



Articles About Norman Clyde From the *Los Angeles Times* Newspaper

EARLY YEARS

June 20, 1915, p. III6

Out-of-Town Society - Pasadena

Among dozens of wedding announcements on that page, a short paragraph in the lower part of the most right column reads: "In the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends the wedding of Miss Winifred M. Bolster, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Bolster of No. 88 West Mountain street [in Pasadena], and Prof. Norman A. Clyde took place Tuesday [June 15, 1915] evening. For the ceremony the home was beautifully decorated with yellow and white blossoms. Rev. E. H. Fretz officiated."

[I am greatly indebted to Dennis Kruska, for providing the date of Clyde's marriage. Without that information, I would never have found this wedding note. The Santa Cruz County Directory, published in June 1916, lists Norman Clyde, teacher, and his wife Winifred M., residing in Boulder Creek, a small, isolated mountain community between Santa Cruz and San Jose. According to Dennis Kruska's book *Twenty-Five Letters from Norman Clyde, 1923-1964*, Winnie died several years later, in 1919, after long illness. To the best of my knowledge and searching abilities, Winifred's obituary was not printed in Los Angeles Times].

CLIMBING DAYS

July 6, 1923, p. I3

Mount Shasta Trip Breaks Old Record (School-teacher reaches top in three hours and seventeen minutes).

This is an *Associated Press* night-wire report from San Francisco. "Norman Clyde, a school teacher of Weaverville, climbed to the peak of Mt. Shasta ... from Horse Camp ... last Tuesday, breaking the [speed] record that stood for forty years."

September 16, 1923, p. III29

Sets Record in Peak Climbing (Thirty-six mountains scaled by man on vacation — Makes visit to different summit each day —No evidence on eleven of previous explorer)

This was an "exclusive dispatch" from Washington[?!]. The article introduced Clyde as "36 years of age, a small-town schoolmaster of Weaverville, California, ..., and a member of the Sierra (a mountaineer) Club of San Francisco." He climbed thirty-six mountain peaks in Glacier National Park, one each consecutive day. "The achievement, it is believed, sets a world's record", said the paper. Atop of Mt. Wilbur, Clyde built a pyramid of loose Argylite rocks, seven feet high and six feet at the base. "Through field glasses this mountain monument is visible to tourists from the veranda at Many Glacier Hotel." The article listed the eleven park peaks upon which Clyde failed to find any records of previous visitors. Those were credited as "first ascents" to Clyde. [This "record" was also mentioned in a *New York Times* article of October 21, 1923, p. X16].

June 27, 1926, p. 14

Woman out to Conquer Many Peaks (English Mountaineer to Spend Summer Among Glacier Park Heights)

The article reports that Dorothy E. Pilley, an English woman "of high intellectual attainment and world-renowned mountain climber, will devote this summer scaling ... peaks in Glacier National Park." The article goes on describing Miss Pilley's previous climbing successes, and concludes with a brief mention of Norman Clyde: "It is said she will have to extend herself somewhat if she equals the achievement of Norman Clyde who climbed a mountain a day thirty-six consecutive days in Glacier Park during the summer of 1923." Norman Clyde is a "California country school teacher 46 years of age (about twice Miss Pilley's age)." [Clyde was actually 41 at that time. In the end, Miss Pilley didn't break Clyde's "record." According to a *Los Angeles Times* article of November 15, 1926, she scaled 25 peaks in nineteen days. Her photo is shown in the article on p. A8].

June 23, 1927, p.9

Peaks Named After Mountain Martyrs (Mt. Irvine and Mt. Mallory Given Titles in Honor of Men who Died Climbing Them)

There is a sentence about Clyde in this brief article: "Both peaks were climbed last summer by Norman Clyde of Independence, Inyo county, and it was at his suggestion that the men who gave their lives in ineffectual attempts be recognized." [Irvine and Mallory of course didn't die climbing Mt. Irvine and Mt. Mallory, as the subtitle would suggest. They died three years earlier on Mt. Everest. Clyde made the first ascents of both peaks in June 1925, not "last summer", as the article stated].

July 27, 1928, p.5

Woman Scales Mt. Robson

A short *Associated Press* report about Marion Montgomery's ascent to Mt. Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies. She was "accompanied by Norman Clyde, Independence, Cal., and Don Woods, Spokane." All three were members of the Sierra Club. "Following a three-day climb the party reached the summit last night." This is "one of the most difficult climbs in the world", said the article. [See also the next article].

