INSPIRED BY NATURE, THREATENED BY DISASTER:
THE 1918-1923 CABINS IN CURRY VILLAGE,
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

by

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A thesis submitted to the Faculty of the University of Delaware in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Urban Affairs and Public Policy

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ABSTRACT

Located in the scenic Yosemite Valley, and at the base of its towering cliffs, is Curry Village, historically called Camp Curry after founders David and Jennie Curry. The camp, established in 1899, began with only seven canvas tents and soon flourished into a successful business. The camp continually expanded, eventually becoming a driving force behind the development of overnight lodging within Yosemite National Park. In an attempt to offer accommodations beyond canvas tents, twenty-four wooden cabins with baths were added to the site in 1918, followed by another four in 1919, and in 1923 the final nineteen were completed. With the addition of these rustic style lodging structures guests were offered the option of staying in a canvas tent or a hard-sided cabin with modern amenities including access to an attached private or semiprivate bath, hot and cold running water, heat and electricity. Spurred by changing tourism trends and the popularity of the national parks, the construction of these forty-seven new structures on the site allowed Camp Curry to diversify its overnight offerings appealing to more visitors.

Today, forty-six of the forty-seven cabins with baths stand in their original locations and suffer from a number of deterioration issues and deferred maintenance affecting the appearance of the structures and their energy efficiency. However, these
cabin still maintain a majority of their character-defining features, adding to the historic character of the camp. All cabins were rented to overnight guests until October 2008 when a rock slide in Curry Village permanently closed a number of structures, including twenty of the historic cabins. These structures, although undamaged, are within the designated rock fall zone and have remained untouched since the initial rock fall while the cabins outside of the designated area are minimally maintained. This thesis analyzes and documents the current condition of all cabins with baths and makes recommendations for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction of these structures. Included in these plans are proposed designs for the adaptation of the core of the buildings to improve energy efficiency and guest comfort. A proposed plan for the relocation of the twenty historic cabins within the rock fall zone is described, in an effort to facilitate their future use by visitors. Because these structures are an integral part of the history and architecture of Camp Curry and Yosemite, this thesis advocates for their long-term preservation, retention and use within Curry Village.
Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

For over one hundred years Camp Curry, currently called Curry Village, has been welcoming visitors to Yosemite National Park with accommodations of “good beds, good meals, and courteous treatment.”¹ The camp has served hundreds of thousands of people since 1899 and given visitors the option to stay in tent cabins, bungalettes² (wood cabins without bathrooms) or bungalows³ (wood cabins with bathrooms). A large rock slide on October 8, 2008 damaged a few tent cabins and cabins without baths, resulting in the permanent closure of over two hundred visitor units because they were determined to be in an unsafe area, a rock fall zone. The rock slide had a ripple effect throughout Curry Village: decreasing the number of overnight visitors, limiting the type of accommodations that are available, and raising questions about the future of the historic structures standing within the rock fall zone.


² Today the bungalettes are referred to as “cabins without baths.” This terminology will be used throughout this thesis except in the beginning of Chapter 3.

³ Today the bungalows are referred to as “cabins with baths.” This terminology will be used throughout this thesis except in the beginning of Chapter 3.
This thesis examines the cabins with baths that were constructed in Yosemite National Park by the Curry Camping Company to determine how to adapt the buildings to be more energy efficient and comfortable for guests while preserving the structures. These cabins, built during 1918-1923, are not only an important part of the park’s history, they are also an example of some of the first structures built to successfully cater to overnight visitors in Yosemite. Today they still exhibit many character-defining features of the original construction. At the time of construction these cabins were the most modern of guest facilities, and making them even more desirable was their affordability for overnight stays within the park. The forty-seven cabins with baths and the camp played a vital role in shaping future accommodations within the park.

This thesis proposes a plan for preserving, maintaining, and reusing the 1918-1923 Camp Curry cabins located both inside and outside of the rock fall zone. Drawings – floor plans and elevations – highlight the current conditions of the structures and illustrate how the cabins will benefit from preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction efforts. These actions will help maintain the character of the established historic district, while improving the visitor experience and promoting visitor appreciation for the historic camp.\footnote{Camp Curry Historic District was added to the National Register of Historic Places on November 1, 1979, signifying the importance of the camp as a whole.} A proposed adaptation of the cabin interiors shows the minimal impact of modifying the core – closet and
bathroom – of the structure to increase the comfort and privacy of guests while contributing to the energy efficiency of the buildings. A plan to relocate twenty historic cabins out of the rock fall zone is briefly discussed and illustrated through a proposed site plan.

It is impossible to understand the history of Camp Curry without first looking at the evolution of Yosemite from a scenic wonder to protected lands to national park. This new national status prompted increasing numbers of visitors to travel to the park over the last 120 years. A basic knowledge of tourism trends, especially those in the American West, is also necessary to fully understand the significance of the camp and Yosemite. The design philosophy behind rustic style


architecture was fundamental in the early development of the national parks. Camp Curry has numerous structures designed in the rustic style, including its cabins.7

Even before the creation of the national parks8 people were drawn to natural wonders, especially Yosemite Valley in California. Tourism in Yosemite continued to steadily increase and seemingly explode after Yosemite became a national park in 1890.9 Numerous lodging facilities were constructed to house early overnight visitors, but none proved to be successful due to poor management, high costs, and the fires that consumed a number of hotels. It was not until 1899, when David and Jennie Curry moved to Yosemite Valley and started a camp for tourists, that the first successful overnight accommodations were established in the valley. The enterprise, originally named Camp Sequoia, began with seven canvas tent cabins and eventually grew to the size it is today with four hundred and sixty-seven tent cabins.

the Center of the American West, University of Colorado at Boulder by the University Press of Kansas, 2001).


8 The first national park, Yellowstone, was established in 1872. Sequoia, Yosemite and General Grant (currently part of Kings Canyon) were established in 1890.

9 Although Yosemite was not the first national park established, it was the first land to be set aside as a park by the federal government with the signing of the Yosemite Grant in 1864.
forty-seven cabins with baths, forty-six cabins without baths, a dining hall, swimming pool, shower houses, comfort stations and numerous other facilities.

After the camp’s proven success the Currys wanted to provide lodging options for every type of visitor at various prices. To accomplish this, they added accommodations with different amenities beyond the tent cabin. The 1918-1923 cabins with baths were the first step in this transformation and the first opportunity for visitors to stay in a hard-sided room with access to a private or semiprivate bathroom while at Camp Curry. The forty-four duplex cabins and three fourplex cabins were constructed in three phases. The duplex cabins have two private rooms with some rooms initially having a private bathroom and others sharing a bathroom. The fourplex cabins have four private rooms each with its own bath. Originally ten of the duplex cabins had only one bathroom each which was shared by two private rooms, but modifications were made over the years to add another bathroom to each of these duplexes. All cabins were available for visitors to rent for an overnight or extended stay in Yosemite Valley until 2008 when the rock slide near Curry Village closed many of the structures. A number of other rock slides have occurred over the years in the Curry Village vicinity which has highlighted the importance of visitor safety and resulted in the decision to permanently close a number of structures in the historic district.

Over the last 90 years the forty-seven cabins with baths have been modified and currently are in various states of deterioration and neglect. The cabins in
the rock fall zone have been left untouched since the day of the initial rock fall in October 2008. Many have doors and windows that are not securely closed allowing the elements and animals to enter. The cabins outside of the rock fall zone are still used year round by visitors; however, the exteriors of these buildings have not been adequately maintained for an extended length of time. Many of the previous changes to the exteriors of the cabins have been made to accommodate a budget rather than to maintain historical accuracy. The interiors of the cabins out of the rock fall zone are in relatively good condition as they are kept up-to-date to meet visitors’ needs and expectations. Major alterations on the interiors of the cabins have occurred to facilitate updating bathrooms with more modern fixtures.

Within the forty-seven cabins three different construction methods are used, and within the three types there are subtle variations among the exteriors and interiors. The three construction types are: board-and-batten, tongue-and-groove boards and shingle. The first twenty-four cabins constructed in 1918 had walls of tongue-and-groove boards. The remaining cabins constructed in 1919 and 1923 are a mix of all three construction methods.

While the National Park Service owns the cabins, today the Delaware North Company operates and maintains them for visitor use. The company and the Park Service have used the recent rock slide as an opportunity to discuss the future of the cabins and steps that should be taken to preserve the 1918-1923 cabins along with the other structures in the rock fall zone. It has long been thought that the cabins are
not energy efficient and therefore costly to operate. The company also feels that they
do not have the knowledge or the resources to repair, restore, and preserve the cabins
in keeping with their character. This thesis will provide examples of how best to
rehabilitate the cabins to improve the look and function of each structure while
preserving the historic character of the buildings.

