bunnell, a member of the original Mariposa Battalion, described a "secret" trail which originated in the branches of a large oak tree at the far end of Indian Canyon. [5]
River. Pre-1851.	Before artificial changes were made to the Merced, it was a sinuous, braided stream that quickly eroded new channels for itself. The Ahwahneechee practice of burning conifers meant that few of these trees lined the river in the period of Native-American occupation. Without their root systems to stabilize the soil it was easily eroded.

[3]Information in this chronological period was limited by a lack of historical documentation. Although it is possible that many of the features documented in subsequent chronological periods were also extant prior to 1851 they have not been identified in the historic record and have, therefore, not been included here.

[4]*Ibid.*, p. 141.

[5]*Report of the Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, 1890*, p. 11.

Vegetation Pre-1851

Controlled Fires. Pre-1851.	For agricultural purposes and to facilitate the search for game, the Ahwahneechees periodically set fires that swept the valley floor. The fires helped keep the meadows free of trees and cleared underbrush out of the wooded areas, resulting in the park-like setting the Mariposa Battalion found in 1851. The fires also created an environment favorable to black oaks, whose acorns were a major source of food for the Ahwahneechees. For several years in the early nineteenth century there was no controlled burning because the epidemic among the Ahwahneechees caused them to leave the valley.[6]
Tree Growth. 1790-1810.	Sometime between 1790 and 1810, ponderosa pine and incense cedar took advantage of the Ahwahneechees' brief absence from the valley and the cessation of controlled burning to establish a roothold. Most of the pine and cedar in the valley date to this era.[7] Seasonal burning not only maintained the black oak forest but it also cleared away cedar and fir trees, whose root systems would otherwise have acted to prevent erosion along the banks of the river.

Cluster Arrangements Pre-1851

Villages. Pre-1851.	There were at least thirty-six Native-American villages scattered throughout the valley, though these were not occupied simultaneously. Some of the habitation sites were seasonal, occupied only in the summer months. Villages inhabited by the families of the chiefs usually were surrounded by villages of lower-ranked families.

Buildings and Structures Pre-1851

Villages. Pre-1851.	The Miwok villages on the valley floor contained large semi-subterranean dance or assembly houses, sweathouses, permanent earth-covered or seasonal brush-covered structures, and acorn storage granaries, or chuk-as (four long poles supporting an elevated basket).

1851-1863: Pioneer Period of Exploration and Occupation

Brief Historic Context 1851-1863

The 1848 discovery of gold in California contributed to friction between the Miwoks and the settlers and miners who penetrated further and further into their homeland. In 1850 and 1851

[6]From information supplied by Greene it seems that the period when there was no Ahwahneechee presence in the valley may have been between 1800 and 1821, but this is not certain.

[7]Robert P. Gibbens and Harold F. Heady, *The Influence of Modern Man on the Vegetation of Yosemite Valley*. University of California, Berkeley: University of California Division of Agricultural Sciences, 1964, p. 8.

depredations occurred on both sides, culminating in the formation of the Mariposa Battalion on January 24, 1851. James D. Savage, who hoped to gain revenge for attacks on his trading posts, commanded the Mariposa Battalion. Some historic sources indicate that Tenaya, the leader of the Ahwahneechees (or Yosemites), convinced his people to sign a treaty with the U.S. government relocating them to a reservation along the Fresno River. The treaty was never signed, and the Ahwahneechees did not emerge from the wilderness. After several days Savage, guided by Tenaya, took his troops into Ahwahneechee territory to look for them. On March 27, 1851, the battalion descended to the valley floor—the first non-Native Americans known to have done so.

A second expedition penetrated the valley in May of 1851 and succeeded in relocating the Yosemites to the Fresno River reservation, though some members of the tribe soon returned. The valley was peaceful until 1852, when a group of miners established a camp in Bridalveil Meadow. Yosemite Indians attacked and killed two of the men. In response, a detachment of regular U.S. Army troops pursued a group of the Yosemites into the high country, killing six. By 1853 some Yosemites had returned, but not for long. Later that year a quarrel between the Yosemite and the Mono Lake Paiutes resulted in a fight that left Tenaya dead and scattered the rest of the Yosemites among neighboring tribes.

The valley saw little further activity until 1855. In that year, inspired by reports of a thousand-foot waterfall, James M. Hutchings organized the first tourist expedition to the Yosemite Valley. Thomas A. Ayres, who penned the first sketches of the valley's unique topography, was a member of this party. Accounts of the wonders encountered on the expedition encouraged more and more sightseers to visit the valley. Between 1856 and 1864, entrepreneurs built rudimentary trails (often simply improving on old Indian trails), bridges, and hostels to accommodate the slow but steady influx of visitors. *(Photo HY-8, Figure Y-1)*

Artists' Response to Natural Features 1851-1863

Artist. 1855.	As a member of James Hutchings' tourist party in 1855, Thomas Ayres sketched the first drawings of the valley's scenery. His images, in conjunction with Hutchings' verbal descriptions, in *Hutchings' California Magazine*, contributed to the popularization of the Yosemite Valley as a visitor attraction.
Artist. 1859.	Charles Weed's photographs, the first taken in the valley, also played a part in familiarizing Americans with the Yosemite Valley's scenic vistas. Weed, like Ayres, was a guest of J.M. Hutchings, who used Weed's photographs for woodcuts and lithographs in his publication *(Photos HY-1, HY-2, HY-3).*

Artist. 1863.	Albert Bierstadt painted beautiful landscape portraits that helped both his work and the valley to become widely known.

Land Uses and Activities 1851-1863

Camp established. 1851.	The first Mariposa Battalion expedition members established three camps: one at the foot of Bridalveil Fall, one at the mouth of Indian Canyon, and one near the later site of the Sentinel Hotel. Captain John Boling led the second Mariposa Battalion expedition into the valley in May of 1851. This group also made camp on the south side of the Merced near the current Sentinel Bridge in the Old Village area. The Stoneman House (near the Stoneman Bridge) was later built on the site of Captain John Boling's race course and exercising grounds.
Camps. 1851.	In 1851 Bunnell noted the presence of Native-American encampments south of the Royal Arches, at the confluence of Tenaya Creek and the Merced River, and near the base of Half Dome.
Agriculture. 1856.	The meadows at the foot of today's Four Mile Trail were planted in hay and grain to support livestock at the new Lower Hotel.
Agriculture. *Circa* 1860.	James Lamon planted an orchard east of today's Ahwahnee Hotel, behind the present day Curry Stables. Lamon planted a smaller orchard (the South Lamon Orchard) in the present day Curry Village area in 1861.
Controlled Burning. 1861.	A visitor to the valley witnessed the Ahwahneechees burning off the underbrush in the valley in 1861.[8]

Circulation Systems 1851-1863

Trails. 1851.	In 1851 Bunnell noted the presence of Native-American encampments south of the Royal Arches, at the confluence of Tenaya Creek and the Merced River, and near the base of Half Dome. They were linked by faint trails that criss-crossed the north side of the valley.
Trail Constructed. 1856.	Andrew Houston Mann and Milton Mann constructed a trail leading into the lower end of the Yosemite Valley. To cover the cost of construction, they charged a toll of $1.00 per pedestrian and $2.00 per equestrian each way. The Mariposa County government encouraged private development of the valley by offering toll rights to builders since the government budget was limited. In 1859, however, the citizens of Mariposa County purchased the trail

[8] *Ibid.*, 7.

	and made it free to the public. The Coulterville Free Trail was begun the same year.
Trail Constructed. 1858.	The first version of the Mist Trail to Vernal Fall was constructed, and ladders were placed on the upper reaches *(Photo HY-7)*. (These were shortly replaced with wood steps.)
Ferry. 1859.	A historic photograph from 1859 depicts Ira Folsom's ferry that crossed the Merced at the bend south of today's Yellow Pine Picnic Area *(Photo HY-4)*.
Bridge Constructed. 1859.	Gustavus Hite constructed the first bridge in the valley, at the site of the present Sentinel Bridge *(Photo HY-6)*.
Bridge Constructed. Pre-1864.	J. M. Hutchings built a footbridge over Yosemite Creek.
Trail Constructed. Pre-1864.	By 1864 a scenic trail had been constructed to Mirror Lake.

Vegetation 1851-1863

Agriculture. 1856.	The meadows at the foot of today's Four Mile Trail were planted in hay and grain to support livestock at the new Lower Hotel.
Agriculture. *Circa* 1860.	James Lamon's north orchard covered four acres of land and included 500 trees spaced twenty feet apart.
Controlled Burning. 1861.	A visitor to the valley witnessed the Ahwahneechees burning off the underbrush in the valley in 1861.[9]
Agriculture. 1861.	In the vicinity of the present Curry Stables, James Lamon planted a large vegetable garden.

Buildings and Structures 1851-1863

Camps. 1851.	In 1851 Bunnell noted the presence of Native-American encampments south of the Royal Arches, at the confluence of Tenaya Creek and the Merced River, and near the base of Half Dome. The camps were comprised of hut-like dwellings and dome-shaped sweat lodges *(Photos HY-10, HY-11)*.
Building Constructed. 1855.	Lafayette Bunnell and several companions constructed the first building constructed by non-Native Americans on the valley floor: a flimsy wood shack with a canvas roof. They were surveying for water ditches to the mines and felt that their claims on the water would be stronger if they constructed a building in the valley. [10]

[9]Gibbens and Heady, p. 7.
[10]Bunnell, p. 276.

Building Constructed. 1856.	Construction on the Lower Hotel was begun by Messrs. Anderson, Ramsdell, Coward, and Walsworth and finished by Buck Beardsley and Stephen Cunningham on the south side of the Merced, near the foot of today's Four Mile Trail. It was a rough barn-like structure of pine-board that passed through several owners. (Also known as Neal's Hotel and Black's Hotel and sometimes confused in early records with Leidig's Hotel, which was nearby.)
Building Constructed. 1857.	Buck Beardsley and Gustavus Hite constructed a canvas-covered hostelry one mile east of the Lower Hotel, in the Old Village area. This was the Upper Hotel. (Also known as Hutchings' Hotel, Barnard's Hotel, the Yosemite Hotel, and the Sentinel Hotel. The actual Upper Hotel building was later known as Cedar Cottage in the Sentinel Hotel complex.)
Building Rebuilt. 1858.	The Lower Hotel collapsed from snow damage in 1858 and was rebuilt by John Neal.
Building Altered. 1859.	A two-story wood building crafted out of local timber replaced the canvas-covered building of the Upper Hotel. This later became known as Cedar Cottage in the Sentinel Hotel group.
Building Constructed. 1859.	James Lamon built a log cabin near the juncture of Tenaya Creek and the Merced River in 1859. He later moved to a small house on the other side of the river where he lived in the basement as a precaution against Native-American attacks. (See Ahwahnee Section.)
Buildings Constructed. 1861.	Lamon built cabins and outbuildings in the vicinity of the present-day Curry Stables.

Small-scale Features 1851-1863

Grave Markers Installed. 1852.	Two of the three prospectors who were killed by the Yosemites in 1852 were buried in Bridalveil Meadow, near the foot of the Bridalveil Fall.[11] The survivor fled as far east as the terminal moraine at El Capitan, where he died and was buried in a grave whose location was indicated by a large boulder and crude marker. A black oak also marked the location of the grave.

Views and Viewsheds 1851-1863

Hotel Site. 1856.	The location of the Lower Hotel was intentionally sited within view of the Yosemite Falls; visitors remarked that although the accommodations were rough, the views were spectacular.[12]

[11] *Report of the Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, 1867*, p. 6.
[12] Linda Wedel Greene, *Yosemite: The Park and its Resources, A History of the Discovery, Management, and Physical Development of Yosemite National Park, California, Vol. 1.* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1987, pp. 44-45.

1864-1889: State Grant

Brief Historic Context 1864-1889

Vivid written descriptions, photographs, and portraits acquainted the American public with the spectacular vistas of the valley, and it became a symbol of the scenic preservation movement of the 1850s and 1860s.[13] Spearheaded by respected individuals such as Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau, the movement's basic tenet held that America's scenic wonders were the country's best claim to cultural recognition and should be protected.[14] Recognizing that Yosemite's natural beauty was threatened by logging operations and other commercial land uses, eminent Californians, with the enthusiastic cooperation of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., urged California senator John Conness to present a bill to Congress on the preservation of the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove.[15] Congress passed the act, and it was signed by President Abraham Lincoln on June 30, 1864, establishing the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove as a federal grant to the State of California to be administered by the state.

The Yosemite Grant set aside 36,111 acres for preservation. Olmsted was one of the eight commissioners appointed to manage the park. His priorities were preservation of the scenery and public access to the Yosemite grant. To this end, he prepared a detailed report in 1865 advocating, among other things, a one-way carriage route along the edge of the valley that would provide access to as many scenic views as possible with only a minimal effect on the landscape. Olmsted considered the advice of both scientists and artists imperative to the understanding and protection of the scenery.[16] Although Olmsted's was the first central plan for the development of the Yosemite Valley, it was not widely accepted, and the document was lost until 1951; few of its recommendations were implemented.

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[13]Roderick Nash. *Wilderness and the American Mind.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1982, 3rd edition, p. 107. First published in 1967.

[14]Greene, Vol. 1, p. 51.

[15]When the commissioners and early advocates of preservation in the Yosemite Valley referred to its "natural state" they meant "the park-like condition of the valley, which was noted as one of its charms when first seen by white men--in which condition its floor was unobstructed by underbrush or small trees, its streams were bordered, and the talus of its cliffs was garnished by flowering shrubs, and its walls were everywhere in view from all parts of its plane surface." (*Biennial Report of the Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove*, 1890, p. 7) This open appearance was not the "natural state" of the valley but the result of fires and other Native-American agricultural methods.

[16]Frederick Law Olmsted. *The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted.* Series edited by Charles E. Beveridge. Vol. 5, *The California Frontier*, 1863-1865. Edited by Victoria Post Ranney. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1990, pp. 433 & 509.

The Yosemite Grant, which stipulated that the valley would no longer be open to homesteaders, distressed those settlers who, like James Mason Hutchings and James C. Lamon, had been living in the valley and had invested considerable time and money. The commissioners offered to purchase settlers' land and lease it back to them at a token price. Hutchings and Lamon refused the offer, asserting that the land was legally theirs by virtue of the improvements they had made. Following a lengthy legal battle, the state purchased all private lands on the valley floor. Privately owned trails became state property by 1886.

1874: Roads Reach the Valley

The completion of the first roads to the Yosemite Valley, in 1874, was the event that probably most contributed to continued development. The roads did not immediately affect visitation to the valley; in fact, visitation actually declined in 1874 as a result of an economic depression in California. Nevertheless, the roads encouraged tourism and attracted concessioners, hotelkeepers, and railroads to the area in subsequent years. Since the commissioners had a limited budget for development, private companies built the roads and charged tolls for passage. The state had purchased all private roads within the Yosemite Grant by 1886 and made them accessible to the public at no charge.

Development on the valley floor proceeded rapidly during this time period. So much so, in fact, that renowned naturalist and prominent resident of the valley John Muir, in two articles written for *Century Magazine*, attacked the commissioners for overdevelopment and destruction of park resources. Muir urged that the area surrounding the valley be designated a national park to prevent it from becoming as despoiled as the valley itself.[17] *(Figure Y-2, Map B)*

Artists' Response to Natural Features 1864-1889

Artist. 1865.	Carleton Watkins made the second of his many visits to Yosemite *(Photos HY-12, HY-13).*
Artists. 1867.	Edward J. Muybridge, who made stereographs and plates of Yosemite, and M.M. Hazeltine visited Yosemite separately.
Artists. 1870.	Charles Bierstadt, older brother of Albert Bierstadt, and Thomas C. Roche photographed the Yosemite Valley.
Artists. 1871.	Photographer Charles L. Pond and landscape painter James David Smillie visited Yosemite.
Artist. 1872.	Thomas Moran, a painter, first visited the valley.

[17]Greene, Vol. 1, p. 299.

Artists. 1873.	Virgil Williams, a painter, and William Keith first set up in the valley.
Artist. 1876.	Gustavus Fagersteen took photographs of the valley for fifteen years, beginning in 1876.
Artist. 1878.	Lady Constance Gordon-Cumming made detailed drawings and watercolor paintings of the valley.
Artists. 1870s.	Gilbert Munger, an engraver and painter, visited Yosemite several times to create paintings of the valley. In the same year, Jules Tavernier painted landscapes, S.C. Walker took photographs, and William Hahn painted in the valley.
Artist. 1880s.	J.W. Taber photographed the valley.

Land Uses and Activities 1864-1889

Agriculture. 1864.	By 1864 settlers had begun to use the fertile soil of the valley to grow gardens and crops and as a pasture for livestock.
Hotel Grounds. 1868.	The land between Hutchings' House (Sentinel Hotel) and the Merced River was a small lawn with scattered shade trees, hitching posts, and rails. Across the river, meadowland was used to grow hay.
Agriculture. 1870.	By 1870, Lamon's gardens and orchards were producing strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, plums, and almonds. In addition, 20 acres of El Capitan Meadow were plowed in an unsuccessful attempt to grow hay.
Cremation Grounds. 1873.	Prior to the Mariposa Battalion's discovery of the Yosemite Valley, the Ahwahneechees practiced cremation of the dead. The last known Ahwahneechee cremation occurred in 1873 at the ceremonial grounds directly across the road from the Leidig Hotel near the base of Sentinel Rock.
Fence. 1876.	Harris, who leased the land earlier owned by Lamon, enclosed a pasture in a meadow on the western edge of his holdings for the horses of campers using his facilities.
Barnyard. 1879.	In 1879 the portion of land between the later Sentinel Hotel and the Merced was in use as a barnyard.
Camp. 1880.	The upper end of the valley, near Tenaya Creek, was set aside for campers.
Meadow Grasses. 1881.	Fine forage grasses had been thinned out of the meadows by constant travel and grazing animals. Coarser, more robust grasses replaced them.

Agriculture. 1881.	After the moraine was blasted, the marshy Leidig Meadow became fit for cultivation. The meadow was sown with timothy for hay until 1888.
Agriculture. 1887.	One hundred and fifty acres of the Stoneman Meadow were cleared and plowed for hay in 1887.
Agriculture. 1888.	Leidig Meadow was sown with wheat.

Circulation Systems 1864-1889

Bridge Constructed. 1864.	Ira Folsom built the Folsom Bridge, upstream from the ferry.
Routes to the Valley. 1864.	In 1864 there were seven advertised routes to reach the Yosemite Valley. These were the Milton and Calaveras Big Tree Route, the Berenda Route, the Madera Route, the Coulterville Route via Modesto, the Coulterville Route via Merced, the Mariposa Route, and the Milton and Big Oak Flat Route. Each route began by rail or steamboat and finished the last miles to the valley by horseback.
Boardwalk Constructed. 1866.	J.M. Hutchings established an elm-lined boardwalk between his hotel (the Upper Hotel or Sentinel Hotel) and his home at the foot of Yosemite Falls around 1866.
Trails. 1867.	By 1867, there were trails leading down to the valley floor on both the north and south sides of the rim at the lower end of the valley.
Bridge Destroyed. 1867.	Hutchings' bridge over Yosemite Creek and Hite's bridge at the Sentinel Bridge site were washed away in the 1867 flood. Hutchings rebuilt Hite's bridge.
Railroad Opened. 1869.	The transcontinental railroad opened in 1869, facilitating travel to the western United States and contributing to an increase in visitation to the Yosemite Valley.
Stages. 1870-1871.	Galen Clark's wagon (in 1870) and Hutchings' stage (in 1871) were used as taxis to carry visitors around the valley.
Boardwalk Constructed. 1871.	A four-foot-wide walk, planked in split cedar, was laid between the Upper and the Lower Hotels. (Also known as Cosmopolitan Walk.)
Trail. 1872.	The Four Mile Trail, owned by James McCauley and built by John Conway, was completed as a toll trail.
Trails. 1873.	Trails for tourists leaving the valley through the Indian Canyon and in front of the Yosemite Fall were completed.
Bridges Constructed. 1873.	Two bridges were constructed.

Roads Constructed. 1874.	In 1874, the first roads reached the valley floor. First, the Coulterville and Yosemite Turnpike Company completed the Coulterville Road into the Yosemite Valley. The commissioners had granted them exclusive rights to a toll road on the north side of the valley. For this reason, they did not grant permission to the Yosemite Turnpike Company to build a road entering the valley from the north. The company built the Big Oak Flat Road anyway and gained permission to open it later in 1874.
Road Constructed. 1874.	William J. Howard built the first road up Tenaya Canyon to Mirror Lake (Lake Avenue or Mirror Lake Road).
Trail Constructed. 1874.	Hutchings built a horse trail up Indian Canyon for the convenience of guests at his hotel and to attract business. It quickly fell into disrepair because of its poor construction and because he was unable to maintain it properly.
Road Constructed. 1875.	On the south side of the valley, Washburn, Chapman & Co. constructed the Wawona Road (also called the Mariposa Road), completing it in 1875.
Trail Constructed. 1877.	The Yosemite Falls Trail *(Inventory #L-7)* was completed as far as the north rim. Construction had begun in 1873 and continued until 1888.
Road Constructed. By 1878.	The El Capitan Road *(Inventory #L-12)* had been constructed by 1878.
Bridges Constructed. 1878.	The Pacific Bridge Company of San Francisco constructed two iron bridges across the Merced River. One, called the Lower Iron Bridge, was below the site of today's El Capitan Bridge. The other, at the Old Village by the Sentinel Hotel, was called the Upper Iron Bridge. (Also known as the Sentinel Bridge.)
Bridge. 1879.	The commissioners' report for 1879 mentions a "Bridalveil Bridge"; in addition, the Cathedral Bridge stood at the base of Cathedral Rocks, and the Indian Cañon Bridge stood at the mouth of Indian Canyon in this year.
River Altered. 1879.	To alleviate the problem of the winding Merced River's tendency to change its banks and threaten crops and buildings, and to drain some of the valley's swampy meadows for development, Galen Clark used dynamite to blast away much of the moraine at the foot of El Capitan. With the natural dam removed, the water table dropped at least five feet.[18]

[18]James Francis Milestone, *The Influence of Modern Man on the Stream System of Yosemite Valley,* Master's Thesis submitted to San Francisco State University, 1978, and James F. Milestone, "Yosemite Valley's Forgotten Natural Process: The Stream System," *Yosemite Centennial Symposium Proceedings*, 1990, pp. 409-414.

Trail. 1881.	Although the Ledge Trail was not constructed by NPS until 1918, it was in use as an unofficial trail as early as 1881.
Road Constructed. 1882.	A carriageway was completed from the Upper Iron (Sentinel) Bridge up the Merced River to "the highest practicable point for a carriage bridge" at Happy Isles, then along the valley floor to Tenaya Creek (Tissaack Avenue) and some distance down the valley on the opposite side of the Merced.[19] The road was continued in the Bridalveil Meadow near the fall (Pohono Avenue). Also in that year, the stretch of road between Ribbon Fall Creek and the Old Indian Camp near the base of Three Brothers was completed. This section of the road required "some culverts" and "sundry cuttings down and filling up."[20] A 16-foot-wide road was constructed between Rocky Point and Indian Canyon, incorporating seven culverts. Together, these sections of road made one continuous thoroughfare. Construction between 1881 and 1882 included a total of 12.5 miles of new road. In 1880 the commissioners had noted the need for a road to circle the valley floor. Visitors at the time who attempted to circumnavigate the valley found their path blocked by fenced fields and gates.
Bridges Constructed. 1882.	In conjunction with the construction of the carriageway, substantial bridges of Douglas spruce [fir][21] were built across Tenaya Creek, across the three channels of the Merced in Bridalveil Meadow, and at Happy Isles. Other bridges went up across Yosemite Creek and the "deep wash near the Indian Camp."[22] Another was laid across the river "just above the cascades of the Merced."[23] In all, eight new bridges were constructed between 1881 and 1882. In addition, stone culverts were constructed across the four streams that flowed from Ribbon Fall.
Bridge. 1882.	The commissioners complained of the unsafe condition of the "old" Folsom Bridge, which crossed the river at the bend above Folsom's Ferry at the mouth of Eagle Creek.[24] It had deteriorated to the point of impassability by 1884. In addition, the commissioners reported that in 1882 the Pohono Bridge was 82 feet long, 13.5 feet wide, and 18 feet above the river.
Drainage. 1882.	To make the Pohono Bridge more accessible, 200 feet of ditches and three rock-covered culverts were installed to drain the swampy land between the bridge and Black Springs.

[19]Commissioners' report 1882, p. 4.
[20]*Ibid.*, p. 17.
[21]Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) is frequently referred to in historic documents as "Douglas spruce."
[22]Commissioners' report 1882, p. 17.
[23]*Ibid.*, p. 4.
[24]*Ibid.*, p. 18.

Trails. 1882-1886.	In 1882 the California state legislature appropriated money to buy privately-owned trails and roads in the valley. The Four Mile Trail was the first purchase. All private trails and roads had been purchased by the state by 1886 and made available to the public at no charge.
Bridge. 1883.	By 1883 the Tissaack Bridge (also known as the Power House or Old Happy Isles Bridge) was standing at Happy Isles.
Maintenance. 1884.	Heavy snowfall in the Sierra Mountains led to high water in the valley; the water cut channels across the roads. The maintenance force constructed culverts, walled streams, filled up or drained saturated areas of roadway, and laid new gravel. Also, a temporary sidewalk was constructed across the flooded meadows between the Upper Iron (Sentinel) Bridge and the road to Yosemite Falls.
Road Altered. 1884.	The carriageway was widened for .25 miles at Rocky Point to allow the passage of two wagons or carriages at once.
Trees Planted. 1884.	To stop the Merced's erosion activities, a trench lined with willow trees planted at an angle of about forty degrees was dug along the river's bank and filled with rocks.
Bridges Constructed. 1888.	The Moraine Bridge, a truss bridge, was laid across the Merced at the Tissaack Moraine, and the Royal Arches Bridge *(Inventory #C-6)*, another truss bridge, made of granite and heavy timber, was also constructed (present Clark's Bridge and present day Stoneman Bridge). These two bridges were specifically designed so that the trusses would not block any of the valley's views. The wings of the Upper Iron (Sentinel) Bridge were extended.
Trails Constructed. 1888.	The commissioners had a footpath constructed from the Stoneman House to the South Lamon Orchard (in today's Curry Village) to Moraine Bridge (today's Clark's Bridge). In addition, the Yosemite Falls Trail was completed.
Roads Constructed. 1888	A road was built from the South Lamon Orchard (in Curry Village) to the Merced River (at Clark's Bridge) to a point east of the North Lamon Orchard (just east of the confluence of Tenaya Creek and the Merced River) with a branch of the road traveling to the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company Stables located between today's Upper and Lower Pines Campgrounds. A second road, Royal Arch Avenue *(Inventory #s A-4, C-9)*, ran for .17 miles from the Stoneman House to the nearest point on the Merced. The road continued across the river along the north bank. A third road *(Inventory #C-16)* was built extending from Glacier Avenue *(Inventory #C-7)* under Moran's Point along the South Bank of the Merced to the Royal Arches Bridge (present day Stoneman Bridge).

River Altered. 1889.	The first riprap was installed in the effort to save the Big Sugar Pine Tree.
Bridges Constructed. Late 1880s.	The bridges known as Kenneyville #1 and Kenneyville #2 (at the sites of the present Ahwahnee and Sugar Pine Bridges) were constructed *circa* 1888 or 1889 shortly after Coffman and Kenney established their stable complex at Kenneyville (Ahwahnee).

Vegetation 1864-1889

Agriculture. 1864.	Settlers in 1864 revealed the presence of crops and gardens on the valley floor when they complained to the commissioners about Hutchings' livestock eating or destroying the plants.[25]
Vegetation. 1866.	In 1866, vegetation in the valley consisted of 745 acres of wet meadow bordering the river, and open forests along the sides. In the narrow portions of the valley, near the falls, there was a dense growth of alder, a few willow, Douglas spruce [fir], and—in the eastern portions of the valley—an occasional sugar pine. Where the valley widened out and there were swampy areas, the Balm of Gilead poplar or black cottonwood, large willows, Douglas spruce [fir], and azaleas were found. The meadows contained carices, sedges, and coarse grasses. The sandy areas of the valley along the rocky talus slopes supported large Ponderosa pine and incense cedar trees on the dry loose portions. Below Bridalveil Fall, white fir abounded, and in swampy areas the black oak predominated. Debris piles were characterized by canyon oak or mountain live oak.[26]
Tree Preservation. Late 1860s.	After Yosemite became a state park, a proclamation by the Governor of California forbade the destruction of trees in the park boundaries.
Agriculture. 1868.	Meadowland across the river from Hutchings' House (Sentinel Hotel) was used to grow hay.
Meadowland. 1868.	745 acres of meadowland occupied the valley floor in 1868.[27]
Agriculture. 1870.	By 1870, Lamon's gardens and orchards were producing strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, plums, and almonds. In addition, 20 acres of El Capitan Meadow were plowed in an unsuccessful attempt to grow hay.

[25]Commissioners' report, 1877, p. 8.
[26]Gibbens and Heady, pp. 7-8.
[27]*Ibid.*, p. 23.

Moraine Blasted. 1879.	When Galen Clark used dynamite to blast away part of the moraine at the foot of El Capitan the water table in the valley dropped at least five feet and vegetation began to change. Although natural processes had lowered the water table to the same extent in the past, this event had a profound effect on the valley's stream system, its vegetation, and the vegetation of the surrounding watershed.[28]
Underbrush. 1880.	The Ahwahneechees had made it a practice to periodically sweep the valley floor with fire, clearing out trees and underbrush. After settlers moved into the valley, the presence of structures and crops made occasional fires inadvisable and they were banned. In 1880, the commissioners reported that a dense growth of underbrush had taken over the land, blocking the views and monopolizing the soil to the detriment of wildflowers and forage plants. The commissioners' report of 1886 also complained of forest encroachment on valley meadows.
Trees Felled. 1880.	High water in the Merced River undermined the roots of the trees along the banks. These trees were felled and chopped for firewood.
Meadow Grasses. 1881.	By 1881, fine forage grasses had been thinned out of the meadows by constant travel and grazing animals. Coarser, more robust grasses replaced them.
Agriculture. 1881.	After the moraine was blasted, the marshy Leidig Meadow became fit for cultivation. The meadow was sown with timothy for hay until 1888.
Trees Planted. 1884.	To stop the Merced's erosion activities, a trench lined with willow trees planted at an angle of about forty degrees was dug along the river's bank and filled with rocks.
Trees. 1886.	Hutchings reported the presence of dogwood trees along Pohono Avenue near the Pohono Bridge.
Meadow Grasses. 1886.	By 1886, the commissioners were concerned that the valley meadows were over-grazed. They felt that the quality of the grass had declined and that the meadows were quickly becoming reforested from over-use. They recommended that the meadows be sown with hardy non-indigenous grasses.
Trees Felled. 1887.	A three-acre grove of cottonwoods was felled in the upper part of the valley.
Agriculture. 1887.	One hundred and fifty acres of the Stoneman Meadow were cleared and plowed for hay.

[28]Milestone, *The Influence of Modern Man on the Stream System of Yosemite Valley* and "Yosemite Valley's Forgotten Natural Process," pp. 409-414.

Commissioners' Policy. 1888.	Olmsted outlined the commissioners' policy for management of the valley in 1888. Cultivation of crops was to be restricted to areas that had already been plowed, natural meadows were to be preserved, and tree cutting was permitted only under the supervision of a landscape gardener. Trimming the lower limbs off white pines was to be discontinued.[29]
Agriculture. 1888.	Leidig Meadow was sown with wheat.

Cluster Arrangements 1864-1889

Camps. *Circa* 1880.	Bunnell recorded the presence of "Indian Camps" at the base of El Capitan and east and west of Sentinel Rock.
Camp. 1886.	J.M. Hutchings recorded the presence of an "Indian Camp" below the Folsom Bridge on the north side of the Merced .5 miles west of Leidig's Hotel.[30]
Village. 1876.	By 1876 a visitor to the valley noted that the three hotels, two stores, billiard hall, saloons, laundry, and barns on the valley floor were grouped together in a little village. (Old Village.)[31]

Buildings and Structures 1864-1889

Buildings Constructed. 1866.	Galen Clark, one of the first Guardians of the valley, built a cabin in the lower portion of the Old Village, by the Swinging Bridge. The wood building was one story in height and measured 10 by 30 feet in area.
Building Altered. 1869.	Mrs. Black, the owner of the Lower Hotel after 1861, made improvements to the structure by replacing part of it with a long narrow building and adding a two-story wing and a porch along the front. The commissioners granted permission for this improvement and for the construction of Leidig's Hotel in anticipation of an increase in visitation at the Yosemite Valley after the 1869 opening of the transcontinental railroad.
Buildings Constructed. 1869.	George Frederick Leidig, after having spent some time managing Black's Hotel (Lower Hotel), decided to go into business for himself. He built the two-story Leidig's Hotel .25 miles west of Black's in 1869. (A stand of black locust trees marks the spot today.) The hotel, with its many porches, offered an excellent view of Yosemite Falls. Frederick and Isabel Leidig constructed a cabin on the north side of the Merced at the edge of Leidig Meadow. The cabin was 100 yards west of where the Eagle Peak Road turned into the "Indian Village."

[29]Olmsted, p. 467.
[30]Hutchings, pp. 422-424.
[31]Greene, Vol. 1, p. 115.

Building Constructed. 1870.	J.C. Smith built the Cosmopolitan Bathhouse and Saloon in the Old Village area. The main building was surrounded by porches and offered amenities such as a saloon, baths with hot and cold water, a reading room and lounges, swings, shuffleboard courts, quoits, and a shooting gallery. It opened in 1871.
Building Altered. 1870-1871.	Hutchings added the Big Tree Room to the building later known as Cedar Cottage, at the Upper Hotel. The addition, used as a kitchen, enclosed the trunk of a 175-foot incense cedar tree Hutchings decided not to fell.[32]
Building Constructed. 1872.	John Muir built a second cabin opposite Royal Arches on Tenaya Creek in camp 9 about 200 feet west of the present footbridge and 150 feet south of the creek.[33] Muir referred to this as his "lost cabin" because of its seclusion. The building measured 14 by 16 feet.
Building Constructed. 1873.	Rock Cottage, which was later used as a part of the Sentinel Hotel complex in the Old Village, was constructed.
Building Constructed. 1875.	The first school in the valley was held under an oak tree near the mouth of Indian Canyon. It was followed by a temporary school building probably located near Leidig's Hotel, the Lower (Black's) Hotel, and the Yosemite Valley Chapel. This building was wood, about 14 by 24 feet, with a lean-to on the back. There may also have been a temporary school building on the north side of the valley. In 1875, a permanent school building was constructed about 250 yards upstream from the Sentinel Bridge close to the south valley wall. The rough wood structure measured 24 by 16 feet.
Buildings. 1875.	The old saddle corral of Washburn, McReady and Chapman stood east of the Yosemite Valley Chapel in the Old Village. J.M. Hutchings briefly operated a hotel out of an unfinished building near the Lower Village after being evicted from the Upper Hotel in 1875.
Building Constructed. 1876.	The Sentinel Hotel main building was constructed on the Merced River in the Old Village by George Coulter and A.J. Murphy. The Upper Hotel, later known as Cedar Cottage, became a part of the Sentinel Hotel complex.
Building Constructed. 1877.	A. Harris built a store in the Old Village in 1877. It was replaced by subsequent stores, in the same location, known as Cavagnero's, Garibaldi's, Salter's, Thornton's, and the Old Village Store.

[32]Many sources list 1865 or 1866 as the date of construction for the Big Tree Room. However, Hank Johnston cites convincing sources in his annotations to the 1992 omnibus edition of Carl Parcher Russell's *One Hundred Years in Yosemite* that indicate that the Big Tree Room was actually constructed in 1870-1871. (Carl Parcher Russell, *One Hundred Years in Yosemite: The Story of a Great Park and Its Friends.* Yosemite National Park, CA: Yosemite Association, 1992, p. 180. Reprinted from the 1959 edition.)

[33]The first cabin is detailed in the Yosemite Village section of this report, 1869.

Building. 1877.	In 1877, Adolph Sinning acquired a cabin in the Old Village area to use as a woodworking shop. The cabin, on the south side of the road, was probably constructed before 1875. It is likely that the building became the headquarters of the Sierra Club in 1898.[34]
Building. Mid-1870s.	The Flores Laundry stood west of Galen Clark's cabin and across the road from the meat shop.
Buildings. 1879.	In 1879, the Bolton and Westfall butcher shop stood on the south side of the valley road opposite Galen Clark's cabin in the Old Village. In the same year, a slaughterhouse was in operation south of the Northside Drive in the meadow east of El Capitan meadow now known as Slaughterhouse Meadow. It was once marked by a large oak tree in which a windlass was anchored. The slaughterhouse complex included a corral.
Building Constructed. 1879.	In 1879 the Sunday School Union paid for the construction of the Yosemite Valley Chapel at the foot of Four Mile Trail. It was designed by Charles Geddes and constructed by E. Thompson.
Buildings. *Circa* 1880.	Bunnell recorded the presence of "Indian Camps" at the base of El Capitan and east and west of Sentinel Rock.
Building Constructed. 1881.	Washburn and McReady built a log barn at El Capitan Meadow to store their hay.
Building. 1882.	John Hamilton, who died in 1882, had lived in a cabin with a stockade in El Capitan Meadow near the El Capitan Bridge.
Buildings Constructed. 1882.	The Wells Fargo Express Company constructed a one-story rustic frame building in the Old Village in 1882. It came to be known as the old transportation building. In the same year, Oak Cottage and River Cottage were built as a part of the Sentinel Hotel complex.
Building Destroyed. 1883.	Leidig's cabin on the north of the Merced at the edge of Leidig's Meadow burned down in 1883.
Building Constructed. 1884.	John Degnan built his first cabin on the site of his later store in the Old Village around 1884. Soon thereafter he took possession of the land between the road and the cliff for a new cabin. Fiske's Studio was constructed in the same year.
Buildings. 1884.	The commissioners' report in 1884 complained that most of the buildings in the Yosemite Valley were made of wood and in poor condition and did not blend well with their surroundings. Most of the early structures in the valley had been built as temporary solutions to the ever-increasing need

[34]Greene, Vol. 1, pp. 148-149.

for visitor accommodations. However, many of these "temporary" structures had not been replaced by more permanent construction.

Buildings. 1886.

The "Indian Camp" J.M. Hutchings noted below the Folsom Bridge on the north side of the Merced .5 miles west of Leidig's Hotel was comprised of a "little group of huts, constructed of cedar bark set on end." On the outskirts of the camp were "poo-see-na chuk-ka," or acorn storage baskets, set on platforms raised 4 feet off the ground. The baskets were 12 feet high and 3.5 feet wide, woven of branches and pine boughs and covered with bark or cloth.[35]

Building Function Changed. 1886.

By 1886 the office of the Guardian of the valley was located in the Old Village area in the old Cosmopolitan Bathhouse which had recently ceased operations. Also, Henry Stegman ran a Post Office and an express office out of the Folsom House in 1886.

Building Constructed. 1886.

The Stoneman House *(Inventory #C-4)* was constructed by the State of California near the present-day Stoneman Bridge to help alleviate overcrowding at other valley facilities.

Building Altered. 1886.

J. K. Barnard scavenged the windmill and bathhouse equipment from the defunct Cosmopolitan Bathhouse and installed them at his hotel (later the Sentinel Hotel) in 1886. The Cosmopolitan's auxiliary structures had vanished by 1890.

Building Constructed. 1888.

A new barn was constructed for one of the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company stable complexes near the road on the south side of the Merced about halfway between the south Lamon Orchard and Moraine Bridge (between today's Upper and Lower Pines Campgrounds.) The barn measured 48 by 60 feet and the coachhouse measured 16 by 40 feet. The complex also included a five board corral 84 by 128 feet attached to the stable.[36]

Buildings Moved. 1888.

Coffman and Kenney had a complex of stables located near the foot of Four Mile Trail 200 yards east of Folsom's Hall until 1886 and another at Kenneyville in 1888.[37]

Buildings Destroyed. 1888.

Black's Hotel and Leidig's Hotels were destroyed in 1888 because of their dilapidated condition. Only the two-room Leidig cabin, which had been located behind Leidig's Hotel, was left standing. Lumber from razed buildings was used in construction of new structures.

[35]Hutchings, pp. 422-424.
[36]Greene, Vol. 1, p. 283.
[37]*Ibid.*, p. 148.

Building Destroyed. 1888.	The Folsom Building, which had been located near the Folsom Bridge, was destroyed.

Boundary Demarcations 1864-1889

Fence. 1864.	In 1864, visitors to the valley reported a fence strung across the lower end. The fence belonged to James Hutchings, who had built it to confine his horses, cattle, and pigs.[38]
Fences. 1867.	In 1867, James Lamon's holdings included three hundred and seventy-nine fenced acres in the upper part of the valley at the junction of the Merced River and the Tenaya Fork. This included but was not limited to the area today known as the Ahwahnee complex.
Fence Constructed. 1869.	J.C. Lamon constructed a line fence across the southern boundary of his holdings.
Fence. 1876.	Harris, who leased the land earlier owned by Lamon, enclosed a pasture in a meadow on the western edge of his holdings for the horses of campers using his facilities.
Fences. 1880.	The commissioners in 1880 reported that much of the valley's land was under fence "of a dilapidated and 'make-shift' kind."[39]
Fence. 1881-1886.	Prior to 1881 a stone drift fence enclosed El Capitan Meadow. (Part of the rock wall of the drift fence remains in the valley today.) In 1884 the encircling fence was made of wire; in 1886 the commissioners had it dismantled.
Fences. 1882.	Visitors who attempted to circumnavigate the valley found their path blocked by fenced fields and gates.
Fence Constructed. 1888.	The commissioners had a three-board fence built to define Stoneman Meadow. It ran from a point above the Royal Arches Bridge (present day Stoneman Bridge) to the southwest corner of the South Lamon Orchard in the present day Curry Village and followed the contours of the Royal Arch Avenue. By 1888 seven hundred acres of land in the valley were under fence.[40]

Small-scale Features 1864-1889

Culverts Constructed. 1882.	To confine the channel of Ribbon Fall Creek for building the carriageway, the commissioners built two parallel walls along the stream channel, each 745 feet long and 2 to 5 feet high. In addition, they built four stone culverts at Ribbon Creek. Seven more culverts were needed on the stretch of

[38] *Report of the Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, 1877*, p. 8.
[39] *Report of the Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, 1880*, p. 7.
[40] Gibbens and Heady, p. 21.

	road between Rocky Point and Indian Canyon. A total of twenty-nine culverts were built between 1881 and 1882. Stone for the construction was dredged or blasted out of the Merced River, deepening the channel.
Dam Constructed. 1879.	The commissioners in 1879 reported that a dam had been constructed along the bank above the Sentinel Bridge to keep the river from cutting a new channel.

Utilities 1864-1889

Telegraph. 1874.	The telegraph lines to the valley fell into disrepair after roads entering the valley were completed in 1874.
Telegraph Installed. 1882.	A new telegraph line to the valley was installed to connect it to other parts of the park.
Windmill Installed. 1886.	John Barnard salvaged the old windmill and tank from the defunct Cosmopolitan Bathhouse and Saloon and installed them at his hotel (later known as the Sentinel Hotel) to supply it with water in 1886.
Pipes Laid. 1888.	An irrigation pipe line was laid in a twelve-inch trench from Glacier Spring to the South Lamon Orchard in present day Curry Village. A second line and four hydrants were established around the Stoneman House and a third ran from the store at the Stoneman complex across the Royal Arches Bridge (present day Stoneman Bridge) to the Royal Arch Farm.

Views and Viewsheds 1864-1889

Underbrush. 1880, 1886.	In 1880 and again in 1886, the commissioners' report noted that dense underbrush had begun to block the valley's magnificent views.
Waterfalls. 1882.	In 1882, the commissioners complained that the falls in the valley were smaller and less impressive than in years before. They blamed deforestation of the watershed of the Merced River, since fewer trees meant that the soil would hold less water.[41] As a result of this reasoning, in 1885 the commissioners recommended that the area of the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grant be extended to include the watershed discharging into the valley.[42]
Bridge Design. 1888.	The Moraine Bridge (present-day Clark's Bridge) and Royal Arches Bridge (present-day Stoneman Bridge) were specifically designed and constructed so that their supporting trusses would not block any of the views of the valley.

[41] *Report of the Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, 1882,* p. 19.
[42] Greene, Vol. 1, p. 281.

1890-1905: State Grant and National Park

Brief Historic Context 1890-1905

Muir's campaign to establish Yosemite as a National Park was successful. A law enacted in 1890 set aside the 1,400 square miles surrounding the Yosemite Valley as a national park.[43] However, the act did not affect the area of the original grant; as a result, the commissioners continued to manage the valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove until 1906.

U.S. Army troops assumed the administration of the new park, but the commissioners limited their access to the valley. This dual management, with its conflicting policies and resources, was inefficient, inconvenient, and largely ineffective. By 1905 the War Department, the Department of the Interior, the Sierra Club, and other preservationists managed to prevail on the California legislature to pass an act retroceding the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove to the United States to become a part of Yosemite National Park. The act, however, was contingent on formal acceptance of the lands by the federal government. The reluctant state commissioners did not agree that the lands had been accepted until 1906, after two bills had been passed by Congress.

In the meantime, tourism continued to increase and the commissioners and private business enterprises continued to use and "improve" the Yosemite Valley by fencing meadows for pasture, felling trees for firewood, riprapping the waterways, and constructing roads, bridges, and buildings on the valley floor.[44] In 1892, telephone lines were installed to improve the valley's communication capabilities. *(Figure Y-3)*

Response to Natural Features 1890-1905

River Altered. 1899.	Extensive riprapping had been installed over several years to prevent the river from undermining the roots of a magnificent sugar pine near Sugar Pine Bridge. Ironically, the threat to the tree began when the river's channel was artificially changed by riprapping.

Artists' Response to Natural Features 1890-1905

Artist. 1891.	Daniel J. Foley operated Yosemite Falls Studio in the valley and published *Yosemite Tourist* and *Yosemite Souvenir and Guide Book.*
Artist. 1900s.	Herbert W. Gleason photographed Yosemite in the first decade of the twentieth century.

[43] These boundaries were redrawn in 1905.

[44] According to the Superintendent's report for 1905 (page 18), 10,103 people visited the valley in that year.

Land Uses and Activities 1890-1905

Agriculture. 1890.	In 1890, the commissioners reported that no more than 200 acres on the valley floor were under cultivation at one time. These acres encompassed several plots for vegetables and meadows fenced for hay in the valley.[45]
Meadow Function Changed. 1892.	The availability of a new supply of meat from outside the valley eliminated the need for the grazing of meat stock inside the valley. As a result, the El Capitan Meadow, previously known as the Slaughterhouse Meadow, became available for public use.
Camp Established. 1899.	**Camp Curry** was established in 1899. (See Curry Village section.)
Pasturage. 1899.	The large herd of saddle-train animals in the valley was kept out of sight on the upper and back meadows.
Camp. 1900.	Short-lived Camp Ideal, operated in conjunction with a stage line, was established and abandoned in 1900.

Circulation Systems 1890-1905

Bridge Collapsed. 1890.	The Lower Iron Bridge fell into the river during an 1890 winter storm. Only the abutments remained.
Boardwalk. Early 1890s.	The Cosmopolitan Boardwalk does not appear in guidebooks postdating 1890, but it may have been extant into the early 1890s.
Obstructions to Circulation. 1891.	The Secretary of the Interior reported that fencing and cultivation in the valley had "confined travel to narrow limits between fences and the slope of the mountains."[46]
Bridge Collapsed. 1892.	During the severe winter of 1892, another iron bridge across the Merced, most likely the Sentinel Bridge but possibly Folsom's Bridge, collapsed.
River Altered. 1892.	A 42-foot boom was used to place 6- to 8-ton granite boulders along the banks of the Merced to guard against erosion.
Circulation Routes. 1892.	By 1892 there were over 20 miles of roads in the valley, six bridges, 12 planked culverts, and 24 miles of bridle trails.
Trails Damaged. 1894.	In their 1894 report, the commissioners reported that visitors to the valley were willfully damaging the trails in some places by dismantling retaining walls and rolling the stones down the cliffs.

[45]Commissioners' report, 1890, p. 17.

[46]*Report of the Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, 1892,* p. 7.

Railings Installed. 1894.	For visitor safety, the commissioners had railings installed on precipitous areas of trails and had parapets installed at dangerous points along the Merced, including a 540-foot stretch along Glacier Avenue.
River Altered. 1894.	A 300-foot expanse of riverbank under the parapet at Glacier Avenue was riprapped.
Bridge Collapsed. 1894.	The Pohono Bridge was severely damaged by the winter storms, and collapsed in 1894.
Bridge Constructed. 1896.	A bridge was built to span the Merced above Bridalveil Meadow at the site of the previous Lower Iron Bridge, which had collapsed. (El Capitan Bridge.)
Trail Altered. 1897.	Steps were cut into the rock at the upper reaches of the Mist Trail to help visitors reach Vernal Fall.
Bridge Constructed. 1898.	The commissioners had a bridge built at the site of the old Upper Iron Bridge, which had collapsed. (Sentinel Bridge.)
Bridge Maintenance. 1899.	A number of minor bridges were repaired and strengthened. In addition, the commissioners had aprons built at all of the bridges to protect the timber from decay.
River Altered. 1899.	Rock riprap and willow plantings were installed along the banks of the Merced to prevent erosion.
Road Maintenance. 1899.	Unpaved roads on the valley floor were plagued with ruts and dust. To control the problem, water, carried in horse-drawn carts, was sprinkled regularly on road surfaces.
Trail Altered. 1899.	The Glacier Point Trail was rerouted to avoid a dangerous section known as the Staircase.
River. 1900.	By 1900, a .75-mile stretch of braided river channels above Sentinel Bridge had become one channel.
Automobiles. 1900.	Although the first automobile entered the valley in 1900 (driven by A.E. Holmes), motorized vehicles did not become common for several years.
River Altered. 1902.	A 400-foot granite wall was constructed on the north bank of the Merced just above the Sentinel Bridge to keep the river from inundating Jorgensen's Studio. The river was threatening to alter its course from under the bridge to run across the meadows.
Bridge Replaced. 1902.	A bridge crossing the river at Happy Isles was replaced.

Vegetation 1890-1905

Policy. 1890.	The policy of the commissioners of 1890 was to restore the vegetation of the valley to its 1851 appearance by clearing underbrush, reducing human intrusions to a minimum, and encouraging the growth of flowering plants.[47] They responded to criticism of their management of the valley by arguing that the shifting banks of the Merced were responsible for much of the destruction of timber and meadowland in the valley.
Trees Felled. 1890.	Trees around the Stoneman House were felled to permit a view of Yosemite Fall from the porches of the hotel and to reduce danger of damage to the building by falling branches and trees.
Agriculture. 1890.	The commissioners reported that no more than 200 acres on the valley floor were under cultivation at one time. These acres encompassed several plots for vegetables and meadows fenced for hay in the valley in 1890.[48]
Valley Conditions. 1891.	Remaining members of the Yosemite tribe sent a petition to the President of the United States complaining about conditions in the valley. They argued that the valley was becoming a hay farm and cattle range and that extensive grazing by horses and other livestock, along with the felling of timber, made foraging for food very difficult.
Underbrush Cleared. 1892.	Underbrush around the Stoneman House and the Yosemite Transportation Company stables, located between Upper and Lower Pines campgrounds in the vicinity of one of the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company stables, was cleared to prevent fire.
Underbrush Cleared. 1894.	Underbrush was cleared in a wide belt as a firebreak.
Tree Threatened. *Circa* 1899.	The roots of a magnificent sugar pine tree near Sugar Pine Bridge had been threatened by the eroding actions of the Merced for several years after the river's channel was artificially changed by riprapping. In 1899 additional riprap was installed to protect the tree.
Trees Planted. 1899.	The commissioners had willows planted along the Merced River to prevent erosion.
Flowering Plants. Late 1800s.	Tall woodwardia ferns grew at Happy Isles, while dogwood, bleeding heart, columbine, cyclamen, nemophilian, and mist maidens grew near the Pohono Bridge.

[47]Commissioners' report, 1890, p. 7.
[48]*Ibid.*, p. 17.

Underbrush. 1902.	In their 1902 report, the commissioners noted that lack of funding had prevented clearing away the underbrush in the valley. This growth, they noted, was endangering the larger timber and creating unsightly choked thickets rather than the preferred open groves.

Cluster Arrangements 1890-1905

Policy. 1890.	The 1890 commissioners' report stated, "It is the policy of this Commission...to avoid the grouping of buildings so as to form a village."[49]

Buildings and Structures 1890-1905

Buildings. 1890.	A visitor to the valley in 1890 commented on the "miserable sheds, cabins and rookeries that are a blot upon the landscape."[50]
Building. *Circa* 1890.	A toolhouse stood west of Bridalveil Fall.
Building Constructed. 1891.	Foley's Studio was constructed in the Old Village.
Building Removed. 1892.	The slaughterhouse in El Capitan Meadow was removed.
Building Constructed. 1892.	A meat market was built in the Old Village for the sale of meat raised outside the valley after meat-supply operations within the valley ceased.
Buildings Destroyed. 1894.	In an effort to restore the valley as much as possible to its 1851 appearance, the commissioners cleared away old structures and destroyed decaying buildings on the valley floor.
Buildings Constructed. 1896.	Ivy Cottage was built as a part of the Sentinel Hotel complex. In addition, a stage/telegraph office was built near the present site of the LeConte Memorial Lodge halfway between the Stoneman House and Barnard's (Sentinel) Hotel. Competition between the two hotels had become so fierce that the commissioners decreed that no stage company could maintain an office or an agent on the premises of either.
Building Destroyed. 1896.	The Stoneman House, poorly constructed by the state only ten years before, burned to the ground. This left the Sentinel Hotel as the only facility on the valley floor for visitor accommodation and one of only two hotels in the entire park.[51]

[49]Commissioners' report, 1890, p. 7.
[50]*Ibid.*, p. 18.
[51]The other hotel stood on Glacier Point at the valley rim.

Building Function Changed. 1897.	After the Stoneman House burned, the commissioners' restrictions on the location of the stage office became moot. The 1896 office closed, and the building was turned into a schoolhouse.
Building Altered. 1897.	Cedar Cottage was remodeled in 1897.
Building Constructed. 1898.	Degnan built a new residence and bakery in the Old Village on the site of the old J.J. Westfall meat market.
Building Constructed. 1890s.	By the time John F. Stevens became the Guardian of the valley in 1899, a new office had been constructed for him slightly east of the Old Village store.
Building Altered. 1899.	To accommodate visitors in the absence of the Stoneman House, which had burned down three years earlier, the Sentinel Hotel was enlarged. Additions included bathrooms, an ice house adjoining the kitchen, and a new wider platform in the area where the stagecoach let off travelers.
Buildings Removed. 1899.	Dilapidated structures in the Sentinel Hotel Complex were removed.
Buildings. Late 1800s.	John Hamilton's cabin stood just west of the El Capitan Bridge intersection on the north side of the valley, and Henry Stegman had a cabin that stood just west of Folsom Bridge on the right hand side of the road.
Buildings Constructed. 1900.	A one-story frame icehouse/warehouse was constructed near the foot of Four Mile Trail. It was later used as a printshop. The U.S. Army built a general store in the Old Village in 1900. Other buildings constructed *circa* 1900 in the Old Village include Oriental Cottage, Bluebird Cottage, Fox Cottage, the employees' laundry for the Yosemite National Park Company[52], and an icehouse. In addition, artist Chris Jorgensen built a studio and residence on the north bank of the Merced across from the Sentinel Hotel, and J.T. Boysen built a studio west of the superintendent's office between Foley's Studio and Salter's store.
Buildings. *Circa* 1900.	By the turn of the century, the Sentinel Hotel complex in the Old Village included the main hotel building, Cedar Cottage (formerly the Upper Hotel), Rock Cottage, Oak Cottage, River Cottage, Ivy Cottage, and Locust Cottage (formerly the Cosmopolitan Bathhouse and Saloon). In addition, there was a Chinese laundry and four-room bathhouse. Beyond the laundry an open-air pavilion provided space for dances and church services.[53]

[52]See Chapter 1.0 of this report for an administrative history of concessioners at the Yosemite Valley.
[53]Greene, Vol. 1, p. 121.

Buildings. 1901.	By 1901 the only buildings left in the Lower Village were the Yosemite Valley Chapel and the residences of Galen Clark and George Fiske.
Building Moved. 1901.	The Yosemite Valley Chapel was moved from its original site at the foot of the Four Mile Trail to its present location west of the Old Village and rebuilt on a stone foundation facing the same direction *(Photo HY-18)*.
Building Constructed. 1903.	Hallett Taylor Company built a photographic studio in the Old Village. (It was purchased four years later by Arthur Pillsbury.) In addition, Chris Jorgensen built a bungalow, a barn, and a storehouse near his studio across the river from the Sentinel Hotel.
Building Destroyed. 1904.	George Fiske's residence north of the Four Mile Trailhead (formerly Shepperd's Cabin) burned in 1904.

Boundary Demarcations 1890-1905

Fences. 1890.	In 1890, fences enclosed vegetable plots and meadows throughout the valley.
Fences. 1891.	The Secretary of the Interior reported that more than half of the valley had been enclosed in barbed-wire fencing.[54]
Fences Constructed. 1896.	The commissioners had fields encircled with portable fencing to create pastures for the livestock brought into the valley by campers.
Fences Removed. 1896.	All barbed-wire fencing was removed from the valley.
Fences Replaced. 1899.	The commissioners had old and broken fences near the Sentinel Hotel removed or replaced.

Small-scale Features 1890-1905

Guard Rails Installed. 1892.	Iron guard rails were installed for the safety of visitors at overlook points along the trails and summits overlooking the valley.
Water Gauge Installed. 1904.	The U.S. Geological Survey installed several gauges to measure the depth of the river at different seasons, including a staff gauge at the Sentinel Bridge, one near the Tissaack Avenue Bridge over Tenaya Creek, and one at Yosemite Creek .5 miles upstream from the creek's confluence with the Merced.

[54] *Ibid.*, p. 7.

Utilities 1890-1905

Water System. 1891.	The windmill and tank at the Sentinel Hotel were demolished in 1891 when water was piped from a spring near the foot of Glacier Point to the Old Village.
Pipe Laid. 1892.	A water supply pipe line was laid between the Stoneman House and the Yosemite Falls Hotel (Sentinel Hotel). Hydrants were arranged along the line for sprinkling road surfaces to diminish dust.
Telephone Lines Installed. 1892.	Telephone lines were installed in 1892.
Water Tank Constructed. 1902.	A 50,000-gallon water tank was constructed near the Sentinel Hotel as a protection against fire.
Power Plant Constructed. 1902.	An electric power plant was built at Happy Isles. The wood structure was floored with concrete to support the generators and pelton wheels. It supplied electricity for lighting the Sentinel Hotel complex at the Old Village.
Power Lines Installed. 1902.	In 1902, a pipe was laid from Happy Isles to the Sentinel Hotel to carry power lines.
Road Lighting Installed. 1902.	The two-mile stretch of road from the new power plant at Happy Isles to the Sentinel Hotel was outfitted with electric lights.
Water System Installed. 1904.	The Sentinel Hotel began to pipe water from a spring at the foot of Glacier Point in 1904.

Views and Viewsheds 1890-1905 *(Photo HY-17)*

Policy. 1890.	The 1890 commissioners announced that their policy was to clear the valley of underbrush and to restore the long vistas of the valley's park-like setting in 1851. As a result, clearing away trees and underbrush became regular duties of the park staff.[55]
Buildings. 1890.	A visitor to the valley in 1890 commented on the "miserable sheds, cabins and rookeries that are a blot upon the landscape."[56]
Trees Felled. 1890.	Trees around the Stoneman House were felled to permit a view of Yosemite Fall from the hotel porches.
Vandalism. 1894.	The commissioners reported that visitors were damaging some of the scenic views of the valley by painting graffiti on rocks and by littering.

[55] *Ibid.*, p. 7.
[56] *Ibid.*, p. 18.

Buildings Destroyed. 1894.	The commissioners ordered the valley cleared of dilapidated buildings because they "rendered the valley unsightly."[57]
Firefall Begun. 1897.	The first "firefall," caused when James McCauley pushed a bonfire over the edge of Glacier Point, occurred in 1897. It became a popular visitor attraction.
View Preservation. 1899.	Limiting pasturage until the end of July to ensure that grasses and flowers had been well seeded contributed to the preservation of the beauty of the valley. In addition, herds necessary to valley operations were pastured in areas where visitors rarely ventured.
Underbrush. 1902.	In their 1902 report, the commissioners noted that lack of funding had prevented clearing away the underbrush in the valley. This growth, they noted, was endangering the larger timber and creating unsightly choked thickets rather than the preferred open groves.

1906-1915: National Park Under Federal/Army Administration

Brief Historic Context 1906-1915

In 1906, the U.S. Army assumed administration of the Yosemite Valley. U.S. Army superintendents, used to managing the little-used High Sierra sections of the park, were unprepared to solve the visitor-generated problems of the valley which led to conflicting policies concerning visitor and concessioner use.

In 1907, the Yosemite Valley Railroad Company completed a line to El Portal. In conjunction with the increasing popularity of automobiles, the railroad's presence dramatically increased the valley's accessibility. As the number of visitors increased, the superintendents realized the inadequacy of valley facilities. The U.S. Army met the challenge with a concentrated program of federally-funded road construction directed by the Army Corps of Engineers.

By 1914, when the federal government determined that a military presence was no longer necessary to keep order, civilian members of the Department of the Interior assumed the administration of the park. In the same year, the department commissioned landscape engineer Mark Daniels to prepare a comprehensive general plan for development in the valley. *(Figure Y-4, Map C)*

[57] *Report of the Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, 1894*, p. 5.

Artists' Response to Natural Features 1906-1915

Artist. 1907.	Arthur C. Pillsbury was the first to work with a lapsed-time motion camera to photograph Yosemite plant and animal life.

Land Uses and Activities 1906-1915

Camp. 1906.	The U.S. Army camp encompassed all the ground west of Yosemite Creek on the north side of the Merced to Rocky Point, including Leidig Meadow.
Camps Abandoned. 1906.	Soon after the U.S. Army superintendent took over administration of the valley in 1906, several public campgrounds were forced to close due to their lack of sanitary facilities. These included camp 1 in El Capitan Meadow, camp 2 in Bridalveil Meadow, and camp 3 west of the Old Village.
Camp Established. 1908.	W.M. Sell established Camp Ahwahnee at the base of Sentinel Rock. This was one of the tent-camps that developed following Camp Curry's success. The camp, though purchased by Desmond in 1915, continued operations until 1917. It boasted bathrooms with hot and cold water, a large frame dining room, a 32-foot by 48-foot stable, and the Ahwahnee Building, which was constructed to house offices sometime between 1906 and 1908.
Camp. 1910s.	The Group Camp (camp 9) was extant as early as the period of U.S. Army administration of the valley, when it was known as an "organization camp" designed for use by large groups.
Pasture. 1914-1915.	In 1914 or 1915 Bridget Degnan kept a small herd of cows in a fenced enclosure in Bridalveil Meadow as a source of milk for the ice cream she made and sold.

Circulation Systems 1906-1915

Automobiles Banned. 1907.	The superintendent banned private cars from the valley. Automobiles had proven a destructive force on vegetation and on road surfaces and a safety hazard because of the poor condition of the roads and the prevalence of horses as the dominant form of transportation.
Railroad Constructed. 1907.	The opening of the Yosemite Valley Railroad to El Portal in 1907 significantly increased the valley's accessibility and opened it to day visitors for the first time.
Road Constructed. 1907.	In conjunction with the completion of the railroad line to El Portal, the Yosemite Valley Railroad Company opened a new entrance to the valley, the El Portal Road, at the site of an earlier trail.

Stage Service. 1907.	The Yosemite Transportation Company began to run a horse and auto stage from the railroad depot at El Portal to the camps and hotels in the Yosemite Valley.
Trail Constructed. By 1907.	A trail *(Inventory #L-8)* running east from El Capitan Road in the vicinity of Camp Yosemite had been constructed by 1907.
Bridges Constructed. 1908.	Bridge construction in 1908 included the 100-foot steel Pohono Bridge, the 96-foot steel Sentinel Bridge, the 100-foot wood El Capitan Bridge, the 92-foot wood Stoneman Bridge, and the 100-foot wood Upper Bridge across the Merced above Kenneyville (Ahwahnee). The Mervy-Elwell Company completed the work on the Pohono and Sentinel Bridges.
Bridges Repaired. 1909.	The El Capitan Bridge was refloored and one of the bridges at Camp Curry was repaired. Other bridges in the valley in 1909 included the 86-foot wood Power House Bridge (replacing the Tissaack Bridge and later known as the Old Happy Isles Bridge) at Happy Isles, and the 85-foot Tenaya Creek Bridge.
Road Construction. 1909-1910.	By 1910, most of the road from El Portal to the Old Village had been completed and was in use. Construction continued, however, on the stretch of road between the El Capitan Bridge and the Old Village. The surface of this stretch of road was macadamized in 1909, and it was graded and equipped with culverts.
Bridges Constructed. 1910.	New bridges in 1910 included a wagon bridge and a footbridge over the Merced at Happy Isles. The wagon bridge, known as Secretary Bridge, was at or near the site of Old Happy Isles Bridge.
Bridges Repaired. 1911.	Two bridges were repaired in the fall of 1911. These were a log bridge *(Inventory #L-10)* over Yosemite Creek near the present site of Yosemite Lodge, and a foot suspension bridge (possibly the Swinging Bridge) over the Merced near Camp Ahwahnee.
Road Constructed. 1911-1912.	In 1911, workers completed a road from the El Capitan Bridge to Camp Ahwahnee at the foot of Sentinel Rock. The road was on a 22-foot-wide Telford base which had been constructed previously. The road was paved with a combination of river gravel and clay and lined with large boulders. In 1912, the road was macadamized and a new branch extended to the Pohono Bridge. The new branch was also 22-feet wide, on a Telford base, lined with boulders, and covered in macadam.
Bridges Constructed. 1912.	Oscar Parlier of Tulare, California, built three reinforced-concrete arch bridges on the road at the foot of Bridalveil Fall.

Dams Constructed. 1912.	Workers built rubble masonry wing dams along the Merced where the river threatened to erode the banks.
Automobile Ban Rescinded. 1913.	The Secretary of the Interior rescinded the ban against automobiles in 1913 but confined their use to the north side of the Merced. The U.S. Army established checkpoints along the steep and winding roads, including one near the El Capitan Bridge, to regulate traffic and respond to accidents.
Speed Limit Set. 1913.	The superintendent decreed that when the El Portal Road was busy, traffic would move at the speed of animal-drawn conveyances.
Road Altered. 1913.	One and eight-tenths miles of the El Portal Road were widened from 10 feet to 25 feet. In 1913 a guardwall, ditch, and 18-foot driveway were under construction along the widened portions of the road.
Bridge Constructed. 1913.	In the 1912-1913 season, bridge construction included a wagon bridge, most likely Tenaya Creek Bridge, over Tenaya Creek on the valley floor.
Bridge Restriction. 1913.	Freight passage over the Sentinel Bridge was limited to a maximum of three tons.
Bridge Replaced. 1915.	The California Construction Company of San Francisco replaced the El Capitan Bridge with an 87.5-foot combination steel and wood truss bridge.
Road Altered. 1915.	Automobile traffic damaged the surface of the 7.5-mile road that ran from the Pohono Bridge to Camp Ahwahnee and then continued through Yosemite Village (the Old Village), Camp Curry, and Kenneyville (Ahwahnee) ending at the garage (Yosemite Village). One and a half miles of this road were resurfaced with river gravel.
Roads. 1915.	Macadam covered 2.67 miles of road in the valley. Half a mile of that was an experimental oil-bound macadam.
Automobiles Restricted. 1915.	Because of the narrow width of the valley's roads, private automobiles were not allowed to travel in the valley except when entering or leaving. In addition, the Department of the Interior rarely granted permission for automobiles to travel the valley floor after 7:00 p.m.
Stage Route. 1915.	In 1915, the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company replaced its horse-drawn stages with automobiles to transport visitors.

Vegetation 1906-1915

Automobiles Banned. 1907.

In 1907, when automobiles had proven a safety hazard and a destructive force on vegetation and road surfaces, the superintendent banned private cars from the valley.

Underbrush Cleared. 1911.

Undergrowth was removed from thickets in the valley in 1911.

Trees Felled. 1914.

Trees that were felled in the process of thinning out the thickets on the valley floor for fire prevention were sold to campers, concessioners, and employees for fuel.

Trees Felled. 1915.

The superintendent continued to have thickets cleared to increase available camping areas.

Trees Planted. 1910s.

Anne Rippey Best, Harry Best's wife, planted two Eastern maple trees near Best's Studio in the Old Village; one still stands.

Buildings and Structures 1906-1915

Buildings. 1906.

When the U.S. Army took over administration of the valley in 1906 the superintendent was appalled at the ramshackle condition of many of the valley's buildings. Among these he listed Best's Studio, a wood one-story 15-by-48-foot building 20 feet east of the superintendent's office in the Old Village; Boysen's Studio, a wood 16-by-34-foot building with a 34-by-26-foot addition 85 feet west of the superintendent's office, between Foley's Studio and Salter's store; Galen Clark's residence, a one-story wood building 10 by 30 feet located on the South Road 1 mile west of the superintendent's office; John Degnan's residence, a two-story frame cottage 32 by 30 feet with a 16-by-12-foot wing and an 8-by-30-foot addition; R.B. Dexter's home, the former Starke Studio, a one-story shake building measuring 15 by 60 feet; Foley's Studio, a wood building also known as the *Yosemite Tourist* printing office, which measured 24 by 18 feet with a 12-by-20-foot front room and which stood 25 feet west of the superintendent's office; the Hallett-Taylor Company, a one-story 40-by-20-foot building opposite Salter's store; Salter's store, a two-story building 25 by 40 feet with a 25-by-15-foot addition built of lumber; and Fiske's Studio and residence, each measuring about 20 by 40 feet and located 200 yards west of Galen Clark's residence.

