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Chapter 1 : Sierra Club Guides to the Natural Areas of California: J Perry and JG Perry | NHBS Book Shop

The Sierra Club Guide to the Natural Areas of California (Sierra Club Guides to the Natural Areas of the United States) Paperback - July 1,

Founding[edit] Journalist Robert Underwood Johnson had worked with John Muir on the successful campaign to create a large Yosemite National Park surrounding the much smaller state park which had been created in . This campaign succeeded in . As early as , Johnson had encouraged Muir to form an "association" to help protect the Sierra Nevada , and preliminary meetings were held to plan the group. In May , a group of professors from the University of California, Berkeley and Stanford University helped Muir and attorney Warren Olney launch the new organization modeled after the eastern Appalachian Mountain Club. Muir escorted President Theodore Roosevelt through Yosemite in , and two years later the California legislature ceded Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove to the federal government. In the late 19th century, the city of San Francisco was rapidly outgrowing its limited water supply, which depended on intermittent local springs and streams. In , San Francisco mayor James D. Muir appealed to his friend U. President Roosevelt, who would not commit himself against the dam, given its popularity with the people of San Francisco a referendum in confirmed a seven-to-one majority in favor of the dam and municipal water. Muir and attorney William Edward Colby began a national campaign against the dam, attracting the support of many eastern conservationists. With the election of U. The bill to dam Hetch Hetchy passed Congress in , and so the Sierra Club lost its first major battle. In retaliation, the Club supported creation of the National Park Service in , to remove the parks from Forest Service oversight. Preservation campaigns included a several-year effort to enlarge Sequoia National Park achieved in and over three decades of work to protect and then preserve Kings Canyon National Park established in . Historian Stephen Fox notes, "In the s most of the three thousand members were middle-aged Republicans. Adams sponsored Brower for membership in the Club, and he was appointed to the editorial board of the Sierra Club Bulletin. That year the Atlantic chapter became the first formed outside California. An active volunteer board of directors ran the organization, assisted by a small clerical staff. Brower was appointed the first executive director in , and the Club began to catch up with major conservation organizations such as the National Audubon Society , National Wildlife Federation , The Wilderness Society , and Izaak Walton League , which had long had professional staff. Brower led the fight, marshaling support from other conservation groups. Invoking the specter of Hetch Hetchy, conservationists effectively lobbied Congress, which deleted the Echo Park dam from the Colorado River project as approved in . These coffee-table books, published by their Sierra Club Books division, introduced the Sierra Club to a wider audience. Soon Brower was publishing two new titles a year in the Exhibit Format series, but not all did as well as *In Wildness*. Financial management became a matter of contention between Brower and his board of directors. The board had taken the precaution of setting up the Sierra Club Foundation as a c 3 organization in for endowments and contributions for educational and other non-lobbying activities. The victory over the dam projects and challenges from the IRS did not come without costs. To make up for the power that would have been produced by the dams, the Sierra Club actually advocated for coal power plants. The result of the campaign and its trade-off was, in the words of historian Andrew Needham, that "the Grand Canyon became protected, sacred space," while "the Navajo Reservation"â€”which housed some of the main power plants picking up the slack â€” "became increasingly industrial. As pro- and anti-Brower factions polarized, the annual election of new directors reflected the conflict. Ansel Adams and president Richard Leonard, two of his closest friends on the board, led the opposition to Brower, charging him with financial recklessness and insubordination and calling for his ouster as executive director. They favored a zero-cut forest policy on public lands and, a few years later, decommissioning Glen Canyon Dam. JMS was successful in changing club positions on both counts. Approximately 1, volunteers from around the country, selected by their chapters and groups, were delegates; some nondelegate members also attended. There were seminars and exhibit

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presentations about current environmental issues and about techniques for more effective activism. In , several Sierra Club officers quit in protest after the Sierra Club agreed to promote products by Clorox , which had been named one of a "dangerous dozen" chemical companies by the Public Interest Research Group in

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Chapter 2 : The Sierra Club Guide to the Natural Areas of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming | eBay

The Sierra Club guide to the natural areas of California by Perry, John Published by Sierra Club Books, Greenwillow Books in San Francisco, New York.

