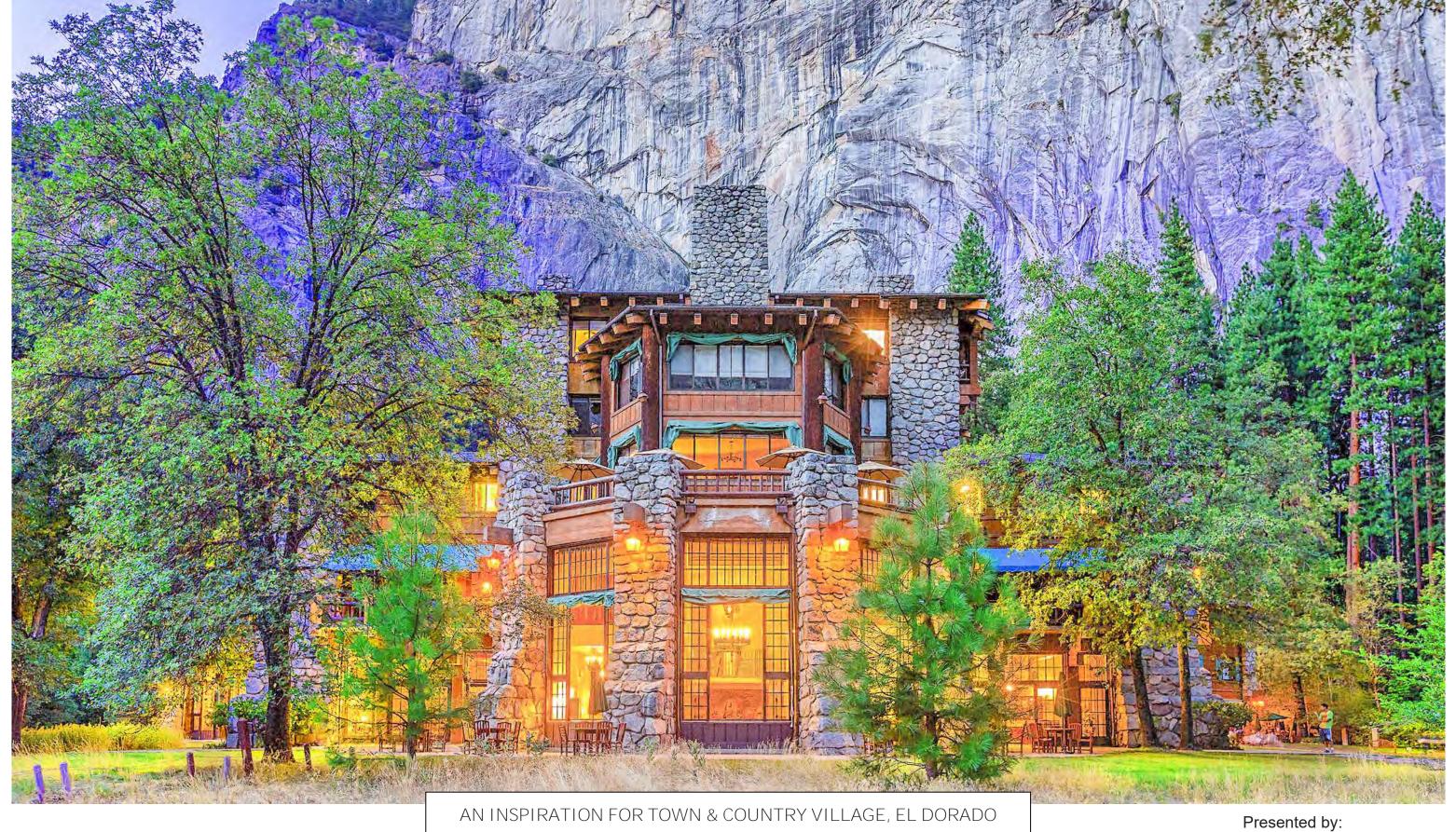
# ART, CULTURE AND HUMAN CONNECTIVITY OF AHWAHNEE



MOHANNA DEVELOPMENT CO.



The Ahwahnee Hotel, built from 1926-1927, is a grand, historic lodge in Yosemite National Park

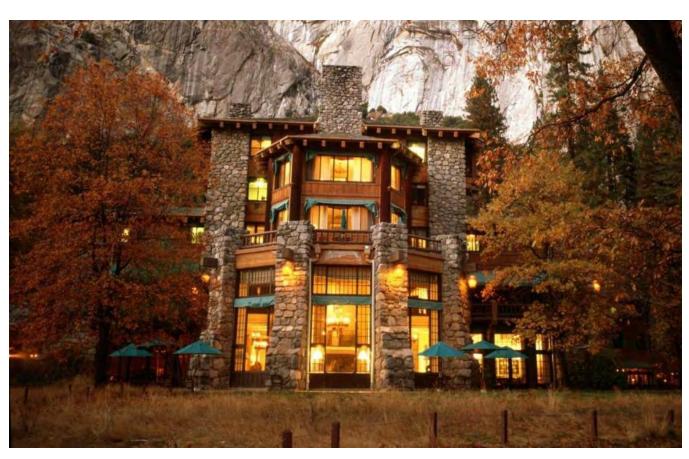
### Ahwahnee Hotel

The Ahwahnee shines as the crown jewel of the national park lodges. Known for its stunning interior design and architecture, The Ahwahnee was specifically designed to highlight its natural surroundings, featuring Yosemite Falls, Half Dome, and Glacier Point. The hotel holds a historic heritage as it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a National Historic Landmark. The destination of queens and presidents alike, this distinctive Yosemite hotel offers a perfect balance of history, hospitality, and

destination of queens and presidents anke, this distinctive foseince notes of

elegance. Hotel is a grand hotel[3] in Yosemite National Park, California, on the floor of Yosemite Valley. It was built by the Yosemite Park and Curry Company and opened for business in 1927. The hotel is constructed of steel, stone, concrete, wood, and glass, and is a premier example of National Park Service rustic architecture. It was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1987. [2][4]

The Ahwahnee was temporarily renamed the Majestic Yosemite Hotel in 2016 due to a legal dispute between the U.S. government, which owns the property, and the outgoing concessionaire, Delaware North, which claimed rights to the trademarked name. [5] The name was restored in 2019 upon settlement of the dispute. [6]



## Grand Dining Room and kitchen

The Grand Dining Room is 130 feet long and 51 feet wide, with a 34-foot ceiling supported by rock columns, creating a cathedral-like atmosphere. [43] For fire safety reasons, the wood beams in the dining room are actually hollow and contain steel beams. The alcove window at the end of the room perfectly framed Yosemite Falls when the hotel was completed. [16] Although the dress code for the park is usually very casual, the Ahwahnee Dining Room used to require a jacket for men, but it later relaxed that tradition. Now collared shirts for men are allowed and women may wear either a dress or slacks and a blouse. [44]

The Grand Dining Room was originally designed to accommodate 1,000 guests, but it was eventually scaled down to seat 350.<sup>[39]</sup> However, the enormous kitchen still reflects the original design concept and includes separate stations for baking and pastries.<sup>[45]</sup> High quality kitchen appliances were installed so the hotel could compete with fine dining establishments, and the facility was specifically constructed to handle special events and functions.<sup>[16]</sup>

Regular entertainment is provided at dinner by a pianist. Local Yosemite artist Dudley Kendall played piano in the dining room at the Ahwahnee for years and had his work displayed at the hotel.<sup>[46]</sup>

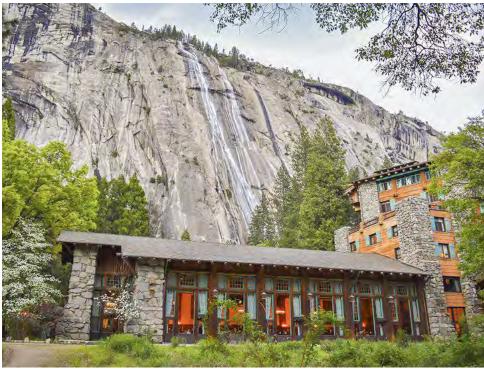


The Ahwahnee dining room with its iconic trusses



The dining room of the Ahwahnee hotel, Alcove seating area





View of the dining room exterior

#### **Bracebridge tradition**

The Bracebridge Dinner is a seven-course formal gathering<sup>[47]</sup> held in the Grand Dining Room and presented as a feast given by a Renaissance-era lord. This tradition began in 1927, the Ahwahnee's first year of operation, and was inspired by the fictional Squire Bracebridge's Yule celebration in a story from *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.* by Washington Irving. Music and theatrical performances based on Irving's story accompany the introduction of each course.<sup>[48]</sup> Donald Tresidder conceived the idea for the event with his wife Mary Cu rry, their friends, and park staff.

Tresidder hired Garnet Holme for the event's first year to write the script and produce the event, [49] and Tresidder and his wife played the squire and his lady until Tresidder's death in 1948. Photographer Ansel Adams, who was working for the Yosemite Park and Curry Company [50] and was well known in Yosemite for his eccentricities, was asked to be a part of Tresidder's new winter celebrations in the elaborate, theatrical Christmas dinner with friends from the nearby Bohemian Club. Cast as the "Jester", Adams had asked the director for suggestions but was told to just act like a jester. Adams fortified himself with a few drinks and went on to climb the granite pillars to the rafters. [50] Adams played the Lord of Misrule for the first two years. When Holme died in 1929, Tresidder asked Adams to take over the direction of the show. Adams reworked the script considerably in 1931, creating the role of Major Domo, head of the household, for himself while his wife, Virginia Best Adams, played the housekeeper.

The dinner was not held during World War II, when the Ahwahnee was functioning as a naval hospital. When it resumed, the 1946 dinner introduced chorale concerts and more significant musical performances. Up until 1956 there was only a single performance, and then the number of performances gradually increased to a total of eight.

In 2011, the Bracebridge dinner celebrated its 85th anniversary.<sup>[52]</sup> *Travel + Leisure* magazine named Yosemite's Ahwahnee Hotel as one of the best hotels in the United States for the holidays<sup>[53]</sup> for two consecutive years (2011 and 2012).<sup>[54]</sup> For much of its history, tickets to the event were difficult to obtain.<sup>[55]</sup> In prior years, the scarce tickets were awarded to applicants by lottery. In 1992, there were a reported 60,000 applications for the coveted 1,650 seats.<sup>[56]</sup> In 1995, the organizers of the traditional dinner accepted ticket cancellations because the park could have been shut down due to the national budget impasse.<sup>[57]</sup>



With towering 34-foot high ceilings, enormous pine trestles and granite pillars, the chandelier-lit The Ahwahnee Hotel Dining Room is as spectacular as it is inviting. With massive windows that take in the surrounding views, the dining room evokes a feeling of grandness and opulence.

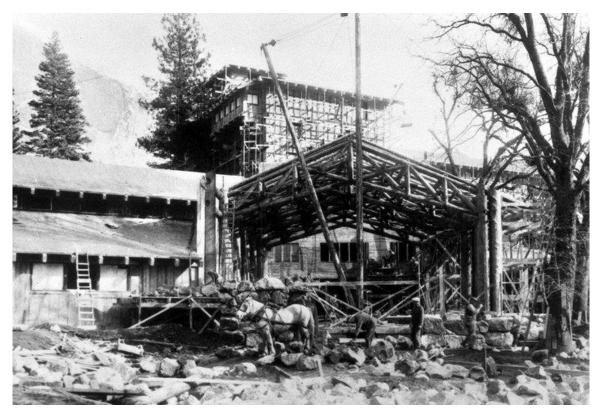




From 1943-1945, the Ahwahnee Hotel's Grand Lounge in Yosemite Valley was transformed into the U.S. Navy's "Ward A" with injured WWII sailors and marines.

Photos: "History of the United States Naval Special Hospital: Yosemite National Park"





The Ahwahnee during construction in the 1920s - Photo from the NPS Archives.

## History

#### The Currys

David and Jennie Curry were schoolteachers who arrived in Yosemite Valley in 1899.<sup>[7]</sup> The couple ran a tent camp in the valley<sup>[8]</sup> and, despite the two-week round-trip journey via horse and wagon from Merced, California, the camp registered 292 guests in its first year.<sup>[9]</sup> The Curry Company went on to dominate the politics of the park for decades, and David wrote the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin Lane, in an effort to extend the park's tourist season so as to expand his business.<sup>[7]</sup> In the Curry's opinion, national parks were for recreational use,<sup>[10]</sup> and the couple marketed the park with attractions like the Firefall.<sup>[11]</sup>

David Curry died in 1917 and left the management of Camp Curry to his widow Jennie, who was then known as "Mother Curry". She received help from her children, particularly her daughter Mary, and Mary's husband Donald Tresidder. [8] The camp still exists today as Curry Village.

#### **Yosemite National Park Company**

In 1915, Stephen T. Mather convinced D.J. Desmond to convert an old army barracks into the Yosemite Lodge. Desmond also began a hotel at Glacier Point the following year, while buying out a number of businesses to improve DJ Desmond Park Company's position in upcoming park leasing contracts. [12] A congressional act permitted this efficient supervision of the park for the enjoyment of the public. [13] However, prominent

tourists were refusing to stay at the park due to the poor conditions of the facilities<sup>[14]</sup> (socialite Lady Astor reportedly described the Sentinel Hotel as "primitive"<sup>[10]</sup>), and in 1916 the newly formed National Park Service began a concerted effort to attract visitors to the parks and create better accommodations and services.<sup>[15]</sup> Under the direction of Mather, whose greatest desire was to build a luxury hotel in Yosemite, an attempt was made to build accommodations near Yosemite Falls but it failed due to a lack of funds.<sup>[16]</sup>

#### **Yosemite Park and Curry Company**

In 1925, the Park Service, unhappy with the declining concessions situation within the parks, decided to grant a monopoly to single entities to run the hotel and food services in each park. In response, the Curry Company, and The Yosemite National Park Company (successor to DJ Desmond Park Company) were merged to create one larger concessions company, with Donald Tresidder from the Curry Company as the new head. As part of this reorganization, the newly formed Yosemite Park and Curry Company proposed a new luxury hotel. [17] Given the Curry Company's enormous success in the park, it was hoped that their involvement would help realize Mather's hotel. [16] While the National Park Service technically had complete control over the park's operations, the Yosemite Park and Curry Company began to have further influence. The monopoly obtained leasing privileges and accumulated both financial and political benefits.<sup>[18]</sup> What began as a simple campsite run by two Indiana schoolteachers ended up as the sole concessionaire for the park, [19] and Yosemite Park and Curry Company went on to build much of the park's service structures. [20]



Photo courtesy of the NPS historical photo collection Ahwahnee hotel construction April 11, 1927.



The Ahwahnee was used as a convalescent hospital for U.S. military personnel from June 1943 to December 1945.



Underwood's concept art shows a megalithic structure much grander in scale than what was finally built.

#### **Early years**

Donald Tresidder, as president of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, oversaw the building of the Ahwahnee Hotel and several other major structures within the park.<sup>[11]</sup> The name originally selected for the new hotel was "Yosemite All-Year-Round Hotel", but Tresidder changed it just prior to opening to reflect the site's native name.<sup>[10]</sup>

After the Ahwahnee was built, Tresidder had to overcome a number of financial obstacles. The cost of the hotel was nearly double the original estimate, and as fall approached, the number of guests began to dwindle. Park officials became concerned and suggested closing the hotel for the winter. To avoid this and to keep guests and income flowing, Tresidder centered the hotel around skiing and other winter activities. In order to keep the hotel filled throughout the holiday period, Tresidder also proposed Christmas entertainment. A banquet event was planned based on a story by Washington Irving about an eighteenth-century English Christmas at the home of the Squire of Bracebridge. The cast was filled with locals from the park, including photographer Ansel Adams.

## Concept and build

#### Architecture and interior design

The Ahwahnee is a 150,000-square-foot (14,000 m²) Y-shaped building<sup>[35]</sup> and has 97 hotel rooms, parlors, and suites, each accented with original Native American designs. 24 cottages bring the total number of rooms to 121.<sup>[36]</sup> The hotel was designed by architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood, who also designed Zion Lodge, Bryce Canyon Lodge, and Grand Canyon North Rim Lodge. It was made to feel rustic and match its surroundings, and the hotel is considered a masterpiece of "parkitecture".<sup>[10]</sup> The hotel is situated below the Royal Arches rock formation in a meadow area that previously served as a village for the native Miwoks and later as a stables complex known as Kenneyville. The site was chosen for its exposure to the sun, which allows for natural heating, and for its views of several Yosemite icons, including Glacier Point, Half Dome, and Yosemite Falls.<sup>[37]</sup>

The original concept art for the hotel depicted a building that was far grander than what would eventually be constructed. [38] Underwood's original design called for a massive six story structure, [10] but Tresidder and the board requested a hotel with only 100 guest rooms that would feel more like a luxurious country home than a hotel. The design was changed several times and at one point the hotel was to be no

larger than three stories high, but eventually a more expansive layout was selected to accommodate the 100 guest rooms along with several public spaces.<sup>[39]</sup>

The interior design of the hotel also underwent several changes. Artist and interior designer Henry Lovins originally suggested a "Mayan revival" theme with Hispano-Moresque influences. [10] However, the husband and wife team of Arthur Upham Pope and Phyllis Ackerman was selected over Lovins. [35] Drawing on their experience as art historians, Ackerman and Pope created a style that mixed Art Deco, Native American, Middle Eastern, and Arts and Crafts styles. [40] The interior work was carried out by a number of artisans under their supervision. Much of the decoration originally used was Persian, and Ackerman and Pope would go on to become art consultants in Iran. [41]



The original concept for the interior design by artist Henry Lovins was described as "Mayan revival" and incorporated Hispano-Moresque stylings. Lovins was replaced in 1926 by the husband-and-wife team of Ackerman and Pope.

#### Construction

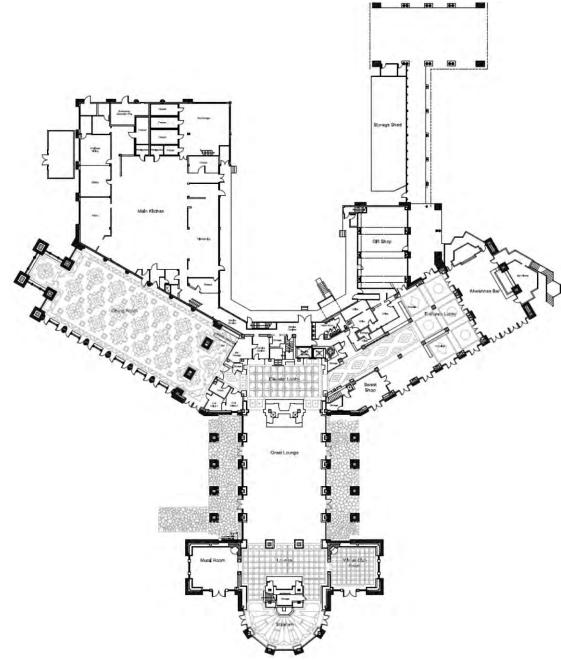
The hotel was constructed from 5,000 tons (4,500 t) of rough-cut granite, 1,000 tons (910 t) of steel, and 30,000 ft (9,100 m) of timber. The steel came from the Union Iron Works in San Francisco and the timber came from land owned by the Curry family. The apparent wood siding and structural timber on the hotel's exterior are actually formed from stained concrete poured into molds to simulate a wood pattern. Construction lasted eleven months and cost US\$1,225,000 upon completion in July 1927.

After construction was complete, the company began an advertising campaign to showcase the new amenities. [17] However, just before opening day, the director noticed that the porte-cochère planned for the west side of the building, where the Indian room now sits, would allow exhaust fumes from automobiles to invade the premises. A hastily designed Douglas Fir pole porte-cochère entry and parking area were erected on the east side of the hotel to correct this (the logs were replaced in the 1990s). This would be the first of many changes to the hotel. In 1928, a roof garden and dance hall were converted into a private apartment after the dance hall failed to draw an audience. In 1931, the load-bearing trusses in the dining room were reinforced after it was discovered that they were barely adequate to support the snow load on the roof and potential earthquake stresses. [35]

When Prohibition was rescinded in 1933, a private dining room was converted into the El Dorado Diggings bar, evocative of the <u>California Gold Rush</u> period.<sup>[35]</sup> 1943 saw the United States Navy take over the hotel for use as a convalescent hospital for war veterans. Some of the changes made to the hotel by the Navy included a repainting of the interior and the enclosure of the original porte-cochère. After the war, when few people brought servants with them, the owners converted the chauffeur and maid rooms into guest rooms.<sup>[35]</sup>

The 1950s, '60s, and '70s brought several upgrades to the hotel, including fire escapes, a fire alarm system, and a sprinkler system, along with an outdoor swimming pool and automatic elevators, and in the late 1970s, smoke detectors. From 2003 to 2004 the roof was overhauled, and virtually the entire slate-tile roof and copper gutter system were replaced. Martech Associates, Inc. of Millheim, Pennsylvania, designed the updated roof and served as the general contractor for the project. The project cost approximately US\$4 million and is notable for its 97 percent material recycling rate. An article in the *Los Angeles Times* on March 13, 2009, stated that seismic retrofits might be needed for the Ahwahnee. Ahwahnee.