Camp Established. 1908.

W.M. Sell established Camp Ahwahnee at the base of Sentinel Rock. This was one of the tent-camps that developed following Camp Curry's success. The camp was purchased by the Desmond Company in 1915 and continued operations until 1917. It boasted bathrooms with hot and cold water, a large frame dining room, and the Ahwahnee

	Building, which was constructed to house offices immediately prior to the camp's opening.
Buildings. 1908.	The superintendent's report of 1908 noted that there were forty-six buildings in the valley. All of these except the stone LeConte Memorial Lodge were built of wood.
Structures Replaced. 1908.	Most of the wood structures along the valley roads were replaced, with the exception of some of the main bridges.
Building Moved. 1909.	The U.S. Army moved the schoolhouse building from its site near the LeConte Lodge across the Merced to a location about 300 yards southwest of the present Park Service headquarters and 400 yards north of the Sentinel Hotel.
Building Constructed. 1910.	The Yosemite Transportation Company built a 24-foot-square office building opposite the superintendent's office in the Old Village. It housed a telegraph and express office and became known as the Wells Fargo building; it later became a part of the Sentinel Hotel complex and was called Hope Cottage. The building currently stands in the Pioneer Yosemite Center.
Building Altered. 1911.	The superintendent's office was remodeled and enlarged.
Building Constructed. 1911.	The Yosemite National Park Company had a meat market/ice plant constructed in the Old Village.
Buildings Constructed. *Circa* 1912.	Several buildings were added to the Old Village complex, including Wiggle Inn, which was originally a warehouse but came to be used for employee housing, and a field barn.
Buildings Constructed. 1912.	The U.S. Army constructed a reinforced concrete magazine for the storage of explosives on the north side of the Merced River opposite Bridalveil Meadow. The Army also constructed a superintendent's residence (Building No. 1) on the site of the present one, which was built in 1929.
Buildings. 1913.	By 1913, the Old Village area north of the road from west to east contained a general store, Best's Studio, a dance and lecture pavilion, offices, the Cosmopolitan Bathhouse (also known as Locust Cottage), Ivy Cottage, River Cottage, and the Sentinel Hotel main building. On the south side of the road from west to east stood the Yosemite Valley Chapel, Pillsbury's Studio, a butcher shop, John Degnan's house, Degnan's bakery, the Wells Fargo office, Rock Cottage, Oak Cottage, and Cedar Cottage. The Old Village also included miscellaneous residences, tents, and outbuildings. Chris Jorgensen's Studio stood across the river and a Masonic Lodge stood west of the village behind the Yosemite Valley Chapel.
Building Constructed. *Circa* 1914.	An ice house was constructed behind Degnan's residence when Bridget Degnan began to make and sell ice cream.

Lumber Plant Constructed. 1914.	A wood-sawing and wood-splitting plant was constructed in the valley to cut logs into firewood.
Building Function Changed. 1915.	The acting superintendent established a museum in the administration building in the Old Village.
Building Constructed. 1915.	Degnan's storage and Garage Building in the Old Village was constructed.
Lodge Established. 1915.	The newly-formed Desmond Company established **Yosemite Lodge** at the site of the old U.S. Army camp. (See Yosemite Lodge section.)

Boundary Demarcations 1906-1915

Fences Constructed. 1914.	The superintendent reported that "[t]here was approximately 5,700 feet of fence constructed this season, — about 4,000 feet of 4-foot galvanized mesh wire, with three barbed wires 6 inches apart, making the total height 5 feet around the two orchards in the upper end of the valley; 700 feet of plain 4-foot galvanized mesh-wire fence inside the enclosure of the department stables; and the balance, of 1,064 feet of 3-panel board fence, constructed on the line of the old fences taken out around different corrals where stock is kept."[58] In addition, the Degnans kept cows in a fenced area in Bridalveil Meadow.

Small-scale Features 1906-1915

Memorial Constructed. 1911.	A granite seat was created and placed as a memorial to Galen Clark about .25 miles south of the foot of Yosemite Falls.
Water Gauges Installed. 1915	A staff gauge to measure water flow was bolted to a large boulder on the downstream side of the right bank pier at Happy Isles. Two other gauging stations were established on the Merced River; one at the confluence of the Merced and Illilouette Creek and one above Illilouette Creek.

Utilities 1906-1915

Telephone Lines Built. 1908.	To facilitate fire fighting and patrolling activities, the U.S. Army built a 35-mile telephone line from the valley to Crane Flat, Hog Ranch, and Hetch Hetchy.
Pipe. 1909.	The iron pipe supplying water to the power plant was laid in a new trench.
Electric System. 1911.	A new Pelton Wheel was installed and a power transmission system laid between Camp Ahwahnee and the rock quarry near Pohono Bridge.

[58] *Report of the Superintendent of the Yosemite National Park to the Secretary of the Interior, 1914*, p. 16.

Sprinkling System Built. 1911.	A sprinkling system was installed along the Yosemite Valley-El Portal Road to lay the dust. This included the installation of two 5,000-gallon water tanks between Camp Ahwahnee and the El Capitan Bridge.
Water System Begun. 1912.	Although the Sentinel Hotel was equipped with a sewer system, it was inadequate, and the Merced River downstream from the hotel was badly polluted. In 1912 construction began on a new water supply system for the valley. A concrete basin was built at the spring below Glacier Point and one mile of pipe was laid. The system would eventually supply water to the Old Village and Camp Yosemite (Camp Yosemite became the Yosemite Lodge in 1915).
Sanitary Facilities. 1914.	In 1914 the superintendent reported that there were about 80 water closets throughout the camping grounds in the valley.
Road Lighting Installed. 1915.	A series incandescent street lighting circuit was installed along the Happy Isles-Old Village road.
Garbage Pits. 1915.	Garbage was collected daily and buried or burned in pits. The site of most of these pits is unknown, but one was located near El Capitan along the Merced.
Sprinkling System Extended. 1915.	The pipe for the sprinkling system on the El Portal Road was extended to empty into a 5,000-gallon tank. Another pipe was laid along the road for 2,483 feet. It supplied three cranes from which the sprinkling wagons were filled.

Views and Viewsheds 1906-1915

Road Planning. 1908.	While planning the course of new roads and the improvement of existing throughways, the U.S. Army was careful to ensure beautiful scenic views.

1916-1931: National Park Service Administration / The Mather Years

Brief Historic Context 1916-1931

The National Park Service was established in 1916, with Stephen Mather as the first director. Mather was committed to developmental planning and, like Olmsted, believed in the importance of preserving the parks' natural scenery as much as possible while opening them to visitor use. One of Mather's first steps was to establish a landscape architecture division to ensure that park structures would be in harmony with their surroundings. By the mid-1920s, Mather had instituted a program whereby park superintendents integrated and controlled new developments by planning them over a five-year period. Mather was succeeded in 1929 by his former assistant Horace

Albright, who continued his policies with regard to comprehensive planning and naturalization of park scenery.

Significant development occurred in the Yosemite Valley under the auspices of NPS. Yosemite Village, the administrative center of the park, was relocated, and new, carefully-planned bridges, roads, trails, and visitor facilities were constructed following NPS guidelines. *(Photo HY-45, Figure Y-5, Maps D, E, F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, F-5)*

Response to Natural Features 1916-1931

Fish Hatchery. 1917.	Fishing as a recreational sport was very popular in Yosemite, but fish were naturally scarce and the commissioners and the U.S. Army administrators of the valley had a long history of stocking the Merced with fish. In 1917 the California Fish and Game Commission leased three acres at Happy Isles for a fish hatchery to serve the valley and outlying areas.
Fish Hatchery. 1926.	The State contracted to build a new hatchery, in the same location as the old one, with an aquarium and rearing ponds.

Artists' Response to Natural Features 1916-1931

Artist. 1916.	Ansel Adams made his first trip to the valley in 1916 and began his long series of photographs in Yosemite.

Land Uses and Activities 1916-1931

Camp Discontinued. 1917.	Camp Ahwahnee was discontinued.
Camp Eliminated. 1919.	A realignment of the Mirror Lake Road forced the elimination of camp 10 near Iron Spring on Tenaya Creek.
Fires Set. 1919-1921.	In 1919, 1920, and 1921, Cook's and Bridalveil Meadows were intentionally burned to clear them of encroaching vegetation.
Runway. 1919.	Using a stretch of flat ground in Leidig Meadow as a runway, the first airplanes landed in the Yosemite Valley.
Ice. Pre-1920.	Ice for Camp Curry was cut at Mirror Lake until 1920.
Camp Eliminated. 1920.	The Church Bowl took over the site of camp 20 in 1920.
Camps. 1920.	In 1920 NPS maintained 11 free public camps, each about one square mile in area.
Pasture. 1921.	In an effort to save the tule elk of San Joaquin Valley from extinction, a small herd was pastured in the Yosemite Valley

	between the Old Village and the site of the present Yosemite Village.
Bear Platforms Constructed. 1923.	The Yosemite National Park Company constructed electrically-lighted feeding places for bears on the valley floor a mile below the Old Village. They were meant to reduce danger from wildlife by drawing the bears away from occupied areas, but they soon became a tourist attraction.
Meadows. 1924.	The Park Service began to phase out the use of valley meadows for grazing purposes. They removed the fences around Leidig and Bridalveil Meadows, but did begin to use part of El Capitan Meadow for pasturing necessary livestock in 1924 since the old pasture was barren.
Ice Rink. 1925.	After the valley roads were paved in 1925, the borrow pit south of camp 6 filled with water and was used as an ice rink.
Unauthorized Camps. 1927.	The opening of the All-Year Highway in 1926 caused an unprecedented one-time boost in visitation to the valley of 690%.[59] Valley facilities during the year that followed the opening were vastly inadequate. Campers encroached on Stoneman and other meadows not normally used for campsites, leaving behind litter and make-shift latrines *(Photo HY-27).*
Herds. 1930.	By 1930, the park authorities had removed dairy herds from the valley and reduced the numbers of other types of working stock.
Picnic Areas. 1930.	The park set aside several areas as picnic sites, including Indian Cave, Happy Isles, beaches near the Giant Yellow Pine Picnic Area, beaches near the Swinging Bridge, and a spot near the old bear pits on the south side of the Merced River.
Fires Set. 1930.	Ahwahnee, Cook's, and Bridalveil Meadows were intentionally burned to clear them of encroaching vegetation.
Grazing Banned. 1930.	All grazing and burning of meadows was prohibited in an effort to restore the natural appearance of the valley floor.
Ski Jump. 1930.	The area at the foot of Four Mile Trail was considered as an alternate location for the ski jump because it was more accessible and had better parking facilities than the existing site.
Picnic Grounds. 1929.	The winter picnic grounds near Yosemite Lodge (also known as camp 4 and Sunnyside) were constructed in 1929 under the direction of O.G. Taylor, the Park Engineer. The

[59]Shirley Sargent, *Yosemite & Its Innkeepers.* Yosemite, California: Flying Spur Press, 1975, p. 92.

	grounds were equipped with tables, hot water, stoves, and frost-proof comfort stations.
Logging. 1931.	To provide log railings for campgrounds on the valley floor NPS began logging on the north side of the Merced below the bear-feeding platforms.

Circulation Systems 1916-1931

Roads. 1916.	In 1916, the federal government owned the following roads in the Yosemite Valley: Pohono Road, Bridalveil Road, Cathedral Rocks Road, Ahwahnee Road, Happy Isles Road, Mirror Lake Road, Royal Arch Road, LeConte Road *(Inventory #A-6)*, Lost Arrow Road, Sentinel Bridge Road, El Capitan Road, Black Springs Road, Clark's Bridge Road, Sequoia Lane, El Portal Road, and Wawona Road.
Trails Constructed. 1916.	Laborers constructed about five miles of footpaths and several more miles of bridle paths on the valley floor.
Road Restrictions. 1916.	Travel restrictions on private automobiles in the valley were lifted, with the exception that all roads were designated one-way for most of 1916. As roads were graded and widened, travel became less restricted.
Roads. 1916.	In 1916, the government owned about 103 miles of roads. Of these, only the .5- to 1-mile stretch of road that was paved with oil-bound macadam provided a good traveling surface. The 2.16-mile length covered in water-bound macadam was badly rutted, and the 5-mile stretch surfaced in river gravel was easily worn and very dusty. Twisting and narrow dirt roads formed the remainder of the valley's circulation network.
Bridge Constructed. 1917.	The Indian Canyon Creek Bridge was built.
Bridge Replaced. 1917.	Clark's Bridge collapsed during the winter and was replaced by a new wood span.
Roads Altered. 1917.	The roads between the Old Village and Pohono Bridge were widened and graded. In addition, four miles were covered with gravel.
Restrictions Lifted. 1917.	Regulations regarding restrictions on motorists in the valley were made less stringent.
Roads Altered. 1918.	By 1918, almost all of the primary routes in the valley had been surfaced with gravel.
Bridge Replaced. 1918.	The Sentinel Bridge, whose dilapidated condition had concerned park officials for years, was replaced. The new three-span bridge was constructed of reinforced-concrete beams and native granite. It could support up to 20 tons,

	measured 97 feet in length, and was wide enough for two lanes of traffic *(Photos HY-19, HY-20).*
Bridge Altered. 1918.	The wood Stoneman Bridge had weakened to such an extent that the director had temporary piers installed to strengthen it.
Trail Constructed. 1918.	NPS constructed the Ledge Trail from the back of Camp Curry to Glacier Point.
Trails Altered. 1919.	The footpath on the northern side of the Merced between Sentinel Bridge and the western footbridge was raised 16 inches to prevent flooding. The Sierra Club built a stairway with a double handrail of steel cables to facilitate the ascent of Half Dome.
Bridge Construction. 1919.	A footbridge was built spanning the Merced at the Old Village. The footbridge was 220 feet long and built of pine in four spans on concrete piers with a cedar railing. At the same time, the new concrete Stoneman Bridge was under construction.
Road Altered. 1919.	The park's realignment of the Mirror Lake Road necessitated the abandonment of camp 10.
Jitney Service. 1920.	As a part of the park's continuing search for solutions to traffic problems, a jitney service operated between visitor accommodations and popular hiking spots.
Traffic. 1920.	Traffic was especially bad in the Old Village area because the Park Service required all campers to register and receive camp assignments at the park headquarters there. Visitation to the park continued to rise dramatically.[60]
Road Constructed. 1920.	The park built a new road behind the present site of Yosemite Village to the government barns and storehouses. A second road was completed west of Yosemite Lodge.
Road Restrictions. 1920s.	Roads leading into the valley were dangerous and strictly controlled by rangers at periodic checking stations. Traffic was only allowed to enter the valley on even hours, while those exiting left on odd hours. Twelve miles per hour was the maximum speed limit, and cars were not allowed to travel at night.
Parking Lot Constructed. 1920s.	A parking lot was built at the foot of the Four Mile Trail.
River Altered. 1921.	Four hundred and ten cubic yards of gravel and 60 cubic yards of dirt were excavated from the river for road-building

[60]According to Greene (Vol. 1, p. xliii) the number of visitors to the valley in 1919 had reached 50,000. That figure had doubled by 1922.

	materials. Sixteen feet of riprap were installed near Stoneman Bridge.[61]
Bridges Constructed. 1921.	Crews constructed the masonry-faced arch Yosemite Creek Bridge and a reinforced-concrete beam bridge over the Merced at Happy Isles. The latter was the Old Happy Isles Bridge replacing the Power House Bridge *(Photo HY-24).*
Bridge. *Circa* 1921.	A "suspension footbridge," later called the Swinging Bridge, crossed the Merced west of the Sentinel Bridge.
Roads Constructed. 1921.	The park constructed a road bisecting camp 7, and another allowing access to new employee cottages. Camp 7 lay in its present location along the Merced River north of Camp Curry. When it was split, the eastern portion became camp 15.
Road Constructed. 1922.	The Yosemite Creek Road was built.
Riprap. 1922.	Two hundred feet of the Yosemite Creek was riprapped.
Road Improved. 1922.	The North Road across El Capitan Meadow was raised to prevent flooding.
Road Improved. 1923.	The road from Camp Curry (Curry Village) over Clark's Bridge to Mirror Lake was widened *(Photo HY-38).*
River Altered. 1923.	Three hundred and sixty-four cubic yards of gravel were extracted from the Merced River for road construction.[62]
Bridge Replaced. 1923.	A small bridge on Indian Canyon Creek was replaced by a corrugated iron culvert.
Road Constructed. 1924.	A road was built to run through Cook's Meadow between the Old Village and the New Village.
Trails Constructed. 1925.	Two miles of trail were added to the Pohono Trail. One branch extended to Bridalveil Meadow and the Glacier Point Road.
Road Planning. 1925.	Since 1917, all roads in the national parks had been planned by the office of George Goodwin, Chief Engineer of NPS. In 1925, however, the Park Service made an agreement with the Bureau of Public Roads for the building and maintenance of major park roads. Frank Kittredge, the bureau's Senior Highway Engineer, directed the planning of road networks and set aesthetic standards of workmanship for the entire national park system.

[61] Milestone, *The Influence of Modern Man*, p. 92.
[62] *Ibid.*, p. 93.

River Altered. 1925.	Two thousand four hundred and seventy cubic yards of gravel were removed from the Merced, 470 of them from the riverbed east of the Swinging Bridge.[63]
Roads Constructed. 1925.	Two roads connecting the North Road and Middle Road *(Inventory #A-23)* were built, and the Camp Curry (Curry Village) bypass road *(Inventory #C-44)* was completed.
Roads Altered. 1925-1926.	A 2,800 foot stretch of the road by camp 14 was widened and improved by the addition of three culverts. In addition, Northside Drive was paved from El Capitan Bridge to Eagle Creek. *(Photo HY-26)*
Road Constructed. 1926.	The concrete All-Year Highway (California Highway 140) was opened to the valley, causing a one-time jump of 690% in visitation to the valley and making it accessible to visitors in all seasons.[64]
Railroad. 1926.	The Yosemite Valley Railroad into El Portal operated twice daily during the summer of 1926, but reported a decreasing number of patrons.
Bridges Constructed. 1926.	Several trail bridges of unpeeled logs were constructed over Indian Canyon Creek. They were ready for replacement in only 10 years.
River Altered. 1926.	Two thousand three hundred cubic yards of gravel and dirt were hauled from the river.[65]
River Altered. 1927.	Riprap was installed near Happy Isles.
Trail Constructed. 1927.	Clifford Presnell was responsible for the development of the Yosemite Valley's first nature trail in Lost Arrow (Yosemite Village) in 1927. The trail was improved and made permanent in 1929.
Bridges Constructed. 1928.	The Pohono and Clark's Bridges were replaced with arched bridges of native granite *(Photos HY-28, HY-31, HY-42)*. The same year, the Ahwahnee and Sugar Pine Bridges *(Inventory #s A-19, A-20, Photo HY-44)* were also built of native granite and river gravel by Rocca and Caletti Contractors *(Photo HY-34)*. The Ahwahnee Bridge, constructed in three separate spans of native granite, was designed by George D. Whittle. The 27-foot bridge encompassed two lanes, a 5-foot sidewalk, and a 7-foot bridle path, and replaced Kenneyville #1. The 170-foot Sugar Pine Bridge, also designed by Whittle, had two lanes, a sidewalk, and a bridle path, and replaced Kenneyville #2. Finally, a new arched bridge spanned Tenaya Creek *(Photos*

[63] *Ibid.*
[64] Sargent, p. 92.
[65] Milestone, *The Influence of Modern Man*, p. 93.

HY-45, HY-58). All of the bridges were carefully designed in keeping with the Stephen Mather policy of harmony with nature.

Trails Constructed. 1928.

Workers constructed dust-free paths to the foot of Yosemite Fall, to the Royal Arches, and to the lookout point above Camp Curry. The paths, which were intended for both hikers and riders, comprised about three miles of trail. The Four Mile Trail was slightly rerouted under the supervision of Gabriel Sovulewski, making it closer to five miles in length. Additional foot paths were constructed paralleling the North Road in the meadow west of the Ahwahnee, between Housekeeping camp and the junction of Middle Road and North Road, around the parking plaza near the Administration Building, in the meadow east of the Superintendent's house, west of Yosemite Creek Bridge, and from Camp Curry to Happy Isles *(Photo HY-37).* The Valley Loop Trail (also called the valley bridle path) was designed in the late 1920s and in 1928 and thirteen miles were constructed, necessitating the construction of fourteen bridges in conjunction with the path. (The sections of the bridle path completed in 1928 ran from Happy Isles to Mirror Lake *(Photo HY-46)*, from North Road to Ahwahnee Kite *(Inventory #A-11)*, from Old Village to Four Mile Trail, along Yosemite Creek, along Tenaya Creek, and behind the Indian Village.)

River Altered. 1929.

A stone wall was constructed in the river near Happy Isles as a dam to create a reflecting pool.

Bridge Constructed. 1929.

The new concrete Happy Isles Bridge was built at Happy Isles 500 yards downstream from the Old Happy Isles Bridge, to replace the older structure *(Photos HY-48, HY-49).*

Roads. 1929.

By 1929, the Yosemite Valley contained 29 miles of paved roads, 15 miles of oiled roads, and a large paved parking area at Happy Isles.

Trails Constructed. 1929.

There were four new miles of footpaths and 13 miles of bridle paths constructed, leaving a total of 13 miles of bridle paths and 15 miles of paved walks on the talus slopes and floor of the valley.

Footbridges. 1929.

Fourteen small footbridges were built to connect trails across the Merced River. These included trails linking camps 12 and 14, camps 7 and 16 *(Photo HY-76)*, and Camp Ahwahnee and Yosemite Lodge. (Camp 14 lay on the road to Happy Isles northeast of Curry Village, while camp 12 was located across the river from camp 14 near the old site of the Camp Curry stables. Camp 7 was north of Camp Curry along the Merced, and camp 16 was northwest of Camp Curry on the south side of the Merced. Camp Ahwahnee lay at the foot of the Four Mile Trail.)

Parking Lot. Late 1920s.	A parking area was in place at Fern Spring in the late 1920s.
Roads Obliterated. 1930.	In an effort to naturalize the valley's meadows, several old roads that crossed the meadows on the south side of the Merced were downgraded and landscaped to become bridle paths.
Bridge Collapsed. 1930.	The 15-year-old El Capitan Bridge fell into the river. The structure was condemned and naturalized as far as possible. Park officials decided to rebuild the bridge .5 miles east of the original structure.
Bridges Repaired. 1930.	The Swinging Bridge and the footbridge to Yosemite Village were repaired.
River Altered. 1930.	Riprapping, sand and gravel bar relocation, and willow planting were done on the Merced River near Yosemite Creek to prevent erosion of the banks. Also, the narrow peninsula at the mouth of Yosemite Creek was reinforced.
Parking Lot Altered. 1931.	An old parking lot at Mirror Lake was restored.
River Altered. 1931.	Revetment was installed at the junction of the Merced River with Yosemite Creek.
Trails Constructed. 1931.	An additional 4.1 miles of bridle paths were constructed.
Roads Constructed. 1930.	New roads were completed at camps 7, 14, and 15.

Vegetation 1916-1931

Fires Set. 1919-1921.	In 1919, 1920, and 1921, Cook's and Bridalveil Meadows were intentionally burned to clear them of encroaching vegetation.
Underbrush Cleared. 1920.	The Curry Camping Company removed trees along the Black Spring Road (between the Pohono and El Capitan Bridges on the north side of the river) where they obstructed views of Half Dome and Clouds Rest.
Landscaping. 1921.	The Yosemite National Park Company hired a gardener to improve the appearance of its hotels and camps by planting screens of vegetation.
Landscaping. 1925.	The upper spring at Iron Spring was boxed and covered with soil, and water was piped to the lower spring. The lower spring was dug out and lined with rocks, mosses, sod, trees, and other plants. Plantings included 80 ferns, 70 grass clumps, six raspberry bushes, 30 heathers, six mimulus, 12 alum root, one wild spirea, six calycanthus, 12 mountain ash, seven red firs, one azalea, and one cedar. In addition, log steps were installed from the road to the spring.

Meadowland. 1927.	By 1927 meadowland in the valley had decreased to 430 acres.[66] *(Photos HY-35, HY-39, HY-41, HY-43)*
Landscaping. Late 1920s.	The CCC turned Fern Spring into a naturalistic rock garden by arranging rocks and planting ferns, wildflowers, azaleas, and ground cover. Log seats were scattered through the surrounding woods.
Olmsted Report. 1930.	In 1930 Olmsted wrote a report on the gradual process through which the valley was being changed by human occupation. He believed the process to be inconsequential when compared with geologic changes but nevertheless argued for "naturalization" of the valley, especially the valley meadows.
Fires Set. 1930.	Cook's and Bridalveil Meadows were again intentionally burned to clear them of encroaching vegetation.
Meadow Naturalization. 1930.	As a part of NPS's campaign to restore the valley to its natural state, all grazing and burning of meadows was banned. In addition, residents were ordered to stop introducing exotic plants to the valley.
Meadow Naturalization. 1931.	The Park Service continued to naturalize the valley floor by plowing under old roads, landscaping the sites where old structures had been removed, and planting native grasses and wildflowers in the meadows. In addition, trees in El Capitan Meadow were thinned.

Cluster Arrangements 1916-1931

Village Constructed. 1931.	A new "Indian Village" was constructed west of camp 4 in the early 1930s (beginning in 1931) to replace the dilapidated structures at the mouth of Indian Canyon. It contained 15 new residences, a garage, and a toilet and shower building.

Buildings and Structures 1916-1931

Buildings Constructed. 1916.	A general manager's residence was built from two portable cabins, a store manager's residence was built from three portable cabins, and a one-story portable toilet building was built in the Old Village area. In addition, El Capitan Camp, a brief commercial venture, was established immediately west of Yosemite Lodge.
Wells Constructed. 1916-1918.	The staff gauge for water measurement at Happy Isles was replaced by an automatic water-stage recorder. The well and shelter for the recorder stood on the right bank about 20 feet downstream from the Old Happy Isles Bridge. Another recorder with a concrete well was housed in a shelter just upstream from the Pohono Bridge on the south bank, and a

[66]Gibbens and Heady, p. 23.

	third, 50 feet upstream from the highway bridge over Tenaya Creek, was installed in 1918.
Racetrack Constructed. 1916-1929.	From 1917 to 1924, NPS held Indian Field Days in the valley in mid-summer. In conjunction with the festival, they established an oval racetrack in Leidig Meadow.
Wigwams Constructed. 1916-1929.	In conjunction with Indian Field Days (mentioned above), NPS attempted to recreate the Native-American presence in the valley by erecting crude replicas of wigwams[67] on the edge of the meadow west of the Old Village near the Yosemite Valley Chapel.
Building. *Circa* 1917.	In 1917 an automobile checking station stood near the El Capitan Bridge.
Toboggan Slide Constructed. 1917.	An 800-foot toboggan slide *(Inventory #C-26)* was constructed west of Camp Curry.
Camp Destroyed. 1917.	The newly established El Capitan Camp was destroyed by fire.
Building Function Changed. 1917.	The government established a mess for park employees in 1917. The tents housing the mess proved inadequate, and, consequently, the mess moved to Jorgensen's Studio in the Old Village, which was converted to a kitchen and dining room.
Planning Policy. 1918.	NPS established a policy stipulating that planning was necessary prior to design or construction in the parks.
Building. 1918.	In 1918 Fiske's Studio was closed. It is unclear whether the building was demolished or simply no longer used as a studio.
Building Moved. 1919.	The Ahwahnee Building in Camp Ahwahnee was moved to be used for offices.
Building Moved. 1919.	The LeConte Lodge was moved to its present location from its original site in Camp Curry.
Buildings. 1920s.	Congress had placed a $1,500 ceiling on construction costs for park buildings unless special appropriations were granted. This cost limit lasted through the 1920s.
Building Function Changed. 1920.	The old Jorgensen studio was designated the Yosemite Museum by NPS.
Building Altered. 1920.	In 1920 the Sentinel Hotel included the main building and four old cottages suitable only for summer occupation. In one of the valley's first efforts to attract winter guests, the

[67]Greene, Vol. 2, p. 605.

	Sentinel closed in August 1920 for the installation of additional baths and heating and cooking facilities.
Building Moved. 1920.	The Sentinel Hotel Bathhouse was moved and remodeled for offices.
Building Constructed. 1920.	A one-story stone building was constructed near the foot of Four Mile Trail to be used as a vault for the safekeeping of valuable records.
Building Removed. 1921.	The home of Galen Clark west of the Old Village was removed.
Building Replaced. 1921.	Snow destroyed the Best Studio in the Old Village, but the Bests rebuilt it.
Buildings Altered. 1921.	The ice house/warehouse in the office group near the foot of Four Mile Trail was remodeled for use as a printshop. In addition, new doors were added to the LeConte Lodge.
Buildings Altered. 1922.	The field barn in the Old Village was remodeled as a living quarters and warehouse, and Rock Cottage in the Sentinel Hotel complex was remodeled as a dormitory.
Building. *Circa* 1921.	In 1921, a powderhouse stood south of Rocky Point.
Building Replaced. 1923.	Rock Cottage was damaged by fire and rebuilt.
Buildings Constructed. 1923.	A lavatory building and twenty canvas cabins for employee and visitor lodging were constructed in the Old Village near the Sentinel Hotel. In addition, ten comfort stations were built in the public campgrounds.
Bear Platforms Constructed. 1923.	The Yosemite National Park Company constructed electrically-lighted feeding places for bears on the valley floor a mile below the Old Village. They were meant to reduce danger from wildlife by drawing the bears away from occupied areas, but they soon became a tourist attraction.
Buildings. 1924.	By 1924, the Yosemite National Park Company owned a number of structures in the Old Village. These included the Sentinel Hotel; River, Ivy, Locust, Cedar, Oak, Bluebird, Oriental, Fox, Rock, and Hope Cottages; employee quarters; a general office; an architect's office; a general store *(Photo HY-22)* and warehouse; a print shop; an ice house; a laundry; a residence; a meat market; Wiggle Inn; a dormitory; and a toboggan slide.
Buildings Constructed. 1924.	Nine comfort stations were constructed in the public campgrounds.
Buildings. 1924.	The Yosemite Transportation Co. stable group contained an office, a blacksmith shop, employees' quarters, sheds,

	stables, storerooms, saddle houses, a gas station, stalls, toilets, a corral, and feed racks and troughs.
New Village. 1924.	Stephen Mather had the valley's administration facilities moved to the new **Yosemite Village** and initiated plans to eliminate the Old Village. (See Yosemite Village section.)
Planning. 1925.	For the first time, planning was applied to the entire park as a cohesive unit. Increased funds and Five-Year Plans made it possible to coordinate development.
Buildings Moved. 1925.	The ranger station structure at the Bridalveil checking station was relocated to the Lost Arrow residential complex. (Yosemite Village). The Kenneyville stables were moved to a location near the public campgrounds when construction began on the Ahwahnee Hotel.
Building Removed. 1925.	The administration building in the Old Village was removed.
Building Constructed. 1925.	The Park Service built a four-room cottage with materials obtained from the removal of the administration building in the Old Village.
Building Destroyed. 1927.	The Pillsbury movie house in the Old Village burned.
Fish Hatchery Constructed. 1927.	The California State Fish and Game Commission opened a new fish hatchery, complete with aquarium and rearing ponds, at the site of the old one at Happy Isles.
Building Constructed. 1927.	The **Ahwahnee Hotel** was constructed in 1927. (See Ahwahnee section.)
Toboggan Slide Constructed. 1927.	A new toboggan slide was built near the ashcan slide west of Camp Curry.
Structures Removed. 1928.	The well platform and crane that had marked the site of Leidig's Hotel were destroyed.
Structure Function Changed. 1928.	The open-air dance pavilion, which had been enclosed as a meeting place, came to serve as the valley movie theater after Pillsbury's theater burned.
Toboggan Slide Altered. 1929.	Four arches were constructed across the toboggan slide and decorated with colored lights. The Yosemite Park and Curry Company proposed to decorate the loading platforms, toboggan office, and storage room at the site in a similar fashion.
Buildings Constructed. 1929.	Two frost-proof toilets were built at camp 4, now known as Sunnyside.
Building Replaced. 1929.	The superintendent's residence (Building No. 1) was thoroughly remodeled and rebuilt on the site of the previous one.

Planning. 1929.	NPS made development plans for the parks mandatory.
Picnic Grounds Constructed. 1929.	The winter picnic grounds near Yosemite Lodge (also known as camp 4 or Sunnyside) were constructed under the direction of O.G. Taylor, the Park Engineer. The grounds were equipped with tables, hot water, stoves, and frost-proof comfort stations.
Platform Constructed. 1930.	A stage platform for evening entertainment was constructed at camp 15.
Toboggan Convey. 1930.	A mechanical convey was installed at the toboggan slide near Camp Curry and the ashcan slide to carry toboggans to the top of the slope. However, the wood frame was not sturdy enough to support the weight of the chain, so the Yosemite Park and Curry Company proposed replacing it with iron.
Building Altered. 1930.	Crews repaired and repainted the Yosemite Valley Chapel in the Old Village.
Buildings Removed. 1930.	Park Service employees removed the night watchman's house at the government stables, the old firehouse by the jail, and the old barn at Bridalveil Creek in the vicinity of the present Bridalveil parking lot.
Camps Altered. 1931.	Several campgrounds were improved, particularly camps 11 and 12. (Camp 11 sat east of Camp Curry on the road to Happy Isles.)
Planning. 1931.	Congress passed the Employment Stabilization Act requiring all government bureaus, including NPS, to collect information for a six-year advance plan.
Village Constructed. 1931.	A new "Indian Village" was constructed west of camp 4 in the early 1930s (beginning in 1931) to replace the dilapidated structures at the mouth of Indian Canyon. It contained 15 new residences, a garage, and a toilet and shower building.
Building Removed. 1931.	The building at Old Sewer Farm over the Imhoff tank was demolished.
Building Constructed. By 1931.	By 1931 a warming hut *(Inventory #C-27)* had been constructed near the toboggan slide.

Boundary Demarcations 1916-1931

Meadow Fenced. 1921.	The Park Service enclosed 28 acres of meadowland with an eight-foot wire fence to form a paddock between the Old Village and the present site of Yosemite Village. Tule elk were released to graze within the enclosure with the intent of introducing them to the park.

Fences Removed. 1924.	The park administrators began to phase out grazing in the valley, and had fences removed from around Leidig and Bridalveil Meadows.
Fence Constructed. 1924.	Pasturage for necessary livestock in El Capitan Meadow was extended with new fencing.
Ditches/Curbs Constructed. 1929.	By 1929, damage to meadows from automobiles was extensive. Park crews dug ditches and placed rock curbs around the meadows to prevent visitors from driving on them. The new ditches changed both traffic and drainage patterns.
Parking Lots Constructed. 1929.	Paved parking areas were provided on the valley floor, and the parking lot at Happy Isles was provided with rock curbs.
Guard Rail Constructed. Late 1920s.	A log guard rail was constructed at Fern Spring to define the parking areas.
Railings Constructed. 1931.	New log rails were constructed at camp 11, and the standing log rails were moved east to extend the campground facilities.

Small-scale Features 1916-1931

Plaque Installed. 1925.	1925 marked the first time a point of historic interest in the park was permanently marked. The California Medical Association donated a plaque in memory of Lafayette Houghton Bunnell, one of the members of the Mariposa Battalion that discovered the valley in 1851. The plaque was installed on a large boulder near the eastern edge of Bridalveil Meadow.
Signs. 1927.	NPS began using green signs made of porcelain-covered metal throughout the parks.
Signs. 1930.	New electrically illuminated signs were constructed at camps 7, 14, and 15.
Signs. 1931.	The park planned a comprehensive signing scheme with the aid of the Triple A of San Francisco. Roads, trails, and important buildings were marked with illuminated signs.
Stoves. 1931.	Electric Camp Stoves were installed in the winter campground now known as Sunnyside.
Tables. 1931.	The Park Service distributed 300 camp tables to camping grounds throughout the valley.

Utilities 1916-1931

Dam Constructed. 1917.	NPS built a new power plant above Cascade Creek. They constructed the small diversion intake dam for the plant at the head of the rapids below the Pohono Bridge in the Merced River. Galloway and Markwart, electrical engineers from San Francisco, supervised the project.

Sprinkler System. 1917.	Pipe for the sprinkler system for the roads was laid across the river.
Power Plant Closed. 1918.	The new power plant at the Cascades rendered the one at Happy Isles obsolete, and the old one was closed in 1918.
Power Plant Removed. 1919.	The park removed the Happy Isles Power Plant in 1919. However, the superintendent's report of 1926 also mentions removing the power plant and clearing away the machinery.
Garbage Pits. 1920.	In 1920, the park was still disposing of garbage by burning it in pits. The location of most of these pits is undocumented, although one was near El Capitan along the Merced.
Sewer System Installed. 1920.	Valley administrators finally solved the long-time problem of inadequate sewage disposal with the installation of a main trunk sewer with a treatment and disposal plant. It was located on the north side of the Merced between Northside Drive and the river, just south of Eagle Creek. It included Zimhoff tanks, one sludge bed, and 6.3 acres of sand filter beds. (Sometimes known as Sewer Farm.)
Electric Lines. 1921.	By 1921, electric power lines ran the length of the valley on both the north and the south sides of the Merced.
Sewer System. 1921.	The Park Service completed a sewer system and improvements to the water system, and improved sanitary facilities at the campgrounds.
Pipe. 1922.	Fifty cubic yards of rock were hauled to the Old Village footbridge to protect the pipe crossing the river.
Pipe Laid. 1924.	Sewer pipe was laid to camps 8 and 16, and water pipe was laid at camp 11, LeConte Memorial Lodge, and near Clark's Bridge.
Pipe Laid. 1928.	An eight-inch water pipe was laid across the river near Roe Island.
Water Tank Installed. 1929.	A new settling tank for the valley's water supply was installed, along with auxiliary pumps for the sewer system. One pump house was located at Yosemite Lodge and the other at Rocky Point. The water tank was probably located near Happy Isles.
Telephone System. 1931.	A telephone line was completed from the Yosemite Valley to El Portal.
Sewage Plant. 1931.	A sludge sewage disposal plant and sewer for the valley was installed in the meadow just east of Bridalveil Meadow, on the north side of the Merced.

Views and Viewsheds 1916-1931 *(Photos HY-50, HY-51)*

Underbrush Cleared. 1920.	In 1920, the Curry Camping Company removed trees along the Black Spring Road (between the Pohono and El Capitan Bridges on the north side of the river) where they obstructed views of Half Dome and Clouds Rest.
Landscaping. 1921.	The Yosemite National Park Company hired a gardener to improve the appearance of its hotels and camps by planting screens of vegetation.
Lake Dredged. Late 1920s.	Mirror Lake was dredged continually to preserve its reflective surface.

1932-1945: Depression Era and World War II

Brief Historic Context 1932-1945

In 1933, in response to the Great Depression, Franklin Delano Roosevelt initiated the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). As a result of Mather's insistence on long-range developmental plans, the National Park Service was prepared to take immediate advantage of the CCC. Civilian Conservation Corps activities in the Yosemite Valley encompassed all aspects of the developmental plans, from the construction of trails and firebreaks to the landscaping of meadows and springs *(Photos HY-57, HY-59, HY-60)*. Since the creation of the CCC increased significantly the manpower and funds available to Yosemite National Park, the depression era saw unprecedented levels of developmental activity in the valley.

In the late 1930s, as funding began to decrease, the CCC projects that occurred in the Yosemite Valley were primarily related to the clean-up following the devastating flood of 1937. When the United States declared war in 1941, the Park Service terminated most CCC projects. The Labor-Federal Security Administration Appropriation Act in 1942 dissolved the CCC completely.

Visitation to the Yosemite National Park dropped so drastically during World War II that in 1943 the Yosemite Park and Curry Company shut down all operations, and construction in the valley dropped to the minimum necessary for maintenance.[68] The United States Navy appropriated the Ahwahnee Hotel for use as a hospital for recuperating veterans. The U.S. Army utilized the valley floor for recreation and for conditioning troops. Valley residents demonstrated their patriotism by planning activities for the convalescing sailors and by planting victory gardens on the valley floor. *(Photo HY-81, Figure Y-6, Map G)*

[68]Sargent, p. 132.

Land Uses and Activities 1932-1945

Pasture. 1930s.	The Yosemite Park and Curry Company used Bridalveil Meadow to pasture their stock during the 1930s.
Meadow Function Changed. 1933.	The tule elk herd, which had been pastured in the meadow between the Old and New Villages since 1921, was removed to Owens Valley. Park workers restored the paddock area to a more natural appearance.
Pit Location Changed. 1936.	The CCC stopped using pits in the area of the Wawona Road-Bridalveil Fall intersection to obtain topsoil for planting activities because the pits were visible from the road; they began to obtain topsoil from a site southwest of the El Capitan Bridge.
Camp Established. 1938.	After the flood of 1937 demolished the CCC camp at the Cascades, the CCC established a new campsite below El Capitan Meadow, just west of Ribbon Creek.
Bear Feeding Discontinued. 1940.	The bear-feeding program on the floor of the valley was discontinued. It had been established in an effort to draw bears away from the inhabited areas of the valley and had become a popular visitor attraction.
Campsites Established. 1941.	Roads and parking spurs were laid out in camp 11 to provide access to 94 new campsites.
U.S. Army Camp. 1940s.	After the United States became involved in World War I, camp 11 (Upper Pines) came to be used as a small U.S. Army camp.

Circulation Systems 1932-1945

Bridges Constructed. 1931.	Crews constructed three new footbridges at Happy Isles *(Photo HY-72).*
Bridge Constructed. 1932.	The current Stoneman Bridge was built by Sullivan & Sullivan and by Kuckenberg & Wittman of native granite *(Photos HY-32, HY-53, HY-54).*
Bridges Replaced. 1932.	Log footbridges, which tended to wear easily, were replaced at Yosemite Fall and Lost Arrow. (Yosemite Village.)
Bridge Constructed. 1933.	The El Capitan Bridge was rebuilt .5 miles east of the original bridge by contractors Sullivan & Sullivan and Kuckenberg & Wittman *(Photos HY-33, HY-52, HY-56, HY-73).*
Bridge Constructed. 1934.	A log footbridge for fishermen was constructed across the Merced at Arch Rock.

Trails. 1934.	Standards for trail construction in the national parks were set forth by NPS civil engineers and landscape architects in 1934.
Dam Constructed. 1934.	The CCC constructed a dam across Yosemite Creek *(Photo HY-62)*.
Maintenance. 1934.	The CCC, based in five camps throughout the park, began work in the winter season and concentrated most of their initial efforts on the valley floor, although they did replace the cable handrail on the ascent to Half Dome. CCC work included road maintenance, snow removal, erosion control *(Photo HY-67)*, clearing obstructions in the river *(Photos HY-63, HY-64)*, and improvements to grounds. As a part of this work, the CCC removed the old concrete piers remaining after a footbridge crossing the Merced to the Old Village had been removed *(Photo HY-65)*. They also filled in an oxbow near El Capitan Meadow and resloped and riprapped the banks of Yosemite Creek.
Parking Lot Constructed. 1935.	The Bridalveil Fall parking area was constructed in 1935.
Road Removed. 1935.	The old east road from Bridalveil Fall was scarified and landscaped to return the area to a "natural" appearance.
River Altered. 1935.	Sixty-five cubic yards of concrete were dumped into a deep hole in the river channel below the Old Village footbridge. The channel was dredged and riprap installed near the footbridge between camps 7 and 16; riprap was also installed near the Suspension Bridge.
River Altered. 1936.	Revetment of the Merced River banks near Yosemite Lodge and near camp 14 was completed, and a rock dam was built below the Old Village bridge to form a reflecting pool.
Lake Altered. 1936.	Sandbags were used to raise the dam at Mirror Lake by one foot.
Maintenance. 1937.	There were only two CCC camps in Yosemite National Park in 1937, but even with diminished numbers, the CCC proved invaluable in restoring, repairing, and maintaining roads, trails, and bridges in the valley.
Bridges Constructed. 1937.	The CCC constructed a footbridge across the Merced near the Old Village and replaced a footbridge at the base of the Lower Yosemite Fall *(Photo HY-71)*.
River Altered. 1937.	A deep hole in the river channel between camps 6 and 16 was filled to reduce the danger to swimmers.
Roads Damaged. 1937.	In December of 1937, the Merced River formed an immense lake on the floor of the Yosemite Valley as a result of an extremely severe flood. The water badly damaged roads, especially the El Portal Road, which connected the valley

	with the railroad line in El Portal. This road was closed for December and operated only under restrictions until retaining and parapet walls could be replaced in 1938 *(Photo HY-74).*
Bridges Damaged. 1937.	Floodwaters washed away 17 trail bridges and extensively damaged the El Capitan Bridge.
Bridge Constructed. 1938.	A new horse bridge was constructed at Yosemite Fall, and the Swinging Bridge was rebuilt 200 feet downstream from its original site *(Photos HY-66, HY-77).*
River Altered. 1938.	Riprap was installed around the water intake dam at Happy Isles.
Flood Repair. 1939.	The Yosemite Valley continued to recover from the flood of 1937. In 1939, work included trail repair, road repair, the repair of six highway bridges, and the reconstruction of fifteen trail bridges. These included a bridge at Yosemite Creek near the Yosemite Lodge, and horse bridges over the Merced, Bridalveil Creek, and Yosemite Creek.
River Altered. 1930s.	A 70-foot stretch of bank upstream from the Old Village footbridge was revetted. The revetment subsequently failed and still lay in the river channel in the 1970s.
Roads Constructed. 1941.	Roads and parking spurs were laid out in camp 11 to provide access to 94 new campsites.
River Altered. 1941.	Thousands of willow cuttings were planted in cuts and fills along major roads and streams to prevent erosion and hide construction scars.
Roads and Trails Damaged. 1942.	A storm in October damaged roads and trails in the valley. These were repaired in 1943 *(Photo HY-82).*
Bicycle Tours. 1943.	The rationing of gasoline and rubber during World War II led park authorities to substitute bicycle tours for auto caravans in the Yosemite Valley.
Bridge Replaced. 1943.	Workers reconstructed the footbridge across the Yosemite Creek, which had collapsed.
River Altered. 1943.	One hundred ninety cubic yards of sand were removed from the river at Rocky Point to scatter on icy roads.
Bridges Replaced. 1945.	Workers replaced several footbridges on the floor of the valley, including the three-span bridge at the foot of Yosemite Fall and the two-span middle footbridge at Happy Isles.
Road Closed. 1945.	The Big Oak Flat Road was closed to vehicular traffic in 1945 because of an extensive rock slide.

Railroad Abandoned. 1945.	The Yosemite Valley Railroad was abandoned, making it difficult for supplies to reach the valley.

Vegetation 1932-1945

Landscape. 1934.	The CCC landscaped Black Springs.
Maintenance. 1935.	In 1935, there were only four CCC camps in Yosemite National Park. Members of the corps participated in "forest clean-up" activities such as clearing underbrush and litter, insect control, and fire prevention and suppression.
Screen Plantings. 1935.	One thousand nine hundred and seventy three pine and cedar trees and 36 quaking aspens were planted as a screen along the road at camps 7 and 15.[69]
Trees Planted. 1936.	To screen camping areas for privacy and noise-reduction, the CCC planted screens of trees and shrubs around camp grounds and buildings.
Landscape. 1936.	Fern Spring was landscaped.
Screen Plantings. 1937.	The CCC planted screening vegetation at camps 11 and 14 and completed plantings at camp 12. In conjunction with the plantings the CCC installed water lines, removed rocks and poor soil, and hauled fertile topsoil to the campgrounds.
Meineke Camping System. 1939.	The CCC began to install campsites in camp 11 on the Meineke system. This system precluded damage to vegetation by designating specific areas in a campsite for parking, tents, and fires and by laying out paths between frequently used areas. Previous to the Meineke system, campers utilized any part of a site for any activity.
Tree Preservation. 1940.	The report of 1940 notes that "considerable tree preservation and hazard reduction were accomplished in valley residential and campground areas."[70]
Trees Planted. 1941.	Thousands of willow cuttings were planted in cuts and fills along major roads and streams to prevent erosion and hide construction scars.
Trees Transplanted. 1943.	In the process of clearing the valley meadows of underbrush, 4,696 small coniferous trees and 28,394 thistles were removed *(Photo HY-78).*[71] The trees were transplanted to the Church Bowl area to serve as a screen.

[69]Linda Flint McClelland, *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service; 1916 to 1942.* National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, 1993, p. 220.
[70]*National Park Service, Annual Report for Yosemite National Park, 1940,* p. 8.
[71]Frank A. Kittredge, *Annual Report, Yosemite National Park, Fiscal Year 1943,* p. 10.

Buildings and Structures 1932-1945

Stage Constructed. 1932.	The Park Service constructed a stage, platform, and benches in camp 14 to accommodate 1,500 people at evening programs.
Building Removed. 1932.	The old sewage treatment plant building south of Eagle Creek, on the north side of the river, was removed and the area landscaped to return it to a natural appearance.
Building Destroyed. 1932.	The Cosmopolitan Saloon and Bathhouse was destroyed by fire in 1932.
Buildings Removed. 1933.	The ramshackle structures of the old Indian Village at the foot of Indian Canyon were removed to make way for the new hospital and the inhabitants moved into more substantial structures constructed for them by NPS west of Sunnyside. At this time, the CCC also removed all vestiges of Muir's "lost cabin" opposite Royal Arches.
Building Altered. Early 1930s.	Porches were added to the sides of the frame movie pavilion in the Old Village.
Building Altered. 1934.	In 1934, the CCC was engaged in repairs in the valley. They improved houses through carpentry and painting, roofing, and digging new foundations. In conjunction with these activities, the CCC added a new bathroom to the Jorgensen Cottage and completed the details of the new camp 14 entertainment area.
Building Destroyed. 1934.	Workers razed the old government building in the Old Village; it had been in use as a laundry for the Yosemite Park and Curry Company.
Building Destroyed. 1935.	The Rock Cottage in the Old Village was demolished.
Camping Restrictions. 1936.	In response to the depression, there was a trend for campers to stay in the valley for increased lengths of time in the mid-1930s, which led to a serious overcrowding of facilities. As a result, camping on the valley floor was limited to 30 days.
Planning. 1937.	A 1937 report from the Branch of Plans and Designs summarized the department's principles. They stipulated that buildings should be in harmony with the landscape and in harmony with each other. Horizontal lines should dominate. Stones and logs used in construction should be in proper scale, except where the buildings might be dwarfed by natural formations; then they should be larger. Rigid straight lines should be avoided.
Buildings Damaged. 1937.	The flood of 1937 and the lake it created in the Yosemite Valley resulted in severe damage to businesses, residences, and campgrounds (specifically camps 6 and 16) on the Merced River floodplain in the valley. (Camp 6 was located

	south of the park headquarters on the north side of the Merced.) Water inundated the Old Village Store, the Yosemite Valley Chapel, the superintendent's house, and the government houses near the Sentinel Bridge.
Camp Moved. Late 1930s.	After the 1937 flood destroyed the CCC camp near Cascades the CCC re-established their camp (still called Cascades Camp) in the woods west of El Capitan Meadow.
Buildings Removed. 1938.	The Sentinel Hotel, Ivy Cottage, and River Cottage were destroyed.
Platforms Removed. 1940.	The old feeding platforms were dismantled when bear feeding was discontinued in the valley.
Camp Abandoned. 1940.	The CCC camp west of El Capitan Meadow was abandoned; only a fireplace and some foundation work remains.
Building Altered. 1941.	Degnan's residence and bakery was remodeled.
Buildings Removed. 1941.	As a part of the Park's effort to naturalize the Old Village area, Oak Cottage and Cedar Cottage were removed and the areas landscaped.
Buildings Damaged. 1942.	The October storm also damaged buildings on the valley floor. Repairs continued into 1943.
Building Constructed. 1942.	New comfort stations were built in camps 14 and 11.
Building Damaged. 1943.	A residence at Happy Isles caught fire but damages were not extensive.
Building Constructed. 1943.	Camp 11 received a new comfort station.
Buildings Altered. 1944.	In 1944 two sets of cabins were relocated in the Indian Village west of Sunnyside and joined together (108 with 109 and 116 with 117.)

Boundary Demarcations 1932-1945

Fence Removed. 1933.	Fencing around the old elk paddock between the Old and New Villages was removed, and the area was naturalized.
Railings Constructed. 1935.	3,771 feet of log railing was constructed around camp 12. The peeled pine logs were bolted to concrete posts.
Railings Constructed. 1937.	One hundred twenty-five feet of log railing was installed behind the Administration Building to prevent cars from parking on the grass.

Small-scale Features 1932-1945

Signs. 1934-1935.	Trails were marked with embossed aluminum signs.

Drinking Fountain. 1935.	A drinking fountain was completed at the Bridalveil Fall parking area.
Benches. 1930s.	The CCC created and installed hewn-log benches throughout the valley *(Photos HY-61, HY-69).*
Blazes. 1940s.	Orange arrows painted on granite expanses, yellow license plates nailed to trees, white painted letters on redwood planks, and iron plates on cement posts pointed directions for visitors in the 1940s.
Plaques Placed. 1941.	Plaques were placed on large boulders to mark the sites of the Sentinel Hotel and Oak and Cedar Cottages in the Old Village which had been razed.

Utilities 1932-1945

Utility Maintenance. 1934.	Maintenance areas of the CCC included the water supply system and the sewage disposal system.
Water Systems Installed. 1936.	The CCC installed small water systems around campgrounds in the valley to ensure that planted screens of trees and shrubs would survive.
Dam Damaged. 1937.	The flood of 1937 virtually destroyed the twenty-year-old diversion dam below the Pohono Bridge.
Sewage Disposal Beds. 1937.	New disposal beds were constructed near the glass house at the valley sewer plant.
Pipe. 1939.	One hundred and twenty feet of exposed pipe along the Merced River below the Old Village Bridge were covered over with rock.
Utility Lines Damaged. 1942.	A severe storm in October damaged telephone and power lines throughout the park.
Sewer Line Replaced. 1943.	A 21-inch sewer line was installed to replace the old 18-inch line between the sewage pumping station at Yosemite Creek and Rocky Point, and a new grit chamber on the outfall sewer was completed.
Cable. 1943.	A 2,300-volt cable was exposed by erosion, so masonry cut-off walls were installed to protect it.

Views and Viewsheds 1932-1945 *(Photos HY-83, HY-84, HY-85)*

Lake Dredged. 1930s.	Mirror Lake was dredged to restore its reflecting surface, which had dimmed when the lake became muddied and choked with vegetation and sediment.
Dam Constructed. 1936.	A rock dam was built below the Old Village bridge to form a reflecting pool.

1946-1972: Post War and Mission 66

Brief Historic Context 1946-1972

In the economic boom that followed World War II, park visitation quickly overtook pre-war numbers and continued to rise. Roads and visitor accommodations once again proved inadequate for the huge volume of tourists. By 1955, the number of visitors to the park was triple what it had been in 1940.[72] The destructive floods of 1950 and 1955 further exacerbated the situation by washing out bridges, trails, and roads, and flooding the hotels.

Yosemite was not the only park to experience expanded tourism following World War II. In 1956, the National Park Service instituted Mission 66, a ten-year program of development designed to upgrade national park facilities by 1966. (In actuality, the Mission 66 program continued until 1972.) Mission 66 also placed considerable emphasis on wilderness area preservation and protection and it included a mandate that roads and other developments not be extended beyond existing limits. At Yosemite, implementation of Mission 66 meant that, in addition to construction and maintenance activities, all development was moved out of the valley's fragile meadows. The Park Service at this time also began to distance itself from internal administration of the valley's utilities, switching to commercial companies for some services. *(Figure Y-7, Map H)*

Land Uses and Activities 1946-1972

Camps Altered. 1960s.	To alleviate campground overcrowding the public camps were remodeled and the number of sites reduced.

Artists' Response to the Environment 1946-1972

Artist. 1953.	Anderson became the official park photographer in Yosemite.

Circulation Systems 1946-1972

Bridges Replaced. 1946.	The footbridge connecting camps 7 and 16 and the footbridge near the fish hatchery at Happy Isles were replaced.
Bridges Replaced. 1947.	The footpath bridge on the Lost Arrow Trail and bridle path bridge 14 were replaced.
Roads and Trails Damaged. 1950.	A flood in November and two in December led to damaged roads and trails throughout the valley. Workers repaved

[72]Linda Wedel Greene, *Yosemite: The Park and its Resources, A History of the Discovery, Management, and Physical Development of Yosemite National Park, California, Vol. 2.* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1987, p. 752.

	paths, repaired trails, replaced retaining walls, restored eroded stream banks, and removed fallen trees and debris.
Bridges Repaired. 1951.	Bridges that were damaged in the 1950 floods were repaired. These included a footbridge in the Old Village area, one in camp 16, one crossing Yosemite Creek, a horse bridge between camps 9 and 12, one at the foot of Yosemite Falls, and the Swinging Bridge. (Camp 9 was located on Tenaya Creek and included the Royal Arch Meadow.)
Bridge Rebuilt. 1952.	The Yosemite Fall bridge which had been damaged in the 1950 flood was rebuilt.
Roads, Bridges Damaged. 1955.	The most severe flood in the recorded history of the Yosemite Valley occurred in 1955. The flood waters washed away bridges, and damaged roads and trails. Yosemite authorities were forced to close roads into the park.
Preventive Design. 1956-1967.	Following the flood of 1955, emergency reconstruction work in the valley was designed to prevent damage from future flooding. It included revetment of the river banks, reinforced retaining walls, and larger drainage structures. Materials for erosion control installed during this period were more substantial than earlier.
Trail Abandoned. 1957.	The Ledge Trail was abandoned due to safety concerns.
Bridge Altered. 1960.	The Sentinel Bridge was widened and heightened.
Bridge Rebuilt. 1965.	After the Swinging Bridge was rebuilt in 1965, it no longer swung.
River Altered. 1965.	The installation of riprap along the banks of the Merced was finally discontinued after all areas of the river that were threatening to leave their banks had been confined.
Dredging. 1965.	Mirror Lake and the Merced River were dredged.
Trail Constructed. 1966.	Mary Tresidder donated $3,000 to have a bicycle trail built from Camp Curry to Sentinel Bridge.
Lake Dredged. 1968.	Mirror Lake was dredged to protect its reflective surface and to prevent flooding.
Circulation Patterns. 1970.	The establishment of a one-way road system in the valley, free shuttlebuses, and an emphasis on bicycles helped to improve circulation patterns. In addition the road to Mirror Lake was closed to private vehicles.
River Altered. 1970.	The river near the camp 16 beach was dredged.
River Alterations. 1970.	By 1970, over 14,500 feet of bank revetment had been installed, and the amount of gravel excavated from the

	Merced River through time could have filled eight train loads. By 1977 the river had been down cut an average of 4.5 feet.[73]
Parking Lot Removed. 1970s.	The parking lot at the foot of the Four Mile Trailhead was removed.

Vegetation 1946-1972

Maintenance. 1946-1955.	After World War II, activities affecting vegetation were largely confined to maintenance work such as thistle control in the meadows, removal of dead and dangerous trees, and vista clearing.
Vegetation. 1947.	A new program of meadow and vista restoration was begun.
Meadowland. 1949.	By 1949, meadowland on the valley floor had decreased to 327 acres.[74]
Tree Fell. 1951.	In 1951 the Big Yellow Pine fell. Located at the Yellow Pine Picnic Area, it was the last of the old forest large pines.
Trees Cleared. 1950s.	NPS cleared two acres of black oak woodland of the coniferous growth that formed the understory.
Meadows. 1960.	In 1960, 349 acres of the valley were meadowland.[75]
Vegetation. 1964.	In 1964, Gibbens and Heady reported that there was little remaining evidence of past plowing and grazing in the valley meadows aside from the proliferation of plants adapted to a drier environment. By 1963, 18% of known species on the valley floor were non-indigenous.[76]
Fire Control. 1960s.	In the 1960s, fire control came to be seen as detrimental to the management of the valley.
Soil Compaction. 1960s.	Campgrounds in the valley were found to be inimical to plant growth because of soil compaction resulting from constant use.
Plants Broken. 1960s.	Visitors trying to reach the Merced River broke or killed the azaleas which were planted on the banks by trampling them.
Swamp Formed. 1960s.	A small swamp, complete with a stand of cattails, had been formed at Black Springs by the damming action of the highway.

[73]Milestone, *The Influence of Modern Man*, p. 64.
[74]Gibbens and Heady, p. 24.
[75]Gibbens and Heady, p. 24.
[76]*Ibid.*, p. 25.

Cluster Arrangements 1946-1972

Village Discontinued. 1953.	In accordance with the NPS Indian Housing Policy, the "Indian Village" west of Sunnyside was discontinued.

Buildings and Structures 1946-1972

Trailers. 1949.	Trailers were in use as employee housing in camp 6 by 1949.
Buildings Damaged. 1950.	Three floods late in 1950 damaged buildings throughout the valley.
Building Removed. 1951.	The Foley Studio in the Old Village was razed.
Structures Constructed. 1952.	A small amphitheater went up at camp 7. At Happy Isles a new refreshment stand was under construction.
Buildings Removed. 1953.	Buildings 110, 114, 115, 118, and 121 in the Indian Village were removed as a part of the NPS housing policy for Native Americans.
Buildings Damaged. 1955.	The devastating flood of 1955 severely damaged park facilities.
Building Replaced. 1956.	The residence at the site of the old stage office/school was demolished and a new residence constructed.
Building Destroyed. 1956.	Building 119 in the Indian Village west of Sunnyside was removed.
Building Function Changed. 1957.	In one of the first Mission 66 projects, the Yosemite National Park converted the old fish hatchery at Happy Isles into a nature center.
Historic Building Policy. 1957.	In an effort to attract visitors out of the congested valley as well as to save some historic structures, park authorities decided to relocate several historic buildings to Wawona. These included the George Anderson Cabin, the Hodgdon Homestead Cabin, the Acting Superintendent's Headquarters, and the Yosemite Transportation Company Office.
Building Destroyed. 1957.	Building 112 in the Indian Village west of Sunnyside was destroyed.
Trailers Moved. 1959.	The large employee trailer camp, which had been located adjacent to camp 6 on the west, was relocated to El Portal.
Buildings Destroyed. 1959.	A fire destroyed a residence at Happy Isles, and the Old Village Store and Degnan's old restaurant were razed. All that remained in the Old Village were the Yosemite Valley Chapel, the Masonic Lodge (formerly a stage barn), and the Pavilion.
Building Destroyed. 1960.	Building 107 and a garage in the Indian Village west of Sunnyside were demolished.

Building Destroyed. 1962.	NPS razed the Jorgensen studio building across the river from the Old Village.
Buildings Moved. 1962.	NPS moved the 1903 bungalow built by Chris Jorgensen and the 1910 Hope Cottage to the Pioneer Yosemite History Center.
Building Destroyed. 1963.	The government razed the old frame movie pavilion in the Old Village after it was severely damaged by fire. It was the last remaining commercial building in the Old Village.
Building Altered. 1965.	The Yosemite Valley Chapel (sometimes known as the Lady of the Snow Chapel) was raised three feet on its stone foundation.
Buildings Destroyed. 1969.	The remaining structures, buildings 108, 111, 113, 116, a comfort station, and a shower (building 444), in the Indian Village west of Sunnyside were razed.
Building Destroyed. 1972.	The government stables were destroyed by fire.

Small-scale Features 1946-1972

Sign and Railing Installed. 1953.	Stuart Greenburg donated money for the installation of a bronze sign and railing set in concrete around the sequoia tree in the Old Village.
Sign and Railing Removed. 1970.	The bronze plaque and railing around the sequoia tree in the Old Village area were removed.

Utilities 1946-1972

Sewage Plant. 1950.	A sewage plant, constructed in El Portal in 1950, ended the Yosemite Valley's omnipresent problems with sewage discharge.
Telephone Service. 1950s.	Pacific Bell took over administration of the telephone system in the valley.
Electric Power Service. 1950s.	Pacific Gas & Electric joined NPS in a cooperative arrangement to provide electric power to the park. PG&E assumed responsibility for the trunklines up the Merced River to the park, but NPS retained administration of park power.

Views and Viewsheds 1946-1972 *(Photos HY-86, HY-87, HY-89, HY-90)*

Mission 66. 1956.	As concessions moved out of the valley's meadows, NPS initiated restoration programs intended to return the meadows to their natural scenic appearance.
Dredging. 1965.	Mirror Lake and the Merced River were dredged.
Lake Dredged. 1968.	Mirror Lake was dredged to protect its reflective surface and to prevent flooding.



Photo HY-1. C. L. Weed. "Cathedral Rocks," 1859. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HY-2. C. L. Weed. "El Capitan," 1859. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.

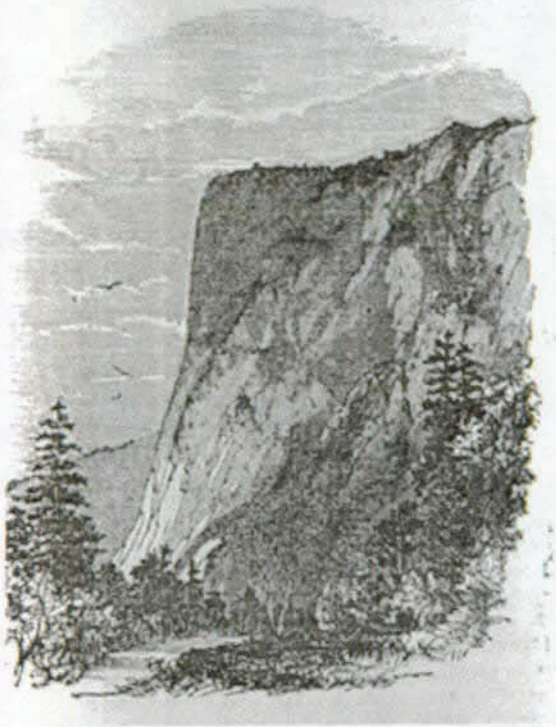


Photo HY-3. Engraved by Thomas Armstrong. "Tu-Tock-Ah-Nu-Lah, three thousand and eighty-nine feet above the Valley," November, 1859. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. (Photocopy) Post card - engraved from a photo by C.L. Weed in Hutchings' California Magazine Vol. IV p. 201. Hood negative file 6-6.



Photo HY-4. C. L. Weed. "The Ferry," 1859. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. (Photocopy) Engraved woodcut (lost stereo) from photo by C. L. Weed in Hutchings' California Magazine.



Photo HY-5. C. L. Weed. "The Ford of the Yo-semite," 1859. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. (Photocopy) Engraved woodcut (lost stereo) from photo by C. L. Weed.



Photo HY-6. C. L. Weed. "Hite's Bridge (looking towards Eagle Pk)," June, 1859. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.

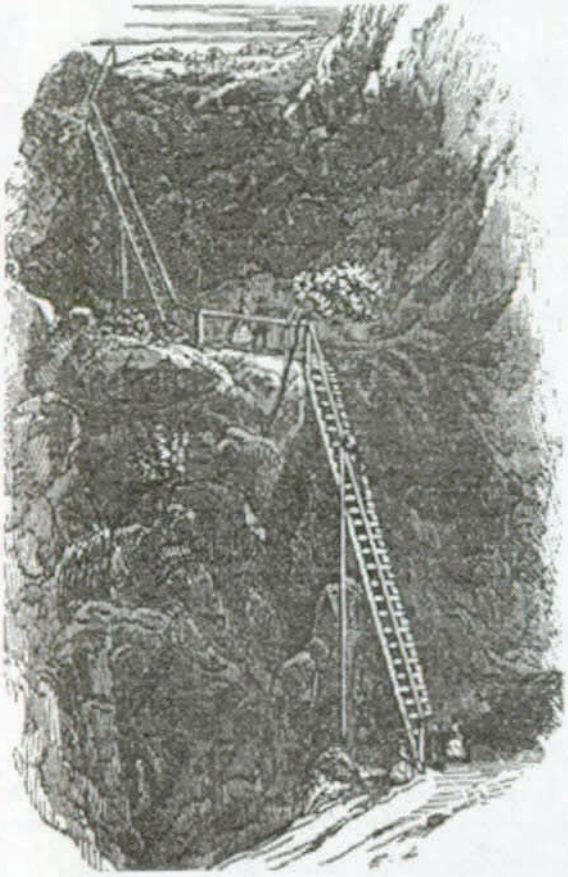


Photo HY-7. C. L. Weed. "The ladders," December, 1859. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. (Photocopy) Engraved woodcut (lost stereo) from photo by C.L. Weed in Hutchings' California Magazine Vol. IV p. 247.



Photo HY-8. Artist unknown. "(map) Plat of Yosemite Valley," 1861. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. (Photocopy) historic photograph of map. Neg. No.: YM-4489.



Photo HY-10. Artist unknown. "Indian acorn cache and cabins," 1891. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Stevens Album Yos. Mus. Vault IF#6422 207-28.



Photo HY-11. Artist unknown. "Indian Ochurn - Indian Hut & Indian Pass from Valley," 1891. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Steven's Album Yos. Mus. Vault IF# 6422 207-26.