August 19, 1928, p. H4

Leaves from some Vacation Photo Albums

One of the "vacation" pictures shows Norman Clyde, and the figure caption says: "The first climbers in four years to scale the 100-foot ice wall that bars access to the summit of Mt. Robson, the highest peak of the Canadian Rockies are shown here." The climbers are identified as Hans Fuhrer (guide), Marion Montgomery, Heinie Fuhrer (guide), Don Woods, and Norman Clyde. The photo is credited to Canadian National Railways! [See also the previous article].

March 19, 1929, p. A5

Boys Survives Cliff Tumble of 2000 Feet

This is the first of many articles in *Los Angeles Times* that presented Clyde in the role of a search and rescue/recovery expert. Paul Revert, 14 years of age, fell, rolled and slid "approximately 2000 feet down the precipitous side of Lytle Creek Canyon near the summit of Mt. Baldy." He "was carried to Glenn Ranch, two miles distant, on the back of Norman Clyde, who had heard [Revert's companions' cries for help." The boy suffered from shock, bruises, and a cut on his leg, and was "convalescing from his experience" at home, but otherwise was fine.

May 5, 1929, p. F7

Resort and Hotel Notes

There is an announcement in this regular section of the newspaper that "next week-end Norman Clyde, noted mountaineer and writer, will be the speaker of the evening" at Switzer-Land Resort, in the Upper Arroyo Seco. "He is the only man who has climbed all of the California mountain peaks over 14,000 feet high, it is reported." [See also the next item].

May 10, 1929, p. 6

The Times Free Information and Resort Bureaus

The entire page displays ads for hotels and resorts. In the left lower corner, there is a boxed ad for Angeles National Forest Resorts. A paragraph in the ad says: "Norman Clyde at Switzer-Land. Noted mountaineer and writer, also Pearl Lemmon, soprano [and] Suzanne Joyce-Spear, pianist. Saturday evening, May 11. Stages from Pasadena and wonderful trail trip." [See also the previous article].

June 9, 1929, p. F7

Resort and Hotel Notes

"Norman Clyde, member of the American Alpine Club and the High Sierra Recreation Association, reports that there are scores of lakes in Inyo and Mono counties from which the sportsmen and fishermen can secure the limit." The article then goes on to list the lakes that Clyde recommended. The last sentence in the article possibly indicates that Clyde was also assuming the role of a tourist guide: "Members of the High Sierra Recreation Association and guests are now forming parties to visit some of these locations during the next few days, stated Mr. Clyde."

February 6, 1930, p. A9

Lecture Course Arranged

Clyde is now clearly involved in lecture tours, where he talks about his mountain climbing experience. This must have been an additional source of his income, which would become particularly important when he no longer had a steady job. The article says that several lectures had been arranged by the Los Angeles boys' organization, the Trailfinders, and that Norman Clyde would be the speaker on Sunday evening, February the 23rd.

July 13, 1930, p. A6

Friends Report on Search for Young Lamel

Howard Lamel, 18-year-old Los Angeles boy, disappeared a week earlier while attempting an ascent "of the barren eastern slope of Mt. Whitney." The article reported that two veteran climbers had joined the searching party: "They are Bob Evans ... and Herman Clyde, member of the Sierra Club and author of an article which is said to have inspired Howard Lamel to attempt the east ascent." [See also the next two articles].

July 17, 1930, p. A1

Young Lamel's Body Found (Rangers Solve Fate of Los Angeles Youth Lost in Attempt to Scale Mt. Whitney)

The article describes the final phase of a mountain search. The body of Howard Lamel was found in a crevice 13,500 feet up the mountainside by Robert Evans and Norman Clyde, veteran mountaineers who had joined the search several days before at the request of the boy's father. "Airplanes and more than 100 forest rangers and volunteer searchers had been seeking the lost boy", says the article. "The searchers managed to follow the boy's trail to the 12,000 level on the east side [of Mt. Whitney], where all marks were lost until yesterday, when Evans and Clyde risked the dangerous ascent on that side." [Another article, on p. A18, identifies the airplanes as "Army planes." See also the next article].

July 18, 1930, p. A12

Remains of Lamel Awaited (Funeral Plans Deferred Until Arrival of Body from Mt. Whitney)

This is a followup to the previous day's story, with a slightly different description of Clyde's role. "Reports from the searching party whose members recovered the body said that it was first sighted by Otto Martens, national park trail employee, who was viewing the terrain with field glasses. Accompanied by Norman Clyde, experienced mountain climber and member of the Sierra Club, Martens made the descent and brought out the remains." [See also the previous two articles. The Lamel accident and Clyde's role were also mentioned in a *New York Times* article of July 18, 1930, on p. 28].