As-Built Drawing of Ground Floor Plan above

and South Elevations left, 2010

Created by Hornberger & Worstell for the National Park Service

Yosemite National Park, Ahwahnee Comprehensive Rehabilitation Plan.

## Great Lounge

The Great Lounge is one of the main public spaces in the hotel. The large space spans the full width of the wing and nearly its full length (minus the solarium). There are two large fireplaces on either end of the room made from cut sandstone. On either side of the lounge is a series of floor-to-ceiling plate-glass picture windows ornamented at their tops with stained glass. [58] The individual border designs in the beams of the Great Lounge are by artist Jeanette Dryer Spencer. [45]





Ahwahnee Hotel Lounge Room Interior Yosemite National Park CA 1950.

The Wilderness Lodge at Disney World in Orlando, Florida, and the "Grand Hall," at the Grand Californian Hotel and Spa in Anaheim incorporated design elements heavily inspired by the historic Ahwahnee Hotel and its grand Lounge Room.

## Notable guests

The hotel and dining room have hosted many notable figures including artists, royalty, heads of state, film and television stars, writers, business executives, and other celebrities. [43] Examples of notable guests include heads of state Queen Elizabeth II, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Ronald Reagan, the Shah of Iran, and Barack Obama; business moguls Walt Disney and Steve Jobs; entertainers Desi Arnaz, Lucille Ball, Charlie Chaplin, Judy Garland, Leonard Nimoy, Will Rogers and William Shatner; and writer Gertrude Stein. [59][60]



Dwight D. Eisenhower



John F. Kennedy



Ronald Reagan



Barack Obama



Shah of Iran



Queen Elizabeth II



Charlie Chaplin



Walt Disney



Steve Jobs

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8

## Art History of The Ahwahnee in Yosemite

In addition to being situated in one of the most picturesque landscapes on earth and designated as a National Historic Landmark, The Ahwahnee also boasts an amazing art collection that complements the architecture of the hotel. Did you know that The Ahwahnee displays one of the greatest Persian rug collections in the world? Though the design motifs found throughout the hotel are inspired by Native American patterns, the geometric patterns found in kilims, Soumaks, Kalamkars and other Middle Eastern rugs blend in seamlessly. The hotel's original decorators – Dr. Phyllis Ackerman and Dr. Arthur Upham Pope – were experts in Persian arts and selected a variety of Persian rugs for the hotel's public spaces since there wasn't enough time before the grand opening to have Navajo rugs created. The Ahwahnee required fifty-nine rugs in total at opening and they were purchased in New York in 1927, ranging in price from 48.75 to \$93.75 for a total of \$5659. Today, many of the original rugs are displayed in the hotel's public spaces mounted on the walls. Some are fully framed, and the remnants of others are framed that proved too fragile over time [1].

The geometric patterns found in the rugs also inspired six art deco mosaic floor designs created by Henry Temple Howard with a special patent-pending process that combined linoleum, cork, clay, sawdust, and linseed oil <sup>[2]</sup>.



The Mural Room with Persian carpet.



Persian rug in Solarium The Ahwahnee Hotel.



Persian rugs in great lounge The Ahwahnee Hotel.





Persian rug from the hotel's original decor on display in the Mural Room.



Shiraz, Iran on October 25th, 2016, woman weaving carpet.

<sup>2.</sup> https://yosemitepark.wordpress.com/2014/08/07/art-history-of-the-ahwahnee/



Persian Antique Kilim (Rug)

## Arthur Upham Pope

Arthur Upham Pope (February 7, 1881 – September 3, 1969) was an American scholar, art historian, and architecture historian. He was an expert on historical Persian art, and he was the editor of the Survey of Persian Art (1939). [1][2] Pope was also a university professor of philosophy and aesthetics, an archaeologist, photographer, museum director, interior designer, and the co-founder of an international scholarly organization.[3][4]

## Education and early career

Born in Phenix in West Warwick, Rhode Island on February 7, 1881. [3] His family was descended from English Puritans that had settled in the Boston-area.[3]

Pope graduated from Worcester Academy in 1899. [3] He attended Brown University, and graduated with a B.A. degree in 1904

and a M.A. degree in 1906.[3] He taught at Brown University for two years during his master's degree studies. In 1909, he married Bertha Louise Clark.[3]

He pursued further graduate-level teaching work at Cornell University and Harvard University and again taught at Brown until 1911, when he was hired by the philosophy department at the University of California, Berkeley. During World War I, while teaching at U.C. Berkeley, he was active in the peace movement as California organizing secretary for the American Neutral Conference Committee.<sup>[5]</sup>

He left Berkeley in December 1917 under a cloud caused by his relationship with student Phyllis Ackerman.<sup>[3]</sup> He taught briefly Reza Shah Pahlavi (c. 1930) at Amherst College, where his friend and former professor Alexander

Meiklejohn had become president. But he soon gave up teaching philosophy and pursued his passion for Persian art, which had begun with an early interest in Oriental rugs. He had organized his first museum exhibition of Middle Eastern carpets while still an undergraduate at Brown University.

After the United States entered World War I in 1917, Pope took a job in the Personnel Division of the War Department's General Staff in Washington, D.C. He began lecturing and writing on military morale and on the assessment for promotion of officers. After the war he was among the organizers of the League of Oppressed Peoples and made speaking tours in favor of the Irish Free State. He also intensified his study of Islamic art, a field that was not yet being taught in American universities.

He was divorced from his first wife (who later became the author Bertha Damon). In 1920, Pope married his former student Phyllis Ackerman, who had completed a doctorate in philosophy at Berkeley in 1917 and shared his interest in textile arts. [3] They had collaborated on an exhibition of the Phoebe Apperson Hearst collection in 1916 at the Palace of Fine Arts, San Francisco, [3] and they continued to be partners in many projects for the rest of their lives, each crediting the other with greater expertise.



Arthur Upham Pope and Phyllis Ackerman in their study, Asia Institute, New York, 1947.



Arthur Upham Pope (c. 1960)





House of Ghavam, where the Pahlavi University Asia Institute was founded, Shiraz, Iran (Built between 1879 and 1886).

#### Persian art advisors

By the early 1920s, Pope and Ackerman had developed a great deal of expertise as historians of Persian and related art, and they became advisors to major collectors and museums on the acquisition of Islamic art and artefacts. [6]

Pope's museum clients included the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Art Institute of Chicago, and Philadelphia Museum of Art. He also advised wealthy individual collectors including Calouste Gulbenkian, William Randolph Hearst, George Hewitt Myers, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.<sup>[3]</sup>

#### San Francisco

In 1923, Pope was appointed director of the not-yet-opened California Palace of the Legion of Honor, Ackerman was named assistant director, and the two travelled in Europe to develop a collection for the new museum. Before long, however, their relationship with Alma Spreckels, patron of the museum, deteriorated and they resigned. Pope remained interested in museum planning, publishing an article on "Museum fatigue" in 1924<sup>[7]</sup> and writing and lecturing about a new museum plan for San Francisco. <sup>[8]</sup> He was a consultant to the planning process for an art museum and opera house in the Civic Center of San Francisco in the mid-1920s.



William Hearst



John Rockefeller



George Myers

## Continued Persian pursuits

Pope made his first trip to Iran in the spring of 1925. He gave a speech urging Iranians to appreciate the architecture of their past and to use it as inspiration for modern buildings. Reza Shah Pahlavi, then prime minister and later Shah of Iran, heard the speech, met Pope, and began taking a personal interest in Persian architectural restoration and revival. He authorized Pope to enter key mosques to study and photograph their architecture and became a lifelong supporter of Pope's pursuits in the field.

In 1926, Pope helped design the Persian pavilion and organized an exhibition of Persian art for the Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia. The Persia Pavilion, based on the *Masjed-e Shah* (King's Mosque) in Isfahan, won a gold medal.<sup>[3]</sup> That year he also organized the first international congress on Persian art; he would lead four more of these congresses over the next 40 years.



Khaju Bridge on <u>Zayandeh River</u> in Isfahan, Iran (Built around 1650).



Pahlavi University, Shitaz, Itan Formerly called American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology.



Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco (Opening was 1907).

By 1927, he and Phyllis returned to San Francisco and pursued additional design projects, including an ornate Persian-palace-style interior for the penthouse of the <u>Fairmont Hotel</u> in San Francisco, and the interior of the <u>Ahwahnee Hotel</u> in Yosemite National Park,<sup>[9]</sup> where they made extensive use of Middle Eastern <u>kilims</u> as well as Native American artefacts.

In 1928, Pope founded the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology, which was incorporated in New York City in 1930 and later became the <u>Asia Institute</u>. He enlisted other

scholars to teach and conduct research under the auspices of the institute, and he led numerous trips to Iran from 1929 to 1939 to photograph art and architecture and participate in archaeological excavations. The six-volume *Survey of Persian Art from Prehistoric Times to the Present* was published by Oxford Press in 1938-39, and Pope and his colleagues arranged for several exhibitions of Persian art in the U.S. and Europe to coincide with the publication. Pope was a pivotal figure in the organization of the highly successful International Exhibition of Persian Art that opened at the Royal Academy of Arts in London in January 1931; in particular he was instrumental in obtaining items on loan from many sources, including the Persian Crown Jewels.<sup>[3]</sup>

#### 1940s and later

During the Second World War Pope again worked for the U.S. government, drawing upon his expertise in languages and cultures. He also became a champion of Russia at a time when it was not popular to do so. He was a trustee of the American-Russian Institute and a vice-president of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship. He published a biography of the Russian diplomat Maxim Litvinov in 1943. After Life magazine listed Pope in April 1949 among people, they considered to be Communist sympathizers, some patrons withdrew their support of the Asia Institute.

Pope retired as chancellor of the Asia Institute in 1952 at age 71. The institute went into decline and no longer operated as the thriving educational institution it had been. Pope remained active as a scholar, publishing more than 20 articles and papers, as well as a book on Persian architecture, between 1952 and his death in 1969.

In 1964, during a state visit to Iran, Pope and Ackerman were formally invited to move the Asia Institute to Shiraz, Iran, where it would be affiliated with Pahlavi University and housed in the <u>Narenjestan</u>. They accepted the offer and in 1966 moved to Iran, where they would spend the rest of their lives. Pope suffered a heart attack and died in 1969. Ackerman remained in Shiraz until her death in 1977. Their remains lie in a mausoleum on the bank of the Zayandeh River in Isfahan close to Khaju Bridge, a special mausoleum that was erected on the order of the Shah.

## Legacy

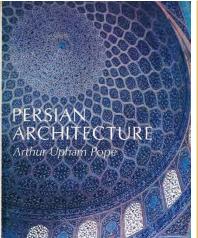
The Asia Institute became a part of Pahlavi University. Eventually, the Bulletin of the Asia Institute was revived in Michigan in 1987.

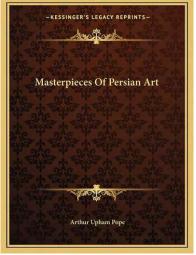
Pope began taking photographs for his *Survey of Persian Art from Prehistoric Times to the Present* in 1929 with a camera he had purchased in Cairo. An amateur cameraman who became, as Noël Siver describes him, 'a top-notch photographer', Pope overcame difficulties with weather conditions, opposition to his visiting mosques as a non-Muslim, and having to process all his negatives before leaving the country. He wrote about these problems in

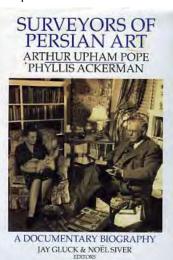
an article for *Photography (London)*, vol. 5, no. 49 (September 1936) graphically entitled, "Killed for Photographing a Fountain! Camera as a Record of World-Famous Persian Architecture". Exhibitions of his Persian photographs were mounted at art galleries and museums in cities such as New York, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, London, Copenhagen, Chicago, San Francisco, Jerusalem and Leningrad during the 1930s to great acclaim. His photographic legacy lives on, photographs taken in Persia and attributed to Pope, are held by the Conway Library whose archive, of primarily architectural images, is in the process of being digitized under the wider Courtauld Connects project.

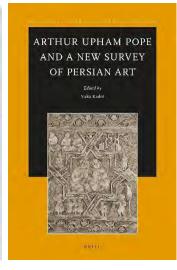
In 2010 the Art Institute of Chicago, one of the museums Pope advised, presented an exhibition, "Arthur Pope and a New Survey of Persian Art", curated by Yuka Kadoi. In conjunction with the exhibition the museum held a symposium in which international scholars of Persian art discussed the life, achievements, and influence of Arthur Upham Pope

According to Noël Siver in the Encyclopædia Iranica, Arthur Upham Pope was a charismatic yet controversial figure. While admired by most of his contemporaries for his aesthetic sensibilities, his energy, his enthusiasm, and for the many contributions and activities described above, more recent opinion has been critical of Pope's financial dealings including the sale of works of art to museums and important collectors, activities which he felt, having exhausted his personal means, were necessary in order to sponsor the field trips, underwrite the Survey of Persian Art, keep the underfunded Institute afloat, etc.









Mausoleum of Arthur Pope and his wife Phyllis Ackerman in Isfahan, Iran.



<u>Helen Keller</u> and Arthur Upham Pope at the Exhibition of Persian Art, New York, 1940.

## Richard Nelson Frye

Richard Nelson Frye (January 10, 1920 – March 27, 2014) was an American scholar of Iranian and Central Asian studies, and Aga Khan Professor Emeritus of Iranian Studies at Harvard University. His professional areas of interest were Iranian philology and the history of Iran and Central Asia before 1000 CE. Born in Birmingham, Alabama, to a family of immigrants from Sweden, "Freij" had four children, his second marriage being to an Iranian-Assyrian scholar, Eden Naby, from Urmia, Iran who teaches at Columbia University. Although Frye is mostly known for his works about Iran, the Iranian peoples and Iranian Central Asia, the scope of his studies was much wider and includes Byzantine, Caucasian, and Ottoman history, Eastern Turkistan, Assyria and the Assyrian people, ancient and medieval Iranian art, Islamic art, Sufism, Chinese and Japanese archeology, and a variety of Iranian and non-Iranian languages.

## Frye as a proponent of Persian culture

Frye felt that Persian civilization was under-appreciated by other Muslims, and Arab Muslims in particular. Frye wrote:

Arabs no longer understand the role of Iran and the Persian language in the formation of Islamic culture. Perhaps they wish to forget the past, but in so doing they remove the bases of their own spiritual, moral and cultural being...without the heritage of the past and a healthy respect for it...there is little chance for stability and proper growth.

— R. N. Frye, The Golden Age of Persia, London: Butler & Tanner Ltd., 1989, page 236

In August 1953, shortly before the fall of Mosaddegh, prominent Iranian linguist Ali Akbar Dehkhoda gave Frye the title: "Irandoost" (meaning "a friend of Iran"). In addition, Frye was a long-standing supporter of Assyrian continuity, the historical and ancestral connection between modern Assyrians and the Ancient Mesopotamians. A ceremony was held in Iran on June 27, 2004 to pay tribute to the six-decade endeavors of Professor Frye on his lifetime contribution to Iranian Studies, research work on the Persian language, and the history and culture of Iran. In his will, Professor Frye expressed his wish to be buried next to the Zayandeh River in Isfahan. This request was approved by Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad in September 2007. Two other American scholars of Iranian Studies, Arthur Pope and Phyllis Ackerman, are already buried there. In 2010 the Iranian government gave a house in Isfahan to Professor Frye in recognition of his services to Iranian studies.

On June 8, 2014, the family of Dr. Frye decided to cremate his remains after waiting more than 2 months for official Iranian permission to bury him in Isfahan. His death coincided with growing resentment by Iranian hard-liners over signs of reconciliation with the United States after decades of estrangement. It is not clear what the family intended to do with his ashes.

### Frye as a public speaker

Frye was a popular public speaker at numerous Iran-related gatherings. In 2005, he spoke at UCLA, encouraging the Iranians present to cherish their culture and identity. In 2004, he spoke at an architectural conference in Tehran, expressing his dismay at hasty modernization that ignores the beauties of traditional Iranian architectural styles.

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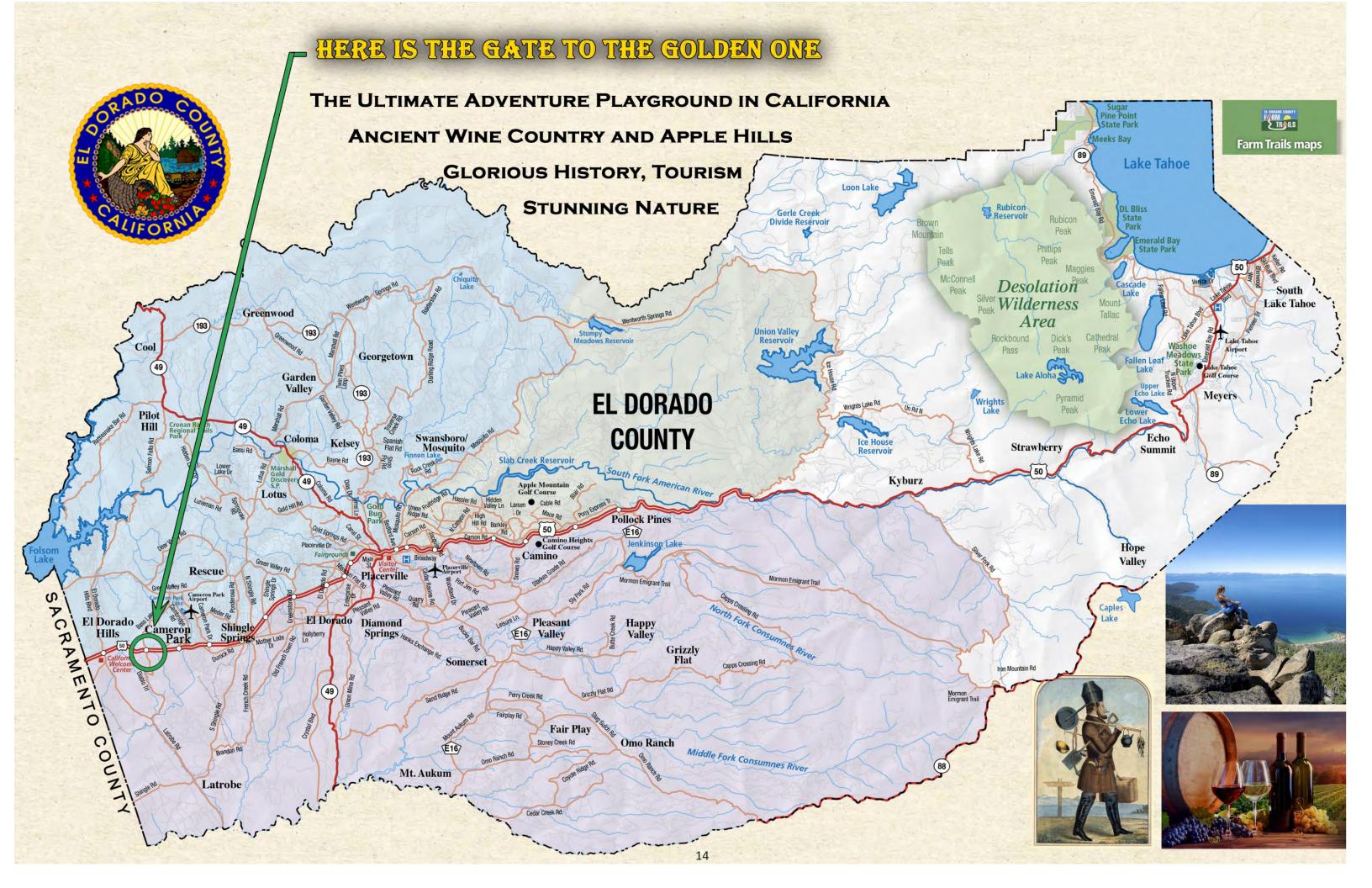




Professor Richard N. Frye, 1920-2014
An American scholar of Iranian and Central Asian studies,
and Aga Khan Professor Emeritus of Iranian Studies at Harvard University.



Ali-Akbar Dehkhoda, 1879-1956
A prominent Iranian linguist,
lexicographer and the authur of the most
extensive dictionary of the Persian
language published to date.



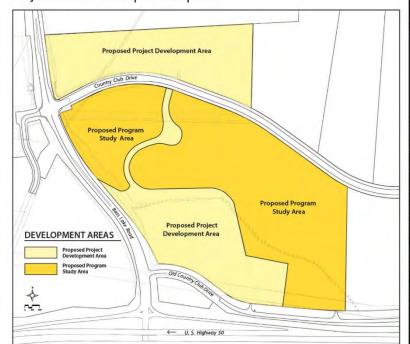
# Historic Lincoln Highway c 1900





## **Hotels and Event Center**

Location: Bass Lake Road ate Highway 50, El Dorado Hills, CA Building Type: Hospitality, Retail Services, Meuseum, Restaurant Project Status: Concept Development





**Above:** Development Areas

Middle: Ahwahnee Grand Dining Room outside window

**Right:** View of the Hotel West lobby from the Leprechaun Pad entrance - note the partially enclosed, open lobby concept which allows for natural ventilation and the temperate climate of California to permeate through the central space.