METHODOLOGY

What to do with all the historic structures in the designated rock fall zone?
This is currently a hot topic in Yosemite, for both visitors and staff. I have always
found the architecture of any national park to be stunning and fascinating, but I have a
strong sense of attachment to the architecture of Yosemite as I have spent most of my
summer family vacations there. This past summer (2009) I had the opportunity to
work for the National Park Service in the History, Architecture, and Landscape Branch
of the Resources Management and Science Division in Yosemite. Through my
summer internship I became acquainted with the challenges that the Park Service is
facing regarding Curry Village. The cabins in the rock fall zone sit vacant and
unmaintained. The cabins outside of the rock fall zone have been only maintained to a
minimum standard ensuring that visitors can still stay overnight in them. About
halfway through my time at Yosemite I decided to address this topic in my thesis.

The first step was taking a trip to visit the cabins with a park staff member
who is an historical architect. This is when I learned about certain problems with the
current maintenance, the struggle to move or not move the cabins, and when the topic of energy efficiency came to light. After this exploratory walk and conversation I started to work on field documentation for each of the cabins. I spent several days photo-documenting the exterior elevations of each of the forty-seven cabins. During this time I also took detailed notes about the condition of the exteriors, along with documenting the variations in the windows and the finish detailing. I then created a spreadsheet containing this data on each cabin.

When I was not in the field documenting the structures, I spent time in the archives searching for original construction drawings, old photographs, written documentation of Camp Curry’s operations, and other information relating to the camp. During this time I learned that some early park files were destroyed by fire in the 1960s, so gaps in the early history of the cabins may never be filled. I also spent time looking for current drawings of the cabins and found that a company outside the Park Service was contracted a few years ago to document some of the structures in Curry Village. I located floor plans and elevations of all three fourplex cabins and similar documentation of three tongue-and-groove duplex cabins. However, the drawings represented only one of the three types of construction methods used for the cabins. I determined that the other two types of cabins needed to be documented to have a complete understanding of how they were constructed. I spent several days documenting the interior and exterior of the other two construction types – board-and-
batten and shingle – which are only found in the rock fall zone.\textsuperscript{10} I used the existing drawings for one of the duplex cabins for its measurements allowing me to draw this cabin in AutoCAD while using interior detail information collected during an overnight stay. This allowed me to include all three construction types in my research. I decided it was most important to identify how the three cabin types varied in construction methods and to fully photograph each of the exteriors.

Throughout this time my research was ongoing into the history of Camp Curry, Yosemite, and tourism in the American West. Numerous books and other publications have been produced about Yosemite National Park, but only a few provide limited details about the evolution of Camp Curry. The most comprehensive account appears in Shirley Sargent’s \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}; however, one shortcoming of this book is that it does not include where much of the information for specific dates and accounts was gathered. Another important source of data on Camp Curry was the \textit{Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft, 2009} which discussed the history of the camp up to 2009. Other sources included National Register Nominations and past cultural landscape reports. Trips to both the Yosemite National Park Archives and Yosemite National Park Research Library led to the discovery of

\textsuperscript{10} All buildings with board-and-batten and shingle construction methods are in the rock fall zone. Two tongue-and-groove cabins are in the rock fall zone but the interiors could not be accessed because they are currently being used as storage areas for furniture. All other tongue-and-groove cabins are outside of the rock fall zone and open to the public making them inaccessible for extensive documentation. I did have the opportunity to document the interior details of a tongue-and-groove cabin when I stayed overnight in Cabin 3B in November 2009.
information which conflicts with the published material about the construction dates of
the cabins, but supports much of the other data found about the camp and the cabins.\textsuperscript{11}

My field notes of the two documented cabins were converted into full
measured drawings using AutoCAD. The final measured drawings include a floor
plan and four elevations for each cabin. These drawings highlight the current
condition of the exteriors of the cabins and the interior layout of each type. In order to
propose a plan of action to stabilize and repair forty-six of the cabins for future use it
was necessary to research the \textit{Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment
of Historic Properties}.\textsuperscript{12} These standards define each of the four treatment options –

\textsuperscript{11} Camp Curry’s history – \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers} by Shirley Sargent; National Park
Service, Staff of History, Architecture and Landscape Branch, Yosemite, \textit{Camp Curry
Cultural Landscape Report Draft} (Unpublished, 2009); United States, National Park
Nomination Form; United States, National Park Service, “Yosemite Valley Historic
District, 2006,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form; \textit{Yosemite
Valley Cultural Landscape Report, October 1994} prepared by Land and Community
Associates. Yosemite National Park Archives are located in El Portal, California
outside of Yosemite National Park. Yosemite National Park Research Library, where
the Camp Curry brochures are housed, is located in Yosemite Valley.

\textsuperscript{12} United States, \textit{The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of
Service, Cultural Resources, Preservation Assistance, 1992),
http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_10.htm (accessed December 20,
2009). Also used as sources for the preservation of historic structures – United States,
for Preserving Historic Homes}, (Guilford, CT: Lyons Press, 2004) and Kay D. Weeks
and Anne E. Grimmer, \textit{The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment
of Historic Properties: With Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring &
Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships,
Heritage Preservation Services, 1995).
preservation, restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction – highlighting how each treatment can be applied to historic properties. The drawings were then modified and used to show how the plans to preserve, restore, rehabilitate, and reconstruct the cabins would improve the exterior appearance of the cabins, increase the privacy and comfort of guests through changes within the core of the buildings, and improve the energy efficiency of the structures to contribute to long-term retention for visitor use in historic Curry Village.

**THESIS ORGANIZATION**

In order to propose an appropriate plan for the preservation of the cabins it is necessary to understand several fundamental topics relating to the camp and Yosemite’s history. This thesis explores early tourism trends in the West, the history of Yosemite and the role of rustic style architecture in the early years of the national parks. A detailed history of Camp Curry demonstrates the importance of the camp within Yosemite. A history of the camp’s forty-seven cabins with baths focuses on construction dates and materials, exterior and interior modifications which have occurred over time, and descriptions of current conditions and deterioration issues present in the cabins. A plan is offered for preserving, restoring, rehabilitating and reconstructing elements of the cabins allowing for their historic character-defining features to remain intact. Drawings highlight exterior and interior recommendations for each of the three construction types found within Camp Curry.
“Tourism, Yosemite and Rustic Style Architecture,” Chapter Two, will touch on three topics that provide a national context for the cabins of Camp Curry—tourism in the American West, the history of Yosemite National Park, and the history of the rustic style architecture movement within the national parks. This chapter begins with a brief overview of tourism trends in the American West from the use of railroad transportation through the automobile age identifying the role of national parks in tourism. An abbreviated history of Yosemite follows, highlighting the important dates and events in the park’s history and establishing the context in which Camp Curry began. A brief section on rustic style architecture concludes the chapter, identifying the prominent role this architectural style played in the early development of many facilities throughout the national park system.

Chapter Three, “A Brief History of Camp Curry,” outlines the history of the camp, now called Curry Village. This section traces the history of the camp back to its beginning as a small family operated business with seven tents through its expansion and merger with another company to become the largest concessionaire in the park, then its eventual acquisition by a larger outside company, ending with the present concessionaire. This history illustrates how Camp Curry established over one hundred years ago played a major role in shaping visitor accommodations within Yosemite.

“Modern Accommodations in Camp Curry: The 1918-1923 Cabins with Baths,” Chapter Four, examines the history of the forty-seven cabins with baths in
depth, and highlights the current state of the cabins located both inside and outside the rock fall zone. Construction methods and materials used to build the cabins are identified along with their character-defining features. This chapter discusses modifications that have occurred over the years due to the desire to update interiors or the attempts to eliminate past deterioration issues. Descriptions of current deterioration problems follow along with drawings – floor plans and elevations – illustrating the existing look of the cabins.