September 9, 1930, p. A7

Record Breaking Trip Completed in One Day

This is an *Associated Press* report about Clyde's one-day trip "from the highest elevation to the lowest in the United States—the 14,501-foot peak of Mt. McKinley [sic!] to the below-sea-level sink of Death Valley." Clyde made the long descent on September 7, "in seven hours—the first man to accomplish it between dawn and dusk". Clyde apparently hiked from the summit of Mt. Whitney to Whitney Portal (the article says "to Long[!] Pine") in three and a half hours, then "an automobile carried him to Badwater in] Death Valley, 276 feet below sea level" in the next three and a half hours. [The story of this bizarre "record" was also retold ten months later in *Wall Street Journal*, on July 20, 1931, p. 8].

January 17, 1932, p. 12

Topping Sierran Peaks

Three photos by Norman Clyde "one of the best known mountaineers of the west," showing some of the Sierra peaks that were topped in 1931. [The peaks were Mt. Winchell, Bear Creek Spire, and North Palisade].

June 20, 1932, p. A1

Six Succeed in Peak Climb (Pair Back From Triumph in Lower California—Two Days Required to Scale Unconquered Heights— Local Students on Perilous Mexico trip)

The article described the ascent of "hitherto unscaled peaks" of El Picacho del Diablo, Baja California's highest mountain. The party of six included Norman Clyde, Bestor Robinson, Nathan Clark, Glen Dawson, Richard Jones, and Walter Brem. The last three participants were described in the article as "local college and high-school students." According to the article, Clyde "achieved prominence two years ago when he made the trip from the 14,496-foot peak of Mt. Whitney to the below-sea-level floor of Death Valley in one day." [See also the next article. Clyde's two essays on climbing in Baja California are reprinted in *El Picacho del Diablo: The Conquest of Lower California's Highest Peak, 1932 and 1937*, by Norman Clyde, Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, 1975].

July 10, 1932, p. F4

Top of Lower California

This is a photo report about the ascent of El Picacho del Diablo. "The photographs [by Norman Clyde] reproduced on this page", said the article, "[are] the first, it is believed, ever taken in this region." One of three pictures shows the climbing party at the top of the mountain (La Providencia peak). A short text corrected a statement from an earlier article, and said that this was the second, not the first ascent. Regarding the climb, Clyde said: "It is a peak that is hard to get at, all cut up everywhere. We climbed to within 800 feet of the top the first day, then had to drop down 2,000 feet to get water." [The first ascent was apparently made by Donald McLain, a Los Angeles mapmaker, in 1911. See also the previous article].

August 14, 1932, p.5

Sierra Club Party Has Perilous Climb in Fog

This is an "exclusive" report from Sequoia National Park, where Clyde, "one of America's foremost mountain climbers ... told a thrilling story of a recent night battle he and eight other members of the Sierra Club had in climbing icy cliffs when trapped by fog in a little-known area of the higher park country". The article describes a successful climb on Triple Divide Peak, and a perilous return in fog and darkness, until the hungry and exhausted party finally reached a deserted ranger cabin at 2 a.m. " Clyde complemented his companions for their courage, particularly three young women in the party." The party included Thomas Rawls, Lincoln O'Bryan, Julia Mortimer, Alice Carter, Dorothy Baird, William Dulley, and Clyde. [More about Dulley below, see two articles from 1935].

August 27, 1933, p. 3

Bay City Man's Body Found on Minaret Ledge

A brief *Associated Press* report from Oakland. Walter A. Starr, Sr. was informed that his son's body had been found by Norman Clyde "on a ledge of the Minarets, where it apparently had been carried by a recent avalanche of stone." Clyde is described as an "experienced mountaineer and former superintendent of schools at Independence." [See also the next article].

August 30, 1933, p. 6

Starr Will be Buried on Peak Where He Died

This is a brief "exclusive" from Madera, where "coroner Jay today announced that he will place no obstacle in the way of the burial [at Michael Minaret]." The article suggests that the burial would take place at the top of the peak: "Father of the peak's victim will accompany Norman Clyde, Inyo county schoolteacher and mountain climber, and Jules Eichorn, another Alpinist, when they take his son's body up the cliff, but because of the difficulties of climbing, he will go only within 1500 feet of the peak, and Clyde and Eichorn will carry the body the remainder of the way to the top, where they will erect a rock cairn over it." [Actually, the body was entombed on the ledge where it was found. See also the previous article].