The Town & Country Village, El Dorado Project consists of two development areas (refer to above diagram).

- 1. The Proposed Project Development Area, consists of 25.8 acres and includes two hotels, retail services, two restaurants, a museum, an event center, and 56 residential cottages for hotel employee housing and 56 residential cottages that may be rented on a daily or extended stay basis.
- 2. The Program Study Area consists of 34.7-acres and may include a mix of uses such as additional hotels, medical facilities, senior housing, townhomes and cottages, and other uses allowed by the zoning district.

The two hotels, as well as a building for guest reception partially encompass an existing portion of the site, referred to as the Leprechaun pad, which exhibits multiple oak trees of various sizes and ages. The massing of the hotels and reception hall gives focus to the Leprechaun Pad as a central zone of activity, as well as a token of respect towards preserving the sprawling California flora and fauna which have been present on site.

The architectural inspirations are drawn from heavy timber and masonry constructions, once again referring back to the site which is abundan with its oaks and rock formations. In a gesture which seems to quite literally raise the building up from the existing site elements, the material choices here echo the present conditions and cater further to the temperate climate of Northern California.



# TOWN & COUNTRY VILLAGE, EL DORADO HOSPITALITY & LODGING PERSPECTIVE VIEW



# TOWN & COUNTRY VILLAGE, EL DORADO HOTEL WEST, VIEW NORTH



# TOWN & COUNTRY VILLAGE, EL DORADO VIEW NORTH ROWARDS THE "OAK GROVE", BETWEEN HOTEL WEST & CIVIC CENTER





## The Legacy Museum of El Dorado County

El Dorado County in California is rich in history, from the California Gold Rush to the Pony Express. With a nod to the past and an eye towards the future, plans are underway for a new historic museum as part of a proposed Town & Country Village, El Dorado project. This museum will serve as a beacon for residents and visitors alike, providing a deeper understanding and appreciation of the people, places, and events that shaped the region. The museum will be a testament to the enduring spirit of El Dorado County, showcasing artifacts, photographs, and interactive exhibits that bring the past to life. With its prime location in the heart of California's Gold Country, right on Highway 50 at El Dorado Hills, the museum promises to be a must-see destination for anyone interested in exploring the rich heritage of the area. As plans move forward, anticipation builds for the opening of this exciting new cultural institution.







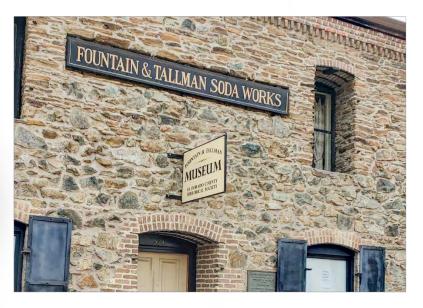


The proposed Event Center in Town & Country Village, El Dorado project will host a 7,000 sf museum.





(All images are for illustration purpose only) 21







## **Museum Without Walls**

Welcome to the proposed Museum Without Walls along the historic Clarksville Toll Road in El Dorado Hills, California. This outdoor museum will take you on a journey back in time, as you explore the rich history of this scenic road, which dates back to the Gold Rush era of the mid-1800s.

The Museum Without Walls is a unique concept that brings together art, history, and nature, creating an immersive and interactive experience that can be enjoyed by all.

As you walk along the old wagon trail, you will discover a series of art installations and interpretive exhibits that tell the story of the Clarksville Toll Road and the people who traveled along it. From the Native Americans who first inhabited the area to the miners and pioneers who used the road to reach the gold mines of the Sierra Nevada, this walking museum celebrates the many cultures and communities that have shaped the region over the centuries.

Along the way, one will encounter sculptures, epochal elements, and other works of art that reflect the natural beauty of the surrounding landscape and the rich cultural heritage of the area. Whether you're a history buff, an art enthusiast, or simply someone who loves to explore the outdoors, the walking museum is a must-see destination that will leave you inspired and enlightened. So come and join us on this journey through time, as we celebrate the past, present, and future of this historic road.

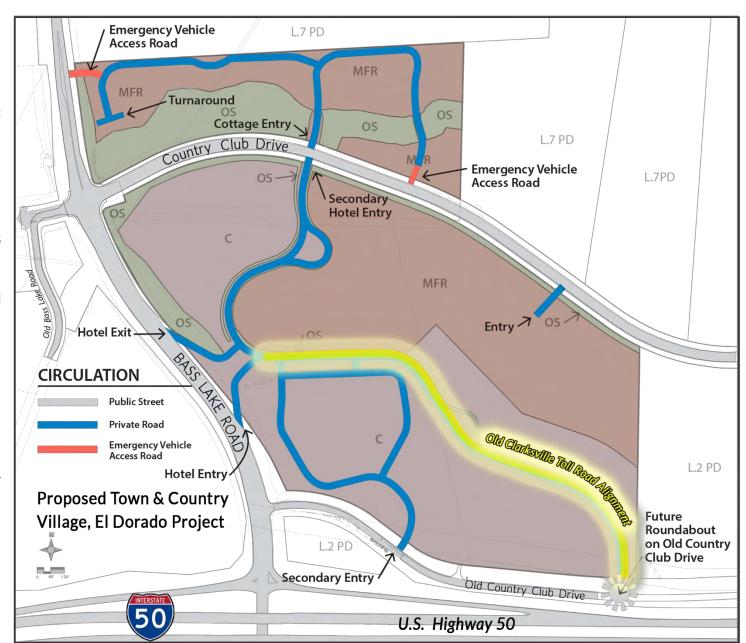


Picture of C marker on Mohanna property along the Old Lincoln Highway.

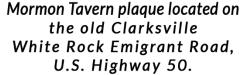
(All images are for illustration purpose only)













## **California National Historic Trail**

Between 1841 and 1869, the United States saw an immense migration of over 250,000 people headed west on the California Trail to a land of opportunity, freedom, riches, and adventure. While gold was the attraction for many, others sought better economic opportunities, adventure, health, and ideas like Manifest Destiny. The decision to head west was not easy, as it meant leaving behind familiar faces and the country. Most people travelled on overland trails, including the California and Oregon Trails, and began their overland journey at "jumping off towns" along the Missouri River. The California Trail was in constant use between 1841 and 1869, and wagon travel declined in 1869 with the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad, which provided a faster, safer, and sometimes cheaper alternative. During the 3-6 month journey, the wagon was not used to carry emigrants but to transport food and other necessities. Animals were vital to the survival of the emigrants, and they relied heavily on natural resources along the trail, causing strained relations with Indians. The Clarksville Toll Road and Wagon Trail were one of the main routes, and it was established in 1850 [1].

The California Trail spanned approximately 5,665 miles, crossing ten states, and about 1,100 miles of the trail still have obvious remains on the ground, such as trail ruts and other remnants, many on public lands. The California Trail and the other routes that carried people west, such as the Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails, offer extensive historic and scenic resources for today's travelers. The opening of the West had a profound effect on national policies, international borders in North America, and the eventual admission of California and Oregon as States before 1860 [2].



The California National Historic Trail extends from midwestern states to California and Oregon.

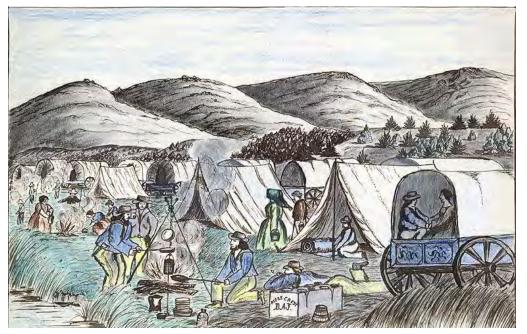


Emigrants on the mountainous road to California, as depicted in 1850. (Courtesy of the Library of Congress)



Sutter's Fort is a popular tourist destination in Sacramento, California. The reconstructed adobe fort offers educational programming and tours about the history of Spanish/Mexican California and emigrants along the California Trail.

(Courtesy of rscottjones, Flickr's Creative Commons)



California Trail camp on the Humboldt River in Nevada, United States Genealogy, 1859 drawing.

## **Along White Rock Road to Clarksville**

The major immigrant trail through El Dorado County was known by many names. Some called it the Carson - Immigrant Trail, some the Overland Trail, some the Sacramento – Washoe Road and some White Rock Road.

The journey starts just west of El Dorado County and ends in Placerville, passing through various stops such as the White Rock Springs Ranch Hotel, Aldridge Ravine House, Bar-E Ranch, Carson River House, and the Mormon Tavern. The Railroad House in Clarksville is also mentioned, where a small-time highwayman named Mickey Free lived and committed crimes before being caught and hanged for murder [1].

Up the hill towards Placerville and to the east of the Margaret Tong's Railroad House at Clarksville, was Samuel Freeman's place and the Atlantic House which were located at the junction with a road heading north towards Bass Lake. The Ohio House was about a mile and a half east of the Atlantic House and was a popular overnight stop for teamsters until the railroad reached Shingle Springs in 1865. Other inns in the area include the Deer Creek Hotel, the DuRoc House, and the Shingle Springs House, which became Mary's Inn. Buckeye Flat was a mining camp with three stores and a hotel, while the Forty Mile House was active in 1853 and may have been run by a man named Thomas



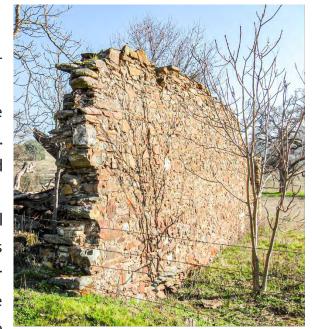
Stagecoach ride on Clarksville Day.



DuRoc House Plaque



California House before changing to Hill Hotel. Courtesy of Steve Crandell Fine Art, Placerville





Ruins of the old Wells Fargo building along the original Lincoln Highway.





<sup>1.</sup> https://www.dougstepsout.com/2013/11/22/along-white-rock-road-part-1-white-rock-to-clarksville/

2. https://www.dougstepsout.com/2013/11/22/along-white-rock-road-part-2-clarksville-to-the-forty-mile-house/

Clarksville - One of the first towns in El Dorado County—is reputed to have had a population of 10,000 at its height. It also operated 10 stamp mills and 10 saloons; today, Serrano in El Dorado Hills occupies much of the area.

Nowadays, little is left of Clarksville except for the big red barn on the south side of Highway 50 just east of the El Dorado Hills Town Center. The main structure of the barn used to serve as Clarksville's one-room schoolhouse, and sometimes as a community center and church. When the school closed, the Tong family purchased and moved the building a few hundred yards to the west and converted it into a barn.

The Tong family settled in the area in the mid-1850s. In 1857, John Tong built and operated a stretch of toll road on the Clarksville grade that bypassed the rutted public road. This private stretch of road was well maintained and proved profitable, as travelers were willing to pay to use the better road [1].

In 1918, the Lincoln Highway, the first transcontinental highway, made its way through Clarksville. The concrete road, just about the width of two Model As, still winds through the remains of the town and past the crumbling stone walls that once housed the Wells Fargo building. This stretch of road may be the longest intact piece of Lincoln Highway concrete in the state. In its day, travelers along this highway kept a few businesses in Clarksville alive; but when Highway 50 was built in the '50s, it bypassed the town, thus contributing to its demise [1].

At this site on the old Clarksville-White Rock Emigrant Road was Mormon Tavern. Constructed in 1849, was enlarged and operated by Franklin Winchell in 1851. A popular stop for teams and stages, it became a remount station of the Central Overland Pony Express.



Three members of the historical society lead the tour and here they can be seen walking on the old Lincoln Highway through the old town.



Mormon Battalion demonstration on Clarksville Day.



THE MORMON TAVERN shown in this historical photo.



Betty January, one of the members of the historical society lead, points out structure that was old school house.



The Clarksville Historical Society said this is one of the longest remaining stretches of the original Lincoln Highway, the first coast-to-coast highway in the U.S.

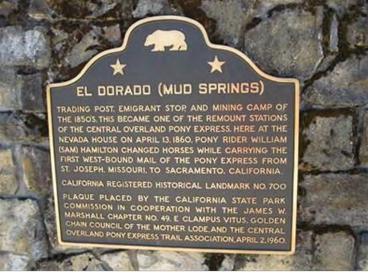
**El Dorado** (Spanish for "The Golden") town is an unincorporated community in El Dorado County, California. It is

located 4 miles (6.4 km) southwest of Placerville, at an elevation of 1608 feet (490 m). The population was 4,096 at the 2000 census. The town is registered as California Historical Landmark #486.

El Dorado, "The Gilded One", was first known as Mud Springs from the boggy quagmire the cattle and horses made of a nearby watering place. Originally an important camp on the old Carson Trail, by 1849-50 it had become a mining center and crossroads for stagecoaches and travelers, and later, a freight point. It was remount station of the Central Overland Express in 1860-61. The town was named Mud Springs for the sludge produced by the hooves of cattle and horses at a watering point [1].

At the height of the rush its large gold production supported a population of several thousand. Gold diggings were at Loafer's Hollow, Deadman's Hollow, Slate Creek, Empire Ravine, Dry Creek, and Missouri Flat. The first post office was opened in 1851, and the name of the town was changed to El Dorado in 1855. A fire in 1923 left only the shell of most of the old stone and brick edifices and destroyed the Union Church, which had been erected in 1853. As of 2000, 4,096 people lived in El Dorado. The Mud Springs marker is located at the north side of the intersection of Pleasant Valley Road and Church Street, in El Dorado [1].

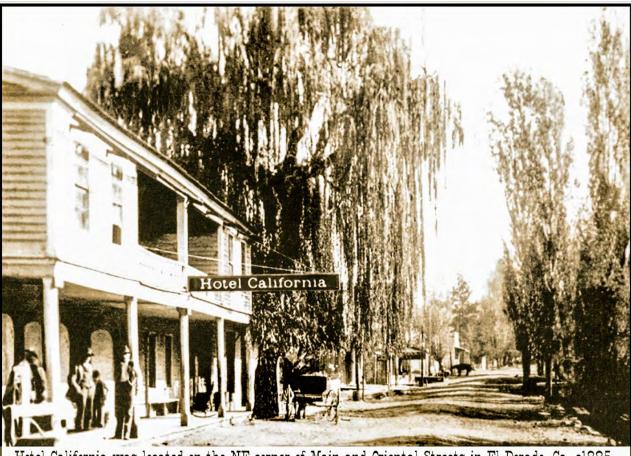








El Dorado Hotel and Bakery & Central Store at El Dorado Town, circa 1850



Hotel California was located on the NE corner of Main and Oriental Streets in El Dorado, Ca. c1885

Became the Hill Hotel and stood until destroyed by a fire in the 1950s. Poor Red's occupies last
building seen on the left side of the street in this photo.

## The El Dorado Fire of 1923

The town of Mud Springs had a toll road owned by Michael O'Keefe leading north towards Placerville. The only roadhouse on this road was owned by William Madison Tanner. When emigrant gold seekers pitched tents around the springs, the 1850 census lists the names of 462 inhabitants [1].

On September 17, 1923, a fire broke out at the California Door Company in Diamond Springs, which burned over 1,000 acres of cattle grazing land and most of the buildings in the town of El Dorado, California, two miles away. The Mountain Democrat provided in-depth coverage of the fire in a story titled, "El Dorado Nearly Wiped Out – many residences and business houses burned during heavy wind. Prompt aid by Placerville saves many others." Despite the volunteers' efforts, many buildings were destroyed, including the only church in town, the post office, and the Masonic Temple. The fire swept through the town and spread, burning pastures, ranges, wood, and fences. It was one of the worst fires in many years [2].



with Placerville in 1888. The old school house in the picture still stands today.





and TAVERN Built in 1857

EL DORADO

El Dorado County CALIFORNIA

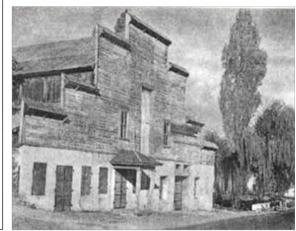
named Mud Springs because of the Muddy Condition used for watering stock during The Gold Rush Days.

Mother Lode



F-7347







BANK-STORE OFFICE, building erected in 1857. Iron window shutters and crumbling walls are reminders of the Gold Rush days.

- 1. https://www.dougstepsout.com/2013/11/22/along-white-rock-road-part-4-mud-springs-el-dorado-to-placerville/ 27
- 2. https://savethelandmarks.org/library/f/el-dorado-fire-of-1923

**Placerville** is a charming town nestled in the Sierra Nevada Mountains with a rich history dating back to

the gold rush in 1848. Originally known as Dry Diggins and later as Hangtown due to its frequent hangings, the town quickly grew and became the third largest in California. Today, Placerville retains its historic charm with well-preserved 1800s buildings and Hangtown Creek, where gold panning once took place <sup>[1]</sup>.

While mining declined, Placerville adapted and thrived in industries such as lumber, agriculture, and tourism. Its vineyards and fine wine production have become renowned. The town celebrates its past annually with the Wagon Train parade, reenacting the overland trail ride of early pioneers. Museums like the Gold Bug Mine and Museum and the Fountain & Tallman Museum preserve Placerville's history and provide access to its rich heritage <sup>[2]</sup>.

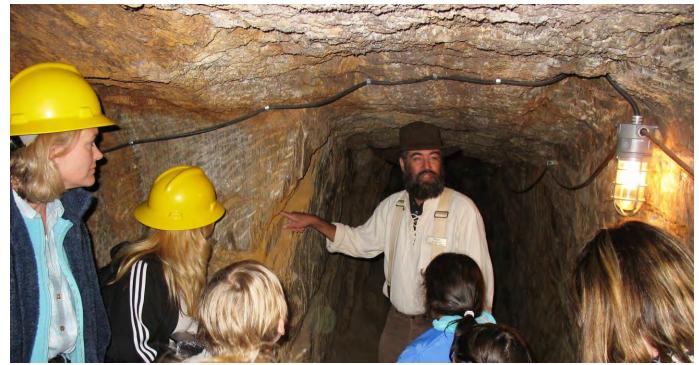
Placerville's combination of captivating history, scenic beauty, and diverse offerings make it an attractive destination. Whether exploring the town's Main Street, immersing in living history reenactments, or enjoying local wines, Placerville offers a unique and memorable experience that showcases its captivating past and vibrant present.



Iconic Buildings of Placerville: Confidence Hall (1860) and Emigrant Jane Stuart Building (1862), A.K.A. "Mustard and Ketchup"



Placerville, California circa 1849.



Placerville's Gold Bug Mine and Museum showcases the history of gold mining in the area.

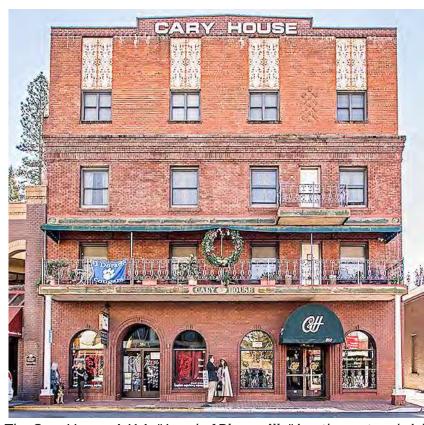
- 1. https://www.cityofplacerville.org/placerville-city-history
- 2. https://www.achp.gov/preserve-america/community/placerville-california



John Pearson Soda Works, a historic Victorian brick building in **Placerville**.



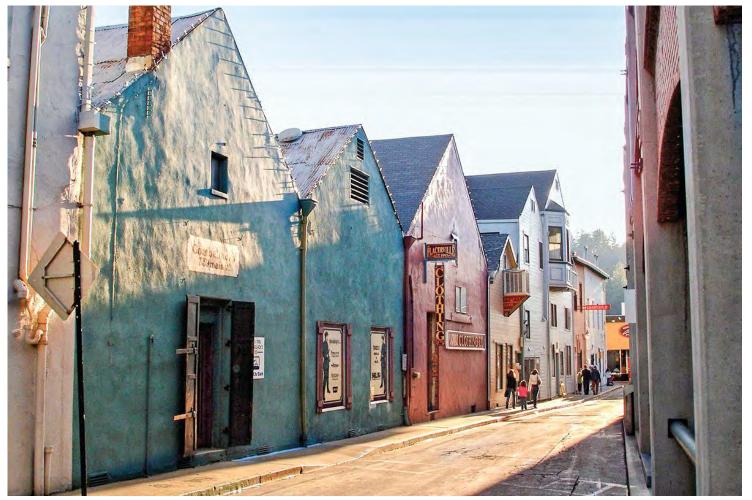
"Emigrant Jane" building, A.K.A. "Mustard and Ketchup", built in 1860 by a determined pioneer woman who overcame adversity to establish herself in the bustling town during the gold rush era in **Placerville**.



