

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	11 SEP 1979
DATE ENTERED	NOV 1 1979

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Camp Curry HISTORIC DISTRICT

AND/OR COMMON

Curry Village

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Yosemite Valley

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Yosemite National Park -- VICINITY OF

Fifteenth

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

California

06

Mariposa

043

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

Western Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Ave., P.O. Box 36063

CITY, TOWN

STATE

San Francisco

VICINITY OF

CA 94102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Mariposa County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

N/A

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Mariposa

CA

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Camp Curry (Curry Village) is located at the shadowy base of Glacier Point in the eastern end of Yosemite Valley. The site is strewn with huge boulders from the adjacent talus slopes. Numerous conifers, predominantly cedar, are scattered throughout. Over 400 canvas "tent cabins" as well as wooden cabins without baths, and less primitive bungalow accommodations are massed in closely aligned cleared areas, with an "administrative area" at the entrance to the Camp.

"ADMINISTRATIVE" AREA

When opened in 1899, the Camp had large canvas tents for sleeping, cooking, and dining. In 1901, the first permanent structure, a wooden dining room and kitchen was built, followed in 1904 by a registration office. Fire destroyed the dining building in 1912 and a new structure was erected on the site with connecting buildings to house a gift shop and cafeteria. In 1913 an auditorium/dance hall was built west of the registration office. That same year a 40'x90' swimming tank featuring a cobblestone railing and diving platform and a cobblestone bathhouse were added adjacent to the dining room. Of this original complex only the old registration office, now used as a lounge, and the pool (minus its cobblestone rail and platform) remain. The 1912 dining room had been replaced in 1929 by a spacious rustic structure designed by Architect Ted Spencer and featuring interior motifs and lighting fixtures designed by Jeanette Dyer Spencer. (Both Spencers had been integrally involved in the interior design features of the Ahwahnee Hotel which had opened the previous year). The auditorium/dance hall was completely altered when converted to guest units in the late 1960's. A series of recent fires destroyed the Spencer dining room (1973), the original gift shop and half of the old cafeteria (1975), and the cobblestone bathhouse (1977). A new food service facility and a gift shop have been constructed and plans are underway for a bathhouse replacement.

In addition to the facilities described previously, the administrative area of the camp also has a Post Office/Registration Office facility currently undergoing interior modifications. The original post office dates from the early 1920's and was a log post and beam structure with a wood shingled roof overhanging a veranda that circled the building. The building has been altered several times: a shed addition was built on the west side, enclosing the veranda and extending the roof several feet. In the mid-1950's a space was built on the north side to house the registration office. The construction of this addition again eliminated the veranda and extended the roof, and consists of log posts and beams with multi-panel window panes in between (recent construction has expanded the existing office space into the postal segment and the post office function is now housed in the lounge).

Two architecturally and historically significant structures remain at the entrance to Camp Curry. They are in good condition and are on their original sites:

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The (Original) Registration Office

The Registration Office was built at Camp Curry in 1904 and presently is used as a lounge with postal facilities recently incorporated into office space on the north side.

It is a one-story, three room wood frame building, measuring 50' x 70'. The building consists of an unpeeled log frame, vertical posts, and horizontal beams with infill panels of wood shingles on the upper half of the wall and, below, strips of natural cedar bark and arranged in panels diagonally, creating a herringbone pattern. The porch is supported by unpeeled log columns, 10' on center. The overhanging hipped roof is wood shingled, with several skylights. The building has double casement windows, each with six lights. The interior features a large, free-standing fireplace built of river-run granite boulders, laid in an uncoursed rubble bond. The roof structure is exposed and consists of king-post trusses.

There have been numerous alterations to the building, including a shed addition across the west side, skylights, and the replacement of two original French doors.

Entrance Sign:

The rustic Camp Curry Entrance Sign is located near the present Registration Office. While supporting members may be replacements, the design of the sign is original as built ca. 1914 by Foster Curry.

The sign was constructed in the rustic style, the standard for the original Registration Office and subsequent buildings at the Camp. The sign is about 20' high and consists of unpeeled log supports with the words, "CAMP CURRY" and "WELCOME" spelled out in unpeeled saplings. Fretwork, also in unpeeled saplings, adds rustic decoration to the sign.

ACCOMMODATIONS

The original nomination of Camp Curry as an historic site included several buildings determined to possess intrinsic value for interpreting the history and architecture of this founding enterprise of the present Yosemite Park and Curry Co. The structures are: Old Registration Office; Camp Entrance sign; Swimming Tank Bathhouse (burned 1977); and two units in the accommodations section - Mother Curry's Bungalow and the Foster Curry Cabin (Tresidder Residence). The other accommodations are, for the most part, exemplary of the Camp Curry ideal and enhance the historic setting, but their significance is minimal and exists only in a collective sense. The units are listed in order of importance:

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1. Foster Curry Cabin (Tresidder Residence)

This cabin was built by Foster Curry in 1916 against the talus at the base of Glacier Point. It is surrounded by large boulders and a hand-split palisade fence. It is a one-story wood frame structure, containing about 1000 square feet. It is a U-shaped cabin, and the western wing was rebuilt shortly after it was constructed because it was demolished by a fallen tree uprooted in a rock slide. The building is comprised of an unpeeled log frame with infill panels of cedar bark and log slabs, similar in style to both the Curry bungalow and the Registration Office. The primary decorative element of the exterior is the porch and the overhanging gable on the east wing.

The interior of the cabin is undistinguished except for the bathroom which is very elaborate and completely original and intact. Reportedly, in 1916, it cost \$1000 to install and included custom-built cabinets and very fine tile-work. The building is presently used as a single family employee residence.

Mother Curry's Bungalow:

The Curry residence was built by Foster Curry in 1917 and currently is divided into three apartments, serving as employee housing. It is a one-story (with attic) wood frame structure containing about 1200 square feet. It is T-shaped, with an early addition off the west side of the cabin. The building consists of an unpeeled log frame, vertical posts, and horizontal beams with infill panels of natural cedar bark strips arranged vertically. The upper portion of the walls is sheathed with tongue and groove beaded siding, stained brown, and the gable is filled with log slabs arranged in a decorative pattern. The cabin has river-run stone foundations, steps, fireplace, and chimney. The covered porch and railing are the primary decorative element of the design. Two pairs of multi-light French doors are located on the north facade.

2. Bungalows with Bath

48 units (2 fourplex and 46 duplex) built between 1918 and 1922, and still on their original sites. They are designed in the rustic style and are, (with the exception of No. 90), smaller and simpler versions of Mother Curry's Bungalow and the Foster Curry Cabin. The cabins consist of half-log frame, sheathed on the exterior with diagonal 1 inch by 4 inch tongue-and-groove siding in herringbone patterns. They have split-log gable ends, wood-shingled roofs with overhanging eaves, paneled doors, foundations of river run stone, casement windows and wooden porches. The bungalows are well maintained and are structurally sound. The interiors have recently been refurbished with new bathroom facilities, etc. The bungalows are in three sizes - duplex units are either 14'w x 30'1 or 14'w x 35'1. The fourplex units measure 28'x30'.

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3. "Canvas Cabins"

The tent cabins are either 2 bed (measuring 9'10" x 11'10") or 4 bed (measuring 11'10" x 14'0"). They have wood framing, platforms, and doors and heavy canvas covers. The original "Canvas Cabins" did not have doors. The wooden frames with doors date mostly from the late 1920's and early 1930's--although the tent idea has been part of Camp Curry from the beginning. Yosemite Park and Curry Company maintenance confirms that the canvas and various wooden structural members are replaced over the years and that an extensive investigation of over 400 tents to check the notching and rails for age is hardly warranted. This type of canvas cabin is not unique architecturally to Yosemite Valley, and is the standard seasonal accommodations in the High Country Camps of Yosemite.

4. Cabins Without Bath

23 Duplex units - 2 rooms back to back (measuring 12'w x 28'6"l); wood frame with horizontal siding and composition asphalt shingles on low pitch gable roof. These buildings were thought to date from the same era of the bungalows but have had considerable modernization done to the exteriors. Recent interviews and a study of early Camp Curry maps show that they were built after 1928 -- most likely in the early 1930's. The cabins were refurbished in 1978 with thermal pane glass and several units now have handicapped accessibility inside and out.

5. Stoneman House

The former auditorium and dance hall is now fitted with 10 rooms with individual baths. The original window detailing is missing and composition roofing replaces the wood shingle roof.

Miscellaneous

Included within the boundaries of the Historic District are several bathhouses and toilet facilities; an ice skating rink and snack bar/warming room (built in the late 1960's) two employee housing sections with the canvas cabins described earlier, and some cabins without baths behind the central maintenance area used for employee housing.

The new food service facility, a cafeteria, was built in the silhouette of the 1929 Spencer building; however, it appears much more massive because of its light color, centered stone chimney, and lack of structural elements that break the building down visually as one approaches the front entrance. (see photo #11)

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The new gift shop was built within the site boundaries of the old cafeteria and is painted a more compatible dark brown; however, it has a shed roof with clerestory windows - a design element totally out of context with the existing structures in Camp Curry. (see photo # 12).

Construction, including rehabilitation of existing structures, has been on-going in Camp Curry since its earliest days. Replacement of some accommodations or other facilities is part of the on-going process of a commercial venture - this activity should be allowed to continue at Camp Curry if a sensitivity to the existing built environment is established.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1899-1924

BUILDER/ARCHITECT David A. Curry, Foster Curry

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Through the history of Yosemite National Park's chief concessioner, Yosemite Park and Curry Company, one may trace the evolution of concession philosophy, and the relationship between the concessions and administration in the park over the last 77 years. The Camp Curry Historic ~~Site~~^{District} is illustrative of the foundation and early development of the Curry family enterprise and their unique contribution of a character of accommodation still available in Yosemite and other national parks today. The site is of local significance in exploration-settlement and commerce. There are four structures on the site that are important survivors of early Camp Curry and of local architectural, as well as historical, significance.

David and Jennie Curry established their innovative guest camp at the base of Glacier Point in 1899. At that time, only the Sentinel Hotel, part of the Washburn Brothers transportation/accommodation monopoly, was available to the Yosemite Valley visitor who wished to sleep somewhere other than a public campground. The Currys believed that a tent camp, offering a minimum of services and thus economical for guests, would be a success. The Camp was also to be a place where the city dweller could be in close touch with nature, yet have the security and camaraderie that a well managed resort hotel might provide. Camp Curry (briefly called Camp Sequoia) opened with 7 tents, furnished with beds and washstands, a cook, and a student labor force that worked for room and board. Growth was immediate and steady with 292 guests in the pioneering summer.

David Curry was a voluble host who emphasized the "family-style" orientation that evolved from the rustic simplicity of his camp. He began a nightly campfire program, in which guests and staff participated, and reinstated the firefall, a spectacular attraction initiated by pioneer James McCauley. Over many summers, the nightly firefall (discontinued in 1969) and the campfire program became synonymous with the name Camp Curry. Curry encouraged his guests to make use of the "natural" recreational opportunities in Yosemite - hiking, fishing, and swimming in the river, with only croquet provided as a diversion for those who spent their day in camp. The atmosphere was relaxed and cordial and inspired an enthusiastic, loyal following.

By 1904, a registration office was built to facilitate the increasing flow of visitors. Success bred competition in the form of a Washburn operated "hotel camp" that flourished, but never matched Camp Curry's phenomenal popularity.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Sargent, Shirley, Yosemite and Its Innkeepers, Yosemite Nat'l Park, Flying Spur Press, 1975
 U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report of the Acting Superintendent: Yosemite National Park (1906 - 1916), Yosemite Museum Collections.
 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Annual Report of the Director (1916 - 1928), Yosemite Research Library.

continued

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 48

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	1
2	7
3	1
4	80

4	1
8	0
5	5
0	

 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B

1	1
2	7
3	1
8	0

4	1
8	0
0	6
0	

 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

1	1
2	7
3	7
8	0

4	1
8	0
0	6
0	

 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

D

1	1
2	7
3	7
8	0

4	1
8	0
3	0
0	

 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the SW corner of the main Camp Curry parking lot, follow the south edge of the shuttle bus access road to Happy Isles, heading east for 1325 feet. Turn SW(223°) for 400'; NW (308°) 450'; SW (215°) 330'; SW (245°) 475'; NW (276°) 500'; NW (284°) 600'; NW (294°) 260'; NW (341°) 450'; from the last point follow the west edge of the service road north 300 feet to the southern edge of main road; follow this southern road edge in NE direction to the intersection. At intersection stay on the Camp Curry side of the road, following the southwestern edge to starting point.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Leslie Starr Hart/Historian
 Merrill Ann Wilson/Historical Architect

ORGANIZATION National Park Service/Denver Service Center DATE 8/76 rev. 5/79
 STREET & NUMBER 655 Parfet, P.O. Box 25287 TELEPHONE (303) 234-4509
 CITY OR TOWN Denver STATE CO 80225

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

10-13-79

YES NO NONE

Kingsmill
 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local .