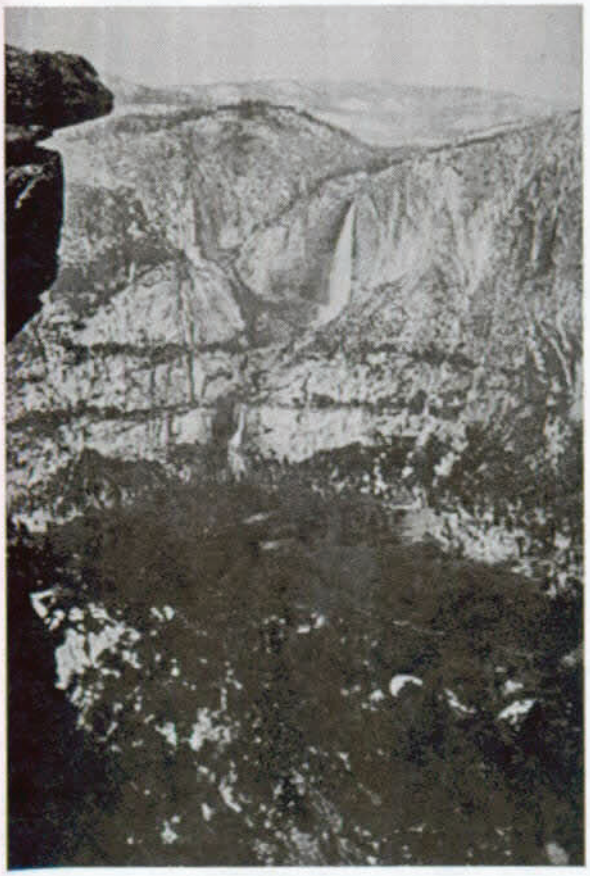


Photo HY-12. Carleton E. Watkins. "View of the Falls and Valley floor from Glacier Pt.," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: YM-16,469.



Photo HY-13. Carleton E. Watkins. "Views from Glacier Pt.," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-14,481.



Photo HY-14. George Fiske. "Dancers on overhanging rock at Glacier Pt.," 1890s (late) or early 1900s. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: YM-5252.



Photo HY-15. Southern Pacific Photographer. "President Theodore Roosevelt and John Muir riding down Yosemite Valley," May, 1903. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No: RL-18,781.

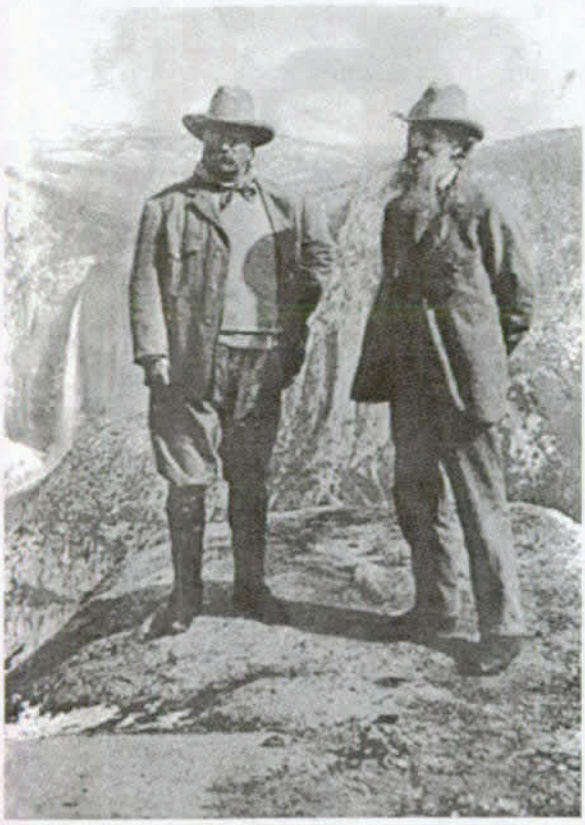


Photo HY-16. Artist unknown. "Teddy Roosevelt and John Muir," 1903. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No: RL-12,904.



Photo HY-17. Artist unknown. "Yosemite Valley," 1903 - 1905. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-15,601.



Photo HY-18. Harvey Harris. "Church and meadow in Yosemite Valley, Half Dome at extreme right," 1909. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-15,552.

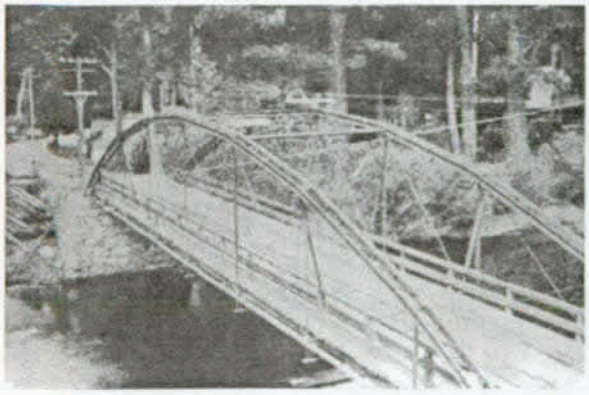


Photo HY-19. N.P.S. "Sentinel Bridge," 1918. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 4406.



Photo HY-20. N.P.S. "Sentinel Bridge," 1919. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 4407.



Photo HY-21. Artist unknown. "Sentinel Bridge," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 1756.



Photo HY-22. Ralph H. Anderson. "Store building," 1925. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HY-23. Artist unknown. "J. Lloyd's home - torn down in Dec. 1958," March, 1926. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-6535.



Photo HY-24. Artist unknown. "Pedestrian seeking a race on Happy Isles Bridge," 1926. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8124.



Photo HY-25. Artist unknown. "Pedestrians in road," 1926. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8777.



Photo HY-26. Artist unknown. "Rolling asphaltic road near El Capitan," 1926. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HY-27. Artist unknown. "Overflow crowd and tents in Stoneman Meadow," May 29, 1927. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HY-28. Artist unknown. "Pohono Bridge," 1927. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HY-29. Artist unknown. "South Road Sta. 240 - General view of the finished surface with excavation ready for the shoulder rock.," September, 1927. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HY-30. Artist unknown. "Old Stoneman Bridge," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-13,675.



Photo HY-31. Artist unknown. "Clark's Bridge," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8230.

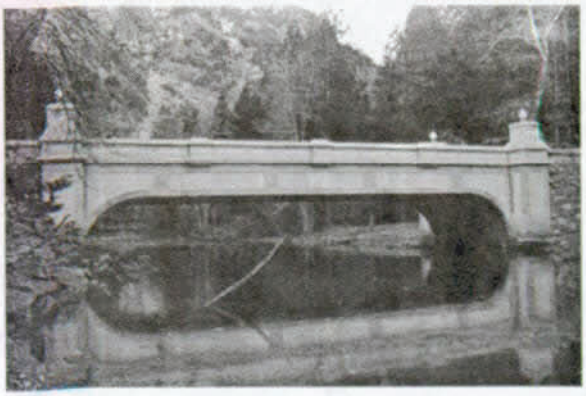


Photo HY-32. Artist unknown. "Stoneman Bridge," December 8, 1927. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8076.



Photo HY-33. Artist unknown. "View of the present (1927) El Capitan Bridge," September, 1927. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8199.



Photo HY-34. Artist unknown. "Rocca and Caletti Bridge Contractors," September, 1927. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HY-35. Artist unknown. "El Capitan meadows showing reproduction of trees, fast filling in open meadow country," October, 1928. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8734.



Photo HY-36. Artist unknown. "Footbridge at Yosemite Creek," September, 1928. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-6889.



Photo HY-37. Artist unknown. "Meadow Road between Old & New Village showing wide shoulders & footpaths, one foot below grade," May 1, 1928. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-7467.



Photo HY-38. Artist unknown. "New Mirror Lake Road," October, 1928. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-6110.



Photo HY-39. Artist unknown. "New tree growth in El Capitan meadow with subsequent disappearance of open meadow land," October, 1928. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8730.



Photo HY-40. Artist unknown. "Front view from the Supt.'s house," June, 1928. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-6547.

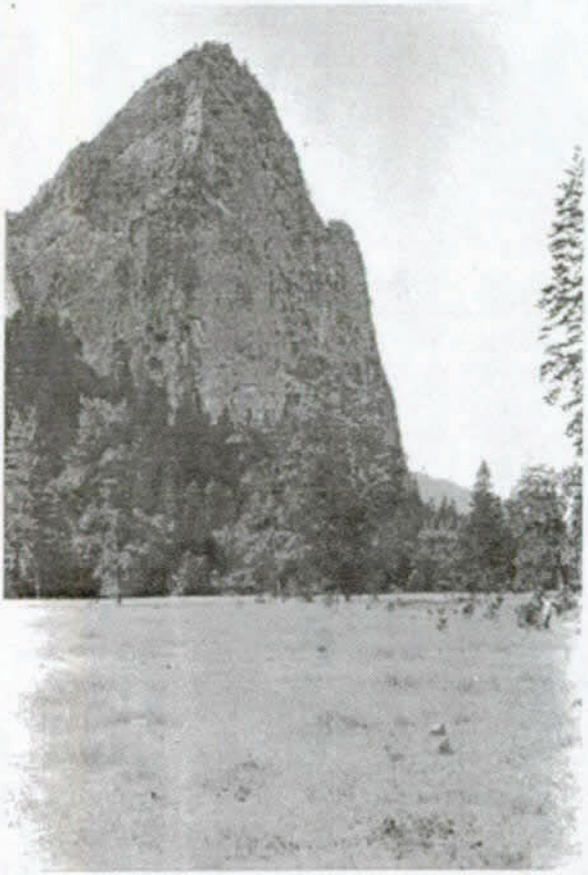


Photo HY-41. Artist unknown. "Old stumps in El Capitan meadow - evidences of clearing done in 1917," October, 1928. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-7465.



Photo HY-42. Artist unknown. "Pohono Bridge," November 19, 1928. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8297.



Photo HY-43. Artist unknown. "Stoneman Meadow showing tree growth," October, 1928. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8731.



Photo HY-44. Artist unknown. "Sugar Pine Bridge?," July 27, 1928. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8210.



Photo HY-45. Artist unknown. "Tenaya Bridge," 1928. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8125.



Photo HY-46. Artist unknown. "Bridlepath & footpath bridge over small bog at Mirror Lake," April 1, 1928. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-6892.



Photo HY-47. Artist unknown. "Copy of map of the upper end of the valley," 1929. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph of map. Neg. No.: RL-12,681.



Photo HY-48. Artist unknown. "Happy Isles Bridge," 1929. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8299.



Photo HY-49. Artist unknown. "Old Happy Isles Bridge," 1929. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HY-50. Artist unknown. "View finder at Valley View," June 3, 1931. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 5937.



Photo HY-51. Artist unknown. "Yosemite Valley views," 1931. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RI-6994.



Photo HY-52. Artist unknown. "El Capitan Bridge construction from west side," November 20, 1932. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8287.



Photo HY-53. Artist unknown. "Steps at Stoneman Bridge," November 20, 1932. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8289.



Photo HY-54. Artist unknown. "Stoneman Bridge," October 25, 1932. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8139.



Photo HY-55. Artist unknown. "Greyhound night coach," December, 1932. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-12,825.



Photo HY-56. Artist unknown. "El Capitan Bridge detail of steel 'I' beams," January 12, 1933. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8200.



Photo HY-57. Artist unknown. "Placing cables around rocks in Yosemite Creek for clearing channel," December, 1933. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-1,781.



Photo HY-58. Artist unknown. "Tenaya Creek Bridge side view. Mr. Sovulewski and Chief Ranger F.S. Townsley on bridge," December 6, 1933. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8179.



Photo HY-59. Artist unknown. "Yosemite Creek after much debris had been removed by CCC boys from Camp #6," December 6, 1933. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-11,388.



Photo HY-60. D.C. "CCC boys of Camp 1 sodding ditch on meadow," September, 1934. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-10,968. ECW-1120.



Photo HY-61. D.C. "Ed Speak, CCC worker, fitting log benches to ground," November, 1934. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-11,159. ECW-2665.



Photo HY-62. R.G. Schwank. "Building dam across Yosemite Creek," February, 1934. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. ECW-660.



Photo HY-63. R. G. Schwank. "CCC boys clearing debris from Merced River," January, 1934. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-10,999. ECW-650.



Photo HY-64. R.G. Schwank. "Clearing channel of Merced River near Old Village," March, 1934. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-10,776.



Photo HY-65. R.G. Schwank. "General view of old foot-bridge to Old Village," February 21, 1934. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8313.



Photo HY-66. R. G. Schwank. "Old Swinging Bridge below Yosemite Lodge," February 21, 1934. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.:RL-6096.



Photo HY-67. R.G. Schwank. "Planting trees along bank of Yosemite Creek," February, 1934. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-11,586.



Photo HY-68. Ralph H. Anderson. "Curve widened near Valley View. Reflector buttons were placed along log railing," June 6, 1934. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8220.



Photo HY-69. D.C. "Cascades Camp 6 boys rolling in log bench," August 27, 1934. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. ECW-1626, 101-CCC.



Photo HY-70. D.C. "CCC Camp 6 enrollees taking down tent platforms," May, 1935. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-11,039. YOSE 86149. ECW-3630.



Photo HY-71. Ralph H. Anderson. "Footbridge at Old Village looking south," May 2, 1937. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-11,486.



Photo HY-72. Jimmy Vargo and Ralph H. Anderson. "Footbridge across Merced River at Happy Isles," July 25, 1938. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 3419.



Photo HY-73. Ralph H. Anderson. "El Capitan log bridge across Merced River," September 19, 1938. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. P-3176.



Photo HY-74. Ralph H. Anderson. "Washed out underpinning of Pohono Bridge," January 17, 1938. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8197.



Photo HY-75. Ralph H. Anderson. "Dogwood along Merced River," June, 1938. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-9908.



Photo HY-76. Ralph H. Anderson. "Footbridge between Camps 7 and 16," June 2, 1938. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 3422.



Photo HY-77. Ralph H. Anderson. "Swinging Bridge," January 23, 1939. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 2775.



Photo HY-78. Ralph H. Anderson. "CCC pulling thistles on meadow in Valley," July 24, 1941. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-11,175. C-1656.



Photo HY-79. Cather. "The ladders above Vernal Falls," May, 1941. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 5054.



Photo HY-80. Ralph H. Anderson. "Campers along the Merced River in Camp 15," August 12, 1941. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-10,335.



Photo HY-81. Ralph H. Anderson. "Map of Yosemite Valley from "The Yosemite Book"," April, 1943. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph of map. Neg. No.: 5070.



Photo HY-82. Ralph H. Anderson. "Road on south side of Yosemite Valley after daylighting roadsides," 1943. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HY-83. Ralph H. Anderson. "Yosemite Valley from Union Pt. (wide angle)," September 15, 1943. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-2840.

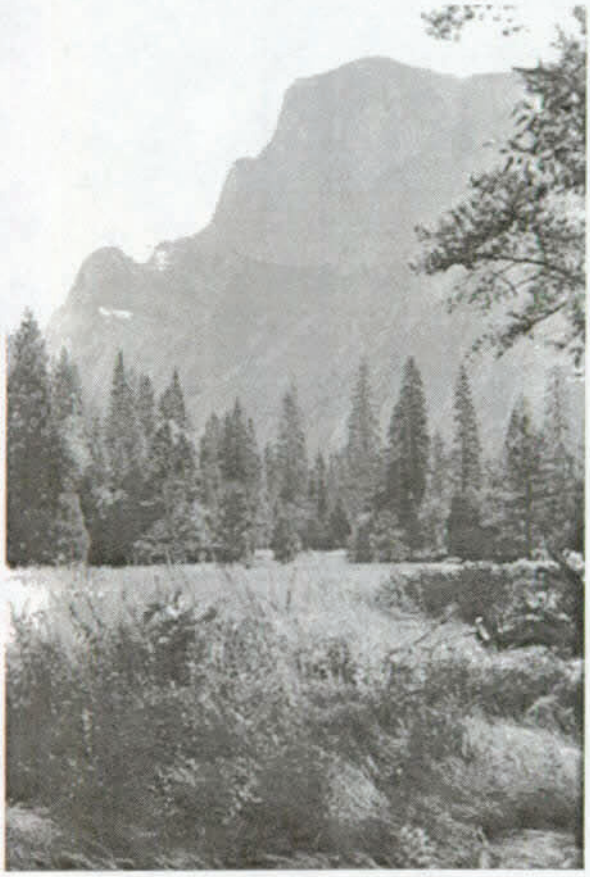


Photo HY-84. Ralph H. Anderson. "Royal Arch Meadow with Half Dome in background," August 10, 1944. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 2398.



Photo HY-85. Ralph H. Anderson. "View across El Capitan Meadow in autumn," October 27, 1944. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 1278.



Photo HY-86. Ralph H. Anderson. "Upper end of Yosemite Valley from Top of Yosemite Falls," 1949. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. A-443.



Photo HY-87. Artist unknown. "Floor of Yosemite Valley from Yosemite Point," May, 1949. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 1274.



Photo HY-88. Ralph H. Anderson. "Nature guided group along Merced River," August, 1949. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 3723.



Photo HY-89. W.R. Jones. "Yosemite Valley from Glacier Pt.," May, 1965. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HY-90. Artist unknown. "Glacier Pt.," 1982. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-15,376.



Photo HY-91. Artist unknown. "Yosemite Valley Aerial," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HY-92. Ralph H. Anderson. "Auto caravan at Valley View," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8759.



Photo HY-93. Peabody. "View from Rocky Pt. looking up valley, Merced River in lower right," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: YM-9677.



Photo HY-94. Taber. "Glacier Pt. overhanging rock," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: YM-5177.

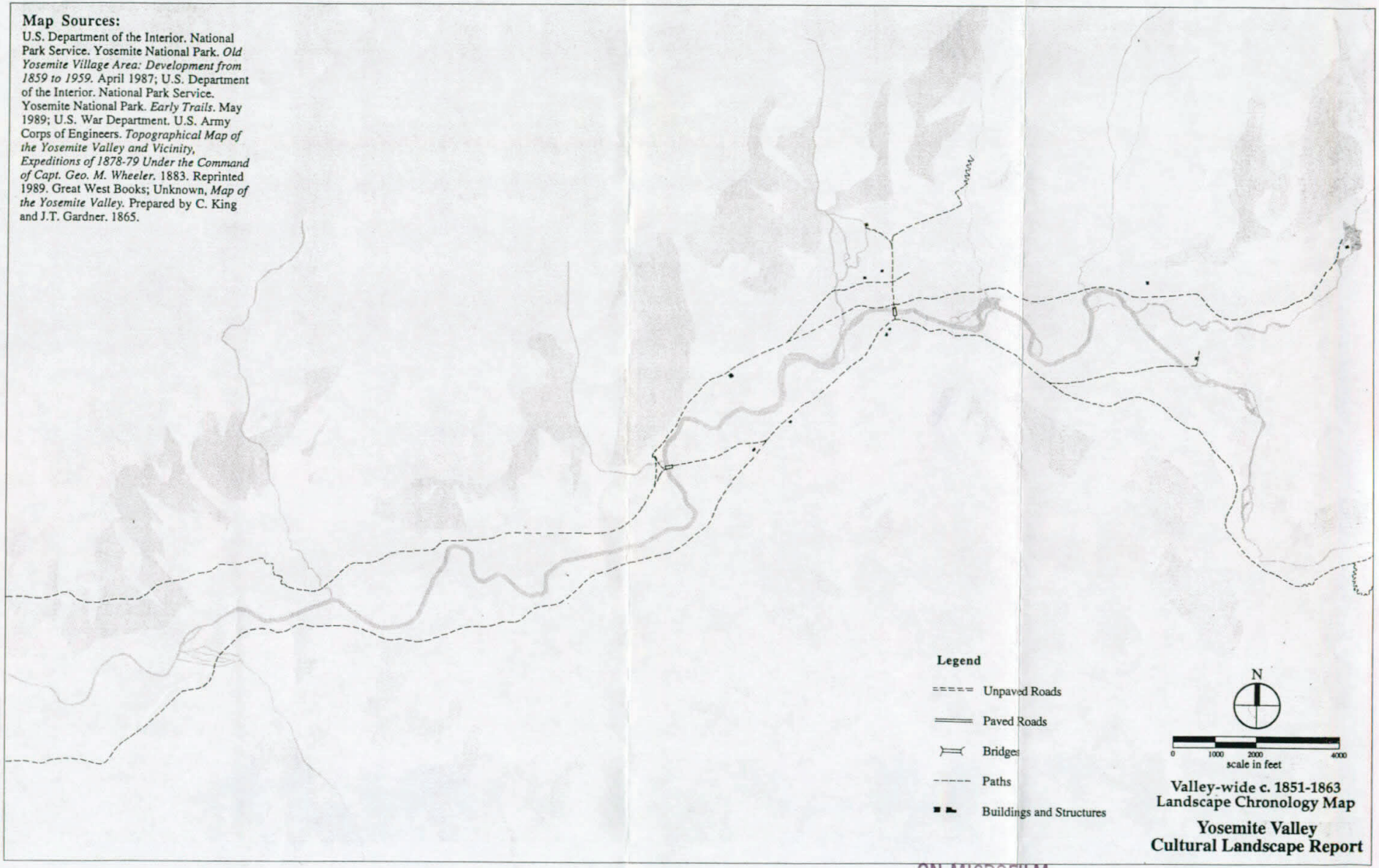


Photo HY-95. Artist unknown. "Front view of Supt's house," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-6568.



Photo HY-96. Artist unknown. "Meadow from near Sentinel Hotel after removal of pole lines," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-7625.

Map Sources:
U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Old Yosemite Village Area: Development from 1859 to 1959.* April 1987; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Early Trails.* May 1989; U.S. War Department. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. *Topographical Map of the Yosemite Valley and Vicinity, Expeditions of 1878-79 Under the Command of Capt. Geo. M. Wheeler.* 1883. Reprinted 1989. Great West Books; Unknown, *Map of the Yosemite Valley.* Prepared by C. King and J.T. Gardner. 1865.



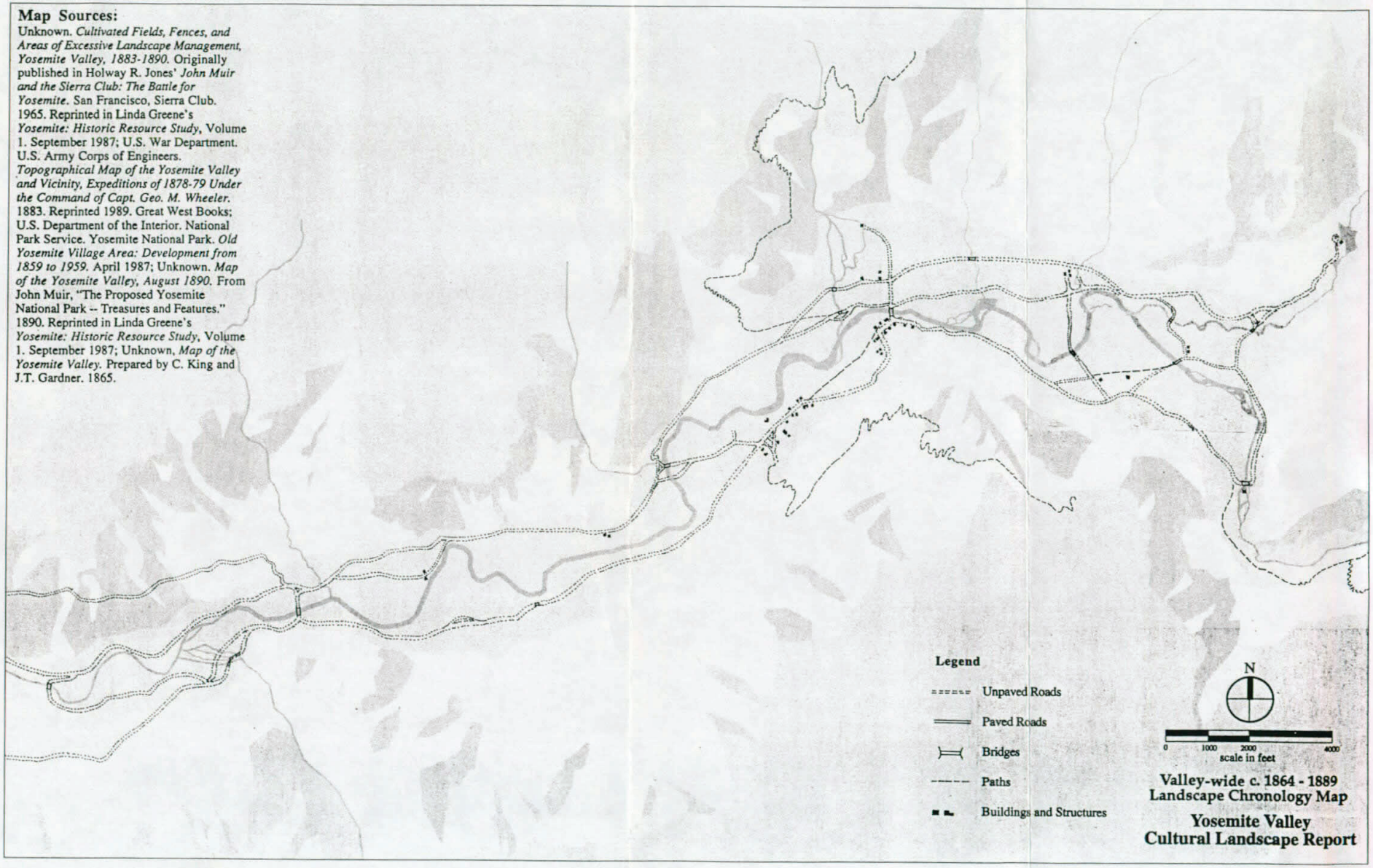
ON MICROFILM

Figure Y-1. Valley-wide c. 1851-1863 Landscape Chronology Map

104/20146

Map Sources:

Unknown. *Cultivated Fields, Fences, and Areas of Excessive Landscape Management, Yosemite Valley, 1883-1890.* Originally published in Holway R. Jones' *John Muir and the Sierra Club: The Battle for Yosemite.* San Francisco, Sierra Club. 1965. Reprinted in Linda Greene's *Yosemite: Historic Resource Study*, Volume 1. September 1987; U.S. War Department. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. *Topographical Map of the Yosemite Valley and Vicinity, Expeditions of 1878-79 Under the Command of Capt. Geo. M. Wheeler.* 1883. Reprinted 1989. Great West Books; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Old Yosemite Village Area: Development from 1859 to 1959.* April 1987; Unknown. *Map of the Yosemite Valley, August 1890.* From John Muir, "The Proposed Yosemite National Park -- Treasures and Features." 1890. Reprinted in Linda Greene's *Yosemite: Historic Resource Study*, Volume 1. September 1987; Unknown, *Map of the Yosemite Valley.* Prepared by C. King and J.T. Gardner. 1865.



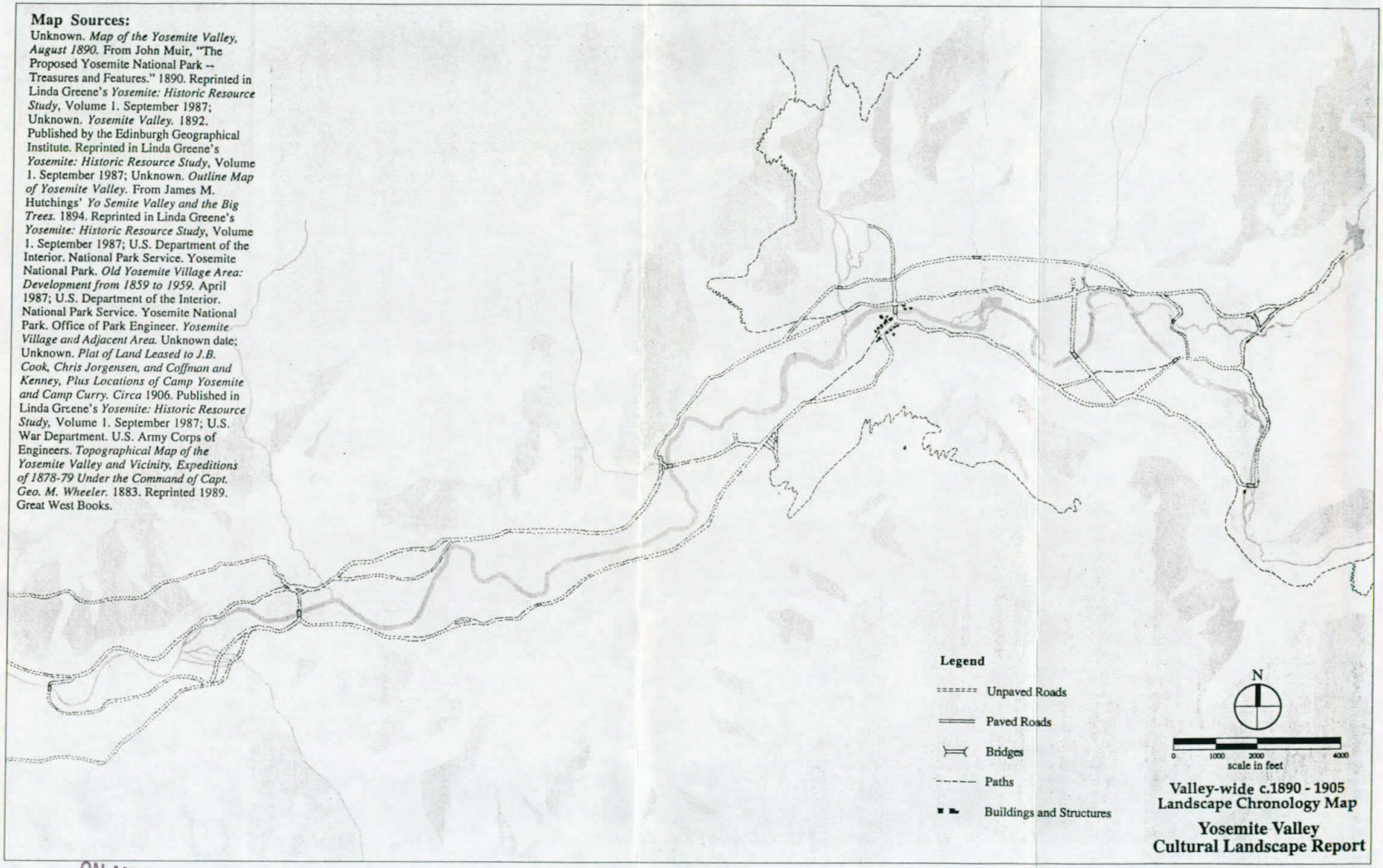
ON MICROFILM

Figure Y-2. Valley-wide c. 1864-1889 Landscape Chronology Map

104/20147

Map Sources:

Unknown. *Map of the Yosemite Valley, August 1890.* From John Muir, "The Proposed Yosemite National Park -- Treasures and Features." 1890. Reprinted in Linda Greene's *Yosemite: Historic Resource Study*, Volume 1. September 1987; Unknown. *Yosemite Valley.* 1892. Published by the Edinburgh Geographical Institute. Reprinted in Linda Greene's *Yosemite: Historic Resource Study*, Volume 1. September 1987; Unknown. *Outline Map of Yosemite Valley.* From James M. Hutchings' *Yo Semite Valley and the Big Trees.* 1894. Reprinted in Linda Greene's *Yosemite: Historic Resource Study*, Volume 1. September 1987; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Old Yosemite Village Area: Development from 1859 to 1959.* April 1987; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. Office of Park Engineer. *Yosemite Village and Adjacent Area.* Unknown date; Unknown. *Plat of Land Leased to J.B. Cook, Chris Jorgensen, and Coffman and Kenney, Plus Locations of Camp Yosemite and Camp Curry. Circa* 1906. Published in Linda Greene's *Yosemite: Historic Resource Study,* Volume 1. September 1987; U.S. War Department. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. *Topographical Map of the Yosemite Valley and Vicinity, Expeditions of 1878-79 Under the Command of Capt. Geo. M. Wheeler.* 1883. Reprinted 1989. Great West Books.



ON MICROFILM

Figure Y-3. Valley-wide c. 1890-1905 Landscape Chronology Map

10/4/2018

Map Sources:

U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey and State of California. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Mariposa County, California.* Surveyed 1905-1906. Edition of July 1907, reprinted June 1909; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Old Yosemite Village Area: Development from 1859 to 1959.* April 1987; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. Office of Park Engineer. *Yosemite Village and Adjacent Area.* Unknown date; U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Mariposa County, California.* Originally published in *Automobile Club of Southern California Road Department Report on Condition of Roads into Yosemite Valley.* 1912; U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California.* Sheets 1-5. Surveyed 1919. Edition of 1921; Unknown. *Plat of Land Leased to J.B. Cook, Chris Jorgensen, and Coffman and Kenney, Plus Locations of Camp Yosemite and Camp Curry. Circa* 1906. Published in Linda Greene's *Yosemite: Historic Resource Study,* Volume 1. September 1987.

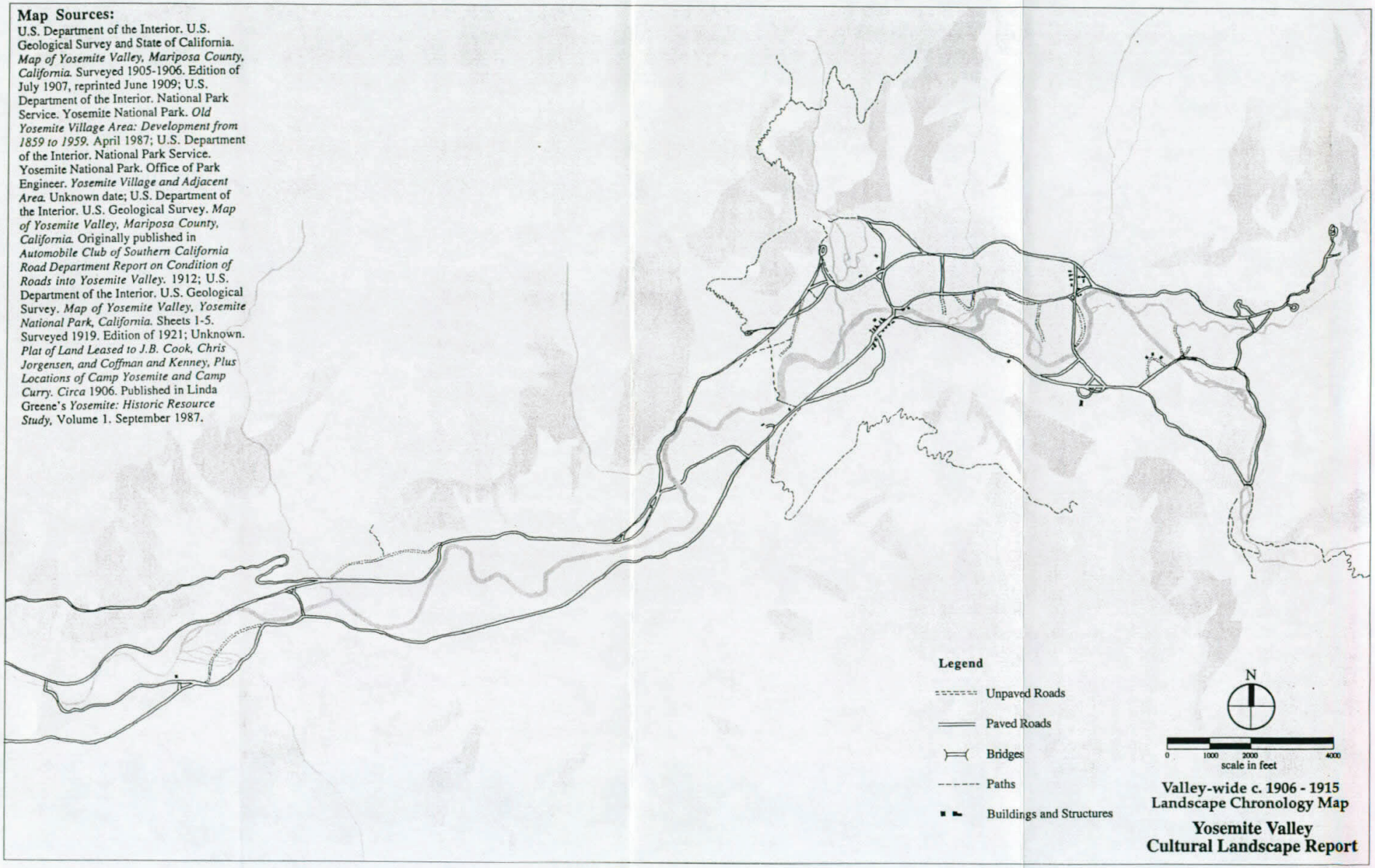
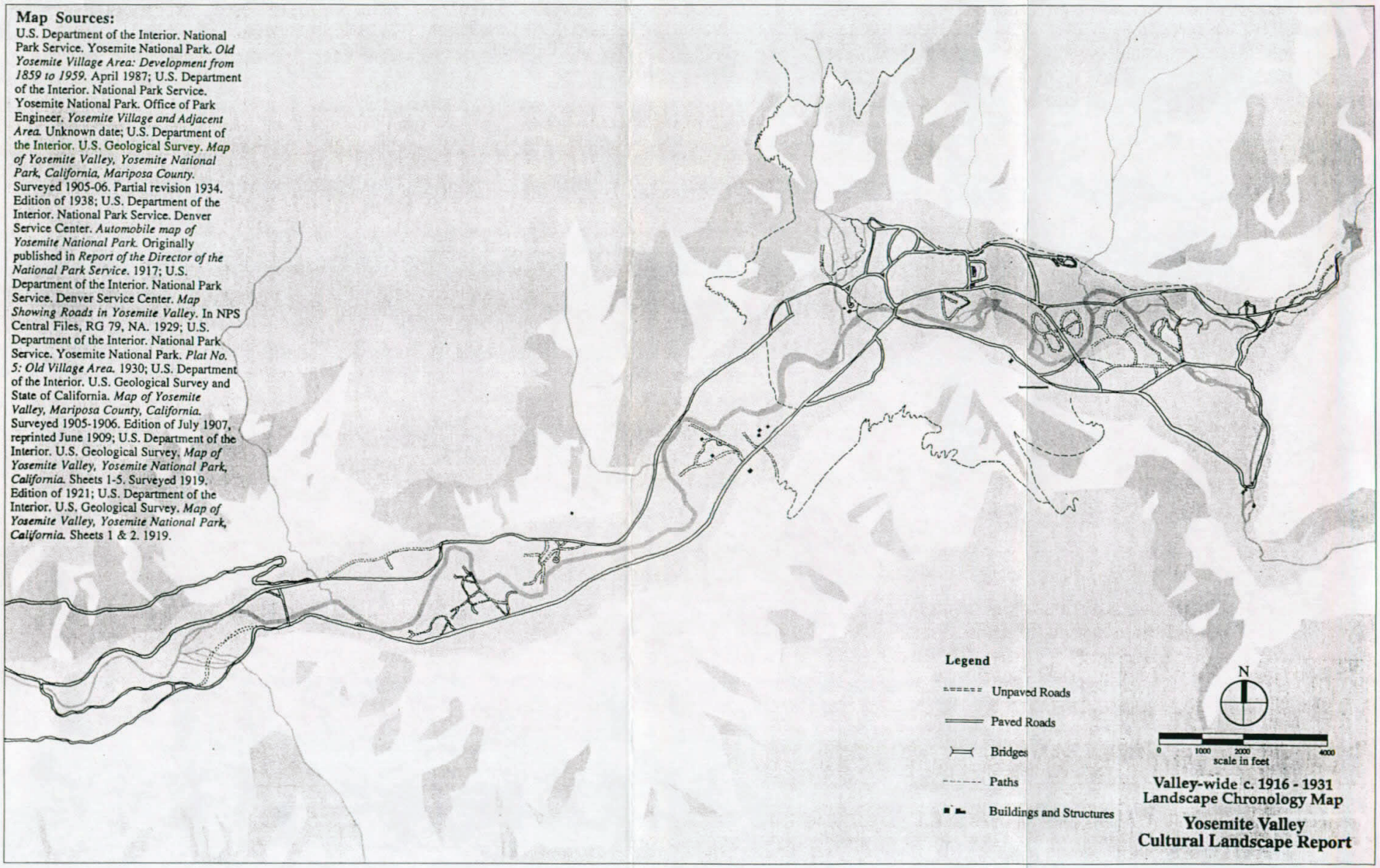


Figure Y-4. Valley-wide c. 1906-1915 Landscape Chronology Map

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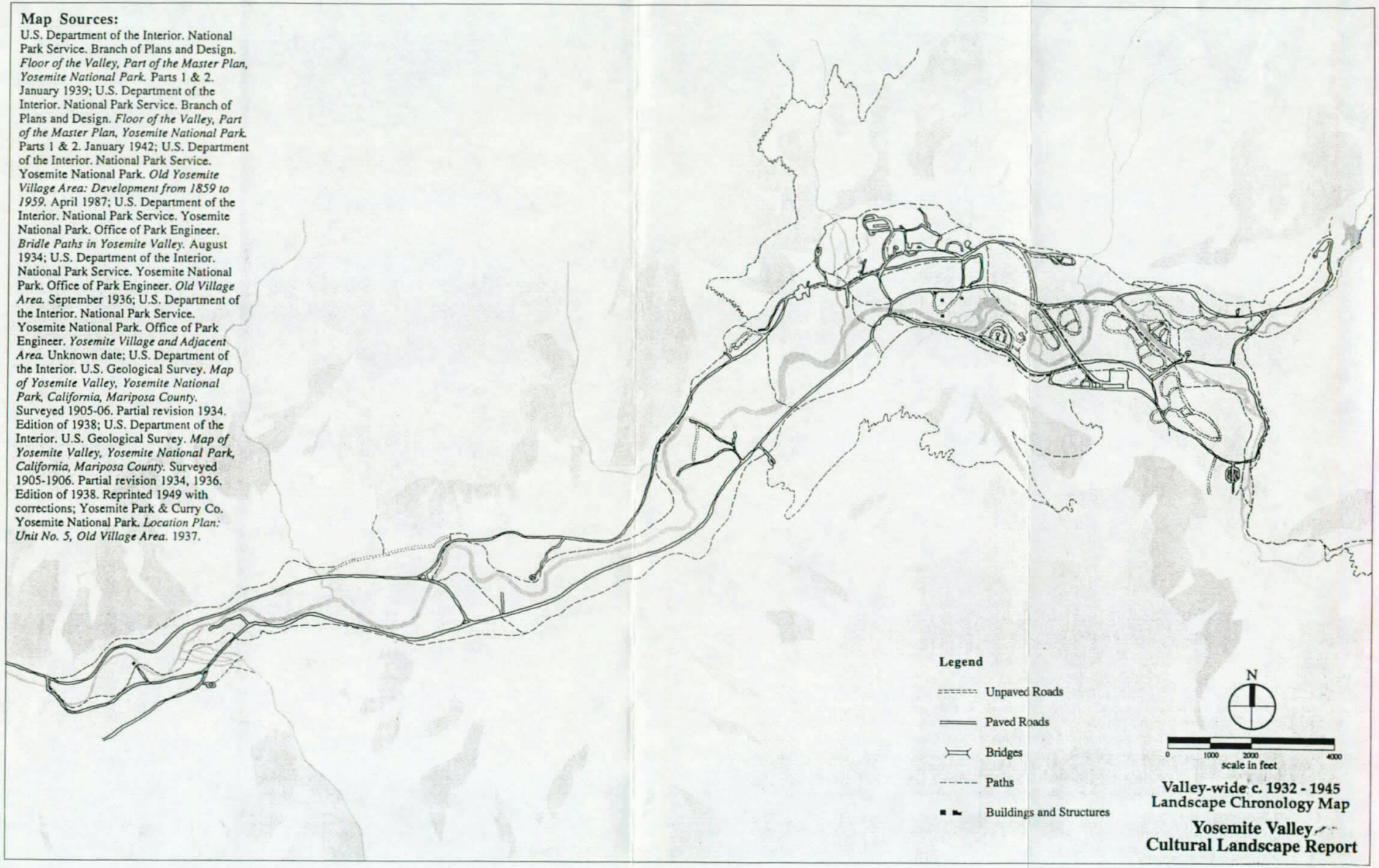
ON MICROFILM

Figure Y-5. Valley-wide c. 1916-1931 Landscape Chronology Map

104/20150

Map Sources:

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Plans and Design. *Floor of the Valley, Part of the Master Plan, Yosemite National Park.* Parts 1 & 2. January 1939; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Plans and Design. *Floor of the Valley, Part of the Master Plan, Yosemite National Park.* Parts 1 & 2. January 1942; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Old Yosemite Village Area: Development from 1859 to 1959.* April 1987; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. Office of Park Engineer. *Bridle Paths in Yosemite Valley.* August 1934; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. Office of Park Engineer. *Old Village Area.* September 1936; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. Office of Park Engineer. *Yosemite Village and Adjacent Area.* Unknown date; U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California, Mariposa County.* Surveyed 1905-06. Partial revision 1934. Edition of 1938; U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California, Mariposa County.* Surveyed 1905-1906. Partial revision 1934, 1936. Edition of 1938. Reprinted 1949 with corrections; Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Yosemite National Park. *Location Plan: Unit No. 5, Old Village Area.* 1937.



ON MICROFILM

Figure Y-6. Valley-wide c. 1932-1945 Landscape Chronology Map

104/20151

Map Sources:

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Landscape Architecture. *Valley Floor, Part of the Master Plan, Yosemite National Park.* August 1959; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Landscape Architecture. *Yosemite Village, Part of the Master Plan, Yosemite National Park.* July 1964; U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California, Mariposa County.* Surveyed 1905-1906. Partial revision 1934, 1936. Edition of 1938. Reprinted 1949 with corrections; U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park and Wilderness.* 1958. Limited revision 1970; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Architectural Branch. *Trail System Plan, Part of the Master Plan, Yosemite National Park.* 1956; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Division. *Road System: Valley Floor & Special Areas, Part of the Master Plan, Yosemite National Park.* Sheet 2. October 1953; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Office of the Park Engineer. *Road Change - Old Village, Yosemite National Park.* 1946; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Plans and Design Division. *Road System, Part of the Master Plan, Yosemite National Park.* Sheets 1 & 2. February 1953; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Old Yosemite Village Area: Development from 1859 to 1959.* April 1987.

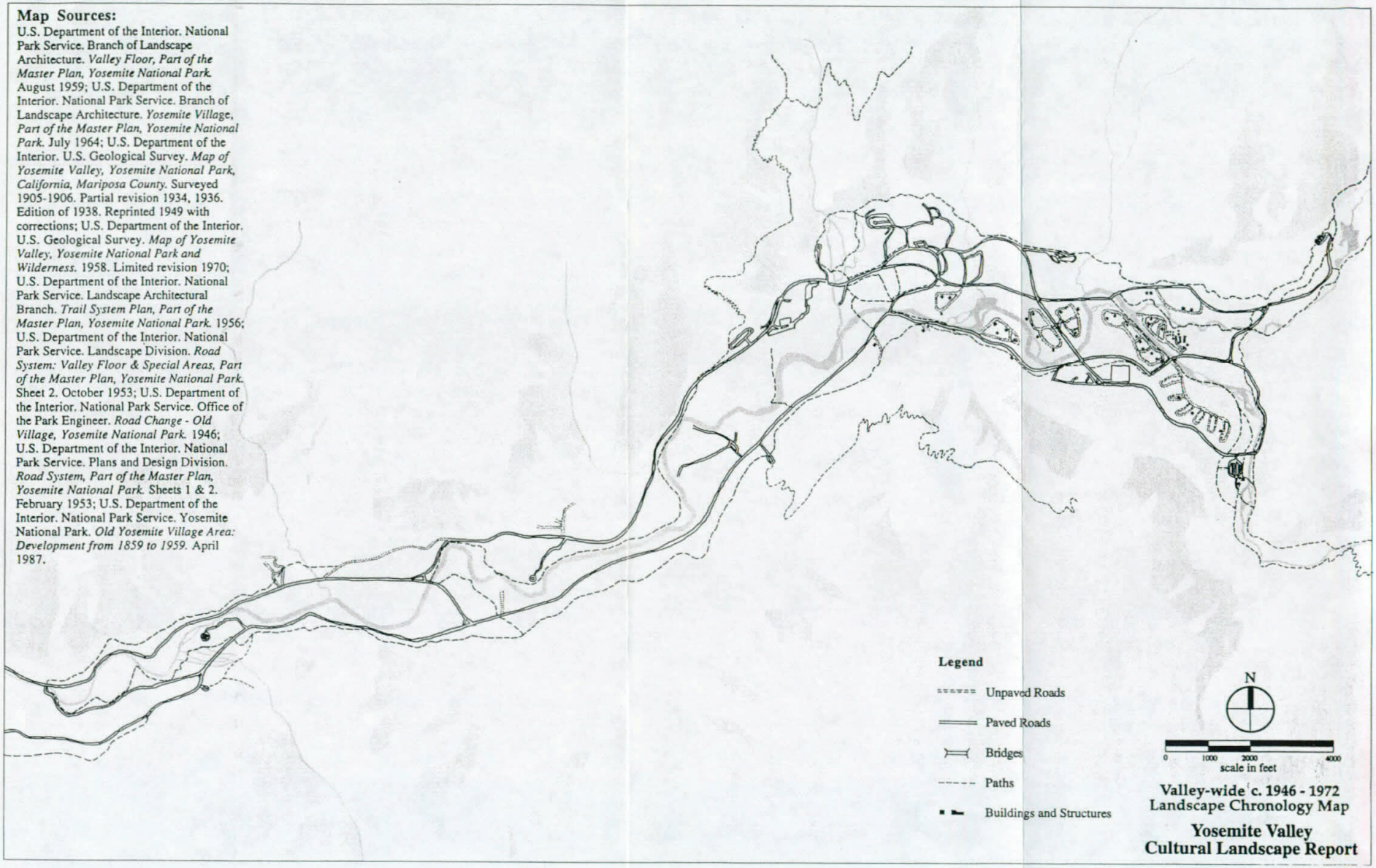


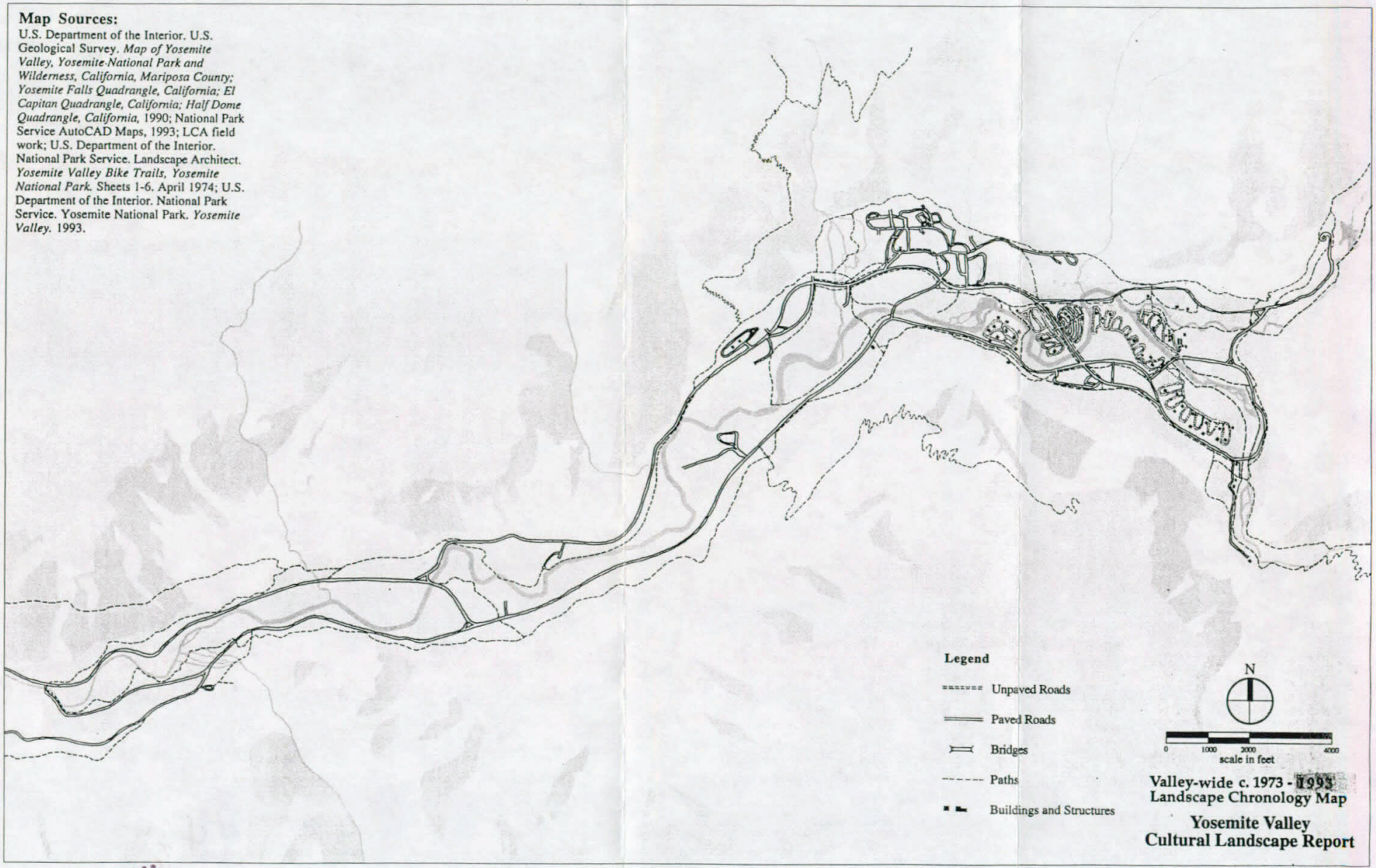
Figure Y-7. Valley-wide c. 1946-1972 Landscape Chronology Map

ON MICROFILM

104/20152

Map Sources:

U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park and Wilderness, California, Mariposa County; Yosemite Falls Quadrangle, California; El Capitan Quadrangle, California; Half Dome Quadrangle, California,* 1990; National Park Service AutoCAD Maps, 1993; LCA field work; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Architect. *Yosemite Valley Bike Trails, Yosemite National Park.* Sheets 1-6. April 1974; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Yosemite Valley.* 1993.



ON MICROFILM

Figure Y-8. Valley-wide c. 1973-1993 Landscape Chronology Map

104/20153

AHWAHNEE HOTEL

Brief Historic Context

The current Ahwahnee Hotel was constructed in 1927 by the Yosemite Park and Curry Company west of the New Village site. The chosen site was rich in historical associations. It had housed the Native-American village of Wis-kah-lah; the 1869 cabin of J.C. Lamon, one of the first settlers in the valley; the first campground in the valley, which was established in 1878 and administered by Aaron Harris; and the 1888 Kenneyville stable complex (see below). The hotel was created to provide first-class luxury service in an effort to attract wealthy and influential visitors to the valley. It has been used continuously for visitor accommodations except for a short period during World War II when the U.S. Navy appropriated it to use as a hospital.

Pre-1851: Native-American Occupation of the Valley

Cluster Arrangements Pre-1851

Village. Pre-1851.	A Native-American Village, called *Wis-kah-lah*, was located in a large grassy area near the current site of the Ahwahnee Hotel a little west of Royal Arches.

Buildings and Structures Pre-1851

Villages. Pre-1851.	There were at least 36 Native-American villages scattered throughout the valley. Some of the habitation sites were seasonal, occupied only in the summer months. Villages inhabited by the families of the chiefs usually were surrounded by villages of lower-ranked families. Miwok villages contained large semi-subterranean dance or assembly houses, sweathouses, permanent earth-covered or seasonal brush-covered structures, and *chuk-as* (four long poles supporting an elevated basket). At least one village, a large permanent one known as *Wis-kah-lah*, was located in the area of the present Ahwahnee Hotel a little west of Royal Arches.

1851-1863: Pioneer Period of Exploration and Occupation

No documentary evidence concerning changes in the physical components of the study area has been identified for this chronological period.

1864-1889: State Grant

Land Uses and Activities 1864-1889

Homestead. 1867.	J.C. Lamon owned property that encompassed the area of today's Ahwahnee Hotel grounds in 1867.

Agriculture. 1870.	By 1870, Lamon's gardens and orchards were producing strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, plums, and almonds.
Pasture. 1876.	Harris enclosed a pasture on a meadow on the western edge of his holdings for the horses of campers using his facilities. This was probably the east edge of Ahwahnee Meadow near the river bank.
Camp Established. 1878.	In 1876, the year after J.C. Lamon's death, Aaron Harris leased his former homestead from the state. Harris grew fodder for visitors' livestock and sold provisions. He had turned the area, formerly the Royal Arch Farm, into a formal campground by 1878.
Agriculture. late 1800s.	Ahwahnee Meadow was plowed in the late nineteenth century.

Vegetation 1864-1889

Agriculture. 1870.	By 1870, Lamon's gardens and orchards were producing strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, plums, and almonds.

Buildings and Structures 1864-1889

Building Constructed. 1869.	Having been flooded out of the basement of his first small cabin (see Valley-wide Section), J.C. Lamon built a two-story log house under the Royal Arches east of the current Ahwahnee complex in 1869. (This was later used by Aaron Harris as an office and residence.)
Buildings Constructed. 1878.	An office and stable manager's quarters were constructed.
Building Destroyed. 1887.	The building Harris had been using as a store burned down in 1887. When Harris subsequently left the valley, the land was leased by William F. Coffman and George W. Kenney for their saddlehorse business. Coffman and Kenney had used a stable complex near the foot of the Four Mile Trail until 1886.
Buildings Constructed. 1889.	The state constructed a new 52-by-100-foot barn, a 16-by-60-foot carriage shed, a 16-by-60-foot men's quarters and office, a 24-by-60-foot residence with a veranda on the south and east sides, and a five-board corral on the land leased by Coffman and Kenney near the site of the old two-story Lamon farmhouse east of the Ahwahnee Hotel.[77] Most of the lumber for the construction came from the

[77]Greene's Appendix F (Vol. 3, p. 1092) shows a blacksmith shop, saddlehouse, and four barns in 1888, and three employees' residences and a wagon shed in 1890. However, it is unclear whether any of these are the same buildings that are listed for 1889. The appendix does not specify whether buildings were constructed in the years listed or were simply extant in those years.

	recently razed Folsom Building. This new stable complex, on the site of the current Ahwahnee Hotel, was known as Kenneyville *(Inventory #A-1, Photos HA-1, HA-2, HA-3, HA-4).*
Building. Late 1800s.	In the late nineteenth century, Frederick and Isabel Leidig owned a cabin near the current site of the Ahwahnee Hotel. It was flanked with breastworks.

Boundary Demarcations 1864-1889

Fences. 1867.	In 1867, James Lamon's holdings included 379 fenced acres in the upper part of the valley at the junction of the Merced River and the Tenaya Fork. This encompassed the area today known as the Ahwahnee complex.
Fence Constructed. 1869.	J.C. Lamon constructed a line fence across the southern boundary of his holdings.
Fence. 1876.	Harris enclosed a pasture on a meadow on the western edge of his holdings for the horses of campers using his facilities. This is probably on the eastern edge of Ahwahnee Meadow near the river bank.

1890-1905: State Grant and National Park

No documentary evidence concerning changes in the physical components of the study area has been identified for this chronological period.

1906-1915: National Park Under Federal/Army Administration

(Figure A-1)

Land Uses and Activities 1906-1915

Agriculture. 1910-1914.	Ahwahnee Meadow was plowed and sown with hay by government employees.

Circulation Systems 1906-1915

Trail. By 1915	A trail *(Inventory #A-3)* had been constructed along the talus slope north of Kenneyville by 1915.
Road. By 1915.	A road providing access to Kenneyville *(Inventory #A-5)* had been constructed by 1915.

Vegetation 1906-1915

Agriculture. 1910-1914.	Hay was grown in Ahwahnee Meadow *(Inventory #A-2).*

Buildings and Structures 1906-1915

Buildings. 1908.	In 1908, the Coffman and Kenney livery lease included "numerous" buildings and several acres of land at Kenneyville.[78]
Building Damaged. 1915.	One of the wagon sheds of the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company collapsed under heavy snow.

1916-1931: National Park Service Administration / The Mather Years

(Figure A-2, Maps D, F-4, I, J, K-1, K-2)

Land Uses and Activities 1916-1931

Fire Set. 1919-1921.	In 1919, 1920, and 1921, Ahwahnee Meadow was intentionally burned to clear it of encroaching vegetation.
Camps Abandoned. 1927.	The construction of the Ahwahnee Hotel and cottages in 1927 and 1928 forced the abandonment of camp 8, which had been located east of Royal Arch Creek on the hotel grounds.
Recreation. 1928.	Two new tennis courts were constructed.
Recreation. 1930.	The proprietors of the Ahwahnee Hotel constructed a small pitch-and-putt golf course *(Inventory #A-16)* between the hotel.
Fire Set. 1930.	Ahwahnee Meadow was again intentionally burned to clear it of encroaching vegetation.

Circulation Systems 1916-1931

Roads. 1925.	The roads providing access to the stables at Kenneyville were removed to make room for the Ahwahnee Hotel and a new road was constructed to cut across the Ahwahnee Meadow *(Inventory #A-22)*.
Bridge Constructed. 1930.	A footbridge was constructed across the small creek near the hotel to allow golfers to cross the stream. The abutments of the bridge housed a transformer and pump that supplied the sprinkling system during low water.
Road Realigned. 1927-1931.	The entry and approach road *(Inventory #A-21)* leading to the Ahwahnee Hotel was realigned according to the Olmsted brothers firm plan of 1927.
Parking Lot Constructed. 1931.	A parking area and entrance road for the Ahwahnee Hotel *(Inventory #A-10, Photo HA-12)* was completed. Construction had begun in 1928.

[78] *Ibid.*

Path Constructed. 1931.	The slate footpath *(Inventory #A-14)* around the shallow pool *(Inventory #A-13)* near the porte-cochere was installed.

Vegetation 1916-1931

Fire Set. 1919-1921.	Vegetation was cleared from Ahwahnee Meadow through intentional burning.
Trees Felled. 1926.	Builders used 299 trees in the construction of the new Ahwahnee Hotel. They were all cut from thickets where the thinning was beneficial. Some of the trees, such as those used for the rafters in the Great Hall, came from Hazel Green, on the edge of the park.[79]
Olmsted Landscape Plan. 1927.	The Olmsted brothers' firm developed a landscape plan to preserve and enhance existing vegetation and conditions as a native plant reserve at the Ahwahnee *(Photo HA-11)*. Plants in the reserve were to include evening primroses, godetias, mariposa lilies, and other wildflowers. Most of the first plantings were destroyed by grazing deer and elk. As a barrier to these animals, until a fence could be built, Olmsted recommended planting ferns, bay trees, azalea, spruce, and pine—native plants deer would not eat. Olmsted also advocated grading the lawns on the south, east, and west sides of the hotel to give it the appearance of being set on a natural knoll.
Landscape. 1928.	The grounds of the Ahwahnee Hotel were planted with wildflowers and shrubs native to the Sierra region *(Inventory #A-12)*, including mariposa lily, fairy lantern, dog tooth violets, and brodiaes.
Fire Set. 1930.	Ahwahnee Meadow was again intentionally burned.
Landscape. 1931.	The area around the shallow pool by the porte-cochere was landscaped.

Buildings and Structures 1916-1931

Building Constructed. 1916.	The Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company constructed a portable office building.
Building Constructed. 1921.	A saddlehouse was built.
Buildings Altered. 1921.	The office building was rebuilt, and an employees' residence, stable manager's quarters, saddlehouse, and two barns were remodeled.
Building Moved. 1922.	A gas station was moved from Camp Curry to the Ahwahnee area.

[79] *Report of the Superintendent of the Yosemite National Park to the Secretary of the Interior, 1927,* p. 10.

Building Altered. 1923.	A storage shed was added onto the wagonshed.
Buildings Removed. 1925.	To make room for the Ahwahnee Hotel, the Kenneyville stables were moved and the other Kenneyville buildings torn down.
Building Construction. 1926.	In 1926, the Ahwahnee Hotel *(Inventory #A-7)* was under construction. The newly formed Yosemite Park and Curry Company hired Gilbert Stanley Underwood and Company to design and build a first-class hotel on the site of the old Kenneyville complex. The new hotel was to be built of reinforced concrete and steel. It was specifically designed to be in harmony with the granite cliffs that were its backdrop *(Photo HA-5)*. Merced River gravel was used in the concrete mix.
Building Opened. 1927.	The Ahwahnee Hotel opened *(Photos HA-7, HA-8, HA-9, HA-13)*.
Buildings Constructed. 1928.	Eight bungalows *(Inventory #A-8, Photo HA-6)* were added to the facilities at the Ahwahnee Hotel. In addition, the Yosemite Park and Curry company constructed tennis courts *(Inventory #A-15)*.
Building Constructed. 1930.	In 1930, a gate lodge and gate post *(Inventory #A-9)* were built at the entrance of the drive to the hotel.

Boundary Demarcations 1916-1931

Fence Constructed. 1928.	To protect the plants on the hotel grounds from deer, the Yosemite Park and Curry Company constructed an eight-foot decorative split-chestnut hurdle fence *(Inventory #A-17)* imported from France.

Utilities 1916-1931

Water System Installed. 1928.	A water system was installed on the Ahwahnee Hotel grounds to irrigate the wildflower gardens.
Lighting Installed. 1931.	Electric lighting was installed in the parking area west of the hotel.

Views and Viewsheds 1916-1931

Hotel Siting. 1927.	The Ahwahnee Hotel site was chosen (at least in part) because of the spectacular views it would provide, including a view to Yosemite Falls *(Inventory #A-18)*.

1932-1945: Depression Era and World War II

(Figure A-3)

Vegetation 1932-1945

Plants Damaged. 1944-1945.	Part of the wildflower garden landscaping at the Ahwahnee suffered from the Navy's erection of temporary buildings east of the hotel in 1944.

Buildings and Structures 1932-1945

Proposed construction. Early 1930s.	Proposed developments for this time period included landscaping, a garage, an addition to the studio wing, a casino, a swimming pool, a theater, a dining room, a playground, a dance pavilion, guestrooms, an ice rink, a golf course, and a change in the parking areas and approach to the hotel. Many, if not all, of the proposed developments probably were not completed due to Depression-era financial difficulties[80].
Building Function Changed. 1943.	During World War II, the U.S. Navy converted the Ahwahnee Hotel to a hospital. The hospital was decommissioned in 1945, and paying guests returned to the Ahwahnee in 1946.
Building Altered. 1940s.	Between 1943 and 1946 the Navy enclosed the original porte-cochere of the Ahwahnee Hotel.
Buildings Constructed. 1944-45.	The Navy constructed 11 temporary buildings *(Inventory #A-24)* in the meadow to the east of the hotel, including an auditorium, a pool hall, a brig, a washroom, a bowling alley, an enlisted men's club, therapy quarters, and hobby and craft shops. These buildings formed a rehabilitation and recreation center.

1946-1972: Post War and Mission 66

(Figure A-4)

Buildings and Structures 1946-1972

Buildings Moved. 1946.	The temporary Navy structures were removed to Crane Flat. Concrete slabs remain from these buildings and are now used for heavy equipment storage.
Structure Constructed. 1964.	The swimming pool at the Ahwahnee Hotel *(Inventory #A-25)* was constructed.
Buildings Constructed. by 1972.	By 1972 an employee dormitory and three employee tent cabins *(Inventory #A-26)* had been constructed west of the hotel.

[80]Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., "Suggested Program for Landscaping Ahwahnee Approach," Proposal submitted to the Yosemite Park and Curry Company. National Park Service, Yosemite National Park, California, 1930.

Views and Viewsheds 1946-1972

Trees Cleared. 1952.	Pines were cleared to allow a view of Half Dome from the Ahwahnee Hotel.



Photo HA-1. Artist unknown. "Kenneyville (1925) Present site of Ahwahnee Hotel," 1925. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-1715.



Photo HA-2. Artist unknown. "Kenneyville Street," October, 1925. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No. RL-1736.



Photo HA-3. Artist unknown. "Kenneyville - former stable group of Kenney and Coffman," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HA-4. Artist unknown. "Kenneyville Main Street looking North," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-1725.



Photo HA-5. Artist unknown. "The Ahwahnee Hotel as seen from Glacier Point with telephoto lens," October 23, 1927. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-10,270.



Photo HA-6. Artist unknown. "Ahwahnee Grounds," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HA-7. Artist unknown. "Ahwahnee Hotel," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-12,602.



Photo HA-8. Artist unknown. "Ahwahnee Hotel," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-17,344. Copy Neg.: J. Ernest 1983.



Photo HA-9. Artist unknown. "Ahwahnee Hotel," August, 1928. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-10,046 M-109.



Photo HA-10. Artist unknown. "Kenneyville Bridge after overhead construction was replaced by underground cable," September, 1929. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8191.



Photo HA-11. Artist unknown. "Plat of Ahwahnee Hotel Grounds," 1930 (drawing dated). Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Historic photograph of map. Neg. No.: RL-4499.



Photo HA-12. Artist unknown. "Entrance and exit roads at the Ahwahnee," June 16, 1931. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8762.



Photo HA-13. Ralph H. Anderson. "Ahwahnee Hotel and Half Dome," 1936. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. R-1424.



Photo HA-14. Ralph H. Anderson. "Looking South on site of old Kenneyville," June, 1939. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 1719.