Chapter Five, “Rehabilitating Curry Village Cabins with Baths,” begins with a narration of my recent overnight experience in a Curry Village cabin. A rehabilitation treatment plan is discussed to address the deterioration of the cabins allowing them to remain habitable. Design options that make the cabins more energy efficient and recommendations for modifications to improve the experiences of visitors are illustrated. These changes are primarily shown in cabin floor plans and elevations. This chapter discusses where the cabins situated in the rock fall zone should be relocated and why it is important that they are moved. A site plan of the proposed relocation area follows. Recommendations on how to maintain, preserve and restore the open cabins in their current location and how to treat their current state of

13 Character-defining features contribute to the historic character of the buildings and site. The National Park Service identifies character-defining features as “the form and detailing of exterior materials, such as masonry, wood, and metal; exterior features, such as roofs, porches, and windows; interior materials, such as plaster and paint; and interior features, such as moldings and stairways, room configuration and spatial relationships, as well as structural and mechanical systems; and the building's site and setting.” Weeks, 19.
disrepair will conclude this section. Included are recommendations for immediate action, some for the near future, as well as a long term preservation plan.
Chapter 2

TOURISM, YOSEMITE AND RUSTIC STYLE ARCHITECTURE

The significance of the cabins at Camp Curry lies in the role they played in the development of national park lodging as well as their representation of the rustic style of architecture that evolved in the parks. This chapter explores three themes to provide a national context for the cabins at Camp Curry: the evolution of tourism in the West, the history of Yosemite National Park, and the role of rustic style architecture in the national parks. Changing tourism trends drew travelers out West and advances in transportation allowed individuals to experience the natural wonders for themselves. Yosemite National Park’s history illustrates tourism trends and reveals how the park developed to become one of today’s most popular national parks. The use of rustic style architecture demonstrates the design philosophy of the National Park Service during one of the greatest facilities development periods within the history of the national parks. Influences on the development of Camp Curry over the last hundred years are directly related to tourism, Yosemite’s popularity and rustic style architecture.

TOURISM IN THE AMERICAN WEST

The completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 opened up the West for exploration by those who could afford it. The ease of rail travel, as opposed to wagon travel, allowed people to tour on set schedules and routes, at faster speeds, and for pleasure. With the mass production of the well-built Model T, beginning in
1908, the American population began the shift to an automobile culture foregoing rail transportation. The resulting affordability of the automobile and the emergence of paid vacations enabled a large portion of the population to travel under their own will, enjoying the freedom permitted by the automobile. Shortly after the creation of the National Park Service in 1916, its director undertook massive advertising campaigns causing visitation throughout the park system to increase dramatically until the 1930s, with the exception of periods during the Depression and World War I. The railroad, then the automobile, and the advent of paid vacations shaped tourism in the American West, permitting freedom in travel and altering tourism forever.

The completion of the transcontinental railroad signified the coming of age of tourism in the West. For the first time the population could travel in comfort experiencing the beauty of the American landscape. Travel narratives such as *Our New West*, *The Switzerland of America*, and *The Pacific Railroad* promoted and familiarized the public with cross-country touring. In an attempt to acquaint the public with the natural wonders of the United States many narratives and guides highlighted the scenic landscapes as attractions. Traveling across the country now occurred with ease and in relative comfort.

The railroads soon recognized the opportunity to capitalize on the newly explored frontier. The Northern Pacific Railroad hired Nathaniel Pitt Langford to write a series for Scribner’s Magazine promoting travel to the region. “By means of

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14 Shaffer, 137.

15 Shaffer, 9. All were written by Samuel Bowles and published in 1869.

16 Shaffer, 8.

17 Shaffer, 44.
the Northern Pacific Railroad…the traveler will be able to make a trip to Montana from the Atlantic seaboard in three days, and thousands of tourists will be attracted to both Montana and Wyoming in order to behold with their own eyes the wonders described.” To satisfy upper-class tourists, railroad companies invested money to fund the construction of lavish resort hotels as overnight destinations with luxury accommodations – Northern Pacific in Yellowstone, Santa Fe Railroad in the Grand Canyon and Great Northern Rail in Glacier National Park. Each of the railroads offered packages including transportation, lodging, and meals. During the 1910s the railroad companies began to lose their monopoly on transportation due to the fast growing popularity of the automobile.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, experiencing nature was an attraction for many tourists who had an interest in visiting the scenic and natural wonders of the United States. Resorts and national parks promoted by the railroads for wealthy tourists in the preceding century were now beginning to cater to the middle-class as automobile use increased and travel became more affordable.\(^{18}\) Automobile clubs and travel magazines published numerous guides promoting cross-country automobile trips, highlighting roads in good condition. The “See America First” movement promoted the automobile as the “proper means of doing it.”\(^{19}\) With the dedication of the Lincoln Highway in 1913, automobile use rose and would soon become the dominant form of transportation in the United States.\(^{20}\) For the traveler wanting to experience the wilderness, national parks became vacation destinations. “A

\(^{18}\) Jakle, 53.

\(^{19}\) Shaffer, 148.

\(^{20}\) Shaffer, 150.
national park is an island of safety in this riotous world. Within national parks is room – glorious room – room in which to find ourselves, in which to think and hope, to dream and plan, to rest and resolve.”

The growing popularity of the automobile enabled people to explore the national parks on their own terms and at their own pace which was radically different from the imposed structure of the railroads.

The creation of the National Park Service in 1916 brought to the forefront the development of the parks for public use and enjoyment. Under director Stephen T. Mather’s guidance, roads were improved and buildings were constructed or expanded. Mather, a savvy businessman, also thought the public should be more aware of the parks and, thus, developed large advertising campaigns which included publications about the parks. Advertising by the Park Service attracted larger numbers of people to the protected lands enticing Congress to increase funding for maintenance and improvements within the parks. Vacationers demanded various accommodations with different levels of amenities at various price points. The Park Service recognized the need for proper facilities catering to tourists at all economic levels. Increasing numbers of overnight accommodations, restaurants, stores, gas stations and entertainment venues were constructed to serve tourists and their automobiles.

Touring by automobile increased steadily after World War I as did advertisements for the parks. The introduction of short paid vacations encouraged people to travel by automobile to nearby destinations for trips lasting from several days to a week. “Because most middle-class Americans could only afford to be away

21 Jakle, 68.

for short periods of time, the automobile expanded the range and opportunities for
their vacations.”23 This added to the automobile’s popularity as well as the national
parks’ because many were within a day’s drive from large city centers. The Park
Service understood that the automobile would play a decisive role in future travel and
began to promote a national park-to-park highway allowing automobiles to have easy
and direct access to parks.24 The Service began encouraging tourists to visit more than
one park through a Grand Tour across America replicating the Grand Tour of
Europe.25 With the ease of automobile touring, visitation increased and the national
parks were seen as a “national asset”26 valued for their scenic beauty and educational
offerings. Automobile camping provided travelers with the option to stop when
necessary and the freedom to take as much time as desired to experience the outdoors.
After the 1930s promotion of the parks diminished and was deemed virtually
unnecessary as the public’s interest had been secured and parks were drawing in
increasing numbers of visitors with their automobiles.

While the automobile transformed tourism in America allowing more
individuals to travel and under their own will, the national parks promoted the
wilderness as an escape from city life, but with all the comforts – stores, hotels,
restaurants and entertainment venues – of a metropolis. Between the two World Wars
tourists traveling by automobile began to see a shift in the landscape along the side of

23 Wrobel, 261.
24 Shaffer, 118.
25 Shaffer, 117.
26 Shaffer, 119.
the highway. Roadside motels, restaurants, and gas stations, constructed near highways for easy access, catered to automobile travelers. The motel allowed travelers to forego bulky camping equipment in exchange for a room with beds, baths, and the feeling of home.\textsuperscript{27}

With gas rationing during World War II automobile use slowed, but upon the conclusion of the war automobile use skyrocketed and massive highway construction projects were undertaken. “The number of private automobiles registered in the United States increased from 8,000 in 1900 to 458,000 in 1910, to 8 million in 1920, and to 23 million in 1930. By 1960, 61 million automobiles were registered, or one automobile for every 2.3 persons.”\textsuperscript{28} By the 1950s the National Park Service realized that facilities constructed in the 1930s were no longer sufficient for the number of visitors arriving each year and a massive construction effort, Mission 66, began as an initiative to modernize the parks. Upon completion in 1966 this effort provided adequate facilities for about ten years as visitation numbers increased with the growing popularity of the national parks.

The changing modes of transportation greatly influenced travel habits in the United States and enabled more people to experience the natural beauty of the country. Before the automobile, the railroad was the dominant form of travel allowing the wealthy to tour the American West. It was not until the automobile that more Americans were able to take to the roads and visit the scenic landscape of the West. Promotion of the parks played a key role in attracting tourists early on, but the growing ownership of the automobile and the freedom it provided, along with the desire to

\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{27} Jakel, 163.}

\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{28} Jakel, 121.}
escape to the wilderness, defined tourism in the American West. Especially in Yosemite, interest grew steadily after its discovery and dramatically increased with new transportation options.

**Yosemite National Park – A Brief History**

Yosemite National Park is situated among the steep granite peaks of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California. The first inhabitants of the land that is now contained within park borders were the Ahwahneechee group of Native Americans. The Ahwahneechees lived off this land for over 800 years and they were the first people to experience the waterfalls, cliffs, and granite monoliths of Yosemite Valley.29

It was not until gold was found in the Sierras that Europeans explored the mountainous area. Two miners, looking to strike it rich in 1849, were the first non-native people to view the valley from its 3000-foot-high rim. During this period trading posts were established in various locations outside the valley. Area Indians attacked these settlements creating conflict. In 1851, in retaliation for attacks of the previous year, the Mariposa Battalion was formed to protect the posts.30 This small battalion tracked the Indians down chasing them further into the mountains and saw for the first time Yosemite Valley, as it would later be named. The following year prospectors discovered the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias (Figure 2.1).31

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29 Sargent, *Yosemite, the First 100 Years, 1890-1990*, 10.