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE *F. R. Holland*

TITLE *Asst. Dir., Cultural Resources* DATE *9/16/79*

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
<i>Carol Skell</i>	DATE <i>11-1-79</i>
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
ATTEST: <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE <i>11-1-79</i>
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

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Although this popularity was firmly rooted in the Camp's democratic atmosphere and the personality of its proprietor, certain embellishments were being added to insure continued success. Accommodations remained "primitive" and inexpensive, but by 1913, Curry guests could entertain themselves at the new "plunge" (whose cobblestone bathhouse boasted both beauty and barber shops), a billiards room, and an auditorium that doubled as a dance pavillion.

In 1916, Foster Curry built a two-room bungalow for his family in the talus slope behind the Camp. He felt that his rustic cabin should be a prototype of rental units that would replace tents, but his father was unconvinced. After David Curry's death in 1917, another bungalow was built for Jennie Curry and several more soon followed. A compromise evolved, and by the mid 1920's, some cabins with baths, and a greater number without baths, were available for rental along with the tents. The same choice is available today.

The administration of Yosemite Valley had changed hands three times during this era of development and expansion at Camp Curry. From 1899 to 1905, David Curry had dealt with the state-appointed Yosemite Commissioners. Regulations and inspections of concessions were seldom enforced and Curry's major concern was circumventing the Washburn interests. He expanded accomodations and the increased guest count soon overtaxed a nearly new sewage facility. The sanitation problem became a bone of contention between Curry and the Army administration that assumed responsibility for managing Yosemite Valley in 1906 when it was returned to federal jurisdiction as part of Yosemite National Park. Military administrators began an immediate, tough policy of enforcing the myriad regulations previously ignored. Concessioners were issued leases that had to be renewed each year pending approval from the Department of the Interior. Curry felt that the very existence of his camp was threatened by the inability of obtaining a long-term lease that would enable him to secure financing, etc. Where he had been charming to Camp Curry guests, he proved abrasively anti-regimentarian to government administrators. He used the campfire programs as a platform for airing his grievances and enlisted the letter-writing support of Camp Curry loyalists. In 1913, the new Secretary of the Interior, Franklin Lane, appointed Adolph Miller as his Assistant Secretary to oversee the National Parks. David Curry made a tactical blunder in appearing before Miller and demanding a long-term contract. Miller had witnessed some of Curry's campfire tactics and not only refused the demand, but censured him for the speechmaking. and its anti-authority content as conduct unbecoming to a concession operator. Miller barred the firefall to emphasize his point. Upon assuming responsibility for Yosemite in 1916, the National Park Service inherited the concession headaches as well. Director Stephen Mather sought a solution in a proposed monopoly. He selected an outside hotelman, D. J. Desmond, and gave him a 20 year lease to expand, improve, and consolidate concession operations. Pioneer

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businessmen responded swiftly and unfavorably--when the dust settled a few "special" leases had been arranged, among them one that guaranteed Camp Curry's independence from the Desmond operation. Later documentation showed that the monopoly might have been originally offered to David Curry, whose love for Yosemite and record of successful service was always evident, had he not been so singlemindedly and vehemently devoted to his Camp. After Curry's death, the Camp was operated by his widow and children: the firefall was reinstated in 1918 and a 5 year contract was awarded to Jennie Curry. In 1920, her daughter Mary Curry married Donald Tresidder, a future president of Stanford University. Tresidder's vision was broader than David Curry's, and his tact and diplomacy won him support and admiration in Yosemite and Washington. The Desmond enterprise was a financial disaster that went bankrupt and was reorganized as the Yosemite National Park Company. Camp Curry's proprietors had organized as the Curry Camping Company, and in 1925, at the insistence of Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work, these major competitors were merged as Yosemite Park and Curry Company. Jennie Curry was on the Board of Directors and Donald Tresidder was the new president. It was the end of one era but the beginning of another--from a tent camp to a near monopoly that offered services and accommodations for all income levels and was soon imbued with the spirit of the family-run enterprise begun 26 years earlier.

The four structures considered most significant to this nomination are representative of the aesthetic which was established as a standard for building the Camp. With few exceptions today Camp Curry still exhibits a continuity of scale and texture. The theme was rustic and was characterized primarily by the use of native materials in their natural state, such as unpeeled logs, and strips of bark. Other elements include horizontal or diagonal sawn wood, river run stone foundations, and strongly expressed structural members. A low profile was expressed through gabled or hipped roofs with widely overhanging eaves and a uniform dark color to all buildings but the tents. The intent behind this style was for buildings to blend into the natural environment and to preserve a sense of primitiveness that enhances the character of the Camp.

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Whedon, Hazel, The History of Roads, Trails and Hotels In and Near Yosemite National Park, Los Angeles, University of Southern California (MA thesis), 1934.

Hart, Leslie Starr, Yosemite National Park Historic Resources Survey/Non-Eligible Properties. Report on file, Denver Service Center, National Park Service, Denver. 1977.

Oral interview with Wendall Otter, Yosemite Park and Curry Co. employee 1923-1967, Personal communication to Hart, January 1978.

Oral interview and correspondance with Shirley Sargent, Foresta California, January 1978. (Miss Sargent is the YP&C Co. Historian).

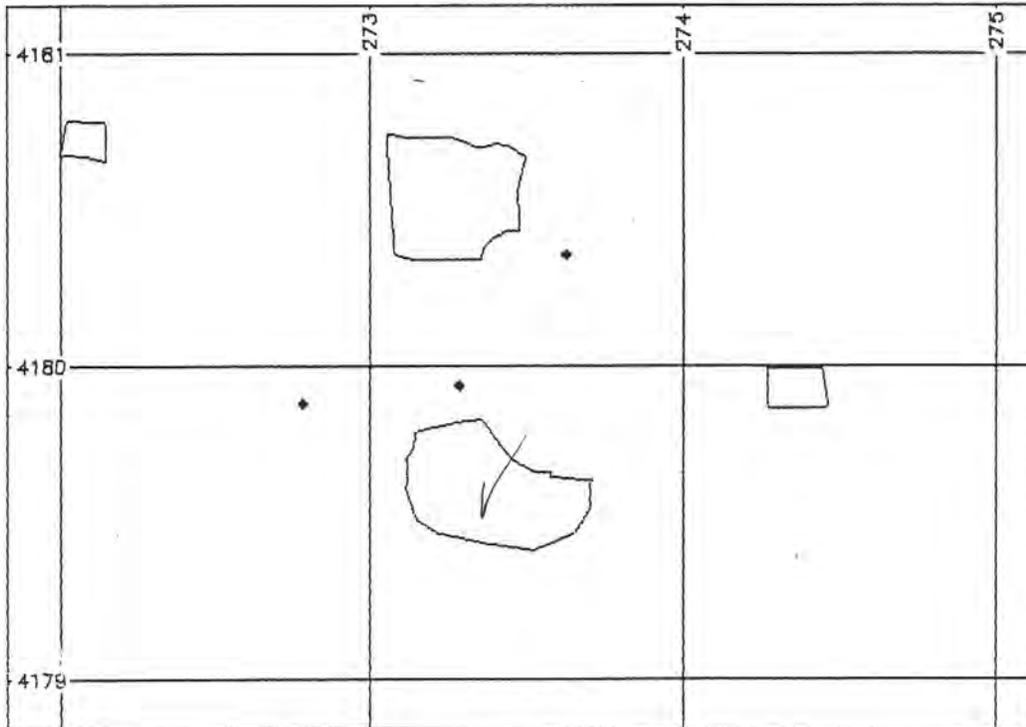
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USER: rob

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MASK: none

Produced by: Yosemite National Park
Software: GRASS

LOCATION: Yosemite National Park, California



SCALE: 1 : 24000

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4178839.48557284
Arch.hist.sites.bldgs (rob)

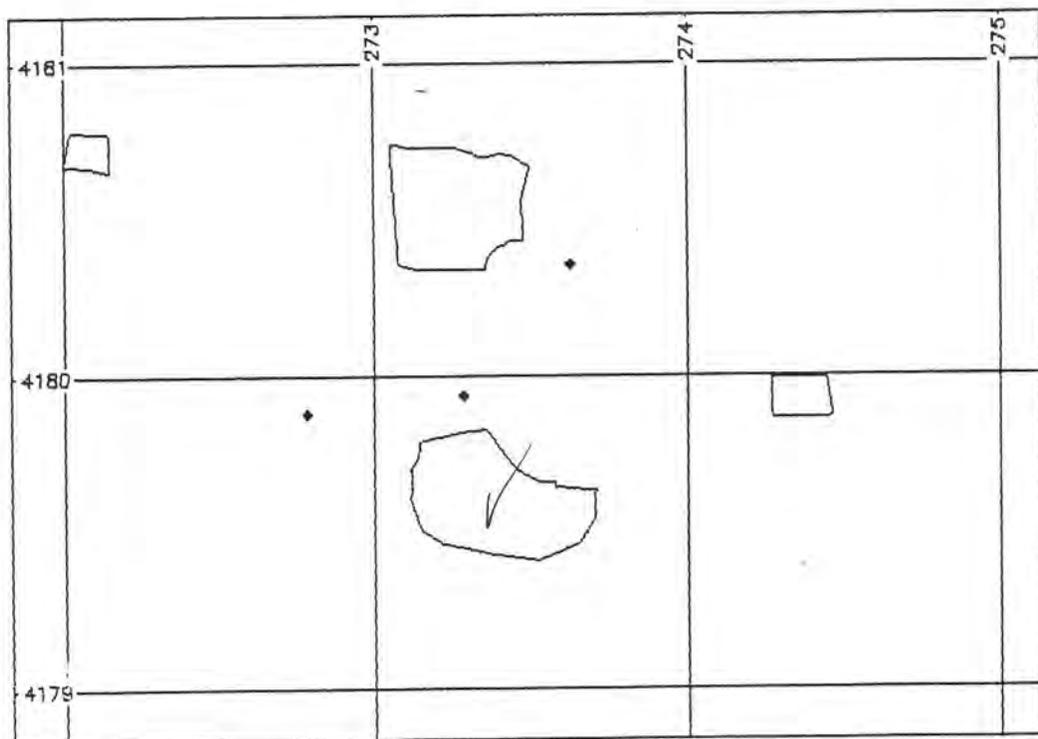
LOCATION: yosemite
MAPSET: rob

DATE: Thu Jan 13 16:19:47 1994
USER: rob

RASTER MAP: none
MASK: none

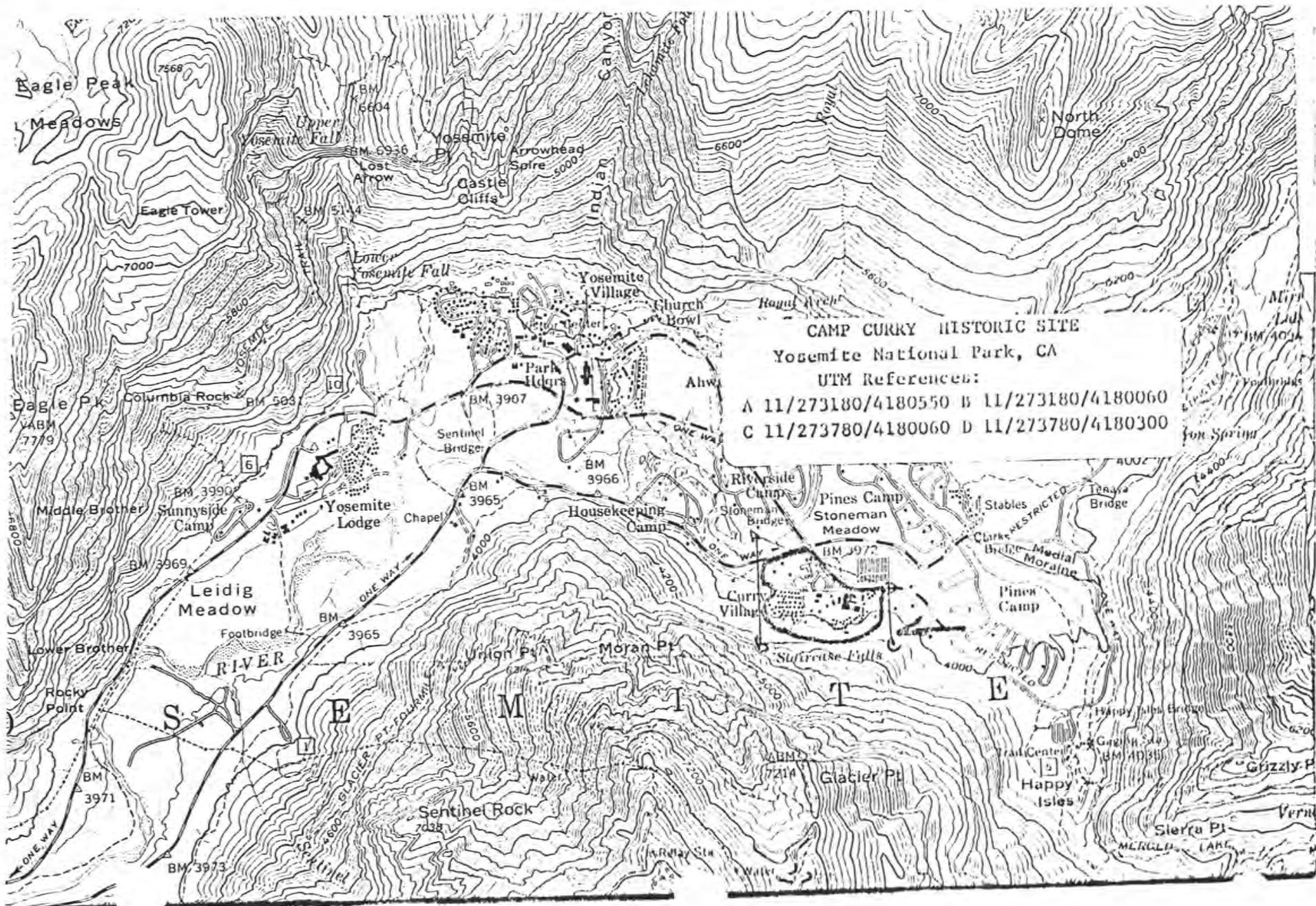
Produced by: Yosemite National Park
Software: GRASS