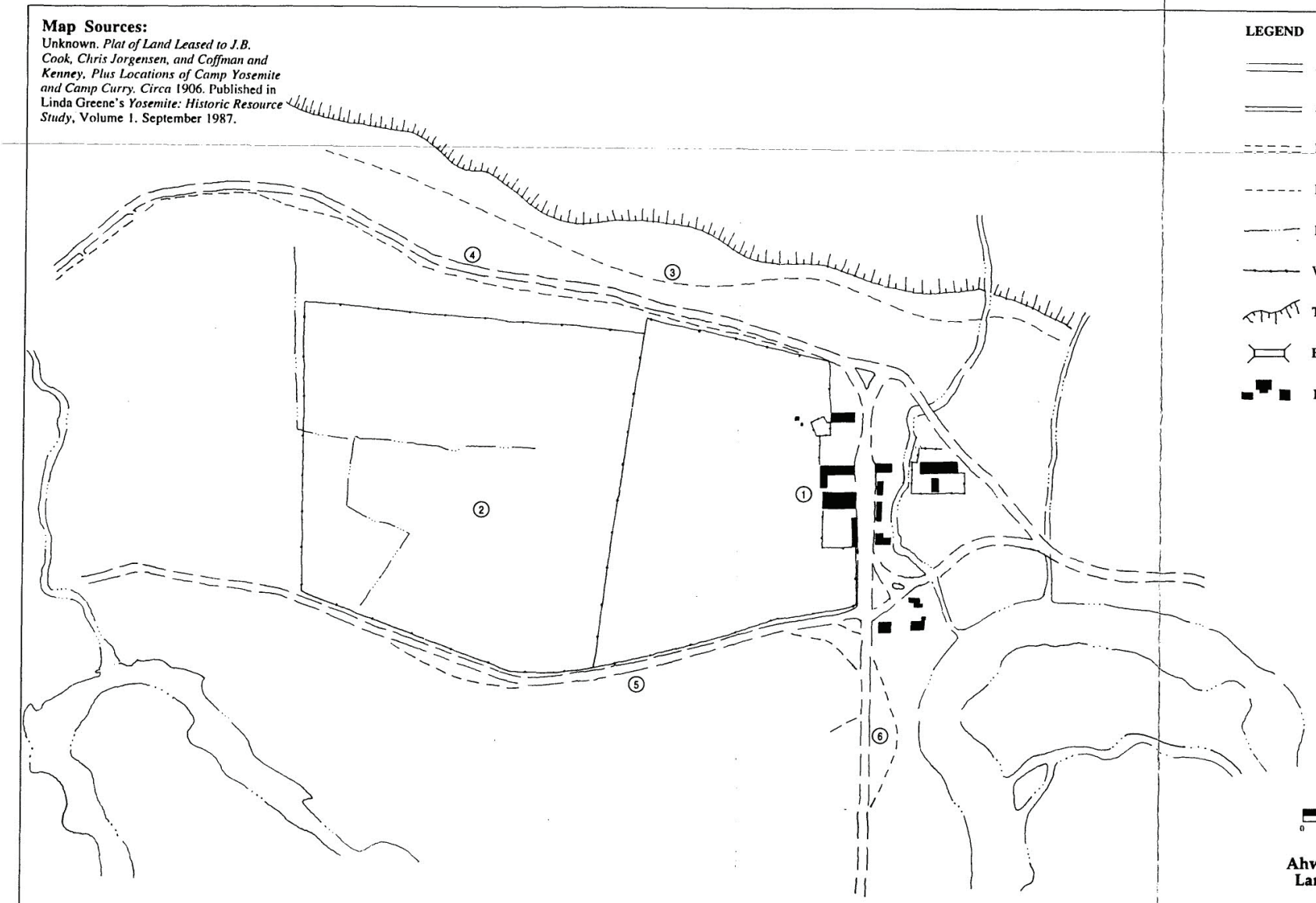


Photo HA-15. Ralph H. Anderson. "Ahwahnee Hotel," October, 1941. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-18,787.



Photo HA-16. Ralph H. Anderson. "Yellow pines on meadow near Ahwahnee Hotel," February 26, 1943. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. C-752.

Map Sources:
Unknown. *Plat of Land Leased to J.B. Cook, Chris Jorgensen, and Coffman and Kenney, Plus Locations of Camp Yosemite and Camp Curry. Circa* 1906. Published in Linda Greene's *Yosemite: Historic Resource Study*, Volume 1. September 1987.



LEGEND

- Asphalt Road
- Asphalt Path
- Hard–packed Earth Road
- Hard–packed Earth Path
- Hydrologic Feature, Drainage, Pond
- Wood or Chain Link Fencing
- Talus Slope
- Bridge
- Buildings and Structures

N

0 100 200 300 600
scale in feet

Ahwahnee Hotel c. 1906 – 1915 Landscape Chronology Map

Yosemite Valley Cultural Landscape Report

ON MICROFILM

Figure A-1. Ahwahnee Hotel c. 1906-1915 Landscape Chronology Map

104/20154

Chronology Map Key
Ahwahnee Hotel Inventory of Landscape Features

1916-1931

1	Kenneyville
2	Ahwahnee Meadow
5	Kenneyville access road
6	Le Conte Road
7	Ahwahnee Hotel
8	8 Wood bungalows
9	Gate Lodge and Post at Entrance Drive
10	Parking Lot
11	Bridle Path
12	Ornamental Plantings and Wildflower Garden
13	Fish Pond
14	Slate Walk around Fish Pond
15	Tennis Courts
16	Pitch and Putt Golf Course
17	Decorative Deer Fence
18	View from Hotel to Yosemite Falls
19	Ahwahnee Bridge
20	Sugar Pine Bridge
21	Entry/Approach Road
22	Road
23	Center Road, or Middle Road

Chronology Maps
Ahwahnee Hotel Additional Features Inventory

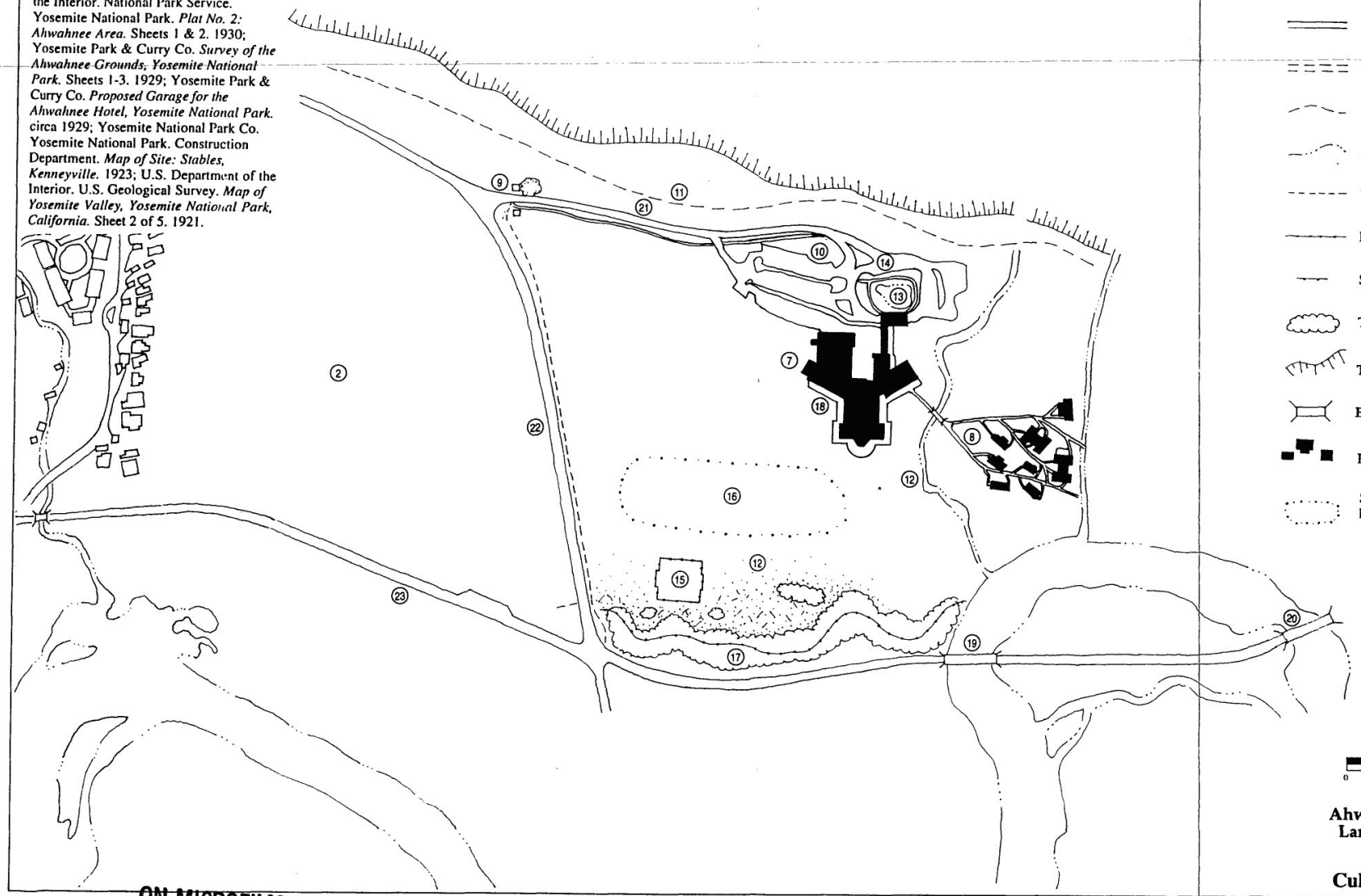
Includes landscape features that are identified in written historic documentation but not represented on historic maps or that were both established and removed within one chronological period.

1916-1931

Portable Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Co. Building
Wis-kah-lah, archeological resource
Saddlehouse
Gas Station moved to Ahwahnee from Camp Curry
Storage Shed added on to the Wagonshed
Camp 8, located east of Royal Arch Creek
Irrigation System
Footbridges across Drainageway between Hotel and Bungalows
Electric Lighting in Parking Lot
Service Road and Overflow Parking Area
Vehicular Access to Navy Rehabilitation Structures

Map Sources:

Yosemite Park & Curry Co. *Plot Plan of Ahwahnee Hotel Grounds, Yosemite National Park.* 1930; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Plat No. 2: Ahwahnee Area.* Sheets 1 & 2. 1930; Yosemite Park & Curry Co. *Survey of the Ahwahnee Grounds, Yosemite National Park.* Sheets 1-3. 1929; Yosemite Park & Curry Co. *Proposed Garage for the Ahwahnee Hotel, Yosemite National Park.* circa 1929; Yosemite National Park Co. Yosemite National Park. Construction Department. *Map of Site: Stables, Kenneyville.* 1923; U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California.* Sheet 2 of 5. 1921.



LEGEND

- Asphalt Road
- Asphalt Path
- Hard–packed Earth Road
- Hard–packed Earth Path
- Hydrologic Feature, Drainage, Pond
- Wood or Chain Link Fencing
- Log/Tie Edging
- Sign
- Tree Cover
- Talus Slope
- Bridge
- Buildings and Structures
- Site of feature not provided on historic maps.

N

0 100 200 300 600

scale in feet

Ahwahnee Hotel c. 1916 – 1931 Landscape Chronology Map

Yosemite Valley Cultural Landscape Report

ON MICROFILM

Figure A-2. Ahwahnee Hotel c. 1916-1931 Landscape Chronology Map

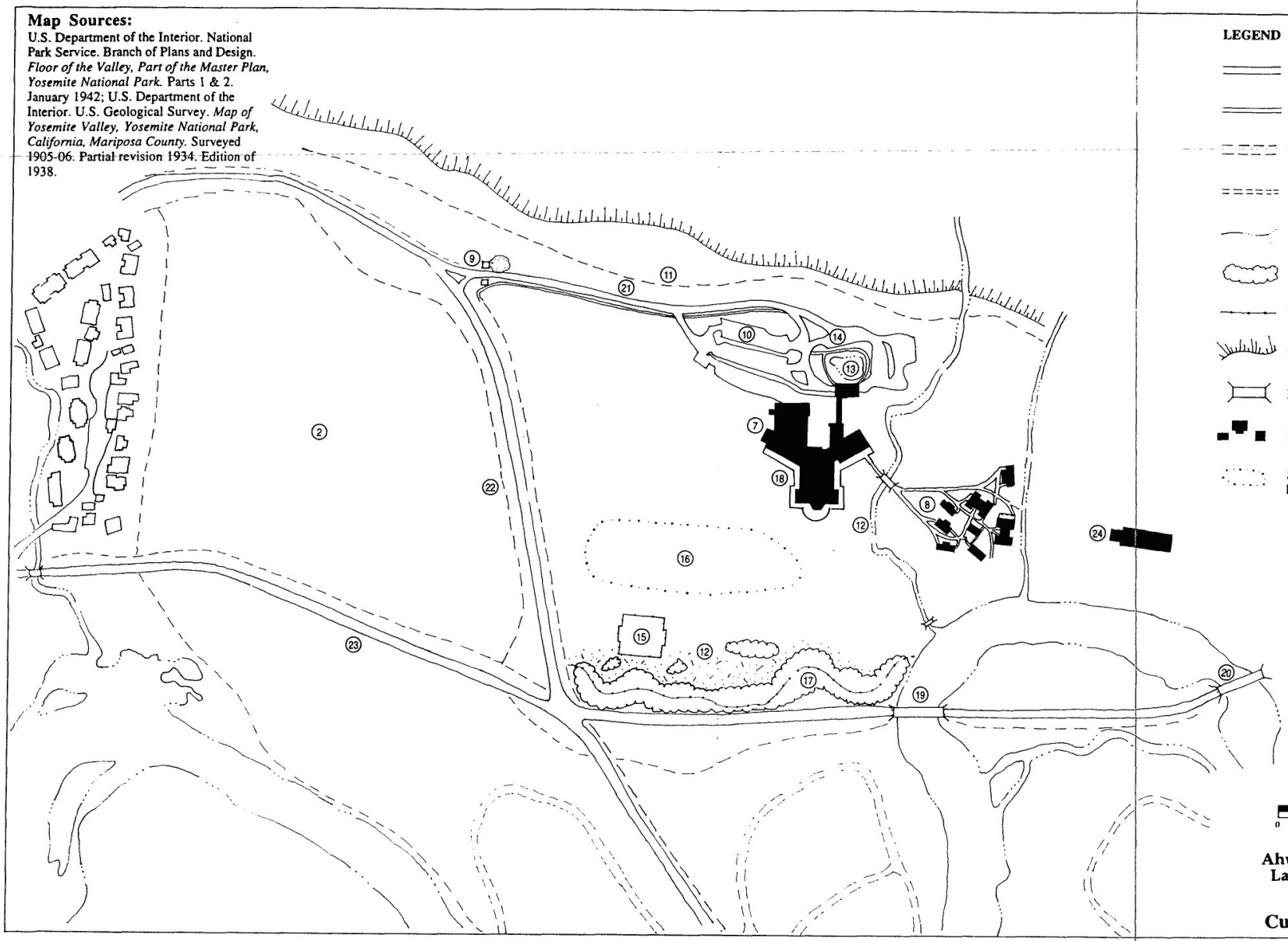
104/20155

Chronology Map Key
Ahwahnee Hotel Inventory of Landscape Features

1932-1945

1	Kenneyville
2	Ahwahnee Meadow
7	Ahwahnee Hotel
8	8 Wood bungalows
9	Gate Lodge and Post at Entrance Drive
10	Parking Lot
11	Bridle Path
12	Ornamental Plantings and Wildflower Garden
13	Fish Pond
14	Slate Walk around Fish Pond
15	Tennis Courts
16	Pitch and Putt Golf Course
17	Decorative Deer Fence
18	View from Hotel to Yosemite Falls
19	Ahwahnee Bridge
20	Sugar Pine Bridge
21	Entry/Approach Road
22	Road
23	Center Road
24	11 Temporary Naval Buildings

Map Sources:
U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Plans and Design. *Floor of the Valley, Part of the Master Plan, Yosemite National Park.* Parts 1 & 2. January 1942; U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California, Mariposa County.* Surveyed 1905-06. Partial revision 1934. Edition of 1938.



LEGEND

- Asphalt Road
- Asphalt Path
- Hard–packed Earth Road
- Hard–packed Earth Path
- Hydrologic Feature, Drainage, Pond
- Tree Cover
- Wood or Chain Link Fencing
- Talus Slope
- Bridge
- Buildings and Structures
- Site of feature not provided on historic maps.

N

0 100 200 300 600
scale in feet

Ahwahnee Hotel c. 1932 – 1945 Landscape Chronology Map

Yosemite Valley Cultural Landscape Report

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Figure A-3. Ahwahnee Hotel c. 1932-1945 Landscape Chronology Map

109/20156

Chronology Map Key
Ahwahnee Hotel Inventory of Landscape Features

1946-1972

1	Kenneyville
2	Ahwahnee Meadow
7	Ahwahnee Hotel
8	8 Wood bungalows
9	Gate Lodge and Post at Entrance Drive
10	Parking Lot
11	Bridle Path
12	Ornamental Plantings
13	Fish Pond
14	Slate Walk around Fish Pond
15	Tennis Courts
16	Pitch and Putt Golf Course
18	View from Hotel to Yosemite Falls
19	Ahwahnee Bridge
20	Sugar Pine Bridge
21	Entry/Approach Road
22	Road
23	Center Road
24	11 Temporary Naval Buildings
25	Swimming Pool
26	Employee Dormitory and 3 Tent Cabins

Chronology Maps
Ahwahnee Hotel Additional Features Inventory

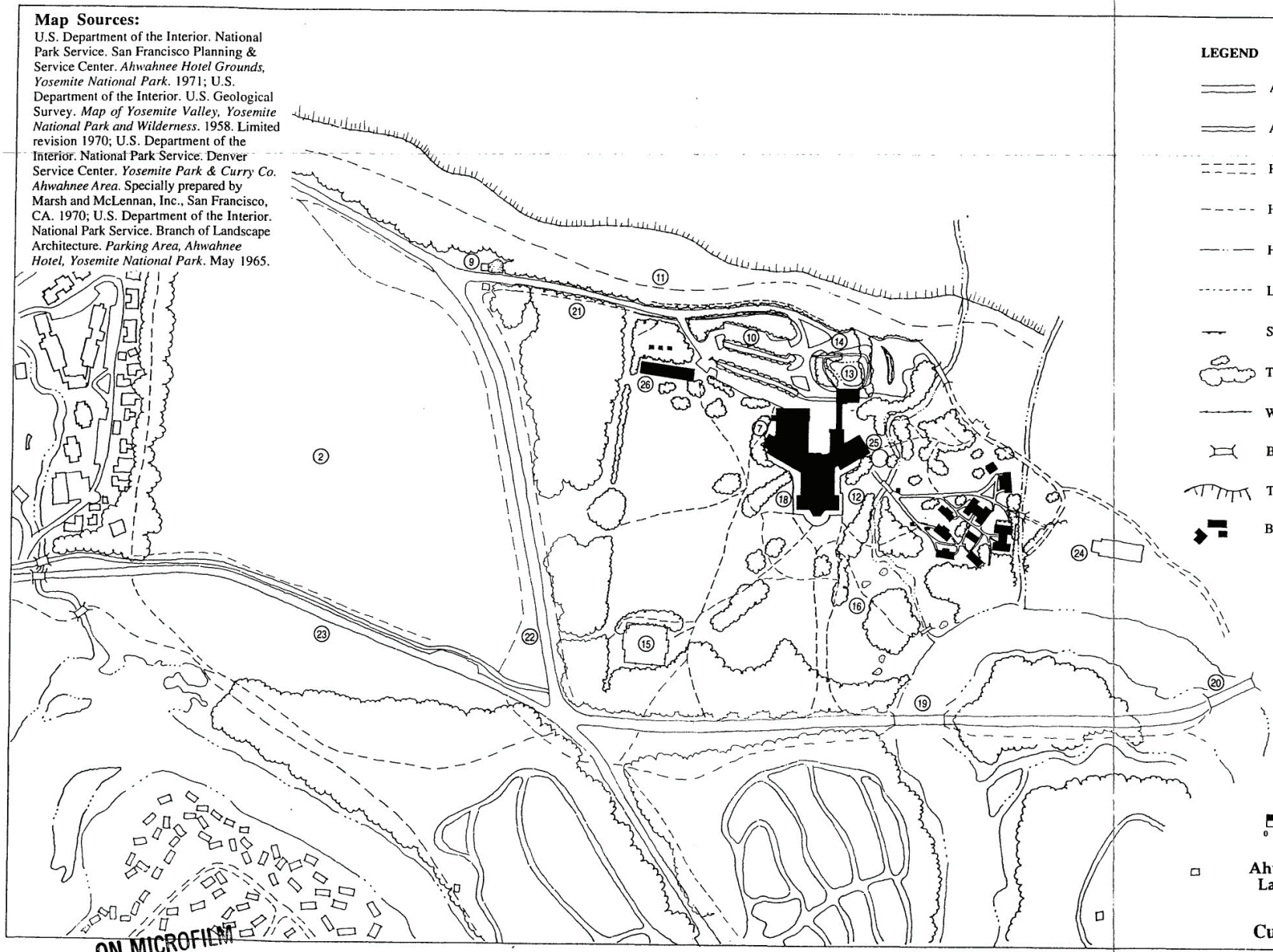
Includes landscape features that are identified in written historic documentation but not represented on historic maps or that were both established and removed within one chronological period.

1946-1972

Trees cleared to provide views to Half Dome
Service Road and Overflow Parking Area
Wis-kah-lah, archeological resource

Map Sources:

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. San Francisco Planning & Service Center. *Ahwahnee Hotel Grounds, Yosemite National Park*. 1971; U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park and Wilderness*. 1958. Limited revision 1970; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Denver Service Center. *Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Ahwahnee Area*. Specially prepared by Marsh and McLennan, Inc., San Francisco, CA. 1970; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Landscape Architecture. *Parking Area, Ahwahnee Hotel, Yosemite National Park*. May 1965.



ON MICROFILM

Figure A-4. Ahwahnee Hotel c. 1946-1972 Landscape Chronology Map

10/4/2017

Chronology Map Key
Ahwahnee Hotel Inventory of Landscape Features

1973-1993

1	Kenneyville
2	Ahwahnee Meadow
8	8 Wood bungalows
9	Gate Lodge and Post at Entrance Drive
10	Parking Lot
11	Bridle Path
12	Ornamental Plantings
13	Fish Pond
14	Walk around Fish Pond
15	Tennis Courts
16	Pitch and Putt Golf Course
19	Ahwahnee Bridge
20	Sugar Pine Bridge
21	Entry/Approach Road
22	North/south Road
23	Center Road
24	11 Temporary Naval Buildings
25	Swimming Pool
26	Employee Dormitory and 3 Tent Cabins
27	Electrical Sub-station



ON MICROFILM

Figure A-5. Ahwahnee Hotel c. 1973-1993 Landscape Chronology Map 104/20158

CURRY VILLAGE

Brief Historic Context

The present Curry Village occupies the site of Camp Curry, which was established in 1899 by David and Jennie Curry, school teachers from Indiana. Originally called Camp Sequoia, the name was soon changed to Camp Curry in honor of its boisterous proprietor. By lodging visitors in tents and providing only spartan furnishings, Camp Curry was able to house guests for a minimal fee. The use of tent-cabins was the first such commercial visitor accommodation in the Yosemite Valley and one of the first in the National Park system.

The 1925 merger of the Curry Camping Company with the Yosemite National Park Company, along with the death of David Curry and rising visitation, changed the small-camp atmosphere of Camp Curry, but it remained popular with visitors.[81] Declining visitation as a result of U.S. involvement in World War II forced Camp Curry to close in 1943; it reopened after the war.

Pre-1851: Native-American Occupation of the Valley

No documentary evidence concerning changes in the physical components of the study area has been identified for this chronological period.

1851-1863: Pioneer Period of Exploration and Occupation

Land Uses and Activities 1851-1863

Agriculture. *Circa* 1861.	*Circa* 1861, James Lamon, one of the first settlers in the valley, planted an orchard in the area currently used as a parking lot in the northeastern end of Curry Village.

Vegetation 1851-1863

Agriculture. *Circa* 1861.	*Circa* 1861, James Lamon planted his South Orchard *(Inventory #C-1)* in the northeastern end of present-day Curry Village.

1864-1889: State Grant

(Figure C-1)

Circulation Systems 1864-1889

Trail Constructed. 1888.	The commissioners completed a broad footpath *(Inventory #C-8)* along the north side of the South Lamon Orchard to Moraine or Georgie Avenue Bridge (present Clark's

[81] Greene, Vol. 2, p. 671.

Bridge.) Currently the site of the orchard is a parking lot on the northeastern edge of Curry Village.

Buildings and Structures 1864-1889

Buildings. Late 1800s.	Sometime in the late nineteenth century between 1864 and 1879, Etienne Manet lived in a cabin *(Inventory #C-2)* in the northeast portion of the South Lamon Orchard (now the Curry Village parking lot). A store and saloon *(Inventory #C-5)* stood across the path from the Stoneman House.

Boundary Demarcations 1864-1889

Fencing. Late 1800s.	A fence *(Inventory #C-3)* ran along the boundary of the South Lamon Orchard; it may have been affiliated with Manet's cabin.

Views and Viewsheds 1864-1889

Firefall Begun. 1872.	In 1872, James McCauley pushed a bonfire off the edge of Glacier Point. The resulting "firefall" *(Inventory #C-17)* was so spectacular that it became a regular visitor attraction. After Camp Curry's establishment in 1899 at the foot of Glacier Point, David Curry took over operation of the firefall.

1890-1905: State Grant and National Park

(Figure C-2)

Circulation Systems 1890-1905

Roads Constructed. by 1905.	Approach roads *(Inventory #C-11)* leading to Curry Village had been constructed by 1905.

Cluster Arrangements 1890-1905

Camp Curry Established. 1899.	David and Jennie Curry established a small camping area at the site of the current Visitor Services Complex in Curry Village.

Buildings and Structures 1890-1905

Tents Constructed. 1898.	William Thomas and his family constructed tents on the later site of Camp Curry. These existing facilities were a factor in the Currys' choice of location for their camp.
Tents Constructed. 1899-1900.	Camp Curry opened in 1899 with seven sleeping tents and a large dining tent *(Inventory #C-12)*. The first season was so successful that the Currys constructed 18 more tents the following year.

Buildings Constructed. 1901.	An additional 15 to 25 tents and a second dining tent were constructed in 1901.
Building Constructed. 1901.	The first permanent structure was a wood dining room and kitchen *(Inventory #C-14)*.
Buildings Constructed. 1902.	Restrooms, a bathhouse, wood tent platforms, tennis nets, and a croquet court *(Inventory #C-15)* were all constructed.
Building Constructed. 1903.	The Sierra Club constructed the LeConte Memorial Lodge *(Inventory #C-10)* as a memorial to one of their prominent members and a former director, Joseph LeConte, who had died recently. The building was constructed directly under Glacier Point, about 1,000 feet back from the boundaries of Camp Curry at the time. John White designed it in the Bay Area style. It was relocated in 1919.
Building Constructed. 1904.	The Currys had a registration office with wide covered porches constructed *(Inventory #C-13)*. This office is presently used as a lounge. It was built in the Adirondack rustic style of architecture.
Platform. 1904.	By 1904, stage passengers could unload at a mounting platform in front of the new registration office.

Utilities 1890-1905

Sanitary Facilities. 1899.	Outhouses and the river were the only sanitary facilities available to guests of Camp Curry in 1899.
Sewer System. 1902.	A sewer was installed to service Camp Curry.

Views and Viewsheds 1890-1905

Camp Curry Site. 1899.	David Curry chose the site for his camp in part because of the views available of Half Dome and Tenaya Canyon from the foot of Glacier Point.

1906-1915: National Park Under Federal/Army Administration

(Figure C-3)

Response to Natural Features 1906-1915

Rocks Blasted. 1915.	In order to build an additional 300 tents at Camp Curry, many of the large boulders in the area were blasted level.

Circulation Systems 1906-1915

Railroad Constructed. 1907.	The El Portal Railroad brought an influx of visitors. The railroad, in conjunction with the newly popular automobile, contributed to the growth of Camp Curry.

Railroad. 1915.	David Curry won a suit for through-service against the Yosemite Valley Railroad, Southern Pacific Railroad, Santa Fe Railroad, and the Yosemite Transportation Company. Through-service was limited to one day per week, however, because the Department of the Interior resisted operation of automobiles in the valley after 7:00 p.m., which would have been necessary when trains were late.
Trails Constructed. 1915.	Boulders were blasted around Camp Curry to allow the construction of trails.

Buildings and Structures 1906-1915

Tents Destroyed. 1912.	A fire that spread rapidly from its point of origin at the camp laundry destroyed the laundry and 70 tents and damaged the icehouse, bakery, and dining room.
Buildings Constructed. 1913.	By 1913, the Currys had had a new dining room *(Inventory #C-20)*, studio *(Inventory #C-22)*, cafeteria *(Inventory #C-21)*, and auditorium *(Inventory #C-28)* constructed in the present location of the cafeteria.
Tents. 1913.	In 1913, Camp Curry offered 254 tents to visitors, with 46 additional tents for employees *(Inventory #C-29)*.
Building Constructed. 1914.	The Currys increased visitor amenities at their camp with the construction of a new pool *(Inventory #C-23)* and cobblestone bathhouse *(Inventory #C-24)* adjacent to the dining room west of the camp entrance. The swimming pool is still extant.
Buildings. 1915.	In order to build an additional 300 tents at Camp Curry, many of the large boulders in the area were blasted level. This brought the number of tents at Camp Curry up to 540.
Buildings. 1915.	By 1915, a laundry, a bakery, a fruit stand, a cigar/candy/newsstand, and a barber shop had been added to Camp Curry facilities.

Small-scale Features 1906-1915

Sign. 1914.	A rustic sign *(Inventory #C-19)* was constructed at the camp entrance by Foster Curry.

Utilities 1906-1915

Sanitary Facilities. 1907.	The primitive, virtually non-existent sanitary facilities at Camp Curry in 1906 spurred the new U.S. Army superintendent to threaten to close the camp unless facilities were improved. Instead of expanding his camp, David Curry was forced to reduce its capacity to 200 visitors to remain in business.

Sanitary Facilities. 1910.	The sewage system was noted to be inadequate to the needs of the camp.
Electricity. 1911.	By 1911, Camp Curry was a part of the electric light network in the Yosemite Valley.
Water. 1911.	Spring water was piped to Camp Curry from the foot of Glacier Point.
Sewer System. 1913.	The Curry Camping Company installed a new sewer system in Camp Curry.

Views and Viewsheds 1906-1915

Firefall Discontinued. 1913.	David Curry's relationship with the U.S. Army administration was very rocky. In 1913, the Army discontinued the firefall, one of Curry's most popular evening entertainments. Horace Albright saw this as the Army's way of punishing Curry for his overbearing demands.[82]

1916-1931: National Park Service Administration / The Mather Years

(Figure C-4, Maps D, F-4, L, M-1, M-2)

Land Uses and Activities 1916-1931

Playground. 1925.	By 1925 there was a children's playground *(Inventory #C-32)* at Camp Curry west of the office.
Winter Sports. 1925.	Maps as early as 1925 denote the southern portion of the Camp Curry parking area as "Winter Sports Area."
Ice Rink. 1930.	The Yosemite Park and Curry Company reported difficulty freezing the ice at the rink that had been formed by flooding part of the Camp Curry parking lot *(Photo HC-10)*.

Circulation Systems 1916-1931

Road Altered. 1925.	Five hundred and fifty feet of the road in front of Camp Curry was raised 18 inches.
Trail Constructed. 1925.	In 1925 Camp Curry was bisected by a footpath.
Trails Constructed. 1928.	Foot paths in the vicinity of Camp Curry were constructed.
Road Altered. 1928.	NPS laid gravel fill on the Camp Curry Loop Road. Camp Curry had a paving contract with Will Moreing, but the loop road was eliminated from his list of tasks pending plans for reconstruction of the camp.

[82]Sargent, p. 42.

Parking Lot Constructed. 1928.	Park Engineer O.G. Taylor oversaw the construction of a paved circulation and parking area with a 750-car capacity. The area was equipped with rock curbs *(Photo HC-2).*
Parking. Late 1920s.	The South Lamon Orchard was adapted for use as a parking area *(Inventory #C-54, Photos HC-4, HC-8)* following the Olmsted brothers Firm's plan of 1927.
Yard. 1931.	By 1931 the service yard *(Inventory #C-53)* at Camp Curry had been constructed.

Vegetation 1916-1931

Flowers Planted. 1920s.	The Curry Company hired wildflower expert Carl Purdy to establish wildflower meadows around Camp Curry. Plants commonly grazed by deer were avoided, but after only a few years deer became such a nuisance that the project was abandoned.
Trees Felled. 1930.	A yellow pine at the east end of the ice rink was felled to allow more ground to be frozen over for skating.

Buildings and Structures 1916-1931

Buildings Constructed. 1916.	In 1916, Foster Curry built his bungalow *(Inventory #C-30)* nearby in the talus slope behind Camp Curry. Foster Curry hoped that rustic cabins similar to his bungalow would replace tents in the camp. Eventually, after David Curry's death, a few such bungalows were constructed as rental units. The Foster Curry bungalow subsequently became a residence for D. Tresidder and is now an employee dwelling.
Building Constructed. 1917.	The Mother Curry's Bungalow *(Inventory #C-31)* was built in 1917 for Jennie Curry after David Curry's death and is now used as employee housing.
Building Damaged. 1917.	A large tree that fell on the west wing of the Foster Curry bungalow caused severe damage. The structure was repaired later in 1917.
Buildings. 1917.	In 1917 Camp Curry boasted 25 steam-heated tents, a garage, and an open-air gymnasium.
Buildings Constructed. 1918.	Camp Curry constructed a studio, a storehouse, a repair shop, an office addition, and a bowling alley *(Inventory #C-34)* and social hall. A sawmill *(Inventory #C-35)* had been constructed east of the camp to provide some of the construction materials.
Buildings Constructed. 1918-1922	Over the course of this four year period, the Curry Company built 48 rustic bungalows *(Inventory #C-36)*, in the style of

	Foster Curry's bungalow, with electric lights, baths, and hot water heaters.
Building Moved. 1919.	In 1919, eager to expand the boundaries of Camp Curry, Jennie Curry paid the Gutleben Brothers to move the LeConte Memorial Lodge to its present site. The stone walls, steps, and foundation of the building were left behind in Camp Curry.
Buildings Constructed. 1920.	Camp Curry constructed a new transportation office, a new Post Office *(Inventory #C-37)*, a telephone and telegraph station, a movie booth, an ice plant, a bathhouse *(Inventory #C-40)*, a linen building, a transformer building *(Inventory #C-38)*, two new bungalows, a 200-car garage/repair shop *(Inventory #C-33)*, a gas station, and additions to the office and the sawmill.
Buildings. 1920.	In 1920, the park director reported that Camp Curry included a pool and billiard room and a dance pavilion in addition to the tents and bungalow tents (with bath) for visitor lodging and the other facilities already mentioned.
Buildings Altered. 1921.	The Curry Camping Company altered the tent bungalows to frame structures.
Buildings. 1922.	Additional buildings at Camp Curry by 1922 included a soda fountain, a women's club, a men's dormitory *(Inventory #C-39)*, and storehouses *(Possibly including Inventory #C-48)*.
Buildings Constructed. 1922.	Camp Curry continued to expand with the construction of 12 cottages, a service building, forty-eight new bungalows *(Inventory #C-42)*, and employee quarters *(Inventory #s C-45, C-47)*. One of the bungalows *(Inventory #C-41)* was built for Rufus Green and his family; it was larger than the others and equipped with a stone fireplace.
Building Moved. 1922.	A gas station was moved from Camp Curry to the Ahwahnee area.
Buildings Constructed. 1923.	The Curry Company constructed a new store, and Charles Petersen constructed the residence now known as the Huff House *(Inventory #C-43)*, after a later occupant, Edwin Huffman.
Buildings Constructed. 1924.	One-room wood frame cabins (without bath) and additional tent frames were constructed in 1924.
Buildings. 1925.	In 1925 Camp Curry included a vegetable room, the residence of Mr. Carroll, a clubhouse, and a cabinet shop. The laundry was moved to Yosemite Lodge later in the year.
Building Constructed. 1926.	The Yosemite Park and Curry Company entered into an agreement with Standard Oil for the construction of three oil

	and gasoline stations. One of these was at Yosemite Lodge, one at Camp Curry *(Inventory #C-49, Photo HC-9S)*, and one at the site of the present Curry garage.
Buildings Constructed. 1927.	Camp Curry added 50 new permanent "rooms" and men's and women's toilet buildings *(Inventory #C-50)*.[83]
Buildings Rebuilt. 1929.	The cafeteria and dining room were rebuilt to a design by Ted Spencer *(Photo HC-7)*.
Tents Altered. Late 1920s.	Doors replaced canvas flaps on the tents.
Buildings. 1930.	In 1930, there were 102 rooms grouped in bungalows with bath and heat, 87 rooms in separate cabins without heat or running water, and 425 tents in Camp Curry.
Buildings. By 1931.	Historic maps indicate that by 1931 Camp Curry also included comfort stations/bathhouses *(Inventory #s C-46, C-51)*, a residence *(Inventory #C-56)*, and an amphitheater *(Inventory #C-52)*.

Boundary Demarcations 1916-1931

Fence. 1925.	In 1925, a manzanita and rock fence enclosed Camp Curry.
Fences Constructed. 1927.	Fences *(Inventory #C-55)* were constructed around the swimming pool at Camp Curry to keep people from using the pool without paying and to keep the pool area clean.
Fence. 1930s.	A seasonal fence *(Inventory #C-57)* around the ice rink was constructed and dismantled each year.

Small-scale Features 1916-1931

Fence Constructed. 1916.	Handsplit palisade fencing *(Inventory #C-25)* was constructed behind the Tresidder (Foster Curry) residence.

Utilities 1916-1931

Sanitary Facilities. 1917.	A Camp Curry brochure boasted of the Ashley sewage disposal plant, which allowed Camp Curry to provide flush toilets.
Water. 1917.	Hot and cold water were piped through the camp from the spring at the foot of Glacier Point.
Sewage Facilities. 1919.	In 1919 the director of the park reported that Camp Curry's sewage was handled by a "septic-tank installation of the Ashley type."[84] He noted that the system was perfectly adequate during most months of the year. However, during

[83] *Annual Report of the Resident Engineer For 1926-1927*, pp. 5-6.
[84] *Report of the Director of the National Park Service to the Secretary of the Interior, 1919*, p. 195.

	the height of the tourist season, which corresponded with high-water in the valley, the soil had no capacity for absorption, and sewage discharge ran over the surface of the ground directly to the river.
Electricity. 1920.	The entire camp was outfitted for electricity *(Photo HC-1).*
Telephone Line. 1931.	An underground telephone cable was laid from Camp Curry to camp 6 in 1931 *(Photo HC-6).*

Views and Viewsheds 1916-1931

Firefall Reinstated. 1917.	NPS allowed the Curry Company to reinstate the firefall. This adversely affected the Yosemite Lodge, since the event was not visible from that part of the valley.

1932-1945: The Depression Era and World War II

(Figure C-5, Maps O, N-1, N-2, N-3)

Land Uses and Activities 1932-1945

Dog Kennels. 1937.	A set of buildings east of the sawmill were used at Camp Curry as dog kennels.

Circulation Systems 1932-1945

Bus Loop Altered. 1937.	Log guard rails were installed around the bus loop at Camp Curry to make it a one-way road and to protect vegetation along the roadside.
Parking Area Resurfaced. 1940.	The parking area was resurfaced *(Photo HC-14).*

Vegetation 1932-1945

Tree Preservation. 1940.	The Yosemite Park and Curry Company spent $4,300 on tree preservation and hazard reduction at Camp Curry and Yosemite Lodge *(Photo HC-12).*[85]

Buildings and Structures 1932-1945

Building Proposal. 1930s.	In the early 1930s, the Yosemite Park and Curry Company proposed adding an office, lounge, lobby, writing room, Post Office, loading platform, studio, grill, amphitheater, dance pavilion, children's playground, tennis courts, saddle stand, pool, and bathhouse.
Buildings. 1937.	A set of buildings east of the sawmill were used at Camp Curry as dog kennels.

[85]Annual report, 1940, p. 8.

Buildings Altered. 1941.	The Yosemite Park and Curry Company added bathrooms to 10 bungalows at Camp Curry. They also oversaw an addition to the Camp Curry restroom.
Grill Remodeled. 1941.	The Camp Curry grill was remodeled.
Buildings Burned. 1943.	The old Curry sawmill and two nearby buildings burned.

1946-1972: Post War and Mission 66

(Figure C-6, Map P)

Land Uses and Activities 1946-1972

Dump. 1957.	To supplement the inadequate garbage incinerator near Yosemite Village, rubbish was hauled to the Curry Dump *(Inventory #C-58)*, an open borrow pit in the southeast section of the current Curry Village.

Circulation Systems 1946-1972

River Altered. 1955.	Curry Housekeeping riprapped the south bank of the Merced.
Road Altered. 1956.	The Camp Curry bus loop and public loop were realigned.
Road Altered. 1960.	NPS relocated Camp Curry's entrance road and parking area *(Inventory #C-60)* to provide improved access and circulation.
River Altered. 1966.	One thousand three hundred and twenty-nine feet of the river bank near Curry Housekeeping was riprapped.

Vegetation 1946-1972

Landscaping. 1960	NPS landscaped the entrance to Camp Curry.

Buildings and Structures 1946-1972

Building Altered. Mid-1950s.	A structure was built onto the side of the Post Office for use as a registration office.
Buildings. 1959.	Camp Curry maintained almost 500 tents and 200 bungalow and cabin rooms *(Photo HC-15)*.
Building Constructed. 1960.	The Yosemite Park and Curry Company built a new coffee shop in Camp Curry.
Building Functions Changed. 1960.	The old office building was converted into a lounge, the former transportation office became the main administrative office, and the old Camp Curry Store became a dress shop.
Grill Destroyed. 1960.	The old Camp Curry grill, which had been remodeled in 1941, was demolished.

Building Function Changed. 1961.	Camp Curry converted the old auditorium and dance pavilion to a new lodging unit, to be called the Stoneman House.
Building Destroyed. 1962.	The Yosemite Park and Curry Company razed the old cook's dormitory.
Ice Rink Constructed. 1969-1970.	The present Curry Village ice rink *(Inventory #C-63)* was constructed *ca.* 1969-1970.
Building Constructed. By 1972.	A bicycle rental facility *(Inventory #C-59)* had been constructed in the Curry Village area by 1972.

Utilities 1946-1972

Dump. 1957.	To supplement the inadequate garbage incinerator near Yosemite Village, rubbish was hauled to the Curry Dump, an open borrow pit in the southeast section of the current Curry Village.

Views and Viewsheds 1946-1972

Firefall Discontinued. 1968.	The firefall was discontinued as inconsistent with park values and because of the traffic problems spectators caused.



Photo HC-1. Artist unknown. "Camp Curry entrance with wires showing," October 22, 1927. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-7606.



Photo HC-2. Artist unknown. "Camp Curry Road - beginning of grading operations," April 15, 1927. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HC-3. Artist unknown. "Cars parked on west side of Stoneman Meadow, Camp Curry in the distance," May 29, 1927. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 5959.



Photo HC-4. Artist unknown. "Parked in Curry apple orchard," May, 1927. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8780.



Photo HC-6. Artist unknown. "Telephone lines & poles along Camp Curry road," October 22, 1927. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-7629.



Photo HC-7. Artist unknown. "Camp Curry Dining Hall," May 14, 1929. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HC-8. Artist unknown. "Camp Curry parking area," 1929. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-7535.



Photo HC-9. Artist unknown. "Camp Curry Service Station," September 5, 1930. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-10,528.



Photo HC-10. Artist unknown. "Ice Rink," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8361.



Photo HC-11. D.C. "Camp Curry parking area before rock removal," July, 1935. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HC-12. D.C. "CCC boys from Camp 6 trimming trees at Curry Orchard," February, 1935. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. ECW-2644.



Photo HC-13. D.C. "Sodding plot near parking area at Camp Curry," September, 1935. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. RL-11,007. ECW-3695.



Photo HC-14. Ralph H. Anderson. "Resurfacing Camp Curry parking area," September 16, 1940. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.

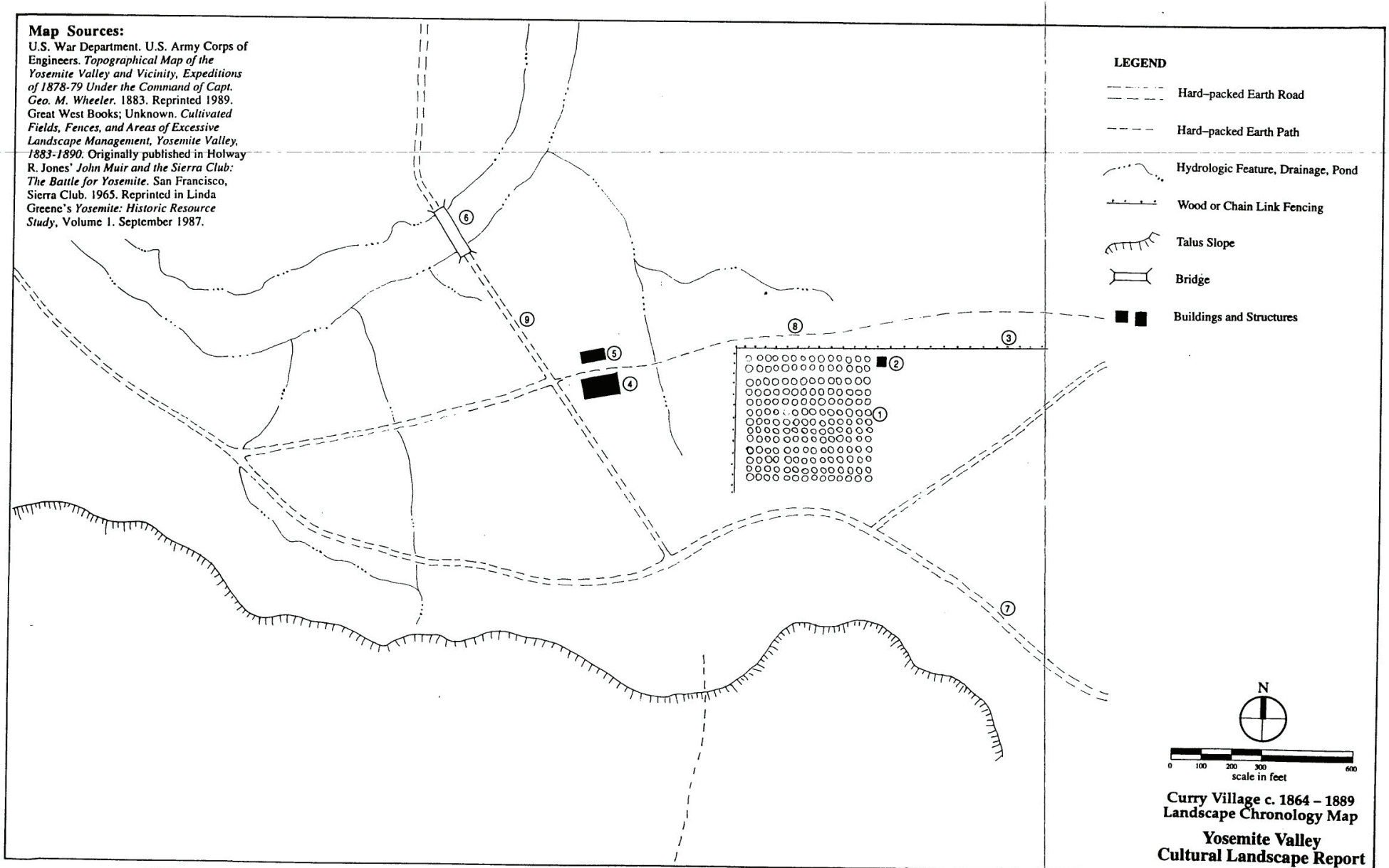


Photo HC-15. Ralph H. Anderson. "Crowded tents at Camp Curry," June 5, 1947. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. R-1543.

Chronology Map Key
Curry Village Inventory of Landscape Features

1864-1889

1	South Lamon Orchard
2	Etienne Manet Cabin
3	Fencing
4	Stoneman House
5	Store and Saloon
6	Royal Arches Bridge
7	Glacier Avenue
8	Trail
9	Royal Arch Avenue, or Hunto Avenue



ON MICROFILM

Figure C-1. Curry Village c. 1864-1889 Landscape Chronology Map 109/20159

Chronology Map Key
Curry Village Inventory of Landscape Features

1890-1905

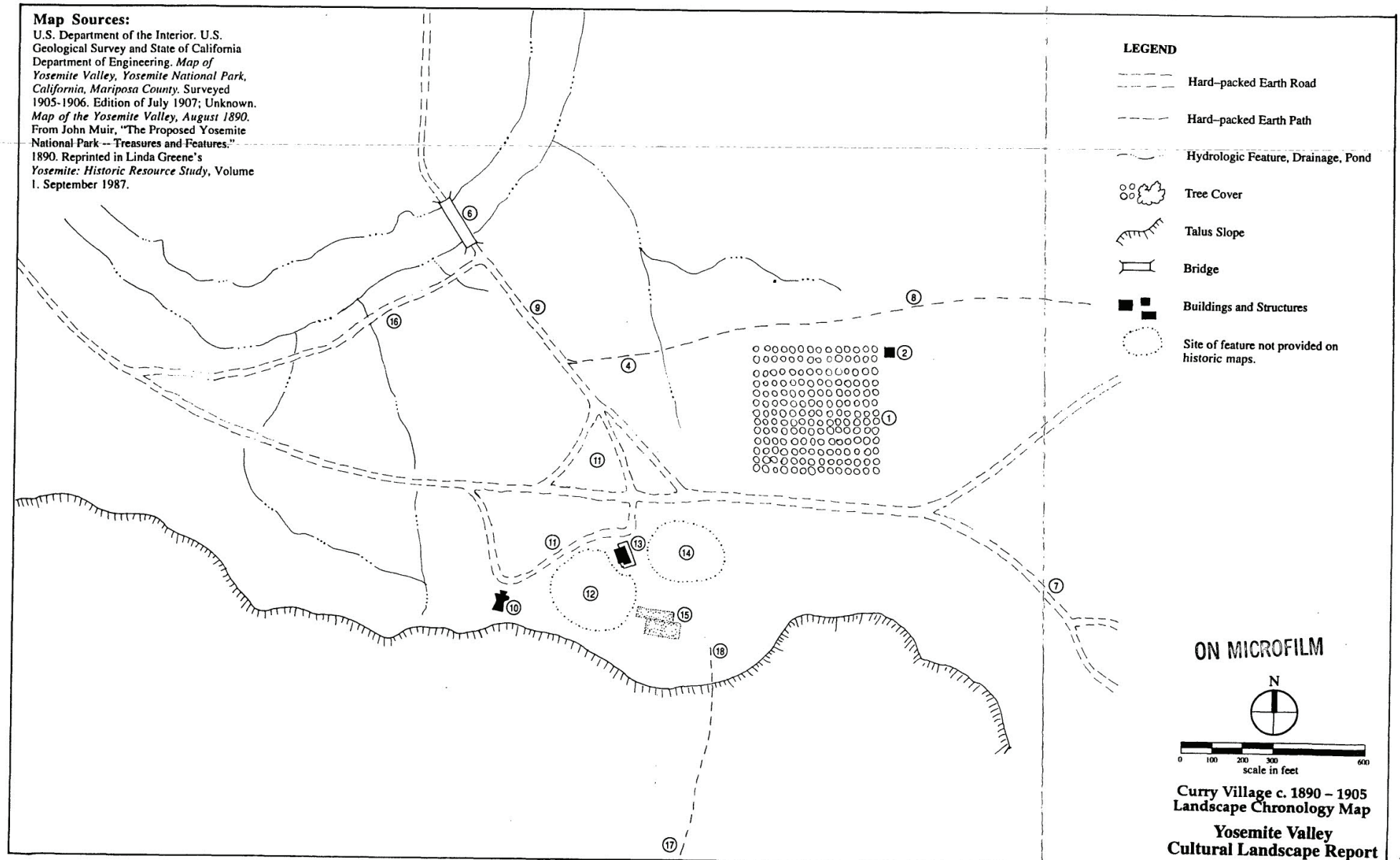
1	South Lamon Orchard
2	Etienne Manet Cabin
4	Stoneman House
6	Royal Arches Bridge
7	Happy Isles Road (new alignment)
8	Trail
9	Royal Arch Avenue, or Hunto Avenue
10	LeConte Memorial Lodge
11	Curry Village Approach Roads
12	7 sleeping tents
13	Registration Office and Mounting Platform
14	Wood Dining Room and Kitchen
15	Croquet and Tennis Courts
16	Road to Royal Arches Bridge
17	Firefall at Glacier Point
18	View to Half Dome and Tenaya Canyon

Chronology Maps
Curry Village Additional Features Inventory

Includes landscape features that are identified in written historic documentation but not represented on historic maps or that were both established and removed within one chronological period.

1890-1905

Dining Tent
Dining Tent
Sewer System
Restrooms
Bathhouse
Bakery



ON MICROFILM

Figure C-2. Curry Village c. 1890-1905 Landscape Chronology Map

10/4/20160

Chronology Map Key
Curry Village Inventory of Landscape Features

1906-1915

1	South Lamon Orchard
6	Royal Arches Bridge
7	Happy Isles Road
9	Royal Arch Avenue, or Hunto Avenue
10	LeConte Memorial Lodge
11	Curry Village Approach Roads
12	254 tent cabins
13	Registration Office and Mounting Platform
14	Wood Dining Room and Kitchen
15	Croquet and Tennis Courts
16	Road to Royal Arches Bridge
17	Firefall at Glacier Point
18	View to Half Dome and Tenaya Canyon
19	Camp Curry Sign
20	Dining Room
21	Cafeteria
22	Studio/Store
23	Swimming Pool
24	Bathhouse
28	Auditorium/Dance Pavilion
29	46 Employee tent cabins, including The Terrace and

Chronology Maps
Curry Village Additional Features Inventory

Includes landscape features that are identified in written historic documentation but not represented on historic maps or that were both established and removed within one chronological period.

1906-1915

Restrooms
Bathhouse
Electric light added to the valley, including Camp Curry
Spring water piped to Camp Curry from the foot of Glacier Point
Sewer System
Ice House
Bakery
Steam Laundry
Fruit Stand
Cigar/Candy/Newsstand
Barber Shop
300 new tents
Trails

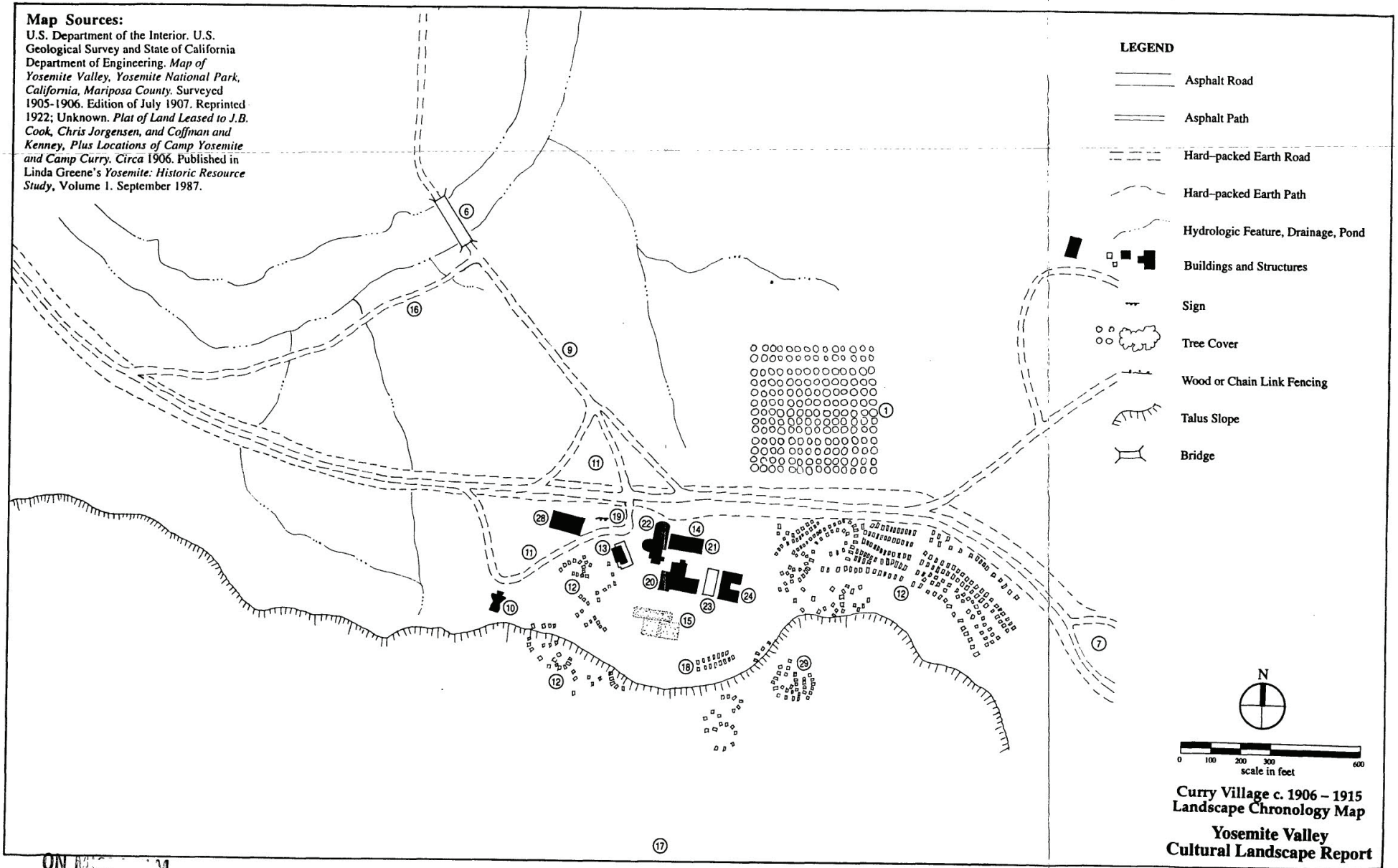


Figure C-3. Curry Village c. 1906-1915 Landscape Chronology Map

104/20161

Chronology Map Key
Curry Village Inventory of Landscape Features

1916-1931

1	South Lamon Orchard
6	Stoneman Bridge
7	Curry Entrance Road and Pedestrian Paths
9	LeConte Road
10	LeConte Memorial Lodge Foundation, Walls, Steps
11	Curry Village Approach Roads and Parking
12	540 tent cabins
13	Registration Office and Mounting Platform
17	Firefall at Glacier Point
18	View to Half Dome and Tenaya Canyon
19	Camp Curry Sign
20	Dining Room
21	Cafeteria
22	Studio/Store
23	Swimming Pool
24	Bathhouse
25	Palisade Fencing around Tresidder Residence
26	Toboggan Run
27	Warming Hut
28	Auditorium/Dance Pavilion
29	46 Employee tent cabins
30	Foster Curry Bungalow/Tresidder Residence
31	Mother Curry's Bungalow
32	Children's Play Area
33	Garage/Auto Repair Shop
34	Bowling Alley/Pool Hall
35	Sawmill
36	48 Wood Bungalows
37	Post Office
38	Electrical Transformer
39	Men's Dormitory
40	Nob Hill Bathhouse
41	Rufus Green Bungalow
42	Wood Cabins
43	Peterson Residence/Huff House
44	South Road (paved), bypasses Camp Curry
45	Employee Tent Cabins
46	Comfort Stations/Bathhouses
47	Employee Tent Cabins
48	Warehouse
49	Gas Station
50	Toilet Buildings
51	Comfort Stations/Bathhouses
52	Amphitheater

Chronology Map Key
Curry Village Inventory of Landscape Features

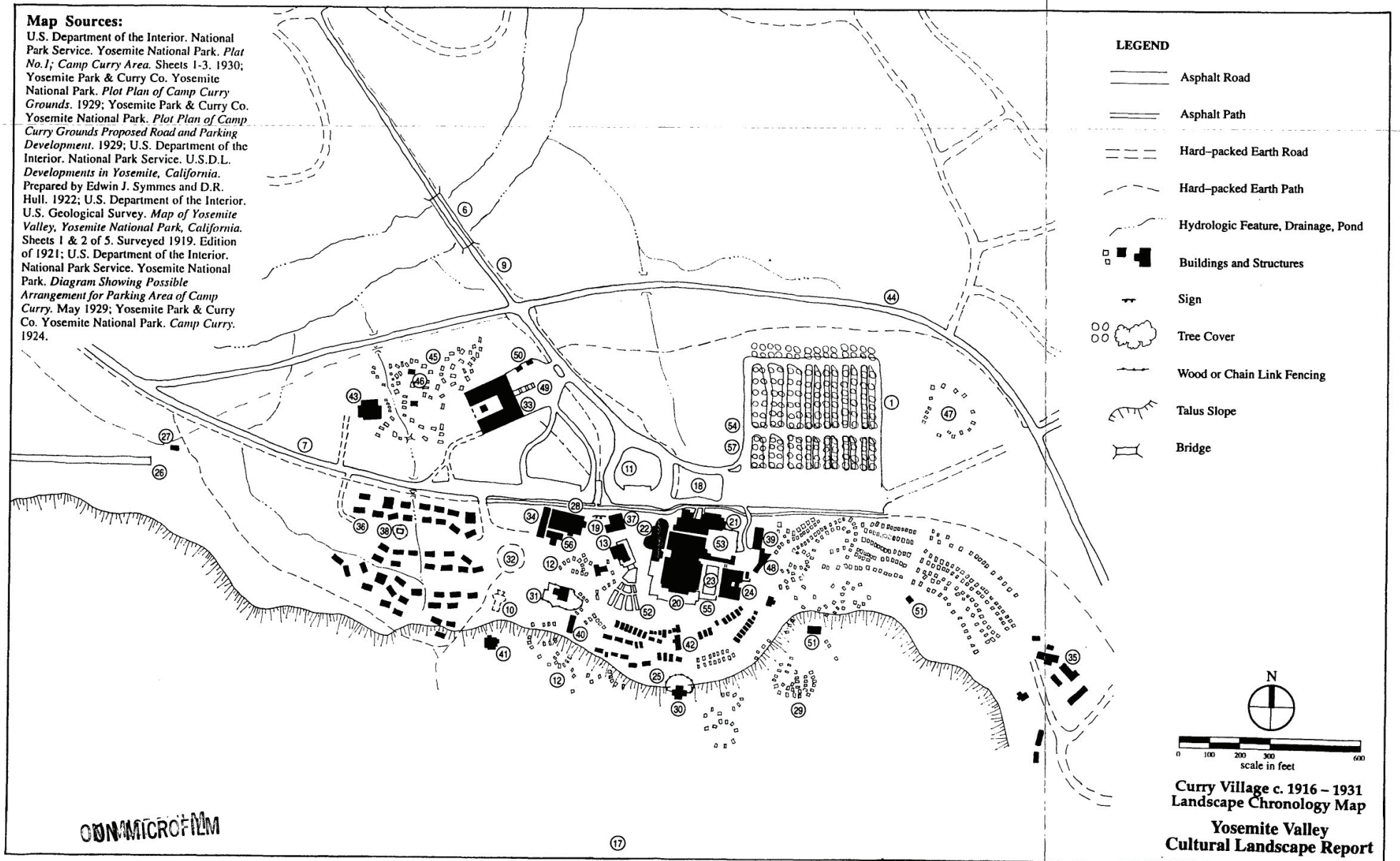
53	Service Yard
54	Parking beneath South Lamon Orchard
55	Fencing around Swimming Pool
56	Residence
57	Temporary wood fencing for ice skating rink in orchard

Chronology Maps
Curry Village Additional Features Inventory

Includes landscape features that are identified in written historic documentation but not represented on historic maps or that were both established and removed within one chronological period.

1916-1931

Restrooms
Bathhouse
Bakery
Steam Laundry
Fruit Stand
Cigar/Candy/Newsstand
Barber Shop
Ashley Sewage Disposal Plant
Hot and cold water piped through camp from spring at foot of Glacier Point
25 Steam-Heated Tents
Open-Air Gymnasium
Garage
Storehouse
Repair Shop
Electricity installed throughout the camp
Transportation Office
Telephone and Telegraph Station
Movie Booth
Ice Plant
Linen Building
Dance Pavilion
Gas Station
Women's Club/Clubhouse
Storehouses
Soda Fountain
Service Building
Store
Vegetable Room
Trail bisecting Camp Curry
50 "Permanent" Rooms
Manzanita and Rock Fence enclosing Camp Curry
Cabinet Shop
Footpaths
Telephone cable laid from Camp Curry to Camp 6



OVERSIZE MICROFILM

Figure C-4. Curry Village c. 1916-1931 Landscape Chronology Map 104/20162

Chronology Map Key
Curry Village Inventory of Landscape Features

1932-1945

1	South Lamon Orchard (ice skating in winter)
6	Stoneman Bridge
7	Curry Entrance Road and Pedestrian Paths
9	LeConte Road
10	LeConte Memorial Lodge Foundation, Walls, Steps
11	Curry Village Approach Roads and Parking
12	540 tent cabins
13	Registration Office and Mounting Platform
17	Firefall at Glacier Point
18	View to Half Dome and Tenaya Canyon
19	Camp Curry Sign
20	Dining Room
21	Cafeteria
22	Studio/Store
23	Swimming Pool
24	Bathhouse
25	Palisade Fencing around Tresidder Residence
26	Toboggan Run
27	Warming Hut
28	Auditorium/Dance Pavilion
29	Employee tent cabins
30	Tresidder Residence
31	Mother Curry's Bungalow
32	Children's Play Area
33	Garage/Auto Repair Shop
34	Bowling Alley/Pool Hall
35	Sawmill
36	48 Wood Bungalows
37	Post Office
38	Electrical Transformer
39	Men's Dormitory
40	Nob Hill Bathhouse
41	Rufus Green Bungalow
42	Wood Cabins
43	Huff House
44	South Road
45	Employee Tent Cabins
46	Comfort Stations/Bathhouses
47	Employee Tent Cabins
48	Warehouse
49	Gas Station
50	Toilet Buildings
51	Comfort Stations/Bathhouses
52	Amphitheater

Chronology Map Key
Curry Village Inventory of Landscape Features

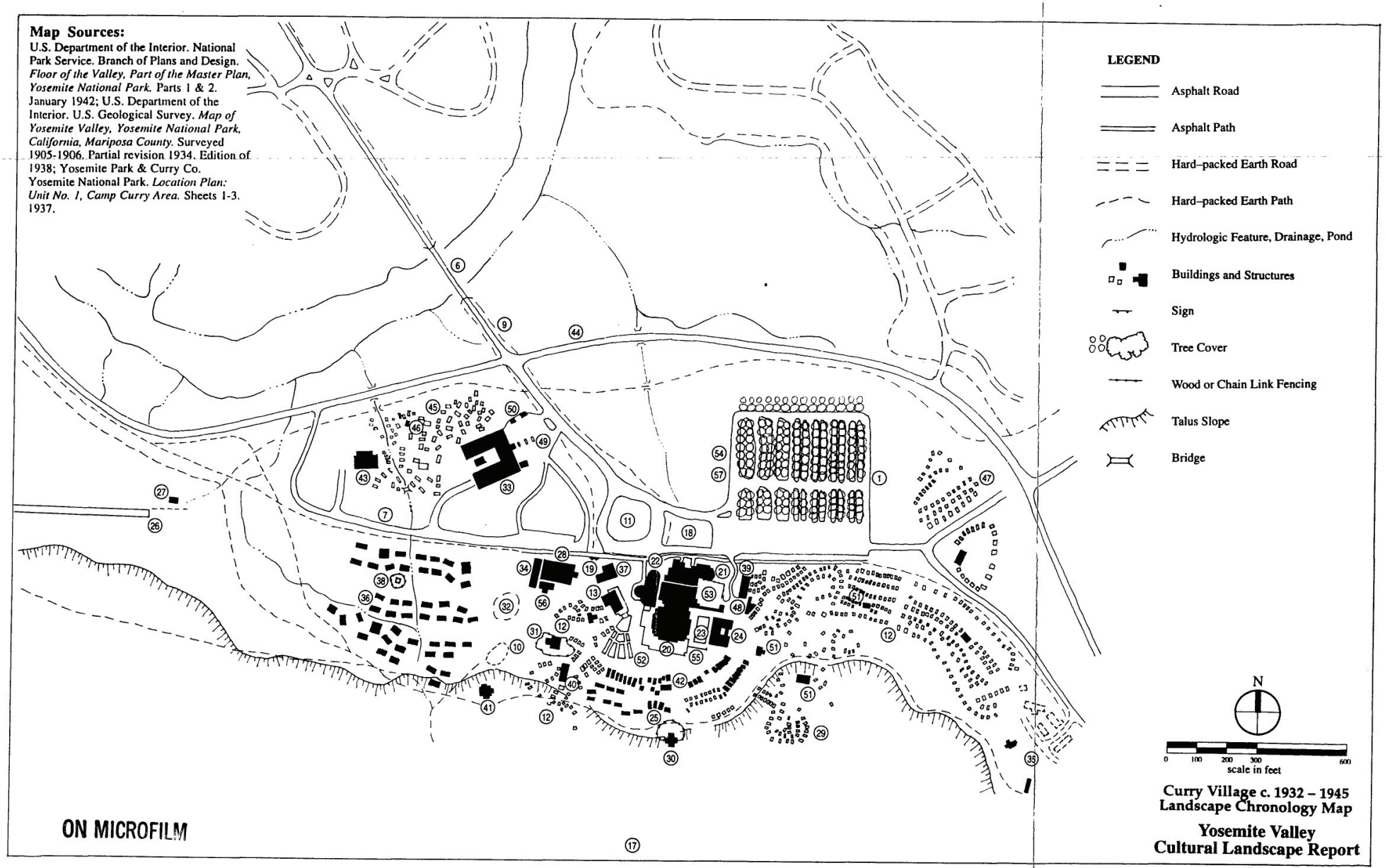
53	Service Yard
54	Parking beneath South Lamon Orchard
55	Fencing around Swimming Pool
56	Residence
57	Temporary wood fencing for ice skating rink in orchard

Chronology Maps
Curry Village Additional Features Inventory

Includes landscape features that are identified in written historic documentation but not represented on historic maps or that were both established and removed within one chronological period.