30 Russell, 211.

31 Russell, 212.
Figure 2.1. Map of Yosemite National Park.  (Source: National Park Service Publication, Harpers Ferry Center, http://home.nps.gov/applications/hafe/hfe/carto-detail.cfm?Alpha=YOSE)
As word spread about the valley and the big trees, people began to be curious about the stories they heard regarding the natural wonders. In 1855 tourists began visiting the valley. In one of the first parties to make the long trek to the valley was James Hutchings. After his trip Hutchings began to spread his accounts via newspapers of the “luxurious scenic” place he had experienced. Accompanying him on the journey was artist Charles Ayers who sketched images to complement Hutchings’ writings.\textsuperscript{32} To accommodate the small but growing numbers of visitors, the first permanent structure was built in the valley in 1856. Soon a number of hotels were constructed in the valley, many of which were short lived.\textsuperscript{33} Determined to live in the stunning surroundings, Hutchings returned two years later with photographer Charles L. Weed. Hutchings used the photographs to advertise Yosemite Valley in his newspaper.\textsuperscript{34} By 1864 James Hutchings and his family were living in the scenic valley and operating the Upper Hotel.\textsuperscript{35}

Public debates about protecting the Mariposa Grove and Yosemite Valley resulted in the land being set aside for public enjoyment through the Yosemite Grant. On June 30, 1864, President Abraham Lincoln granted Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Trees to the state of California in a public trust. The protection of the almost sixty-four acres fell to the newly formed Board of Commissioners headed by

\textsuperscript{32} Radanovich, 21.

\textsuperscript{33} Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 2.

\textsuperscript{34} Radanovich, 21.

\textsuperscript{35} Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 2.
landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted. Interest in the park steadily increased and by 1875 two stage roads were established to the valley. Multiple hotels, none very successful, were also operating.

In 1890 the federal government designated 1,452 square miles of reserved forest around the existing Yosemite Grant lands as Yosemite National Park. The establishment of Yosemite National Park fueled the growing interest in the scenic valley and increased the need for regulation within the park. Passionate writings by environmentalist John Muir were fundamental in creating what would be the new park. In 1899 visitation was increasing and 4,500 tourists traveled to Yosemite. Schoolteachers and entrepreneurs David and Jenny Curry began operating the first successful tent camp in the park known as Camp Curry (Figure 2.2). In 1901 the dining hall in Camp Curry was the first structure in Yosemite to be erected in the rustic style of architecture that would become popular throughout a number of parks. With increasing numbers of visitors it was clear that more regulation was needed in Yosemite to control development, and oversee visitors and multiple concessionaires.

Preservation of nature and development of facilities for the public within the park sparked great debates in the early 1900s. In 1906 John Muir assumed an active role in convincing the state of California to return Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove to the United States Government. That same year San Francisco

36 Russell, 214.

37 Russell, 218.

38 Demars, 123.

Figure 2.2. Camp Curry 1901 brochure. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
suffered damage from a major earthquake impacting transportation on the west coast for a number of months. With the vulnerabilities of San Francisco’s water supply exposed a search was on to find a more stable source. The Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite was chosen for the site of a dam and water rights were granted to San Francisco in 1908. John Muir and the Sierra Club united in an attempt to protect the scenic Hetch Hetchy Valley from being flooded in order to become San Francisco’s water reservoir. However, in 1913 the Raker Act granted San Francisco the right to build a dam, ultimately destroying the beautiful valley. It was over twenty years before any water flowed into the city of San Francisco.

The creation of the National Park Service marked a new and more structured path for all national parks, especially Yosemite. By 1916, with twelve national parks and nineteen national monuments to operate, it was determined that a separate bureau within the Department of the Interior was needed to oversee the parks. Congress created the National Park Service by passing the Organic Act. The Park Service was established to

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\text{promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and}
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40 Sargent, *Yosemite, the First 100 Years, 1890-1990*, 27.

41 Russell, 220.

42 Russell, 159.

43 Russell, 225.

44 Sargent, *Yosemite, the First 100 Years, 1890-1990*, 31.
to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.45

The first Director of the National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather, was appointed the following year.46 Mather was fond of Yosemite and enjoyed spending his time in the park and often donated his own money to fund projects within the parks and especially in Yosemite. He personally funded the Rangers’ Club in the valley for the park rangers of Yosemite (Figure 2.3).47 The rustic style Rangers’ Club was the first structure built in the new village Mather had envisioned, hoping to demolish the unplanned development of the old village. Under Mather’s direction, parks were promoted with large-scale advertising campaigns and development began for visitor conveniences - improving roads, trails, overnight accommodations, and programs to both enrich and educate visitors.48 Early in the 1920s Yosemite National Park established an Education Department to instruct the general public and park visitors about the natural environment. A few years later a museum structure was erected in the new village.49

Development of overnight facilities for guests continued to be a priority, as well as the construction of roads for the increasing numbers of automobiles traveling through the park. Operations of most concessions in Yosemite were consolidated under and managed by one company, the Yosemite Park and Curry

45 NPS, Yosemite, Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft, 36.

46 Sargent, Yosemite, the First 100 Years, 1890-1990, 31.

47 McClelland, 150.

48 Demars, 85.

49 McClelland, 167.
Company, in 1925. The following year the all-weather road into the valley was completed, allowing automobiles year-round access. Yosemite had Camp Curry which provided guest with an economical choice, but no first-class option for the wealthy. So in 1927, the Ahwahnee Hotel opened offering visitors luxurious, expensive, first-class accommodations that Mather thought should be available in each park (Figure 2.4). He felt that a range of lodging options should be offered, from simple economical rooms to pricey hotels. Mather had been pushing for the construction of a lavish hotel in Yosemite since before he became director. In 1932 over 8,000 acres in the Wawona Basin, just outside of Yosemite National Park boundaries, were added to the park. That year the Yosemite Park and Curry Company also took over management of the historic Wawona Hotel. The following year the 4,230-foot-long Wawona Tunnel was completed allowing visitors to travel on a new modern road into Yosemite from the south.

Even with decreasing profits and fewer visitors during the Depression, construction continued in Yosemite between 1933 and 1939. Established by President Roosevelt, the Civilian Conservation Corps provided out-of-work individuals with jobs constructing small park structures, roads, and trails. The drop in park visitors meant concessionaire profits were, at one point, almost nonexistent. Even with little

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50 Russell, 223.

51 Demars, 87.

52 Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 105.

53 Johnston, 46.

54 Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 105.
Figure 2.4. Ahwahnee Hotel, the first class hotel constructed in Yosemite Valley.
profit during this period the Yosemite Park and Curry Company fulfilled its contract with the Park Service to construct new facilities.\textsuperscript{55} Widespread desire for winter sports in Yosemite influenced the decision to construct a ski lodge and downhill ski runs. When completed in 1935 the Badger Pass ski area offered visitor accommodations and equipment shops to resort guests interested in both downhill and cross-country skiing.\textsuperscript{56} In 1937 a major flood in the valley damaged park roads and facilities at Yosemite Lodge causing an increase in the number of construction projects in the area.\textsuperscript{57}

With the end of the Depression heavy visitation to the park resumed until the United States entered World War II. In 1941 the park was so crowded that people were turned away at the entrance gates.\textsuperscript{58} Over 594,000 people spent time in the park that year.\textsuperscript{59} Yosemite joined the war effort in 1943 when the United States Navy requested use of the Ahwahnee Hotel for a convalescent hospital for wounded personnel. Other facilities in the park were kept operational for the servicemen and their visitors.\textsuperscript{60} Due to the war, visitation in 1944 dropped to just over 119,000.\textsuperscript{61} Once gas rationing was lifted on August 15, 1945, visitation to Yosemite dramatically

\textsuperscript{55} Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 101.

\textsuperscript{56} Demars, 94.

\textsuperscript{57} Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 111.

\textsuperscript{58} Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 115.

\textsuperscript{59} Demars, 123.

\textsuperscript{60} Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 125-127.