September 3, 1933, p. E2

Resort and Hotel Notes

Brief mention of Clyde's talk about the recent Starr search at a Mammoth Lakes resorts: "On a recent evening in Tamarack Lodge, Twin Lakes, Norman Clyde, mountaineer of the Sierra Club, who discovered the body of Walter Starr, Jr., on one of the Minarets after an eight-day search, gave an account of his experiences while hunting for Starr".

November 25, 1933, p. A6

New Girl Goes Up San Jacinto

The brief article states that "Mt. San Jacinto has just been conquered from the desert side by a girl—Julie Mortimer of Claremont—the first of her sex to accomplish the feat, according to Norman Clyde of Bishop, who accompanied her." The article describes the route, then concludes: "[They] made their way over precipices and other obstacles, almost to the top when darkness stopped them. They waited until daylight and continued the climb, reaching the summit early in the morning, Clyde declared."

January 28, 1934, pp. H4, H14 & H21

These Strange Peak-Grabbers, by Lowell Brodgar

Long article with sketches and photos, about "people who climb mountains for sport ..., and what are the rules of etiquette for this weird and dangerous pastime. Clyde is introduced in the following way: "One of the men, a veteran of more than 600 mountain ascents, kept his companions [all forced to spend the night on a snow-covered narrow ledge in North Palisades] awake by a dissertation on the Pleiades and

Orion." Clyde was described by Brodgar as "an author, and a climber of many record-breaking feats, the best known mountaineer of the West."

July 6, 1934, p. A8

Along El Camino Real with Ed Ainsworth

In this regular daily column, Ainsworth prints a brief letter by Norman Clyde, "who just arrived from Glacier Lodge" about "the most remarkable mountaineering feats ever accomplished in the United States", the scaling of ten of the twelve major pinnacles of the Devils Crag, from June 23 to June 26. Nine of the ten were first ascents. Dave Brower and Hervey Voge were the other two members of the party.

July 27, 1934, p.9

Two Army Bombing Planes Join Search of High Sierras for Federal Worker (Hunt Headed by Sheriff — Canyons Combed for Lost Man—Outlook Peak Area Scanned for Survey Party Member Gone Since Monday — Light Flashes Reported by Flyer Made by Lamp in Hands of Searcher)

This is a report about an intensive search for Jim Murphy, "United Coast and Geodetic Survey party member, who has been lost somewhere on Outlook Peak since Monday [July 23] night." The last paragraph in the article makes mention of Clyde: "Relief parties were sent to Lookout Mountain this evening to relieve those who have been on duty for the past eighteen hours. Norman Clyde and Glen Dawson, expert Sierra Club mountaineers, have been asked to come down from Tuolumne Meadows to assist in the search." [The next day, July 28, *Los Angeles Times* reports on p. 6 that Jim Murphy's body was found by members of his own Survey party, not too far from his truck. He missed his footing and fell over a cliff. The article doesn't explain if Clyde and Dawson arrived in the area and joined the search, or stayed at Tuolumne Meadows].

April 17, 1935, p. 13

Snow Victim Rites Today (Clubman Frozen to Death in Blizzard Near Bishop to be Buried Here)

This article announces funeral services for William C. W. Dulley, who was frozen to death in a blizzard near Piute Pass on April 8. "He had gone with Norman Clyde", says the article, "from Andrews Camp over the pass and attempted to make an ascent of Mt. Humphries. When the blizzard struck, the two men started back toward Bishop. As they neared the snow line Clyde suddenly found himself alone. He retraced his steps and discovered his companion lying dead in the snow. The body was recovered on the following day", concludes the report. [The correct name of the mountain is Mt. Humphreys. For an expanded version of events, see the article from June 1935 (below)].

April 21, 1935, p. G5

("Sunday Photogravure Section", no title on the page)

Clyde's photo of a fawn in the Sequoia National Park is printed in the lower left corner of the page. [Clyde could have used the small honorarium received for this photo to buy, e.g., a new piece of climbing or fishing equipment].

June 5, 1935, pp. A1 & A3

Blizzard Tragedy Told by Frozen Survivor

A dramatic account by an unidentified *Los Angeles Times* reporter relating details of the Sierra tragedy in which William Dulley lost his life in a three-day Sierra blizzard. According to the article, Norman Clyde, described as "veteran mountain climber", with hands and feet frozen, found his way to a miner's cabin near Lake Sabrina. The reporter talked to Clyde when he "came to Los Angeles, limping badly, for medical treatment for his frozen toes", two months after the accident. Clyde's portrait is printed in the article. [See also the article from April 1935 (above)].