The Cary House, A.K.A. "Jewel of **Placerville**" is a three-story brick building, built in 1857, features original brickwork, antique furnishings, and stained-glass artwork by a local artist.





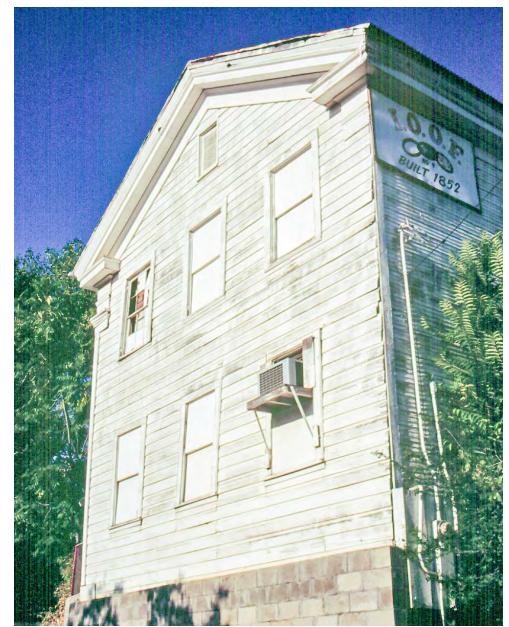


Visitors exploring historic **Placerville's** Main Street will discover historic sites and buildings dating to the 1840s and 1850s, the earliest years of the Gold Rush community.

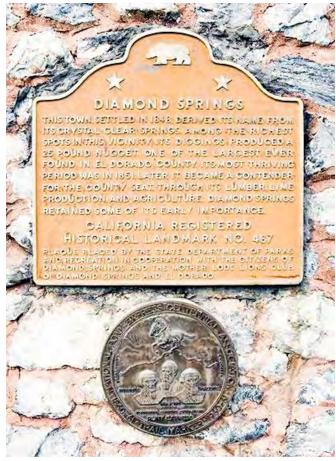
**Diamond Springs** is a town steeped in rich history dating back to 1848. Named after its crystal-

clear springs, Diamond Springs thrived during the Gold Rush era, boasting structures like the Old Wells Fargo Express Office and the Diamond Springs Odd Fellows Hall, the oldest continuously used building by the Odd Fellows in California.

Discover its cultural significance as a sacred burial ground for indigenous tribes and marvel at its enduring industries in lumber, lime production, and agriculture. Visit the historical marker at the intersection of Highway 49 and China Garden Road to immerse yourself in the vibrant stories of the past, where the echoes of history blend seamlessly with modern living in this extraordinary town of over 11,000 residents [1].



The **I.O.O.F.** Hall was built in 1852 on a foundation of brick with corners of dressed rhyolite tuff. Diamond Springs Lodge No. 9 was the first lodge instituted in El Dorado County, and one of the first in the state. The Odd Fellows still use their "fine commodious hall in the two-story frame building on the hill, visible far away." It remains in excellent condition and looks much as it did when it was first constructed.







An interesting **Stone Building** of fine construction and preservation stands alone on an empty town lot on the north side of Hwy 49. The structure was built in the 1850's of dressed rhyolite tuff, quarried in nearby Pleasant Valley. It originally housed a general store, possibly run by Louis Lepetit, and at one time had wooden additions on each side, which have long since disappeared. The building still looks capable of serving as some kind of store or business; perhaps with a little restoration it might one day be used again.



30

1. https://sierranevadageotourism.org/entries/diamond-springs-no-487-california-historical-landmark/ad8e9ea6-271d-4a42-a102-dd3a28272acd

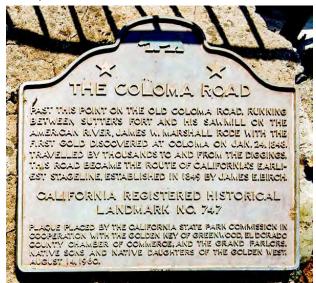
**Rescue**, a small community in El Dorado County, was originally known as Green Valley. However,

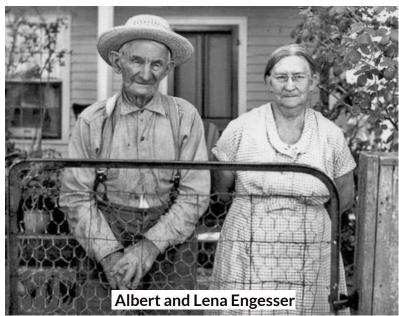
the name was changed in 1895 when the U.S. Post Office Department requested a new name due to the abundance of towns named Green Valley. The name "Rescue" was chosen from a list submitted by Dr. Hunter, who owned the building for the post office. The name was suggested by Andrew Hare, whose nearby mining claim had rescued him from poverty.

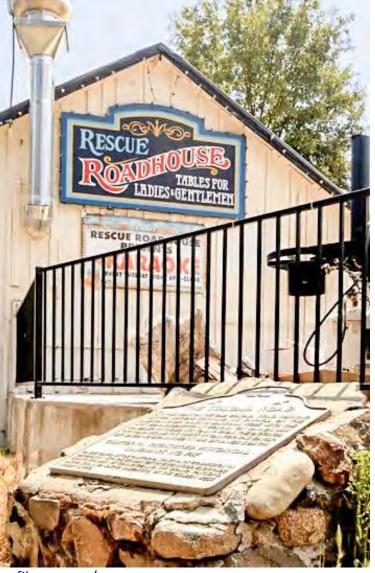
Rescue has historical significance as a way station on the wagon road from Sacramento to the mining areas in the 1840s and 1850s. It was also a stop along California's first stage line from Sacramento to Coloma and Placerville. Throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s, Rescue remained a quiet town with a store and post office. On July 1, 1962, the post office was relocated to the Rose Springs Literary Society Meeting Hall, which is being lovingly restored by the Rescue Volunteer Fire Association.

Rescue takes pride in its community spirit, with residents from miles around considering it their own and celebrating it annually with games, events, and the "election" of an honorary mayor. Despite being on the edge of developing areas, Rescue has successfully preserved its rural lifestyle, distinguishing it

from many other Gold Rush towns [1].









The community of Rescue was likely named after the Rescue Store and Post Office, which in turn was named after a nearby mine that had recently developed a new quartz ledge that would "rescue" it from bankruptcy. This picture was taken in 1916. Rescue Historical Society



**Engessers House**: Photo date 1973. In front of the house is the Old Green Valley Road. Look close and you will see a windmill and tankhouse. This house was torn down in the name of progress in the 1970s. This photo courtesy of El DoradoCounty Museum.

**Pilot Hill**, originally known as Centerville, the town in El Dorado County was renamed Pilot Hill

when the post office was established in 1854. Initially comprising three nearby villages, Pilot Hill eventually became the sole name for the area. The town's rich history includes the discovery of placer gold by miners, the establishment of various businesses, and the construction of the renowned Oak Valley House hotel. Although the hotel was destroyed by fire in 1861, a larger brick hotel, known as the Bayley House, was built and still stands today. The town also witnessed the formation of the first Grange Lodge on the Pacific coast in 1870. Over time, Pilot Hill transitioned from mining to general farming, focusing on stock raising, fruit farming, and vine cultivation. Present-day Pilot Hill encompasses a blend of large ranches, residential properties, and a central business district along Highway 49. The historic Bayley House serves as a cherished landmark, preserving the town's significant role in California's early history [1].

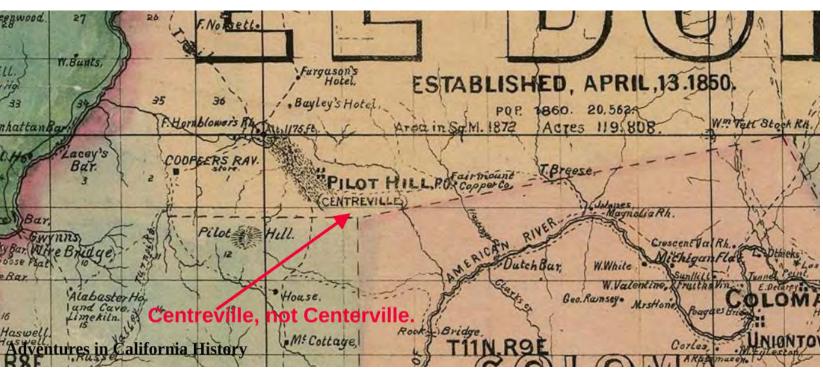
The area had three different towns, Pilot Hill, a town named Pittsfield that had been started in the Spring of 1851 by emigrants from Pittsfield, Illinois, and Centreville. Originally the town of Pilot Hill was located closer to the physical feature known as Pilot Hill. Interestingly, the county web site for the Pilot Hill Cemetery, as well as others, call this place Centerville. It's not Centerville, but Centreville. The Centreville/Pilot Hill Cemetery is one of the oldest cemeteries in El Dorado County. It's believed there are graves that pre-date the official 1850 starting date. Our former Congressman Gene Chappie, who served from 1980 for three terms, is buried here. During the Gold Rush, bonfires would be built on the top of the hill to guide people from the valley to the gold region in the mountains. Thus, it became known as Pilot Hill, and today a Cal Fire lookout stands at the top [2].



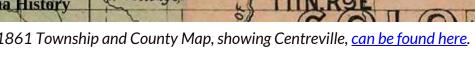
Nance Store and Snake Room, formally known as the "old" McLaglen Store.



Freemont seated at right, Kit Carson, his guide, stands.



1861 Township and County Map, showing Centreville, can be found here.





entures in California Historia

https://www.dougstepsout.com/2013/01/08/community-profiles-pilot-hill/

<sup>2.</sup> https://pitsenberger.com/blog/tag/Pilot+Hill

**Cool**, is a town with a fascinating history. Before the Gold Rush, it was home to a Maidu Indian village. However, with the discovery of gold in the region, Cool became a hub for placer mining in the 1850s, attracting prospectors from neighboring towns. It quickly grew into a commercial center for surrounding mining camps and served as a significant stage stop on the road to Auburn. The construction of a suspension bridge in 1865 further enhanced its importance by facilitating commercial traffic and connecting Cave Valley to Auburn. While Cool is now a small roadside village with a population of around 1,200, its strategic location at the junction of Highways 49 and 193 ensures its continued vitality. Despite its rather pedestrian and undescriptive name, Cool has a rich history that includes the Penobscot Public House, a historic stagecoach stops, and the Penobscot Ranch, which dates back to the Gold Rush era. Visitors can explore these historic sites and appreciate the town's connection to California's vibrant past. Additionally, Cool offers access to scenic trails that attract long-distance runners and horse riders. Overall, Cool is a town that may have once been up for sale but now stands as a testament to its captivating history and thriving community [1],[2].



The old stage coach stop at Penobscot Ranch in Cool, CA

#### Why is it called Cool? [1]

Cool, located in the lower western Sierra Nevada foothills is quite hot about six months of the year; so, the name hardly reflects the town's temperature. Also, like Rescue, Cool got its name when it acquired a post office in 1885. The Postmaster's job is the result of political patronage, and public officials have never been accused of imagination or creativity in selecting town names.

The renaming Cool and Rescue should stand as an object lesson that Postmasters and their buddies should never be permitted to select names for California historic towns.

The '49ers did their part, they called the camp and the surrounding community "Cave Valley," in honor of the limestone caverns they found in the area. Only the fact that there already was a Cave Valley in California when the post office was established caused a change of name to "Cool." "Alabaster" and "Coral Valley" were available, but the Postmaster favored the historic but bland "Cool."

"Cool" was chosen to honor Aaron Cool, a New England cleric who came overland to California during the Gold Rush with a band of prospectors for whom he held Sunday services alongside a wagon for the travelers. He did his part during the journey: Besides ministering to the sick and praying for the dead, he did not hesitate to exchange his Bible for a six-gun when Indians attacked.



The historic Mountain Quarries Railroad Bridge, known locally as "No Hands Bridge," completed in 1912.



This historic photo shows the Mountain Quarries Railroad Bridge in the background and a horse-driven wagon crossing the North Fork of the American River. Photo courtesy Placer County Historical Society



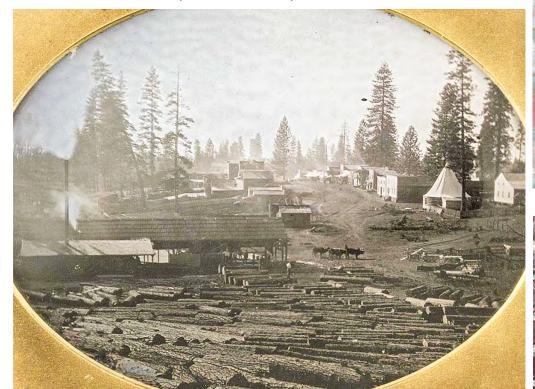
Image of an old barn in Cool, CA

- 1. https://www.edcgov.us/landing/Living/Stories/pages/cool.aspx
- 2. https://sierranevadageotourism.org/entries/cool-california/e4fd8a38-d124-4d5f-b56b-d258a4176920

**Georgetown**, also known as the "Pride of the Mountains," has a rich and colorful history

dating back to the Gold Rush era. The town was founded in 1849 by sailor George Phipps, who discovered rich diggings and brought prosperity to the area [1]. Rich gold deposits were discovered near Georgetown in the summer of 1849. The original camp was known as "Growlersburg", due to the large nuggets that "growled" in the pockets of miner's pants. The name was later changed to Georgetown, named after an early prospector at the camp, but whether that was George Phipps or George Ehrenhaft is not known. The town is mentioned in a newspaper as having 5,000 miners working the local mines. A post office was established at Georgetown in 1851 [2]. Georgetown was a hub to not just mining bars, but mining hills as well. Mamaluke Hill, Bottle Hill, and Volcanoville were rich mining areas located nearby. After a devastating fire in 1852, the town was rebuilt in its present location with wider streets and fireproof buildings, making it a thriving and beautiful town. By 1855, Georgetown boasted various social and cultural institutions, including a school, church, town hall, theater, hotels, restaurants, and more. In addition to the Masonic Hall and the Shannon Knox House, several other buildings from the gold rush era still stand. The Balzar House, now the property of the Odd Fellows, an old stone Armory built during the Civil War, the American Hotel (now known as the American River Inn), the Georgetown Hotel & Bar, and The Miner's Club, built in 1862 as a morgue but is now a bar, remain. Today, Georgetown is one of several small communities on the Georgetown Divide, each with a unique history tied to the Gold Rush. The town celebrates its heritage with the

annual "Founder's Day Parade" in September [3].



Sawmill at Georgetown, California, circa 1850.

- 1. https://www.edcgov.us/Government/Museum/georgetown-history
- https://westernmininghistory.com/towns/california/georgetown/
- 3. https://sierranevadageotourism.org/





The Georgetown Hotel, rebuilt in December 1897, is a must-see, with libations and rib-sticking food available inside.

CLUB

PERATED AS MORGUE DURING CIVIL WAR

AUGUST 1984

FORMERLY THE

BALSAR HOUSE 1859

HISTORIC SITE EL DORADO COUNTY NO. 17

## Mosquito/Swansboro Country, located northeast of Placerville, has a rich history as an early

mining community. Originally known as Mosquito Valley, it had two villages called Nelsonville and the Big House, inhabited by Spanish descendants. The area was known for its prosperous mines, including the Little Mosquito mine, which produced substantial chunks of gold.

In the early 1850s, a sawmill was built in One Eye Canyon, leading to the construction of stores in Nelsonville. The region witnessed a shift from placer to underground and hydraulic mining. The Mosquito Ditch Company was established in 1853 to provide miners with water, constructing an impressive sixteen-mile ditch from Slab Creek to the mines.

The fertile soil and available water encouraged settlers to engage in farming. The first attempts were made by individuals named Brown and Palmer, followed by Mr. Dickinson and Peter Robinson, who planted the first orchards. The area became known for its orchards, livestock farming, and fields of grain and clover.

The first school opened in 1862, and a public school district was formed in 1881. The Mosquito Valley post office was established in 1881 but had several closures and reopenings before permanently closing its doors.

Initially, Mosquito was connected to Placerville and the rest of the world by a trail and ferry. However, a bridge was built in 1853, replacing the ferry and allowing the passage of freight wagons. Later, a narrow wagon road and iconic "Swinging Bridge" were constructed, known today as Mosquito Road. Mosquito was also one of the first areas in El Dorado County to have electric power.

Mosquito remained a rural community until the development of Swansboro Country in the 1960s and 1970s, named after an early family in the area. Today, a visit to Mosquito via Mosquito Road and the suspension bridge offers

visitors a glimpse into the charm and history of this Gold Rush town [1].



MOSQUITO SCHOOL - Lois Pearson, left, in front of the old schoolhouse with an unidentified student and an adult.



MOSQUITO BRIDGE - This old photo was dated 1919 and shows the original cables that gave the swinging bridge its name.



Mosquito Bridge, originally built in 1867 and reconstructed on the existing foundations in 1939. The road over the bridge is called Mosquito Road. It's one of the most spectacular bridges in the world and the oldest in-use suspension bridge in California.



Actual photo of Hotel Bret Harte at Deer View, circa 1924.

**Camino** - This logging community, originally known as Seven Mile, is and has been, a haven

The Concord stagecoach and wagon trains carried pioneers and supplies along the Old Carson Wagon Road through Camino from San Francisco to the Comstock Lode in Nevada. The Pony Express exchanged riders and horses here when delivering mail between Sacramento, California and St. Joseph, Missouri. Tourists stayed at the Camino Hotel when traveling along the historic Lincoln Highway through Camino en-route to the World's Fair. The small community of Camino celebrates its history annually with the Hwy. 50 Wagon Train and Pony Express re-enactments. Surrounded by El Dorado National Forest, Camino has a rich history as a mill town, being home to an operating lumber mill since the early 1900s. Sierra Pacific Lumber Company's operation and quaint and colorful mill houses for workers dominates the Main Street.

Camino is also the gateway to the ranches of the Apple Hill Growers Association. Over 55 member ranches and wineries open their family farms to visitors who make their annual harvest trek to enjoy fresh fruits, vegetables, baked goods, cider, and wine [1].

# **Pollock Pines**, a town that defies convention by bearing the name

for homesteaders, loggers, and weary wayfarers since 1858.

of its visionary creators. While other towns in the region were named after early settlers, Pollock Pines emerged in the 20th century, when Hiram Robert Pollock and his wife Anna arrived in the area. Hiram, an experienced lumberman, initially faced setbacks but persevered, eventually creating a thriving community.

The journey began with the establishment of Sportsman's Hall, a cherished roadside inn that provided respite to weary travelers. Under the ownership of the Blair brothers, the hall flourished, accommodating 150 guests, and becoming an enduring symbol of resilience. Meanwhile, Hiram Pollock's vision expanded beyond lumber, as he recognized the growing interest in summer cabins and the allure of the cool mountain climate. The Pollocks created the Pollock Pines subdivision, captivating buyers with its natural beauty and promising a tranquil retreat. Over the years, the community grew, retaining its rural charm while evolving into a vibrant year-round destination.

Pollock Pines stands as a testament to the indomitable spirit of its founders and the enduring legacy they are left behind. It is a place where history merges seamlessly with progress, and where the warmth of community endures. Embark on a remarkable journey through Pollock Pines, where past









California's only home station where riders changed on the Pony Express Trail. Here, at 8:01 A.M. on April 4, 1860, Sam Hamilton, first eastbound rider was relieved by Warren Upson who carried the initial mail over the then storm swept Sierras.



 $1. \quad https://sierranevadageotourism.org/entries/camino/d9bbda37-7d99-4726-87d0-92b86e1c2ea5$ 

**Kyburz**, (formerly, Slippery Ford) is a town named after Samuel Kyburz, a key figure in the gold

discovery era. Born in Switzerland in 1810, Kyburz immigrated to the US and settled in Wisconsin. In 1846, he journeyed westward to Sutter's Fort in the Sacramento Valley, where he became an integral part of John Sutter's empire. Kyburz played a significant role in overseeing operations, discovering the Coloma Valley (believed to be the site of Sutter's Mill), and running a successful boarding house during the gold rush.

After various adventures and setbacks, the Kyburz family settled in Clarksville, where Samuel remained actively involved in the community as a justice of the peace and member of several organizations. Following Samuel's death, his son Albert honored his father's legacy by naming the Kyburz post office after him. Settlement began a mile west at Webster's Sugar Loaf House as a remount station for the pony express on April 3, 1860. The Slippery Ford post office opened in 1861. The name was changed to Slipperyford in 1896, and to Kyburz in 1911, by its Postmaster Albert Kyburz, in memory of his father Samuel Kyburz.

Today, Kyburz stands as a testament to the man who played a vital role in the discovery of gold and left a lasting impact on the region's history. Join the annual Clarksville Days celebration, explore the locked gates of this historic town, and contribute to the preservation of its iconic remnants [1],[2].