\textsuperscript{61} Demars, 123.
increased. During the three day Labor Day weekend, more than 18,000 people flocked to Yosemite and all accommodations overflowed.62

Natural disasters and a national park system-wide building campaign during the 1950s transformed development practices in Yosemite. Also during this period two major floods caused extensive damage to roads, utilities, trails, and structures in the park.63 The floods prompted the completion of Mather’s 25-year-old plan to replace the old village. The general store was razed in the old village and a larger store was constructed in the new village.64 In 1956 the National Park Service launched Mission 66, an initiative to improve park roads, trails, and visitor facilities in preparation for the Service’s fifty year anniversary. Yosemite benefited from remodeled campgrounds and new employee housing.65

During the 1970s a similar effort was made in all parks to focus on the preservation of natural resources and startling events took place in Yosemite. “In the postwar period, as a result of increasing popularity and visitation, the balance between humans and nature was lost, and Mission 66...increased visitation by making it easier for the public to visit the parks and making their stay more comfortable.”66 New regulations were put in place to protect the vegetation, animals, and other natural features. These regulations now reversed the old practices of the Park Service which

62 Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 128.

63 Russell, 229-230.

64 Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 146.

65 Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 148.

66 McClelland, 478.
allowed visitors unlimited access to the entire valley. A riot erupted in Yosemite Valley’s Stoneman Meadow in July 1970 resulting from new park regulations and fed by discontent concerning the Vietnam War. A large number of youths threw rocks and bottles at rangers trying to control the situation. Another significant event of that decade in Yosemite involved the implementation of free shuttle buses to transport visitors to various destinations in the valley. The park was also plagued with a string of fires, some started by arson, which damaged a number of buildings.

Decades of development in Yosemite and loose environmental regulations continued until the Park Service recognized the severe impact on the natural resources of the park. In 1980, after six years of planning, the National Park Service approved the General Management Plan for Yosemite, calling for the park to be returned “to a more ‘natural’ and undeveloped landscape.” The Plan also called for the removal of nonessential facilities in the valley and improvement of mass transit to curb the use of private automobiles in the park. Interpretation of the park and its resources was enhanced to guarantee “that a visit to Yosemite (would become) a lifetime treasure.”

In 1987 with park visitation over three million visitors annually the General Management Plan provided the park with an outline for the future, but many of the recommendations have still not been implemented.

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68 Russell, 233-234.

69 Demars, 138.

70 Demars, 123.
Multiple natural disasters - rock slides, earthquakes, and floods - struck during the 1980s and 1990s, causing damage to park infrastructure and loss of human life. Particularly devastating was the flood of 1997 which caused extensive damage to campgrounds and hotel accommodations. Many of these overnight accommodations were not replaced and the areas are being returned to the way they looked prior to development. A rock slide in 1995 damaged the Happy Isles Nature Center and rock slides have continued to be a persistent threat in the Curry Village area, just below Glacier Point, forcing the park and the concessionaire to close a small number of accommodations in the mid 1990s. In 2008 a series of rock slides necessitated the permanent closure of over 230 Curry Village units (Figures 2.5 and 2.6).

The history of Yosemite highlights its significance as a scenic destination, as well as revealing many struggles that have helped shape the park and the Park Service. Today with annual visitation to Yosemite National Park consistently over three million, still guided by the 1916 Organic Act, the park is trying to strike a balance between visitors’ wants and needs and preservation of the natural environment. The Park Service also routinely undertakes efforts to preserve the historic built environments within the national parks so an important part of the country’s past is not lost.

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71 Sargent, *Yosemite’s Innkeepers*, 158.

72 Sargent, *Yosemite’s Innkeepers*, 158.

73 NPS, Yosemite, *Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft*, 73.
Figure 2.5. Cliff above Curry Village where the October 7th and 8th 2008 rock slide originated. (August 2009) Unless otherwise stated all non-historic photographs were taken by author.
Figure 2.6. Fenced off cabins in the designated rock fall zone. (November 2009)
RUSTIC STYLE ARCHITECTURE IN THE NATIONAL PARKS

Rustic style architecture evolved from a desire to have the building blend into the natural environment in which it sits. The rustic style architecture used in the national parks was a combination of several architectural styles – Shingle Style, Adirondack Style, Prairie Style, Arts and Crafts movement and Swiss Chalet design – with visible influences from prominent architects and designers – Greene and Greene, Bernard Maybeck and Gustav Stickley. These styles and professionals shaped park development philosophies, blending together many elements to create what is referred to as rustic style architecture. The connection between the landscape and the architecture was of foremost significance and reflected in ideas first put forth by landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing in the 1800s. Especially in the national parks it was deemed essential to have structures echo their surroundings so as not to detract from the natural beauty of the parks. What started in a few parks at the turn of the twentieth century developed into a style of architecture that was used throughout the national park system with slight variations from park to park ranging from Indian Pueblo to Swiss Chalet. This style of architecture in the parks was widely used until the early 1940s when these structures were no longer economical to build and maintain. Rustic style architecture in the national parks blended the natural

74 McClellan, Chapter 3, “Scenery Preservation and Landscape Engineering.”


surroundings of the parks’ landscape with the built environment in an effort to ensure that the beauty of the natural wonders was preserved and remained the dominant feature of the parks.

Until the early 1900s, architecture in the national parks was mostly quickly-built makeshift structures or canvas tents. The railroad soon became a top concessionaire and advertiser in most parks, and required a grander, permanent form of architecture to replace the old frontier shelters. The new style of architecture that emerged in the parks was constructed in harmony with the environment. Key characteristics of this new style included the use of local materials in proper scale with surroundings, a sensitive relationship to the site, a lack of rigidity and straight lines, along with the appearance of being built by pioneer craftsmen. Native plants and trees were used to screen structures. When painted, the exterior of wood buildings appeared in natural colors, shades of brown and gray. Use of weathered, rough-cut stone for the foundation gave the illusion of the building “having sprung from the soil.”

One of the first rustic style buildings in a national park was the dining hall constructed in Yosemite’s Camp Curry in 1901, a rustic Stick Style building that echoed the early Adirondack camp architecture. The design of the dining hall “included long, slightly scalloped shingle siding accented with vertical unfinished

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78 Good, 7.

slabs.” This was the first permanent structure in Camp Curry and established the design aesthetics used for decades in the camp’s expansions.

In Yellowstone, the Northern Pacific Railroad commissioned the Old Faithful Inn, which was completed in 1904 (Figure 2.7). The large six-story structure sat on log piers; shingle siding, a cedar shingle roof, and log corner detailing contributed to making the Swiss Chalet design look more like other frontier buildings. The exterior of the inn exhibited windows of various shapes and sizes. Numerous dormers punctured the steeply pitched roof. On the interior, each level of the open six-story lobby featured log railings and posts with bent log supports. The massive stone fireplace was constructed of locally quarried stone. Local craftsmen forged much of the metal detailing, including door and window hardware, on site. The massive, well-crafted inn became a destination for visitors and helped bolster the idea of the rustic style architecture movement in the national parks.

It was not until 1916, with the appointment of Stephen T. Mather that rustic style architecture was mandated when constructing new buildings within park boundaries. After touring a number of parks the previous year Mather had seen firsthand the wide variety of styles and conditions of park facilities. Impressed by the buildings that were constructed with sensitivity to the surrounding environment, Mather felt that creating harmony between landscape and architecture should be a

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80 NPS, Yosemite, Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft, 31.


priority in the national parks. With direction from the American Society of Landscape Architects plans for development within the parks promoted preservation of the natural landscape. By 1918 Mather was pushing for the professionalization of the Service’s building programs and appointed a National Park Service Landscape Engineer, Charles Punchard, to oversee construction of roads, structures, campgrounds, and utility yards in the parks.83

By 1920, appropriations from Congress to the National Park Service increased, allowing Punchard to hire an assistant and move his department to Yosemite while he traveled from park to park. The new building program focused on construction of administrative centers in each of the parks, built in a rustic style. Sequoia, Grand Canyon, and most of the other western parks benefited from the efforts of the building program with the exception of Yosemite, where during this time only the Rangers’ Club was under construction. Construction in Yosemite did not gain speed until 1923 when Mather approved the design for a new administration center that included rustic designed buildings - a museum, post office, administration headquarters and a number of concessionaire facilities (Figure 2.8). In the same year the Landscape Division moved from Yosemite to Los Angeles in order to be closer to talented professionals in landscape and landscape architecture. A few years later the department relocated to San Francisco and continued to oversee development and construction in the parks including the building of a number of large hotels.84


Between 1927 and 1932 development of park facilities continued to expand and the National Park Service received increased appropriations from Congress. With the nation in the middle of the Great Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps put individuals to work doing simple manual labor. The National Park Service participated in the program and used the workmen for improvements to trails and small structures throughout most parks (Figure 2.9). While rustic in design, these small structures were not meant to be viewed by the public and were not as stylized as other park buildings. The Park Service was also able to take advantage of Public Works Administration funding to erect 150 structures in the parks, most of them exhibiting rustic style features and designed in harmony with their specific sites. Funding from the Public Works Administration and labor from the Civilian Conservation Corps began to subside, causing development in the parks to slow by 1938. With the outbreak of World War II the Park Service’s government funding dropped, although visitation grew until shortly before the United States entered the war.