November 17, 1935, p. A5

Mountain Climber to Tell of Escape

A one-paragraph note at the bottom of the page: "Narrow escapes as a mountain climber will be described by Norman Clyde of Bishop in an address Thursday night [November 25] at a dinner-meeting of the Hollywood Academy of Medicine. Clyde is widely known for his exploratory trips on high peaks." [It would be interesting to learn which narrow escapes Clyde described, but the note doesn't elaborate].

May 23, 1936, p. A3

Mt. Whitney Scaler Here

The article announced that Clyde, "nationally known mountain climber", H. A. Macrae, commercial secretary of the British Embassy in Tokyo, and Mrs. Macrae, returned to Los Angeles "after two weeks spent climbing Mt. Whitney and other snowclad peaks." Clyde, "who spent the winter on Bishop Creek", said that the "snow was heavy, and wind strong." Mrs. Macrae, reported the article, "won the distinction of being the first woman to make the [Mt. Whitney] ascent in May." [H. A. Macrae stands for Herbert Alexander Macrae, born 1886, a career diplomat. He published a book about the Japanese economy in 1948, but I don't know if he had also left memoirs about his climbing deeds].

June 13, 1937, p. H5

Roping Up Mt. Whitney, Top of the United States

This is a whole page photo report of a Mt. Whitney ascent via the East Face. The following participants were identified in figure captions: Virginia Adams [Mrs. Ansel Adams!], Marjory Farquhar, Jules Eichorn, and Norman Clyde. Photos were taken by Dexter Richards, Jr. and John Poindexter, who presumably also were members of the climbing party. A note in the report mentions that "the first ascent by this route was made in August, 1931, by Norman Clyde, Glen Dawson, and Jules Eichorn, of the Sierra Club of Southern California, and Robert L. M. Underhill of the Appalachian Club. It has been climbed about six times since."

September 12, 1937, p. G2

Sierra Club Men Scale Highest Peak in Glacier Park

A short note about a "recent" first ascent of Kinnerly Peak, "highest unscaled peak in Glacier National Park." Four members of the Sierra Club, Norman Clyde ("[of] Lone Pine"), Ed Hall, Richard K. Hill [Cahill!], and Braeme Gigos, "set out ... from a camp at Hole-in-the-Wall at 4 A.M., climbed Agassiz Glacier to the gap between Kinnerly and Kintla peaks and then up the ridge to the summit."

January 3, 1940, p. 8

Along El Camino Real with Ed Ainsworth

A paragraph titled "Climber" in this regular daily column, tells readers that Clyde, a "famous mountain climber" is now known as Dr. Clyde, since "he got a degree of LL.D. from an eastern university for his writings on the Sierra." Ainsworth concludes: "[Clyde] used to be a grammar school principal. Has climbed every major peak in the Sierra Nevada, is the only man to have scaled the North Palisade in winter. Had rather outclimb a mountain goat than teach any little brat to read...." [The degree was of Doctor of Sciences, not LL.D, and was awarded to Clyde by his *alma mater* Geneva College in 1939].

May 8, 1942, pp. 1 & 10

Father finds Lost Bomber (Snows Giving Up Bodies of Gen. Dargue and Eight Other Army Men)

This is a front page article about Clyde's discovery of an Army transport plane that had disappeared in the Sierra five months earlier, on December 12, 1941, just a few days after the Pearl Harbor attack. The article gives credit for finding the wreck to George B. Burns, the father of the plane's co-pilot, Homer C. Burns. "The elder Burns, after vainly searching for the plane bearing his son last winter, started out last Saturday from Big Pine ... to investigate a report the missing plane had been heard circling over the

Moonlight Mine. On Sunday they combed the area ... but found nothing." "I can never rest or have a moment's peace until I [find Homer's body]," the father is quoted. Then, on Monday morning "Norman Clyde, veteran Sierra Club mountaineer, climbed Kidd Mountain and glimpsed ... the wreckage on the south side of Birch Lake." [See also the next article. *New York Times* also reports the discovery of the plane on p. 14 of its May 8 issue, in a "special" from Los Angeles. This is really an abridged version of the *Los Angeles Times* article, and uses the same phrasing in describing Clyde's role in the search].