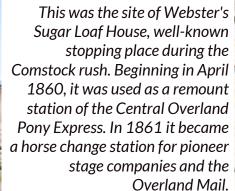
Remains of the Kyburz House, built circa 1868, in Clarksville, CA.



Webster's Station and Sugar Loaf Mountain, wagon in foreground, circa 1866



The town as seen heading westbound on US-50. The sign references a well-known joke about small towns.





Kyburz may be a small community but it's home to world-class climbing.

- 1. https://www.stylemg.com/2017/02/22/135507/in-history-samuel-kyburz
- 2. https://pitsenberger.com/blog/sam-kyburz-house-clarksville

**Strawberry**, is a town nestled along the banks of the picturesque American River on the Lincoln Highway's

southern route. The history of Strawberry town includes several stations along the Placerville Road, such as Riverside House, Old Mother Welty's, Poster's Halt, True's Place, Georgetown Junction House, Chamberlain House (later, Fred's Place), and three lesser-known stations: San Francisco House, What Cheer House, and Log Cabin No. 2. Strawberry Valley House, built near Lover's Leap in 1856, was a crucial stop on the Placerville-Carson Road. The hotel served as a remount station for the Pony Express in 1860. Today, a plaque designates Strawberry Valley House as a California State Historic Landmark (#707). The origin of the valley's name has multiple stories, including one about Berry using straw for guest amenities and another about the abundance of wild strawberry plants.

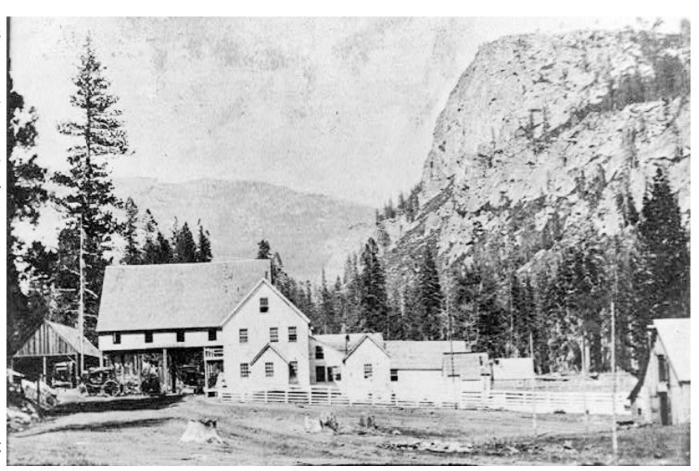
Strawberry Valley House was eventually replaced by Berry's Strawberry Station and the Strawberry Lodge, which were relocated when the highway changed its route. This historic lodge, once a stop for the Pony Express, holds tales of pioneers and fortune hunters who ventured to the Old West in search of wealth and new lives<sup>[1]</sup>.

Strawberry prospered as a bustling hub, providing essential services and accommodations to weary travelers and miners. However, with the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, the town's fortunes waned, and it gradually became a ghost town. In the early 20th century, the Scherrer family breathed new life into the lodge, adding amenities such as a swimming pool, dance hall, and cabins. In 1942, Fred Baumhoff realized his lifelong dream and built the lodge that stands today. Otto Schaffer later took over and developed the resort, drawing inspiration from the renowned Sun Valley in Idaho. While the lodge faced struggles under various owners until 1983, the current ownership has transformed it into a thriving and successful venture [2].



The third Strawberry House built in 1939 next to the present-day Highway 50.

- 1. https://www.dougstepsout.com/2013/12/17/american-river-canyon-part-6-kyburz-to-lovers-leap/
- 2. https://www.edcgov.us/landing/Living/Stories/pages/historic\_strawberry\_lodge.aspx



Strawberry in 1866. Lovers Leap is the large rock face at right. This place sat right where Highway 50 traverses today. We are looking east.



The present-day Strawberry Lodge at 17510 US-50, Kyburz, CA.

# **South Lake Tahoe** - The city's story unfolds with the arrival of gambling in 1944, which spurred the

need for permanent accommodations. Access to the area improved in the 1950s with year-round road plowing, and the 1960 Winter Olympics solidified Lake Tahoe as a premier skiing center. Experience the legacy as you explore the vibrant streets where history and adventure intertwine [1].

Located on the picturesque border of Nevada and California, Lake Tahoe is a breathtaking natural wonder. With its crystal-clear waters stretching over 72 miles of shoreline, this majestic lake captivates visitors with its stunning beauty and exceptional purity. Its colossal size, ranking as the eighth largest lake globally and the third largest in the United States, is complemented by its remarkable depth, reaching 1,645 feet. Marvel at the turquoise-blue waters reflecting the surrounding landscape and enjoy the serenity of this remarkable treasure [2]. The history of Lake Tahoe is intertwined with the Native American Washoe tribe, who inhabited the region for thousands of years. The name 'Tahoe' originated from their language, and the tribe called this area 'Da ow a ga,' meaning 'edge of the lake.' Explore the fascinating heritage and immerse yourself in the natural wonders of South Lake Tahoe, where tranquility and adventure harmoniously coexist [2].



Emerald Bay view from the Vikingsholm trailhead, with Fannette Island in Lake Tahoe

- 1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South Lake Tahoe, California
- 2. https://tahoesignatureproperties.com/activities-attractions/lake-tahoe-history/



Stateline, South Lake Tahoe 1966.

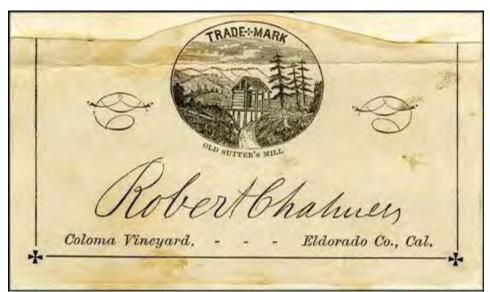


Washoe tribal members Billy Merrill, Maggie Merrill, Minnie George, and one Arm George in a camp at Lake Tahoe, ca. 1910-1920

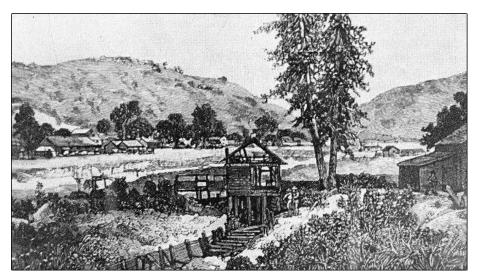
# Chalmer's Catawba Wine Bitters: A Rare Antique Bottle with a Historical American Legacy

The Chalmer's Catawba Wine Bitters is a highly sought-after antique bottle that has become an iconic representation of western bottle collecting. The bottle features a prominently embossed motif of a cabin in the woods on the bottle face that represents Sutter's Mill, where James Marshall discovered gold in the South Fork of the American River at Sutter's mill on January 24, 1848. The bottle has both an aesthetic brilliance as well as a historically significant American story to any collection. The brand was owned by Robert Chalmers, a Scottish native who became a vintner operating from Coloma, California, and had over 100,000 bearing vines by 1870. Spruance Stanley & Co. owned the Chalmer's Catawba Wine Bitters brand and took over its production from Robert Chalmers. The brand was highly regarded, and its products were

profitable, including the African Stomach Bitters [1].



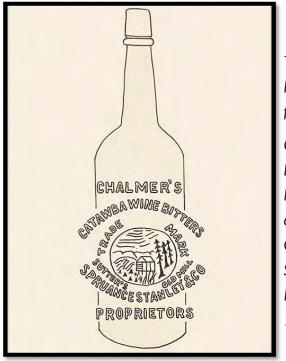
Robert Chalmers Trademark 0236, Registered December 6, 1873, for wines, cordials, and brandies. Coloma Vineyard, Colorado County, Ca.



Sutter's Mill, 1851. First Discovery of Gold in California, January 19th, 1848 drawing by Hugo Wilhelm Arthur Nahl (1833–1889)



**Robert Chalmers** 



The Carlyn Ring and W.C. Ham listing in Bitters Bottles is as follows:

CHALMER'S / CATAWBA WINE BITTERS (au)/TRADE (cu) MARK (cd)/motif oval with cabin in woods / SUTTERS (cd) OLD MILL (cu) SPRUANCE STANLEY & CO (ad)/ PROPRIETORS // c // 11 34 x 3 1/4 (6)



Spruance Stanley & Co., Importers and Dealers in Wines and Liquors, San Francisco advertisement, Bühler, F., artist, F. Korbel & Bros., lithographer - The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

# From Gold Rush to Grapevines: The Fascinating History of Wine in El Dorado County

El Dorado County has a rich history of winemaking dating back to the mid-1800s when prospectors turned to other resources to make a living. The first vines in the county were brought by Franciscan Friars from Spain, and by 1849, Mr. Stevens imported the first non-mission grapes from New England, which marked the beginning of the wine industry in El Dorado County.

The wine industry experienced a boom-and-bust period due to economic downturns and overproduction, and the final blow came with prohibition in the 1920s, closing many wineries. However, the county experienced a rebirth in the late 1950s, and the wine industry regained popularity in the 1970s, thanks to the efforts of winemakers like Dick Bethell and Greg Boeger. Today, El Dorado County has two American Viticultural Area regions, and diverse climate, geography, and soils that make for immensely diverse wines. With 88 vineyards in the county, there are plenty of tasting rooms and cellars open to the public, making it easy to sample the region's delicious wines [1].



Fossati-Lombardo (Boeger) Winery, Late 1800s



Boeger Winery Historic Building, Placerville, Ca



Greg and Sue Boeger and their children, Justin, and Lexi.



Dick Bethell and El Dorado County agricultural commissioner Ed Delfino.



#### Shiraz wine

**Shiraz wine** refers to two different wines. Historically, the name refers to the wine produced around the city of Shiraz in present-day Iran. In the current era, "Shiraz" is an alternative name for the Syrah grape, mostly used in Australia and South Africa. The modern "Shiraz" grape is identical to Syrah and originated in southeast France [1].

#### History

By the ninth century, the city of Shiraz had established a reputation for producing the finest wine in the world and was Iran's wine capital. The export of Shiraz wine by European merchants in the 17th century has been documented. As described by enthusiastic English and French travelers to the region in the 17th to 19th centuries, the wine grown close to the city was of a more dilute character due to irrigation, while the best Shiraz wines were actually grown in terraced vineyards around the village of Khollar. These wines were white and existed in two different styles: dry wines for drinking young, and sweet wines meant for aging. The latter wines were compared to "an old sherry" (one of the most prized European wines of the day), and at five years of age were said to have a fine bouquet and nutty flavor. The dry white Shiraz wines (but not the sweet ones) were fermented with significant stem contact, which should have made these wines rich in tannins.

While travelers have described the wines as white, there seem to be no ampelographic descriptions of the vines or grapes. Marco Polo (1254-1324) made mention of the wine, and other classical accounts describe vines trained by pulleys and weights to grow up one side of a house and down another.

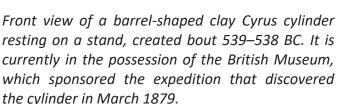
The British poet <u>Edward FitzGerald</u> (1809-1883) after translated the <u>Rubaiyat(quatrain) of Omar Khayyam</u> from Persian language, in which praise is heaped on the Shiraz wines.

In modern Iran, Shiraz wine cannot be produced legally due to the prohibition of alcohol in Islam. Before the Islamic Revolution in 1979, there were up to 300 wineries in Iran; now there are none. As a whole, Iran is no longer a wine-producing country, but Iranian Christians are legally allowed to ferment wine [1].

#### The Cyrus Cylinder: The Magnificent Birth of Human Rights

The <u>Cyrus Cylinder</u> is a remarkable artifact of ancient history that represents the very first declaration of human rights. This ancient clay cylinder, dating back to the 6th century BC, was created during the reign of <u>Cyrus the Great</u>, the founder of the <u>Persian Empire</u>. The cylinder contains an inscription in cuneiform script that outlines Cyrus's humanitarian policies, including his commitment to <u>religious tolerance</u>, <u>freedom of worship</u>, and the <u>fair treatment</u> of all people under his rule, regardless of their background or beliefs. This groundbreaking document is widely regarded as a landmark in the history of human rights, and its principles have inspired generations of thinkers and leaders to fight for the dignity and equality of all people. The Cyrus Cylinder is a testament to the enduring power of human rights, and a reminder that the struggle for justice and equality is a timeless and universal pursuit <sup>[2]</sup>.

Omar Khayyam (1048-1131) was an Iranian polymath, known for his contributions to mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, and Persian poetry. The reconstruction of his mausoleum (on the right) in Nishapur was commissioned by Reza Shah.



View of the "<u>Gate of All Nations</u>", located in the ruins of the ancient city of <u>Persepolis</u>, founded by <u>Darius I</u> the Great 522- 486 BC, Shiraz, Iran.

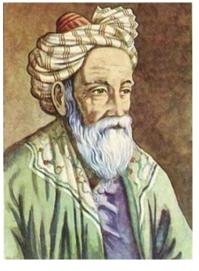
The gate was a hub of cultural exchange and diplomacy, as it welcomed visitors from all corners of the empire and beyond, providing a forum for the exchange of ideas and commerce. The Gate of All Nations is a stunning architectural feat that stands as a testament to the enduring legacy of the Persian Empire and its contributions to the cultural and intellectual heritage of humanity.



Mosaic of Marco Polo displayed in the Palazzo Doria-Tursi, Genoa, Italy.



Edward FitzGerald by Eva Rivett-Carnac (After a photograph of 1873).







- 1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shiraz\_wine
- 2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyrus Cylinder

#### by Mark Berkowitz, Archaeology, Volume 49 Number 5, September/October 1996

Residue on a potsherd dating to the time of the first permanent settlements in the Middle East suggests that winemaking began 2,000 years earlier than previously thought. The sherd, ca. 7,000 years old, came from one of six two-and-one-half-gallon jars excavated two decades ago from the kitchen area of a mud-brick building in <a href="Hajji Firuz Tepe">Hajji Firuz Tepe</a>, a Neolithic village in Iran's northern Zagros Mountains. Using infrared spectrometry, liquid chromatography, and a wet chemical test, Patrick E. McGovern, and a team from the <a href="University of Pennsylvania Museum">University of Pennsylvania Museum</a> found calcium salt from tartaric acid, which occurs naturally in large amounts only in grapes. Resin from the terebinth tree was also present, presumably used as a preservative, indicating that the wine was deliberately made and did not result from the unintentional fermentation of grape juice.

Analysis of the Hajji Firuz Tepe sherd comes in the wake of two other recent discoveries of early wine-making in this region where grapes grow in the wild. Residue from a jar from Godin Tepe, in the nearby middle Zagros Mountains, was dated to 5,100 years ago, until now the earliest evidence of winemaking. "This is the oldest chemically-identified wine jar in the world", said Professor Patrick E. McGovern.

Together with an international, multi-disciplinary team of archaeologists and scientists, Dr. McGovern carried out chemical analyses of jars from early Neolithic sites in the Republic of Georgia in the mountainous region of the South Caucasus. This finding has once again pushed back the beginnings of viticulture and winemaking in the Middle East to around 6000 BCE. [1]

#### Persian Tradition wine: It all started in the Zagros Mountains.

"Fermented beverages, especially wine, have long played a crucial role in the transfer of culture from one people to another around the world." [2]

This is one of the key sentences in the important publication of the group of <a href="Patrick E. McGovern.">Patrick E. McGovern.</a>

#### In an earlier study this stunning piece is written:

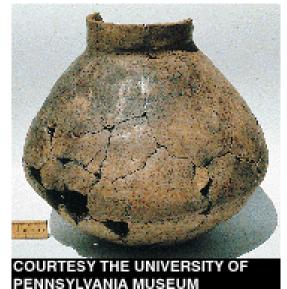
"Viniculture stretched out its tentacles and entwined itself with one culture after another and laid the foundation for civilization itself. As medicine, social lubricant, mind-altering substance, and highly valued commodity, wine became the focus of religious cults, pharmacopoeias, cuisines, economies, and society." [3]

#### Where in the world was the first wine made?

Prof. Mc Govern is very clear as to where the roots of our wine culture started:

"Our earliest finding is that the Neolithic villagers of the northern Zagros mountains of Iran were making wine and storing wine in some of the earliest pottery jars from the Middle East, ca. 5400 B.C. [4]

- 1. https://www.pnas.org/doi/full/10.1073/pnas.1714728114
- 2. https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1216126110
- 3. https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctvfjd0bk
- 4. http://www.biomolecular-archaeology.com/?page\_id=19



Found at a Neolithic village site in Iran, this jar was one of six vessels containing the remains of 7,000-year-old wine.



The first evidence of winemaking in Shiraz dates back to BC2500.



Music, poetry, and wine-drinking at the court of 17th Century Persian ruler Shah Abbas the Great.





Inspiration for Lincoln Highway/Pony Express maps, from San Francisco Asian Art Museum.



# **Grass Valley Museum**







# SACRAMENTO HISTORIC MUSEUM











# **SACRAMENTO HISTORIC MUSEUM**













# **COLOMA GOLD DISCOVERY MUSEUM**





















# **Tourism and Recreational Opportunities**

El Dorado County offers a plethora of tourism and recreational opportunities for nature enthusiasts and adventure seekers alike. Nestled in the Sierra Nevada foothills, the county boasts breathtaking landscapes, numerous lakes, and rivers, and a rich history that will captivate visitors. Explore the winding trails of the Eldorado National Forest, indulge in world-class wine tasting, or test your luck in the legendary gold mines that put El Dorado County on the map. Experience the rush of adrenaline while rafting or kayaking down the American River or take a leisurely stroll through charming historic towns like Placerville and Georgetown. Whether you are seeking a relaxing getaway or a thrilling outdoor adventure, El Dorado County has something for everyone.

But it's not just about the natural beauty and historical significance - the proposed *Event Center in Town* and *Country Village*, *El Dorado* will provide a new platform to showcase the county's tourism and recreational opportunities, right on Highway 50 at the gate of El Dorado County. The center will host a diverse range of events, including concerts and trade shows, that will allow visitors to fully immerse themselves in the local culture.

As a result, *The Event Center* will stimulate the local economy by attracting more tourism and promoting local businesses.



Relive the excitement of the Gold Rush era and uncover the hidden treasures of Marshall Gold Discovery State Park - where history and adventure await in the scenic beauty of El Dorado County.

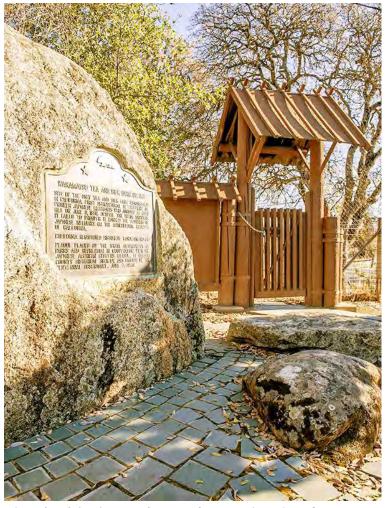




Get lost in the sweet aroma of fresh apples and fall foliage at Apple Hill - where autumnal charm meets farm-fresh goodness in the heart of Camino.







Step back in time and savor the serenity of **Wakamatsu Tea & Silk Colony Farm** - a hidden oasis of Japanese culture, history and natural beauty.



Apple Hill, Camino



Savor the taste of El Dorado County - where farm-to-table cuisine and award-winning wines meet in a deliciously unforgettable culinary experience.

Dive into adventure and paddle your way through the breathtaking beauty of American River and White Water - where thrilling rapids and serene waters create the ultimate rafting and

kayaking playground.



Escape to the tranquil oasis of El Dorado County's shimmering lakes - where sun-kissed shores and crystal-clear waters beckon for endless days of relaxation and recreation.





Raise a glass and cheers to the flavors of El Dorado County - where craft breweries showcase the best in local ingredients and bold, innovative brews.





# Winter Bliss: Skiing and Snow Activities in Enchanting El Dorado County

Experience the magic of winter in El Dorado County, where a world of snowy adventures awaits. Nestled among the stunning Sierra Nevada Mountains, this picturesque region offers an array of skiing opportunities and snow activities that will leave you breathless. Feel the rush as you carve through pristine powder at renowned resorts like Sierra-at-Tahoe and Heavenly, where stunning vistas serve as your backdrop.

Whether you're a seasoned skier or new to the slopes, El Dorado County caters to all skill levels. Glide along scenic cross-country trails that wind through enchanting forests, immersing yourself in the tranquility of nature. For an exhilarating experience, venture into the backcountry, where untouched slopes beckon the adventurous few, ready to forge their own paths through a winter wonderland.