LOCATION: Yosemite National Park, California



SCALE: 1 : 24000

REGION: 271831.23478409 4181149.86644673 275131.42326172 (grid: 1000 me
4178839.48557284
Arch.hist.sites.bldgs (rob)



CAMP CURRY HISTORIC SITE
 Yosemite National Park, CA
 UTM References:
 A 11/273180/4180550 B 11/273180/4180060
 C 11/273780/4180060 D 11/273780/4180300

Eagle Peak

Meadows

Eagle Tower

Eagle Pk

ABM 7779

Columbia Rock

BM 583

Middle Brother

Sunnyside Camp

BM 3990

BM 3969

Leidig Meadow

Footbridge

BM 3965

Lower Brother

Rocky Point

BM 3971

BM 3973

ONE WAY

Upper Yosemite Fall

BM 6604

BM 6936

Lost Arrow

BM 5144

Lower Yosemite Fall

Yosemite Falls

Yosemite Village

Church Bowl

Park Hedges

BM 3907

Sentinel Bridge

Chapel

Yosemite Lodge

Chapel

BM 3965

ONE WAY

Union Pt

Moran Pt

BM 7238

Sentinel Rock

7238

ONE WAY

Yosemite Pt

Arrowhead Spire

5000

Castle Cliffs

Indian Canyon

Yosemite Village

Church Bowl

Park Hedges

BM 3907

Sentinel Bridge

Chapel

Yosemite Lodge

Chapel

BM 3965

ONE WAY

Union Pt

Moran Pt

BM 7238

Sentinel Rock

7238

ONE WAY

Arrowhead Spire

5000

Castle Cliffs

Indian Canyon

Yosemite Village

Church Bowl

Park Hedges

BM 3907

Sentinel Bridge

Chapel

Yosemite Lodge

Chapel

BM 3965

ONE WAY

Union Pt

Moran Pt

BM 7238

Sentinel Rock

7238

ONE WAY

6600

North Dome

6400

6200

6000

5800

5600

Royal Arch

Ahwa

BM 9966

ONE WAY

Riv. Side Camp

Stoneman Bridge

Pines Camp

Stoneman Meadow

BM 3972

Curry Village

Staircase Falls

4000

4200

4400

4600

4800

5000

5200

5400

5600

5800

6000

7000

North Dome

6400

6200

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5800

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4600

4800

5000

5200

5400

5600

5800

6000

S E M I T E

Merced River

Staircase Falls

Happy Isles

Sierra Pt

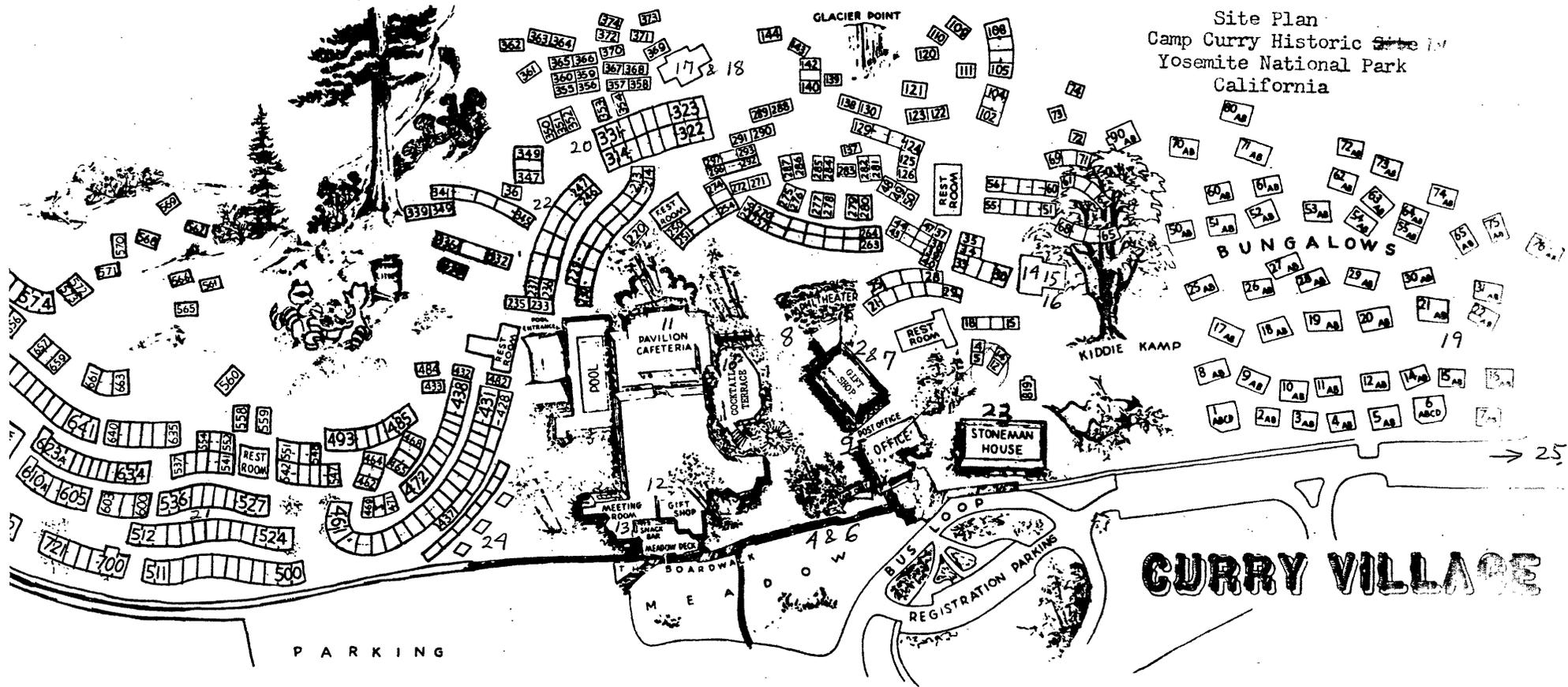
Grizzly Pt

Vern

Merced Lake

Historic District
reference key

1, 5 not shown on this map



Site Plan
Camp Curry Historic Site
Yosemite National Park
California

CURRY VILLAGE

nps.gov

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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Camp Curry Historic District [Image]

URL: <http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NRHP/Text/79000315.pdf>

Link will open in a new browser window

URL: <http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NRHP/Photos/79000315.pdf>

Link will open in a new browser window

Publisher: National Park Service

Published: 11/01/1979

Access: Public access

Restrictions: Public domain

Format/Size: Physical Document with text, photos and map

Language: eng: English

Note: Yosemite Valley

Item No.: 79000315 *NRIS (National Register Information System)*

Subject: EVENT

Subject: ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING

Subject: ARCHITECTURE

Subject: COMMERCE

Subject: EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Subject: BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN

Subject: DISTRICT

Subject: 1900-1924

Subject: 1875-1899

Keywords: Curry, David A.; Curry, Foster; 1899; 1924

Park name: Yosemite National Park

Place: CALIFORNIA -- Mariposa County -- Yosemite National Park

Park code: YOSE

Record Number: 159235

Record Owner: National Register of Historic Places

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Last updated: 09/15/2009 (222)

OLDER CORRESPONDENCE



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

P.O. BOX 577

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA 95389

IN REPLY REFER TO:

