

This Day in History... June 30, 1864

Yosemite Land Grant

On June 30, 1864, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Yosemite Land Grant. This made Yosemite Valley the first piece of land set aside by the US government for preservation and public use.

The first humans to visit the Yosemite area arrived about 10,000 years ago, and it was first settled around 3,000 years ago. By 1200 AD, the area's main inhabitants were the Sierra Miwoks, though other Miwok, Monos, and Shoshone tribes visited often to trade.

Among the early white settlers was Jim Savage, who ran a mining camp on the Merced River, about 10 miles west of the Yosemite Valley. In December 1850, Native Americans raided his camp and then retreated back to the mountains. Savage's camp was one of several to be raided. The following year, the California governor organized the 200-man Mariposa Battalion to stop the raids. Jim Savage was placed in charge of the battalion and entered the west end of the Yosemite Valley while following a band of Ahwahneechee led by Chief Tenaya. Letters and articles written by members of the battalion during and after the battle helped bring attention to the little-known valley. Eventually, Tenaya's tribe agreed to move to a reservation, and the battalion was disbanded.



Stamp pictures the US flag over Yosemite's 4,850-foot high granite Half Dome.

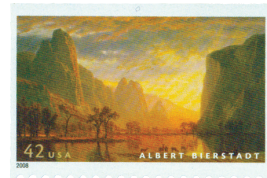
Accompanying the battalion had been Doctor Lafayette Bunnell, who named several of Yosemite Valley's features, including the valley itself. He chose to name the valley after a local tribe the Sierra Miwoks feared, the Yooh'meti. Bunnell and Savage pronounced it "Yosemite" and translated it as "full-grown grizzly bear." Later, more accurate translations found it meant, "they are killers," and referred to the Ahwahneechee.

In 1855, entrepreneur James Mason Hutchings and artist Thomas Ayres toured the area with two Native American guides. Hutchings wanted to see the valley after hearing stories from the Mariposa Battalion about a waterfall "nearly a thousand feet tall." Upon reaching Inspiration Point, Hutchings wrote in his journal, "We came upon a high point clear of trees from whence we had our first view of the singular and romantic valley; and as the scene opened in full view before us, we were almost speechless with wondering admiration at its wild and sublime grandeur."

Upon their return, Hutchings wrote several articles and books and Ayres's sketches were the first accurate drawings of several park features. Hutchings returned to the valley several times, writing more articles and books and began



Stamp pictures El Capitan, a 7,564-foot high granite peak.



The 8th issue in the American Treasures Series, this stamp pictures Albert Bierstadt's Valley of the Yosemite.

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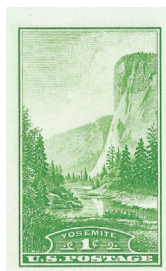
publishing *Hutchings' Illustrated California Magazine*, hoping to establish himself as the voice of the Yosemite Valley.

In the mid-1850s, Galen Clark became one of the first Americans to live in the valley. He discovered the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoia in Wawona, a Native American camp in the Yosemite Valley, and spent the rest of his life trying to protect it. Although Clark was not the first to see the trees, he was likely the first to count and measure them.

Within his first few years in the valley, Clark built a log cabin, constructed roads, and put up a bridge over the Merced River for visitors entering Yosemite. At his cabin (known as Clark's Station) he offered visitors shelter, meals, and a place to graze their horses.

Around 1860, Unitarian minister Thomas Starr King visited Yosemite and was amazed at the negative impact of settlement and commercial ventures on the land. He published several articles in the *Boston Evening Transcript* promoting the establishment of Yosemite as a National Park. He was likely the first person to spread this idea to a large audience. Oliver Wendell Holmes and John Greenleaf Whittier were among his supporters. Frederick Law Olmsted was so interested by his writing that he visited the valley in 1863 to see the damage for himself.

1935 Yosemite "Farley's Follies" stamp issued imperforate without gum



Others concerned about the valley's safety included Galen Clark and Senator John Conness. The work of these men, plus Olmsted, photos from Carleton Watkins, and geologic reports from an 1863 survey forced legislators to take action. On June 30, 1864 President Abraham Lincoln signed a bill creating the Yosemite Grant. This was the first time a park had been set aside specifically for preservation and public use by the federal government. However, the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoia Trees were made a California state park.

John Muir arrived in the Yosemite Valley in 1868 and was so taken with its natural beauty that he lived there for several years. Growing concerned over the area's protection, he frequently invited people to camp there with him to share his ideas on preservation.

One of these visitors was Robert Underwood Johnson, editor of *The Century Magazine*. Johnson gave Muir a national audience for his writing. Together, they lobbied Congress to establish Yosemite as a National Park. On October 1, 1890, their efforts paid off, and President Benjamin Harrison officially declared Yosemite a National Park. The Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove were added to the park in 1906.



The 9th issue in the Scenic American Landscapes Series.



2018 O Beautiful stamp picturing Half Dome

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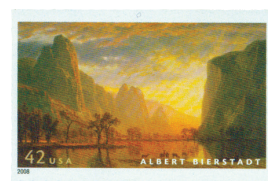


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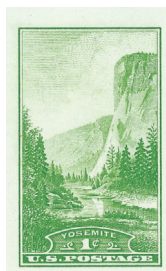
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