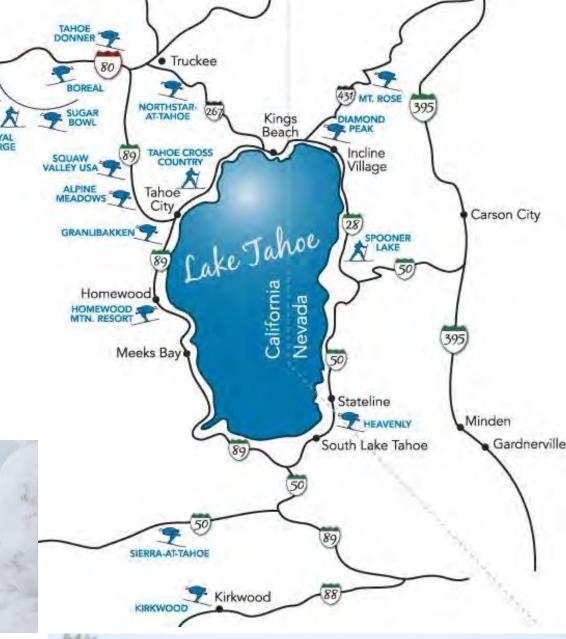
Beyond skiing and snowboarding, there are endless ways to embrace the winter spirit. Strap on snowshoes and explore serene landscapes, uncovering hidden sanctuaries and breathtaking views. Engage in playful tubing sessions or engage in friendly snowball fights, laughter echoing through the frosty air. In El Dorado County, the possibilities for snowy adventures are as vast as the imagination, offering a blend of natural beauty, adrenaline-fueled thrills, and cherished

memories that will warm your heart long after the snow melts away.











# Thrills and Trails: Off-Roading, Motorcycling, and Mountain Biking in Enchanting El Dorado County

In the heart of El Dorado County, California, lies a magnificent paradise for outdoor enthusiasts, where off-road adventures, motorcycle thrills, and mountain biking prowess converge. With its vast and diverse terrain, this region beckons adrenaline seekers and nature lovers alike. Picture yourself tackling challenging off-road trails, your vehicle conquering rocky terrain, and rugged mountain passes as you immerse yourself in the untamed beauty of the surroundings.

For dirt bike riders and motorcycle enthusiasts, rev your engine and traverse winding roads that cut through breathtaking landscapes, where every twist and turn unveil a new vista of awe-inspiring natural wonders. But the excitement doesn't stop there—El Dorado County is a haven for mountain biking, offering an exhilarating array of trails that cater to riders of all skill levels. From thrilling downhill descents to technical singletracks, explore the rugged wilderness and feel the rush of adrenaline as you navigate through the twists and turns of this two-wheeled adventure. As you traverse the trails, breathe in the invigorating mountain air, soak in panoramic views, and connect with the raw beauty of nature that surrounds you. In El Dorado County, the offroad opportunities, motorcycle activities, and mountain biking trails create an extraordinary playground where adrenaline meets serenity, and the spirit of adventure finds its true home.









# **Unleash Your Wings: Exploring Sky-based Recreation in El Dorado County**

In the sprawling landscapes of El Dorado County, California, the sky becomes a canvas for magnificent recreational activities that awaken the spirit and ignite a sense of wonder. Here, amidst the breathtaking beauty of nature, you can embark on a journey of aerial exploration like no other. Feel the exhilaration as you soar through the skies, embracing the freedom of paragliding and hang gliding. Launch yourself from picturesque cliffs and let the wind carry you effortlessly, as you become one with the elements and witness the world from a unique perspective.

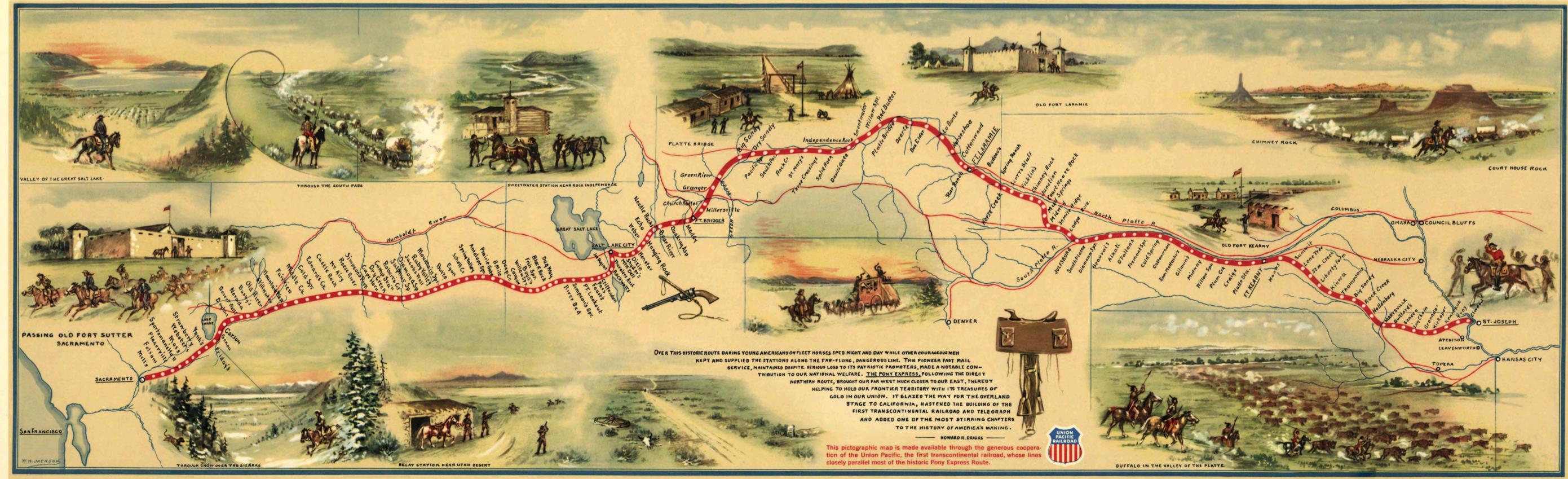
For those seeking a more tranquil experience, take to the sky in a hot air balloon, gently ascending above the rolling hills and meandering rivers. Drift serenely amidst the clouds, witnessing the stunning landscapes of El Dorado County unfold beneath you. Immerse yourself in the peacefulness of flight and let the vastness of the sky inspire a sense of awe and tranquility within you. Whether you choose to soar high above the earth or peacefully float amidst the clouds, El Dorado County offers a realm of recreational activities that connect you with the vastness of the sky. Embrace the magic of flight, let your imagination take flight, and create cherished memories that will forever reside in the depths of your soul.



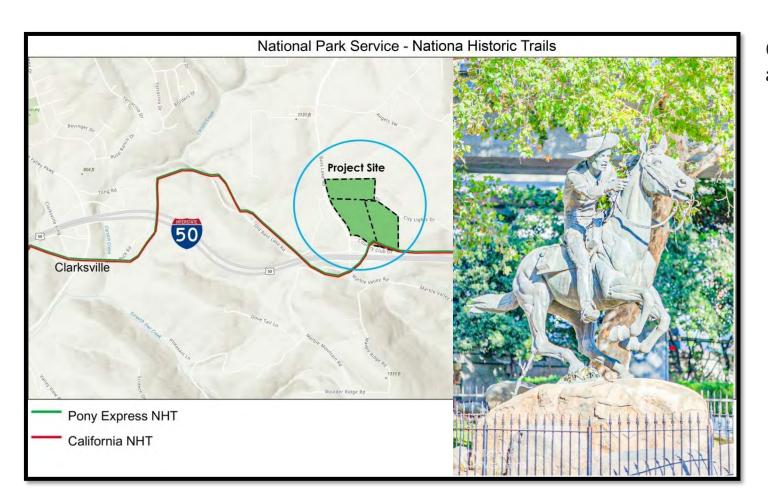








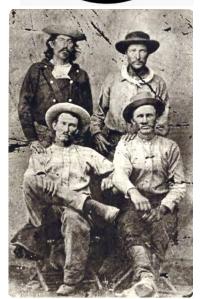
WYOMING COLORADO



# Gallop Through History: Exploring the Fascinating Facts and Feats of the Pony Express

- 1. The Pony Express was more than twice as fast as its competitors, such as California-bound mail.
- 2. There was a 100-125 pounds weight limit for Pony Express riders.
- 3. Riders were required to take a loyalty oath.
- 4. Mail was carried in a specially designed saddlebag known as a "mochilla" that was capable of holding up to 20 pounds of cargo.
- 5. Ordinary people almost never used the Pony Express due to the service cost. \$5 for every half-ounce of mail—the equivalent of some \$130 today in its early days while reduced to \$1 later.
- 6. The Pony Express record belongs to "Pony Bob" who had traveled 380 miles in less than 40 hours.
- 7. The transcontinental telegraph dealt the Pony Express its deathblow.





Pony Express riders: "Billy" Richardson, Johnny Fry, Charles Cliff, Gus Cliff



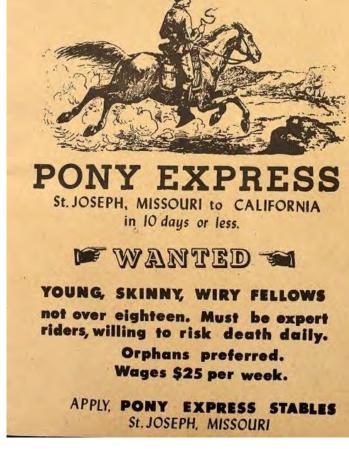
#### **Mormon Tavern**

At this site on the old Clarksville-White Rock Emigrant Road was Mormon Tavern. Constructed in 1849, was enlarged and operated by Franklin Winchell in 1851. A popular stop for teams and stages, it became a remount station of the Central Overland Pony Express. Here on April 4, 1860, pony rider William (Sam) Hamilton changed horses here on the first trip eastward of the Pony Express.

This was a popular base of operation for Mormon Church leaders in that day, and many of the journals from that period mention various missionaries and Church authorities staying and holding meetings at the tavern. The infamous Orrin Porter Rockwell stayed here for a time.

Near the tavern is a cemetery (which was called Mormon Tavern Cemetery for a period of time) where first inhabitants of the area are buried.





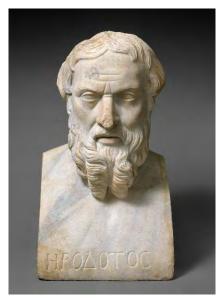
#### The Royal Post

Chapar Khaneh (translation: 'courier-house') is the Persian-language term that refers to the postal service system used throughout the <u>Achaemenid Empire</u>. It was created by <u>Cyrus the Great</u> (559 BC–530 BC) and later developed by <u>Darius the Great</u> (522 BC – 486 BC) as the royal method of communication throughout the empire. The central administration kept in close contact with provincial centers by developing an efficient 'postal service'. Considering the list of posting stations at the Royal Road, <u>Herodotus</u> suggests that a journey, which normally required ninety days, was cut to a week or two by the express post. The Royal Road was the longest route that connected Asia to Europe.



"There is nothing in the world which travels faster than these Persian couriers ... It is said that men and horses are stationed along the road. Equal in number to the number of days the journey takes-a man and a horse for each day. Nothing stops these couriers." (Herodotus Histories, Book 8, Ch. 98)

What the Persians had initiated some 2,500 years ago, was adopted in the later centuries by many other cultures and was even implemented in the United States as "The Pony Express".



A Roman copy (2nd century AD) of a Greek bust of Herodotus

Dr. Peter Chelkowski, New York University:

"The New York Central Post Office is located on the Eighth Avenue. It is an enormous building, built in 1910. The famous Herodotus' quotation about Persian couriers: "Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat nor gloom of night, stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds" runs across the main portico of this building. The monumental stairs are also there to recall Persepolis. It is interesting to note that the Herodotus line used to be written on the sleeves of the postmen in New York as well."





The James A. Farley Building is a mixed-use structure in Midtown Manhattan, New York City, which formerly served as the city's main United States Postal Service (USPS) branch. It was known as the Pennsylvania Terminal until 1918, when it was renamed the General Post Office Building. The building was made a New York City designated landmark in 1966 and was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. It was officially renamed in 1982 in honor of James Farley who was the nation's 53rd Postmaster General and served from 1933 to 1940.

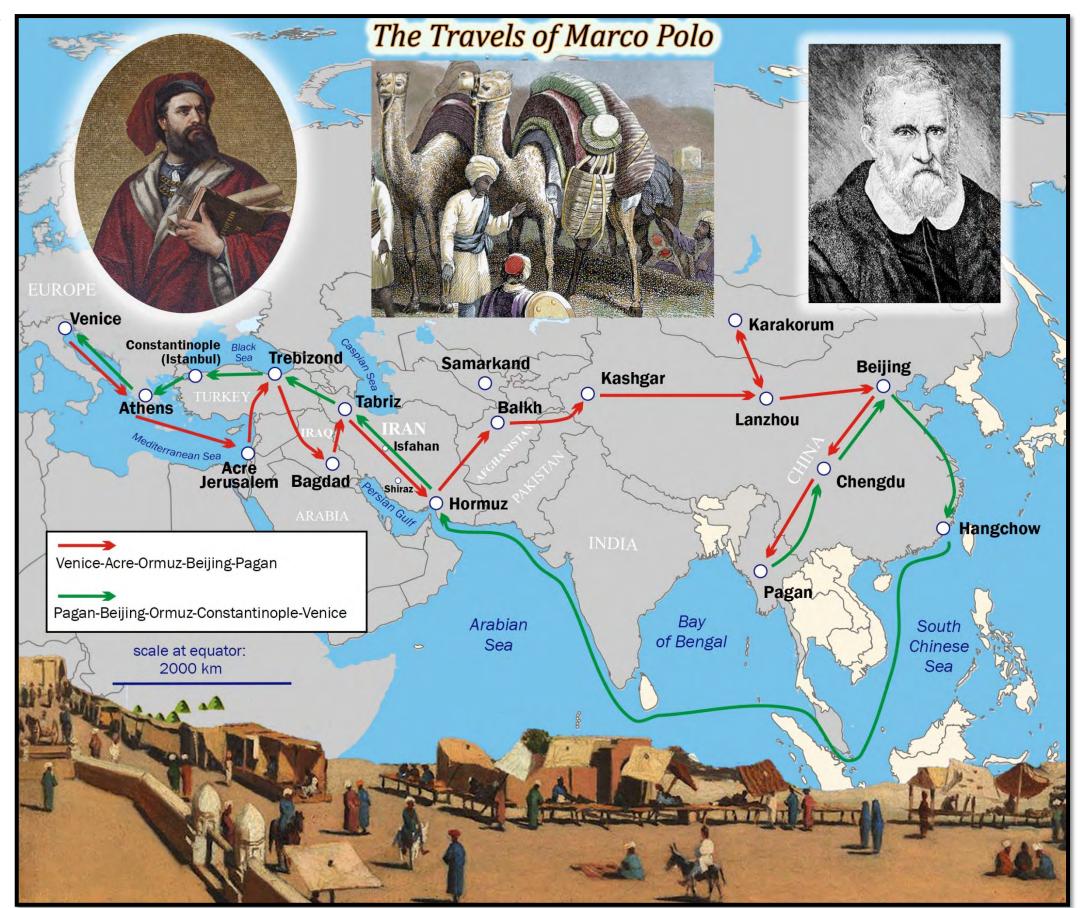
#### Marco Polo

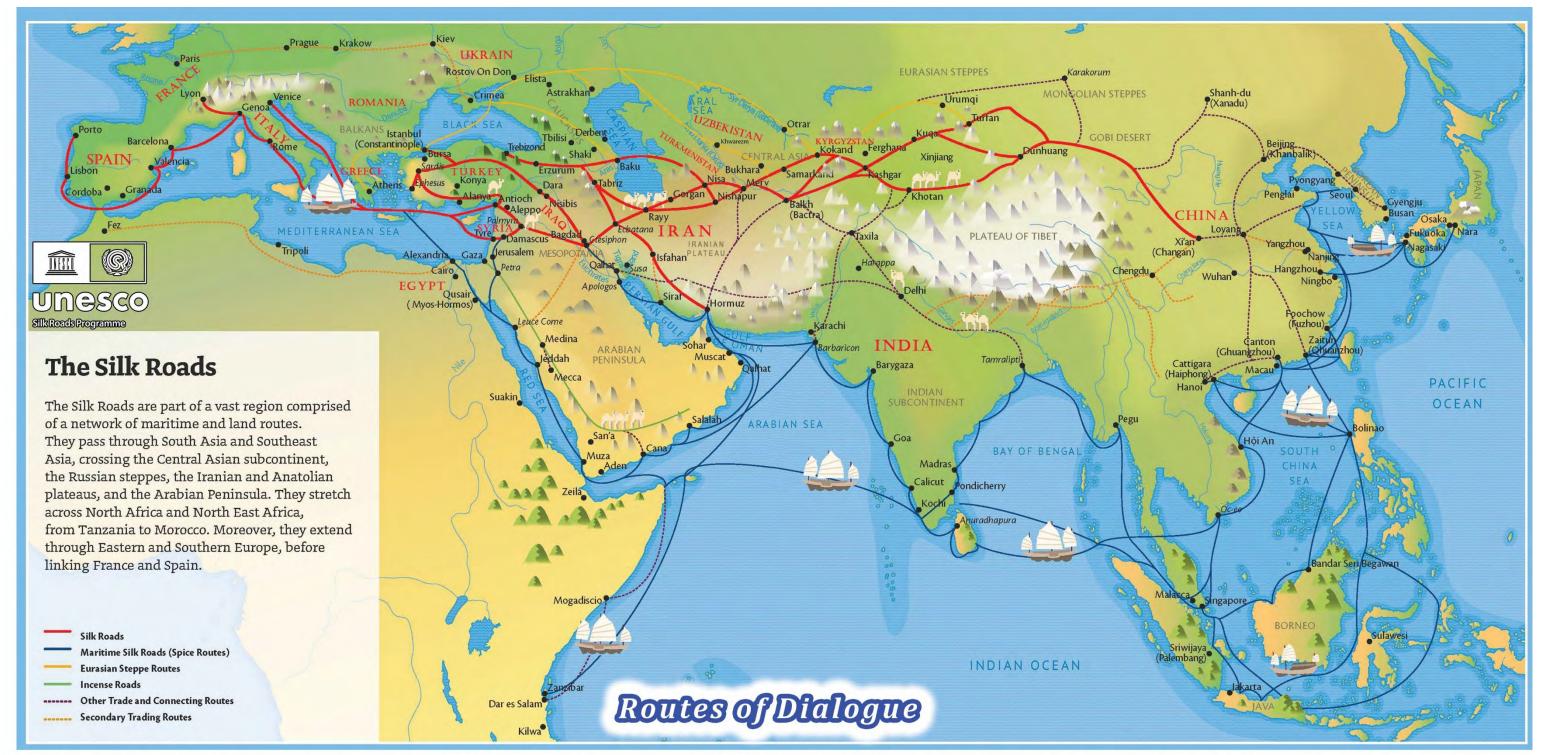
#### (September 15, 1254 – January 8, 1324)

Was a Venetian merchant, explorer, and writer who travelled through Asia along the Silk Road between 1271 and 1295. His travels are recorded in The Travels of Marco Polo (also known as Book of the Marvels of the World and Il Milione, c. 1300), a book that described to Europeans the then mysterious culture and inner workings of the Eastern world, including the wealth and great size of the Mongol Empire and China in the Yuan Dynasty, giving their first comprehensive look into China, Persia (Iran), India, Japan and other Asian cities and countries.

Born in Venice, Marco learned the mercantile trade from his father and his uncle, Niccolò and Maffeo, who travelled through Asia and met Kublai Khan. The three of them embarked on an epic journey to Asia, exploring many places along the **Silk Road** until they reached Cathay (China). They were received by the royal court of Kublai Khan, who was impressed by Marco's intelligence and humility. Marco was appointed to serve as Khan's foreign emissary, and he was sent on many diplomatic missions throughout the empire and Southeast Asia, such as in present-day Burma, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. As part of this appointment, Marco also travelled extensively inside China, living in the emperor's lands for 17 years and seeing many things that had previously been unknown to Europeans. Around 1291, the Polos also offered to accompany the Mongol princess Kököchin to Persia; they arrived around 1293. After leaving the princess, they travelled overland to Constantinople and then to Venice, returning home after 24 years. At this time, Venice was at war with Genoa; Marco was captured and imprisoned by the Genoans after joining the war effort and dictated his stories to Rustichello da Pisa, a cellmate. He was released in 1299, became a wealthy merchant, married, and had three children. He died in 1324 and was buried in the church of San Lorenzo in Venice.

Though he was not the first European to reach China, Marco Polo was the first to leave a detailed chronicle of his experience. This account of the Orient provided the Europeans with a clear picture of the East's geography and ethnic customs, and was the first Western record of porcelain, gunpowder, paper money, and some Asian plants and exotic animals. His travel book inspired *Christopher Columbus* and many other travelers. There is substantial literature based on Polo's writings; he also influenced European cartography, leading to the introduction of the Fra Mauro map.