The increasing popularity of “modern” architecture, along with the growing number of architecture and landscape professionals in the Park Service, led to a departure from the earlier rustic style. Contributing to the decreased use of the rustic style was the difficulty in maintaining these structures with log detailing and custom hardware. Small parks, in particular, found repairs to be beyond maintenance staffs’

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http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/rusticarch/part1.htm.
capabilities. By 1942, with the conclusion of the Civilian Conservation Corps program, use of rustic architecture in the national parks was no longer the dominant style and construction within the parks drastically slowed. It was not until the implementation of Mission 66 that construction in parks begin to pick up speed with the design of new facilities reflecting a more modern style of architecture using new materials and construction techniques.  

CONCLUSION

Tourism trends, the elevation of Yosemite to national park status, and the use of rustic style architecture for developing the parks are all intertwined with the more specific history of Camp Curry. By the early 1900s the popularity of the national parks was growing coupled with increasing automobile use, and recreational tourism became more prevalent. The development of the American West and large-scale advertising campaigns attracted visitors to isolated locations with the help of the railroad and then the automobile. The widespread use of rustic architecture in Yosemite, and in other parks as well, demonstrated the abilities of the newly formed National Park Service to regulate and manage parks by integrating natural elements with the built environment. Yosemite, as one of the first national parks, played a pivotal role in shaping tourism in the West.

Chapter 3

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CAMP CURRY

The exploration of Yosemite Valley was well under way when Camp Curry was established in 1899. Its founders, David and Jennie Curry, believed that a tent camp, with minimal but necessary services for an economical price, would be a success. City dwellers could come to this family run camp and experience nature in a simple resort setting. The camp started off small, but quickly expanded as increasing transportation options brought a growing number of visitors to Yosemite and the camp. Beginning in 1916, the newly formed National Park Service closely monitored this expansion, which often caused tension between the two parties. Less than twenty years after the tent camp was started numerous permanent structures stood on the site, including permanent guest lodging. In 1973 the over seventy-year-old family-operated business was sold to a large corporation. The sale indicated a shift in all concession operations in the park, but most importantly a change in the operation of the camp. While the tents, bungalows, and bungolettes still remain, the character of the camp has changed due to maintenance patterns, future business plans of the current concessionaire, and natural occurrences, such as rockslides.

THE ORIGINS OF CAMP CURRY

As word of the wondrous Yosemite Valley spread across the country, more tourists decided to make the multi-day, rough, and dangerous trek to the scenic location. The draw of the area prompted many entrepreneurs to start new businesses
in the valley catering to the adventuresome visitors. A handful of hotels were established in Yosemite Valley between 1864 and 1887. Even the state of California tried its hand in the hotel business in the valley when it built the Stoneman House, intended to be a first-class hotel (Figure 3.1) but many of these new hotels were poorly constructed and inadequately operated. Only one, the Sentinel Hotel, built by George Coulter and A.J. Murphy in 1876, outlasted all its competition. The Sentinel transferred to J.K. Barnard the following year and he operated the hotel for seventeen years. Fire destroyed most early wooden structures in the valley. For a tourist who wanted an alternative to an expensive hotel, one option, for only a short period of time, was a family camp run by a prominent attorney from the San Francisco Bay area. This camp folded after just one season in 1898. By 1899 the only overnight accommodation remaining in the valley was the Sentinel Hotel.

In 1892 two adventurous teachers from the Midwest, David and Jennie Curry, started a summer business in Yellowstone National Park, guiding fellow teachers on weeklong excursions, providing camping equipment and meals for their guests. The venture had only limited success and the Currys moved to Palo Alto, California, to pursue graduate school bringing with them their three young children, Foster, Mary and Marjorie. While still operating their tours in Yellowstone during the summer months, David took a winter job in 1895 as principal of Sequoia High School.

88 Russell, 96.

89 Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 7.

90 Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 8.
Figure 3.1. Stoneman House constructed by the State of California in 1887.  
(Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
while Jennie taught there. Subsequently the Currys abandoned their Yellowstone business to start a tent camp in Yosemite Valley.\footnote{Sargent, *Yosemite’s Innkeepers*, 10-11.}

Their vision for reasonably priced tent accommodations with “good beds, good meals, and courteous treatment” was underway by the summer of 1899.\footnote{Sargent, *Yosemite’s Innkeepers*, 15.}
The Currys had to work at the school well into the middle of June, so their friend and cousin of Jennie’s, Rufus Green, offered to go to Yosemite and start the camp. Green, charged with picking the site for the camp, toured the valley with the former Yosemite guardian\footnote{Galen Clark was appointed Guardian of Yosemite in 1872 charged with overseeing the lands within the Yosemite Grant. Sargent, *Yosemite’s Innkeepers*, 3.} Galen Clark. Green selected a site for Camp Sequoia in a location previously used, unsuccessfully, for a family camp established and run for one summer by attorney William Thomas.\footnote{Sargent, *Yosemite’s Innkeepers*, 7.} Clark advised Green against the site that he chose because it was cooler and separated from the rest of the establishments in the valley. The Currys were not too concerned about this because their camp was going to offer an alternate type of accommodation to park visitors.\footnote{Radanovich, 39.} A local bank in Palo Alto loaned the Currys $500 to purchase supplies for the camp and hire their only employee, a good cook to prepare meals. Transported by horse-drawn wagons, the camp supplies took several days to arrive in the valley.\footnote{Sargent, *Yosemite’s Innkeepers*, 12.}
Camp Sequoia sat at the base of towering granite cliffs, just below Glacier Point. During its inaugural season it provided seven guest tents and one larger dining tent interspersed among boulders in a forest of cedar and pine trees. Travelers now could choose to skip the expensive Sentinel Hotel ($4.00 per day plus tip) and stay at Camp Sequoia for just $2.00 a day.\textsuperscript{97} “Bathing was provided by washbasins or the Merced River, and the sanitary facilities were outhouses. Conveniences were few, but the scenery was grand and the price was right. For $12.00 a week and no tipping, guests of Camp Sequoia had Half Dome, a tent, a good table, and a clean napkin for every meal.”\textsuperscript{98} Evening campfires offered entertainment and an overall experience of leisure within the camp.\textsuperscript{99} During the first year of operation the Currys hosted some 290 guests and added fifteen tents throughout the season.\textsuperscript{100} Prompted by the extreme effort and multiple days of travel required to reach Yosemite Valley, most visitors stayed for extended periods, usually a month or longer. Three narrow, dusty, and dangerous stage roads built in the 1870s, each with grades of fourteen to twenty-two percent, allowed people to enter the park.\textsuperscript{101} David Curry met his guests at the stage coach platform with a booming hello and a feather duster to remove the layer of dirt that accumulated on their clothes during the long journey.\textsuperscript{102} Soon the camp’s name changed to the more personal one of Camp Curry (Figure 3.2).

\textsuperscript{97} Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 7-8.

\textsuperscript{98} Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 8.

\textsuperscript{99} Radanovich, 39.

\textsuperscript{100} Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 14.

\textsuperscript{101} Johnston, 7.

\textsuperscript{102} Radanovich, 41.
Figure 3.2. Camp Curry sign advertising a rate of $2 a day. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
In 1900 the first automobile conquered the steep stage roads that led to Yosemite Valley. The automobile provided an alternate and slightly more comfortable way for tourists to travel to Yosemite. Over the next few years, a small number of automobiles entered the valley. The roads were rough, narrow, dusty, dangerous and not yet maintained for use by an auto. Supplies were still transported to the camp from outlying communities by freight wagons whose teams of four horses had to be switched every ten miles.\textsuperscript{103}

Over the next few years the camp housed a growing number of guests during its three-month summer season. Recruited from Stanford, college students helped with the daily operation of the camp, working for room and board. The dining hall built in 1901 was the first permanent structure at the camp. Designed in a natural and unobtrusive way it was the “first rustic designed visitor service structure in Yosemite.”\textsuperscript{104} The new dining hall complemented the rustic and tranquil character of the camp. Other upgrades to the camp included the addition of wood platforms to the tents and the construction of bathrooms with running water. In 1904 the Currys built the registration office in a rustic style similar to the dining hall, with large verandas wrapping around its sides (Figure 3.3).\textsuperscript{105}

During the offseason the Currys resided in Palo Alto, California where David invested in a furniture store and oil property. To have a steady income, the Currys taught mathematics and Latin to preparatory college students. David Curry spent much of his free time and money thinking of ways to expand Camp Curry. At

\textsuperscript{103} Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 13.

\textsuperscript{104} NPS, Yosemite, Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft, 79.