CULTURAL RESOURCES FAX TRANSMISSION SHEET

Date: 1/22/99

To: Russell Galipeau

@ fax number: _____

@ phone number: _____

From: Karen Hughes

Subject: Curry Hist. Site

Comments: _____

map of boundaries

UTM's

Total Number of Pages (including this cover sheet) 5

Return Fax number: _____

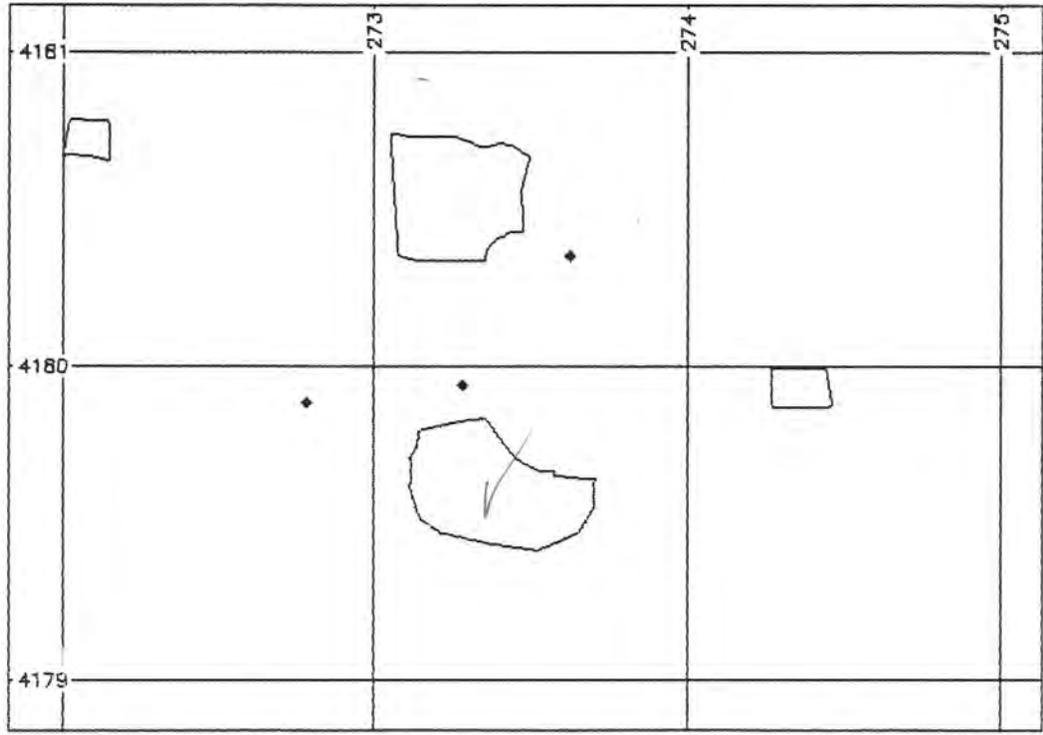
LOCATION: yosemite
MAPSET: rob

DATE: Thu Jan 13 16:19:47 1994
USER: rob

RASTER MAP: none
MASK: none

Produced by: Yosemite National Park
Software: GRASS

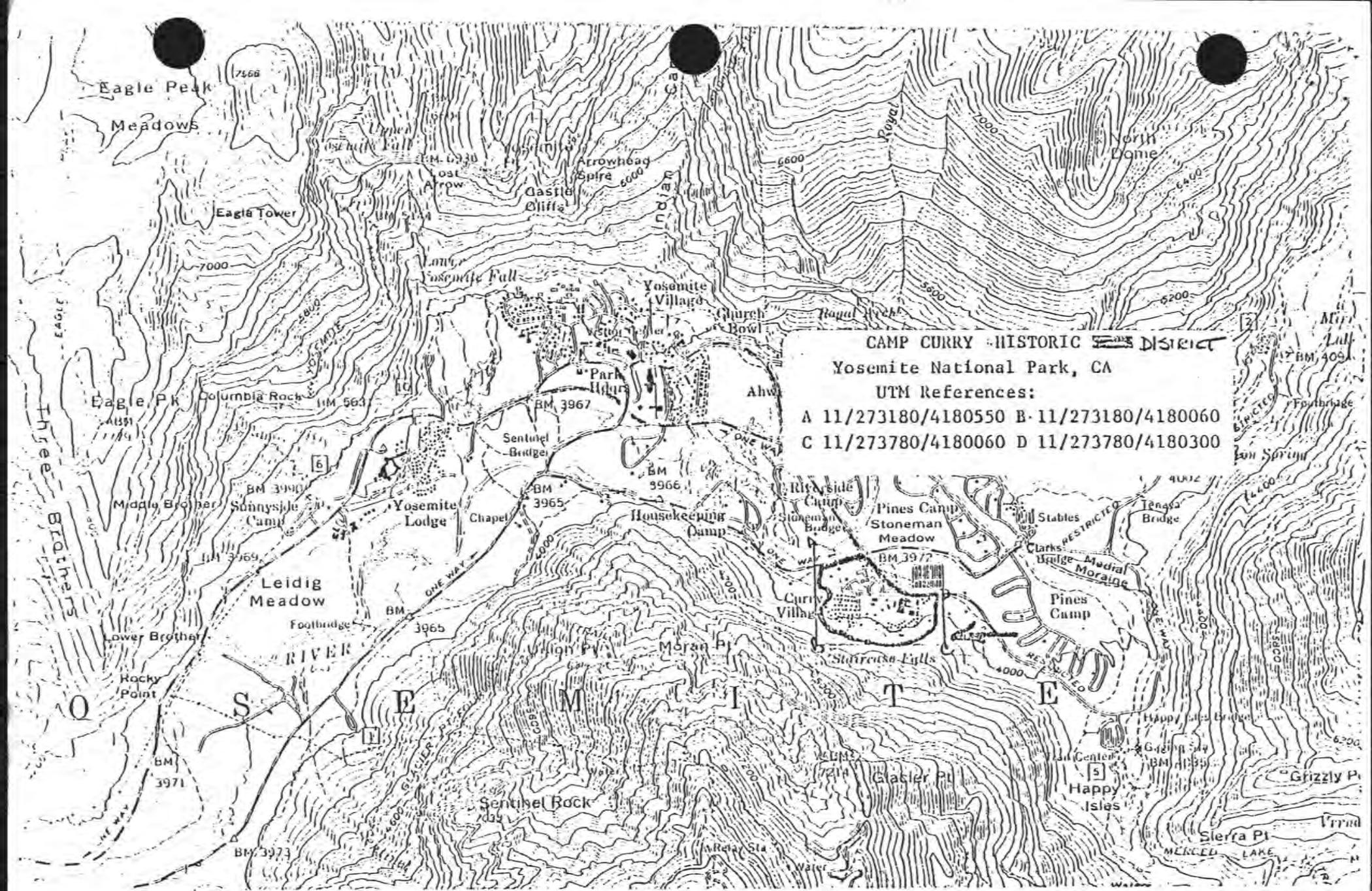
LOCATION: Yosemite National Park, California



SCALE: 1 : 24000

REGION: 271831.23478409 4181149.86644673 275131.42326172 4178839.48557284 (grid: 1000 met

Arch.hist.sites.bldgs (rob)



CAMP CURRY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Yosemite National Park, CA

UTM References:

- A 11/273180/4180550
- B 11/273180/4180060
- C 11/273780/4180060
- D 11/273780/4180300

1/80

DESIGN CRITERIA
FOR THE
CAMP CURRY HISTORIC DISTRICT

YOSEMITE VALLEY
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
CALIFORNIA

January 1980
Division, Cultural Resources Management
Western Regional Office
National Park Service

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BASIS FOR DESIGN CRITERIA - CURRY VILLAGE IN YOSEMITE VALLEY

INTRODUCTION - BACKGROUND

Curry Village was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 1, 1979. Any new structures, including those which may replace a building lost through fire, provide new public service/facilities, removal due to location in a rock fall hazard zone, and replacement of sub-standard facilities, will automatically become a part of the Historic District. As such, its review and approval is to be in accordance with these Design Criteria approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer under the Memorandum of Agreement (National Historic Preservation Legislation) for the Yosemite General Management Plan. The General Management Plan for compliance at Yosemite specifically includes the following as it pertains to Camp Curry:

"A proposal for the redesign and new construction at Camp Curry will contain a specific set of design elements to assure compatibility with the historic features of the camp. The proposal(s) will be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer for review and comment prior to implementation."

SPECIFIC DESIGN ELEMENTS - CAMP CURRY

The following specific design elements as they pertain to Camp Curry were extracted from the National Register Form:

Significance: (Historical) This historic site is illustrative of the foundation and early development of the Curry family enterprises and their unique contribution of a character of accommodations still available in Yosemite and other national parks today. The site is of Local significance in exploration-settlement and commerce. There are four structures on the site that are important survivors of early Camp Curry and of local Architectural as well as historical significance.

...The structures considered most significant are representative of the aesthetic which was established as a standard for building the Camp. With few exceptions today Camp Curry still exhibits a continuity of scale and texture. The theme was rustic and was characterized primarily by the use of native materials in their natural state, such as unpeeled logs, and strips of bark. Other elements include horizontal or diagonal sawn wood, river run stone foundations, and strongly expressed structural members. A low profile was expressed through gabled or hipped roofs with widely overhanging eaves and a uniform dark color to all buildings except the tents. The intent behind this style was for buildings to blend into the natural environment and to preserve a sense of primitiveness that enhances the character of the Camp. The dispersed location of individual structures further deemphasizes the visual aspects of the large complex of Camp Curry.

Handwritten notes: ... and, but I have kept on, at ...

PRESENT STRUCTURES AND THEIR DESIGN

"Administrative" Area: ...in 1913 a 40 X 90 foot swimming tank featuring a cobblestone railing, diving platform and cobblestone bathhouse were added adjacent to the dining room. Of this original complex only the old registration office, now used as a lounge, the pool (minus its bathhouse, cobblestone rail and platform) remain.

In addition, the administrative area of the camp also has a Post Office/Registration Office facility. The original Post Office dates from the early 1920's and was a log post and beam structure with wood shingled roof overhanging a veranda that circled the building. The building has been altered several times: a shed addition was built on the west side, enclosing the veranda and extending the roof several feet. In the mid 1950's, a space was built on the north side to house the registration office. The construction of the addition again eliminated the veranda and extended the roof, and consisted of log posts and beams with multi-panel window panes in-between (recent construction has expanded the existing office space into the postal segment and the Post Office function is now housed in the lounge).

Two architecturally and historically significant structures remain at the entrance to Camp Curry. They are in good condition and are on their original sites:

The Original Registration Office ... was built at Camp Curry in 1904 and presently is used as a lounge with postal facilities recently incorporated into office space on the north side.

It is a one-story, three room wood frame building measuring 50 X 70 feet. The building consists of an unpeeled log frame, vertical posts, and horizontal beams with infill panels of wood shingles on the upper half of the wall and below, strips of natural cedar bark and arranged in panels diagonally, creating a herringbone pattern. The porch is supported by unpeeled log columns, 10 feet on center. The overhanging hipped roof is wood shingles, with several skylights. The building has double casement windows, each with six lights.

The Entrance Sign ... is a rustic structure located near the present Registration Office. While supporting members may be replacements, the design of the sign is original as built in 1914 by Foster Curry.

The sign was constructed in the rustic style, the standard for the original Registration Office and subsequent buildings in the Camp. The sign is about 20 feet high and consists of unpeeled log supports with the words "Camp Curry" and "Welcome" spelled out in unpeeled saplings. Fretwork, also in unpeeled saplings adds rustic decoration to the sign.

Accommodations: The nomination of Camp Curry as an historic site included several buildings determined to possess intrinsic value for interpreting the history and architecture of this founding enterprise of the present Yosemite Park and Curry Co. The structures are: Old Registration Office, Camp Entrance Sign, Swimming Tank Bathhouse (burned in 1977), and two units in the accommodations section - Mother Curry's Bungalow and the Foster Curry Cabin (Tresidder Residence). The other accommodations are, for the most part, exemplary of the Camp Curry ideal and enhance the historic setting, but their significance is minimal and exists only in a collective sense. The units are listed in order of importance:

1. Foster Curry Cabin: Built in 1916 against the talus at the base of Glacier Point. The cabin is surrounded by large boulders and a hand-split palisade fence. It is one-story wood frame and U-shaped. The building is comprised of an unpeeled log frame with infill panels of cedar bark and log slabs, similar in style to both the Curry bungalow and the Registration Office. The primary decorative element of the exterior is the porch and the overhanging gable on the east wing.
2. Mother Curry's Bungalow: Built in 1917 and currently divided into three apartments, serving employee housing. It has one story with an attic, a wood frame structure, and is T-shaped, with an early addition off the west side of the cabin. The building consists of an unpeeled log frame, vertical posts, and horizontal beams with infill panels of natural cedar bark strips arranged vertically. The upper portion of the walls are sheathed with tongue and groove beaded siding, stained brown, and the gable is filled with log slabs arranged in a decorative pattern. The cabin has river-run stone foundations, steps, fireplace, and chimney. The covered porch and railing are the primary decorative elements of the design.
3. Bungalows with Bath: 48 units built between 1918 and 1922 and on their original sites. These units are designed in the rustic style, smaller and simpler versions of Mother Curry's Bungalow and the Foster Curry Cabin. They consist of half-log frame, sheathed on the exterior with diagonal 1 X 4 T and G siding in a herringbone pattern. They have split-log gable ends, woodshingled roofs with overhanging eaves, paneled doors, foundations of river run stone, casement windows and wooden porches. *aluminum*
4. Canvas Cabins and Cabins without Bath: Nothing to contribute as related to architecture. *use of Canvas*
5. Stoneman House: The former auditorium and dance hall is now fitted with 10 rooms with individual baths. The original window detailing is missing and composition roofing replaces the wood shingle roof.
6. Miscellaneous: The new food service facility built in the silhouette of the 1929 building, it appears much more massive because of its light

color, centered stone chimney, and the lack of structural elements that break the building down visually as one approaches the front. The new gift shop was built within the site boundaries of the old cafeteria and is painted a more compatible dark brown; however, it has a shed roof with clerestory windows - a design element totally out of context with the existing structures in Camp Curry.

DESIGN ELEMENTS FOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS

1. Compatible design seeks to further a continuity/consistency and character of the historic resource or district.
2. Subservient in design to the significant elements.
3. Does not seek to precisely duplicate but blends in--
--becomes invisible
--never an "architectural monument"
--provides the ultimate challenge in design requiring extreme skill, sensitivity to the resources and maturity of the designer (regardless of age)
4. Scale, form, texture often important aspects.
5. Should meet all codes and regulations. Note: Codes provide variances for historic structures in how to meet the requirements. Often it seems the first "solution" is neither the best for historic resources nor the one eventually chosen. This indicates an area of planning requiring consideration of all alternatives. When the full range of alternatives are identified, then each can be carefully evaluated.
6. Synthetic materials or materials later than the historic period should be avoided.
7. Reversibility of the action is important.
8. Holding the loss or alteration of historic fabric and the elements of significance to a minimum is important.
9. Installation of modern equipment (heating, for example) requires careful selection as to location and sensitive treatment to avoid/minimize visual aspects.
10. Landscape features may have historical importance which should be retained/re-established when missing.
11. Contemporary design in historic areas provides a challenge to architects in relating modern technology, materials and design (new structures) to the design philosophy of older structures and being able to integrate them. The National Park Service uses structures in a broad sense: roads, walks, planters can be included.
12. Changes in use (adaptive use) involve applying consideration of the elements to be preserved relative to the uses and evaluation of effects/impacts of the use.
13. Landscar features should contribute to the character of historic districts.
14. Traditional design when attempted may fall short due to lack of research.

Guidelines often used, design/design review, Historic Districts

Basic Considerations:

- 1-Building heights
- 2-Scale
- 3-Orientation, spacing and site coverage of buildings
- 4-Facade proportions and window patterns
- 5-Size, shape and proportions of entrances and porch projections
- 6-Materials, textures, color
- 7-Architectural details
- 8-Roof forms
- 9-Horizontal, vertical or nondirectional emphasis
- 10-Landscaping, walls and fences

More detailed ones include:

- 1-Height, new structures be constructed to a height within 10% of the average height of existing adjacent structures
- 2-Proportion of buildings front facades, relationship between width and height of structure
- 3-Proportion of openings within the facade, width and height of windows and doors
- 4-Rhythm of solids to voids in front facade
- 5-Rhythm of spacing of buildings on streets/location
- 6-Rhythm of entrance and or porch projections
- 7-Relationship of materials, predominant materials
- 8-Relationship of textures, present
- 9-Relationship of colors present
- 10-Relationship of architectural details
- 11-Relationship of roof shapes
- 12-Continuity of walls, landscaping, etc.
- 13-Relationship of landscaping, mass
- 14-Ground Cover, predominance in the use of particular materials

15-Scale, size of units and architectural details which relate to the size of man. Scale is also determined by building mass and how it relates to open space.

16-Direction expression of front elevation, vertical/horizontal

DESIGN CRITERIA APPROACH

for

PROPERTIES OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

A. Identification of Cultural Resources In Project Area & Adjacent
(Resources may have been previously identified and evaluated under the National Register Criteria or will need to be)

1. Resource Type and Cultural Theme

- a. Type
Historical, Architectural, Engineering and Archeological (pre-historic and/or historic). Some areas also possess areas/sites of cultural importance to Native Americans. For most historic districts, several types of resources are usually present.
- b. Themes for the National Historic Landmarks Program or as used by the National Register of Historic Places (listed as areas of significance)

2. By level of significance (National Register Criteria)

- local
- regional or state
- national

Sources To Locate The Above:

- 1-National Register of Historic Places-Forms
- 2-Historic Resource Studies
- 3-Historic Structures Reports
- 4-Records of: Historic American Buildings Survey
Historic American Engineering Record
- 5-Archeological Reports and Survey Reports
- 6-Non - NPS Recognition Programs. Example Civil Engineering Structures
- 7-Lacking the above and evidence of previous evaluation of the area of the planned undertaking, cultural resource surveys and evaluations should be accomplished under the National Register Criteria.