1932-1945

Restroom
Bathhouse
Bakery
Fruit Stand
Cigar/Candy/Newsstand
Barber Shop
25 Steam-Heated Tents
Open-Air Gymnasium
Garage
Ashley Sewage Disposal Plant
Hot and cold water piped through camp from spring at foot of Glacier Point
Storehouse
Repair Shop
Electricity throughout the camp
Transportation Office
Telephone and Telegraph Station
Movie Booth
Ice Plant
Linen Building
Women's Club/Clubhouse
Storehouses
Soda Fountain
Service Building
Store
Vegetable Room
50 "Permanent" Rooms
Manzanita and Rock Fence enclosing Camp Curry
Cabinet Shop
Telephone Cable



ON MICROFILM

Figure C-5. Curry Village c. 1932-1945 Landscape Chronology Map

104/20163

Chronology Map Key
Curry Village Inventory of Landscape Features

1946-1972

1	South Lamon Orchard (ice skating in winter)
6	Stoneman Bridge
7	Curry Entrance Road, Parking, Pedestrian Paths
9	LeConte Road
10	LeConte Memorial Lodge Foundation, Walls, Steps
11	Curry Village Approach Roads and Parking
12	425 tent cabins
13	Registration Office and Mounting Platform
17	Firefall at Glacier Point
18	View to Half Dome and Tenaya Canyon
19	Camp Curry Sign
20	Dining Room
21	Cafeteria
22	Studio/Store
23	Swimming Pool
24	Bathhouse
25	Palisade Fencing around Tresidder Residence
26	Toboggan Run
28	Auditorium/Dance Pavilion converted to Stoneman House
29	Employee tent cabins
30	Tresidder Residence
31	Mother Curry's Bungalow
32	Children's Play Area
33	Garage/Auto Repair Shop
35	Sawmill
36	48 Wood Bungalows
37	Post Office/Registration Office
38	Electrical Transformer
40	Nob Hill Bathhouse
41	Rufus Green Bungalow
42	Wood cabins
43	Huff House
44	South Road
45	Employee Tent Cabins
46	Comfort Stations/Bathhouses
47	Employee Tent Cabins
49	Gas Station
50	Toilet Buildings
51	Comfort Stations/Bathhouses
52	Amphitheater
53	Service Yard
54	Parking beneath South Lamon Orchard
55	Fencing around Swimming Pool
56	Residence

Chronology Map Key
Curry Village Inventory of Landscape Features

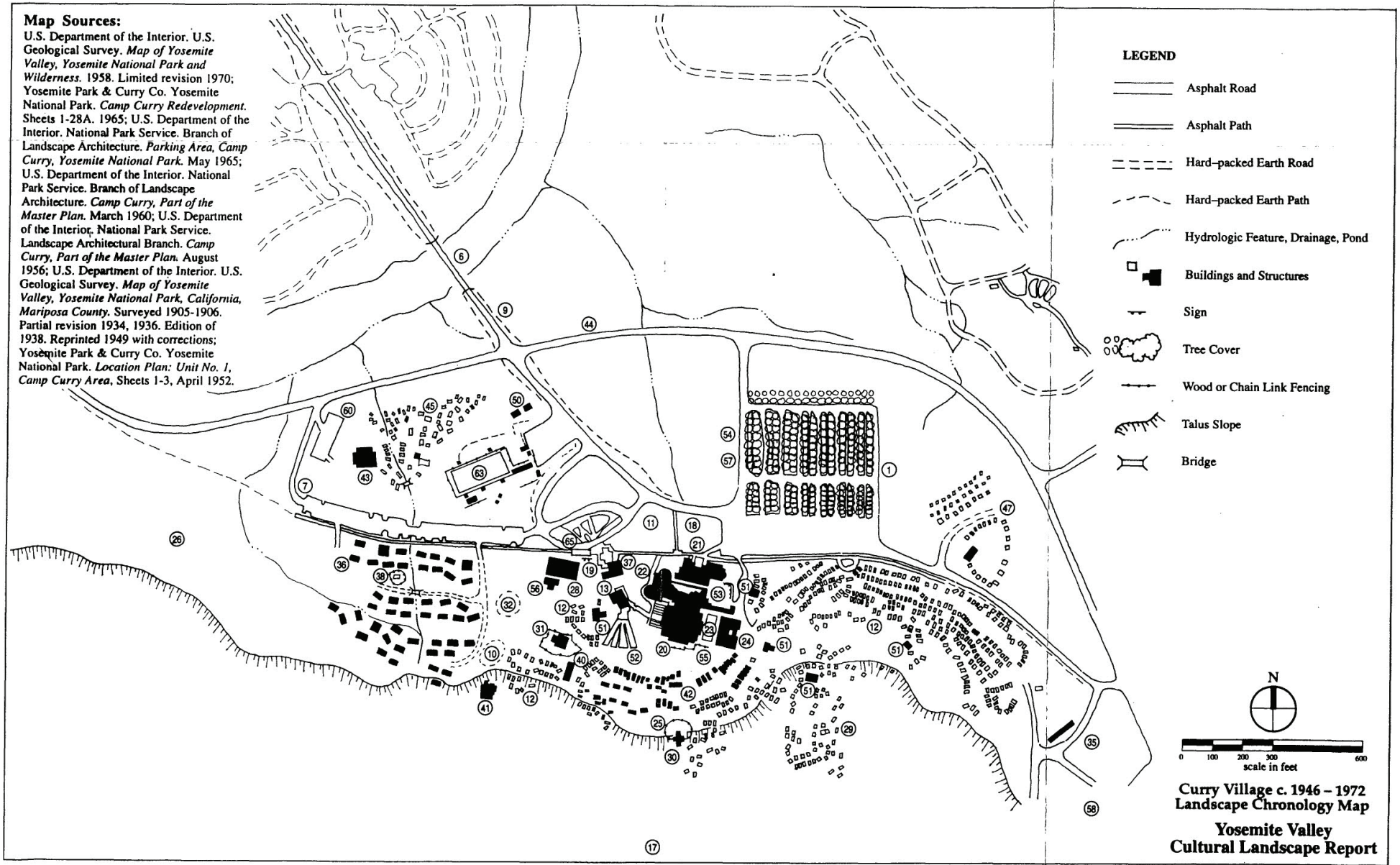
57	Temporary wood fencing for ice skating rink in orchard
58	Curry Dump
59	Bicycle Rental Facility
60	Parking Area
63	Ice Skating Rink

Chronology Maps
Curry Village Additional Features Inventory

Includes landscape features that are identified in written historic documentation but not represented on historic maps or that were both established and removed within one chronological period.

1946-1972

Restroom
Bathhouse
Bakery
Fruit Stand
Cigar/Candy/Newsstand
Barber Shop
25 Steam-Heated Tents
Open-Air Gymnasium
Garage
Ashley Sewage Disposal Plant
Hot and cold water piped through camp from spring at foot of Glacier Point
Storehouse
Repair Shop
Electricity throughout the camp
Transportation Office
Telephone and Telegraph Station
Movie Booth
Ice Plant
Linen Building
Women's Club/Clubhouse
Storehouses
Soda Fountain
Service Building
Store, Converted to Dress Shop 1960
Vegetable Room
50 "Permanent" Rooms
Manzanita and Rock Fence enclosing Camp Curry
Cabinet Shop
Telephone Cable
Dog Kennels
Coffee Shop



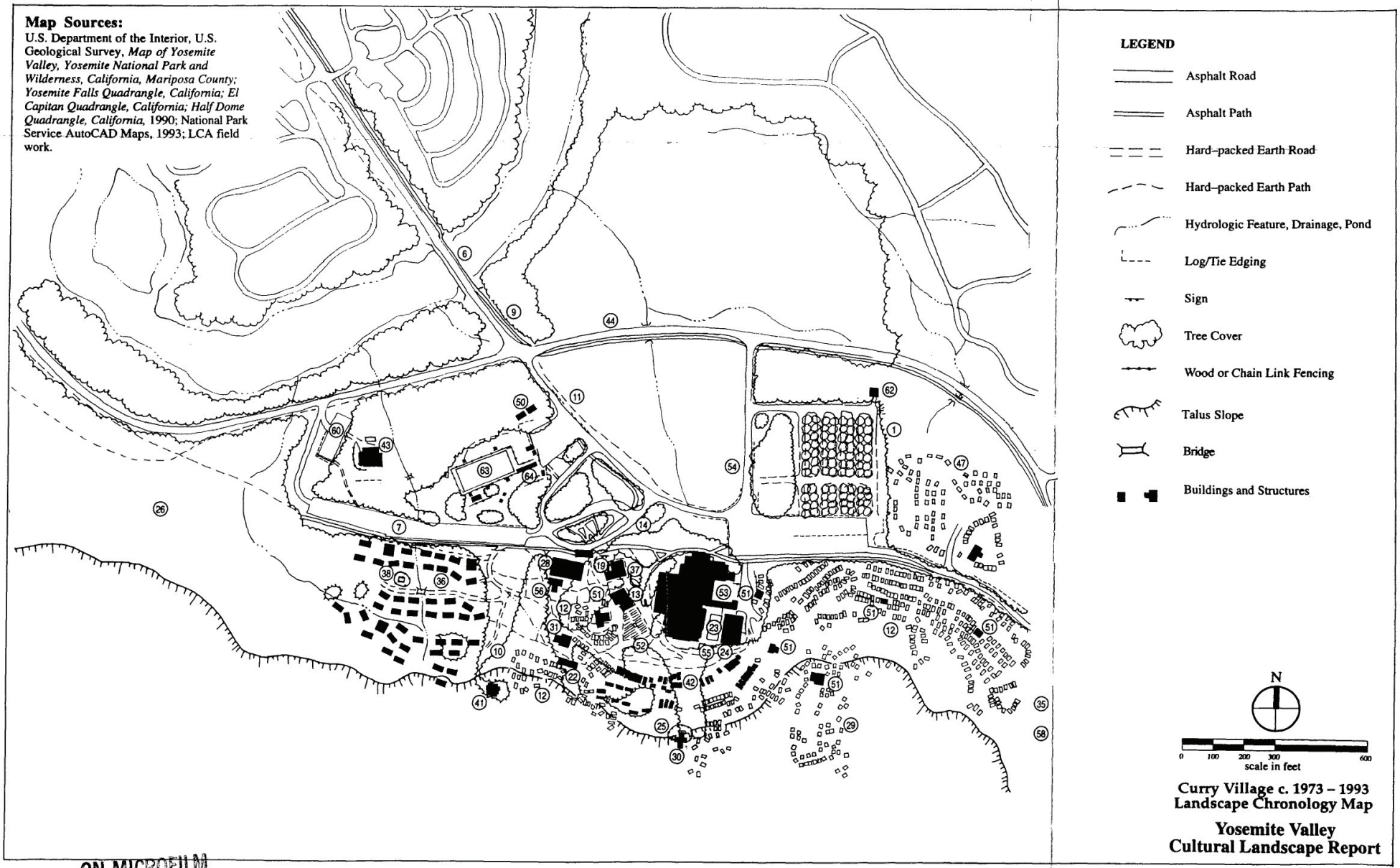
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Figure C-6. Curry Village c. 1946-1972 Landscape Chronology Map 104/20164

Chronology Map Key
Curry Village Inventory of Landscape Features

1973-1993

1	South Lamon Orchard
6	Stoneman Bridge
7	Curry Entrance Road, Parking, Pedestrian Paths
9	LeConte Road
10	LeConte Memorial Lodge Foundation, Walls, Steps
11	Curry Village Approach Roads and Parking
12	425 tent cabins
13	Lounge (Historic Registration Office)
18	View to Half Dome and Tenaya Canyon
19	Camp Curry Sign
22	New Bathhouse
23	Swimming Pool
24	Bathhouse
25	Palisade Fencing around Tresidder Residence
26	Toboggan Run
28	Stoneman House
29	Employee tent cabins
30	Tresidder Residence
31	Mother Curry's Bungalow
35	Sawmill
36	48 Wood Bungalows
37	Registration Office/Post Office
38	Electrical Transformer
40	Nob Hill Bathhouse
41	Rufus Green Bungalow
42	Wood Cabins
43	Huff House
44	Southside Drive
47	Employee Tent Cabins
50	Toilet Buildings
51	Comfort Stations/Bathhouses
52	Amphitheater
53	Service Yard
54	Parking beneath South Lamon Orchard
55	Fencing around Swimming Pool
56	Residence
58	Curry Dump
60	Parking Area
61	Visitor Services Center
62	Camping Permit Office
63	Ice Skating Rink
64	Ticket Booth and Warming Hut
65	Bus Shelter



ON MICROFILM

Figure C-7. Curry Village c. 1973-1993 Landscape Chronology Map

104/20165

YOSEMITE LODGE

Brief Historic Context

In 1915, the newly-formed Desmond Company built the Yosemite Lodge on the site of the 1906 U.S. Army camp, incorporating some of the older administrative structures into the new complex. In fact, the lounge of the Lodge was a remodeled Army barracks. Yosemite Lodge was created in response to the urgings of Stephen Mather and Franklin Lane that some effort be made to accommodate the influx of visitors they expected after the completion of the Panama Canal. (The canal's completion was being celebrated by an exposition in San Francisco that Mather expected to be heavily attended. In addition, the canal would allow Easterners easier access to the west coast, and Mather anticipated greater numbers of tourists to the valley.) From 1915 to 1956 Yosemite Lodge provided lodging and services for visitors; increased visitor demands after World War II made it necessary to completely rebuild Yosemite Lodge in 1956.

Pre-1851: Native-American Occupation of the Valley

Cluster Arrangements pre-1851

Village. Pre-1851.	Koomine, the largest and most important Native-American Village in the Yosemite Valley, stood just below Yosemite Falls and extended for .75 miles.[86]

Buildings and Structures pre-1851

Building. Pre-1851.	A large earth-covered ceremonial house stood in the Native-American village of Koomine in the area of the present-day Yosemite Lodge.

1851-1863: Pioneer Period of Exploration and Occupation

No documentary evidence concerning changes in the physical components of the study area has been identified for this chronological period.

1864-1889: State Grant

Land Uses and Activities 1864-1889

Pasture. 1870s.	A fenced pasture stood by the Howard barn in the western portion of today's Yosemite Lodge complex.
Pasture. 1884.	John Degnan and his wife kept a dairy herd in the area now occupied by the Yosemite Lodge complex.

[86]Greene, Vol. 1, pp. 8-12.

Circulation Systems 1864-1889

Road Constructed. By 1878.	A road *(Inventory #L-11)* had been built leading to the Yosemite Falls viewpoint in the Tecoya Annex by 1878.

Buildings and Structures 1864-1889

Building Constructed. 1870s.	A barn was built by William J. Howard sometime in the 1870s in the west portion of today's Yosemite Lodge complex.
Building. 1884.	John and Bridget Degnan moved into the Yosemite Valley. The two later built a very successful business selling baked goods. The Degnan's first residence was the west end of Howard's abandoned barn.

Boundary Demarcation 1864-1889

Fence. 1879.	The meadow just west of Yosemite Lodge was enclosed by a fence in 1879.

1890-1905: State Grant and National Park

No documentary evidence concerning changes in the physical components of the study area has been identified for this chronological period.

1906-1915: National Park Under Federal/Army Administration

(Figure L-1)

Circulation Systems 1906-1915

Road Constructed. *Circa* 1912.	An approach road *(Inventory #L-13)* for the hospital was constructed.
Trails Constructed. 1915.	The Gutleben Construction Company laid trails through the Yosemite Lodge area *(Possibly includes Inventory #L-43).*

Vegetation 1906-1915

Vegetation. 1915.	When Desmond took over the old Camp Yosemite, he found that most of it was shaded by pines and cedars but that some of the acreage had been cleared for use as a parade ground.
Flowers Planted. 1915.	Flower seeds were planted throughout the Yosemite Lodge area to soften its military appearance.

Cluster Arrangements 1906-1915

Village Removed. 1907.	The Native-American village of Koomine was inhabited until 1907, when the United State Army appropriated the location for their valley encampment.

Buildings and Structures 1906-1915

Buildings Constructed. 1906.	In 1906, the U.S. Army moved its administrative center, Camp A. E. Wood, from Wawona to the Yosemite Valley. They established camp at the site of the Native-American village of Koomine, ousting the inhabitants, in what is today the heart of the Yosemite Lodge complex. The new camp, known as Camp Yosemite *(Inventory #L-1)*, included a forage house, several saddle rooms, grain sheds, several orderly rooms, an adjutant's office, and stables for the Army mounts and pack mules *(Possibly including Inventory #s L-6, L-9, or L-15)*.
Buildings. 1909.	A 1909 U.S. Army inspection report enumerated several temporary and permanent structures in Camp Yosemite. Troops and officers lived in wood-floored tents *(Inventory #L-4)*, Army stables consisted of open-walled, roofed platforms, and dining and some storage facilities were also housed in tents. The only enclosed structures were the headquarters, the bakery, the quartermaster's storehouse, and the officers' mess *(Inventory #L-2)*, the commissary, two kitchens, the blacksmith shop, and the guardhouse *(Inventory #L-5)*.[87]
Buildings Constructed. 1911.	The War Department built two temporary barracks, two lavatories, and seven frame cottages as officers' quarters at Camp Yosemite *(Possibly including Inventory #s L-6 or L-9)*.
Buildings. 1912.	By 1912, four frame cottages *(Inventory #L-14)*, complete with electricity, plumbing, and concrete foundations, had been built east of the U.S. Army encampment for the resident engineer, a clerk, and two electricians.
Buildings Constructed. 1912.	The U.S. Army constructed a two-story wood hospital building *(Inventory #L-3)* at Camp Yosemite. The building was in service until 1930. In addition, a main building was constructed for administrative purposes.
Yosemite Lodge Established. 1915.	Joseph Desmond leased the site of the old U.S. Army camp, which was discontinued in 1915, and converted it to visitor lodging. His lease included two barracks buildings with attached cottages, two bath and lavatory buildings, and 156 canvas bungalows *(Inventory #L-16)*. The old barracks building became the lounge for the new Yosemite Falls Camp and Yosemite Lodge with the addition of a kitchen and a porch. (It was also known as Camp Desmond.)

[87] *Ibid.*, pp. 443-444.

Utilities 1906-1915

Sewer System. 1911.	The U.S. Army installed a water and sewer system at Camp Yosemite in 1911.
Electricity and Plumbing. 1912.	By 1912, electricity and plumbing were provided to four frame cottages east of the U.S. Army encampment.
Electricity. 1915.	Yosemite Falls Camp (Yosemite Lodge) was completely wired for electricity in 1915.

1916-1931: National Park Service Administration / The Mather Years

(Figure L-2, Maps D, F-2, F-3, G, R, S, T-1, T-2)

Circulation Systems 1916-1931

Roads. By 1920.	The service road south of the lodge *(Inventory #L-66)*, the road north of Northside Drive between Tecoya and Yosemite Creek, the main east-west road, the service road south of the pool, and the Yosemite Road through the cottages were all established as circulation networks in the lodge area by 1920 *(Photo HL-2)*.
Roads Constructed. By 1921.	The road *(Inventory #L-76)* leading southeast from the Lodge area towards the Swinging Bridge and the road *(Inventory #L-81)* paralleling Army Row had been established by 1921.
Parking. By 1921.	The parking area *(Inventory #L-79)* for the Yosemite Lodge had been established by 1921.
Trail Constructed. By 1921.	The trail *(Inventory #L-80)* leading away from the main Lodge building past the hospital had been constructed by 1921.
Roads Constructed. By 1924.	Roads in the Yosemite Lodge area had been established by 1924. This included Oak Lane *(Inventory #L-67)*, Cedar Lane *(Inventory #L-68)*, Fir Lane *(Inventory #L-69)*, Aspen Lane *(Inventory #L-70)*, Pine Lane *(Inventory #L-71)*, Sequoia Lane *(Inventory #L-72)*, Tamarack Lane *(Inventory #L-73)*, and Willow Lane *(Inventory #L-74)*.
Road Constructed. By 1931.	The road *(Inventory #L-77)* to the service station had been constructed by 1931.

Buildings and Structures 1916-1931

Buildings Constructed. 1916.	Desmond had about 115 redwood cabins *(Inventory #L-59)* constructed in the area of Yosemite Lodge. In addition, a car shelter, capacity 29 cars, was constructed. Construction also included a barber shop/public bath/employees' quarters *(Inventory #L-39)* east of the pool, a women's recreation

room *(Inventory #L-32)* north of the cafeteria, a laundry *(Inventory #L-21)*, a dairy, a tailor shop, two linen rooms *(Inventory #L-25)*, a stage *(Inventory #L-37)*, a log warehouse *(Possibly including Inventory #L-35)*, a dance pavilion *(Inventory #L-36)*, a swimming pool *(Inventory #L-40)*, canvas cabins, double canvas cabins, a men's bathhouse *(Inventory #L-22*, a women's bathhouse, a warehouse, a telephone and ticket office, two frame toilet buildings *(Inventory #s L-28, L-33)* in Tecoya, and a tennis court *(Inventory #L-44)*. In addition, Desmond purchased pre-fabricated cabins *(Possibly including Inventory #s L-26 or L-27)* from the abandoned Owens Valley aqueduct camps and constructed them at Yosemite Lodge.

Buildings. 1917.

In 1917, there were two additional housekeeping cabins and three toilet buildings *(Inventory #s L-17, L-18, L-19)* in the Tecoya Annex area east of the main lodge building. There were two laundries, a cafeteria, a bathhouse, a barbershop *(Inventory #L-29)*, a linen room, the Tecoya Office *(Inventory #L-31)*, and two warehouses *(Possibly including Inventory #L-35)* in the Camp Tecoya area north of the main lodge building.

Buildings. 1918.

In 1918, buildings and structures located in the Camp Tecoya area north of the lodge included a water tank and Manzanita Cottage.

Buildings Constructed. 1916-1920.

A small frame building *(Inventory #L-30)* west of the barber shop and north of the linen room, a boiler room *(Inventory #L-23)*, a residence near the hospital *(Inventory #L-20)*, Sibley tents, a storeroom *(Inventory #L-34)*, a frame building, a bathhouse *(Inventory #L-38)* and a steam laundry *(Inventory #L-41)* were constructed during the five year period from 1916 to 1920.

Buildings Constructed. 1920.

The Yosemite National Park Company constructed a firehouse shelter, a large garage and automobile repair shop, and a unit of 65 wood bungalows with bath facilities *(Inventory #L-58)* at Yosemite Lodge. The additions increased the capacity of the Lodge to 800 guests.

Buildings. 1920.

By 1920, facilities included wood bungalows with bath, wood cabins without bath *(Photos HL-1, HL-3, HL-4)*, and four tent bungalows without bath; Camp Tecoya was equipped with enough tents to house 400 employees.

Buildings. by 1921.

On a 1921 USGS map, fourteen additional buildings appeared in the area southwest of the main lodge building known as Army Row. It is unclear whether these buildings were the products of new construction or were left from the U.S. Army camp facilities.

Building Altered. 1921.	A small addition to the hospital made it possible to provide dental care. The small size of the building meant that recuperating patients often were housed in tents.
Building Constructed. 1922.	A pumphouse was constructed. Two women's bathhouses *(Inventory #s L-24, L-53*, a linen building *(Inventory #L-52)*, a men's bathhouse *(Inventory #L-51)*, and employee tents southwest of the main Lodge building *(Inventory #L-45)* also had been constructed by 1922.
Buildings Altered. 1922.	A bathhouse was remodeled and a bathroom added to Manzanita Cottage.
Buildings. 1922.	One dormitory had been completed at Yosemite Lodge by 1922.
Buildings Altered. 1923.	A linen room and a barn were remodeled.
Buildings. 1924.	In 1924 the Yosemite Lodge "wood section" included auto shelters, a laundry office and tailor shop, and a motion picture booth. A pony track *(Inventory #L-46)* and shelter *(Inventory #L-47)* southwest of the main lodge building, additional cabins and tents *(Including Inventory #s L-60, L-61)*, 6 linen buildings *(Inventory #s L-48, L-49, L-50, L-54, L-55, L-65)*, and 5 toilet buildings *(Inventory #s L-56, L-57, L-62, L-63, L-64)* had also been constructed.
Building Altered. 1925.	The newly formed Yosemite Park and Curry Company moved Camp Curry's laundry facilities to Yosemite Lodge in 1925. That year they enlarged the laundry building to accommodate the new equipment.
Building Destroyed. 1926.	A fire burned the eastern half of the roof over the dining room at Yosemite Lodge.
Building Constructed. 1926.	The Yosemite Park and Curry Company entered into an agreement with the Standard Oil Company, which built an oil and gasoline station *(Inventory #L-75)* at the lodge in roughly the same location as the present garage.
Buildings Moved. 1929.	Three of the frame cottages that had been constructed by the U.S. Army in 1912 were moved to Yosemite Village because they blocked a view of Yosemite Fall.
Buildings Constructed. 1925-1930.	Additional canvas cabins, two frame buildings *(Including Inventory #L-42)* east of the swimming pool, and a service station *(Inventory #L-78)* were constructed between 1925 and 1930.

Boundary Demarcations 1916-1931

Fence Constructed. 1927.	A fence was constructed around the swimming pool at Yosemite Lodge to keep bathers on the walks and the pool area clean.

Views and Viewsheds 1916-1931

Firefall Reinstated. 1917.	NPS allowed the Curry Company to reinstate the firefall. This adversely affected the Yosemite Lodge, since the event was not visible from that part of the valley.
Buildings Moved. 1929.	Three buildings were moved from Yosemite Lodge to Yosemite Village because they blocked a view of Yosemite Fall.

1932-1945: The Depression Era and World War II

(Figure L-3, Map U)

Circulation Systems 1932-1945

River Altered. 1936.	The CCC built an artificial sandbank in the river near the Yosemite Lodge *(Photo HL-5).*
Parking Lot. 1937.	The Yosemite Park and Curry Company constructed a new parking lot *(Inventory #L-88)* at the north end of Yosemite Lodge and eliminated parking along the approach road that parallels Yosemite Creek and leads to the Yosemite Falls Parking Area.
Trail Constructed. By 1938.	The bridle trail *(Inventory #L-83)* north of the main Lodge building had been established by 1938.
Parking Constructed. By 1938.	The parking area *(Inventory #L-86)* south of the pool was established by 1938.
Road. 1939.	The section of the North Road that ran through the congested Yosemite Lodge complex was considered to be one of the most dangerous spots in the valley's road system.
Trail Constructed. By 1942.	A north/south trail *(Inventory #L-84)* had been constructed on the western edge of the study area by 1942.
Trail Constructed. By 1945.	A bridle trail *(Inventory #L-82)* had been constructed south of Army Row by 1945.
Road Constructed. By 1945.	A hard packed earth road *(Inventory #L-85)* had been constructed in the southwestern portion of the Yosemite Lodge study area by 1945.

Vegetation 1932-1945

Screen Plantings. 1937.	The CCC planted evergreens along the road between Yosemite Lodge and the Yosemite Creek Bridge to screen visitor cabins from the road.
Tree Preservation. 1940.	The Yosemite Park and Curry Company spent $4,300 on tree preservation and hazard reduction in Camp Curry and the Yosemite Lodge.[88]

Buildings and Structures 1932-1945

Building Destroyed. 1934.	The CCC razed the 1912 U.S. Army hospital northeast of Yosemite Lodge.
Buildings Constructed. 1937.	Development for the Yosemite Park and Curry Company in 1937 included a new lodge building and two comfort stations *(Inventory #L-87)*. They also proposed a new dance pavilion and outdoor assembly area, an athletic recreation area, new cottages and tents, new housekeeping cabins and tents, kiosks for the sale of supplies, and a permanent housekeeping camp. It is unclear whether these were completed.
Building Constructed. By 1942.	An additional comfort station *(Inventory #L-89)* had been constructed east of the swimming pool by 1942.

1946-1972: Post War and Mission 66

(Figure L-4, Maps V, W, X.)

Circulation Systems 1946-1972

Road Altered. 1954.	The Park Service rerouted the North (or Northside) Drive to run behind the Yosemite Lodge Facilities rather than through them.
Parking Constructed. *Circa* 1956.	Parking areas *(Inventory #s L-139, L-143, L-144)* at Yosemite Lodge were expanded and developed to approximately their current configurations.
Paths Constructed. By 1962.	Sidewalks and paths *(Inventory #s L-120, L-138, L-145)* were constructed throughout the Yosemite Lodge area by 1962.
Parking. By 1962.	The parking area *(Inventory #L-147)* near the base of Yosemite Falls had been developed to approximately its current configuration by 1962.
Traffic Pattern Altered. 1958.	Northside Drive was restricted to one-way traffic.

[88]Annual report, 1940, p. 8.

Bridge Constructed. By 1972.	A pedestrian and horse bridge *(Inventory #L-146)* had been constructed next to the vehicular Yosemite Creek Bridge to reduce traffic hazards by 1972.

Buildings and Structures 1946-1972

Building Constructed. 1950.	A new guest unit, known as the Pine Cottage *(Inventory #L-113)*, was built in 1950. The structure was designed to be reminiscent of early California architectural styles.
Building Altered. 1950.	Cabins at Yosemite Lodge were raised two feet on earth fill to prevent flooding *(Photo HL-9)*.
Building Constructed. 1953.	Oak Cottage *(Inventory #L-109)* was constructed at Yosemite Lodge.
Buildings Constructed. 1955.	The Yosemite Park and Curry Company constructed a new service station *(Inventory #L-140)* and a new guest unit, called Cedar Cottage *(Inventory #L-93)*, at Yosemite Lodge. Cedar Cottage was constructed on the site of the laundry building and some of its brick walls were incorporated into the new building.
Buildings Replaced. 1956.	The Yosemite Lodge *(Inventory #s L-90, L-91, L-92)* was rebuilt, following a design by Ted Spencer, southeast of the previous structure *(Photos HL-11, HL-12, HL-13)*. A fire that same year hastened the demolition of the old lodge buildings. The four new buildings included an office, lounge, cafeteria, coffee shop, souvenir shop, and Post Office *(Inventory #L-97)*. In the process of rebuilding the Yosemite Lodge many old structures were razed including warehouses, a linen room, men's and women's bathhouses, the barber shop/public bath/employees' quarters by the pool, the cafeteria, housekeeping cabins, a toilet building, a laundry, the Tecoya Office, and the boiler room. The tennis courts had also disappeared by 1956.
Buildings Constructed. *Circa* 1956.	A bicycle rental shop *(Inventory #L-95)* (now the Post Office), and the snack shop *(Inventory #L-96)*, were constructed near the swimming pool. (The locations of these buildings seem to have shifted several times over the years but remained in the same general area.) In the employee housing area a warehouse and laundry *(Inventory #L-123)*, a bathhouse *(Inventory #L-130)*, a linen building *(Inventory #L-116)*, and three U-shaped employee housing dormitories *(Inventory #s L-127, L-128, L-129)* were constructed.
Buildings Removed. 1958.	At least 15 residences in "Army Row" were demolished.
Buildings. 1958.	A linen building *(Inventory #L-115)* and three storage buildings had been constructed in the employee housing area by 1958.

Building. 1959.	A dog kennel appears south of the main lodge building on a 1959 topographic map.
Building Altered. 1958-1962.	The souvenir shop at the Lodge was enlarged.
Buildings Constructed. *Circa* 1962.	Manzanita *(Inventory #L-101)*, Willow *(Inventory #L-98)*, Elderberry *(Inventory #L-99)*, Cottonwood *(Inventory #L-100)*, Azalea *(Inventory #L-102)*, Birch *(Inventory #L-103)*, Laurel *(Inventory #L-104)*, Juniper *(Inventory #L-105)*, Hemlock, *(Inventory #L-106)*, Maple *(Inventory #L-107)*, Alder *(Inventory #L-108)*, Aspen *(Inventory #L-110)*, Dogwood *(Inventory #L-111)*, and Tamarack *(Inventory #L-112)* guest cottages as well as a nursery office, a new amphitheater *(Inventory #L-94)*, a pumphouse or sewage lift station *(Inventory #L-117)* south of Pine Cottage, and a casting pond *(Inventory #L-148)* were constructed at Yosemite Lodge under Mission 66. In the employee housing area two warehouses *(Inventory #s L-125, L-126)*, a recreation building *(Inventory #L-136)*, a bathhouse *(Inventory #L-119)*, and five additional dormitories *(Inventory #s L-131, L-132, L-133, L-134, L-135)* had been built. The electrical sub-station *(Inventory #L-141)* north of Northside Drive also was installed at this time. A frame tent-storage building *(Inventory #L-122)* was constructed in the employee housing area.
Buildings Constructed. *Circa* 1972.	A heat plant was constructed south of Dogwood Cottage.
Buildings Constructed. By 1972.	Historic maps indicate that by 1972 the Yosemite Lodge also included an ice-storage building *(Inventory #L-114)*, employee cabins without baths *(Inventory #L-118)*, another bathhouse *(Inventory #L-121)*, and a laundry *(Inventory #L-124)*. Two wellhouses had been constructed in the southern portion of the area *(Inventory #L-155)*.

Utilities 1956-1972

Tanks Installed. By 1972.	Two propane tanks *(Inventory #s L-137, L-142)*, each with 1,000 gallon capacity, had been installed at Yosemite Lodge by 1972.

Views and Viewsheds 1956-1972

Building Design. 1956.	Ted Spencer designed the new main Yosemite Lodge building so that every window provided a spectacular view.



Photo HL-1. Artist unknown. "Yosemite Lodge cabin," 1923? Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-16,226.



Photo HL-2. Artist unknown. "Yosemite Lodge area," 1925. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-1639.



Photo HL-3. Artist unknown. "Yosemite Lodge Bungalows," 1925. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HL-4. Artist unknown. "Yosemite Lodge Bungalows," 1926. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-10,487.



Photo HL-5. Ralph H. Anderson. "Artificial sand bar built by CCC near Yosemite Lodge," April, 1936. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HL-6. D.C. "Eroded river bank near Yosemite Lodge," February, 1936. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-11,094. YOSE 86494. ECW 4639.



Photo HL-7. Ralph H. Anderson. "Half Dome and clouds with people on beach near lodge," August 19, 1945. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-10,048.



Photo HL-8. Ralph H. Anderson. "Yosemite Lodge and floor of Valley from Columbia Pt.," May, 1949. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-10,129.



Photo HL-9. R.N. McIntyre. "Bath cabin at Yosemite Lodge," October 1, 1953. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HL-10. R.N. McIntyre. "Vancil Residence (west of Yosemite Lodge)," September 1, 1953. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 1710A & B.



Photo HL-11. R.N. McIntyre. "Yosemite Lodge," May 5, 1957. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HL-12. Jack E. Boucher. "Yosemite Lodge with Half Dome," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. 1572-1.



Photo HL-13. Artist unknown. "Yosemite Lodge," unknown year. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. 1572-23.

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Lodge Inventory of Landscape Features

1906-1915

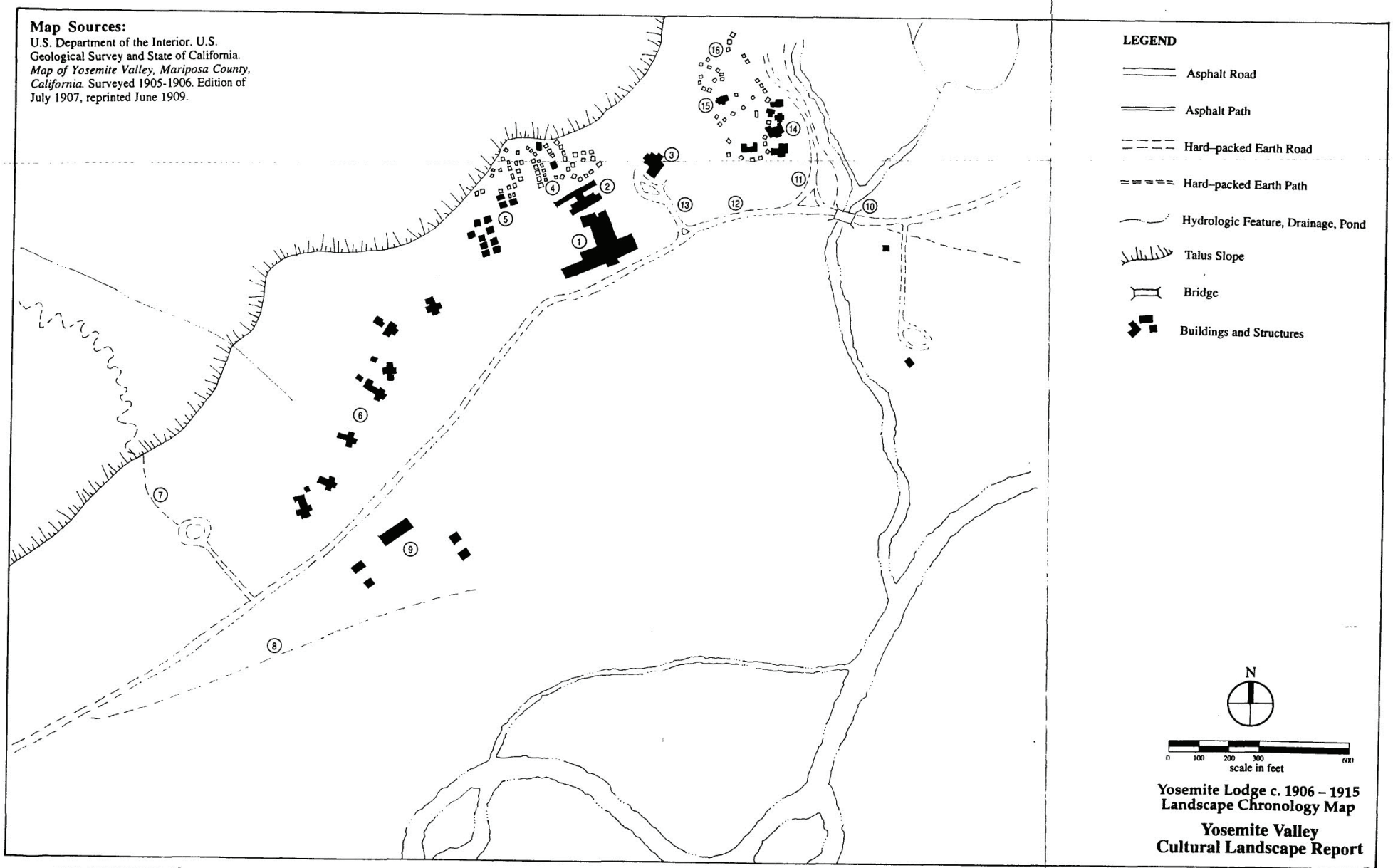
1	Camp Yosemite Army Headquarters
2	Bakery, Officer's Mess, Storehouse
3	Hospital
4	Canvas Tents in Lodge Area
5	Army Buildings
6	Army Row - Quarters and Other Buildings
7	Yosemite Falls Trail
8	Trail Running East from El Capitan Road
9	5 Framed Buildings south of Army Row
10	Yosemite Creek Bridge
11	Road to Yosemite Falls Viewpoint
12	El Capitan Road
13	Approach Road to Hospital
14	6 Framed Military Personnel Cottages in Tecoya
15	Storeroom in Tecoya Annex
16	Canvas Tents in Tecoya Annex

Chronology Maps
Yosemite Lodge Additional Features Inventory

Includes landscape features that are identified in written historic documentation but not represented on historic maps or that were both established and removed within one chronological period.

1906-1915

Forage house
Saddle rooms
Grain sheds
Orderly room
Adjutant's office
Stables
Barracks
Barracks
Lavatory
Lavatory
Frame Cottage
Frame Cottage
Frame Cottage
Frame Cottage
Frame Cottage
Frame Cottage
Frame Cottage
Water and Sewer
Electricity
Trails at Yos. Lodge



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Figure L-1. Yosemite Lodge c. 1906-1915 Landscape Chronology Map

104/20166

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Lodge Inventory of Landscape Features

1916-1931

1	Yosemite Lodge
2	Kitchen/Cafeteria
3	Hospital
6	Army Row - Residences and Other Buildings
7	Yosemite Falls Trail
8	Trail
10	Yosemite Creek Bridge
11	Road to Yosemite Falls Viewpoint
12	El Capitan Road
13	Approach Road to Hospital
14	6 Framed Employee Cottages in Tecoya Annex
17	Toilet in Tecoya Annex
18	Toilet in Tecoya Annex
19	Toilet in Tecoya Annex
20	Residence East of Hospital
21	Employee's Laundry
22	Men's Bathhouse
23	Boiler Room
24	Women's Bathhouse
25	Linen Building
26	Employee's Quarters
27	Employee's Quarters
28	Toilet
29	Barber Shop
30	Unknown Building
31	Tecoya Office
32	Women's Recreation Building
33	Toilet
34	Storeroom
35	Warehouses
36	Dance Pavilion
37	Stage
38	Bathhouse
39	Barber Shop, Public Bath, Employee Quarters
40	Swimming Pool
41	Steam Laundry and Boiler House
42	Unknown Building

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Lodge Inventory of Landscape Features

43	Path Network through Tents
44	Tennis Court
45	Employee canvas tents
46	Pony Track
47	Pony Shelter
48	Linen Building
49	Linen Building
50	Linen Building
51	Men's Bathhouse
52	Linen Building
53	Women's Bathhouse
54	Linen Building
55	Linen Building
56	Toilet
57	Toilet
58	65 Wooden Bungalows with Bath
59	115 Redwood Cabins
60	Canvas Cabin
61	Canvas Cabin
62	Toilet/Bathhouse
63	Toilet
64	Toilet
65	Linen Building
66	Service Road South of Lodge
67	Oak Lane
68	Cedar Lane
69	Fir Lane
70	Aspen Lane
71	Pine Lane
72	Sequoia Lane
73	Tamarack Lane
74	Willow Lane
75	Standard Oil Company Oil And Gas Station
76	Road to Swinging Bridge
77	Road to service station
78	Service Station
79	Parking for Lodge
80	Trail from Lodge by Hospital

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Lodge Inventory of Landscape Features

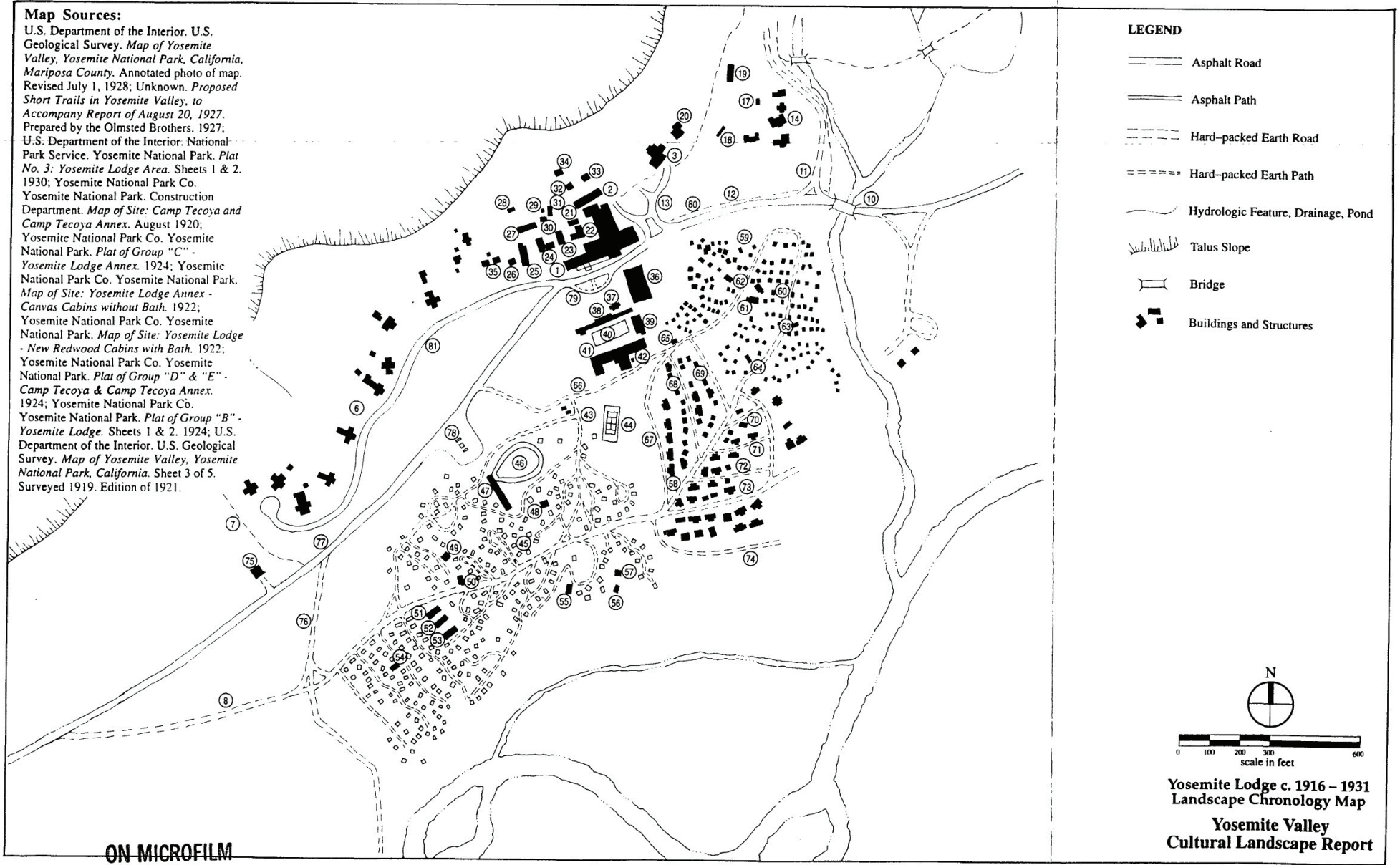
81 Road Running Parallel to Army Row

Chronology Maps
Yosemite Lodge Additional Features Inventory

Includes landscape features that are identified in written historic documentation but not represented on historic maps or that were both established and removed within one chronological period.

1916-1931

Trails at Yos. Lodge
Linen building
Dairy
Tailor shop
Telephone and ticket
Canvas cabins
Double canvas cabins
Women's bathhouse
Pre-fabricated cabins
Housekeeping cabin
Housekeeping cabin
Housekeeping cabin
Housekeeping cabin
Housekeeping cabin
Housekeeping cabin
Laundry
Laundry
Bathhouse
Water tank
Manzanita Cottage (not current Manzanita Lodge)
Sibley tents
Frame building
Firehouse shelter
Garage and repair shop
Bungalows without bath
Pumphouse
Dormitory
Auto shelters
Motion picture booth
Pool fence



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Figure L-2. Yosemite Lodge c. 1916-1931 Landscape Chronology Map 104/20167

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Lodge Inventory of Landscape Features

1932-1945

1	Yosemite Lodge rebuilt
2	Kitchen/Cafeteria
6	Army Row - Residences and Other Buildings
7	Yosemite Falls Trail
8	Yosemite Road
10	Yosemite Creek Bridge
11	Road to Yosemite Falls Viewpoint
12	North Road
13	Approach Road to Old Hospital Site
14	6 Framed Employee Cottages in Tecoya Annex
19	Toilet in Tecoya Annex
21	Employee's Laundry
22	Men's Bathhouse
23	Boiler Room
24	Women's Bathhouse
25	Linen Building
26	Employee's Quarters
27	Employee's Quarters
32	Women's Recreation Building
33	Toilet
34	Storeroom
35	Warehouses
36	Dance Pavilion
38	Bathhouse
39	Barber Shop, Public Bath, Employee Quarters
40	Swimming Pool
41	Steam Laundry
42	Unknown Building Enlarged and Moved South
43	Path Network through Tents
44	Tennis Court
45	Employee canvas tents
48	Linen Building
51	Men's Bathhouse
52	Linen Building
53	Women's Bathhouse
58	65 Wooden Bungalows with Bath
59	115 Redwood Cabins

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Lodge Inventory of Landscape Features

62	Toilet/Bathhouse
66	Service Road
67	Oak Lane
68	Cedar Lane
69	Fir Lane
70	Aspen Lane
71	Pine Lane
72	Sequoia Lane
73	Tamarack Lane
74	Willow Lane
76	Road to Swinging Bridge
77	Road to service station
78	Service Station
79	Parking for Lodge
81	Road Running Parallel to Army Row
82	Bridle Trail Connecting to Yosemite Falls Trail
83	Bridle Trail North of Lodge Complex
84	Trail Leading to Swinging Bridge
85	Hard Packed Earth Road
86	Asphalt Road and Parking
87	Two Comfort Stations
88	Asphalt Parking
89	Comfort Station

Chronology Maps
Yosemite Lodge Additional Features Inventory

Includes landscape features that are identified in written historic documentation but not represented on historic maps or that were both established and removed within one chronological period.

1932-1945

Trails at Yos. Lodge
Evergreen screen planting

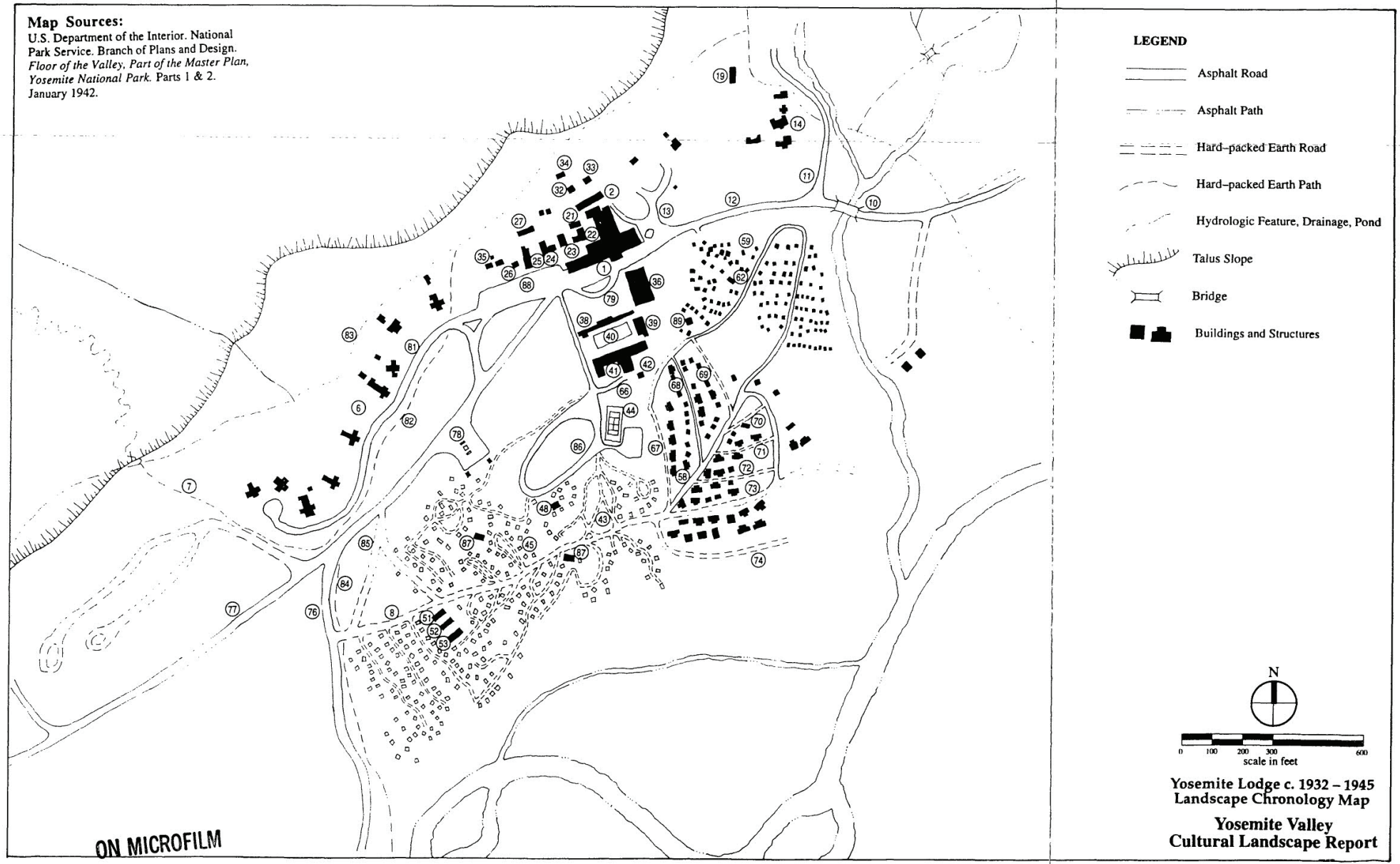


Figure L-3. Yosemite Lodge c. 1932-1945 Landscape Chronology Map

104/20168

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Lodge Inventory of Landscape Features

1946-1972

7	Yosemite Falls Trail
8	Yosemite Road
10	Yosemite Creek Bridge
11	Road to Yosemite Falls Viewpoint
12	North Road/Northside Drive
40	Swimming Pool
45	Employee canvas tents
53	Women's Bathhouse
58	65 Wooden Bungalows with Bath
66	Service Road
67	Oak Lane
68	Cedar Lane
69	Fir Lane
70	Aspen Lane
71	Pine Lane
72	Sequoia Lane
73	Tamarack Lane
74	Willow Lane
76	Road to Swinging Bridge
77	Road to Camp No. 4
83	Bridle Trail North of Lodge Complex
90	Yosemite Lodge
91	Yosemite Lodge
92	Yosemite Lodge
93	Cedar Cottage
94	Amphitheater
95	Bicycle Rental
96	Snack Shop
97	Post Office
98	Willow - Lodge
99	Elderberry - Lodge
100	Cottonwood- Lodge
101	Manzanita- Lodge
102	Azalea - Lodge
103	Birch - Lodge
104	Laurel - Lodge
105	Juniper - Lodge

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Lodge Inventory of Landscape Features

106	Hemlock - Lodge
107	Maple - Lodge
108	Alder - Lodge
109	Oak Cottage
110	Aspen - Lodge
111	Dogwood - Lodge
112	Tamarack - Lodge
113	Pine Cottage
114	Ice - Storage
115	Linen Building
116	Linen Building
117	Sewage Lift Station
118	Employee Cabins without Baths
119	Bathhouse
120	Path Leading to Bathhouse
121	Bathhouse
122	Tent Storage
123	Warehouse and Laundry (later Wellness Center)
124	Laundry
125	Warehouse
126	Warehouse
127	Dormitory - Employee Concession Housing
128	Dormitory - Employee Concession Housing
129	Dormitory - Employee Concession Housing
130	Bathhouse
131	Employee Dormitory
132	Employee Dormitory
133	Employee Dormitory
134	Employee Dormitory
135	Employee Dormitory
136	Recreation Building
137	Propane Tank
138	Sidewalk System Leading from Parking Area
139	Employee Parking
140	Service Station
141	Sub-station
142	Propane Tank
143	Parking

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Lodge Inventory of Landscape Features

144	Parking
145	Sidewalk System connecting cottages
146	Pedestrian/Equestrian Bridge
147	Yosemite Falls Parking Area
148	Casting Pond
155	Two Wellhouses

Chronology Maps
Yosemite Lodge Additional Features Inventory

Includes landscape features that are identified in written historic documentation but not represented on historic maps or that were both established and removed within one chronological period.

1946-1972

Trails at Yos. Lodge
Dog kennels
Storage building
Storage building
Storage building
Nursery office
Heat plant

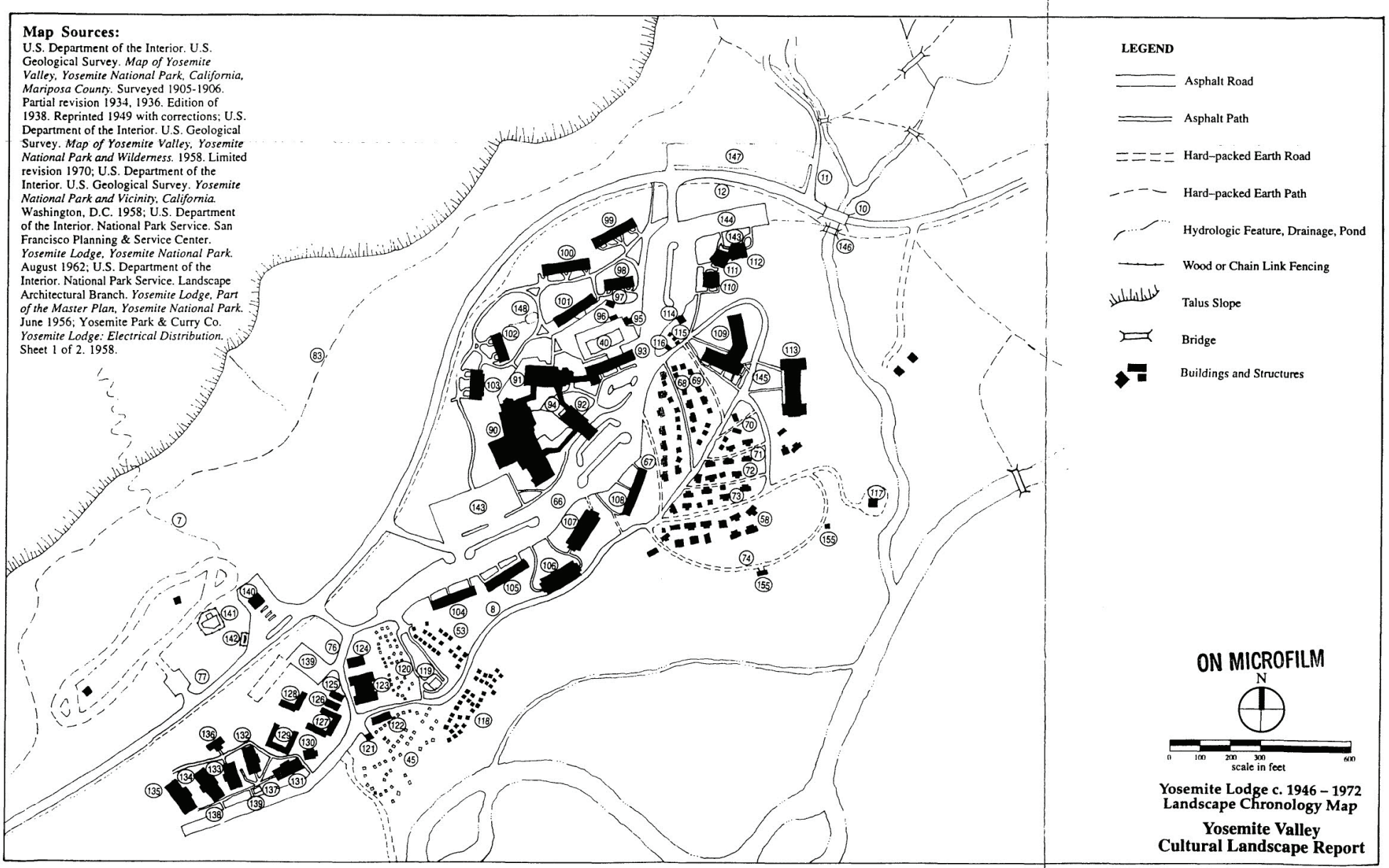


Figure L-4. Yosemite Lodge c. 1946-1972 Landscape Chronology Map

104/20169

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Lodge Inventory of Landscape Features

1973-1993

7	Yosemite Falls Trail
8	Yosemite Road
10	Yosemite Creek Bridge
12	Northside Drive
40	Swimming Pool
45	Employee Canvas Tents
58	65 Wooden Bungalows with Bath
66	Service Road
67	Oak Lane
68	Cedar Lane
69	Fir Lane
70	Aspen Lane
71	Pine Lane
72	Sequoia Lane
73	Tamarack Lane
74	Willow Lane
83	Bridle Trail North of Lodge Complex
90	Yosemite Lodge
91	Yosemite Lodge
92	Yosemite Lodge
93	Cedar Cottage
94	Amphitheater
95	Bicycle Rental
96	Snack Shop
97	Post Office
98	Willow - Lodge
99	Elderberry - Lodge
100	Cottonwood- Lodge
101	Manzanita- Lodge
102	Azalea - Lodge
103	Birch - Lodge
104	Laurel- Lodge
105	Juniper - Lodge
106	Hemlock - Lodge
107	Maple - Lodge
108	Alder - Lodge
109	Oak Cottage

Chronology Map Key

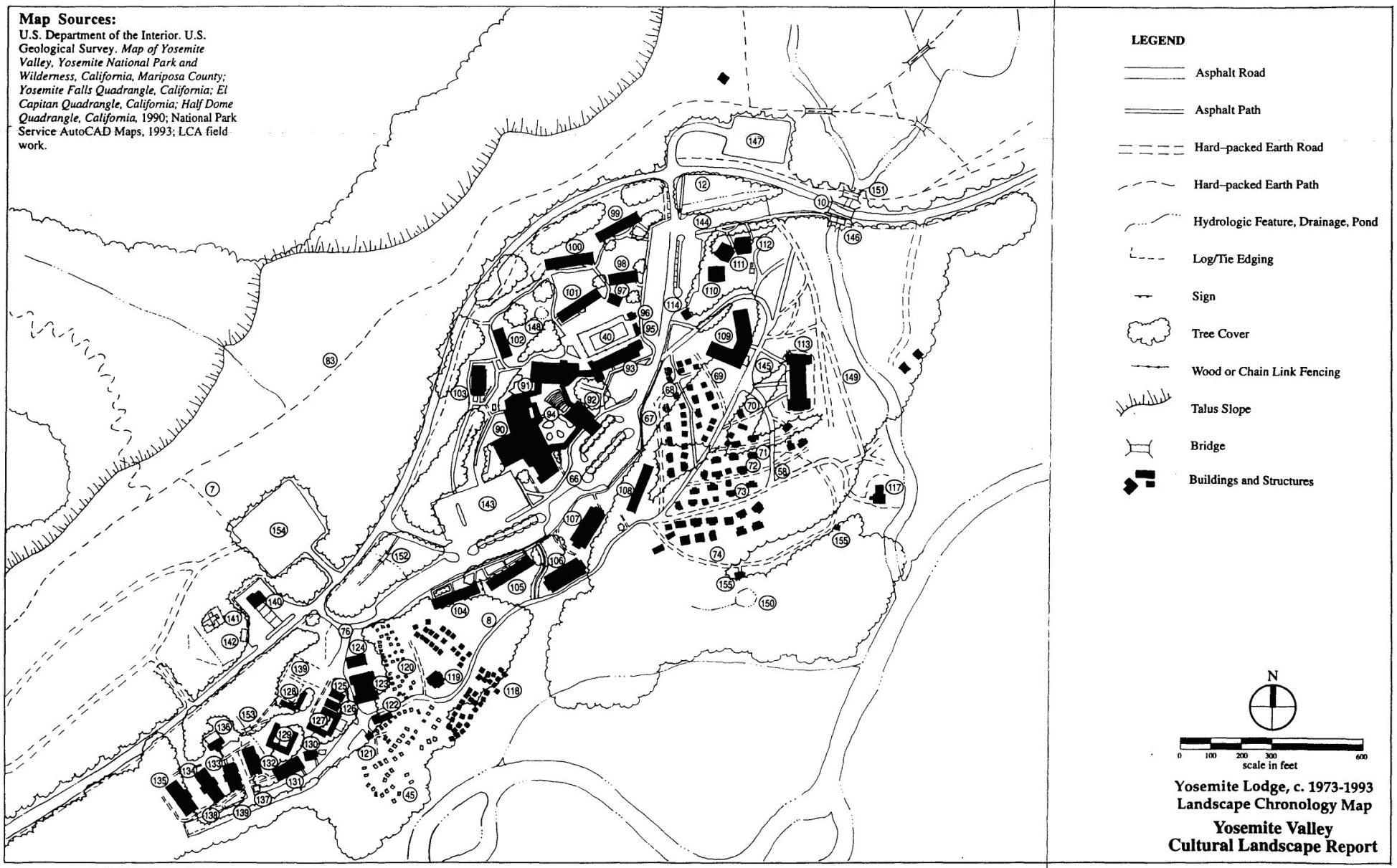
Yosemite Lodge Inventory of Landscape Features

110	Aspen - Lodge
111	Dogwood - Lodge
112	Tamarack - Lodge
113	Pine Cottage
114	Storage Shed
117	Sewage Lift Station
118	Employee Cabins without Baths
119	Bathhouse
120	Path Leading to Bathhouse
121	Bathhouse
122	Tent Storage
123	Wellness Center
124	Laundry
125	Warehouse
126	Warehouse
127	Dormitory - Employee Concession Housing
128	Dormitory - Employee Concession Housing
129	Dormitory - Employee Concession Housing
130	Bathhouse
131	Employee Dormitory
132	Employee Dormitory
133	Employee Dormitory
134	Employee Dormitory
135	Employee Dormitory
136	Recreation Building
137	Propane Tank
138	Sidewalk System Leading from Parking Area
139	Employee Parking
140	Service Station
141	Sub-station
142	Propane Tank
143	Parking
144	Parking
145	Sidewalk System
146	Pedestrian/Equestrian Bridge
147	Yosemite Falls Parking Area
148	Casting Pond
149	Service Road

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Lodge Inventory of Landscape Features

150	Wellhouse Pond
151	Pedestrian Bridge
152	Pedestrian Bridge
153	Pedestrian Bridge
154	Parking for Yosemite Falls Trail
155	Two Wellhouses



ON MICROFILM

Figure L-5. Yosemite Lodge c. 1973-1993 Landscape Chronology Map

10/4/20170

YOSEMITE VILLAGE

Brief Historic Context

The establishment of the Yosemite Village at its current location (near the Pioneer Cemetery and the site of J.M. Hutchings' 1865 cabin) was another of Stephen Mather's concepts. Despairing of the ramshackle, haphazard appearance of the Old Village across the river, and desirous of removing all structures from the meadows to preserve the scenery, Mather ordered that the Old Village be razed and a new Yosemite Village constructed on the north side of the Merced. The comprehensive plan of development for the new village was designed by architect Myron Hunt of Los Angeles not only to provide for expanded administrative facilities but also to ensure that they harmonized with their surroundings. The first buildings were dedicated in 1924, although some residences had been constructed much earlier. The Yosemite Village has continued to expand and adapt to employee housing and visitor use needs; new buildings and circulation patterns have been established in every time period. The last commercial building in the Old Village was razed in 1963, though some buildings remained in the area through the 1970s.

Pre-1851: Native-American Occupation of the Valley

Cluster Arrangements Pre-1851

Village. Pre-1851.	Two large Native-American villages, known as Yowatchke, and Ahwahne occupied the Yosemite Village area.

Buildings and Structures Pre-1851

Villages. Pre-1851.	A Native-American village called Ahwahne stood where the present park headquarters are located. At least one village, a large permanent one known as Yowatchke, stood at the mouth of Indian Canyon.

1851-1863: Pioneer Period of Exploration and Occupation

No documentary evidence concerning changes in the physical components of the study area has been identified for this chronological period.

1864-1889: State Grant

Land Uses and Activities 1864-1889

Camp. 1864.	Frederick Law Olmsted and his party camped opposite Yosemite Falls for three weeks in 1864.
Agriculture. 1865.	J.M. Hutchings established an orchard and a garden behind his cabin on his 118-acre holding. This was near the

	northwest portion of today's Yosemite Village Historic District.
Cemetery. Late 1860s.	The Pioneer Cemetery *(Inventory #V-1)* was probably first set aside for burial purposes in the late 1860s.[89] Sometime toward the end of the 1860s, Agnes Leidig, the daughter of Frederick Leidig, died after a short illness. She was buried near the current site of the Ahwahnee Hotel, but was reinterred later in the Pioneer Cemetery.
School. 1875.	According to an article in the *Stockton Daily Independent* for August 1876 as quoted by Linda Greene, the first school in the Yosemite Valley was held in 1875 under an oak tree at the mouth of Indian Canyon near Indian Canyon Creek. Students sat on logs or boxes.[90]
Grave Site. 1875.	The first known Native-American burial in the Yosemite Valley occurred in 1875. The grave was dug near the southeast corner of the present Museum Building.

Circulation Systems 1864-1889

Trails. 1878.	By 1878 there were two trails or unpaved roads located south of Hutchings' cabin, one running east/west just south of the current Museum Building following the alignment of the present road *(Inventory #V-5)* and one along the north bank of the Merced. Other unpaved roads and trails provided access to the area as well, including routes to the cemetery and to the later site of Camp Lost Arrow.*(Inventory #s V-6, V-7, V-8, V-9, V-10).*

VEGETATION 1864-1889

Flowers. 1860s.	Yellow pond lilies grew in the pond on Hutchings' farm.
Orchard. 1865.	James Mason Hutchings planted an orchard *(Inventory #V-4)* near his cabin.
Cemetery Plantings. 1886.	Galen Clark planted six sequoias around the hole he dug to be used for his grave in the Pioneer Cemetery *(Photo HV-8)*; he also trained red roses to climb a white fence he constructed around the open grave.

Buildings and Structures 1864-1889

Building Constructed. 1865.	J.M. Hutchings built a cabin and sawmill on the easternmost branch of Yosemite Creek near the foot of Yosemite Falls, in the area that is now the northwest section of the Yosemite Village Historic District. The log cabin, built with a stone foundation, stone fireplace, and stone chimney, included a

[89]Greene, Vol. 1, pp. 211-212.
[90]*Ibid.*, p. 161.

	covered porch or lean-to. Sheds and hayracks stood close by.
Buildings. 1867.	In 1867, J.M. Hutchings' holdings in the Yosemite Valley included a small log house, a large barn, and a shed on the north side of the Merced in the area now occupied by the Yosemite Village.
Building Constructed. 1868.	John Muir built a water-powered sawmill near the foot of Yosemite Fall for J.M. Hutchings.
Building Constructed. 1869.	John Muir's cabin was built on the easternmost branch of Yosemite Creek behind Hutchings cabin. The cabin was of wood with round tree slabs for a floor. Muir dug a small ditch from the Yosemite Creek to allow the water to flow through the center of his home. There was no sign of the structure left by 1901. Today this area is the Yosemite Village Historic District.
Building Altered. 1871.	Muir built a small garret beneath the gable of Hutchings' sawmill. A skylight in the roof provided a view of Half Dome.

Small-scale Features 1864-1889

Gravestone. 1875.	Upon his death in 1875, James Lamon was interred in the area now known as the Pioneer Cemetery, west of the Museum. A monolith of granite designed by John Conway marked his grave.
Well. 1881.	Galen Clark dug a well between the graves of Thomas Glynn and Albert May in the Pioneer Cemetery to keep them green.