\textsuperscript{105} NPS, Yosemite, Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft, 31.
Figure 3.3. Registration building, 1912 Camp Curry brochure. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
least once Curry used his store to advertise for his camp in Yosemite, offering a ten-
day stay to whoever made the largest furniture purchase.\textsuperscript{106}

Other proprietors set up additional tent camps in a number of locations throughout the valley. Between 1908 and 1910 over three-quarters of the visitors to Yosemite stayed in canvas tent cabins with wooden floors.\textsuperscript{107} Camp Curry proved to be a step above the rest with a warm, personal, and highly social atmosphere.\textsuperscript{108} With the success of his growing resort business, David sold his half of the Palo Alto furniture store to focus on the camp. The Currys were under increasing pressure from the Department of the Interior, with continued threats of closure, to improve the sanitation situation as the camp had grown beyond the facilities in place.\textsuperscript{109} Continuing to expand, the camp added a seasonal branch of the post office to the site (Figure 3.4).\textsuperscript{110}

Early on campfires became a nightly occurrence where David Curry entertained his guests. During the evening gatherings Curry would lecture about the history and geology of Yosemite. He would also air his grievances against other concessionaires and the park administration. Curry also reinstated a popular event, the firefall, in one of the first years of operation. James McCauley instituted the firefall in the early 1870s when he owned the Mountain House at Glacier Point and the

\textsuperscript{106} Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 15.

\textsuperscript{107} Demars, 66.

\textsuperscript{108} Demars, 67.

\textsuperscript{109} Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 28.

\textsuperscript{110} NPS, Yosemite, \textit{Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft}, 32.
Figure 3.4. Curry Post Office. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
Four-Mile Trail from the valley. People asked McCauley to throw fireworks from Glacier Point, but instead he built a large fire three thousand feet above the valley floor and then pushed the embers over the edge of the cliff, creating the effect of a waterfall on fire. McCauley ran the Mountain House until 1897, which put an end to the firefall until the Currys revived the spectacle. David Curry began the firefall as an attraction and soon realized other concessionaires in the park could not duplicate the stunt, so the firefall provided excellent promotion for the camp (Figure 3.5).  

From the beginning of the camp the Currys were at odds with those who monitored the valley – first the California commissionmers and then the Park Service. The Currys were driven to success in every sense of the American Dream…Growth was the objective and the Currys played the game masterfully. The stipulation that the government would establish national parks but turn them over to private enterprise for the development of visitor services was rarely defended with greater conviction than by David Curry. Outspoken, determined, and some would say ruthless, he rapidly alienated every park superintendent with whom he had to deal.  

The rapid expansion of the camp left behind ill-constructed facilities. One source of contention between David and the superintendent was the lack of proper and adequate sanitary facilities within the camp – only ten toilets for 318 guests. Pollution was widespread throughout the valley and in Camp Curry. Trash, including human waste,  

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111 Demars, 68; Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 5-6; Runte, Yosemite: The Embattled Wilderness, 93.  

112 Runte, Yosemite: The Embattled Wilderness, 93-94.  

113 Runte, Yosemite: The Embattled Wilderness, 94.
Figure 3.5. Camp Curry Firefall, 1929 Camp Curry brochure. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
piled up at the boundaries of the camp. Many times Curry was singled out because of his abrasive nature particularly when matters facing all concessionaires came to light. Curry was forced to eliminate the sanitary and pollution problems within his camp or face being shut down.\textsuperscript{114} With the number of visitors to the valley growing, park officials monitored Curry’s activities closely and approved expansion plans only when their requirements were adequately met.

After 1907, with the completion of the railroad from Merced to El Portal, a shorter amount of time was required to travel to Yosemite, encouraging more visitors to make the trip. During this time visitor patterns shifted from long stays, usually lasting a number of weeks, to shorter trips lasting a week or less.\textsuperscript{115} Between 1907 and 1913 automobiles were prohibited from entering the valley for fear that the “Yosemite roads were too ‘steep and narrow’ to permit the combined operation of teams (for stagecoach operation) and automobiles.”\textsuperscript{116} The lifting of the automobile ban allowed the fourteen-mile trip from just outside the park entrance at El Portal to the valley to be completed in one hour and thirty-five minutes as opposed to the four-hour journey by stage.\textsuperscript{117} New transportation and lodging options allowed more people to experience the beauty of Yosemite.

With the increasing success of Camp Curry over its first ten years, the business continued to expand its facilities and daily activities for guests. By 1911 the

\textsuperscript{114} Runte, \textit{Yosemite: The Embattled Wilderness}, 95.

\textsuperscript{115} NPS, Yosemite, \textit{Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft}, 32.

\textsuperscript{116} Johnston, 15.

\textsuperscript{117} Johnston, 17.
camp hosted 3,622 people over the summer season, one-third of the visitors to the park that year. In October, the family incorporated the successful business as the Curry Camping Company, holding all shares privately.\textsuperscript{118} A fire broke out midday in July 1912 in the laundry facility, soon spreading to other structures and tents. Seventy-five tents and three structures were lost, but the camp stayed open, relocating guests to some of the other two hundred tents still standing.\textsuperscript{119} After the fire reconstruction immediately commenced with the rebuilding of the laundry and later with the construction of a new dining hall, cafeteria and swim tank (Figures 3.6 - 3.8). In 1914 Foster Curry designed and erected a large rustic sign near the entrance to the camp (Figure 3.9).\textsuperscript{120}

Shortly after the camp with its new facilities opened for the 1913 season, the United States government banned David Curry from having his firefall.\textsuperscript{121} This was mostly due to a confrontation in Washington with Adolph Miller, an assistant to Secretary of the Interior Franklin Lane, who would not give into Curry’s demands. After “Curry’s dictatorial ranting…Miller spoke softly but murderously: ‘Mr. Curry, I am not going to give you anything you demand. In fact, as a lesson to you, I am going to take away something in which you have great pride. You no longer can produce

\textsuperscript{118} Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 30.

\textsuperscript{119} Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 31.

\textsuperscript{120} NPS, Yosemite, \textit{Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft}, 34.

\textsuperscript{121} NPS, Yosemite, \textit{Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft}, 33.
Figure 3.6. Camp Curry dining hall, 1913-1929. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
Figure 3.7. Interior of dining hall. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
Figure 3.8. Typical tent cabin in Camp Curry, 1914 Camp Curry brochure.  
(Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
Figure 3.9. Jennie “Mother” Curry in front of the Camp Curry sign. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
your firefall.””122 In 1915, to keep the visitors entertained without the crowd-pleasing firefall, the west veranda on the registration building became a stage for nightly performances.123 The government’s restrictions were not limited to the firefall and Curry continually failed to get a long term lease for the camp. Every year he was required to renew it.

While Camp Curry was thriving in the valley an influential visitor, Stephen T. Mather, toured both Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks and identified many needed improvements. In 1915 Mather was asked to oversee the national parks for a period of one year. He agreed to do so, without pay, while the Department of the Interior pushed Congress harder for a special branch to oversee the parks. The new management was immediately felt in Yosemite. The Currys required time to adapt to the new oversight.

A FAMILY RUN BUSINESS: 1916-1970

After establishing and running a successful business for seventeen years, the Currys needed to prove to the management of the National Park Service that they were indeed the right people to operate concessions in the valley. With the ever increasing number of visitors to the park, thanks to the growing use of the automobile, the camp continually expanded. During this time the Currys fought hard to maintain their family-operated business and their camp, with opposition from the Park Service.


123 NPS, Yosemite, *Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft*, 82.
On August 23, 1916 a new branch was created within the Department of the Interior, and in 1917 Stephen T. Mather became the first director of the newly established National Park Service. The management approach suggested by Stephen Mather resulted in proposed concessionaire monopolies within Yosemite. Mather wanted a single concessionaire to operate visitor facilities in each of the national parks. Favored for the job to head up the new monopoly in Yosemite was D. J. Desmond, who had little experience in hotel and resort management, but at least he was not David Curry who frequently had problems with park regulators. The Currys were hurt, and unwilling to give up their rights to the camp they had been running for over fifteen years. Mather and the Secretary of the Interior facilitated talks in Washington among Yosemite’s concessionaires. Two days of talks lead to the Desmond Company gaining control over the general store, meat market, stables, other camps, hotels, and transportation operations within the park. David and Jennie Curry did not waiver and they maintained their year-to-year lease on Camp Curry while Desmond received a twenty-year lease to operate most services within Yosemite. Mather was also pushing for the construction of a new first-class hotel within the park and wanted the Desmond Company to pursue the project. Under the new agreement the Currys were allowed to operate the camp on the American plan, providing sleeping quarters, meals, and incidental services that a guest might need for a fixed rate.