Early life[edit] Boyhood in Scotland[edit] Muir was born in the small house at left. His father bought the adjacent building in , and made it the family home. His parents were Daniel Muir and Ann Gilrye. He was the third of eight children: His earliest recollections were of taking short walks with his grandfather when he was three. It was during this time that he became interested in natural history and the works of Scottish naturalist Alexander Wilson. Although he spent the majority of his life in America, Muir never forgot his roots in Scotland. He held a strong connection with his birthplace and Scottish identity throughout his life and was frequently heard talking about his childhood spent amid the East Lothian countryside. He greatly admired the works of Thomas Carlyle and poetry of Robert Burns ; he was known to carry a collection of poems by Burns during his travels through the American wilderness. He returned to Scotland on a trip in , where he met one of his Dunbar schoolmates and visited the places of his youth that were etched in his memory. It has been designated a National Historic Landmark. He wrote, "I never tried to abandon creeds or code of civilization; they went away of their own accord There, under a towering black locust tree beside North Hall , Muir took his first botany lesson. A fellow student plucked a flower from the tree and used it to explain how the grand locust is a member of the pea family, related to the straggling pea plant. Fifty years later, the naturalist Muir described the day in his autobiography. Records showed his class status as "irregular gent" and, even though he never graduated, he learned enough geology and botany to inform his later wanderings. With his money running low and winter coming, he reunited with his brother Daniel near Meaford, Ontario , who persuaded him to work with him at the sawmill and rake factory of William Trout and Charles Jay. The file slipped and cut the cornea in his right eye and then his left eye sympathetically failed. When he did, "he saw the worldâ€™"and his purposeâ€™"in a new light". Muir later wrote, "This affliction has driven me to the sweet fields. God has to nearly kill us sometimes, to teach us lessons. He had no specific route chosen, except to go by the "wildest, leafiest, and least trodden way I could find. One evening in early January , Muir climbed onto the Hodgson house roof to watch the sunset. He saw a ship, the Island Belle, and learned it would soon be sailing for Cuba. Seeing it for the first time, Muir notes that "He was overwhelmed by the landscape, scrambling down steep cliff faces to get a closer look at the waterfalls, whooping and howling at the vistas, jumping tirelessly from flower to flower. Muir built a small cabin along Yosemite Creek , [29]: He lived in the cabin for two years [30]: He was sustained by the natural environment and by reading the essays of naturalist author Ralph Waldo Emerson , who wrote about the very life that Muir was then living. On excursions into the back country of Yosemite, he traveled alone, carrying "only a tin cup, a handful of tea, a loaf of bread, and a copy of Emerson. As the years passed, he became a "fixture in the valley," respected for his knowledge of natural history, his skill as a guide, and his vivid storytelling. In , after Muir had lived in Yosemite for three years, Emerson, with a number of academic friends from Boston , arrived in Yosemite during a tour of the Western United States. The two men met, and according to Tallmadge, "Emerson was delighted to find at the end of his career the prophet-naturalist he had called for so long ago. Muir soon became convinced that glaciers had sculpted many of the features of the Yosemite Valley and surrounding area. This notion was in stark contradiction to the accepted contemporary theory, promulgated by Josiah Whitney head of the California Geological Survey , which attributed the formation of the valley to a catastrophic earthquake. The quake woke Muir in the early morning, and he ran out of his cabin "both glad and frightened," exclaiming, "A noble earthquake! Muir had no such fear and promptly made a moonlit survey of new talus piles created by earthquake-triggered rockslides. Botanical studies[edit] In addition to his geologic studies, Muir also investigated the plant life of the Yosemite area. In and , he made field studies along the western flank of the Sierra on the distribution and ecology of isolated groves of Giant Sequoia. Muir Glacier was later named after