1890-1905: State Grant and National Park

Cluster Arrangements 1890-1905

Camp Established. 1901.	The management of the Sentinel Hotel established a tent camp as an extension of their facilities in the present-day Lost Arrow section of Yosemite Village, at the foot of Yosemite Falls. Called Camp Yosemite, the camp was intended to imitate the very successful Camp Curry, which had been established in 1899. (Camp Yosemite was also known as Yosemite Falls Camp and Camp Lost Arrow.)

Utilities 1890-1905

Sanitary Facilities. 1901.	Sewage facilities for Camp Lost Arrow were nothing more than Yosemite Creek. When the creek dried up in the summer, the camp was forced to close.

1906-1915: National Park Under Federal/Army Administration

(Figure V-1)

Land Uses and Activities 1906-1915

Camps Abandoned. 1906.	Soon after the U.S. Army superintendent took over administration of the valley in 1906, several public campgrounds were forced to close due to their lack of sanitary facilities. These included camp 5 east of the Yosemite Creek bridge.

Vegetation 1906-1915

Trees Planted. 1907.	Gabriel Sovulewski and John Degnan planted rows of incense cedar trees on the south and west boundaries of the Pioneer Cemetery.

Cluster Arrangements 1906-1915

Camp Removed. 1915.	Camp Lost Arrow (originally known as Camp Yosemite) was removed.

Buildings and Structures 1906-1915

Building Removed. 1909.	Hutchings' cabin was removed. It had been used to store hay in the early 1900s and then, from 1906, as a residence by Gabriel Sovulewski.
Building Moved. 1909.	The U.S. Army moved the schoolhouse building *(Inventory #V-2)* from its site near the LeConte Lodge across the Merced to a location about 300 yards southwest of the present Park Service headquarters and 400 yards north of the Sentinel Hotel.
Building Constructed. 1910.	Workers completed a new residence for Park Supervisor Gabriel Sovulewski at the foot of the Yosemite Falls.
Building Constructed. 1911.	The U.S. Army built a barn *(Inventory #V-3)* in the same location as the current government barn. It included a tack room, an equipment warehouse, a shoeing platform, and another small building.
Buildings Moved. 1912.	By 1912, the superintendent of the Yosemite National Park wanted to move the barns, stables, cottage, and coach shed that made up the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company stable complex which stood in a populated area only a few hundred yards from the village on one side and Camp Lost Arrow on the other. The site was within 200 yards of the schoolhouse and the residences of the supervisor and electricians. (Another YS&T Company stable stood between today's Upper and Lower Pines Campgrounds.) Superintendent Forsyth had them moved to Kenneyville near the stables of the Yosemite Transportation Company, which had taken over Coffman and Kenney's lease.

Building Constructed. 1914.	Building No. 13 was built west of the Rangers' Clubhouse.

Boundary Demarcations 1906-1915

Trees Planted. 1907.	Park Supervisor Gabriel Sovulewski and John Degnan planted rows of incense cedar trees on the south and west boundaries of the Pioneer Cemetery. Prior to this time the boundaries of the cemetery were not marked in any way.

Utilities 1906-1915

Sanitary Facilities. 1913.	Sewage facilities for Camp Lost Arrow had not improved since 1901. Since they relied on Yosemite Creek, when the creek dried up in the summer, the camp was forced to close.

1916-1931: National Park Service Administration / The Mather Years

(Figure V-2, Maps D, F-3, F-4)

Land Uses and Activities 1916-1931

Zoo Constructed. 1918.	A zoo was established in the Lost Arrow section of the present Yosemite Village between the government residential and utility areas. The Sovulewski family received three orphaned mountain lion cubs in 1918; by the time they were three months old they had to be caged. The Sovulewskis charged admission and donated the proceeds to the Red Cross. Later, bear cubs, deer, and other animals were added to the zoo.
Zoo Abandoned. Late 1920s.	As protection philosophies changed the zoo was abandoned and the animals set free.

Circulation Systems 1916-1931

Roads Planned. 1918.	Beginning in 1918, NPS landscape architects laid out an irregular pattern of curved streets for the new village *(Inventory #V-44)* .
Roads Constructed. By 1921.	Vehicular access roads to the maintenance area *(Inventory #V-47)* , the Museum and Administration Building *(Inventory #V-49)* , and the Lower Tecoya residences *(Inventory #V-85)* were complete by 1921. The Indian Canyon Trail *(Inventory #V-55)* was also constructed.
Path Constructed. By 1921.	A path *(Inventory #V-54)* running northeast/southwest in the northeastern portion of the study area had been constructed by 1921 according to historic maps.
Bridges. By 1924.	By 1924 bridges *(Inventory #s V-81, V-82, V-83, V-84)* had been constructed to allow pedestrian and vehicular access across Indian Canyon Creek.

Road Constructed. *Circa* 1925.	A road *(Inventory #V-52)* was constructed leading to the incinerator.
Walks Constructed. 1926.	The Park Service spent $3,500 constructing walks, water lines, and a sewer system in the New Village.
Road. By 1927.	By 1927 the road near the Museum and the Administration Building formed a mall *Photo HV-15).*
Trails Constructed. 1928.	Foot paths were constructed in front of the residences in Camp Tecoya and in front of employees' cottages in Lost Arrow.
Roads Constructed. By 1928.	The road *(Inventory #V-80)* at the south edge of the Village and the cul-de-sac *(Inventory #V-79)* in the Lost Arrow area had been constructed by 1928 according to historic maps.
Trails Constructed. By 1928.	Bridle paths and pedestrian trails *(Inventory #s V-46, V-73, V-75, V-76, V-78)* had been constructed through the Yosemite Village area by 1928 according to historic maps.
Roads Constructed. By 1929.	Additional roads *(Inventory #s V-43, V-44A)* in the Lost Arrow residential area had been constructed by 1929.
Walks Constructed. 1924-1930.	Between 1924 and 1930 the system of walks around the dormitories in Lower Tecoya was completed *(Inventory #V-59)* .
Road Constructed. By 1931.	The approach road *(Inventory #V-77)* to the Lewis Memorial Hospital had been built by 1931.
Paths Constructed. By 1931.	A footpath *(Inventory #V-53)* leading north from the photographic studios and another *(Inventory #V-48)* near the Lost Arrow cul-de-sac were in place by 1931. A bridle trail *(Inventory #V-74)* south of the Village had also been constructed by this time.

Vegetation 1916-1931

Tree Planted. 1925.	A sequoia tree was planted in front of the Museum.
Tree Replaced. 1926.	A second sequoia tree was planted in front of the Museum to replace the first which had died *(Photo HV-10).*
Garden Planted. 1929.	Gardens *(Inventory #V-129)* were planted behind the Museum as an exhibit of live native plants.

Cluster Arrangements 1916-1931

Commercial/Park Housing. 1930.	Camp 17 was renamed Tecoya and set aside to house Yosemite Park and Curry Company employees. National Park Service employees were mainly housed west of the Pioneer Cemetery, and the two groups rarely mingled.

Buildings and Structures 1916-1931

Building Construction. 1916.	The Desmond Company began work on a new hotel, the Grizzly Hotel, in the present-day Yosemite Village, south of the present government residential area near the Ranger Club. After the basement and 1,500 feet of rock foundation had been finished, the company halted work temporarily to concentrate on the construction of the Glacier Point Hotel. Unfortunately, money and materials were scarce during World War I, and the Grizzly Hotel was never completed. In 1924 much of the stone from the foundation was removed and the basement excavation was filled in.
Building Constructed. 1916.	A blacksmith shop *(Inventory #V-42)* and two warehouses *(Inventory #s V-50F, V-50G)* were constructed in the maintenance area north of the Museum.
Buildings Constructed. 1917.	The government constructed a complex of service buildings north of the old Pioneer Cemetery in the vicinity of the current maintenance facility. The complex included barns, shops, and storage sheds *(Inventory #V-50)* . A new school building *(Inventory #V-31)* was constructed near the northeast corner of J.M. Hutchings' old farm.
Buildings Constructed. 1918.	The government added a machine shop and a plumbing shop to the other facilities north of the cemetery. Residences 19 and 20 were constructed in Lost Arrow *(Inventory #V-45)* . In addition, a zoo was established in the Lost Arrow section of the present Yosemite Village between the government residential and utility areas.
Building Function Changed. 1918.	The 1896 schoolhouse building, which had been moved to the village in 1909, was converted into a residence after a new school was constructed in 1917.
Building Constructed. 1919.	Three residences (16, 18, and 21), two woodsheds (306 and 307), and a garage (305) were built in Lost Arrow.
Buildings Constructed. 1920.	Four construction warehouses *(Inventory #s V-33, V-34, V-35, V-36)* were built in the warehouse area in the western section of today's Yosemite Village and a garage, car shed, and toilet building *(Inventory #V-65)* and a gas station *(Inventory #V-70)* were constructed in the garage group near today's Yosemite Medical Group. Also, woodshed 312 was built in Lost Arrow. An additional warehouse *(Inventory #V-37)* and a plow garage *(Inventory #V-50D)* appear on historic maps.
Buildings Constructed. 1921.	Four employee cottages *(Including Inventory #V-39)* and two auto sheds were added to the complex of service buildings west of the cemetery. Stephen Mather donated his own money for the construction of a Rangers' Clubhouse *(Inventory #V-28, Photo HV-7)* . A garage *(Inventory #V-27)* and a small transformer house *(Inventory #V-29)* were

	constructed to match the new building in exterior appearance. An equipment shed *(Inventory #V-50E)* and a frame building *(Inventory #V-50A)* were constructed in the north maintenance area in the same year.
Building Altered. 1921.	The car shed in the garage group was built out to add a paint shop.
Buildings Constructed. 1921-1922.	Six frame cottages for Yosemite National Park Company employees, six garages, and a double garage *(Inventory #V-61A)* were constructed in the northern part of Ahwahnee Row in Lower Tecoya in 1921 and 1922.
Buildings. 1922.	In 1922, a storage garage *(Inventory #V-)* for the Yosemite National Park Company was located in Yosemite Village.
Building Damaged. 1922.	The plumbing shop constructed in 1918 in the maintenance area was damaged by snow.
Buildings Altered. 1922.	The mechanical engineer's quarters north of the cemetery was enlarged, and a car shelter was added to the gas station in the garage group near the current Yosemite Medical Group. The Housekeeping Camp 17 Headquarters *(Inventory #V-68)* , used as an office, was rebuilt after being damaged in winter storms.
Buildings Constructed. 1922.	A one-story frame storage shed *(Inventory #V-38)* was built in the west warehouse area, and a car shed and garage-administration building were constructed in the garage group. In addition, a refreshment booth *(Inventory #V-69)* was constructed. Residences 9, 10, 11, and 12 were built in a row, with lawns and trees between them. They were in line with residences 13 and 14 in Lost Arrow. Garage 310 was constructed nearby.
Building Constructed. 1923.	The Yosemite National Park Company constructed a carpenter, plumber, and electrician shop *(Inventory #V-32)* in the western warehouse section of today's Yosemite Village.[91] In addition, residences 54, 55, and 57 were constructed in Lost Arrow.
Building Altered. 1923.	The blacksmith shop in the warehouse area was remodeled as a paint shop.
Buildings Constructed. 1923-1924.	The houses and garages *(Inventory #V-61B, Photos HV-1, HV-2, HV-3, HV-4, HV-5, HV-6)* in the southern portion of Ahwahnee Row were constructed.
Buildings Constructed. 1921-1924.	Two garages; two cottages *(Photo HV-16)*; a warehouse; canvas cabins, several double, single, and kitchen tents in Lower Tecoya, and two garages in Lost Arrow were

[91]Greene's Appendix F (Vol. 3, p. 1092) lists garages and housekeeping cabins for 1923-1924, but does not specify if they were constructed in those years or simply extant.

constructed between 1921 and 1924 *(Possibly Inventory #s V-66 or V-67)* .

Buildings. 1924.

In 1924, housekeeping camp 17 (also known as Tecoya, on the eastern boundary of the present day Yosemite Village) included a curio and cigar stand, a warehouse, and a storehouse *(Possibly Inventory #s V-66 or V-67)* .

Building Dedicated. 1924.

In 1924 Stephen Mather presided over the dedication of the valley's new Administration Building *(Inventory #V-30, Photo HV-9)* (Park Headquarters), which had been designed by Myron Hunt of Los Angeles. The building featured stone veneer, shake siding and roofs, exposed logs, and hipped roofs. The long horizontal lines of the building were intended to blend with the cliff walls of its setting. Mather also laid the cornerstones for the new Museum *(Inventory #V-11, Photos HV-14, HV-25, HV-28)* , Post Office *(Inventory #V-15)* (at the former site of camp 18), and Pillsbury's Pictures, Inc. Studio *(Inventory #V-12)* . The Administration Building, Museum, Post Office, and Rangers' Clubhouse were meant to form the nucleus of the Yosemite Village *(Photos HV-11, HV-13)*.

Buildings Constructed. 1924.

Garages 309 and 313 were constructed in Lost Arrow and a storage building *(Inventory #V-50I)* was constructed in the maintenance area.

Buildings. 1924.

By 1924 there were two garages *(Inventory #s V-71, V-72)* near the gas station in the garage group, and residence 14 had been completed in the residential district.

Building Constructed. By 1925.

A cottage had been constructed and an electrical shop, a garage *(Inventory #V-40)* , and a lumber shed *(Inventory #V-41)* had been built in the warehouse area on the west edge of Yosemite Village by 1925.

Buildings Constructed. 1925.

The Pillsbury, Best *(Inventory #V-13)* , Boysen *(Inventory #s V-14, V-18, V-19, V-20)* , and Foley *(Inventory #V-16)* studios were constructed in the New Village. The Best Studio, now known as the Ansel Adams Gallery, was a complex of five buildings *(Including Inventory #s V-21, V-22, V-23, V-24)*. The Pillsbury Studio became the Lost Arrow Studio in 1928 when Pillsbury sold it to the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, and the Boysen Studio, also called the Pohono Indian Studio, is now known as the Yosemite Art Activity Center. The Post Office building, designed by Herbert Maier, also opened in 1925.

Building Moved. 1925.

The Bridalveil checking station was moved to Lost Arrow as a ranger residence (residence 16).

Buildings Constructed. 1926.

The Yosemite Museum building was opened to the public. Funded by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Foundation, Herbert Maier designed the building, which

	featured native stone with wood beams and became a model for other Park Service structures. In addition, residence 17 was built in Lost Arrow. The Best Studio, now known as the Ansel Adams Gallery, included, upon completion in 1926, a darkroom, two duplex residences, and a garage.
Buildings Constructed. 1927.	D.A. Foley built a residence adjacent to his studio. H.C. Best added a garage to his residence. In addition, residences 39, 40, and 41, and garages 304 and 311 were built in Lost Arrow, and Pete Hilliard built a residence and shed in the "Indian Village" at the mouth of Indian Canyon. A jail *(Inventory #V-50H)* was built in the maintenance area
Buildings Constructed. 1928.	Building 636, residences 42 and 43, and garage 314 were built in Lost Arrow.
Buildings Constructed. By 1928.	Residences and a garage *(Inventory #V-25)* had been constructed just north of Best's Studio by 1928 and a seven-bay garage *(Inventory #V-50C)* in the maintenance area.
Building Constructed. 1929.	A four-room cottage, to be used as a women's dormitory, was completed in 1929 in the area of the Girls' Club across from the Administration Building. Also, residences 44 and 45 and garage 303 were built in Lost Arrow.
Buildings Moved. 1929.	Three frame structures constructed in the Yosemite Lodge area by the U.S. Army in 1912 were moved to the Yosemite Village group of rustic residences in 1929 because they blocked a view of Yosemite Falls. These were numbers 2, 4, and 5. In the same year, building 13 was moved to its present location in Lost Arrow.
Buildings Constructed. 1924-1930.	Between 1924 and 1930 two apartments *(Inventory #s V-57, V-58)* were constructed on the north edge of Lower Tecoya south of the Medical Clinic.
Buildings Constructed. 1930.	In the 1928 Interior Department Appropriation Act, Congress granted the Yosemite National Park funds for a new hospital *(Inventory #V-56)* . The building, named the Lewis Memorial Hospital, was built on the site of the Native-American village Yowatchke, and the remaining Native Americans were relocated to a new village a half-mile west of Yosemite Lodge. The Lewis Memorial Hospital included an isolation ward *(Inventory #V-56A)* and an administrative wing; it is now known as the Yosemite Medical Clinic and is operated by the Yosemite Medical Group. Also, three very substantial houses (residences 34, 47, and 48) and an apartment building (building 46) were constructed in Lost Arrow and dormitories, a laundry, and two recreation buildings *(Inventory #V-60)* were constructed in Lower Tecoya.
Buildings. 1930.	Four garages had been constructed west of the Lower Tecoya dormitories *(Inventory #s V-62, V-63, V-64)* . (By

	1930, Tecoya was equipped with two cottage apartments, a dormitory building, two recreation buildings, a boiler room and laundry, twenty-one cottages, nine garages, housekeeping rental yards, and the Yosemite Park and Curry Company main garage.)
Buildings. 1931.	By 1931 a building *(Inventory #V-26)* had been constructed on the south side of the Village Plaza, a garage *(Inventory #V-17)* had been built near the Post Office, and a building *(Inventory #V-50B)* that later became Valley Station was built in the maintenance area according to historic maps.

Boundary Demarcations 1916-1931

Fence Constructed. 1918.	Gabriel Sovulewski constructed a fence around part of the Pioneer Cemetery. The fence still stands today.

Small-scale Features 1916-1931

Boulders Installed. Mid-1920s.	Boulders were embedded along roads and in the parking plaza *(Photo HV-12).*
Plaque. 1925.	A plaque was installed commemorating John Muir's cabin site.
Boulders Replaced. 1930s.	Boulders along roads and in the Yosemite Village parking plaza were replaced with less conspicuous log curbing.
Signs Installed. 1931.	The hospital, Administration Building, and Museum were marked with illuminated signs that had been made out of scrap metal.

Utilities 1916-1931

Incinerator Constructed. 1925.	An incinerator *(Inventory #V-51)* for the disposal of garbage was constructed in the utility area of the New Village (north of the Maintenance facility.)
Water System Constructed. 1926.	In 1926, the Park Service spent $3,500 constructing walks, water lines, and a sewer system in the New Village.
Electric Light. 1929.	The electric lighting of the Village Plaza was completed in 1929.

Views and Viewsheds 1916-1931

Buildings Moved. 1929.	The Park Service moved into the residential section of today's Yosemite Village Historic District four cottages that had been built by the U.S. Army and that blocked the view of the Yosemite Falls.

1932-1945: The Depression Era and World War II

(Photo HV-29, Figure V-3, Map Y)

Land Uses and Activities 1932-1945

Zoo Demolished. 1933.	The abandoned zoo buildings in the Lost Arrow district were demolished.
Alcohol Zone. 1944-1945.	The Navy personnel at the Ahwahnee during the war showed a penchant for alcohol, with which they were not provided. To prevent the sailors from climbing the talus slopes around the valley in a search for bottles hidden there by their relatives or friends, an area outside the village store was set aside for imbibing alcohol.

Circulation Systems 1932-1945

Trails Constructed. 1935.	The naturalistic cemetery was landscaped; paths were laid out and the entrance altered.
Stream System Altered. 1938.	A 140-foot rock wall was constructed behind a residence in the Lost Arrow district to divert a stream of water that was hitting the building.
Road Constructed. By 1942.	A new access road *(Inventory #V-96)* to the Middle Tecoya area was completed.
Bridge Constructed. 1945.	Construction in 1945 included a one-span bridle-path bridge in the Lost Arrow area and another over Indian Canyon Creek *(Inventory #V-86)* .

Vegetation 1932-1945

Beautification. 1933-1936.	Part of the village beautification program undertaken by the CCC included planting azalea, wild grape, fern, manzanita, and cascara, repairing old oak and apple trees, and the removal of dilapidated buildings, borrow pits, and dumps. The foundations of Lewis Hospital were planted with fern and wild grape.
Garden. 1934.	The CCC overhauled the garden and grounds of the Museum to improve the soil, construct paths, and plant trees and flowers. Plantings included 32 grape vines, 46 primrose plants, nine calycanthus, 27 redbud trees, two cedar trees, 14 sweetshrub plants, 12 manzanita, four Douglas firs, four mock orange, three toyon bushes, 42 lupines, five azaleas, two dogwoods, two everlasting plants, 12 grass clumps, and 200 other miscellaneous plants *(Photos HV-20, HV-23)*.[92]
Transplanting. 1934.	The CCC transplanted native plants from outside the valley to new sites around the government residences. The transplanted species included 41 azaleas, 104 ferns, 10 spice

[92]McClelland, p. 221.

	bushes, 10 woodwardias, 12 manzanitas, 21 spireas, 10 lungworts, two yellow flowers, five chinquapins, two willows, 14 brown-eyed susans, seven clumps of daisies, eight alum roots, three ceanothus, one California holly, two Washington lilies, one cedar, eight quaking aspens, two syringa, 22 cone flowers, six mountain mahogany, two lupines, three dogwoods, four forget-me-nots, three mints, four Whitman flowers, three mimulus, and one maple tree.[93]
Plantings. 1934-1935.	The CCC planted several species in the village area, including one Douglas fir, four red firs, 113 fern clumps, 135 azaleas, 94 calycanthus, two elderberries, one cedar, one manzanita, one yellow pine, 32 dogwoods, 60 golden yarrow, 4 clumps of grey lupine, 32 alum root, three black oak, 12 shrub oak, 13 everlasting, five ceanothus, 27 cone flower clumps, 36 redbuds, 19 toyons, six wild roses, 23 wild currants, 18 syringea, 13 asters, five choke cherry, and 25 miscellaneous shrubs and wildflower seed. Ninety-six cubic yards of topsoil were hauled in for the plants.[94]
Transplanting. 1935.	In 1935 the CCC continued to transplant native plants from outside the valley to new locations around government residences. The 1935 plants included 65 calycanthus, 39 ferns, 129 azaleas, one syringea, five grapevines, five dogwood, one choke cherry, one twin-berry, one woodwardia, one blue ceanothus, four Douglas firs, and two white firs. In addition, dead limbs were removed from 223 oak trees and 250 apple trees were trimmed.[95]
Cemetery Landscaped. 1935.	The cemetery was landscaped, and 28 old cedar trees were moved *(Photo HV-26)*.
Screen Planting. 1937.	The CCC planted screening vegetation around the school.
Screening Planted. 1944-1945.	Vegetation was planted as a screen around the area outside the village store that was set aside so Navy personnel could imbibe alcohol.

Buildings and Structures 1932-1945

Buildings Proposed. 1930s.	The Yosemite Park and Curry Company proposed to build a general store, administration offices, an auditorium, a theater, two dormitory buildings, two dormitory apartments, two cottage apartments, ten three-room cottages, five five-room cottages, 20 private garages, a new residence for the company president, paths, lights, and play equipment. (It is unclear from historic documents to what extent these changes were completed.)

[93] *Ibid.*
[94] *Ibid.*, p. 219.
[95] *Ibid.*, p. 220.

Buildings Constructed. 1932.	Residences 58 and 59 were constructed in Lost Arrow *(Including Inventory #V-102)* and an equipment shed *(Inventory #V-50J)* was added to the maintenance area.
Buildings Altered. 1932.	Six of the houses on Ahwahnee Row were converted into duplexes.
Buildings Constructed. 1933.	Garages 302 and 308 were built in Lost Arrow.
Buildings Removed. 1933.	The zoo in the Lost Arrow district was demolished.
Buildings Constructed. 1934.	Residences 60, 61, 62, and 63 were constructed in the Lost Arrow (NPS residential) area of Yosemite Village *(Possibly including Inventory #s V-98)* and a dormitory *(Inventory #V-92)* near the Medical Clinic.
Building Altered. 1934.	In 1934 the CCC refurbished the Museum Building in conjunction with other maintenance activities.
Buildings Constructed. 1935.	Utility building 527 *(Inventory #V-100, Photo HV-22)* (also called Fort Yosemite) was designed by J.S. Arnot and constructed in 1935. It housed the Mechanical Department, Blacksmith, Upholstery Shop, Carpentry and Paint Department, Electrical Department and Fire Station, Auto Paint Shop, Sign Shop, and Sanitation Sewer and Water Department. In addition, a tennis court was constructed in Lost Arrow.
Buildings Removed. 1935.	The old electric, paint, and carpenter shops were razed and replaced by the new utility building.
Buildings. 1936.	By 1936 two residences*(Inventory #s V-93, V-94)* had been constructed near the Medical Clinic.
Building Destroyed. 1936.	Gabriel Sovulewski's old residence was razed and the site naturalized.
Building Constructed. 1936.	Residence 36 was constructed in Lost Arrow. Also, by 1936 residences 6, 7, and 8 were extant in Lost Arrow.
Buildings Constructed. 1936-1937.	The Yosemite Park and Curry Company constructed two three-story dormitories *(Inventory #s V-87, V-88)* and a three-story apartment building *(Inventory #V-89)* for employee housing in the Tecoya area between the garage and the Ahwahnee Meadow.
Buildings Constructed. 1937.	Residence 3, building 637, and garage 638 were constructed in Lost Arrow *(Inventory #V-103)* . The CCC initiated work on a residence just west of the present schoolhouse for the school bus driver.

Buildings Constructed. 1938.	Residence 35 and garage 301 *(Possibly Inventory #V-101)* were constructed in Lost Arrow.
Buildings Constructed. 1939.	The Yosemite Park and Curry Company constructed an office building *(Inventory #V-91)* in the Yosemite Village by the Village Store, and residence 37 was built in the NPS residential area.
Buildings Constructed. 1940.	Residences 66 and 67 were built in the NPS residential area west of the utility area.
Buildings Constructed. 1942.	Ten residences and a garage *(Inventory #V-95)* were constructed in Middle Tecoya and one residence *(Inventory #V-97)* in Upper Tecoya by 1942. A gas station *(Inventory #V-90)* and a maintenance building *(Inventory #V-99)* were also built at this time according to historic maps.
Building Altered. 1943.	The new addition to the Museum in the Yosemite Village was roofed.
Buildings Moved. 1944.	Building 120 was moved from the Indian Village west of Sunnyside to the government utility area, where it became a paint shop and was renumbered 551.
Building Constructed. By 1945.	An additional residence *(Inventory #V-61C)* had been constructed in Lower Tecoya by 1945.

Boundary Demarcations 1932-1945

Fence Removed. 1935.	The fence surrounding the Pioneer Cemetery was dismantled.

Small-scale Features 1932-1945

Chuck-a Constructed. 1932.	Maggie Howard built a new *chuck-a*, or acorn storage structure, in the Indian Village behind the Museum. This brought the number of *chuck-as* in the Indian Village up to two, along with three *o-chums* and a mortar rock. The Indian Village was a popular visitor attraction.
Stones Laid. 1934.	Flagstones were laid around the telescopes in front of the Museum.
Benches Installed. 1935.	Log benches were installed in the garden behind the Museum.
Sign. 1942.	The Park Service installed a new sign at the Administration Building.
Gravestones. 1945.	Twenty-four grave markers were inscribed and installed in the Pioneer Cemetery.

Utilities 1932-1945

Utility Services. 1942.	Water, sewer, and electric systems to the Tecoya residential area were completed.

Views and Viewsheds 1932-1945

Rocks Removed. 1935.	NPS removed large rocks from the New Village plaza to give the area a more pleasing appearance. The plaza is now the mall extending from the Administration Building to Degnan's.

1946-1972: Post War and Mission 66

(Figure V-4, Maps Z, AA)

Land Uses and Activities 1946-1972

Cemetery Closed. 1956.	The Pioneer Cemetery was closed to further burials after the funeral of Louisa Tom in 1956 *(Photo HV-31).*

Circulation Systems 1946-1972

Bridges Replaced. 1951.	Flooding in the last two months of 1950 necessitated the replacement of horse bridges 2 and 3 and footbridges 4 and 5 in Lost Arrow.
Roads Constructed. By 1956.	Roads *(Inventory #s V-130, V-131)* had been constructed along the talus slope in Upper Tecoya by 1956.
Road Constructed. By 1964.	The approach road *(Inventory #V-132)* for the Village Store was in place by 1964 according to historic maps.
Parking Constructed. By 1964.	The parking area *(Inventory #V-114)* behind the Post Office had been constructed by 1964.
Parking Lot Eliminated. 1972.	The parking plaza in Yosemite Village between the Administration Building and the Village Store was converted to a non-vehicular mall to reduce traffic in the area.

Vegetation 1946-1972

Agriculture. 1956.	In 1956, the area west of the school near Yosemite Creek was in use as garden plots *(Inventory #V-125)* for NPS employees.

Buildings and Structures 1946-1972

Building Construction. 1950.	In 1950, two residences (68 and 69) *(Inventory #V-127)* were under construction in the Lost Arrow section of Yosemite Village.
Building Constructed. 1951.	Residence 70 *(Inventory #V-126)* was built in the NPS residential area west of the Administration Building.

Building Altered. 1954.	Workers completed a large addition to the Lewis Memorial Hospital.
Building Constructed. 1955.	Building 642, a school *(Inventory #V-124)* , was built in the NPS residential area.
Buildings. 1956.	By 1956 four additional buildings had been constructed in the warehouse area on the west edge of Yosemite Village. A magistrate court *(Inventory #V-122)* and a Pacific Bell telephone building *(Inventory #V-123)* had also been constructed in the northern maintenance area.
Buildings Constructed. 1956.	Residences 71, 72, 73, and 74 were constructed on the western edge of Lost Arrow. Three new residences were constructed on the site of the old tennis courts on Lost Arrow Drive.
Building Constructed. 1957.	A comfort station *(Inventory #V-117)* was built east of the Museum.
Buildings Constructed. 1950-1957.	Two apartments *(Inventory #s V-107, V-108)* and a garage *(Inventory #V-109)* were constructed south of the main garage in Lower Tecoya and a bus shelter *(Inventory #V-111)* and fire station *(Inventory #V-110)* were built north of it.
Buildings Constructed. 1957-1959.	Construction in this time period included a Post Office employees' garage *(Inventory #V-115)* , and 10 residences in Upper Tecoya *(Inventory #V-120)* .
Buildings Constructed. 1959.	Construction had been completed on the Degnan-Donohue, Inc. building *(Inventory #V-128, Photo HV-32)* in the Yosemite Village. It housed a restaurant, soda fountain, bakery, and delicatessen. In addition, the Yosemite Park and Curry Company built a new warehouse *(Inventory #V-121)* north of Yosemite Village replacing 1950s tent cabins that had stood on that site and prepared the ground for the new Village Store *(Inventory #V-104)* south of the Post Office.
Building Destroyed. 1959.	The Curry Company warehouse, located southwest of the school and north of Northside Drive, was razed.
Buildings. 1964.	By 1964 the Lost Arrow Dormitory *(Inventory #V-118)* and the Teacherage *(Inventory #V-119)* just north of it had been constructed.
Building Constructed. 1967.	The Visitors Center (building 598) *(Inventory #V-116)* was constructed.
Building Altered. 1967.	The original entrance of the Museum Building was closed and a new entrance on the east end of the structure opened.
Building. 1971.	A bank *(Inventory #V-105)* had been constructed by 1971.

Buildings Constructed. By 1972.	A garage *(Inventory #V-113)* and a frame building *(Inventory #V-112)* had been constructed near the Medical Clinic by 1972 and another building *(Inventory #V-106)* had been constructed near the Village Store.

Utilities 1946-1972

Incinerator. 1957.	The incinerator was still in operation in 1957, but it was obsolete, inefficient, and overloaded by that time.



Photo HV-1. Artist unknown. "House on the Ahwahnee Meadow - H-105. Camp 17," 1923? Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-16,222.



Photo HV-2. Artist unknown. "House on the Ahwahnee Meadow - H-109. Camp 17 Employees Qtrs.," 1923? Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-16,206.



Photo HV-3. Artist unknown. "House on the Ahwahnee Meadow - H-110. Camp 17," 1923? Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-16,217.



Photo HV-4. Artist unknown. "House on the Ahwahnee Meadow - H-111. Camp 17," 1923? Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-16,224.



Photo HV-5. Artist unknown. "House on the Ahwahnee Meadow - H-112. (H3-8) Camp 17," 1923? Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-16,239.



Photo HV-6. Artist unknown. "House on the Ahwahnee Meadow - H-113. Camp 17," 1923? Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-16,207.



Photo HV-7. Artist unknown. "Rangers' Clubhouse," August 20, 1922. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HV-8. Artist unknown. "Grave and Sequoias — Yosemite Valley," 1925. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-11,232.



Photo HV-9. Artist unknown. "Admin. Building," 1926. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-6728.



Photo HV-10. Artist unknown. "Armistice Day - Sequoia tree planting in front of the Museum by Yosemite Post #258 - American Legion. Planting of the second sequoia - tree planted in same place in Nov. 1925 died," November 11, 1926. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-6887.



Photo HV-11. Artist unknown. "New Village," January 6, 1926. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-6723.



Photo HV-12. Artist unknown. "New Village Plaza," 1926. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 5899.



Photo HV-13. Artist unknown. "New Yosemite Village," 1926. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HV-14. Artist unknown. "Rear of Museum," 1926 - 1927. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-17,239.



Photo HV-15. Artist unknown. "Village Plaza," May 29, 1927. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 5928.



Photo HV-16. Artist unknown. "Knowles Residence. Camp 17," 1927. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: Rl-6567.



Photo HV-17. Artist unknown. "Foot & Bridle bridge at the foot of Yosemite Falls," September, 1928. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-6891.



Photo HV-18. Artist unknown. "Paving New Village," October, 1928. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8105.



Photo HV-19. Artist unknown. "Crowded parking at Yosemite Falls," May 30, 1932. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-8756.



Photo HV-20. D.C. "CCC boys planting in Museum Garden," November, 1934. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-11,213. ECW-2.



Photo HV-21. R.G. Schwank. "Island in plaza after rock removal," January, 1934. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. CWA-49A.



Photo HV-22. Ralph H. Anderson. "Rear view of Utility Building from NE corner," June 25, 1935. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HV-23. D.C. "CCC boys at work in Museum garden," April, 1935. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph.



Photo HV-24. Ralph H. Anderson. "Taking down upper part of oak tree by Girls Club," December, 1937. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-11,446.



Photo HV-25. Artist unknown. "Yosemite Museum from West side," November 1, 1938. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 3222.



Photo HV-26. Ralph H. Anderson. "View across cemetery before wall was built," March, 1940. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 5062.



Photo HV-27. Ralph H. Anderson. "Large crowd in plaza at Gov't Center," July 15, 1941. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-3226.



Photo HV-28. Ralph H. Anderson. "Museum for Dr. Russell's revised book," October, 1941. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: 3238.



Photo HV-29. Ralph H. Anderson. "Copy photo of GS map of Yosemite Valley showing small section around Gov't Center," April, 1943. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph of map. Neg. No.: RL-1543.



Photo HV-30. Ralph H. Anderson. "Encroaching pine trees on meadow in front of Supt. house," March 29, 1943. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. C-793.



Photo HV-31. R.N. McIntyre. "Burial site of Louisa Tom in Yosemite Valley," January 18, 1956. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: RL-14,250.



Photo HV-32. Robert McIntyre. "Y.P.&C. Co.'s new store and restaurant being constructed in Yosemite Village," July, 1958. Collection, Yosemite Research Library, NPS, Yosemite N.P. Photocopy of historic photograph. Neg. No.: Rl-17,025.

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Village Inventory of Landscape Features

1906-1915

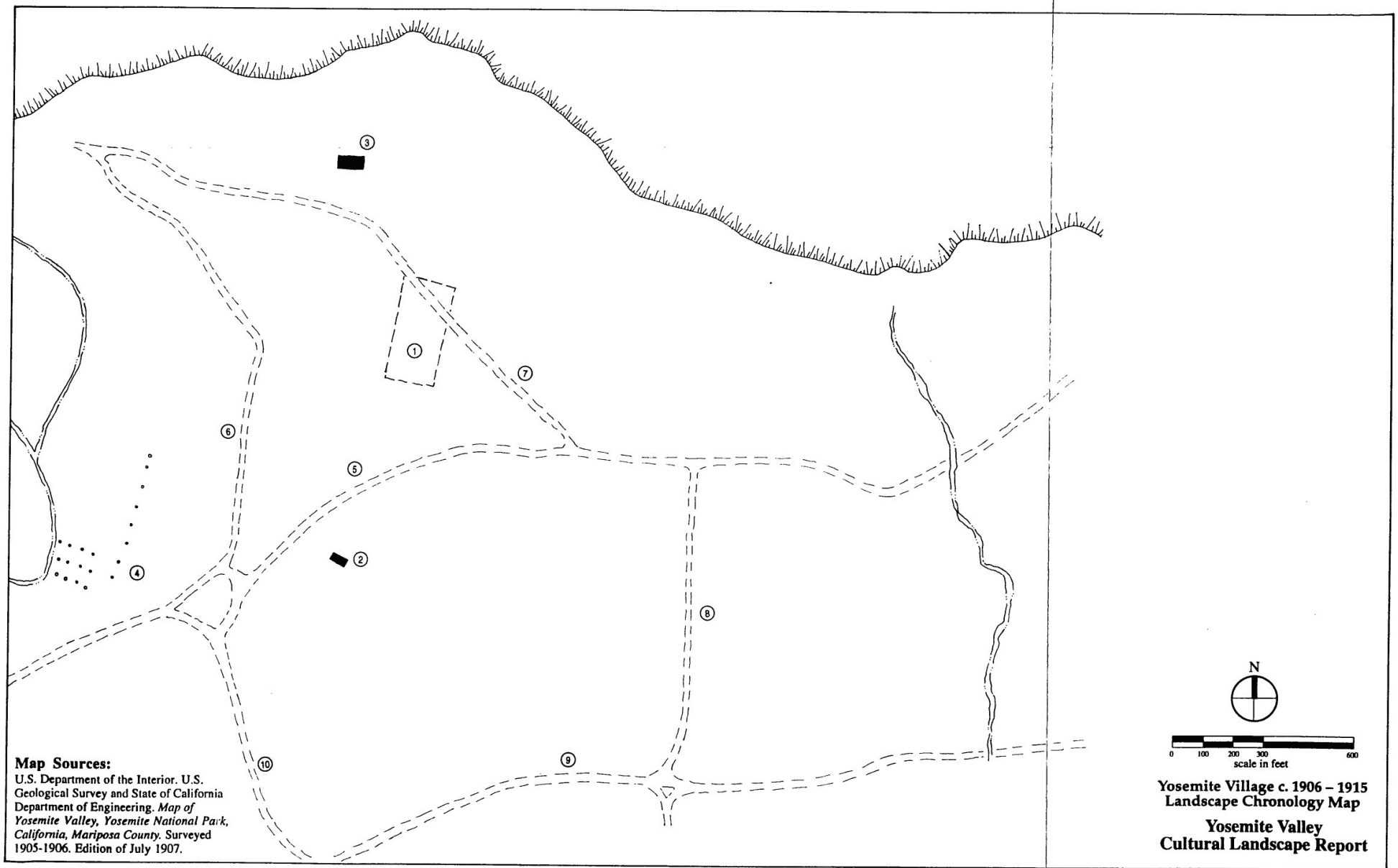
1	Pioneer Cemetery
2	Schoolhouse Building
3	Army Barn
4	Apple Orchard
5	Village Drive
6	Road
7	Road
8	Road connecting Lost Arrow and Center Road
9	Center Road
10	Sentinel Road

Chronology Maps
Yosemite Village Additional Features Inventory

Includes landscape features that are identified in written historic documentation but not represented on historic maps or that were both established and removed within one chronological period.

1906-1915

Indian Village Yowatchke
Native-American Burial Site
Six Sequoias at Clark's grave
Cedars on south & west cemetery borders
Camp Lost Arrow
Sovulewski's Residence
Yosemite Stage & Turnpike Co. Buildings



Map Sources:
U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey and State of California Department of Engineering. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California, Mariposa County.* Surveyed 1905-1906. Edition of July 1907.

Yosemite Village c. 1906 – 1915 Landscape Chronology Map

Yosemite Valley Cultural Landscape Report

ON MICROFILM

Figure V-1. Yosemite Village c. 1906-1915 Landscape Chronology Map 104/20171

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Village Inventory of Landscape Features

1916-1931

1	Pioneer Cemetery
2	Schoolhouse Building
3	Army Barn
4	Apple Orchard
5	Village Drive
7	Road
9	Center Road
10	Sentinel Road
11	Museum
12	Pillsbury Studio
13	Best Studio (Ansel Adams Gallery)
14	Boysen Studio (Yosemite Art Activity Center)
15	Post Office
16	Foley Studio
17	Garage
18	Boysen Studio Darkroom
19	Boysen Studio Building
20	Boysen Studio Building
21	Best Studio Darkroom
22	Best Duplex Residence
23	Best Garage, 3 stall
24	Best Duplex Residence
25	Single Residences and Garage
26	Unknown Building
27	Rangers' Club Garage
28	Rangers' Club
29	Rangers' Club Transformer
30	Park Headquarters/Administration Building
31	Schoolhouse
32	Carpenter, Plumber, Electrician Shop
33	Construction Warehouse
34	Construction Warehouse
35	Construction Warehouse
36	Construction Warehouse
37	Warehouse
38	Shed
39	Employee Quarters

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Village Inventory of Landscape Features

40	Garage
41	Lumber Shed
42	Blacksmith Shop
43	Road leading to Lost Arrow Residences
44	Road Network around Lost Arrow Residences
44A	Ponderosa Lane
45	Lost Arrow Residences, Garages, and Woodsheds
46	Footpaths
47	Oak Lane, Approach Road to maintenance area
48	Path
49	Approach Road to Museum and Park Headquarters
50	Utility Buildings—Barns, Sheds, Shops
50A	Unknown Building
50B	Unknown Building (later Valley Station)
50C	Garage—7 Bay
50D	Plow Garage—Equipment Shed
50E	Equipment Shed
50F	Warehouse
50G	Supply Warehouse
50H	Jail
50I	Storage Building
51	Incinerator
52	Road to Incinerator
53	Footpath to Studios
54	Path
55	Indian Canyon Trail
56	Lewis Memorial Hospital/Yosemite Medical Clinic
56A	Isolation Ward Cottage
57	Apartment
58	Apartment
59	Sidewalks connecting Dormitories and Apartment
60	Dormitories and Laundry, Recreation Buildings
61A	Cottages and Garages in Tecoya
61B	Ahwahnee Row Houses and Garages
62	Two Garages
63	Garage
64	Garage
65	Garage, Car Shed and Toilet Building
66	Unknown Buildings

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Village Inventory of Landscape Features

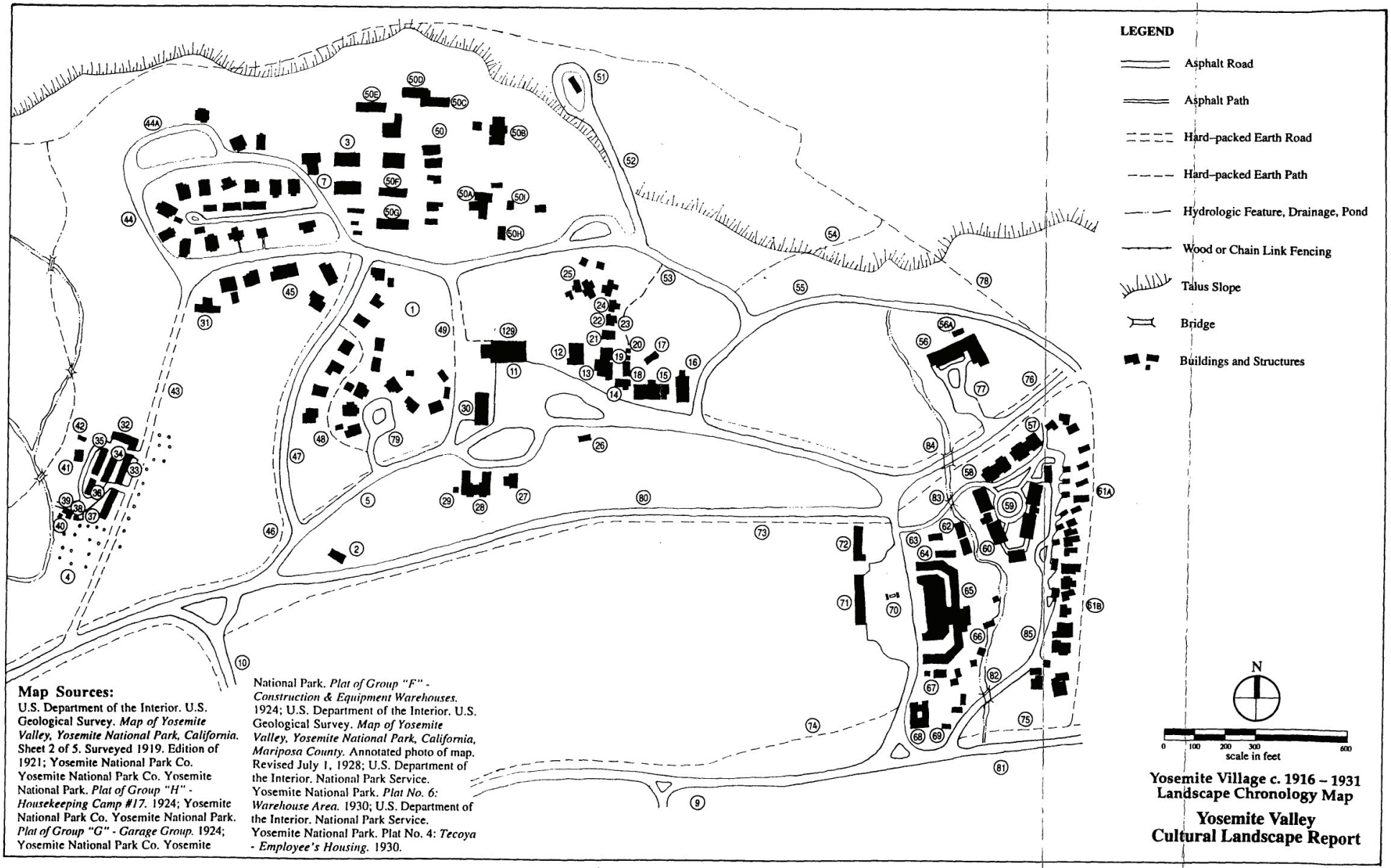
67	Housekeeping Buildings
68	Housekeeping Office
69	Refreshment Booth
70	Standard Gas Station
71	Garage
72	Garage
73	Bridle Path
74	Bridle Path through Elk Corral
75	Footpath
76	Footpath
77	Hospital Approach Road
78	Sunset View Trail—Bridle Trail
79	Cul-de-sac into Lost Arrow
80	Road south of Village
81	Bridge for Center Road over Indian Canyon Creek
82	Bridge over Indian Canyon Creek
83	Bridge
84	Bridge for Road south of Rangers' Club
85	Road through Tecoya Employee Housing
129	Museum Garden

Chronology Maps
Yosemite Village Additional Features Inventory

Includes landscape features that are identified in written historic documentation but not represented on historic maps or that were both established and removed within one chronological period.

1916-1931

Native-American Burial Site
Six Sequoias at Clark's grave
Cedars on south & west cemetery borders
Sovulewski's Residence
Zoo
Cemetery Fence
Grizzly Hotel Foundation
Auto Sheds
Storage Garage
Car shed & Garage Administration Building
Cottage
Electrical Shop
Sequoia Tree planted in front of Museum
Pete Hilliard's Residence and Shed



Map Sources:

U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California.* Sheet 2 of 5. Surveyed 1919. Edition of 1921; Yosemite National Park Co. Yosemite National Park. Yosemite National Park Co. *Plat of Group "H" - Housekeeping Camp #17.* 1924; Yosemite National Park Co. Yosemite National Park. *Plat of Group "G" - Garage Group.* 1924; Yosemite National Park Co. Yosemite National Park. *Plat of Group "F" - Construction & Equipment Warehouses.* 1924; U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California, Mariposa County.* Annotated photo of map. Revised July 1, 1928; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Plat No. 6: Warehouse Area.* 1930; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. Plat No. 4: *Tecoya - Employee's Housing.* 1930.

ON MICROFILM

Figure V-2. Yosemite Village c. 1916-1931 Landscape Chronology Map

10/1/20172

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Village Inventory of Landscape Features

1932-1945

1	Pioneer Cemetery
3	Army Barn
4	Apple Orchard
5	Lost Arrow Road and Parking Plaza
9	Center Road
10	Sentinel Road
11	Museum
12	Lost Arrow Studio
13	Best Studio (Ansel Adams Gallery)
14	Boysen Studio (Yosemite Art Activity Center)
15	Post Office
16	Foley Studio
17	Garage
18	Boysen Studio Darkroom
19	Boysen Studio Building
20	Boysen Studio Building
21	Best Studio Darkroom
22	Best Duplex Residence
23	Best Garage, 3 stall
24	Best Duplex Residence
25	Single Residences and Garage
26	Unknown Building
27	Rangers' Club Garage
28	Rangers' Club
29	Rangers' Club Transformer
30	Park Headquarters/Administration Building
31	Schoolhouse
32	Carpenter, Plumber, Electrician Shop
33	Construction Warehouse
34	Construction Warehouse
35	Construction Warehouse
36	Construction Warehouse
37	Warehouse
41	Lumber Shed
42	Blacksmith Shop
43	Road leading to Lost Arrow Residences
44	Road Network around Lost Arrow Residences

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Village Inventory of Landscape Features

44A	Ponderosa Lane
45	Lost Arrow Residences, Garages, and Woodsheds
46	Footpaths
47	Oak Lane, Approach Road to maintenance area
48	Path
49	Approach Road to Museum and Park Headquarters
50	Utility Buildings—Barns, Sheds, Shops
50A	Unknown Building
50B	Unknown Building (later Valley Station)
50C	Garage—7 Bay
50D	Plow Garage—Equipment Shed
50E	Equipment Shed
50F	Warehouse
50G	Supply Warehouse
50H	Jail
50I	Storage Building
50J	Equipment Shed
51	Incinerator
52	Road to Incinerator
54	Path
56	Lewis Memorial Hospital/Yosemite Medical Clinic
56A	Isolation Ward Cottage
57	Apartment
58	Apartment
60	Dormitories and Laundry, Recreation Buildings
61A	Cottages and Garages in Tecoya
61B	Ahwahnee Row Houses and Garages
61C	Residence
62	Two Garages
63	Garage
64	Garage
65	Garage, Car Shed and Toilet Building
67	Housekeeping Buildings
68	Housekeeping Office
70	Standard Gas Station
71	Garage
72	Garage
73	Bridle Path
74	Bridle Path through Elk Corral

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Village Inventory of Landscape Features

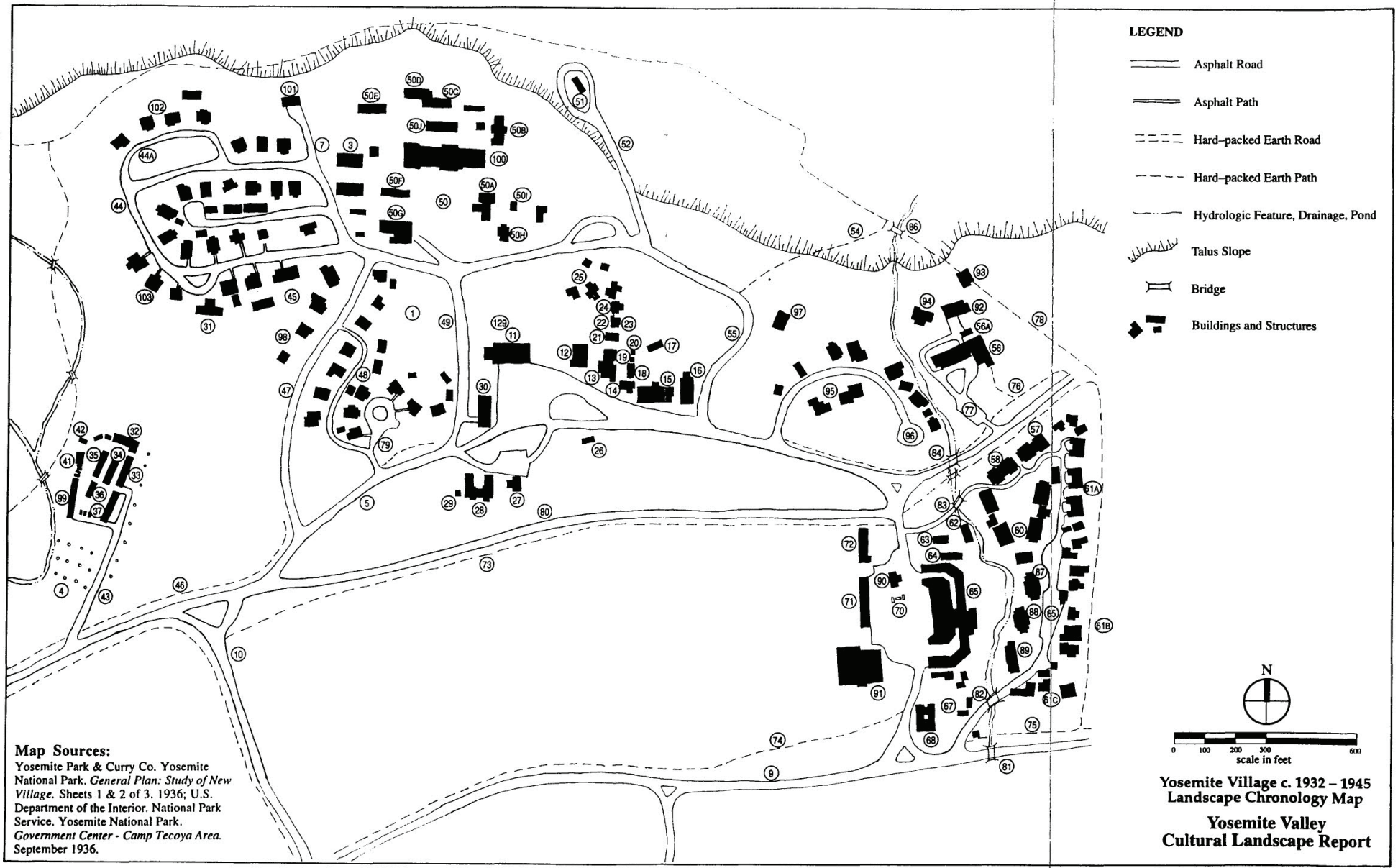
75	Footpath
76	Footpath
77	Hospital Approach Road
78	Sunset View Trail—Bridle Trail
79	Cul-de-sac into Lost Arrow
80	Road south of Village
81	Bridge for Center Road over Indian Canyon Creek
82	Bridge over Indian Canyon Creek
83	Bridge
84	Bridge for Road south of Rangers' Club
85	Road through Tecoya Employee Housing
86	Bridge for bridle path over Indian Canyon Creek
87	Three-story Dormitory for Employee Housing
88	Three-story Dormitory for Employee Housing
89	Three-story Apartment Building
90	Standard Gas Station
91	Concessioner's Headquarters
92	Nurses Dormitory
93	Residence
94	Residence
95	Ten Residences and One Garage in Middle Tecoya
96	Road approach to Middle Tecoya
97	Residence in Upper Tecoya
98	Two Residences and Five-stall Garage
99	Maintenance Building
100	Utility Building #527
101	Garage
102	Residences and Garage added in Lost Arrow
103	Three Residences added in Lost Arrow
129	Museum Garden

Chronology Maps
Yosemite Village Additional Features Inventory

Includes landscape features that are identified in written historic documentation but not represented on historic maps or that were both established and removed within one chronological period.

1932-1945

Native-American Burial Site
Six Sequoias at Clark's grave
Cedars on south & west cemetery borders
CCC Landscaping
Paths laid in cemetery
Tennis Court
Sovulewski's Residence
Screening Vegetation at school
Bus Driver Residence
Rock Wall
Water, Sewer, Electric Facilities to Tecoya
Paint Shop moved into the area
Screening Vegetation at Store
Bridle Path Bridge in Lost Arrow



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Figure V-3. Yosemite Village c. 1932-1945 Landscape Chronology Map

10/4/20173

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Village Inventory of Landscape Features

1946-1972

1	Pioneer Cemetery
3	Army Barn
4	Apple Orchard
5	Area converted to Pedestrian Mall
9	Center Road
11	Museum
13	Best Studio (Ansel Adams Gallery)
14	Boysen Studio (Yosemite Art Activity Center)
15	Post Office
21	Best Studio Darkroom
22	Best Duplex Residence
25	Single Residences and Garage
27	Rangers' Club Garage
28	Rangers' Club
29	Rangers' Club Transformer
30	Park Headquarters/Administration Building
44	Road Network around Lost Arrow Residences
44A	Ponderosa Lane
45	Lost Arrow Residences, Garages, and Woodsheds
46	Footpaths
47	Oak Lane, Approach Road to maintenance area
48	Path
49	Approach Road to Museum and Park Headquarters
50	Utility Buildings—Barns, Sheds, Shops
50A	Unknown Building
50B	Unknown Building (later Valley Station)
50C	Garage—7 Bay
50D	Plow Garage—Equipment Shed
50E	Equipment Shed
50F	Warehouse
50G	Supply Warehouse
50H	Jail
50I	Storage Building
50J	Equipment Shed
52	Road to Incinerator, Castle Cliff Court
56	Lewis Memorial Hospital/Yosemite Medical Clinic
56A	Isolation Ward Cottage

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Village Inventory of Landscape Features

57	Apartment
58	Apartment
60	Dormitories and Laundry, Recreation Buildings
61A	Cottages and Garages in Tecoya
61B	Ahwahnee Row Houses and Garages
61C	Residence
62	Two Garages
63	Garage
64	Garage
65	Garage and Toilet Building
75	Footpath
76	Footpath
77	Hospital Approach Road
78	Sunset View Trail—Bridle Trail
79	Cul-de-sac into Lost Arrow
80	Road south of Village
82	Bridge over Indian Canyon Creek
83	Bridge
84	Bridge for Road south of Rangers' Club
85	Road through Tecoya Employee Housing
86	Bridge for bridle path over Indian Canyon Creek
87	Three-story Dormitory for Employee Housing
88	Three-story Dormitory for Employee Housing
89	Three-story Apartment Building
90	Standard Gas Station
91	Concessioner's Headquarters
92	Nurses Dormitory
93	Residence
94	Residence
95	Ten Residences and One Garage in Middle Tecoya
96	Road approach to Middle Tecoya
97	Residence in Upper Tecoya
98	Two Residences and Five-stall Garage
100	Utility Building #527
101	Garage
102	Residences and Garage added in Lost Arrow
103	Three Residences added in Lost Arrow
104	Village Store
105	Bank

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Village Inventory of Landscape Features

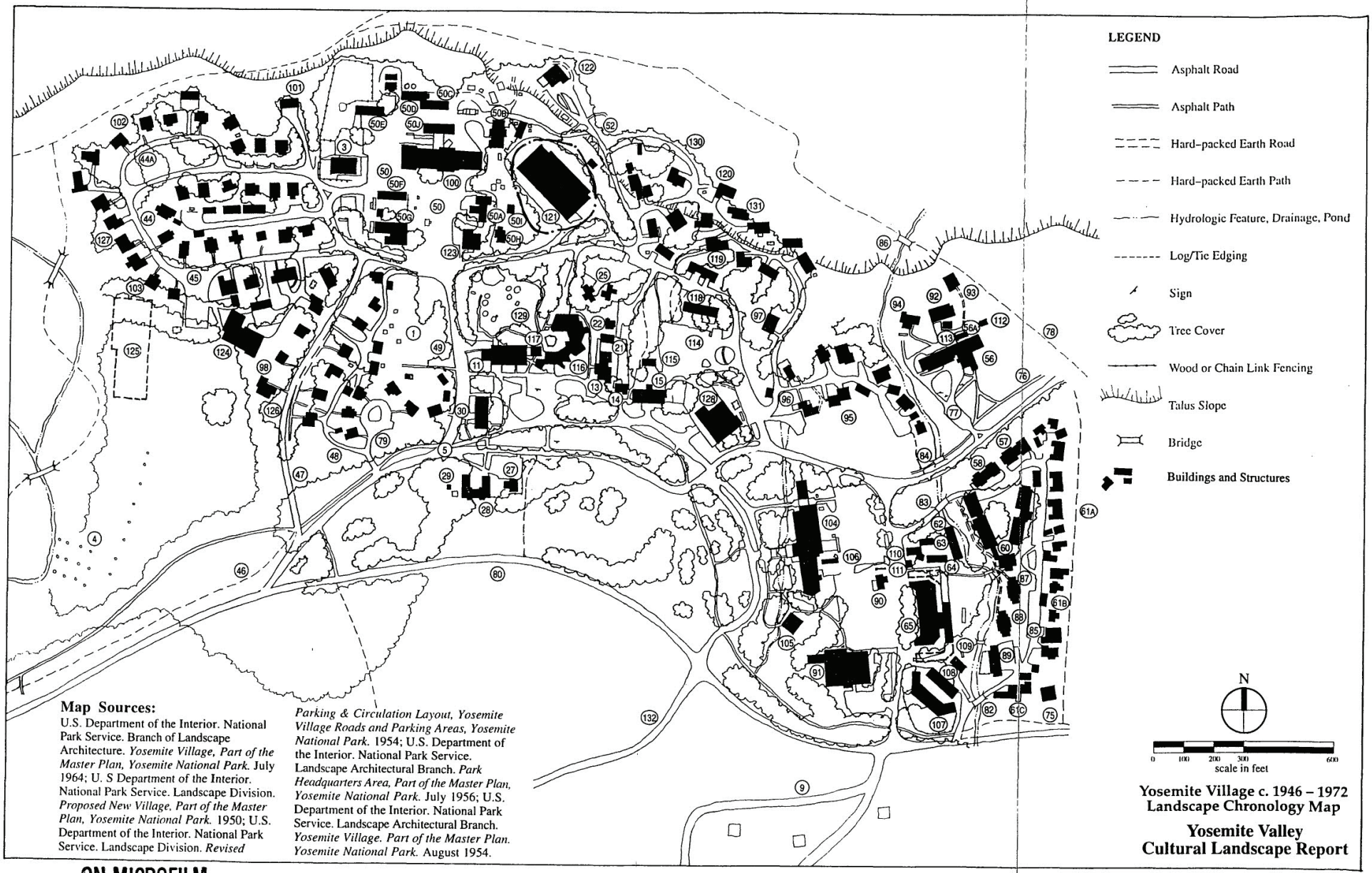
106	Unknown Building
107	Apartment
108	Apartment
109	Garage
110	Fire Station
111	Bus Shelter
112	Unknown Structure
113	Garage
114	Parking Area behind Post Office
115	Post Office Employees' Garage
116	Visitor Center
117	Comfort Station
118	Lost Arrow Dormitory
119	Teacherage—three Apartment Residences
120	Upper Tecoya Residences
121	Concessioner Warehouse
122	Magistrate Court
123	Pacific Bell
124	Elementary School
125	Garden Plots for NPS employees
126	Residence added in Lost Arrow
127	Five Residences added in Lost Arrow
128	Degnan-Donohue, Inc. Restaurant
129	Museum Garden
130	Boulder Lane
131	Indian Canyon Road
132	Approach Road to Village Store

Chronology Maps
Yosemite Village Additional Features Inventory

Includes landscape features that are identified in written historic documentation but not represented on historic maps or that were both established and removed within one chronological period.

1946-1972

Native-American Burial Site
Six Sequoias at Clark's grave
Cedars on south & west cemetery borders
Paths laid in cemetery
Bus Driver Residence
Rock Wall
Four Buildings in warehouse area



Map Sources:

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Landscape Architecture. *Yosemite Village, Part of the Master Plan, Yosemite National Park.* July 1964; U. S Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Division. *Proposed New Village, Part of the Master Plan, Yosemite National Park.* 1950; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Division. *Revised Parking & Circulation Layout, Yosemite Village Roads and Parking Areas, Yosemite National Park.* 1954; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Architectural Branch. *Park Headquarters Area, Part of the Master Plan, Yosemite National Park.* July 1956; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Architectural Branch. *Yosemite Village. Part of the Master Plan. Yosemite National Park.* August 1954.

ON MICROFILM

Figure V-4. Yosemite Village c. 1946-1972 Landscape Chronology Map 10/4/2017

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Village Inventory of Landscape Features

1973-1993

1	Pioneer Cemetery
4	Apple Orchard
5	Area converted to Pedestrian Mall
11	Museum
13	Ansel Adams Gallery
14	Yosemite Art Activity Center
15	Post Office
21	Adams Gallery Darkroom
22	Adams Gallery Residence
25	Single Residences and Garage
27	Rangers' Club Garage
28	Rangers' Club
29	Rangers' Club Transformer
30	Park Headquarters/Administration Building
44	Road Network around Lost Arrow Residences
44A	Ponderosa Lane
45	Lost Arrow Residences, Garages, and Woodsheds
46	Footpaths
47	Oak Lane, Approach Road to maintenance area
48	Path
49	Approach Road to Museum and Park Headquarters
50	Utility Buildings—Barns, Sheds, Shops
50A	Unknown Building
50B	Valley Station
50C	Garage—7 Bay
50D	Plow Garage—Equipment Shed
50E	Equipment Shed
50F	Warehouse
50G	Supply Warehouse
50H	Jail
50I	Storage Building
50J	Equipment Shed
52	Road to Incinerator, Castle Cliff Court
56	Yosemite Medical Clinic
57	Apartment
58	Apartment
60	Dormitories and Laundry, Recreation Buildings

Chronology Map Key

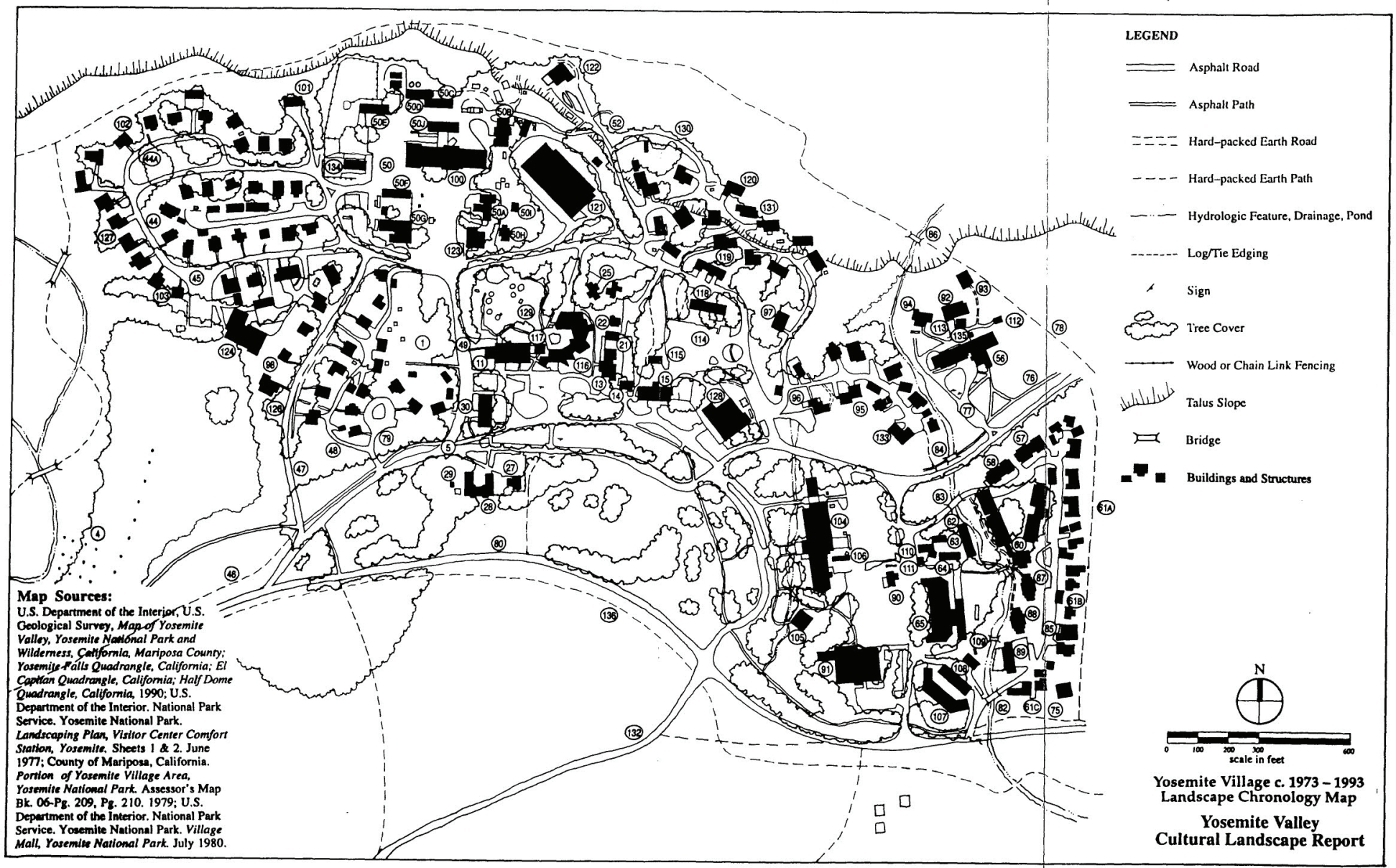
Yosemite Village Inventory of Landscape Features

61A	Cottages and Garages in Tecoya
61B	Ahwahnee Row Houses and Garages
61C	Residence
62	Garage
63	Garage
64	Garage
65	Garage and Toilet Building
75	Footpath
76	Footpath
77	Hospital Approach Road
78	Sunset View Trail—Bridle Trail
79	Cul-de-sac into Lost Arrow
80	Road south of Village
82	Bridge over Indian Canyon Creek
83	Bridge
84	Bridge for Road south of Rangers' Club
85	Road through Tecoya Employee Housing
86	Bridge for bridle path over Indian Canyon Creek
87	Three-story Dormitory for Employee Housing
88	Three-story Dormitory for Employee Housing
89	Three-story Apartment Building
90	Standard Gas Station
91	Concessioner's Headquarters
92	Nurses Dormitory
93	Residence
94	Residence
95	Ten Residences and One Garage in Middle Tecoya
96	Road approach to Middle Tecoya
97	Residence in Upper Tecoya
98	Two Residences and Five-stall Garage
100	Utility Building #527
101	Garage
102	Residences and Garage added in Lost Arrow
103	Three Residences added in Lost Arrow
104	Village Store
105	Bank
106	Unknown Building
107	Apartment
108	Apartment

Chronology Map Key

Yosemite Village Inventory of Landscape Features

109	Garage
110	Fire Station
111	Bus Shelter
112	Unknown Structure
113	Garage
114	Parking Area behind Post Office
115	Post Office Employees' Garage
116	Visitor Center
117	Comfort Station
118	Lost Arrow Dormitory
119	Teacherage—three Apartment Residences
120	Upper Tecoya Residences
121	Concessioner Warehouse
122	Magistrate Court
123	Pacific Bell
124	Elementary School
126	Residence added in Lost Arrow
127	Five Residences added in Lost Arrow
128	Degnan-Donohue, Inc. Restaurant
129	Museum Garden
130	Boulder Lane
131	Indian Canyon Road
132	Approach Road to Village Store
133	Two Houses and Garage in Middle Tecoya
134	Barn, replacing Army barn
135	One-story wood Shed
136	Trail

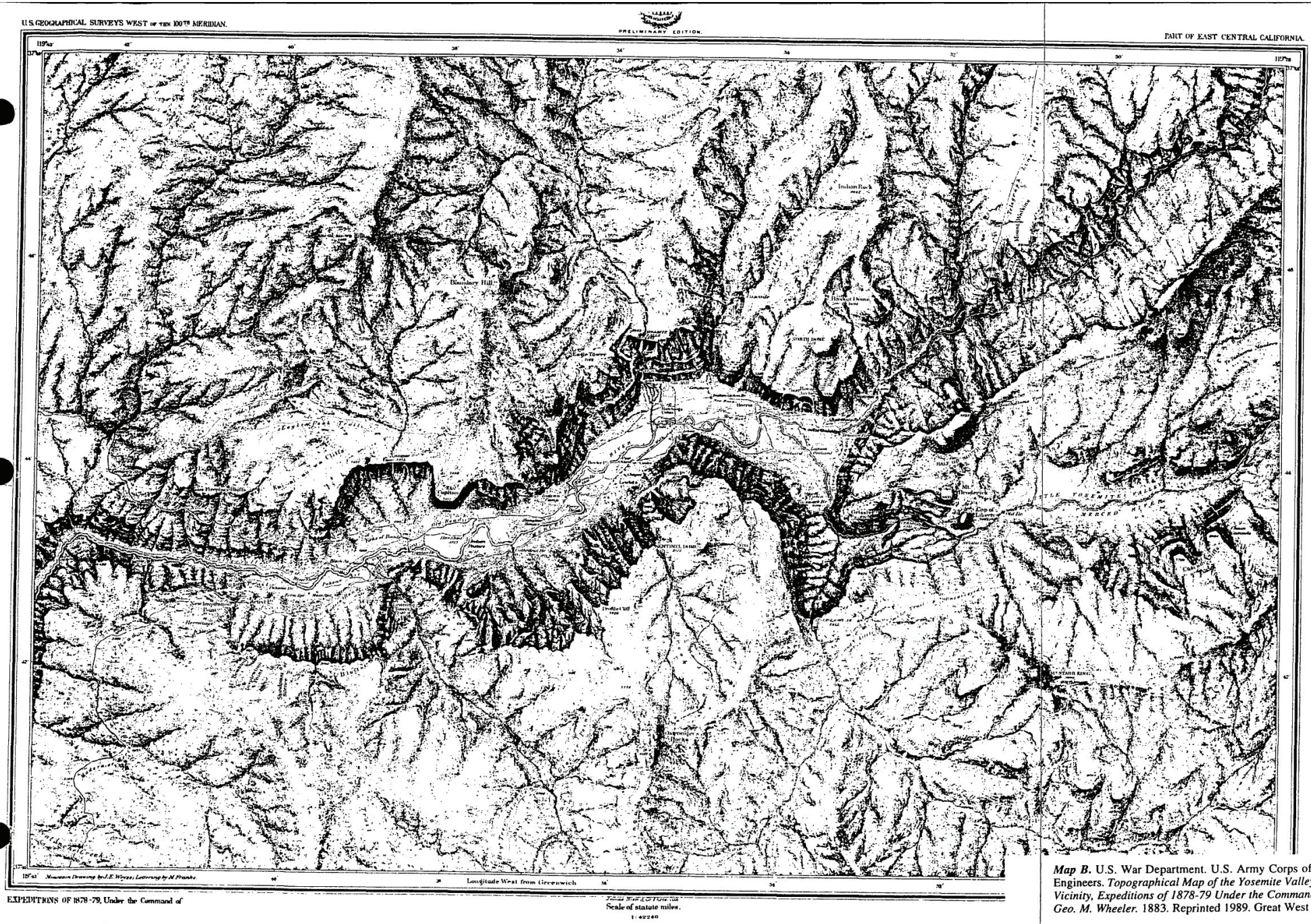


Map Sources:
U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park and Wilderness, California, Mariposa County; Yosemite Falls Quadrangle, California; El Capitan Quadrangle, California; Half Dome Quadrangle, California,* 1990; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Landscaping Plan, Visitor Center Comfort Station, Yosemite.* Sheets 1 & 2. June 1977; County of Mariposa, California. *Portion of Yosemite Village Area, Yosemite National Park.* Assessor's Map Bk. 06-Pg. 209, Pg. 210. 1979; U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Village Mall, Yosemite National Park.* July 1980.