The Silk Road is neither an actual road nor a single route. The term instead refers to a network of routes used by traders for more than 1,500 years, from when the Han dynasty of China opened trade in 130 B.C.E. until 1453 C.E., when the Ottoman Empire closed off trade with the West. German geographer and traveler Ferdinand von Richthofen first used the term "silk road" in 1877 C.E. to describe the well-traveled pathway of goods between Europe and East Asia. The term also serves as a metaphor for the exchange of goods and ideas between diverse cultures. The Silk Road extended approximately 6,437 kilometers (4,000 miles) across some of the world's most formidable landscapes, including the Gobi Desert and the Pamir Mountains. An abundance of goods traveled along the Silk Road. Merchants carried silk from China to Europe, where it dressed royalty and wealthy patrons. Other favorite commodities from Asia included jade and other precious stones, porcelain, tea, and spices. In exchange, horses, glassware, textiles, and manufactured goods traveled eastward. Religion and ideas spread along the Silk Road just as fluidly as goods. Towns along the route grew into multicultural cities.

The exchange of information gave rise to new technologies and innovations that would change the world.



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#### California

Neil A. Rodrigues, State Director

#### Meetings

• July 10th, 2021 - LHA CA Chapter Summer Meeting, "Meeting on the Highway." The California Chapter held this meeting for everyone "in person" at a location surrounded by the original Lincoln Highway alignment pavement section of Old Bass Lake Road in the Eldorado Hills, located just east of the historic Lincoln Highway town of Clarksville. Moe Mohanna offered his event center, which is situated on a hill, facing west, overlooking the Sacramento Valley. Moe also offered his facilities at no cost and catered a lunch buffet for our organization. Thank you Moe! Many members showed up and presentations of poster boards and video documentaries were shared. For all of Moe's

generosity and interest in the Lincoln Highway, The California Chapter awarded Moe with an honorary membership to the Lincoln Highway Association. Moe was touched...

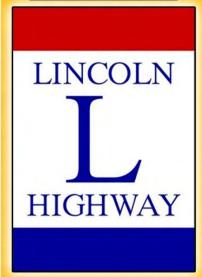




Mohanna Event Center on Old Bass Lake Road, Eldorado Hills, CA







THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

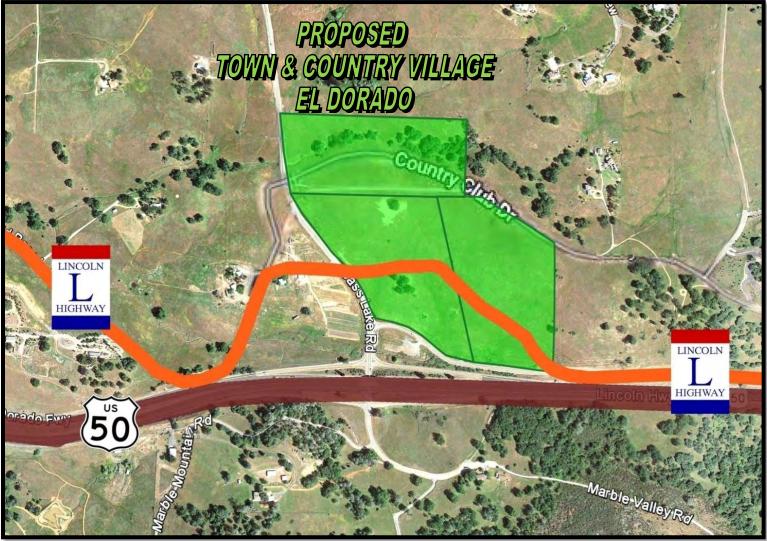
#### Lincoln Highway

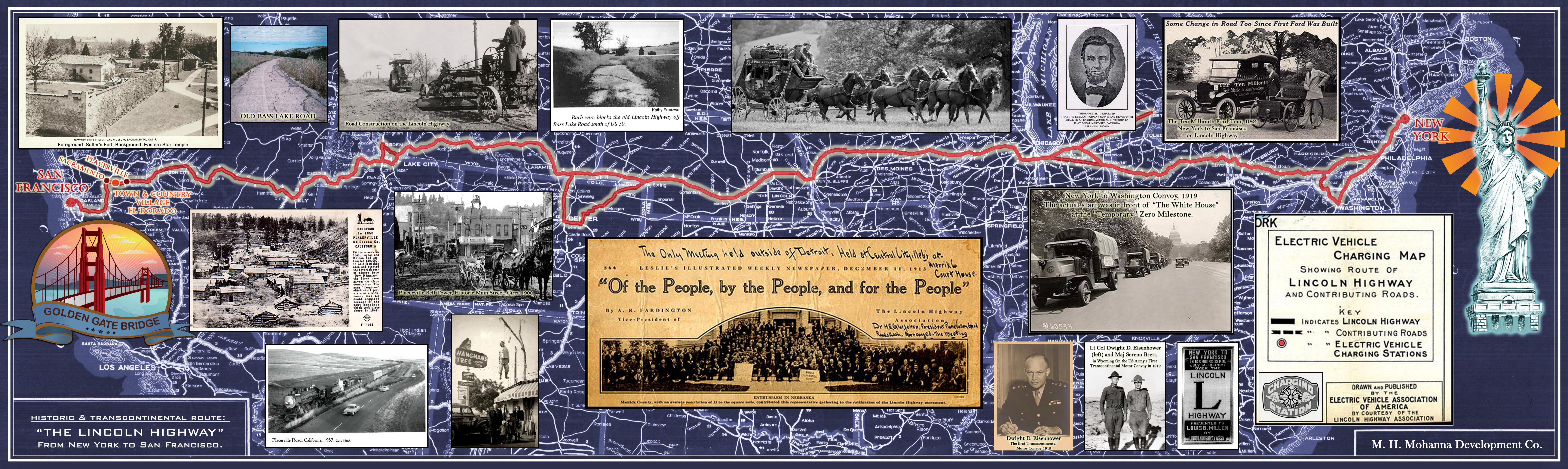
The Lincoln Highway is one of the earliest transcontinental highway routes for automobiles across the United States of America. Conceived in 1912 by Indiana entrepreneur Carl G. Fisher, and formally dedicated October 31, 1913, the Lincoln Highway ran coast-to-coast from Times Square in New York City west to Lincoln Park in San Francisco, originally through 13 states. In 1915, the "Colorado Loop" was removed, and in 1928, a realignment relocated the Lincoln Highway through the northern tip of West Virginia. Thus, there are a total of 14 states, 128 counties, and more than 700 cities, towns, and villages through which the highway passed at some time in its history.



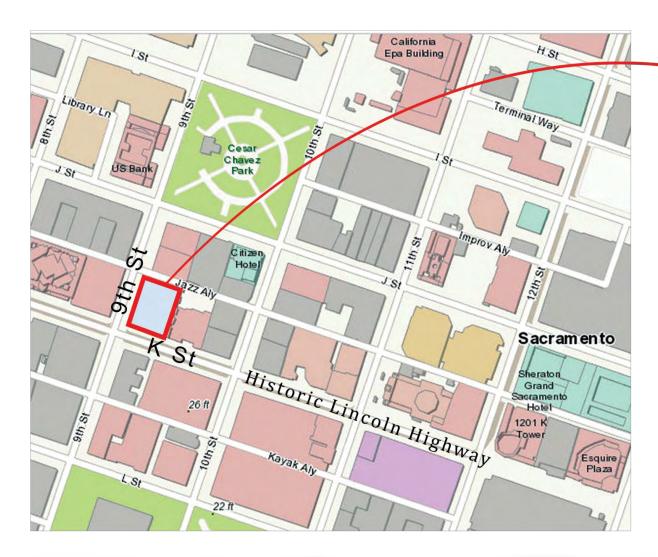
Carl Graham Fisher in 1909

After the Interstate Highway System was formed in the 1950s, the former alignments of the Lincoln Highway were largely superseded by Interstate 80 as the primary coast-to-coast route from the New York City area to San Francisco.

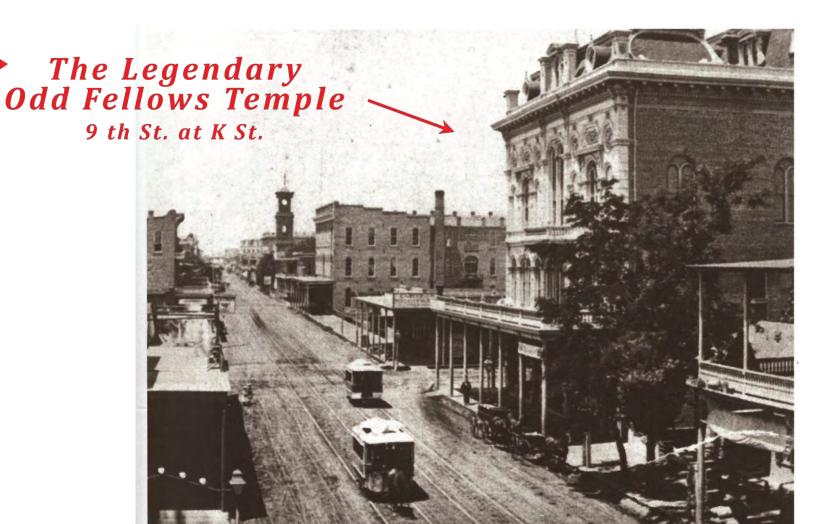








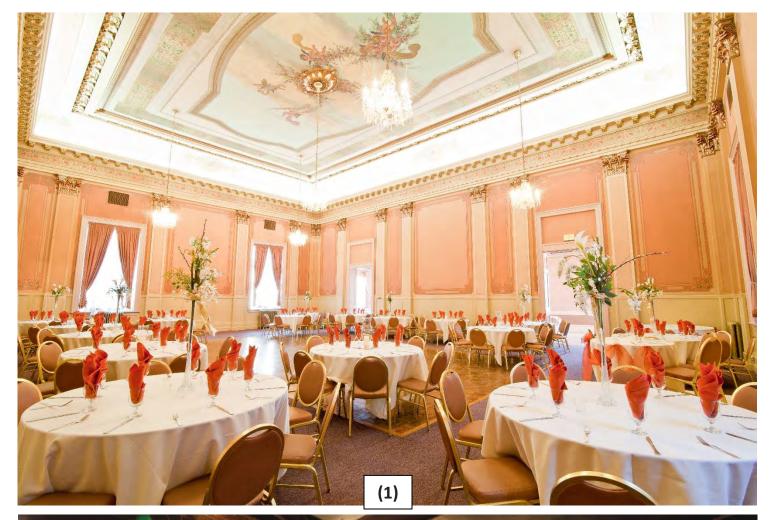




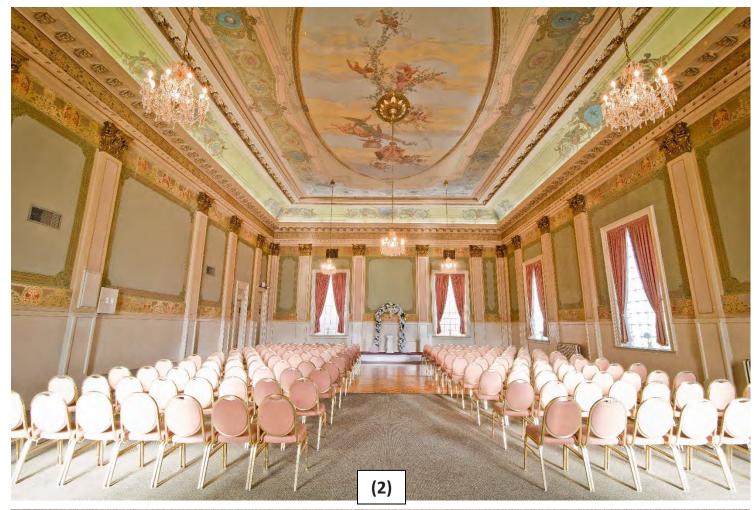
Friendship, Love, and Truth: The Legacy of Odd Fellows Temple

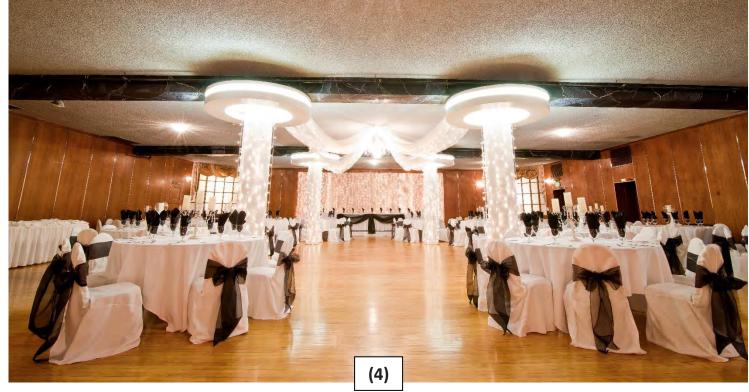
The Odd Fellows Hall was built in 1869 on the northeast corner of Ninth and K Streets (<u>Historic Lincoln Highway</u>). The 140-year-old building, which restored by <u>M. H. Mohanna Development Co.</u>, now called the Capitol Plaza Office Building, houses several ballrooms currently used for wedding receptions and other functions. Years ago, the exterior of the building was covered with a stark green block-house facade. Future plans call for removal of the green facade and complete exterior restoration.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) is a non-political and non-sectarian international fraternal order of Odd Fellowship. It was founded in 1819 by Thomas Wildey in Baltimore, Maryland, United States. Evolving from the Order of Odd Fellows founded in England during the 18th century, the IOOF was originally chartered by the Independent Order of Oddfellows Manchester Unity in England but has operated as an independent organization since 1842, although it maintains an inter-fraternal relationship with the English Order. The order is also known as the *Triple Link Fraternity*, referring to the order's "Triple Links" symbol, alluding to its motto "Friendship, Love and Truth". The name Odd Fellows was given to the order in England during the 1700s when it "seemed odd to find people organized to give aid to people in need without recognition."









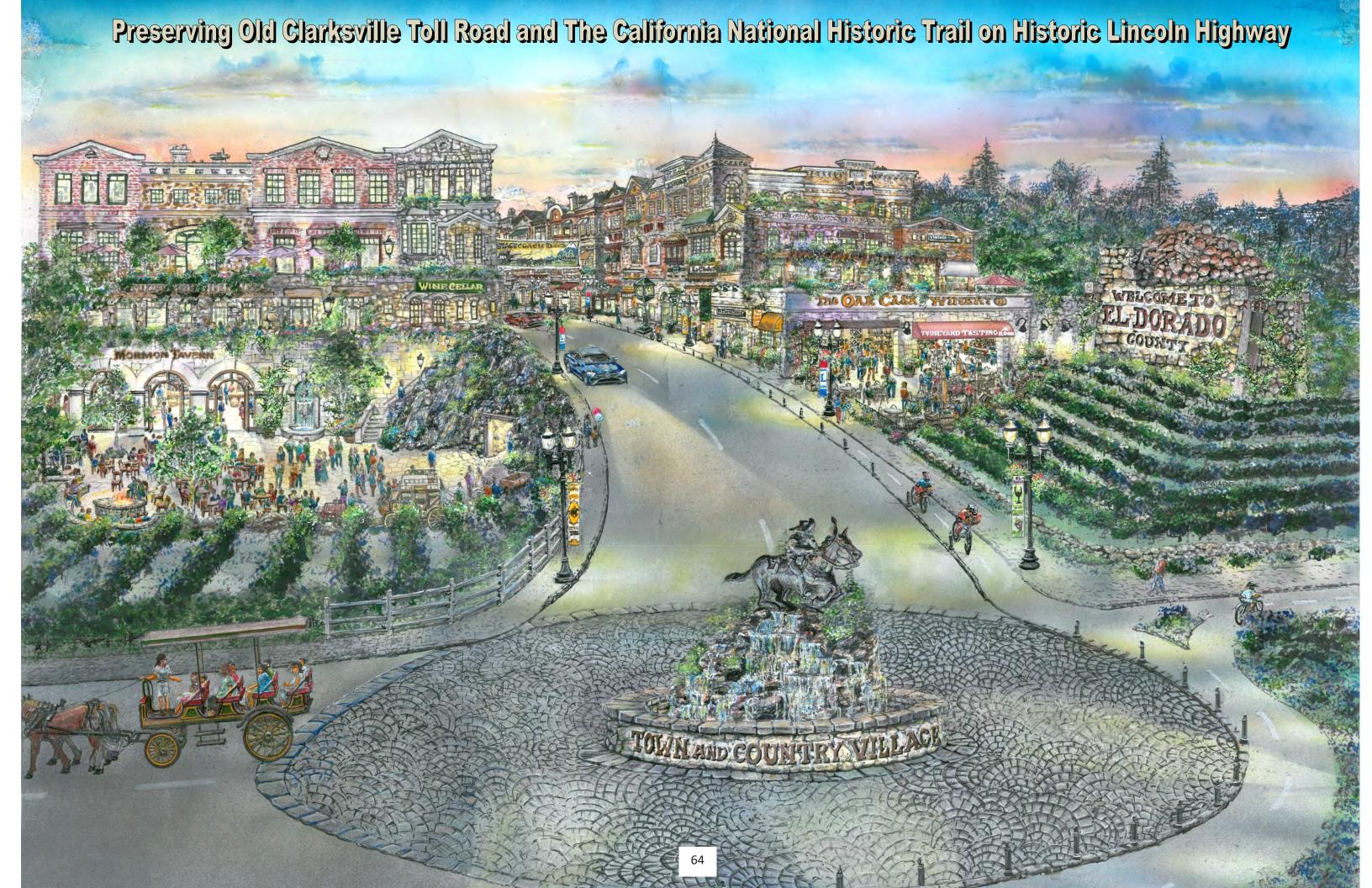
#### ODD FELLOWS TEMPLE

1. FRATERNITY BALLROOM

2. TEMPLE BALLROOM

3. URBAN BALLROOM

4. SILVER BALLROOM



# WELCOME AND LINCOLN HIGHWAY, BY NIGHT, OMAHA, NEBR.

LINCOLN HIGHWAY WELCOME ARCH, BY NIGHT, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.



THIS ARCH, BUILT C. 1912 WHEN BUFFALO BILL CODY STILL LIVED IN NORTH PLATTE, STOOD ASTRIDE THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY UNTIL 1958, WHEN ROAD WIDENING FORCED ITS REMOVAL.



THE ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING ARCH, TOUTING LOCAL ROCK SPRINGS COAL, AS IT STOOD ACROSS THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY C. 1930-50.

# **INSPIRATION FOR WELCOME ARCH**



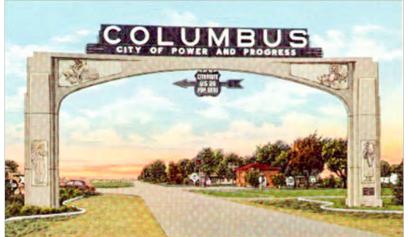
LINCOLN HIGHWAY, ENTRANCE TO FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.



RENO WELCOME ARCH, WHICH STOOD ACROSS VIRGINIA STREET FROM 1926-34.



WORLD WAR MEMORIAL ARCH ON LINCOLN HIGHWAY IN DIXON, ILLINOIS. FIRST ARCH ERECTED 1919. THIS ONE, THE FOURTH, DATES TO 1985.