May 10, 1942, p. 13

Miners Will Hunt Bodies (Hardened men called to remove wreckage of crashed bomber)

The article describes attempts to recover the bodies of the eight people that were on board the Army plane, and restates that the wreck of the plane "was finally discovered last Monday by Norman Clyde, 60-year-old Sierra Club mountaineer who ascended Kidd Mountain, 13,500 feet, and spotted the wreckage with his binoculars." [*Nota bene*: Clyde was 57 at that time].

August 24, 1948, p. 3

Want to Climb a Glacier? Southland Has One in Back Yard

A photo report by R. O. Ritchie [*Los Angeles Times*], on climbing Palisade Glacier. Clyde is identified as "Mountaineer Norman Clyde" on one of the pictures, and could also be seen (but is not identified) on several other pictures. [See also the next entry].

August 24, 1948, p. A2

Here's Icy Thrill in Own Back Yard

The same issue of the newspaper has a separate article on p. A2, giving a detailed description of a group led by Clyde on an ascent up the Palisade Glacier. Written by Glen Binford. Clyde is "a spare, deeply tanned mountaineer, [who] admits to 60 years." [Clyde is 63 at that time. For a related report, see also the previous entry].

August 13, 1950, p. 1

Lookout Reports Mt. Whitney Bodies

Two high school seniors, Christopher Reynolds and Stephen Wasserman, disappeared on Mt. Whitney, and a massive search was mounted. Norman Clyde, "one of the oldest and most skillful of the guides in that area" was asked by Neal Rahm, superintendent of the Inyo National Forest, to help in the search. "Clyde, employed as a guide for a mountain-climbing party leaving Bishop, agreed to leave the party in the emergency and join in the quest for the two youths." [A *New York Times* article of August 13 has an "exclusive" on the search on p. 67. The article describes Clyde as "a 65-year-old guide and prospector (sic!) of the Mount Whitney area and one of the few people ever to scale the cliff face attempted by the two boys." It took several more days to locate and retrieve bodies of the two boys. Clyde's participation in the search was not mentioned in any of the followup articles].

August 14, 1950, p. 7

Scaled in 1931 - Whitney East Face Tough, Say Climbers

This was a commentary related to the ongoing search for Reynolds and Wasserman, and described a reaction of a "seasoned member of the Sierra Club" to the boys' attempt to scale Mt. Whitney's east face. The unnamed member said: "Switzerland's famed Matterhorn is but a mole-hill in comparison to [the east face] climb." The article then lists the first three successful climbs on that route. "It was first conquered in August, 1931, by ... Jules Eichorn, Glen Dawson, Norman Clyde and Robert L. M. Underhill." The second ascent, according to the article, happened on July 4, 1934, when "Dawson and Ted Waller negotiated [the east face] by themselves." A month later, on August 17, 1934, "the feat was accomplished by Eichorn and Mrs. Marjorie Bridge Farquhar, first woman to make [this] ascent."

September 22, 1963, p. H7

Grizzled Mountaineer On Top of the World

Nicely written article about Norman Clyde, a "legendary High Sierra figure", by an unknown author. The article summarizes Clyde's fifty years of rambling the High Sierra, and sheds some light on how Clyde got discharged from his teaching job. A picture in the article shows Norman Clyde enjoying his morning coffee at the Bear Creek Spire base camp of the Sierra Club, in the Rock Creek region, near Mammoth Lakes.

There was also a brief comment on Norman Clyde in a letter to the editors (West Letters) in 1972:

September 17, 1972, p. M14

Brower Recycled

Your informative article on David Brower [printed on August 13] contains one error. Brower has not recorded the most first ascents in the Sierras of any living American. That honor surely belongs to Norman Clyde, who knows the Sierras better than even John Muir did. Brower is a sterling mountaineer, but his conservation career simply hasn't left him enough time to keep up with Clyde. Bruce C. Johnson, Del Mar.

OTHER POSSIBLE CITINGS

Sunday edition of *Los Angeles Times* of January 8, 1939, p. A1, printed an interview with Chester Versteeg, "an authority on history of High Sierra." Chester and Norman Clyde were friends, and Chester was frequently asking Norman to send him photographs of Sierra lakes and peaks, see *Twenty-Five Letters From Norman Clyde, 1923-1964*, by Dennis Kruska, Dawson's Book Shop, Los Angeles, Calif., 1998. Accompanying the interview is a picture showing a mature climber with a Stetson hat, knickers, and characteristic gaiters, on an orthogonal mountain wall. The caption says: "Photo of California mountain climber on his way up", but it doesn't identify the climber. The photo is not clear enough to tell with absolute certainty that the climber was Clyde, but it is very likely that this was a picture of him.