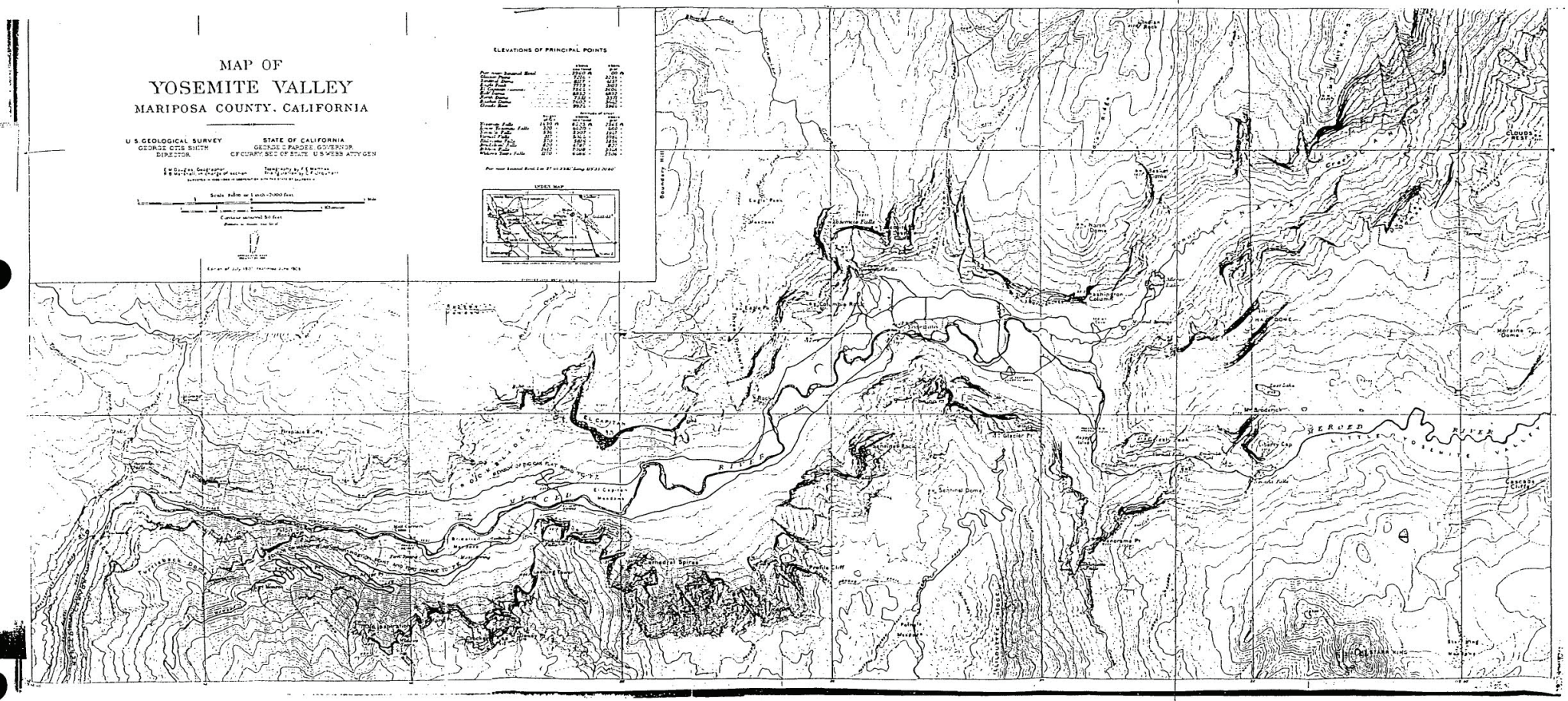
ON MICROFILM

Figure V-5. Yosemite Village c. 1973-1993 Landscape Chronology Map

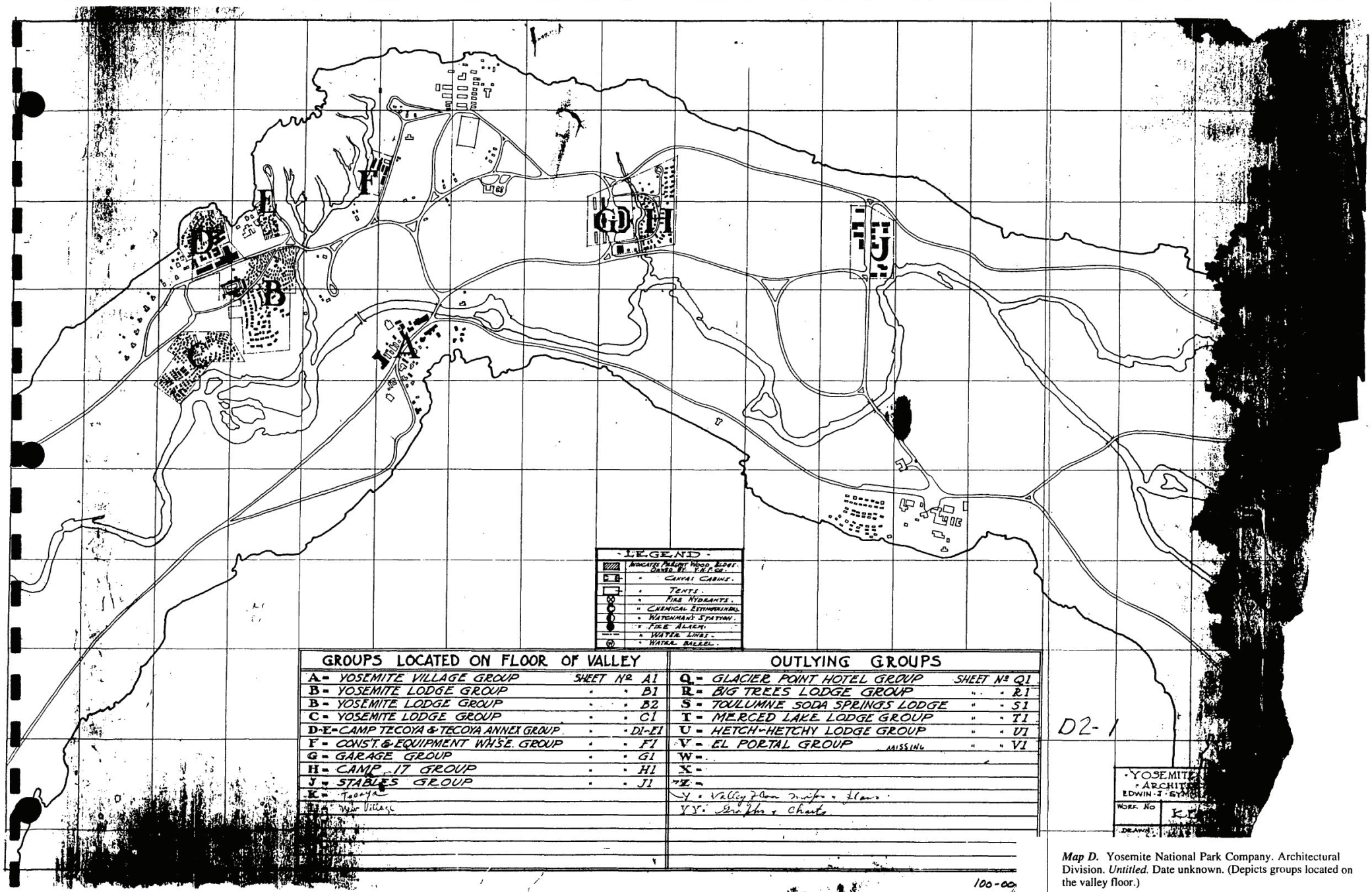
104/20175



Map B. U.S. War Department. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. *Topographical Map of the Yosemite Valley and Vicinity, Expeditions of 1878-79 Under the Command of Capt. Geo. M. Wheeler.* 1883. Reprinted 1989. Great West Books.



Map C. U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey and State of California. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Mariposa County, California.* Surveyed 1905-1906. Edition of July 1907, reprinted June 1909.



GROUPS LOCATED ON FLOOR OF VALLEY	SHEET Nº
A- YOSEMITE VILLAGE GROUP	A1
B- YOSEMITE LODGE GROUP	B1
B- YOSEMITE LODGE GROUP	B2
C- YOSEMITE LODGE GROUP	C1
D-E- CAMP TECOYA & TECOYA ANNEX GROUP	D1-E1
F- CONST. & EQUIPMENT WH'SE. GROUP	F1
G- GARAGE GROUP	G1
H- CAMP 17 GROUP	H1
J- STABLES GROUP	J1
K- Tecoya	
Ind. Village	

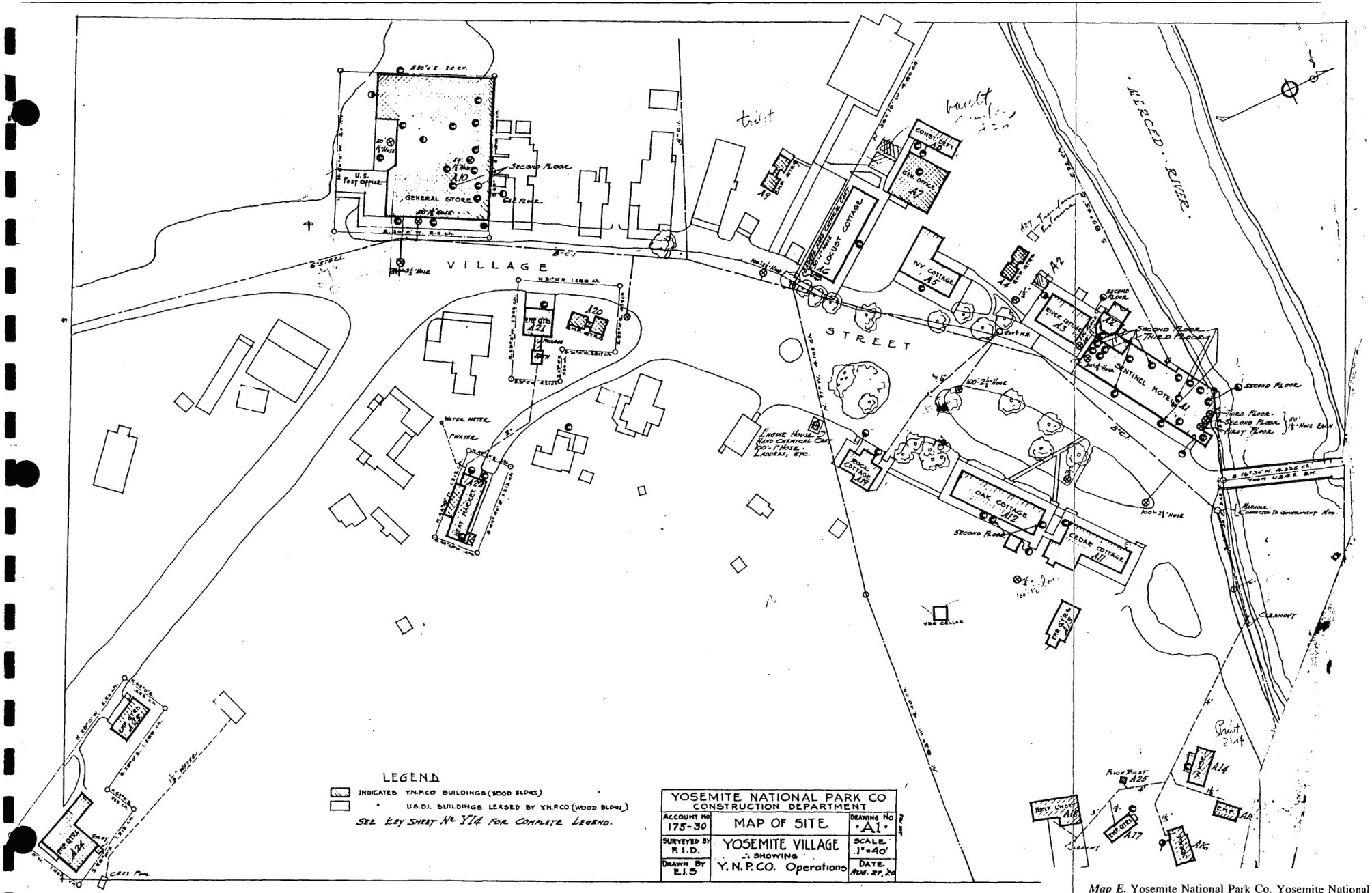
OUTLYING GROUPS	SHEET Nº
Q- GLACIER POINT HOTEL GROUP	Q1
R- BIG TREES LODGE GROUP	R1
S- TOULUMNE SODA SPRINGS LODGE	S1
T- MERCED LAKE LODGE GROUP	T1
U- HETCH-HETCHY LODGE GROUP	U1
V- EL PORTAL GROUP MISSING	V1
W-	
X-	
Y- Valley Plan Maps & Plans	
YY- Graphs & Charts	

D2-1

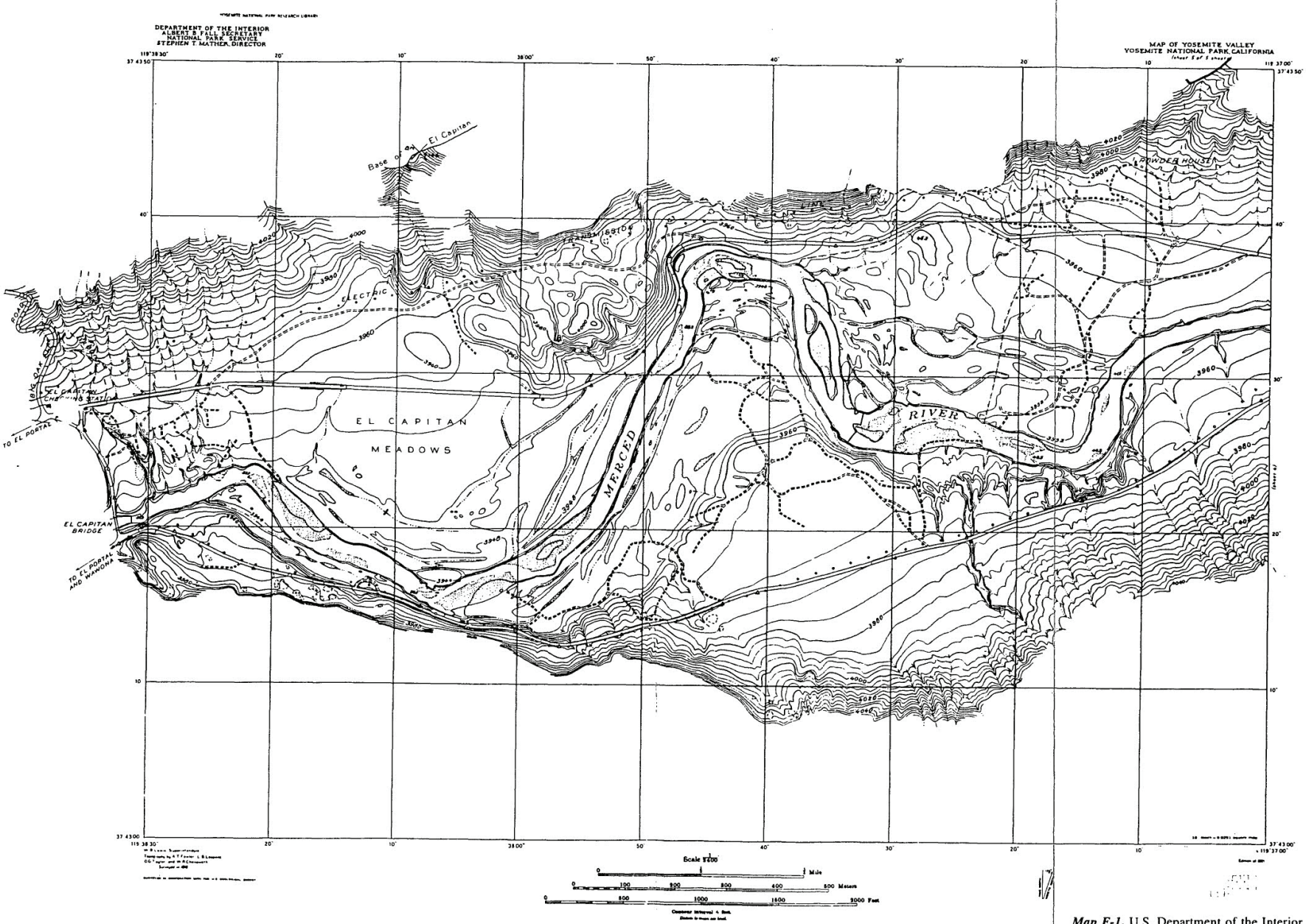
YOSEMITE
ARCHIT
EDWIN J. SYMO
WORK NO
DRAWN

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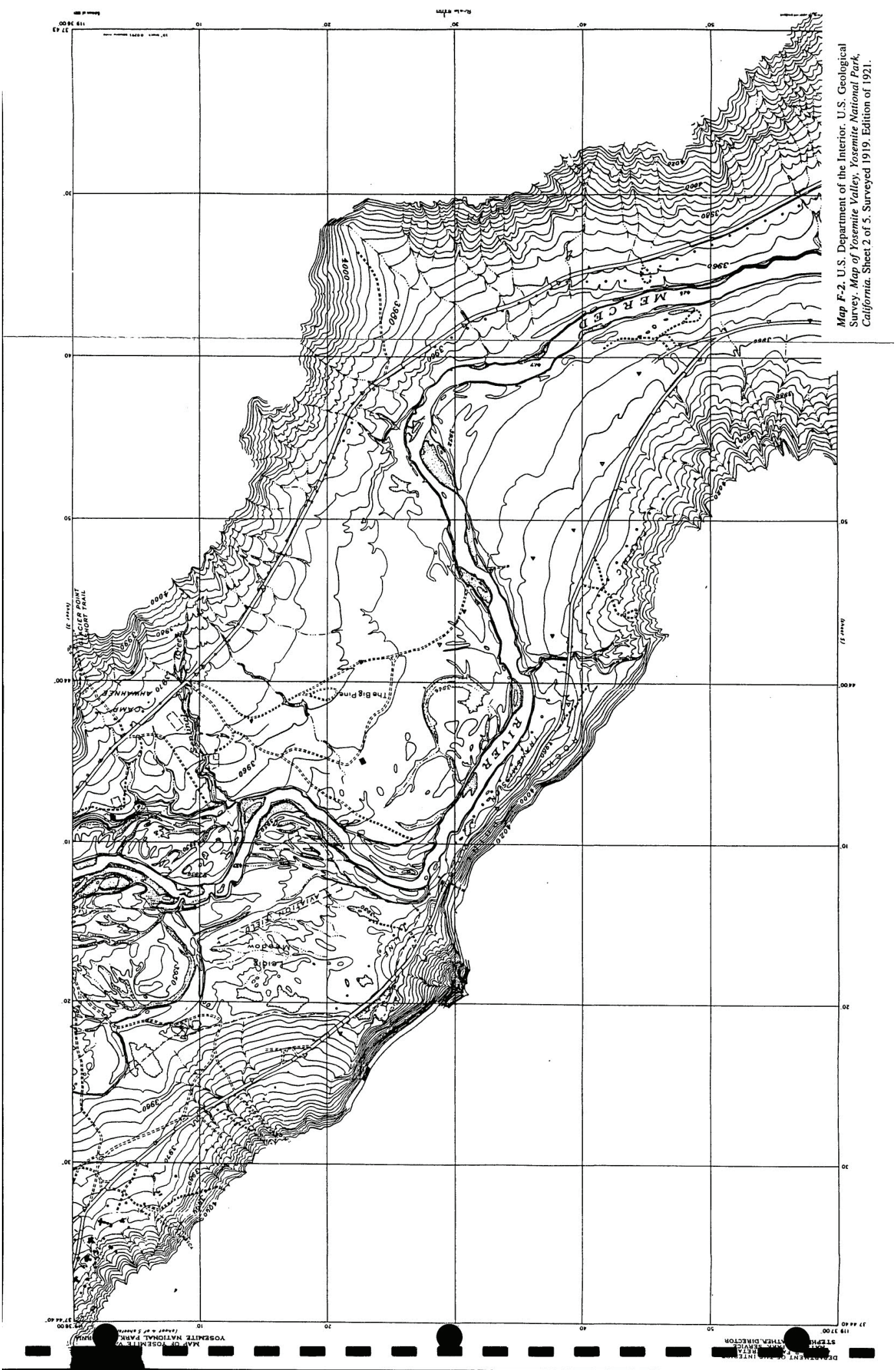
Map D. Yosemite National Park Company. Architectural Division. *Untitled.* Date unknown. (Depicts groups located on the valley floor.)



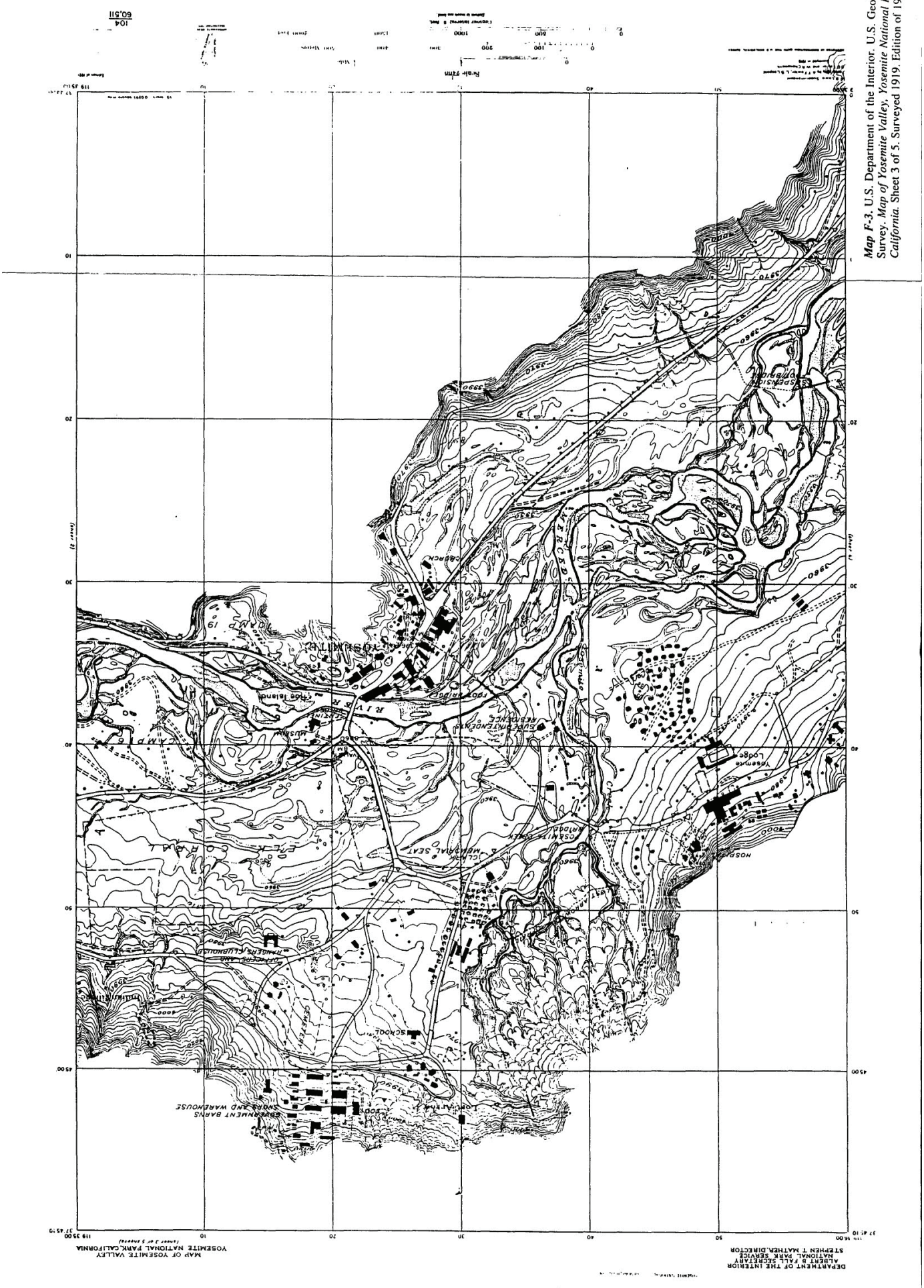
Map E. Yosemite National Park Co. Yosemite National Park. Construction Department. *Map of Site: Yosemite Village Showing Y.N.P. Co. Operations.* August 1920.



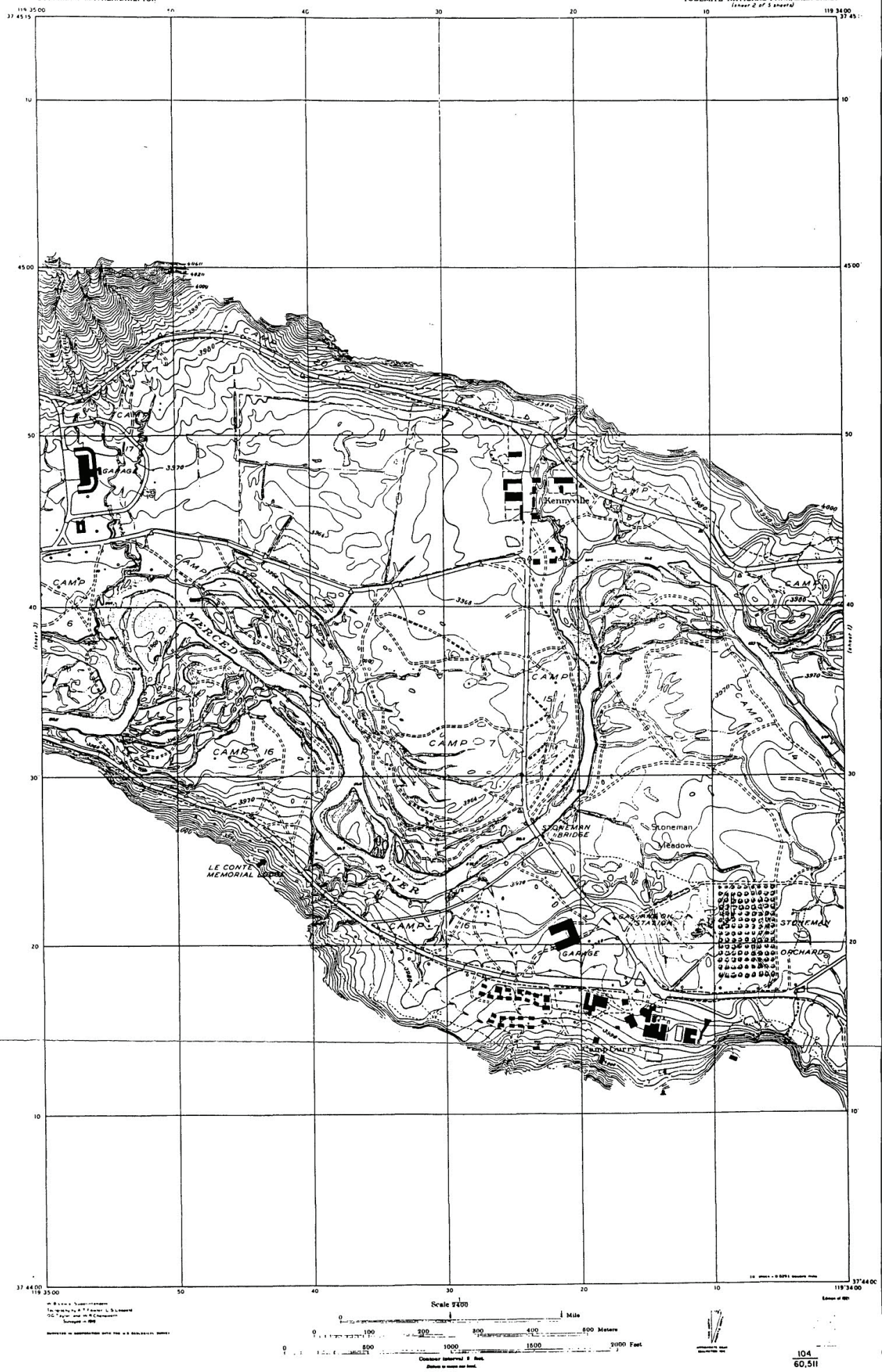
Map F-1. U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California.* Sheets 1 of 5. Surveyed 1919. Edition of 1921.



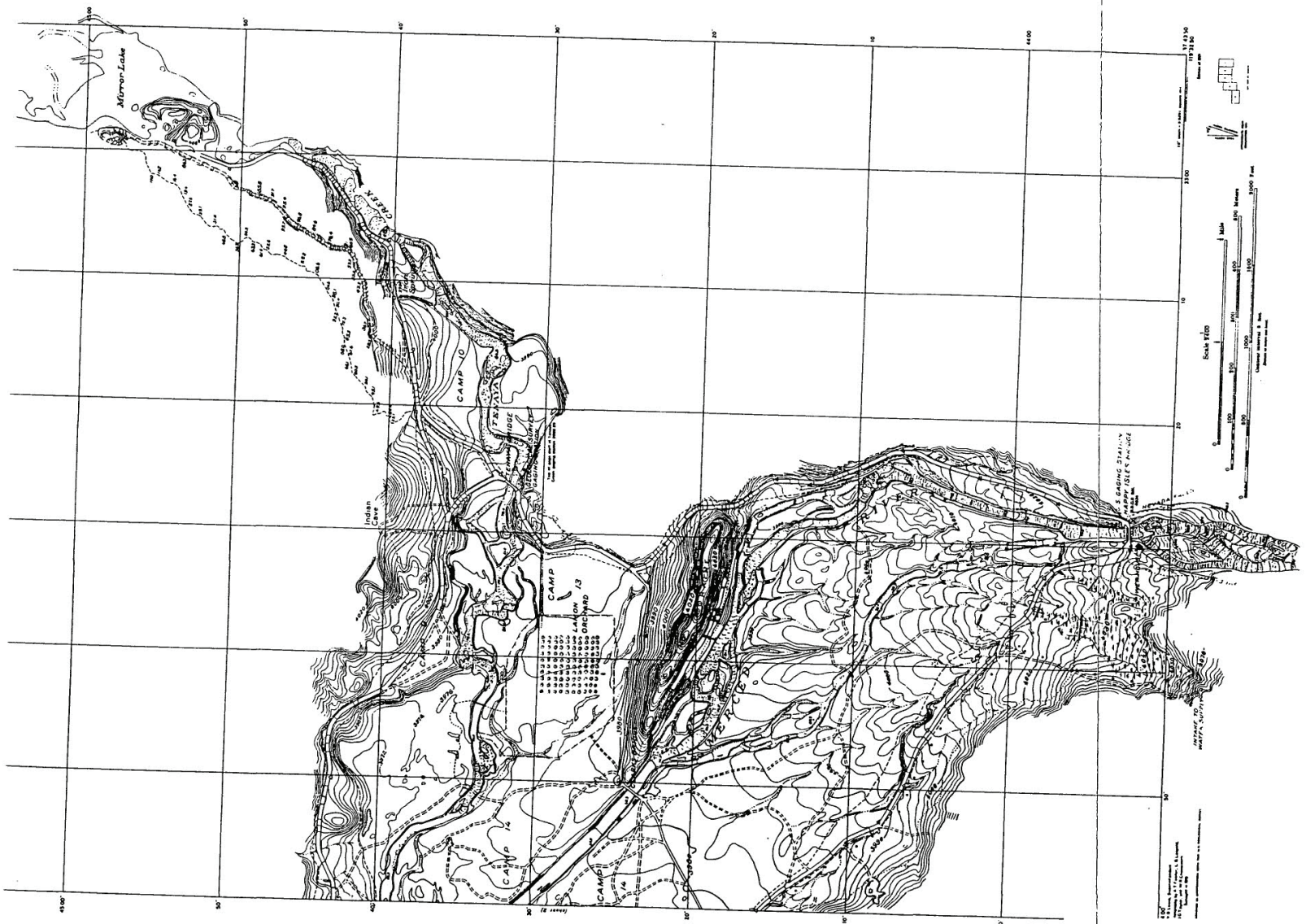
Map F-2. U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California.* Sheet 2 of 5. Surveyed 1919. Edition of 1921.



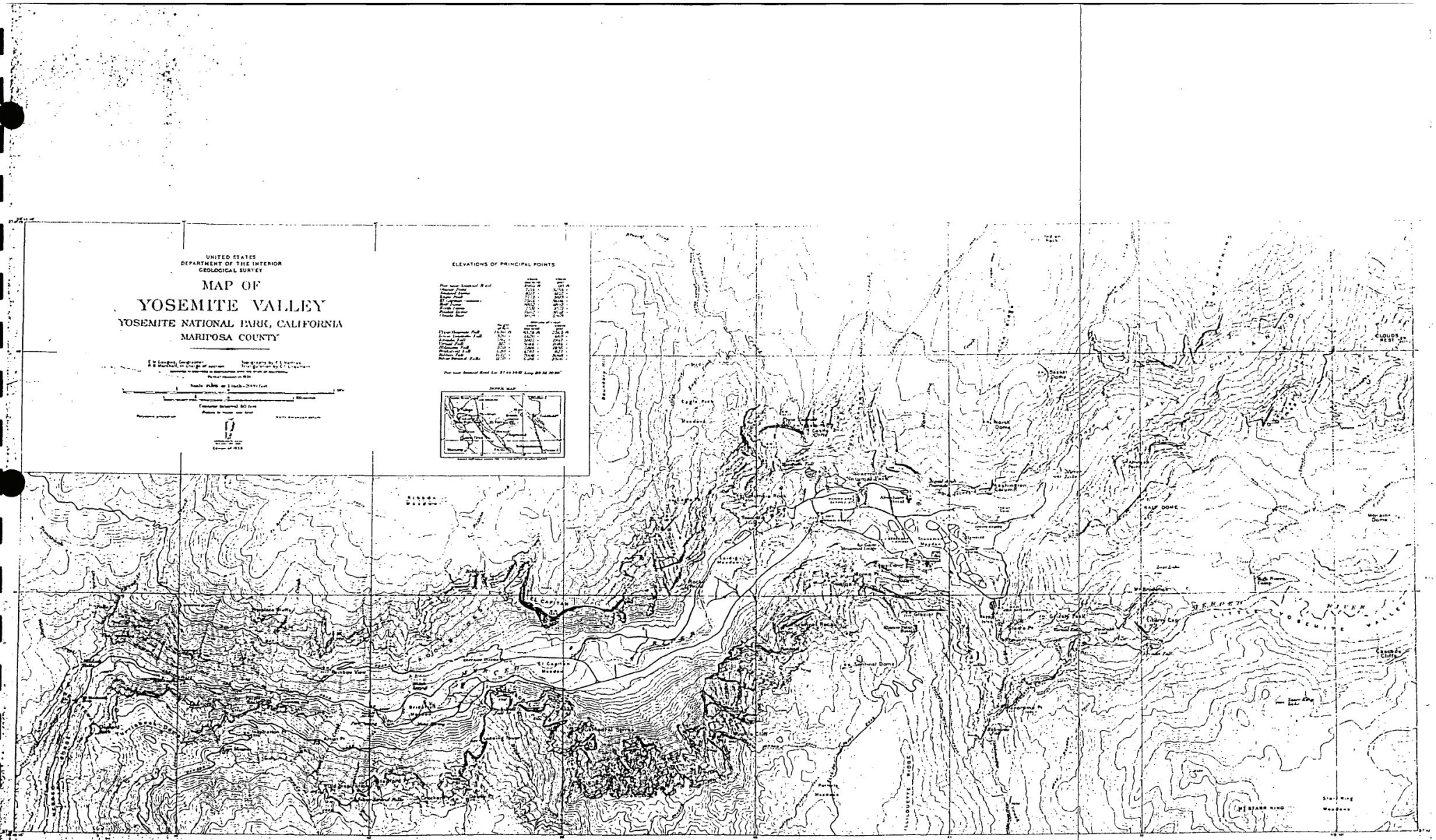
Map F-3, U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California*. Sheet 3 of 5. Surveyed 1919. Edition of 1921.



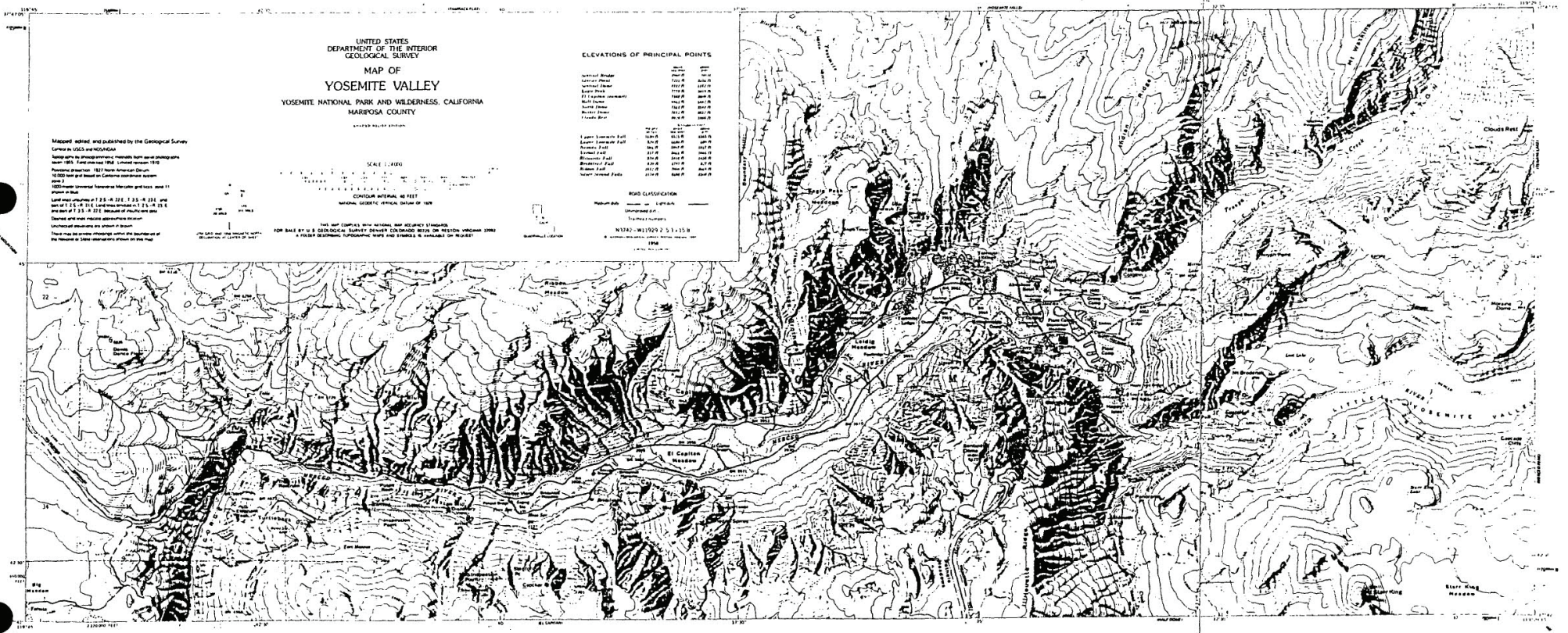
Map F-4. U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California.* Sheet 4 of 5. Surveyed 1919. Edition of 1921.



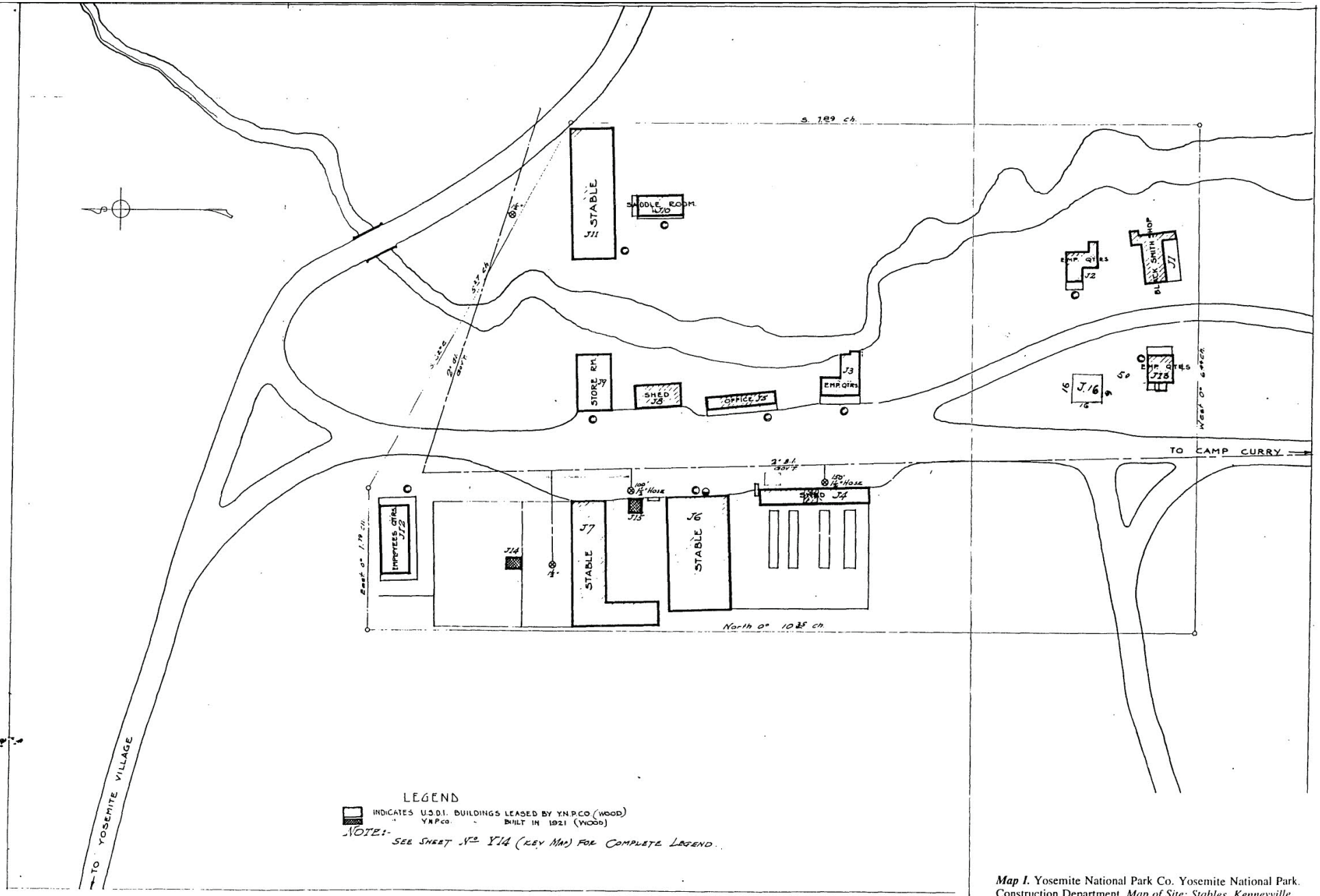
Map F-5. U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California.* Sheet 5 of 5. Surveyed 1919. Edition of 1921.



Map G. U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park, California, Mariposa County.* Surveyed 1905-06. Partial revision 1934. Edition of 1938.



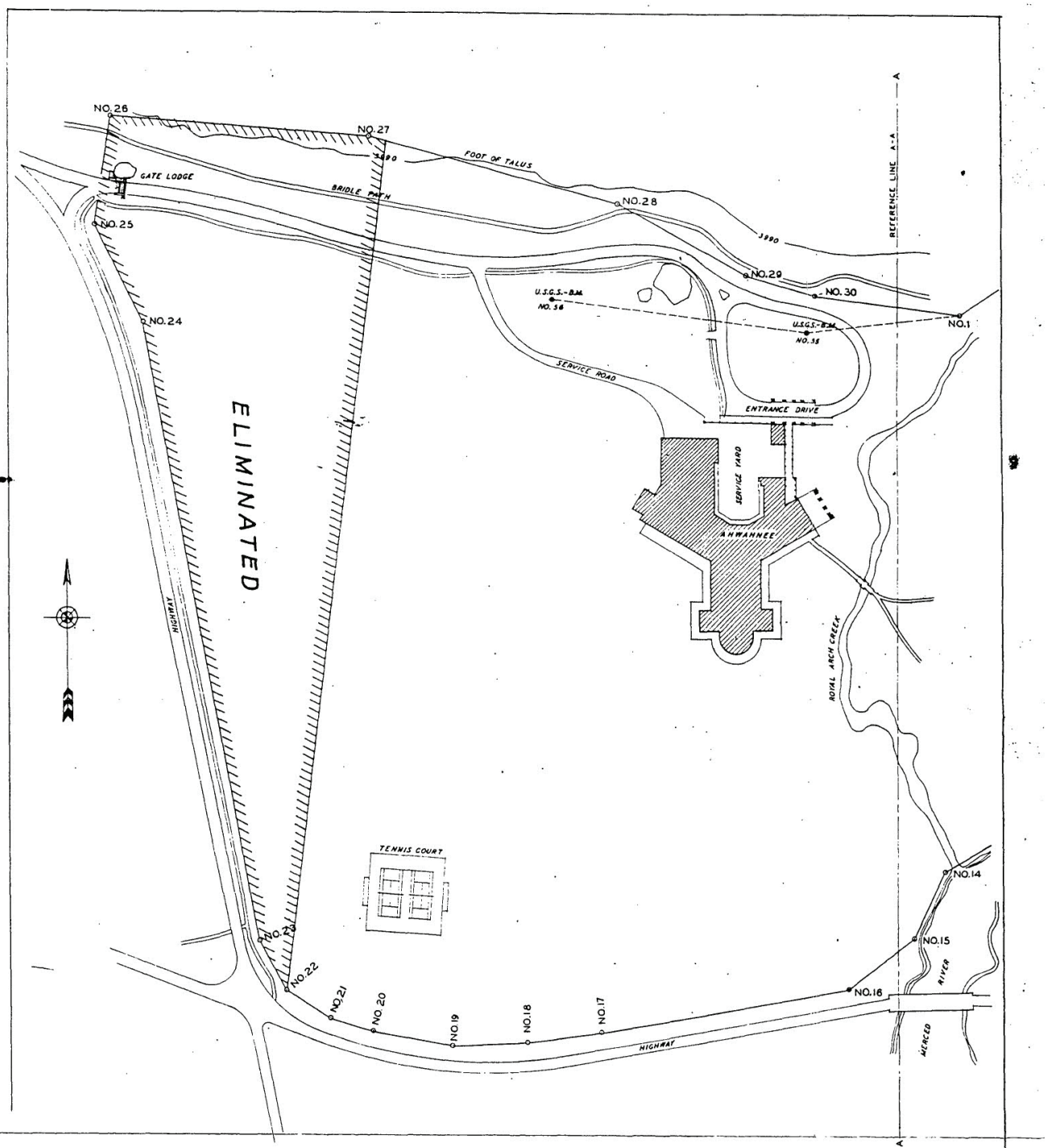
Map H. U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Geological Survey. *Map of Yosemite Valley, Yosemite National Park and Wilderness*. 1958. Limited revision 1970.



Map I. Yosemite National Park Co. Yosemite National Park. Construction Department. *Map of Site: Stables, Kenneyville.* 1923.



Map J. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. *Plot Plan of Ahwahnee Hotel Grounds, Yosemite National Park.* 1930.



SHEET NO. 1 OF 2 SHEETS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

PLAT NO. 2

AHWAHNEE AREA

OCCUPIED BY

YOSEMITE PARK & CURRY CO.

UNDER CONTRACT DATED MARCH 1 1925

SUBMITTED BY _____ PRESIDENT - Y. P. & C. CO.

SURVEYED BY
A. E. COWELL-C.E. - FEB. 1930
WITH COOPERATION OF
J. G. TAYLOR - PARK ENG. - N.P.S.

SCALE 1" = 100'-0"

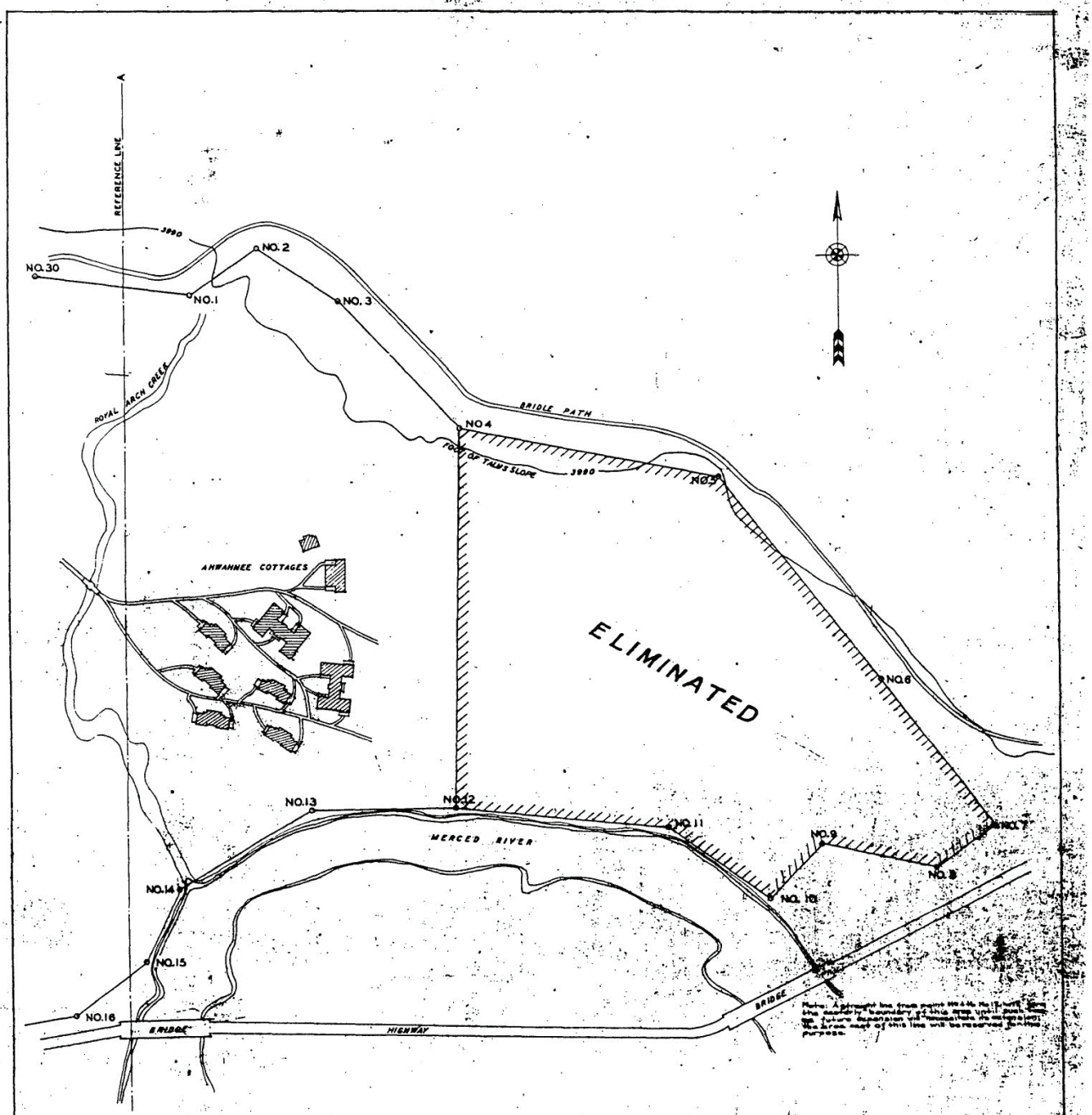
APPROVAL RECOMMENDED BY _____ SUPERINTENDENT

CONCURRED IN BY _____ CHIEF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT 9-30-30

APPROVED BY _____ DIRECTOR _____ DATE

EXCEPT AS TO AREA MARKED ELIMINATED

Map K-1. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Plat No. 2: Ahwahnee Area.* Sheet 1 of 2, 1930.



DESCRIPTION OF TRACT NO. 2, AHWAHNEE AREA.

Beginning at a point, Boundary Marker No. 1, which bears N.83°26'E. 250.30 ft. from U.S.L.S. B.M. No. 55, a bronze tablet set in large flat topped rock, Elev. 3976.963 ft. from which bears U.S.L.S. B.M. No. 54, a nail in North root of 14 in. cedar and eight in. below ground. Elev. 3971.83 ft. N.02°48'W. 413.00 ft.; thence N.56°31'E. 124.57 ft. to B.M. No. 2; thence N.56°42'E. 144.30 ft. to B.M. No. 3; thence S.43°45'E. 266.93 ft. to B.M. No. 4; thence S.79°30'E. 397.69 ft. to B.M. No. 5; thence S. 38°37'E. 398.74 ft. to B.M. No. 6; thence S.37°31'W. 281.96 ft. to B.M. No. 7; thence S.55°09'W. 113.45 ft. to B.M. No. 8; thence N.78°06'W. 176.96 ft. to B.M. No. 9; thence S.44°02'W. 114.02 ft. to B.M. No. 10; thence N.56°24'W. 187.55 ft. to B.M. No. 11; thence N.84°37'W. 326.40 ft. to B.M. No. 12; thence S.89°13'W. 217.80 ft. to B.M. No. 13; thence S.59°46'W. 236.10 ft. to B.M. No. 15; thence S.23°50'W. 121.30 ft. to B.M. No. 15; thence S.51°20'W. 134.60 ft. to B.M. No. 16; thence S.80°02'W. 407.10 ft. to B.M. No. 17; thence S.83°05'W. 121.80 ft. to B.M. No. 18; thence S.89°25'W. 118.60 ft. to B.M. No. 19; thence N.82°34'W. 181.20 ft. to B.M. No. 20; thence N.73°30'W. 71.75 ft. to B.M. No. 21; thence N.60°57'W. 81.02 ft. to B.M. No. 22; thence N.29°21'W. 91.50 ft. to B.M. No. 23; thence N.10°58'W. 1010.74 ft. to B.M. No. 24; thence N.26°31'W. 174.00 ft. to B.M. No. 25; to a point that bears N.82°37'30"W. 755.96 ft. from U.S.L.S. B.M. No. 56; thence N.7°28'E. 174.10 ft. to B.M. No. 26; thence S.86°19'E. 417.71 ft. to B.M. No. 27; thence S.75° 28'E. 420.80 ft. to B.M. No. 28; thence S.62°40'E. 288.16 ft. to B.M. No. 29; thence S.74°36'E. 119. 54 ft. to B.M. No. 30; thence S.82°42'E. 237.02 ft to the place of beginning. Containing 52.66 acres.

All Government constructed, maintained, and publically used Highways, Roads, Foot Paths, Bridle Paths, Streams and Utilities included within the boundaries of any and all of the herein above described tracts are reserved therefrom.

The letters "B.M." preceding numbers, as "B.M. No. 3" etc., designate boundary corners set in connection with this survey and marked by 3" sq. pin cemented in top of 1½" galvanized pipe, 24" long, set with top 1" above ground.

Asterisks designate degrees.

SUBMITTED BY _____ PRESIDENT - C.R.A.C. CO.

SURVEYED BY _____

WITH COOPERATION OF _____

SCALE 1" = 100'

SHEET NO.2 OF 2 SHEETS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

PLAT NO. 2

AHWAHNEE AREA

YOSEMITE PARK & CURRY CO.

UNDER CONTRACT DATED MARCH 1, 1926

APPROVED _____

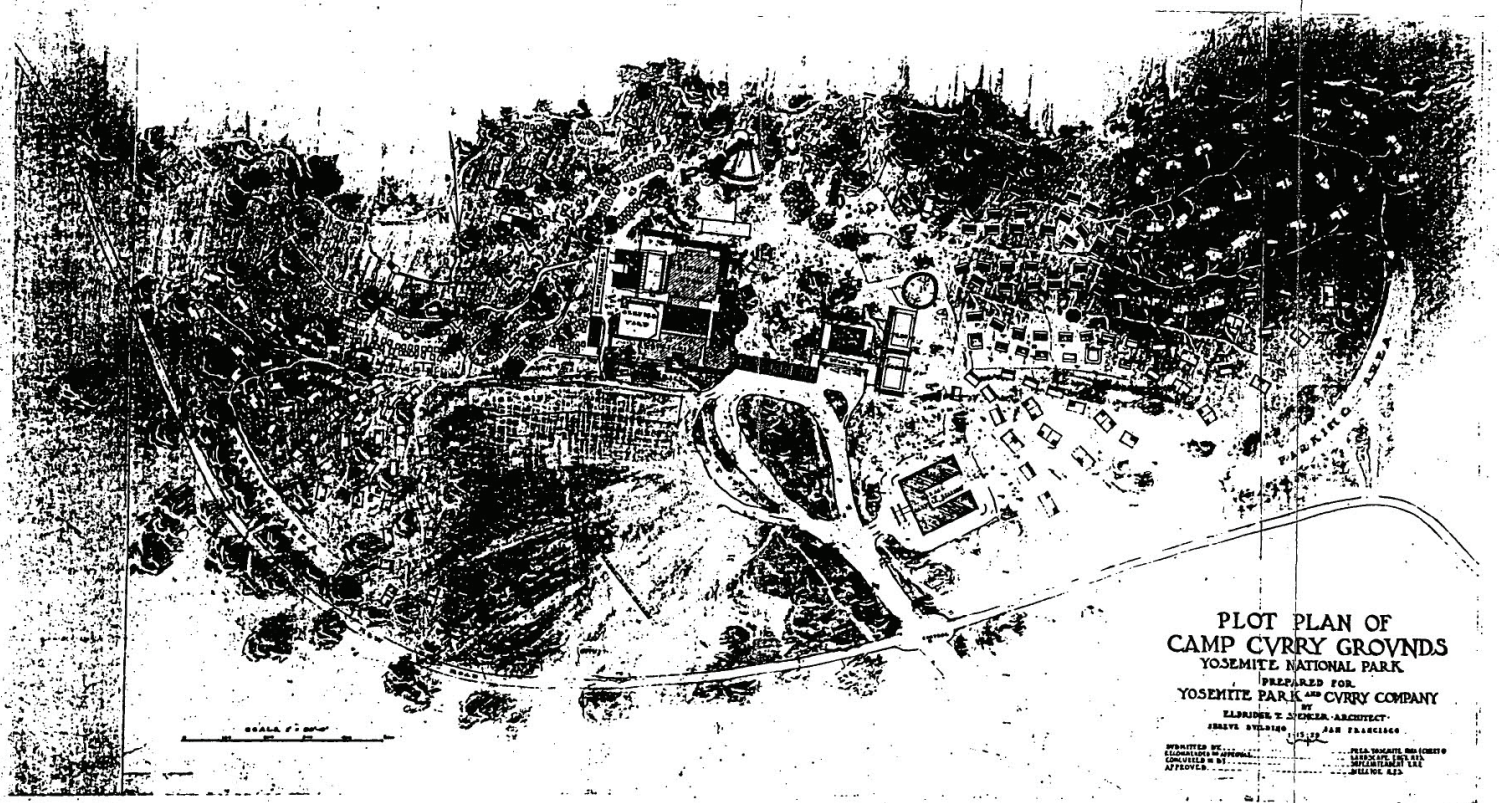
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APPROVED _____

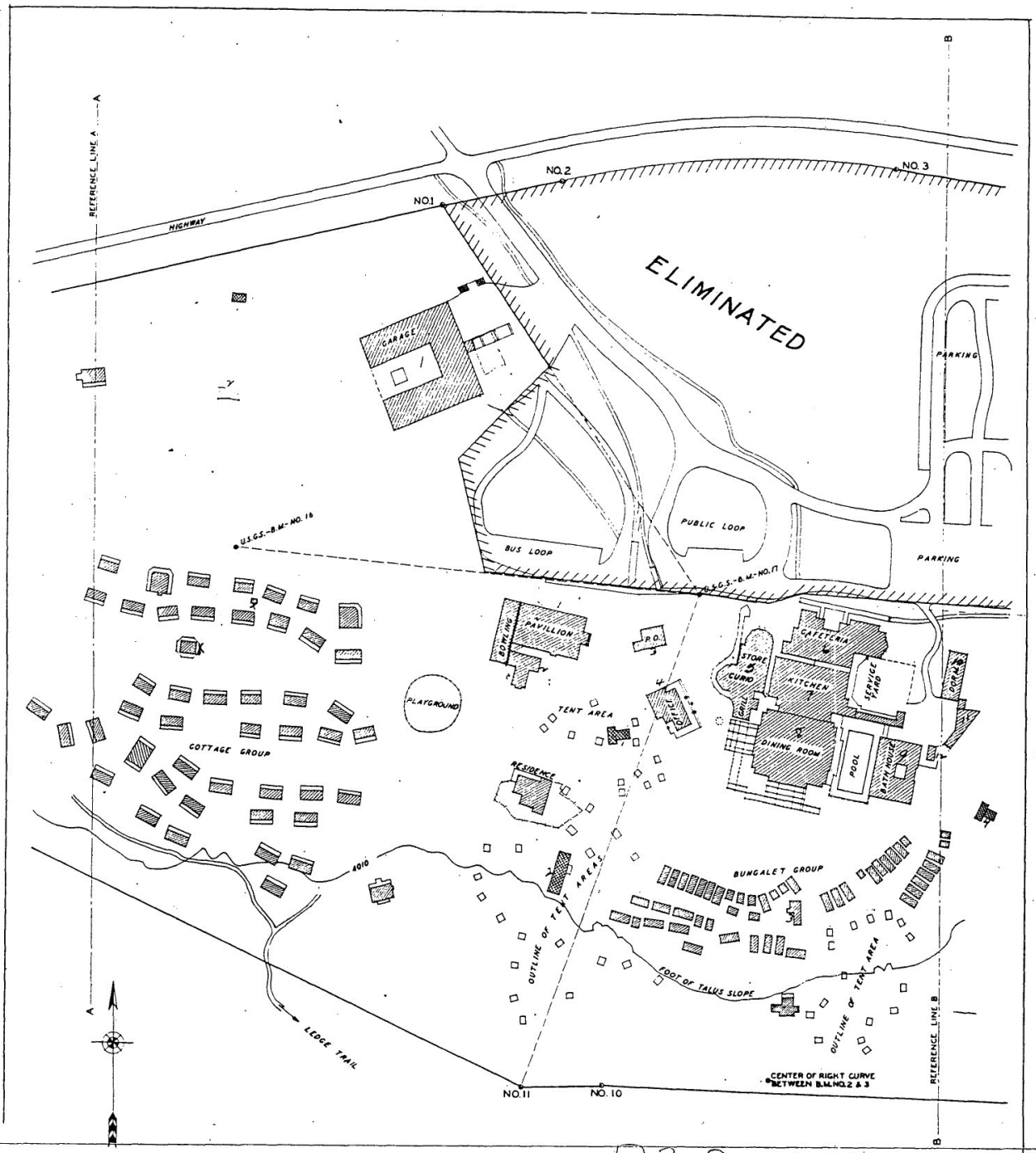
DIRECTOR

DATE _____

Map K-2. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Yosemite National Park. *Plat No. 2: Ahwahnee Area.* Sheet 2 of 2. 1930.



Map L. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Yosemite National Park. *Plot Plan of Camp Curry Grounds.* 1929.



D2-3

LEGEND
- PERMANENT BUILDINGS
- LAVATORIES
- OUTLINE OF TENT AREAS

SHEET NO. 2 OF 3 SHEETS

The letters "B.M." preceding numbers, as "B.M. No. 3" etc., designate boundary corners set in connection with this survey and marked by 2"-sq. pin cemented in top of 1½" galvanized pipe, 24" long, set with top 1" above grade.

SUBMITTED BY _____ PRESIDENT - Y.P.& C. CO.

SURVEYED BY
A.C. COWELL - C.E. 5 FEB. 1930.
WITH COOPERATION OF
O.G. TAYLOR - PARK ENG. - N.P.S.