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him. He traveled into British Columbia a third of the way up the Stikine River , likening its Grand Canyon to "a Yosemite that was a hundred miles long". He documented this experience in journal entries and newspaper articles—later compiled and edited into his book *The Cruise of the Corwin*. Activism and controversies[edit] Yosemite Valley and the Merced River Establishing Yosemite National Park[edit] Muir threw himself into the preservationist role with great vigor. He envisioned the Yosemite area and the Sierra as pristine lands. In June , the influential associate editor of *The Century* magazine, Robert Underwood Johnson , camped with Muir in Tuolumne Meadows and saw firsthand the damage a large flock of sheep had done to the grassland. Johnson agreed to publish any article Muir wrote on the subject of excluding livestock from the Sierra high country. He also agreed to use his influence to introduce a bill to Congress to make the Yosemite area into a national park, modeled after Yellowstone National Park. On September 30, , the U. Congress passed a bill that essentially followed recommendations that Muir had suggested in two *Century* articles, "The Treasures of the Yosemite" and "Features of the Proposed National Park", both published in *Co-founding the Sierra Club*[edit] Main article: John Muir will preside. One week later Muir was elected president, Warren Olney was elected vice-president, and a board of directors was chosen that included David Starr Jordan , president of the new Stanford University. Muir remained president until his death 22 years later. The Sierra Club was active in the successful campaign to transfer Yosemite National Park from state to federal control in *The fight to preserve Hetch Hetchy Valley* was also taken up by the Sierra Club, with some prominent San Francisco members opposing the fight. Eventually a vote was held that overwhelmingly put the Sierra Club behind the opposition to Hetch Hetchy Dam. Pinchot was the first head of the United States Forest Service and a leading spokesman for the sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of the people. As a professional forester, his view was that "forestry is tree farming," without destroying the long-term viability of the forests. In one essay about the National Parks, he referred to them as "places for rest, inspiration, and prayers. Both men opposed reckless exploitation of natural resources, including clear-cutting of forests. Muir confronted Pinchot and demanded an explanation. When Pinchot reiterated his position, Muir told him: Their contrasting views were highlighted again when the United States was deciding whether to dam Hetch Hetchy Valley. Pinchot favored damming the valley as "the highest possible use which could be made of it. He later relied on his friendship with Harriman to pressure Congress to pass conservation legislation. Muir joined Roosevelt in Oakland, California , for the train trip to Raymond. The presidential entourage then traveled by stagecoach into the park. Even before they entered the park, he was able to convince Roosevelt that the best way to protect the valley was through federal control and management. After entering the park and seeing the magnificent splendor of the valley, the president asked Muir to show him the real Yosemite. Muir and Roosevelt set off largely by themselves and camped in the back country. The duo talked late into the night, slept in the brisk open air of Glacier Point, and were dusted by a fresh snowfall in the morning. It was a night Roosevelt never forgot. His earliest encounters, during his childhood in Wisconsin, were with Winnebago Indians , who begged for food and stole his favorite horse. In spite of that, he had a great deal of sympathy for their "being robbed of their lands and pushed ruthlessly back into narrower and narrower limits by alien races who were cutting off their means of livelihood. Muir wrote to President Roosevelt pleading for him to scuttle the project. Muir felt a great loss from the destruction of the valley, his last major battle. The destruction of the charming groves and gardens, the finest in all California, goes to my heart. Four additional books were published posthumously. Several books were subsequently published that collected essays and articles from various sources. Miller writes that what was most important about his writings was not their quantity, but their "quality". He notes that they have had a "lasting effect on American culture in helping to create the desire and will to protect and preserve wild and natural environments. The piece was published anonymously, identified as having been written by an "inspired pilgrim". He often compiled and organized such earlier writings as collections of essays or included them as part of narrative books. They first met in the fall of , when, at age 22, he entered a number of his homemade inventions in the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society Fair. She thought they did and "saw in his entries evidence of genius worthy of special recognition," notes Miller. According to Muir

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biographer Bonnie Johanna Gisel, the Carrs recognized his "pure mind, unsophisticated nature, inherent curiosity, scholarly acumen, and independent thought. In , he left Wisconsin to begin exploring the Canadian wilderness and, while there, began corresponding with her about his activities. Carr wrote Muir in return and encouraged him in his explorations and writings, eventually having an important influence over his personal goals. It was the story of a man whose life she hoped would "metabolize in Muir," writes Gisel, and "was a projection of the life she envisioned for him. During those years, Muir and Carr continued corresponding. She sent many of her friends to Yosemite to meet Muir and "to hear him preach the gospel of the mountains," writes Gisel. The most notable was naturalist and author Ralph Waldo Emerson. The importance of Carr, who continually gave Muir reassurance and inspiration, "cannot be overestimated," adds Gisel. It was "through his letters to her that he developed a voice and purpose. Muir came to trust Carr as his "spiritual mother," and they remained friends for 30 years. After obtaining copies of their private letters from Carr, and despite pleadings from Muir to return them, he instead published articles about their friendship, using those letters as a primary source. Each sentence, each phrase, each word, underwent his critical scrutiny, not once but twenty times before he was satisfied to let it stand. Muir had a strict, Scottish Presbyterian upbringing. In his book, *The Story of My Boyhood and Youth* , he writes that during his childhood, his father made him read the Bible every day. Muir eventually memorized three-quarters of the Old Testament and all of the New Testament.

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Chapter 3 : Sierra Club - Wikipedia

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Chapter 4 : John Muir - Wikipedia

The Guide to San Antonio Natural Areas & Creekway Trails was originally a partnership between the Alamo Group of the Sierra Club and Alamo Area Master Naturalists. The original 16 articles were meant as a guide to the Oak Loop Trail in Phil Hardberger Park (West).

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