B. Detailed Field Review Of The Cultural Resources

To accomplish a detailed evaluation and identification of all individual elements of significance present. The level of data indicated should match the level or scope of the undertaking which is being planned.

1. Major aspects

- a. Structures or Sites
- b. The Historic or Prehistoric Setting
- c. Alterations which have occurred

d. Condition of the resources

An important aspect to consider in the above is the period of significance which is involved in the property.

- a. A fixed date-like a date for a particular Civil War Battle
- b. A fixed period-like the period of time when John Muir lived at what is now the John Muir National Historic Site
- c. An evolution of time, example the Presidio of San Francisco, from 1776 to today as a major military installation.

C. Statement of Objectives for the Undertaking/Project

Describe what the undertaking is to accomplish and the why. Design Criteria to meet/functions, etc.

D. Procedures, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

(all federal agencies in undertakings are required to evaluate proposals involving cultural resources against, the Criteria of Effect). This is similar to environmental compliance in accordance with NEPA or State Environmental Acts.

Effects are changes, adverse or positive on the quality and character of significance as set forth in a National Register Form. Adverse Effects include:

- 1. Destruction or alteration of all or part of a property
- 2. Isolation from or alteration of its surrounding environment
- 3. Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting
- 4. Transfer or sale of a federally owned property without adequate conditions or restrictions regarding preservation, maintenance, or use and
- 5. Neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction

Note, often in large scale undertakings involving cultural resources several effects may be present, both beneficial and adverse on various aspects of the significance.

PART 1213—PROCEDURES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND PROTECTION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL, HISTORIC, AND SCIENTIFIC PROPERTIES

Sec.

- 1213.1 Purpose and authorities.
 1213.2 Implementation policy.
 1213.3 Compliance responsibility.
 1213.4 Definitions.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 470f.

§ 1213.1 Purpose and authorities.

The President's memorandum entitled "Environmental Quality and Water Resources Management" required the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to promulgate regulations to apply section 103 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). These were published in the Federal Register January 30, 1979 (44 FR 6066), and became effective March 1, 1979. The memorandum also requires each affected Federal agency (including sub-departmental units) to develop individual procedures to implement the Council's amended regulations within three months of the effective date of Council's procedures. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's amended regulations in section 600.10 also require consultation with the Council to develop regulations to implement the Council's National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 section 106 procedures.

§ 1213.2 Implementation policy.

The Department of the Interior, as the Nation's principal conservation agency, will manage cultural resources consistent with the directives of the Antiquities Act of 1906, Historic Sites Act of 1935, Historic Preservation Act of 1966, National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Order 11593, Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the President's Memorandum on Environmental Quality and Water Resources Management, and the Regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 600). Each Bureau of the Department will develop specific implementing

procedures for its own programs and will provide an opportunity for public review and comment in the Federal Register. Each Bureau's regulations will at a minimum contain mechanisms for:

(a) Identify all National Register properties and properties appearing to meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register (36 CFR 60.6) that may be affected by the policies, plans, programs, or other undertakings of that Bureau.

(1) At the earliest reasonable stage in planning, before design, land acquisition, or other actions limiting alternatives occur, consult with the State Historic Preservation Officers, and others with cultural interests or expertise to determine what resources are known to be in the area of the undertaking's potential environmental impact.

(2) If the State historic Preservation Officer has inadequate information to document the presence or absence of historic properties in the project areas, refer to the Department of the Interior's criteria for the identification of historic properties and, where reasonable justification is identified by the Bureau or by other interested parties for potential unknown cultural resources to exist in the area of the undertaking's potential environmental impact, provide for necessary investigations to determine if they are present, and to evaluate discovered resources by the criteria for nomination to the National Register (36 CFR 60.6).

(3) In consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, apply the National Register criteria for evaluation contained in 36 CFR 60.6 to all potentially eligible properties that may be affected by the proposed action. If a property appears to meet the criteria and the State Historic Preservation Officer agrees, follow the procedures in 36 CFR 63 for determinations of eligibility or in 36 CFR Part 60 for nominations. If there is a question of whether or not the criteria are met, also complete the procedures in 36 CFR Part 63. A question on whether a property meets the criteria exists when the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer disagree or when the agency determines that a question exists.

(b) At the earliest appropriate stage in planning before design, land acquisition, or other actions limiting alternatives occur, initiate consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as outlined in 36 CFR 800.

(c) Initiate plans and programs that will contribute to the preservation of cultural resources to the maximum

extent consistent with its legislated mission and other national interests. Such plans and programs will include a study of alternatives. Such studies will include:

(1) Carrying out the proposed undertaking at a location that will eliminate or substantially reduce the potential to adversely affect National Register or eligible properties (alternative sites);

(2) Conducting other undertakings, actions, activities, or programs with similar objectives which avoid or substantially reduce the potential to adversely affect National Register or eligible properties (alternative undertakings);

(3) Conducting other plans, designs, schemes, or concepts with similar objectives which avoid or substantially reduce the potential to adversely affect National Register or eligible properties (alternative designs); and

(4) Taking no action (no action alternative).

(d) Notify and involve the public in the decisionmaking process to the maximum extent consistent with Departmental missions, mandates, and responsibilities.

(e) Provide funding concurrently and proportionately with other funds to mitigate potential adverse affects to cultural resources.

(f) Provide procedures for discovery situations to comply with the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act and the Council's regulations. In emergency discovery situations where appropriate compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and section 109 has occurred, the Secretary will investigate through the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. The investigation will be initiated to determine the appropriate action within 48 hours of notification under section 4(a) of the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act as indicated in the Statement of Program Approach (14 FR 18117-19) and the implementing regulations published (36 CFR 66) January 23, 1977. Telephone notification followed by telegraphic abstract and request to the appropriate Field Office of Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service will constitute notification.

(g) Coordinate contacts with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation with the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, who is the designated representative of the Secretary to that Council. Bureaus should appoint one person to coordinate these activities.

§ 1213.3 Compliance responsibility.

Each Bureau of the Department is responsible for compliance with cultural resource legislation. Cultural resource review requirements and compliance with section 100 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1906 and the implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 shall be integrated with other environmental considerations under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and § 1502.25(a) of the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act. Section 106 compliance will be completed on National Register or National Register eligible properties even if an Environmental Impact Statement is not required by the National Environmental Policy Act. Each Bureau must indicate professionally adequate capabilities to develop and direct the cultural resources program. Projects will not proceed until compliance process under 36 CFR 800 is completed.

§ 1213.4 Definitions.

(a) "Advisory Council" means the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, a 29 member board which was created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. To carry out its consultative role the Advisory Council retains staffs for review and compliance in Denver, Colorado, and Washington, D.C.

(b) "Consultation" means the act of formally seeking advice or conferring with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as provided under 36 CFR Part 800.

"Effect" is the extent of an undertaking's impact on a cultural resource as determined according to the Advisory Council's "Criteria of Effect" (36 CFR 800.3 and 800.4).

(d) "Mitigation" refers to those actions that will be taken to avoid, reduce, or ameliorate possible or probable adverse effects on a cultural resource. Mitigation can include data retrieval but is not synonymous with it. Mitigation measures are identified by the formal consultation procedures of 36 CFR Part 800.

"National Register" means the national register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of section 2(b) of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 660, 16 U.S.C. 461) and section 101(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act. "National Register program" means

the survey, planning, and registration program that has evolved under the Secretary of the Interior's authority in section 101(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act, including, but not limited to, the responsibilities of the State Historic Preservation Officers as outlined in § 61.2.

(f) *National Register status.* "National Register property" means a district, site, building, structure, or object included in the National Register. "Eligible property" means any district, site, building, structure, or object that meets the National Register criteria. Properties that have been "determined eligible" have achieved this status in accordance with the process outlined in 36 CFR 63. "National Register Criteria" means the criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior to evaluate properties to determine whether they are eligible for inclusion on the National Register. (See 36 CFR 69.6)

(g) *Classes of properties are:*

(1) A "district" is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects which are united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also be comprised of individual elements which are separated geographically but are linked by associations or history.

(2) A "site" is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archeological value regardless of the value of existing structures.

(3) A "building" is a structure created to shelter any form of human activity such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. "Buildings" may refer to a historically related complex, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

(4) A "structure" is a work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern or organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale.

(5) An "object" is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment.

(h) "State Historic Preservation Officer" means the official, who is responsible for administering the Act within the State or jurisdiction, or a designated representative authorized to act for the State Historic Preservation Office. These officers are appointed

pursuant to 36 CFR Part 61.2 by the Governors of the 50 States, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands, and the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

(i) "Undertaking" as defined under 36 CFR 600.4, is "any Federal, federally assisted or federally licensed action, activity, or program or the approval, sanction, assistance, or support of any non-Federal action, activity, or program." This definition is further elaborated on under 36 CFR rules and proposed rules. These will be redesignated as follows:

36 CFR 60 to 36 CFR 1202
36 CFR 61 to 36 CFR 1201
36 CFR 63 to 36 CFR 1204
36 CFR 65 to 36 CFR 1210

(k) "References to the Appropriate Field Offices of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service" refer to the following:

Interagency Archeological Services—Atlanta Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, 1695 Phoenician Boulevard, Atlanta, Georgia 30349. Commercial Number: 401-996-2520, ext. 316, FTS: 260-9346.

Interagency Archeological Services—Denver Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Box 25337, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80227. Commercial Number: 303-234-2550, FTS: 234-2500.

Interagency Archeological Services—San Francisco Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 35553, San Francisco, California 94102. Commercial Number: 415-556-7741, FTS: 556-7741.

(FR Doc. 79-2009 Filed 8-1-79, 8:15 am)

BILLING CODE 4310-03-M

ADDITIONS TO HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Modern additions, such as lightning protection, security equipment, heating and air conditioning equipment, are permitted in Category Ia structures to the extent they can be concealed within the structure or its setting and do not damage or destroy significant original fabric. Structural additions, such as additional wings, rooms, or other appendages, may not be added to Category Ia structures except as replacements of deteriorated or missing original members during an authorized preservation or restoration project.

Modern construction may be added to other historic structures when essential to their continued use. A MODERN ADDITION SHOULD BE READILY DISTINGUISHABLE FROM THE OLDER WORK; HOWEVER, THE WORK SHOULD BE HARMONIOUS WITH THE OLD IN SCALE, PROPORTION, MATERIALS, AND COLOR. SUCH ADDITIONS SHALL BE AS INCONSPICUOUS AS POSSIBLE AND SHALL NOT INTRUDE UPON THE IMPORTANT HISTORIC SCENE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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DATE ENTERED

 SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
1 NAME

HISTORIC

Camp Curry

AND/OR COMMON

Curry Village

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Yosemite Valley

CITY, TOWN

Yosemite National Park

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Fifteenth

STATE

California

CODE

06

COUNTY

Mariposa

CODE

043

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (if applicable)

Western Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Ave., P.O. Box 36063

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

VICINITY OF

STATE

CA 94102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Mariposa County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

N/A

CITY, TOWN

Mariposa

STATE

CA

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> DILAPIDATED	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Camp Curry (Curry Village) is located at the shadowy base of Glacier Point in the eastern end of Yosemite Valley. The site is strewn with huge boulders from the adjacent talus slopes. Numerous conifers, predominantly cedar, are scattered throughout. Over 400 canvas "tent cabins," as well as wooden cabins without baths, and less primitive bungalow accommodations are massed in closely aligned cleared areas, with an "administrative area" at the entrance to the Camp.

When opened in 1899, the Camp had large canvas tents for sleeping, cooking, and dining. In 1901 the first permanent structure, a wooden dining room and kitchen was built, followed in 1904 by a registration office. Fire destroyed the dining building in 1912 and a new structure was erected on the site with connecting buildings to house a studio and cafeteria. A separate auditorium to the west of the registration office was built at this time and in 1913, a 40 x 90 foot swimming tank and bathhouse were added adjacent to the new dining room. Of this original complex only the old registration office (no longer serving that function) and the pool/bathhouse remain. The auditorium was completely altered when converted to guest units. The dining room (rebuilt in 1929) burned in 1973 and was replaced new structure, also of wood, but not of compatible scale or design with its cent buildings. In 1975, another fire destroyed the remaining sections that had housed the original studio and cafeteria. There is no structural replacement at this time.

The Camp Curry Historic Site contains four buildings that are the oldest surviving elements of the original Camp, and also importantly associated with this significant concession.

The four buildings are on their original sites, are in good condition, and have all undergone minor alteration. Three of the buildings are very similar in appearance, and the fourth building is unique in design in the Park.