SCALE 1" = 100'-0"

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

PLAT NO.1
CAMP CURRY AREA
OCCUPIED BY
YOSEMITE PARK & CURRY CO.
UNDER CONTRACT DATED MARCH 1 1925

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED BY _____ SUPERINTENDENT

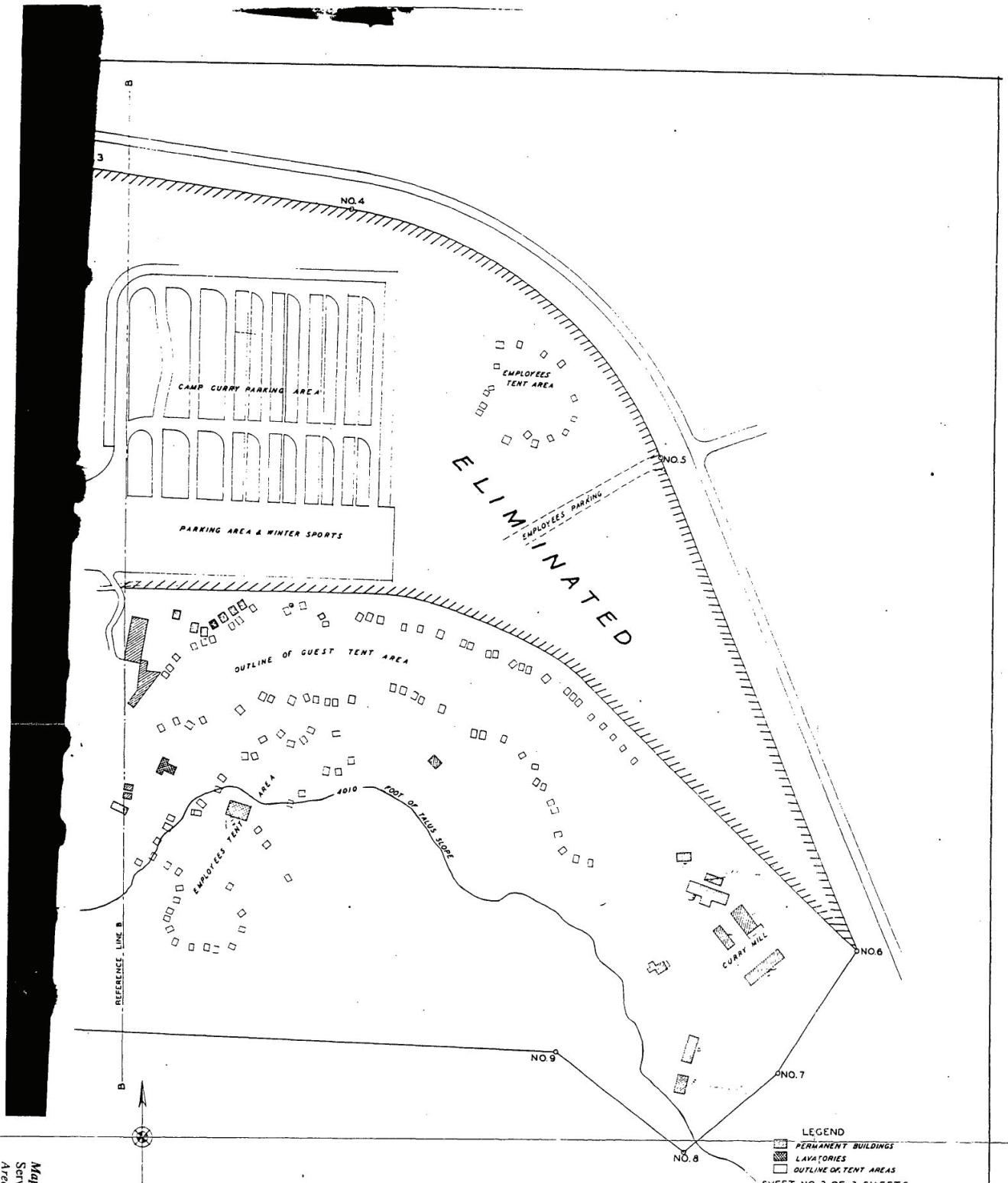
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APPROVED _____ DIRECTOR DATE 10-24-30

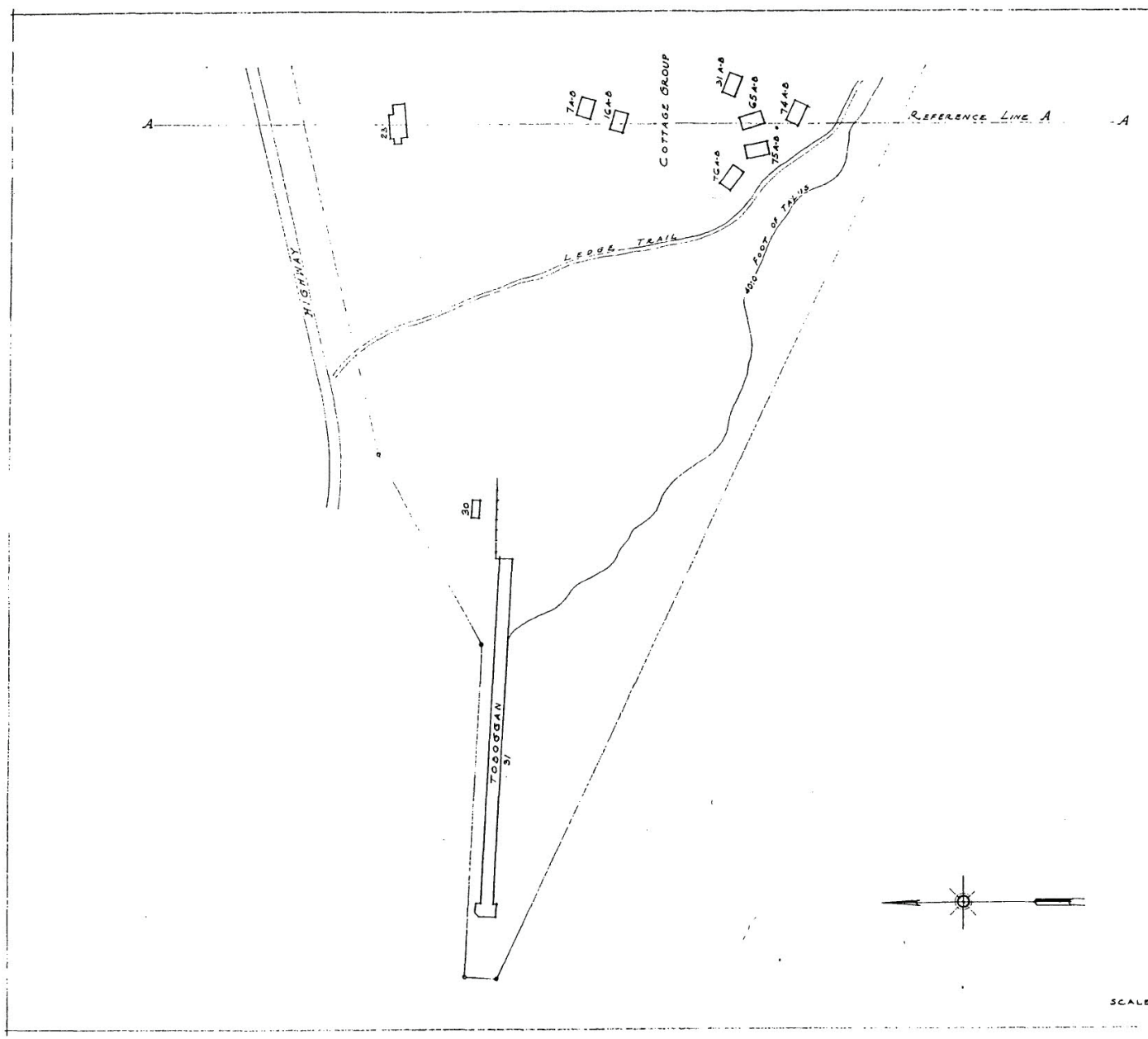
EXCEPT AS TO MEN MARKED ELIMINATED

100-000-0000-01-30-10

Map M-1. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Plat No. 1: Camp Curry Area.* Sheet 2 of 3. 1930.



Map M-2. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Plat No. I: Camp Curry Area.* Sheet 3 of 3. 1930.



LOCATION PLAN

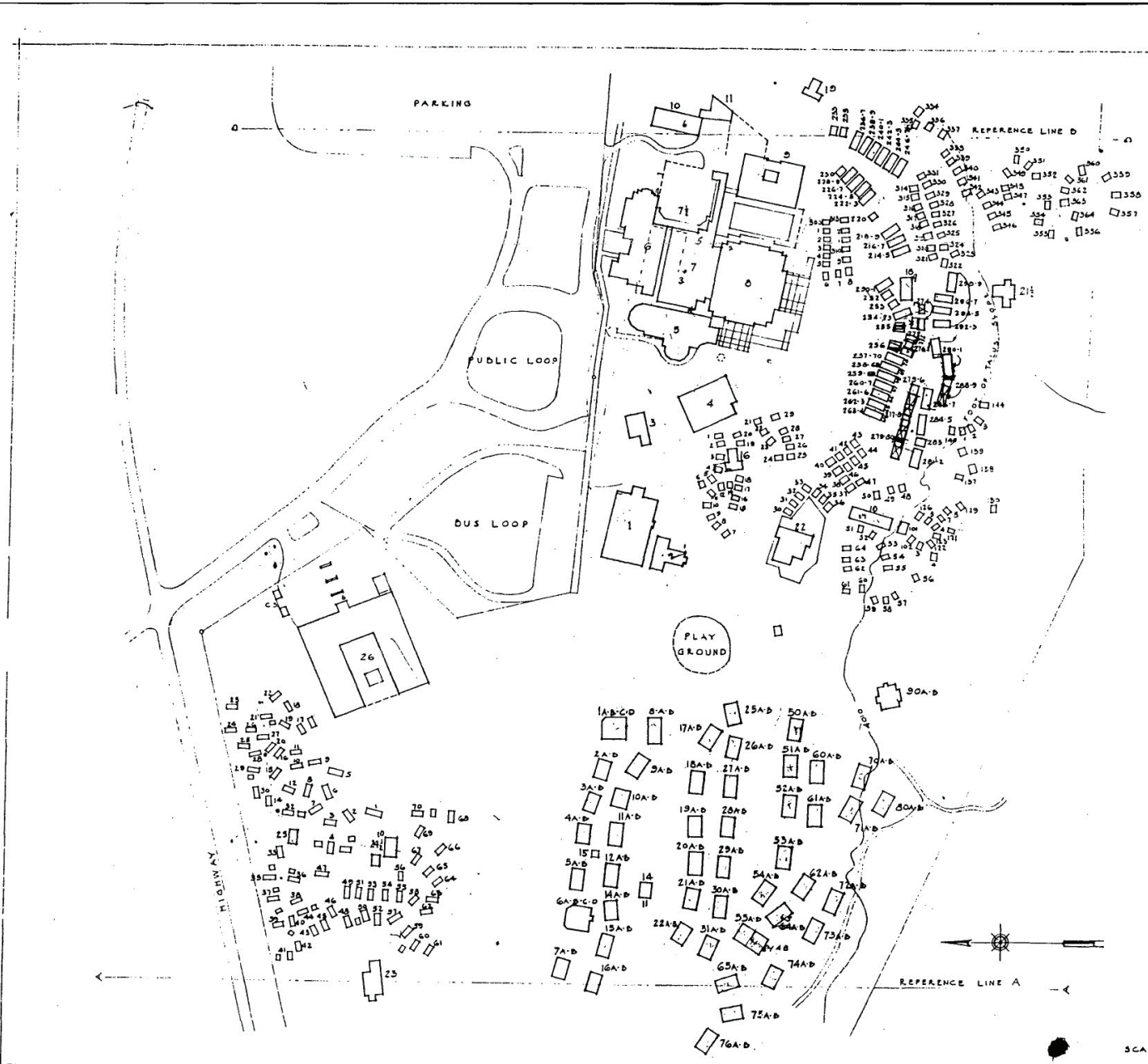
UNIT NO! CAMP CURRY AREA

SHOWING PROPERTIES OF

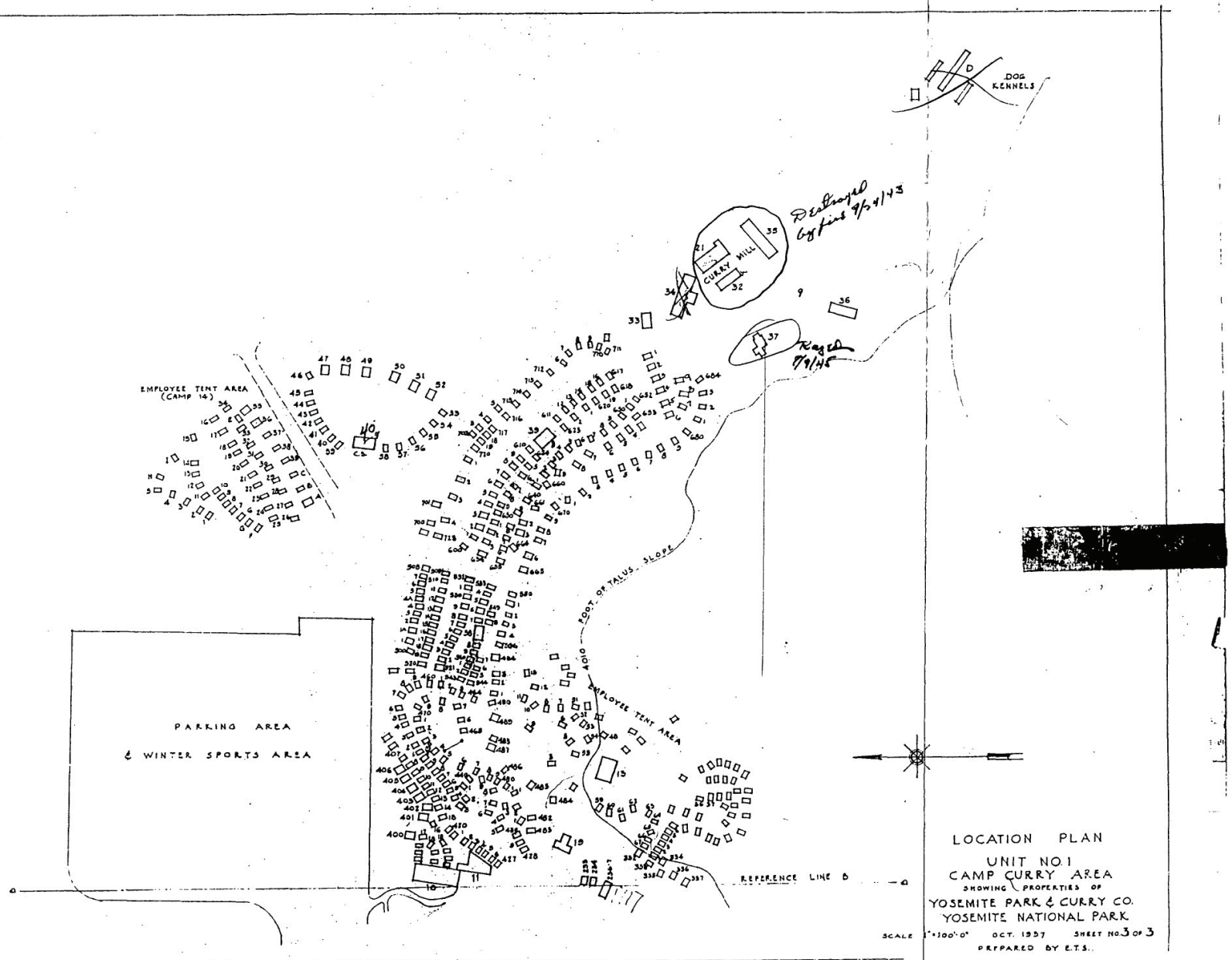
YOSEMITE PARK & CURRY CO.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

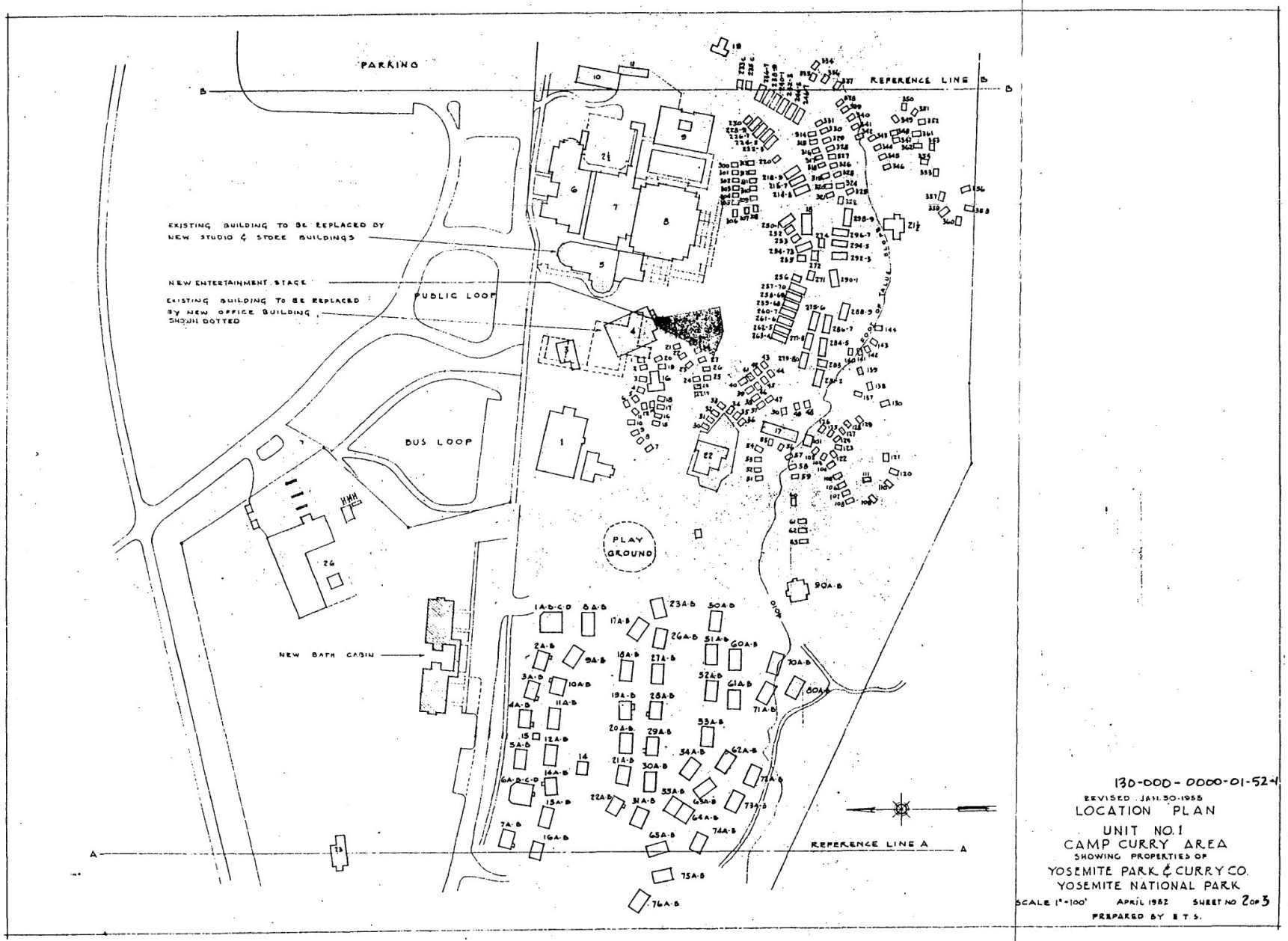
Map N-1. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Yosemite National Park. *Location Plan: Unit No. 1, Camp Curry Area.* Sheet 1 of 3. 1937.



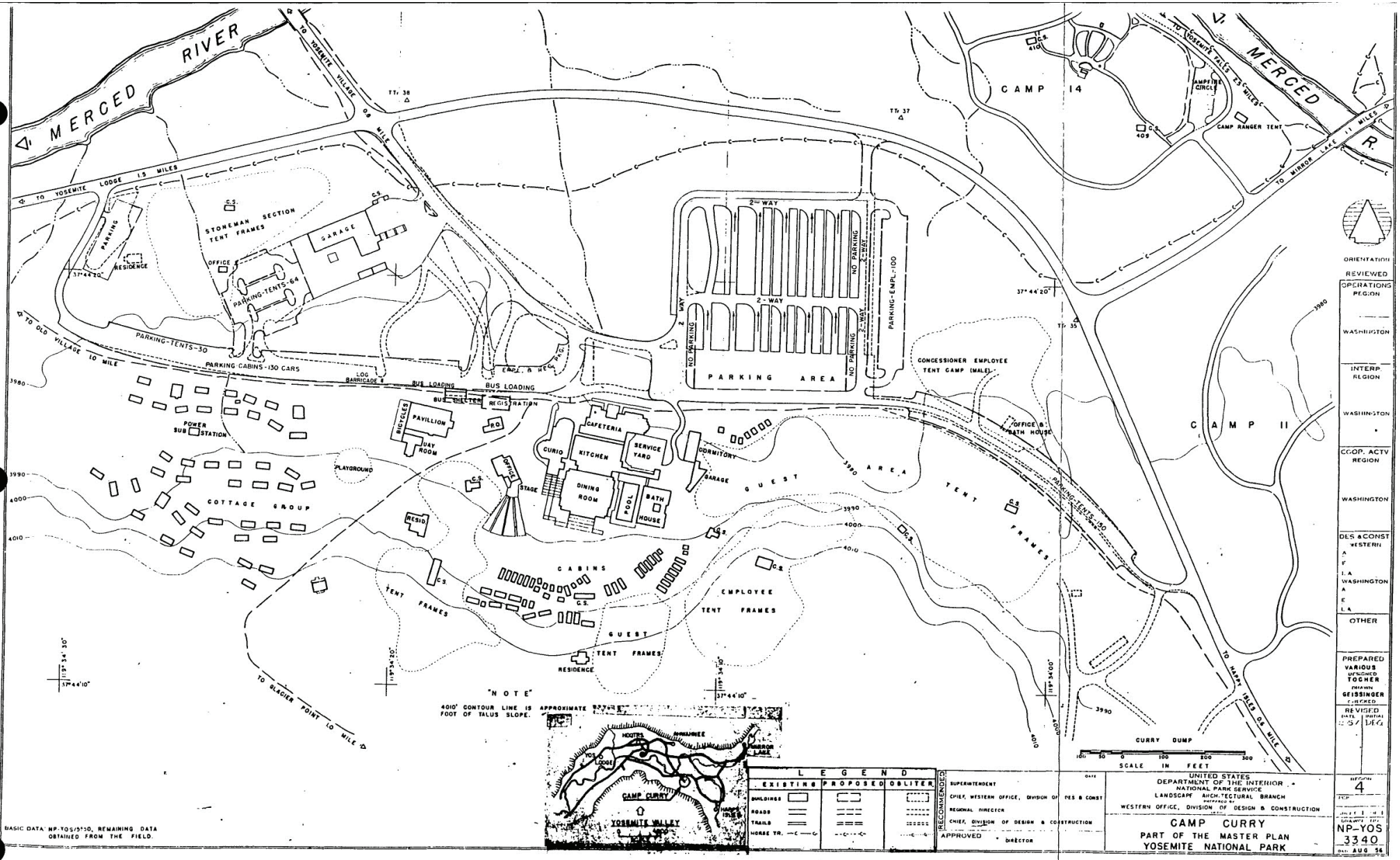
Map N-2. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Yosemite National Park. *Location Plan: Unit No. 1, Camp Curry Area.* Sheet 2 of 3. 1937.



Map N-3. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Yosemite National Park. *Location Plan: Unit No. 1, Camp Curry Area.* Sheet 3 of 3. 1937.

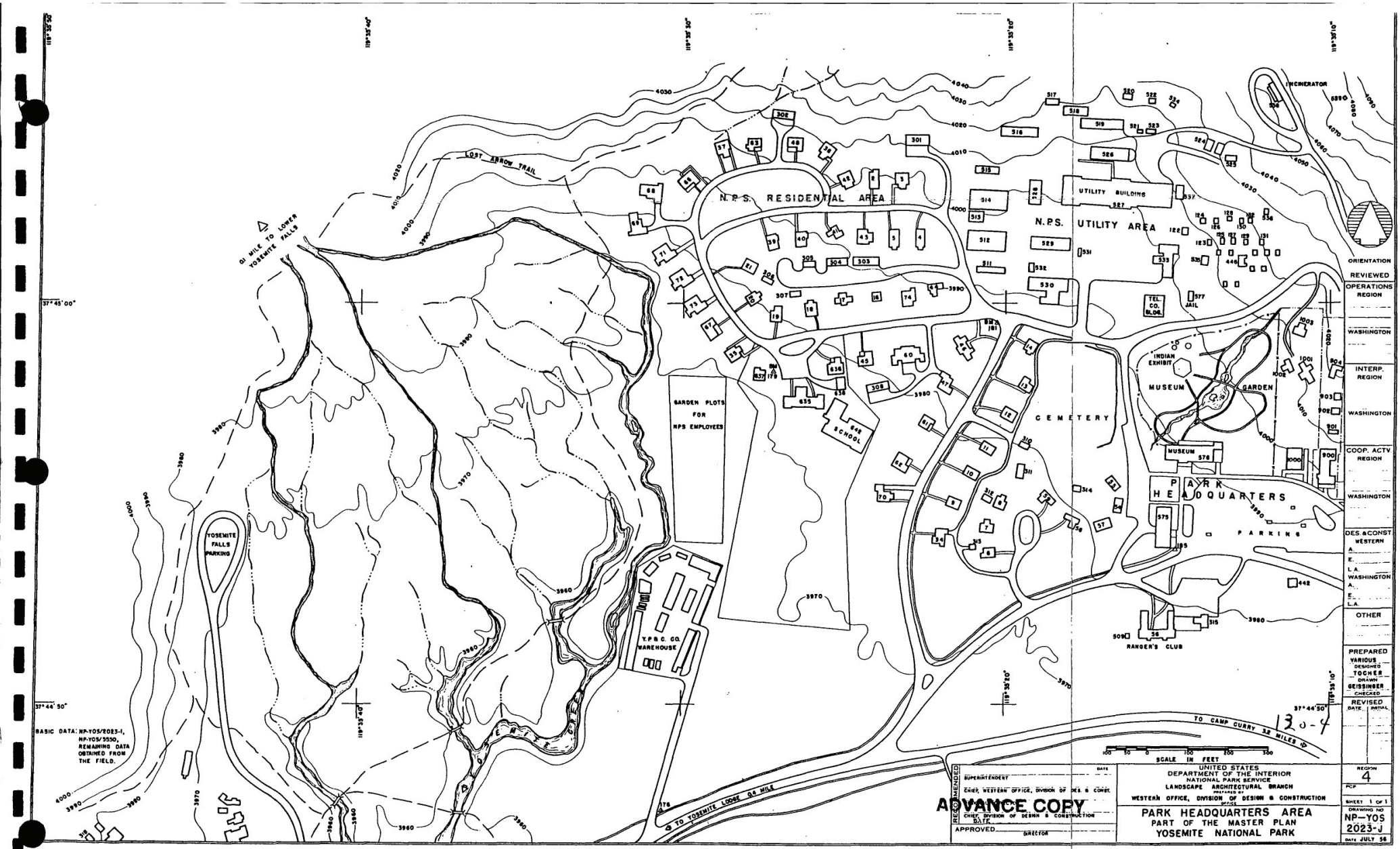


Map O. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Yosemite National Park. *Location Plan: Unit No. 1, Camp Curry Area.* Sheet 2 of 3. April 1952. Revised January 30, 1953.

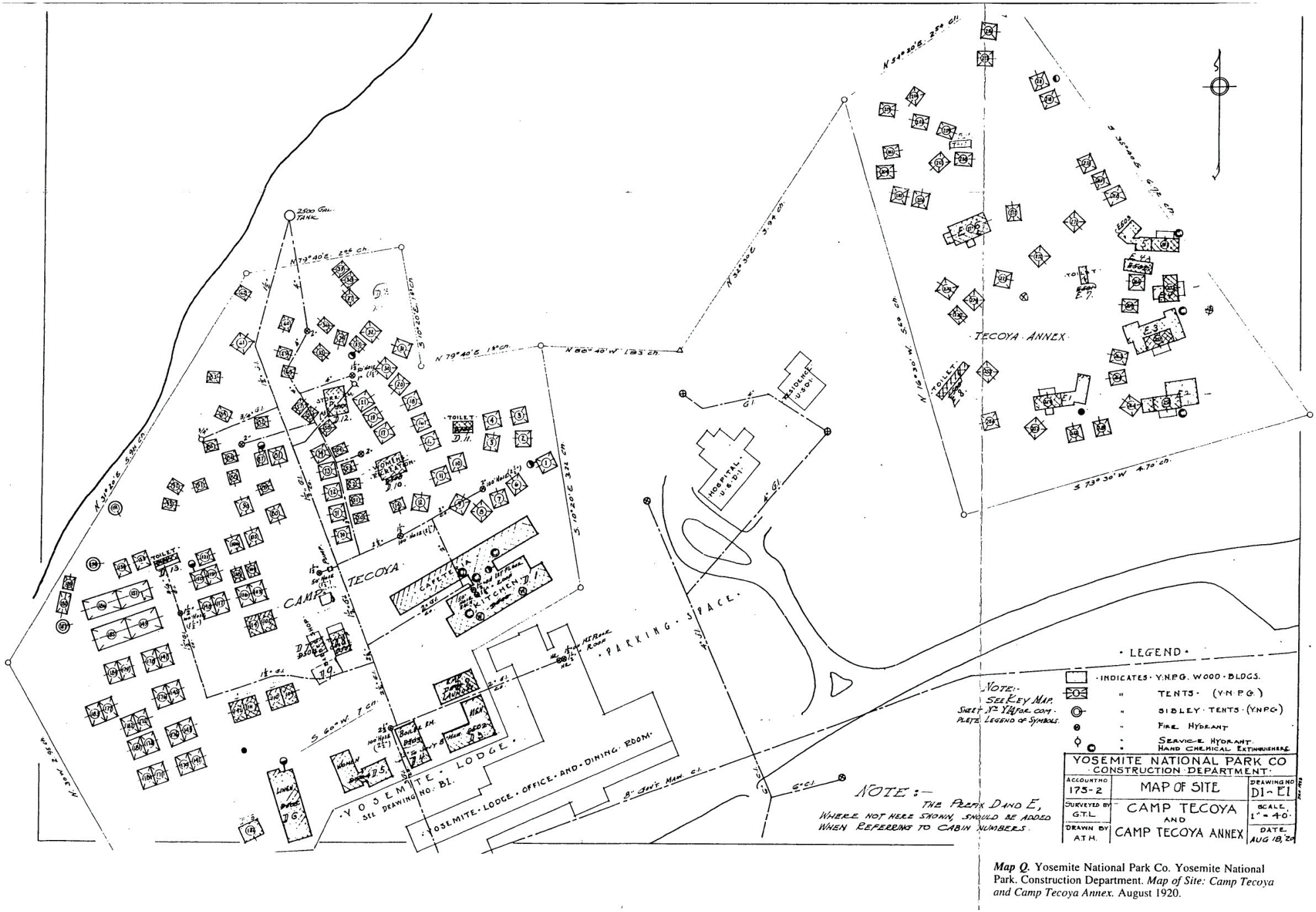


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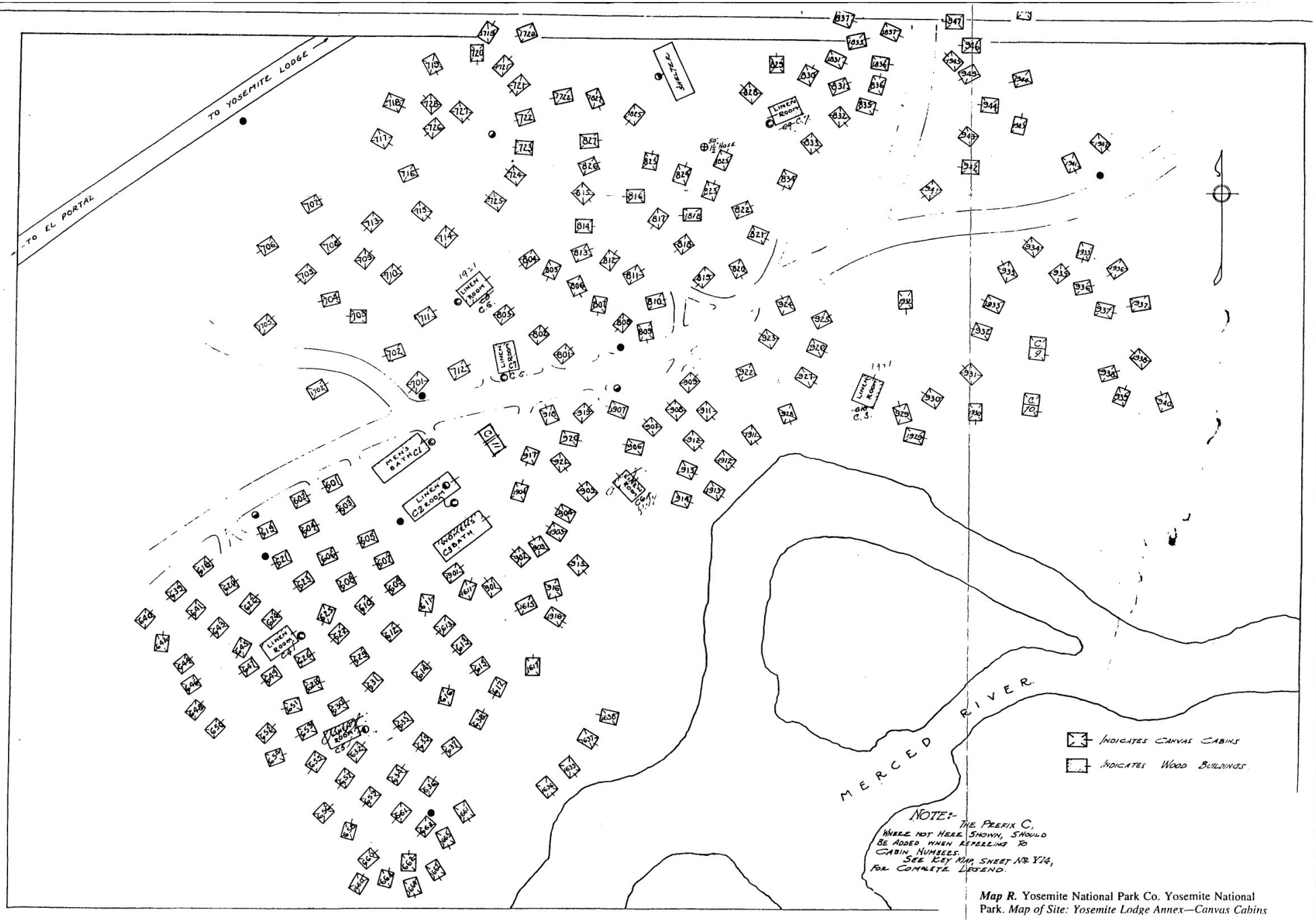
Map P. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Architectural Branch. *Camp Curry, Part of the Master Plan.* August 1956.



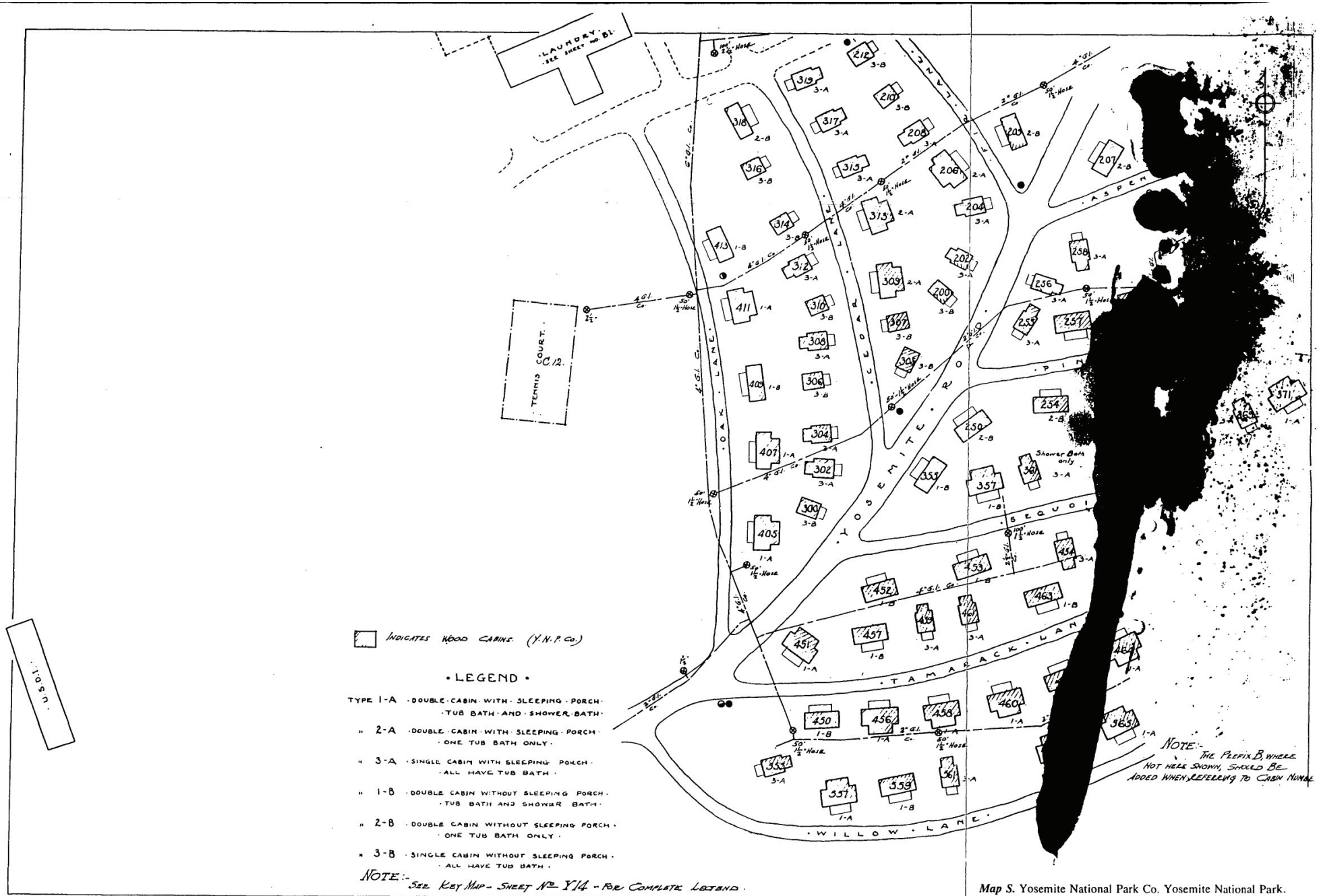
Map AA. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Architectural Branch. *Park Headquarters Area, Part of the Master Plan, Yosemite National Park.* July 1956.



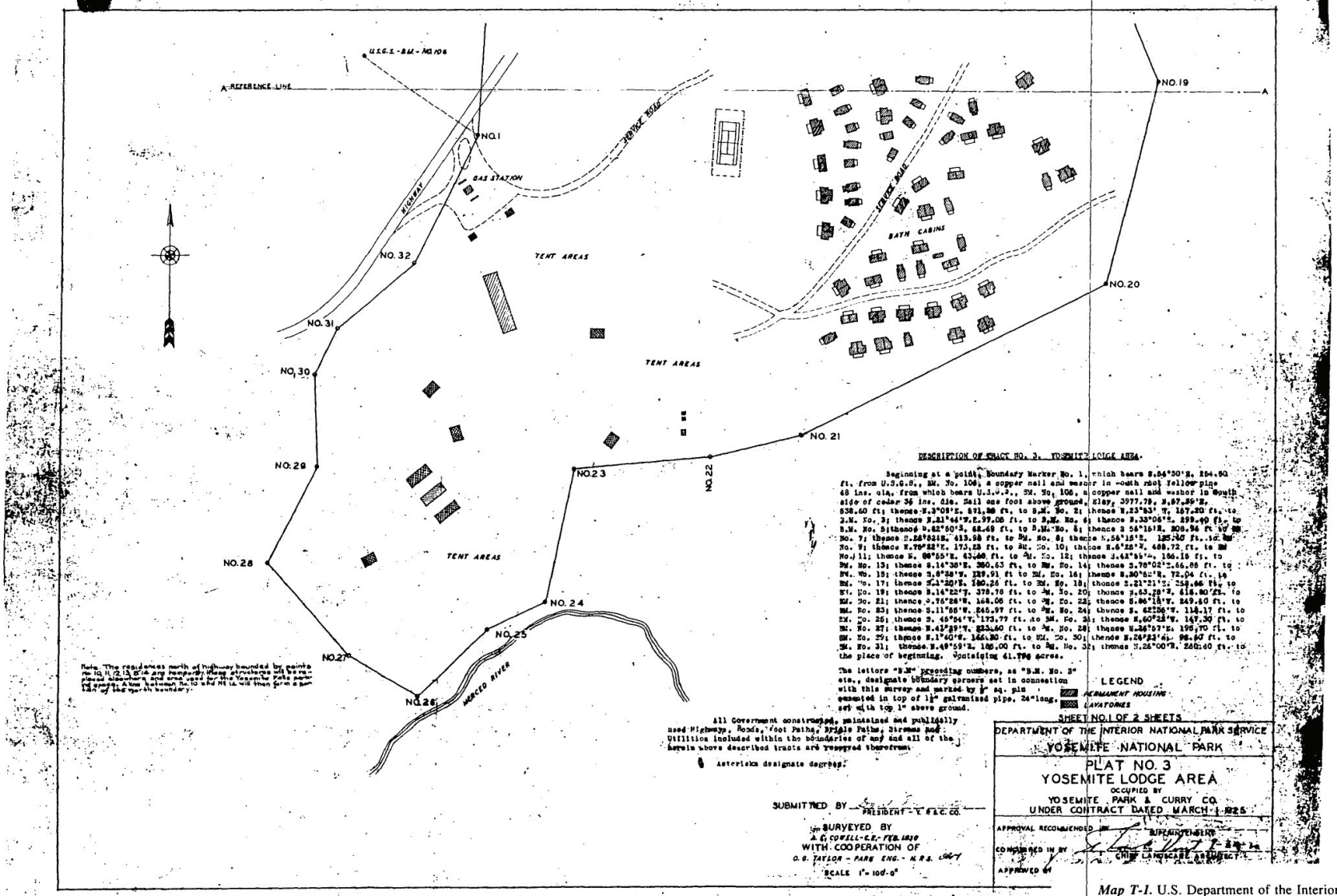
Map Q. Yosemite National Park Co. Yosemite National Park. Construction Department. *Map of Site: Camp Tecoya and Camp Tecoya Annex.* August 1920.



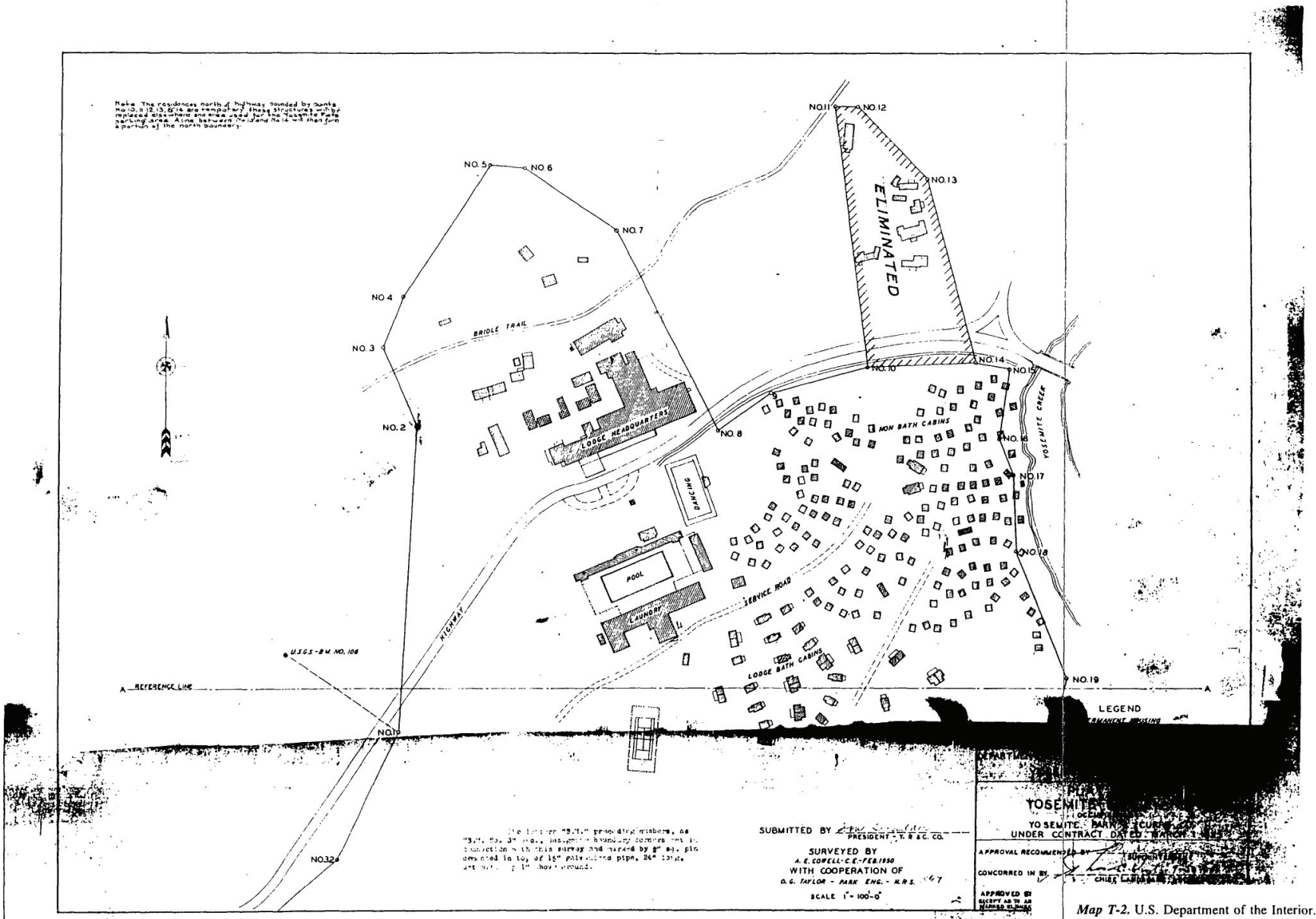
Map R. Yosemite National Park Co. Yosemite National Park. *Map of Site: Yosemite Lodge Annex—Canvas Cabins*



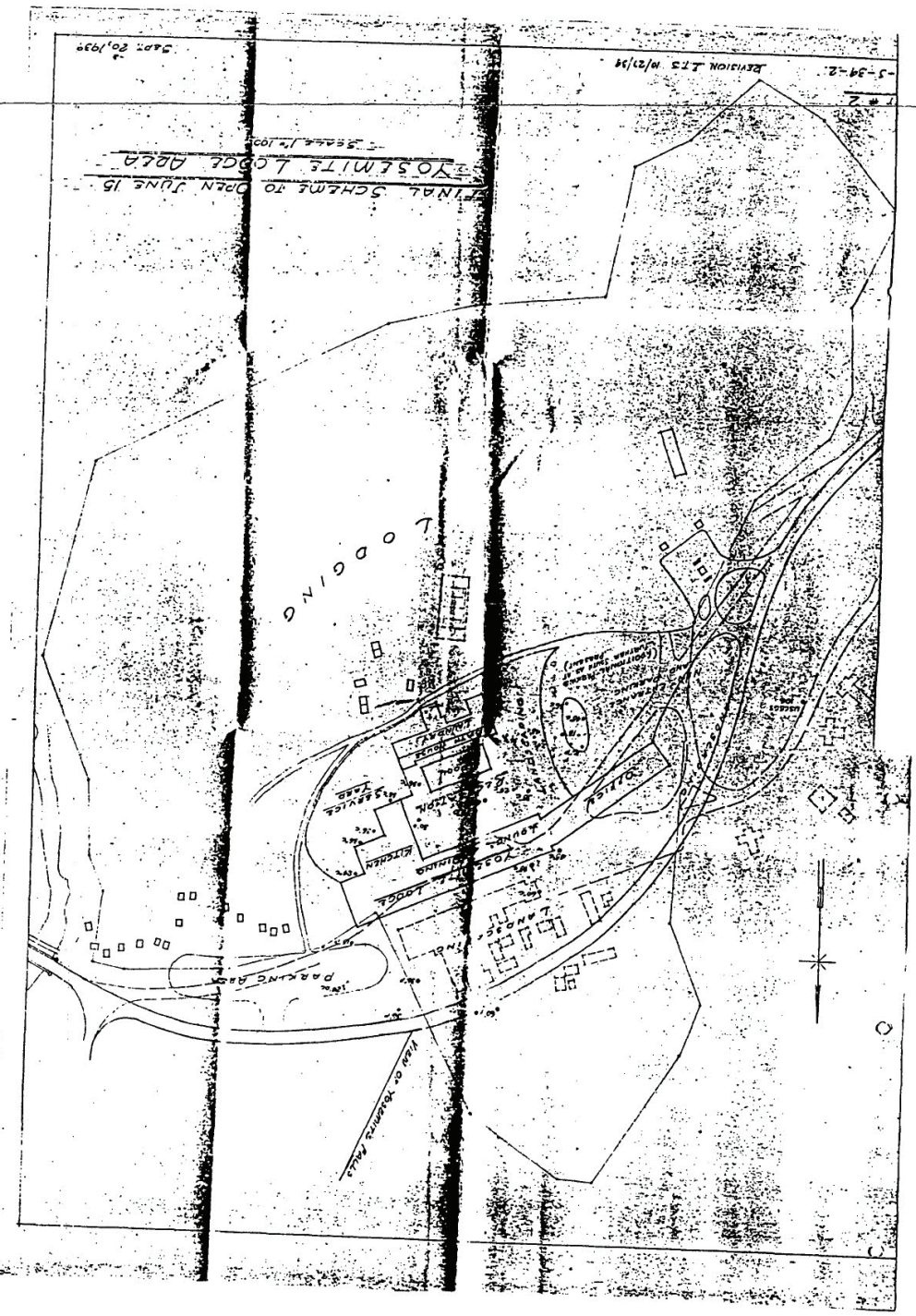
Map S. Yosemite National Park Co. Yosemite National Park. *Map of Site: Yosemite Lodge—New Redwood Cabins with Bath.* 1922.



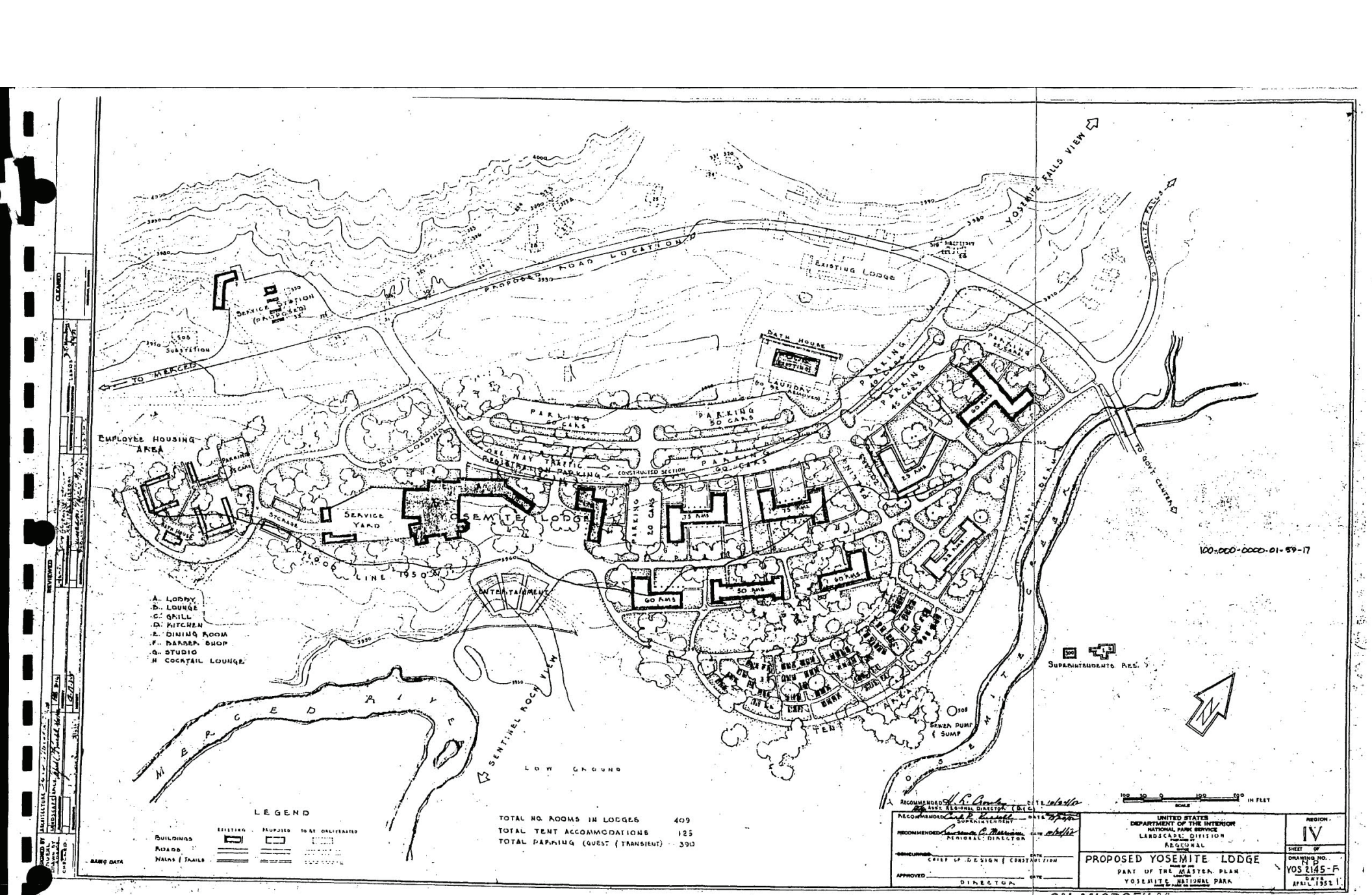
Map T-1. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Plat No. 3: Yosemite Lodge Area.* Sheet 1 of 2. 1930.



Map T-2. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. *Plat No. 3: Yosemite Lodge Area.* Sheet 2 of 2. 1930.

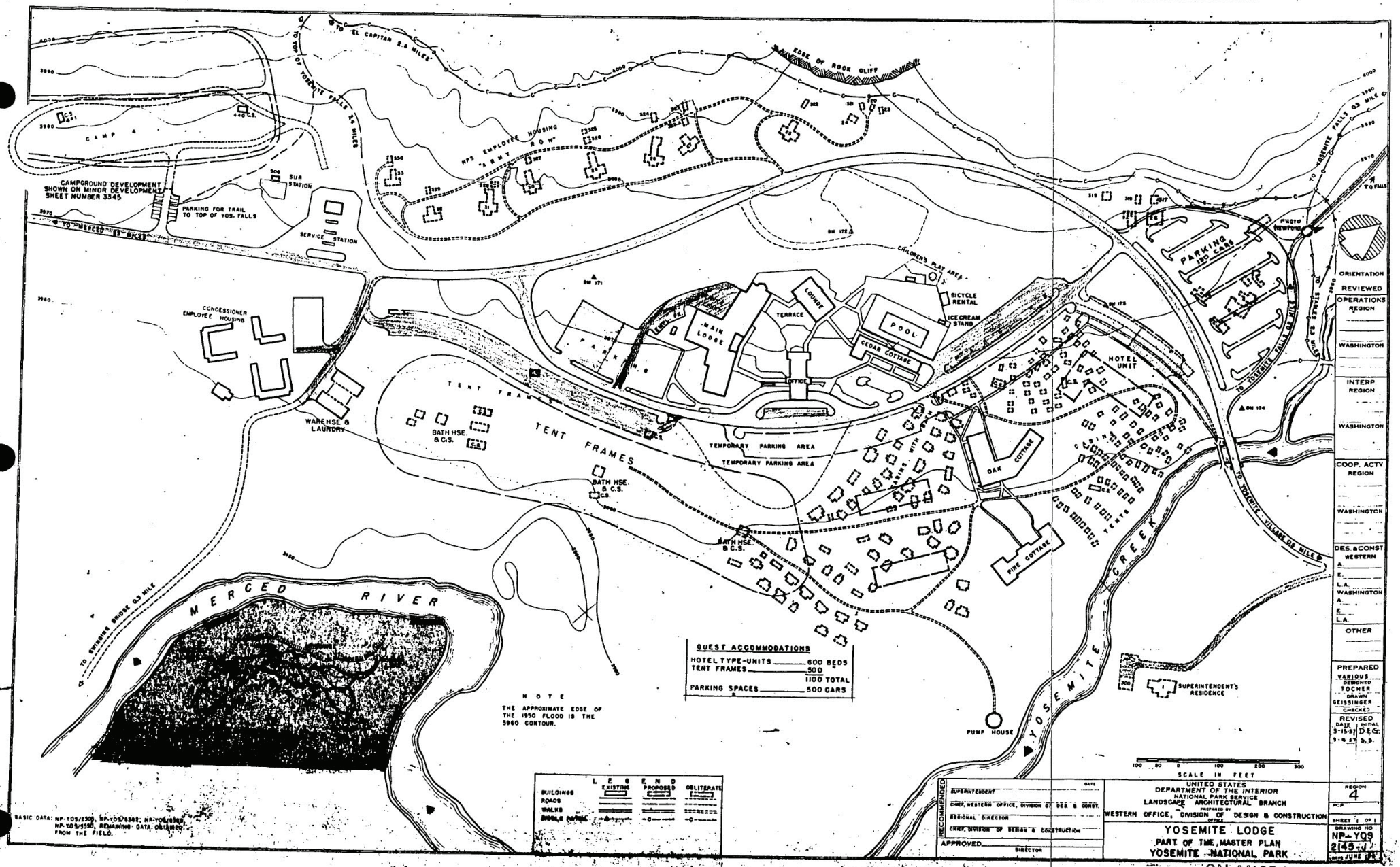


Map U. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. *Yosemite Lodge Area: Final Scheme to Open June 15.* 1939.



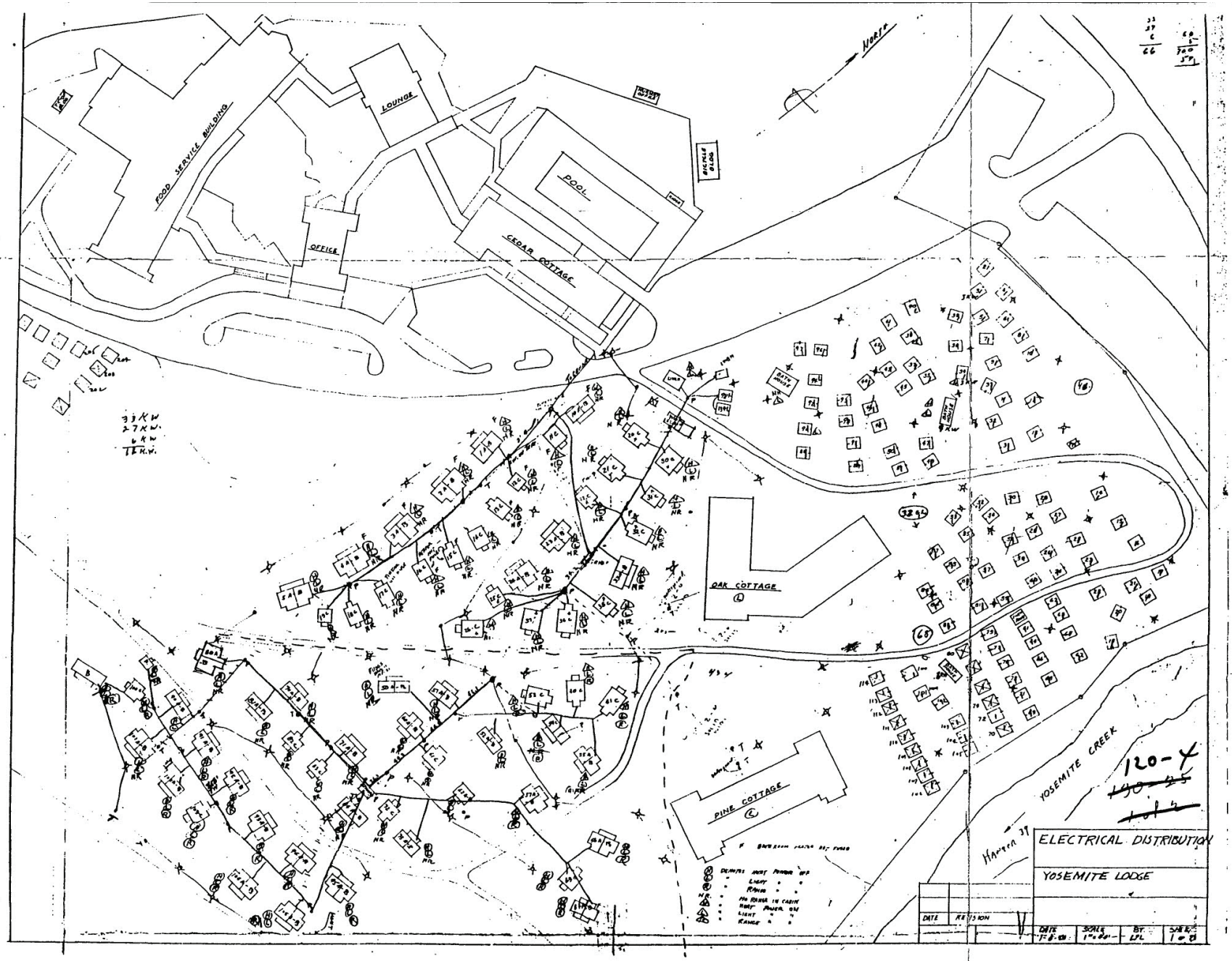
ON MICROFILM

Map V. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Yosemite National Park. Landscape Division. *Proposed Yosemite Lodge, Part of the Master Plan.* 1952.



ON MICROFILM

Map W. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Architectural Branch. *Yosemite Lodge, Part*



Map X. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. *Yosemite Lodge: Electrical Distribution.* Sheet 1 of 2. 1958.

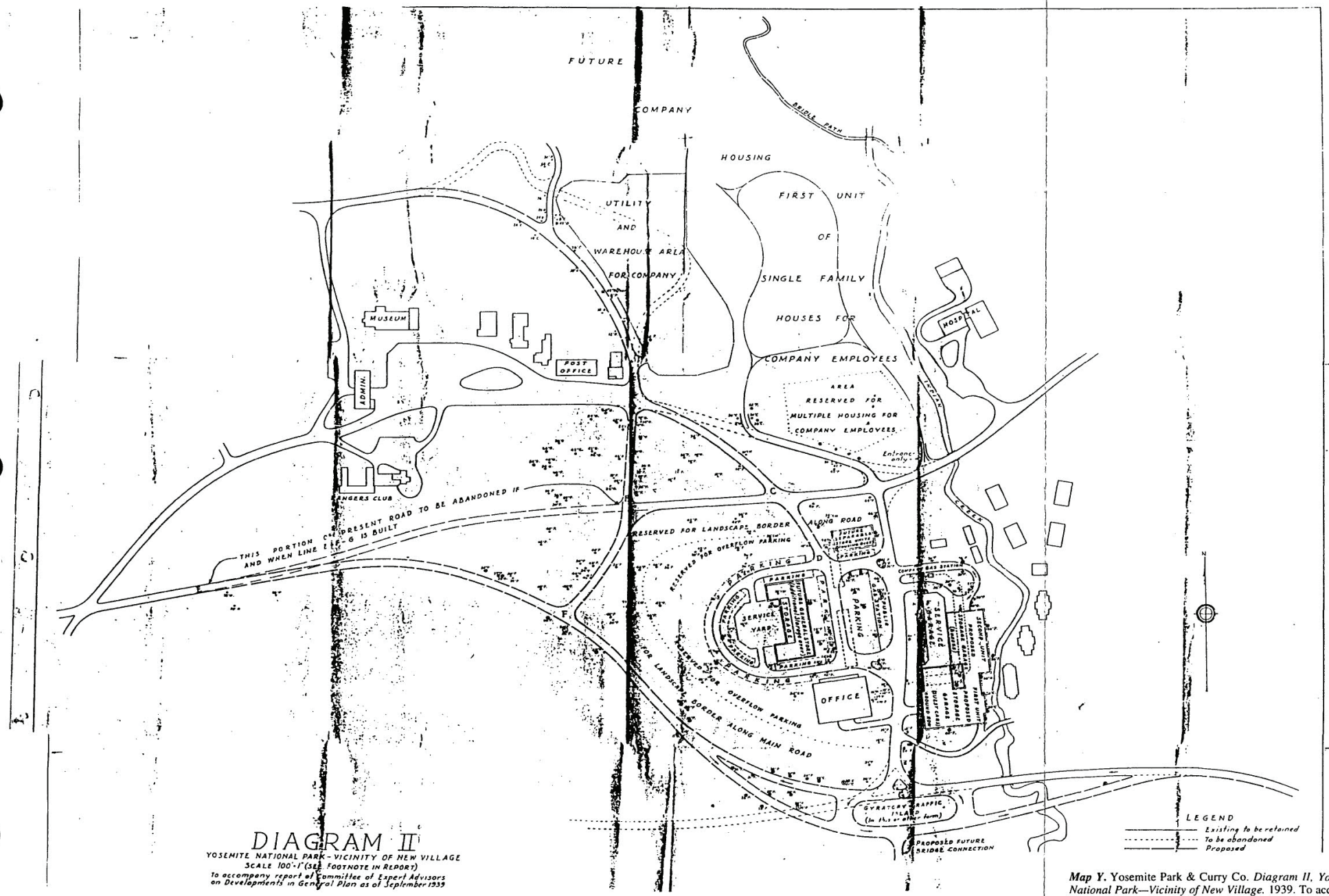


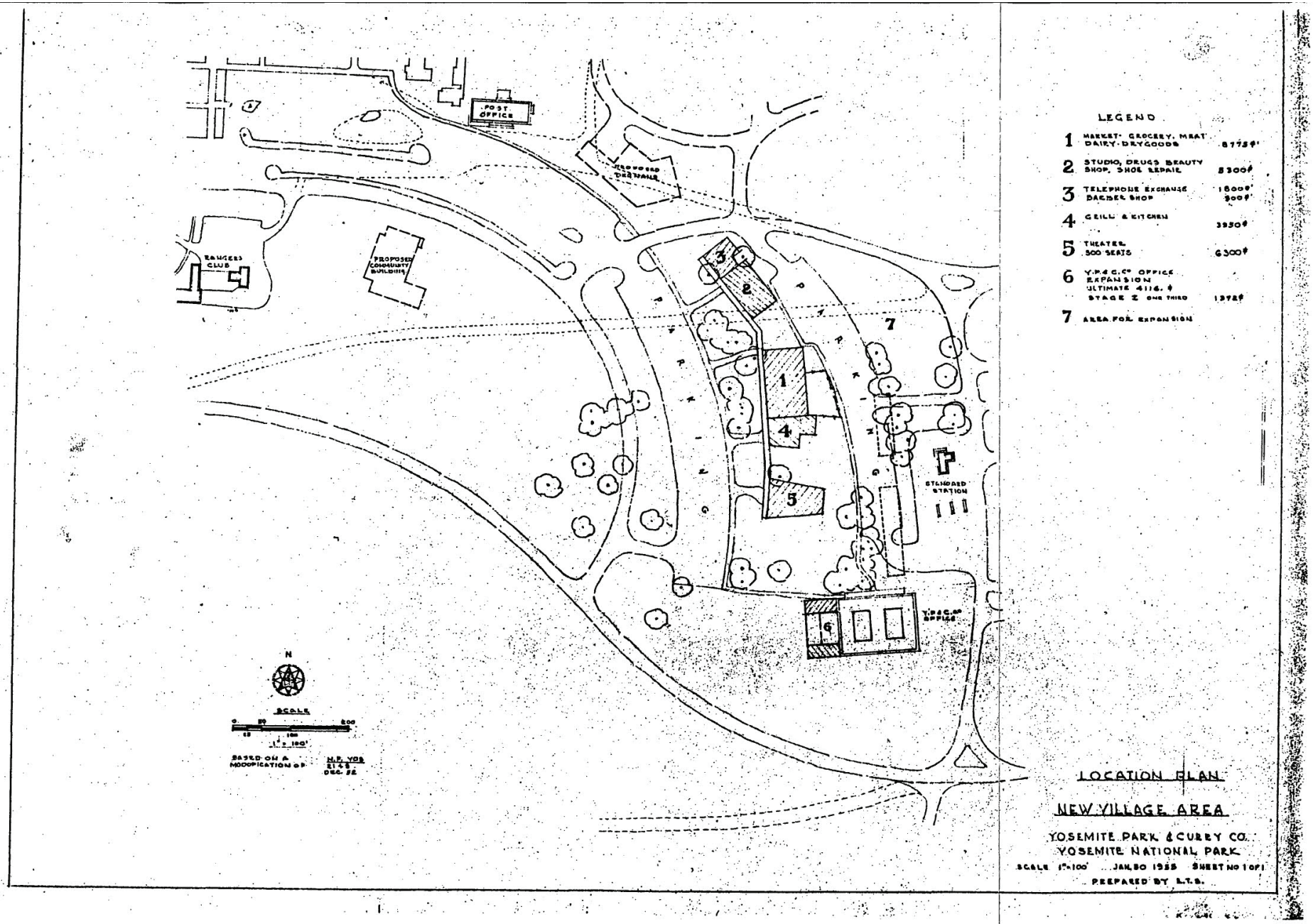
DIAGRAM II

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK - VICINITY OF NEW VILLAGE

SCALE 100'-1" (SEE FOOTNOTE IN REPORT)

To accompany report of Committee of Expert Advisors on Developments in General Plan as of September 1939

Map Y. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. *Diagram II, Yosemite National Park—Vicinity of New Village.* 1939. To accompany report of Committee of Expert Advisors on Developments in General Plan as of September 1939.



Map Z. Yosemite Park & Curry Co. Yosemite National Park. *Location Plan: New Village Area.* January 1953.