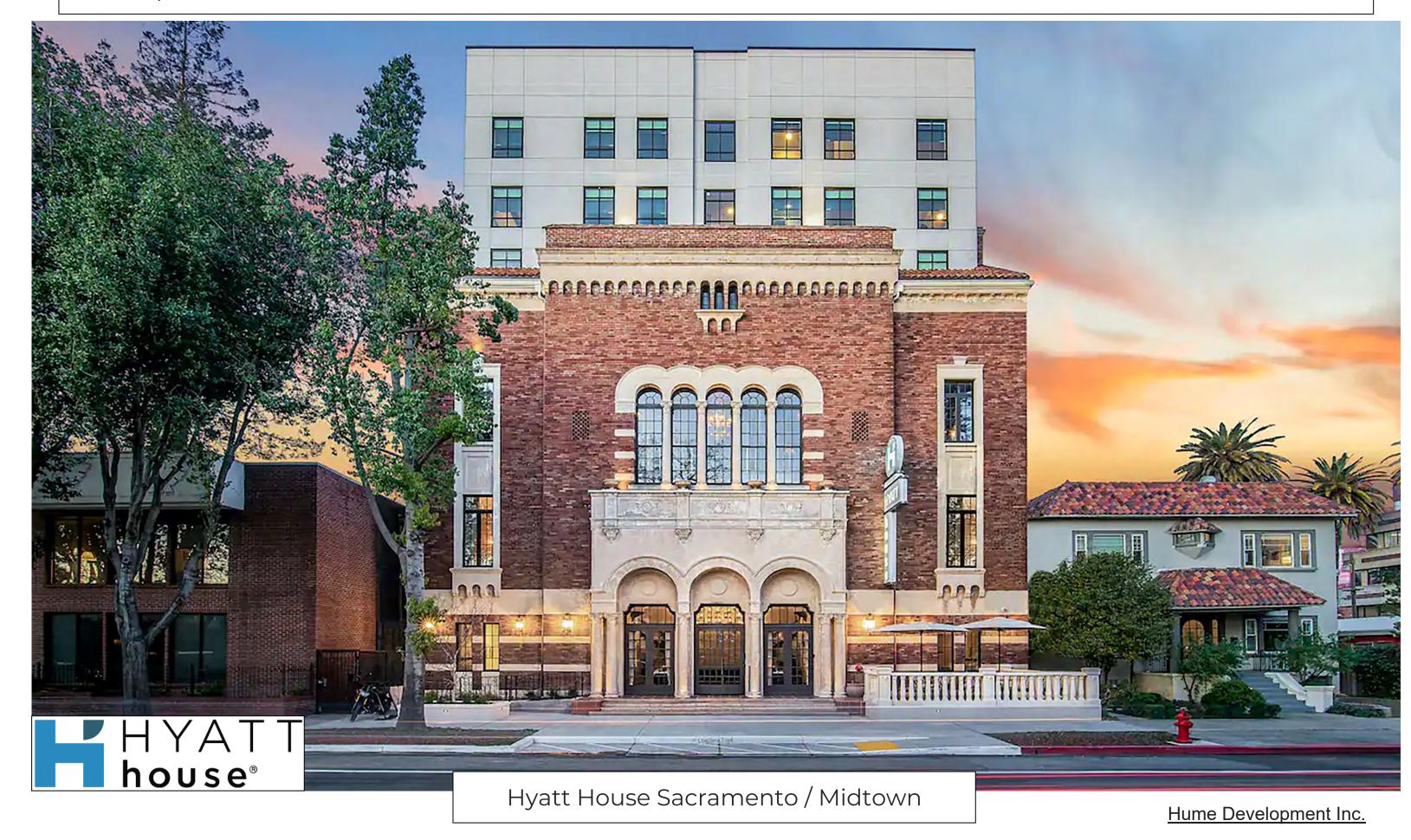


VINTAGE VIEW OF THE WELCOME ARCH ERECTED ACROSS THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY (US 30) IN COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA IN 1940. ALAS, IT'S NO LONGER THERE.



100TH MERIDIAN ARCH, COZAD, NE, ASTRIDE THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY AT THE WEST EDGE OF TOWN.

# ART, CULTURE AND HUMAN CONNECTIVITY OF EASTERN STAR TEMPLE



Beyond the Brick and Terra Cotta: A Symbol of Women's Empowerment and Community Resilience

Sacramento's Eastern Star Temple is a historic building located in the Alkali Flat neighborhood of Sacramento, California. The building was constructed in 1928 and served as a meeting place for the Order of the Eastern Star, a Masonic-affiliated organization for women. It is one of only four buildings constructed for the Eastern Star organization, and the only one still surviving. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a fine example of Romanesque Revival architecture, and a rare example of a local building devoted to a women's organization.

An architect's drawing of the building includes five people in front of the building, all women. The women in the sketch were dressed in contemporary 1920s fashions, with bobbed hair and knee-length skirts, and one behind the wheel of an automobile (image from Sacramento Public Library). The woman in the sketch were dressed in contemporary 1920s fashion, with bobbed hair and knee-length skirt, and one behind the wheel of an automobile. This sketch provides insight into the changing role of women in the 1920s and reflects the intended purpose of the building as the home of a women's organization.

The Eastern Star Hall is located on K Street, Sacramento, one of the routes of the historic Lincoln Highway, also known as US Route 50. The Lincoln Highway is the first transcontinental highway in the United States and one of the first highways designed expressly for automobiles. The Lincoln Highway runs coast-to-coast from



Times Square in New York City west to Lincoln Park in San Francisco, originally through 13 states.

Eastern Star Hall is a polychrome brick and terra cotta building, Romanesque Revival in style with Moorish or Byzantine elements. The building was designed by the architectural firm of Coffman, Salsbury & Stafford in the Romanesque Revival style. The Eastern Star Hall is a two-story brick building that features a combination of Neo-Classical and Art Deco architectural styles. The exterior of the building is adorned with ornate details, including a large pediment above the main entrance and a series of pilasters along the sides of the building.

The Eastern Star Hall has served as a community gathering place for many decades, hosting a variety of events, including dances, concerts, and meetings. Located directly across from the reconstructed <u>Sutter's Fort</u>, the hall became one of many social institutions around the Fort's perimeter on the eastern end of K Street.

Architecturally, this building has significance as a fine example of the Romanesque Revival style, but beyond that is one of only a handful of historically significant buildings in Sacramento devoted to the interests of women. The building is an important part of Sacramento's history and has played a significant role in the cultural life of the city. A fire in December 1936 temporarily closed the hall, but it was quickly repaired and reopened.







SUTTER'S FORT HISTORICAL MUSEUM, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Foreground: Sutter's Fort; Background: Eastern Star Temple.





Eastern Star Temple is located on the edge of downtown Sacramento across the <u>Sutter's Fort</u> State Historic Park.

#### Sutter's Fort

Sutter's Fort was a 19th-century agricultural and trade colony in the Mexican Alta California province. The site of the fort was established in 1839 and originally called New Helvetia (New Switzerland) by its builder John Sutter, though construction of the fort proper would not begin until 1841. The fort was the first nonindigenous community in the California Central Valley. The fort is famous for its association with the Donner Party, the California Gold Rush, and the formation of the city of Sacramento, surrounding the fort. It is notable for its proximity to the end of the California Trail and Siskiyou Trails, which it served as a waystation.

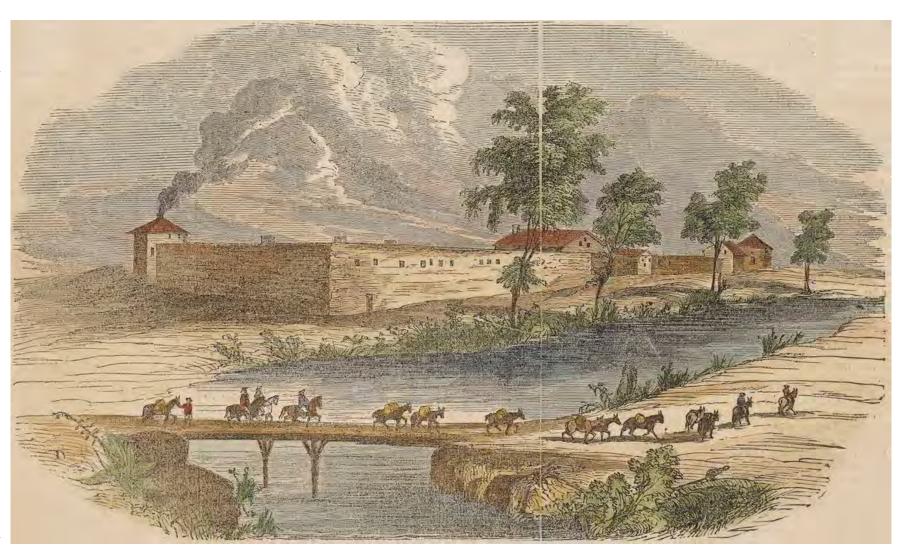
After gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill (also owned by John Sutter) in Coloma on January 24, 1848, the fort was abandoned. The adobe structure has been restored to its original condition and is now administered by California Department of Parks and Recreation. It was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1961.

### Description

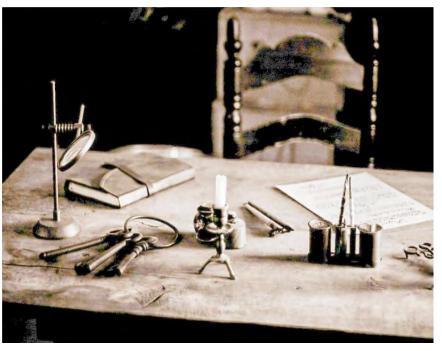
The Main Building of the fort is a two-story adobe structure built between 1841 and 1843.

It was in here on January 28, 1848, that James Marshall met privately with Sutter in order to show Sutter the gold that Marshall had found during the construction of Sutter's sawmill along the American River only four days earlier. Sutter built the original fort with walls 2.5 feet (0.76 m) thick and 15 to 18 feet (5.5 m) high. Pioneers took residence at Sutter's Fort around 1841. Following word of the Gold Rush, the fort was largely deserted by the 1850s and fell into disrepair.

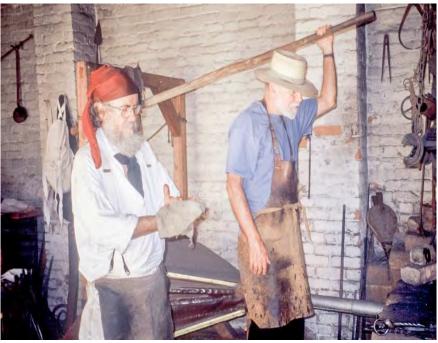
In 1891, the Native Sons of the Golden West, who sought to safeguard many of the landmarks of California's pioneer days, purchased and rehabilitated Sutter's Fort when the City of Sacramento sought to demolish it. Repair efforts were completed in 1893 and the fort was given by the Native Sons of the Golden West to the State of California. In 1947, the fort was transferred to the authority of California State Parks.



Contemporaneous illustration of Sutter's Fort in the 1840s.



John Sutter's desk, photographed at Sutter's Fort State Historic Park. 70



Making nails at Sutter's Fort, Sacramento.

#### Construction

The party led by <u>John Sutter</u> landed on the bank of the <u>American River</u> in August 1839. The group included three Europeans and a Native American boy, probably to serve as interpreter. Most of the colony's first members were <u>Native Hawaiians</u>. Sutter had entered a contract with the governor of Hawaii to hire eight men and two women for three years. Once the first camp was setup, Sutter arranged for local Miwok and Nisenan people to build the first building, a three-room adobe.

Sutter's Fort is located on level ground at an elevation of approximately 20 feet (6.1 m) above mean sea datum. All surface drainage flows toward the Sacramento River. Groundwater in the vicinity flows south-southwest toward the Sacramento Delta. However, after peak rainfall, the Sacramento River swells, and the groundwater flow can actually reverse away from the river.



Sutter's Fort interior.



Painting of Sutter's Fort ruins, c. 1900.



Sutter's Fort aerial image, c. 2000.

### John Sutter

John Augustus Sutter (February 23, 1803 – June 18, 1880), born Johann August Sutter and known in Spanish as Don Juan Sutter, was a Swiss immigrant who became a Mexican and later an American citizen, known for establishing Sutter's Fort in the area that would eventually become Sacramento, California, the state's capital. Although he became famous following the discovery of gold by his employee James W. Marshall and the mill-making team at Sutter's Mill, Sutter saw his own business ventures fail during the California Gold Rush. Those of his elder son, John Augustus Sutter Jr., were more successful.

#### Early life

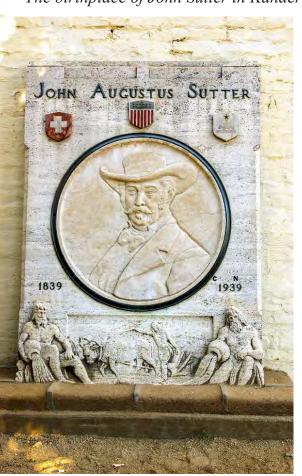
Johann August Sutter was born on February 23, 1803, in <u>Kandern</u>, <u>Baden</u> (present-day Germany), to Johann Jakob Sutter, a foreman at a paper mill, and Christina Wilhelmine Sutter (née Stober). His father came from the nearby town of Rünenberg, in the canton of Basel in Switzerland, and his maternal grandfather was a pastor from Grenzach, on the Swiss-German border.

After attending school in Kandern, Sutter studied at Saint-Blaise between 1818 and 1819, then worked as an apprentice at the Thurneysen printing and publishing house in <u>Basel</u> until 1823. Between 1823 and 1828, he worked as a clerk at clothing shops in Aarburg and Burgdorf. At age 21, he married the daughter of a rich widow. He operated a store but showed more interest in spending money than in earning it. Because of family circumstances and mounting debts, Johann faced charges that would have him placed in jail and so he decided to dodge trial and fled to America. He styled his name as Captain John Augustus Sutter.

In May 1834, he left his wife and five children behind in Burgdorf, Switzerland, and with a French passport, he boarded the ship *Sully*, which travelled from <u>Le Havre, France</u>, to New York City, where it arrived on July 14, 1834.



The birthplace of John Sutter in Kandern



John Sutter plaque at Sutter's Fort



John Sutter, c. 1850



Sutter's Mill in 1850.

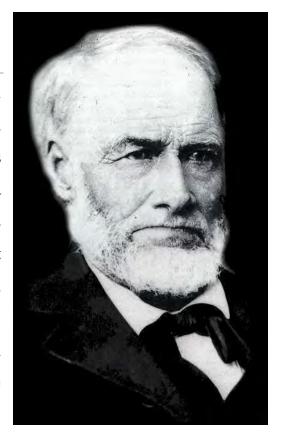
#### Beginning of the Gold Rush

In 1848, gold was discovered in the area. Initially, one of Sutter's most trusted employees, James W. Marshall, found gold at Sutter's Mill. It started when Sutter hired Marshall to build a water-driven sawmill in Coloma, along the American River. Sutter was intent on building a city on his property (not yet named *Sacramento*), including housing and a wharf on the Sacramento River, and needed lumber for the construction. One morning, as Marshall inspected the tailrace for silt and debris, he noticed some gold nuggets and brought them to Sutter's attention. Together, they read an encyclopedia entry on gold and performed primitive tests to confirm whether it was precious metal. Sutter concluded that it was, in fact, gold, but he was very anxious that the discovery not disrupt his plans for construction and farming. At the same time, he set about gaining legitimate title to as much land near the discovery as possible.

Sutter's attempt at keeping the gold discovery quiet failed when merchant and newspaper publisher Samuel Brannan returned from Sutter's Mill to San Francisco with gold he had acquired there and began publicizing the find. Large crowds of people overran the land and destroyed nearly everything Sutter had worked for. To avoid losing everything, Sutter deeded his remaining land to his son John Augustus Sutter Jr. When Sutter's oldest son arrived from Switzerland, Sutter Sr. asked his fellow Swiss majordomo Heinrich Lienhard to lend him his half of the gold he had mined, so that Sutter could impress his son with a large amount of the precious metal. However, when Lienhard later went to the Fort, Sutter, Jr., having taken charge of his father's debt-ridden business, was unable to return his share of the gold to him. Lienhard finally accepted Sutter's flock of sheep as payment.

The younger Sutter, who had come from Switzerland and joined his father in September 1848, saw the commercial possibilities of the land and promptly started plans for building a new town he named Sacramento, after the Sacramento River. The elder Sutter deeply resented this; he had wanted the town named Sutterville (for them) and for it to be built near New Helvetia.

Sutter gave up New Helvetia to pay the last of his debts. He rejoined his family and lived in Hock Farm (in California along the Feather River).



James Marshall, c. 1884



Prospectors working in California gold placer deposits in 1850.



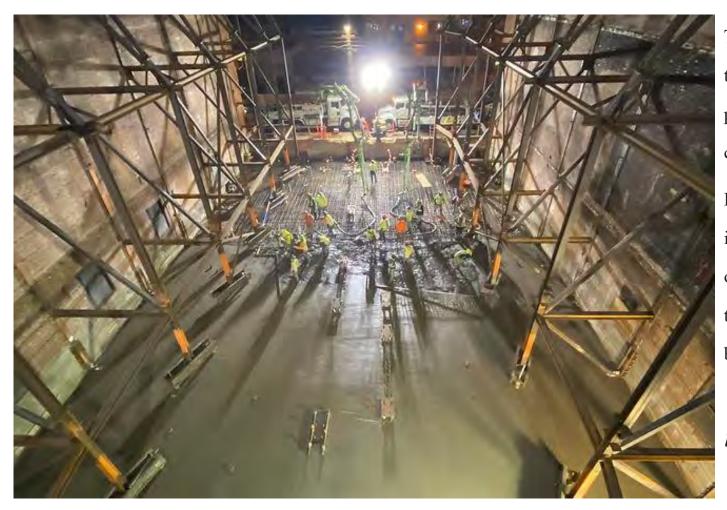
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The Rebirth of a Landmark: The Renovation of the Eastern Star Temple Near Sutter's Fort and the Pony Express



In recent years, the building has been restored and used for private events and as a venue for performances and cultural events. In May (2013) the Eastern Star Hall Association officially closed its doors at 2719 K Street (Midtown Sacramento) for the very last time. Following a series of organizational challenges, the building was put up for sale and later acquired by a local Mason. Masonic temple.





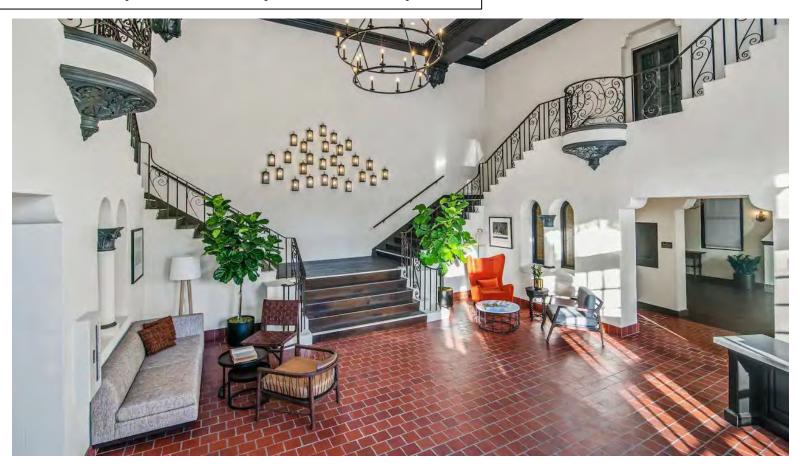
The Sacramento Business Journal reported in September 2022 that a developer has proposed a project to convert the building into a Hyatt House hotel, which would include 170 hotel rooms and ground-floor retail space. The project would involve a significant renovation of the historic building, while preserving its original features and character.

Based on typical hotel renovation projects, the renovation of the Eastern Star Hall into a hotel would likely involve a number of major changes and upgrades to the building's interior and exterior. Overall, the renovation of the Eastern Star Hall into a hotel would be a significant project, involving a variety of changes and upgrades to the building. However, it would also offer an opportunity to preserve the building's history and character while bringing new life to the Alkali Flat neighborhood and offering a new lodging option for visitors to Sacramento.

With the renovation complete in 2022, <u>Hume Development</u> successfully raised the Phoenix from the ashes, bringing a new lodging option for visitors to Sacramento and reinvigorating the majestic Eastern Star Temple as a cherished landmark for years to come.

## Hyatt House Sacramento/Midtown, formerly Eastern Star Temple, restored by Hume Development

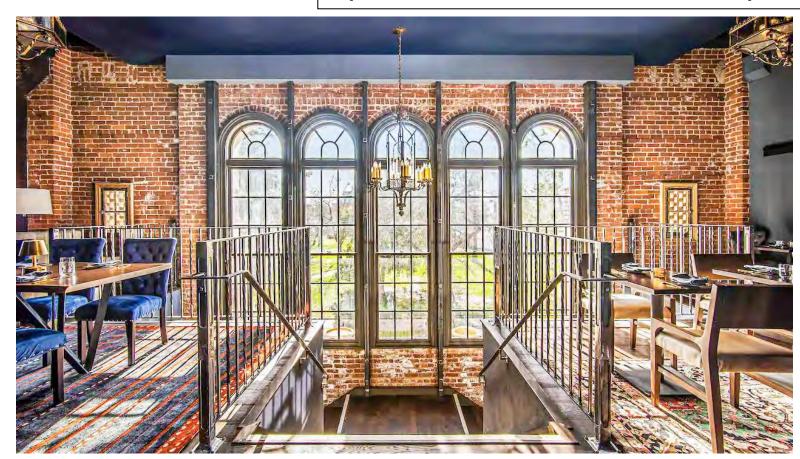








# Hyatt House Sacramento/Midtown, formerly Eastern Star Temple, restored by Hume Development











### La Borgata Shopping Center: A Timeless Mediterranean Village in El Dorado Hills

La Borgata Shopping Center is a retail center located in El Dorado Hills, features a mix of retail stores, restaurants, and other businesses. La Borgata emerges from, and expands within, the framework of a Mediterranean village's natural evolution. Its buildings present memorable touchstones of a traditional church, roadhouse, farmhouse, and mercantile center, situated as they often are in a rustic Tuscan township. Its layout encourages the casual flow and interchange of shoppers, shopkeepers, bankers, diners and observers of the passing local scene, adjacent to one of the region's most magnificent communities La Borgata has been designed to convey a sense of history and feel of intimacy. Its exterior color palette and materials offer A carefully considered combination of natural earth tones – golden sand, Seasoned brick, fieldstone, and ledge stone. (Designed and built by: *Hume Development*) La Borgata is a luxurious mixed-use center located in the heart of El Dorado Hills. The center features six beautiful buildings and plush landscaping that give it the feel of a Mediterranean Village.