The Curry Residence:

The Curry Residence was built at Camp Curry in 1917 and currently is divided into three apartments, serving as employee housing. It is a one story (with attic) wood frame structure containing c. 1200 square feet. It is T-shaped, with an early addition off the west side of the cabin. The building consists of an unpeeled log frame, vertical posts, and horizontal beams with infill panels of natural cedar bark strips arranged vertically. The upper portion of the walls is sheathed with tongue and groove beaded siding, stained brown, and the gable is filled with log slabs arranged in a decorative pattern. The cabin has river-run stone foundations, steps, fireplace, and chimney. The covered porch and railing are the primary decorative element of the design. Two pairs of multi-paned French doors are located on the north facade.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Camp Curry Historic Site
CONTINUATION SHEET Description

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

The Tresidder Residence:

The Tresidder Residence was built in 1916 against the talus at the base of Glacier Point. It is surrounded by large boulders and a hand-split palisade fence. It is a one-story wood frame structure, containing c. 1000 square feet. It is a U-shaped cabin, and the western wing was rebuilt shortly after it was constructed because it was demolished by a fallen tree. The building is comprised of an unpeeled log frame with infill panels of cedar bark and log slabs, similar in style to both the Curry Residence and the Registration Office. The primary decorative element of the exterior is the porch and the overhanging gable on the east wing.

The interior of the cabin is undistinguished except for the bathroom which is very elaborate and completely original and intact. Reportedly, in 1916, it cost \$1000 to install and included custom-built cabinets and very fine tilework. The building is presently used as a single family employee residence.

Registration Office:

The Registration Office was built at Camp Curry in 1904 and currently houses the Mountaineering Center.

It is a one-story, three room wood frame building, measuring 50' x 70'. The building consists of an unpeeled log frame, vertical posts, and horizontal beams with infill panels of wood shingles on the upper half of the wall and, below, strips of natural cedar bark are arranged in panels diagonally, creating a herringbone pattern. The porch is supported by unpeeled log columns, 10' on center. The overhanging hipped roof is wood shingled, with several skylights. The building has double casement windows, each with six lights. The interior features a large, free-standing fireplace built of river-run granite boulders, laid in an uncoursed rubble bond. The roof structure is exposed and consists of king-post trusses.

There have been numerous alterations to the building, including a shed addition across the west side, skylights, and the replacement of two original French doors.

The Swimming Tank Bathhouse:

The Swimming Tank Bathhouse at Camp Curry is a one-story, concrete and cobblestone masonry structure. The building was constructed in 1913 as a support facility for the new swimming tank. It is a building, rectangular in plan, which contains approximately 4500 square feet. The roof structure consists

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Camp Curry Historic Site
CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

The Swimming Tank Bathhouse (cont.):

of two parallel gables which are intersected in the center with another gable, forming an H in plan.

The roof is covered with wood shingles. The construction of the walls involved cobbles or river-run granite laid in courses inside the formwork, against the outside forms, and concrete was poured behind the stones approximately 10" thick. Apparently when the wall was nearly set up, and the forms were removed, the concrete around the cobbles was blasted away.

The exterior of the building has not been altered substantially and remains nearly in its original condition. Several doors and windows have been changed, but these do not constitute major alterations. The interior has been altered extensively. It presently features both men's and women's shower rooms, a barber shop, a linen supply/storage room, and a general storage room.

Recommendation to Management:

The significance of Camp Curry Historic Site does not reside in the number or style of its simple accommodations, but rather in preserving the integrity of the philosophy behind the establishment of the camp: To provide low to moderate cost lodgings for those visitors who wish few amenities but need some established shelter in their mountain experience.

SIGNIFICANCE

PER.	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION-SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1899-1924

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

David A. Curry, Foster Curry

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Through the history of Yosemite National Park's chief concessioner, Yosemite Park and Curry Company, one may trace the evolution of concession philosophy, and the relationship between the concessions and administration in the park over the last 77 years. The Camp Curry Historic Site is illustrative of the foundation and early development of the Curry family enterprise and their unique contribution of a character of accommodation still available in Yosemite and other national parks today. The site is of local significance in exploration-settlement and commerce. There are four buildings on the site that are important survivors of early Camp Curry and of local architectural, as well as historical, significance.

David and Jennie Curry established their innovative guest camp at the base of Glacier Point in 1899. At that time only the Sentinel Hotel, part of the Washburn Brothers transportation/accommodation monopoly, was available to the Yosemite Valley visitor who wished to sleep somewhere other than a public campground. The Currys believed that a tent camp, offering a minimum of services and thus economical for guests, would be a success. The camp was also to be a place where the city dweller could be in close touch with nature, yet have the security and camaraderie that a well managed resort hotel might provide. Camp Curry (briefly called Camp Sequoia) opened with 7 tents, furnished with beds and washstands, a cook, and a student labor force that worked for room and board. Growth was immediate and steady with 292 guests in the pioneering summer.

David Curry was a voluble host who emphasized the "family-style" orientation that evolved from the rustic simplicity of his camp. He began a nightly campfire program, in which guests and staff participated, and reinstated the firefall, a spectacular attraction initiated by pioneer James McCauley. Over many summers the nightly firefall (discontinued in 1969) and campfire program became synonymous with the name Camp Curry. Curry encouraged his guests to make use of the "natural" recreational opportunities in Yosemite - hiking, fishing, and swimming in the river, with only croquet provided as a diversion for those who spent their day in camp. The atmosphere was relaxed and cordial and inspired an enthusiastic, loyal following.

By 1904 a registration office was built to facilitate the increasing flow of visitors. Success bred competition in the form of a Washburn operated "hotel" that flourished, but never matched Camp Curry's phenomenal popularity. Although this popularity was firmly rooted in the camp's democratic atmosphere

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

and the personality of its proprietor, certain embellishments were being added to insure continued success. Accommodations remained "primitive" and inexpensive, but by 1913 Curry guests could entertain themselves at the new "plunge" (whose cobblestone bathhouse boasted both beauty and barber shops), a billiards room, and an auditorium that doubled as a dance pavilion.

In 1916 Foster Curry built a two-room bungalow for his family in the talus slope behind the camp. He felt that his rustic cabin should be a prototype of rental units that would replace tents, but his father was unconvinced. After David Curry's death in 1917, another bungalow was built for Jennie Curry and several more soon followed. A compromise evolved and by the mid-1920's some cabins with baths, and a greater number without baths, were available for rental along with the tents. The same choice is available today.

The administration of Yosemite Valley had changed hands three times during this era of development and expansion at Camp Curry. From 1899 to 1905 David Curry had dealt with the state-appointed Yosemite Commissioners. Regulations and inspections of concessions were seldom enforced and Curry's major concern was circumventing the Washburn interests. He expanded accommodations and the increased guest count soon overtaxed a nearly new sewage facility. The sanitation problem became a bone of contention between Curry and the Army administration, that assumed responsibility for managing Yosemite Valley in 1906 when it was returned to federal jurisdiction as part of Yosemite National Park. Military administrators began an immediate, tough policy of enforcing the myriad regulations previously ignored. Concessioners were issued leases that had to be renewed each year pending approval from the Department of the Interior. Curry felt that the very existence of his camp was threatened by the inability of obtaining a long-term lease that would enable him to secure financing, etc. Where he had been charming to Camp Curry guests he proved abrasively antiregimentarian to government administrators. He used the campfire programs as a platform for airing his grievances and enlisted the letter-writing support of Camp Curry loyalists. In 1913 the new Secretary of the Interior, Franklin Lane, appointed Adolph Miller as his Assistant Secretary to oversee the national parks. David Curry made a tactical blunder in appearing before Miller and demanding a long-term contract. Miller had witnessed some of Curry's campfire tactics and not only refused the demand, but censured him for the speechmaking and its anti-authority content as conduct unbecoming to a concession operator. Miller barred the firefall to emphasize his point. Upon assuming responsibility for Yosemite in 1916 the National Park Service inherited the concession headaches as well. Director Stephen Mather sought a solution in a proposed monopoly. He selected an outside hotelman, D. J. Desmond, and gave him a 20-year lease to expand, improve, and consolidate concession operations. Pioneer businessmen

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

responded swiftly and unfavorably - when the dust settled a few "special" leases had been arranged, among them one that guaranteed Camp Curry's independence from the Desmond operation. Later documentation showed that the monopoly might have been originally offered to David Curry, whose love for Yosemite and record of successful service was always evident, had he not been so singlemindedly, and vehemently, devoted to his Camp. After Curry's death the camp was operated by his widow and children: the firefall was reinstated in 1918 and a 5-year contract was awarded to Jennie Curry. In 1920 her daughter, Mary Curry, married Donald Tresidder, a future president of Stanford University. Tresidder's vision was broader than David Curry, and his tact and diplomacy won him support and admiration in Yosemite and Washington. The Desmond enterprise was a financial disaster that went bankrupt and reorganized as the Yosemite National Park Company. Camp Curry's proprietors had organized as the Curry Camping Company and in 1925, at the insistence of Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work, these major competitors were merged as Yosemite Park and Curry Company. Jennie Curry was on the Board of Directors and Donald Tresidder was the new president. It was the end of one era but the beginning of another - from a tent camp to a near-monopoly that offered services and accommodations for all income levels and was soon imbued with the spirit of the family-run enterprise begun 26 years earlier.

The four buildings included in this nomination are representative of the aesthetic which was established as a standard for building the Camp. The style was Rustic and was characterized primarily by the use of native materials in their natural state, such as unpeeled logs, and strips of bark. The intent behind this style was for the buildings to blend into the natural environment and to preserve a sense of primitiveness.

The significance of the four buildings lies in the preservation of their external appearance.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Sargent, Shirley, Yosemite and Its Innkeepers, Yosemite Nat'l Pk., Flying Spur Press, 1975.
 U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Reports of the Acting Superintendent: Yosemite National Park (1906-1916), Yosemite Museum Collections.

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Annual Report of the Director (1916-1928), Yosemite Research Library.

Whedon, Hazel, The History of Roads, Trails, and Hotels In and Near Yosemite National Park, Los Angeles, Univ. of Southern California (MA thesis), 1934.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 48
 UTM REFERENCES

A	111	273118.0	4118.055.0	B	111	273118.0	4118.006.0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	111	273178.0	4118.006.0	D	111	273178.0	4118.030.0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the SW corner of the main Camp Curry parking lot follow the south edge of the shuttle bus access road to Happy Isles heading east for 1325 feet. Turn SW (223°) for 400'; NW (308°) 450'; SW (215°) 330'; SW (245°) 475'; NW (276°) 500'; NW (284°) 600'; SW (294°) 260'; NW (341°) 450'; from last point follow the west edge of the service road north 300' to southern edge of main road; follow this southern road edge in NE direction to the intersection. At intersection stay on the Camp Curry side of the road, following its southwestern edge, to the starting point.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Leslie Starr Hart/Historian
 Merrill Ann Wilson/Historical Architect

ORGANIZATION National Park Service/Denver Service Center DATE 8/76
 STREET & NUMBER 655 Parfet, P.O. Box 25287 TELEPHONE (303) 234-4309/hart
 CITY OR TOWN Denver STATE CO 80225 (303) 234-5545/Wilson

CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES ___ NO ___ NONE ___

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ___ National ___ State ___ Local.
 FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 DATE
 AT, KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

9/75

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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1. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
1. ENTRY -- NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

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DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Camp Curry Historic Site

AND/OR COMMON
Curry Village

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Yosemite Valley

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Yosemite National Park

VICINITY OF

Fifteenth

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

California

06

Mariposa

043

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
TE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
BJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES, RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

National Park Service

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (If applicable)
Western Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Ave., Box 36063

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

VICINITY OF

STATE

California

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Mariposa County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

N/A

CITY, TOWN

Mariposa

STATE

California

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

SITORY FOR
EY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Camp Curry Historic Site/Original Registration Office

AND/OR COMMON

Curry Village

2 LOCATION

CITY/TOWN: Yosemite National Park

VICINITY OF
Yosemite Valley

COUNTY
Mariposa

STATE
Ca

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT Dean Sheehy

DATE OF PHOTO 9/75

NEGATIVE FILED AT National Park Service

Denver Service Center/655 Parfet, Box 25287/Denver CO 80225/TME

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT. GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO. 11

View to southeast shows west facade (main entrance) and north facade.
Some cabins visible to the left. Photograph was taken when building
was in temporary use as mountaineering center.

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PROPERTY MAP FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Camp Curry Historic Site

AND/OR COMMON

Curry Village

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Yosemite National Park

VICINITY OF

Yosemite Valley

COUNTY

Mariposa

STATE

Ca.

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE

U.S.G.S.

SCALE

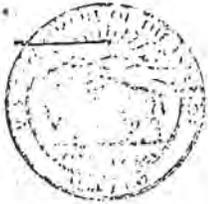
1:24000

DATE 1958, limited rev. 1970

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES



United States Department of the Interior

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WESTERN REGION

450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, BOX 36063
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102

OCT 16 1973

OCT 12 1973

Special Delivery

Superintendent *10/17*

Administration

Concessions Mgmt.

Management Asst.

Asst. Supt. V&RM

Chief Ranger

Chief Interp.

Research Scientist

Ch. Res. Mgmt.

Safety Mgr.

Asst. Supt. Area Oper.

Realty Spec.

Ch. Maint. Mgmt.

Landscap Arch.

Central Park Files

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1130
(WR)RC

Memorandum

To: General Superintendent, Golden Gate
~~Superintendent, Yosemite~~

ACTING

From: Regional Director, Western Region

Subject: Determination of eligibility for the National Register of
Historic Places

Enclosed are copies of correspondence from the Acting Assistant Director, Cultural Resources, National Park Service, concerning forms submitted for a determination of eligibility.

The professional reviewing staff in the Washington office has considered the properties and feels that some do not meet the necessary criteria to warrant nomination while others do and are eligible. The forms have either been returned to this Office or forwarded to the National Register for further consideration. They are:

Properties not meeting the criteria for nomination

Golden Gate

"Niantic"

Yosemite

- ✓ Leonard Cabin
- ✓ Dana Fork Cabin
- ✓ Prospector's Cabin - Mono Pass
- ✓ McGurk Cabin
- ✓ Gin Flat Cabin



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

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Western Regional Office

OCT 1 1978

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3017(565)

OCT 6 1978

Regional Director	
Asst. Regional Dir.	
Administration	
Operations	
Rec. Mgmt. Plan	
EEO	
Public Affairs	
Action Taken	

Memorandum

To: Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

From: Federal Representative, National Park Service

Subject: Determination of eligibility for Soda Springs Cabin,
Parsons Memorial Lodge, and Camp Curry Historic Site,
Yosemite National Park

Enclosed for your consideration is a request from the Regional Director, Western Region of the National Park Service, for determinations of eligibility under the provisions of 36 CFR 63.6, of the following properties in Yosemite National Park: (1) Soda Springs Cabin, (2) Parsons Memorial Lodge, and (3) Camp Curry Historic Site, for inclusion in the National Register.

Our Washington Office professional staff concurs with the Regional staff in the eligibility of the Camp Curry Historic Site and the Parsons Memorial Lodge; however, we do not consider the Soda Springs Cabin eligible as it does not meet the necessary criteria to warrant nomination.

We assess the properties to be of local significance. We will appreciate an early determination since it is needed for the on-going Yosemite General Management Plan.

(signed) Harry W. Pfanz

for F. Ross Holland

Enclosures

cc: Regional Director, Western Region



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3017(565)

OCT 5 1978

Memorandum

To: Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

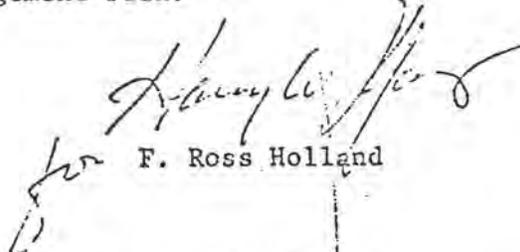
From: Federal Representative, National Park Service

Subject: Determination of eligibility for Soda Springs Cabin,
Parsons Memorial Lodge, and Camp Curry Historic Site,
Yosemite National Park

Enclosed for your consideration is a request from the Regional Director, Western Region of the National Park Service, for determinations of eligibility under the provisions of 36 CFR 63.6, of the following properties in Yosemite National Park: (1) Soda Springs Cabin, (2) Parsons Memorial Lodge, and (3) Camp Curry Historic Site, for inclusion in the National Register.

Our Washington Office professional staff concurs with the Regional staff in the eligibility of the Camp Curry Historic Site and the Parsons Memorial Lodge; however, we do not consider the Soda Springs Cabin eligible as it does not meet the necessary criteria to warrant nomination.

We assess the properties to be of local significance. We will appreciate an early determination since it is needed for the on-going Yosemite General Management Plan.


F. Ross Holland

Enclosures



United States Department of the Interior

1024

8/78

Supervisor J. H. 7/31

Administration	.....
Concessions Mgmt.	.....
Management Asst.	.....
Asst. Supt. VS&RM	.....
Chief Ranger	.....
Chief Interpreter	.....
Research Scientist	.....
Ch. Res. Mgmt.	.....
Safety Mgr.	.....
Asst. Supt. Area Oper.	.....
Realty Spec.	.....
Ch. Maint. Mgmt.	.....
Landscape Arch.	.....
Central Park Files	.....

RECEIVED
AUG 29 1978

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WESTERN REGION
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, BOX 36063
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102

AUG 28 1978

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30
(WR)RC

Dr. Knox Mellon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
California Department of Parks and Recreation
P. O. Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Dr. Mellon:

Enclosed are National Register forms on three properties for which we are requesting a determination of eligibility under the National Register Criteria, as provided for in Executive Order 11593, Section 2 (b) and the Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800.4 (a) 2 - Identification of Resources).

The three properties being submitted for a formal determination of eligibility, which are located in Yosemite National Park, are:

- Soda Springs Cabin
- Parsons Memorial Lodge
- Camp Curry Historic Site

Copies of the forms are also being provided the National Register of Historic Places through our Washington Office and the National Register will be advised that copies of the forms have been provided your office also to facilitate their obtaining your consultation on the properties.

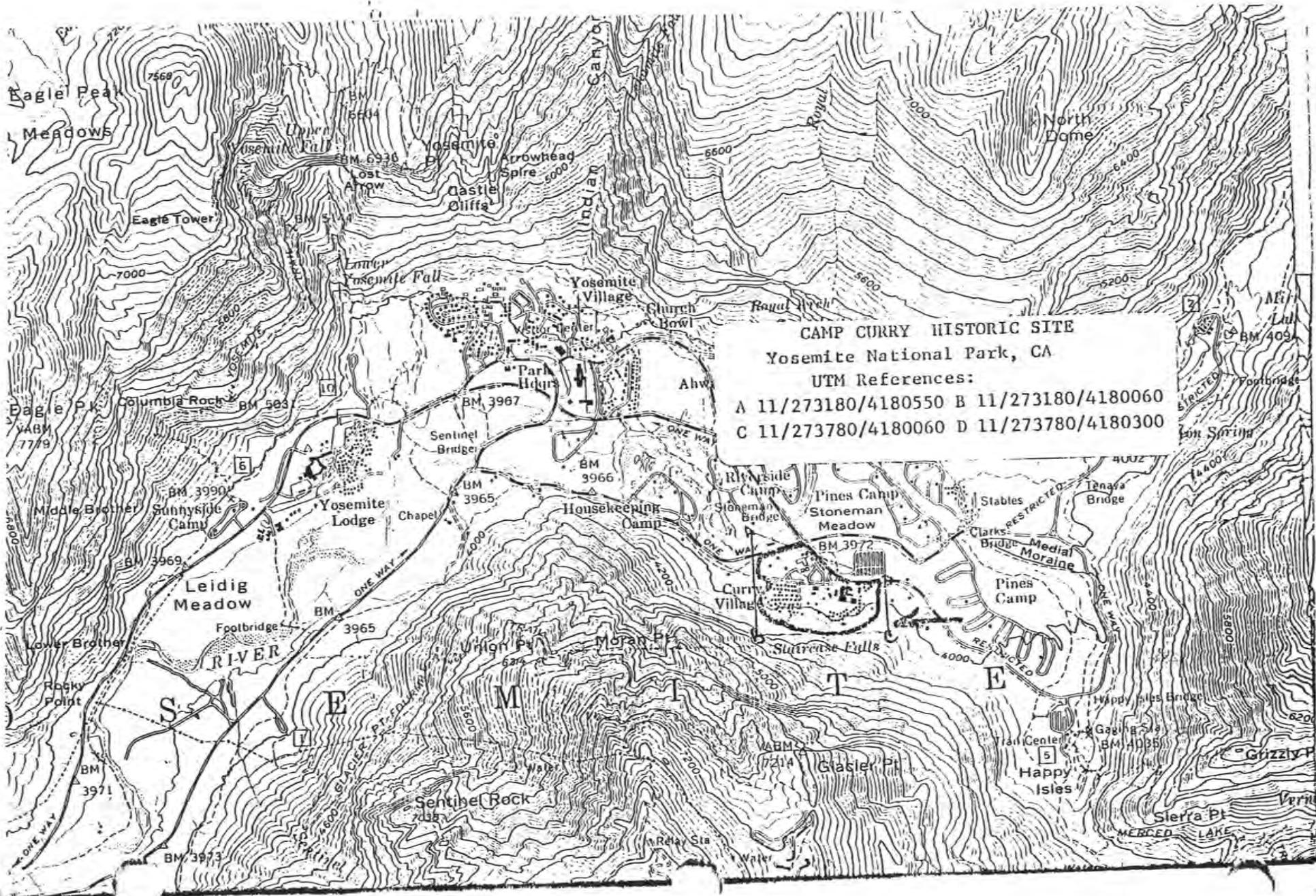
Enclosed are copies of the review correspondence, which relates to the significance or non-significance of the properties.

A determination of eligibility for the properties is needed in relation to the Yosemite General Management Plan and the related compliance with the National Historic Preservation Legislation, Executive Order 11593, and the Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 36 CFR 800.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Howard H. Chapman

Howard H. Chapman
Regional Director
Western Region



CAMP CURRY HISTORIC SITE
Yosemite National Park, CA
UTM References:
A 11/273180/4180550 B 11/273180/4180060
C 11/273780/4180060 D 11/273780/4180300



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

NOV 15 1979

H32(565)

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Western Region
From: Assistant Director, Cultural Resources
Subject: Entry in the National Register of Historic Places

Enclosed is the official notice of entry in the National Register of Historic Places for "Camp Curry Historic District," Yosemite National Park, effective November 1, 1979.

/s/ F. Ross Holland, Jr.

F. Ross Holland, Jr.

- Enclosure



HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32-880

Re: Executive Order 11593

Dear Federal Representative:

We are pleased to advise you that the property owned by your agency and listed on the enclosed sheet has been entered in the National Register in compliance with Executive Order 11593.

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Herrington
Chief, Branch of Registration
National Register

Enclosure

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

CALIFORNIA

STATE

Date Entered NOV 1 1979

Name

Location

Camp Curry Historic District

Yosemite National Park
Mariposa County

Also Notified

Honorable Alan Cranston
Honorable S. I. Hayakawa
Honorable Tom Coelho
Mr. David F. Hales,
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

State Historic Preservation Officer
Dr. Knox Mellon
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Parks & Recreation
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, California 95811

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.

CALIFORNIA*Contra Costa County*

Richmond vicinity, *Point Richmond Historic District*, Off CA 17 (11-5-79)

Humboldt County

Samoa vicinity, *Humboldt Bay Life-Saving Station*, S of Samoa on Samoa Rd. (10-30-79)

Los Angeles County

Pasadena, *Holly Street Livry Stable*, 110 E. Holly St. (10-25-79)

Mariposa County

Yosemite National Park, *Camp Curry Historic District*, Yosemite Valley (11-1-79)

Merced County

Merced, *Leggett House*, 352 W. 22nd St. (10-25-79)

Orange County

Yorba Linda, *Pacific Electric Railway Company Depot*, 16132 Imperial Hwy. (10-25-79)

San Francisco County

San Francisco, *Girls Club*, 362 Capp St. (11-8-79)

San Francisco, *Lewis A. J. (houseboat)*, Hyde St. Pier (11-8-79)

San Francisco, *Tubbs Cordage Company Office Building*, Hyde St. Pier (11-8-79)

Sonoma County

Geyserville, *Geyserville Union School*, Main St. (10-24-79)

COLORADO*Denver County*

Denver, *Denver Athletic Club*, 1325 Glenarm Pl. (11-14-79)

Denver, *Fire Station No. 1*, 1326 Tremont Pl. (11-14-79)

Denver, *Neef, Frederick W., House*, 2143 Grove St. (10-25-79)

Denver, *St. Patrick Mission Church*, 3325 Pecos St. (11-14-79)

Denver, *Schlessinger House*, 1544 Race St. (11-14-79)

Denver, *Shorthorn Building*, 2257 Larimer St. (11-14-79)

Denver, *Zang, Adolph J., House*, 1532 Emerson St. (11-14-79)

Larimer County

Fort Collins, *Anderson, Peter, House*, 300 S. Howes St. (10-25-79)

Pueblo County

Pueblo, *Central High School*, 431 E. Pitkin Ave. (11-14-79)

Pueblo, *First Methodist Episcopal Church, South*, 400 Broadway St. (11-14-79)

CONNECTICUT*Hartford County*

West Hartford, *Hooker, Sarah Whitman, House*, 1237 New Britain Ave. (11-1-79)

New Haven County

New Haven, *Prospect Hill Historic District*, Off CT 10 (11-2-79)

DELAWARE*Kent County*

Little Creek vicinity, *Port Mahon Lighthouse*, NE of Little Creek (10-25-79)

New Castle County

Wilmington vicinity, *Glynrich*, Mill Rd. and Race St. (11-1-79) HABS.

Sussex County

Georgetown, *Brick Hotel*, The Circle (11-13-79)

Georgetown, *Judge's House and Law Office*, 100 and 104 W. Market St. (11-13-79) HABS.

Georgetown, *St. Paul's Episcopal Church*, E. Pine St. (11-13-79)

Georgetown vicinity, *Gyles, Stella Pepper, House*, SW of Georgetown (11-13-79)

GEORGIA*De Kalb County*

Atlanta vicinity, *Druid Hills Historic District*, U.S. 29/76 (10-25-79)

Houston County

Henderson vicinity, *Davis-Felton Plantation*, NW of Henderson on Felton Rd. (11-13-79)

Richmond County

Augusta, *Reid-Jones-Carpenter House*, 2249 Walton Way (11-13-79) HABS.

GUAM

Naval Station, *Orote Historical Complex*, Orote Point (10-23-79)

IDAHO*Adams County*

New Meadows, *Meadows Schoolhouse*, ID 55 (10-30-79)

Canyon County

Parma, *Stewart, A. H., House (Hotel Parma)*, 3rd St. and Bates Ave. (10-25-79)

Kootenai County

Coer d'Alene, *Fort Sherman Buildings*, North Idaho Junior College campus (10-25-79)

Washington County

Weiser, *Intermountain Institute*, Paddock Ave. (11-1-79)

ILLINOIS*Du Page County*

Wheaton, *Blanchard Hall*, Wheaton College campus (11-14-79)

INDIANA*Elkhart County*

Elkhart, *Bichel, Emmanuel C., House*, 614 Bower St. (11-14-79)

Grant County

Fairmount, *Patterson, J. W., House*, 206 E. Washington St. (11-14-79)

Marion County

Indianapolis, *Schnull Ranch House*, 3030 N. Meridian St. (11-14-79)

Shelby County

Morristown, *Junction Railroad Depot*, U.S. 52 (11-14-79)

Wabash County

North Manchester, *Noftzger-Adams House*, 102 E. 3rd St. (11-14-79)

MAINE*York County*

Kittery Point, *Howells, William Dean, House*, Pepperrell Rd. (10-25-79)

MARYLAND*Baltimore (independent city)*

Cummins Memorial Church, 210 W. Lanvale St. (10-31-79).

Carroll County

Westminster vicinity, *Royer, Christian, House*, N of Westminster (11-7-79).

Harford County

Abingdon vicinity, *Woodside*, NW of Abingdon at 400 Singer Rd. (11-1-79).

Talbot County

Bellevue, *Clay's Hope*, Bellevue Rd. (10-31-79)

Easton vicinity, *Hope House*, NW of Easton (11-1-79).

Washington County

Hagerstown vicinity, *Old Forge Farm*, E of Hagerstown (11-7-79).

Hagerstown vicinity, *Rohrer House*, E of Hagerstown (11-7-79).

MASSACHUSETTS*Barnstable County*

Chatham vicinity, *Monomoy Point Lighthouse*, Monomoy Island (11-1-79).

Essex County

Lawrence, *Downtown Lawrence Historic District*, Roughly bounded by MA 110, Methuen, Lawrence and Jackson Sts. (11-1-79).

Middlesex County

Newton, *Winslow-Haskell Mansion*, 53 Vista Ave. (10-25-79).

Worcester County

Gardner, *First Minister's House*, 186 Elm St. (11-14-79).

Gardner, *Gardner News Building*, 309 Central St. (11-14-79).

Gardner, *Smith, F. W., Silver Company*, 60 Chestnut St. (11-14-79).

MICHIGAN*Wayne County*

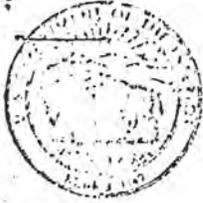
Detroit, *Columbia (steamer)*, 861 Civic Center Dr. (11-2-79).

Detroit, *Ste. Claire (steamer)*, 661 Civic Center Dr. (11-2-79).

MINNESOTA*Goodhue County*

Red Wing, *Gladstone Building*, 309 Bush St. (11-14-79).

Red Wing, *Kappel Wagon Works*, 221 W. 3rd St. (11-14-79).



Yosemite Library

United States Department of the Interior

RECEIVED

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OCT 16 1978

WESTERN REGION

450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, BOX 36063
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102

OCT 12 1978

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30
(WR)RC

✓	Superintendent	<i>10/17/78</i>
✓	Administration	
✓	Recreation Mgmt.	
✓	Management Asst.	
✓	Asst. Supt. VS&RM	
✓	Chief Ranger	
✓	Chief Interpreter	
✓	Research Scientist	
✓	Ch. Res. Mgmt.	
✓	Safety Mgr.	
✓	Asst. Supt. Area Oper.	
✓	Realty Spec.	
✓	Ch. Maint. Mgmt.	
✓	Landscapes Arch.	
✓	Central Park Files	

Memorandum

To: General Superintendent, Golden Gate
Superintendent, Yosemite

ACTING

From: Regional Director, Western Region

Subject: Determination of eligibility for the National Register of
Historic Places

Enclosed are copies of correspondence from the Acting Assistant Director, Cultural Resources, National Park Service, concerning forms submitted for a determination of eligibility.

The professional reviewing staff in the Washington office has considered the properties and feels that some do not meet the necessary criteria to warrant nomination while others do and are eligible. The forms have either been returned to this Office or forwarded to the National Register for further consideration. They are:

Properties not meeting the criteria for nomination

Golden Gate

"Niantic"

Yosemite

- ✓ Leonard Cabin
- ✓ Dana Fork Cabin
- ✓ Prospector's Cabin - Mono Pass
- ✓ McGurk Cabin
- ✓ Gin Flat Cabin

Properties submitted for a determination of eligibility

Yosemite

- Dead Giant Tunnel Tree
- Bagby Station House
- Soda Springs Cabin
- Parsons Memorial Lodge
- Camp Curry Historic Site ~~XX~~

Stanley S. Allright

Enclosures

cc:

- (DSC)M-Manager, Denver Service Center w/c enc.
- (DSC)TWE-Attention Leslie Hart w/c enc.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

RECEIVED
Western Regional Office

OCT 10 1970

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3017(565)

OCT 6 1970

Regional Director	
Dep. Regional Dir.	
Administration	
Operations	
Res. Mgmt. Plan	
EEO	
Public Affairs	
Action Taken	

Memorandum

To: Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

From: Federal Representative, National Park Service

Subject: Determination of eligibility for Soda Springs Cabin,
Parsons Memorial Lodge, and Camp Curry Historic Site,
Yosemite National Park

Enclosed for your consideration is a request from the Regional Director, Western Region of the National Park Service, for determinations of eligibility under the provisions of 36 CFR 63.6, of the following properties in Yosemite National Park: (1) Soda Springs Cabin, (2) Parsons Memorial Lodge, and (3) Camp Curry Historic Site, for inclusion in the National Register.

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We assess the properties to be of local significance. We will appreciate an early determination since it is needed for the on-going Yosemite General Management Plan.

(signed) Harry W. Pfanz

[[for]] F. Ross Holland

Enclosures

cc: Regional Director, Western Region



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3017(565)

QCT 5 1978

Memorandum

To: Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

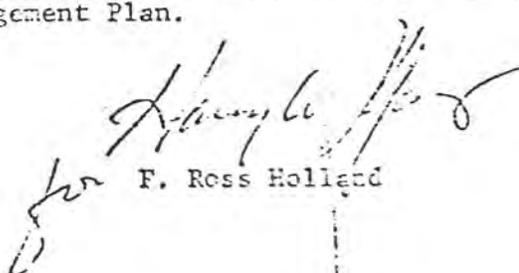
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F. Ross Holland

Enclosures



United States Department of the Interior

RECEIVED

AUG 29 1978

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WESTERN REGION

450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, BOX 36063
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102

AUG 28 1978

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30
(WR)RC

Dr. Knox Mellon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
California Department of Parks and Recreation
P. O. Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811

Dear Dr. Mellon:

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- Camp Curry Historic Site

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Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Howard H. Chapman

Howard H. Chapman
Regional Director
Western Region

70-2

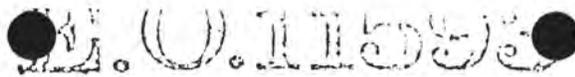
Sup.intendent: JWA 7/31

Administration	
Cessions Mgmt.	
Management Asst.	
Asst. Supt. VS&RM	
Chief Ranger	
Chief Interpreter	
Research Scientist	
Ch. Res. Mgmt.	
Safety Mgr.	
Asst. Supt. Area Oper.	
Realty Spec.	
Ch. Maint. Mgmt.	
Landscape Arch.	
Central Park Files	

Enclosures

cc:

WASO(560)-Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Management w/o enc.
(DSC)TWE- Manager, Denver Service Center, Attention: Leslie Hart w/o enc.
Superintendent, Yosemite w/o enc.



DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

Request submitted by: DOI/NPS/F. Ross Holland
 Date request received: 10/12/78
 Name of property: Camp Curry Historic Site State: CA
 Location: Yosemite Nat'l Park

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

Eligible Not eligible No response

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

Eligible Applicable criteria:

Comments:

Not eligible

Comments:

Documentation insufficient (see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

Charles Adams
 Keeper of the National Register

Date: 12-21-78

Camp Curry Site

Although we have sufficient information to evaluate the significance of the Curry operation and the resources discussed in the form and although the definition of "site" in "How To Complete National Register Nomination Forms" permits the nomination of property on which existing structures are not found to contribute, we do not believe that Camp Curry is appropriately treated as a site. National Register or National Register eligible properties and their boundaries are to be based on the full extent of a resource which had and still has historical or architectural significance (by virtue of integrity and association.) In contradiction to one of the statements that appeared in the file, the Register is not a means for identifying significant ideas, but for listing properties that exemplify important actions, patterns, ideas, or styles and craftsmanship. And because the Register is the source of land and resource planning decisions, it was not designed to be a "representative" program in which suitable examples of some themes are identified to the exclusion of other good representative resources within the same theme.

Hence, we do not believe that we can or should evaluate Camp Curry as a site-overlooking all but four of the structures within the bounded area. We understand that most of the cabins and tent frames within the complex were built between 1925-1950 and are manifestations, singly and taken as an ensemble, of the very qualities, personalities, patterns, and styles that are accurately described in section 8. The significance of the Curry family in the history of the National Park Service's and Yosemite's concession and accomodation development is so important that it suggests that all the primary resources associated with that family and with those forms of recreation and conservation history be reexamined and considered in their totality. (We realize that there are other Curry family camps in Yosemite. This central one in the valley is obviously the most important, though not necessarily the only one important in a preservation context.)

Please supply enough additional information about all the resources within Camp Curry to evaluate the property as a district. We believe that the present material contains enough general significance, but does not have a description (or a collection of maps and photographs) adequate to determine whether the significance described does apply to the entire complex.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
CULTURAL RESOURCES
PO BOX 700
EL PORTAL CA 95318
209/379-1883
FAX 209/379-1886

6/98

fax

t r a n s m i t t a l

to:

fax #:

from:

date:

re:

pages:

NOTES: See Memo. Which takes primacy -
property boundary or description of
resource? Most point if we
incorporate landscape.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32(413)

APR 10 1995

Memorandum

To: Thomas D. Mulhern, Chief, Division of Park Historic Preservation,
Western Regional Office

From: Carol D. Shull, Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, (sgd) Carol D. Shull
Interagency Resources Division, WASO

Subject: Camp Curry Historic District

This memorandum letter responds to your request for clarification on the status of the canvas tent cabins at the Camp Curry Historic District in Yosemite National Park, Mariposa County, California.

The tent cabin housing areas at Camp Curry are considered to be listed in the National Register as contributing elements within the documented historic district. The 1979 nomination form provides sufficient information to document the cabins' contribution to the Camp Curry ideal of low-cost low-amenity accommodations initiated by the Curry family during the early twentieth century. Pages 7-2 and 7-4 of the description section of the nomination make reference to the "canvas cabins" and their contributions as exemplary features that enhance the historic setting of the district.

The fact that the canvas tent cabins are not "...unique architecturally to the Yosemite Valley..." does not negate their contribution to the Camp Curry district or their importance as physical manifestations of an important historic period in the development of the Yosemite Valley.

If there are additional questions concerning these issues please contact National Register historian Paul R. Lusignan at (202) 343-1628.

cc: Superintendent, Yosemite National Park
CA SHPO

TO: BONNY

FROM: SYLVIA

CURRY VILLAGE

APR 18 1995

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

4/95

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Act	198	
	✓	Supl.
	✓	Asst. Supl.
		Mgmt. Asst.
		Admin. Officer
		Resrc. Scientist
	✓	Ch. Concessions
		Ch. Interpreter
		Ch. Maintenance
	✓	Ch. Resources
		Ch. Visitor Prot.
		Safety
		Central Files
		REPLY DUE

4/1/79
listed

3/95

[226] From: WRO Park Historic Preservation (Jamie M. Donahoe) at NP-WRO 3/3/95 1:38PM (1008 bytes: 14 ln)
To: Mary Frye at NP-DSC, Sylvia Rose Augustus at NP-YOSE, Jerry Mitchell at NP-YOSE
cc: WRO Park Historic Preservation (Jamie M. Donahoe)
Subject: Camp Curry Cabins

----- Message Contents -----

I've spoken with Paul Lusignan at the National Register. He has told me that the Camp Curry tent cabins are indeed listed on the National Register as part of the Camp Curry Historic District. He suggested that the cabins be considered one site (or several sites if there are distinct groupings of them) that is/are within the district, which means that it is not so much the exact cabins but the overall layout of the design. He also said that if there are any cabins of original or close to original design, they should be preserved as is, with no further changes in design.

If you have any additional questions, give me a call.

Jamie Donahoe
415/744-3964