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124 NPS, Yosemite, Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft, 37.
125 Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 39.
126 The American plan included all meals (three a day) as well as sleeping quarters and any other service a guest might need for a daily rate.
economical fee.\textsuperscript{127} Even with all the tension, Camp Curry received permission to construct three hundred more tents, bringing their overnight capacity to one thousand guests.\textsuperscript{128}

A 1916 brochure for Camp Curry boldly stated “the camp served ice cream daily, chicken every Sunday, had two pianos, a barber shop, the only swimming tank in the valley, and the largest and best hardwood dance floor in Yosemite - experts say it is not surpassed in California - all for $2.50 a day or $15.00 per week. All roads formerly led to Rome. All roads now lead to Camp Curry.”\textsuperscript{129} By this time David and Jennie’s son, Foster, was taking an active role in the administration of the camp. With his wife and daughter living at the camp, Foster decided to build a large wooden, two room structure (Figure 3.10). As a compromise with his father, who did not want the character of the camp to change, three of the four sides were enclosed by striped rollup canvas while the fourth side was up against a boulder.\textsuperscript{130} The following year, in 1917, an oak tree fell on the Foster Curry family bungalow, causing extensive damage. The rebuilding of the cabin happened shortly after this event and it was most likely then that the three canvas sides were replaced with wood and another room was added, creating the first rustic style bungalow in Camp Curry.\textsuperscript{131}

\textsuperscript{127} Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 47.

\textsuperscript{128} Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 41.

\textsuperscript{129} Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 48.

\textsuperscript{130} Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 50.

\textsuperscript{131} NPS, Yosemite, Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft, 37.
Figure 3.10. Foster Curry bungalow. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
The growing feud between the Currys and D. J. Desmond was brought into focus again when a rumor circulated stating the Desmond Company and the Department of the Interior would absorb all park operations. With this information David Curry launched a campaign against Desmond and the Park Service by writing letters and creating a film highlighting the disreputable hotels and camps Desmond was running. The Currys toured California showing people what was occurring in the park. On March 8, 1917 the Currys learned that Secretary Lane had given them a five-year lease which also allowed rate increases, photo sales, and the firefall to cascade once again from Glacier Point. However it was not the Currys’ campaign against Desmond that caused this abrupt change from the government, rather it was the influence of Horace Albright who was fond of Mrs. Curry. Albright had taken over the Park Service for a short period of time while Mather was recovering from a breakdown. Another contributing factor was the Desmond Company, on the brink of bankruptcy, having to borrow money from outside sources.\footnote{Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 51.}

Before the 1917 season began the camp lost its leader, David Curry. While away from Yosemite in the early spring Curry’s foot was smashed in a closing car door. Curry did not think much of the accident, but soon found himself in a San Francisco hospital undergoing surgery. Jennie and Foster took over planning for the opening of the camp. The opening, planned for May 1\textsuperscript{st}, was delayed because of heavy snow in the spring which was still on the ground. The large amount of snow also caused damage to the buildings and tents in the camp. It was determined that no expansion would take place that summer, only repairs would be made with the money from the prior season. No one knew what to expect with the United States entering the
war in Europe. The recovery from his surgery proved to be too much for diabetic David Curry. He died on April 30, 1917 shortly before Camp Curry opened for its eighteenth summer season and hosted over ten thousand guests.\textsuperscript{133}

Foster Curry oversaw daily operations of Camp Curry and envisioned expanding the camp’s offerings. Rufus Green took over part of the business operations as Camp Curry thrived, staffed by the rest of the Curry family and longtime employees. Meanwhile the Desmond Company was floundering. Foster approached the Park Service about taking over Desmond’s operations in the park, but Horace Albright did not approve the idea. The feud between the Curry Camping Company and the Desmond Company was about to erupt again when one evening a fire started outside the camp and the water to the main fire hydrant was disabled with all evidence pointing to Desmond employees being involved. During this event Jennie learned about the proposed closure of Camp Curry’s post office. Jennie immediately left for San Francisco and met with a prominent congressman who succeeded in keeping the branch at Camp Curry open. An office girl thought to be a Desmond “spy” was quickly fired.\textsuperscript{134} The camp continued to be successful even with the tension between the two companies.

Foster decided that the camp needed to expand and offer more permanent accommodations to guests, which was something his father was against. The Currys borrowed money from a bank enabling the construction of a rustic bungalow for Jennie, whom guests and employees often called Mother Curry. By 1917 Camp Curry

\textsuperscript{133} Sargent, *Yosemite’s Innkeepers*, 52-53.

\textsuperscript{134} Sargent, *Yosemite’s Innkeepers*, 53-55.
also had twenty-five steam-heated tents, a garage and an open-air gymnasium.\textsuperscript{135} Entrepreneurial Foster also believed that the camp should eliminate the use of the canvas tents in favor of more permanent rental cabins.\textsuperscript{136} In 1918, the family constructed twenty-four bungalows “rustic in design but modern in detail” among a grove of cedar and pine trees.\textsuperscript{137} This new construction required the extension of the boundaries of the camp to the west. The bungalows were equipped with electricity, clothes closets, roll-up canvas sides, and bathrooms with hot and cold running water.\textsuperscript{138} Billed as “the most modern accommodations in Yosemite” the newly constructed bungalows even had optional electric heat.\textsuperscript{139} Constructed as fourplexes, two of the bungalows had four private rooms under one roof (Figure 3.11). The remaining twenty-two bungalows were duplexes with two private rooms under one roof (Figure 3.12).\textsuperscript{140} The camp continued to expand with the addition of a storehouse, studio, social hall, and bowling alley. An addition to the office occurred during this time. A small sawmill built east of the camp provided all the lumber for the construction projects.\textsuperscript{141}

\textsuperscript{135} United States, National Park Service, \textit{Yosemite Valley Cultural Landscape Report, October 1994}, 2-82.

\textsuperscript{136} NPS, Yosemite, \textit{Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft}, 82.

\textsuperscript{137} “List of Bungalows,” (Yosemite National Park, Yosemite Archives, Curry Camping Co. (No. 007), Box 1 - Curry Camping Company Misc. - Kitchen Supplies, Building Inventories, Ledger Terms, Profit and Loss Statements, Folder 22).

\textsuperscript{138} Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 57.

\textsuperscript{139} NPS, Yosemite, \textit{Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft}, 40.

\textsuperscript{140} “List of Bungalows,” Yosemite Archives.

\textsuperscript{141} NPS, Yosemite, \textit{Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft}, 38.
Figure 3.11. Fourplex cabin with duplex cabins in the background, 1921 brochure. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
**Figure 3.12. Duplex board-and-batten cabin, 1929.** (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
In 1919 the Desmond Company was ready to collapse when Stephen Mather quietly loaned personal funds of $200,000 to the company to keep it afloat. The name changed to Yosemite National Park Company. Mather was at odds with the Currys and wanted the new company to eventually take over the Curry Camping Company. The Currys knew of the secret deal but kept quiet. Four additional guest bungalows were added to the Camp Curry site during the same year. Despite little favoritism from Mather, the Park Service granted the Curry Camping Company a long-term lease for nineteen years in February 1920. The contract also granted the company permission to “manufacture brick and concrete, quarry sand and stone, and use dead fallen or other timber in the park, as far as may be necessary in the opinion of the superintendent for the construction, alteration, repair or maintenance of buildings and other structures.” Although the Currys paid for the construction, all buildings within the camp were considered to be the property of the United States government. Upon expiration of the lease, the site and buildings would be appraised and the company would “be reimbursed for the reasonable value of such of its buildings, fixtures, stock, equipment and other property.”

By 1921 Camp Curry was completely electrified, and during the next season, 18,803 guests stayed in the camp’s 650 guest tents along with the small but expanding number of bungalows. The camp also offered new services, such as a dark

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142 Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 59.

143 “List of Bungalows,” Yosemite Archives.

144 “Nineteen Year Lease, 1920,” (Yosemite National Park, Yosemite Archives, Curry Camping Co. (No. 007), Box 1 – Financial Reports History 1908-1928, Folder 12).

145 “Nineteen Year Lease, 1920,” Yosemite Archives.
room, a beauty shop, and general store (Figure 3.13). A miniature train ran around Kiddie Kamp, a playground constructed to the west of the new bungalows. Lodging in a tent cost $4.00 a night and a stay in a bungalow cost $6.00.\textsuperscript{146}

At the end of September 1921 Yosemite’s Superintendent Washington B. Lewis forced Foster Curry to leave the park.\textsuperscript{147} Foster had been in trouble with park officials numerous times previously for incidents with guests and with his mother for excessive drinking.\textsuperscript{148} Lewis’ patience for Foster had run out when a visitor complained that Foster had physically abused him in a roadside altercation. When Foster left Yosemite he vowed never to return and other family members bought his company shares.\textsuperscript{149} Foster’s departure signaled a new era in management at Camp Curry. Robert T. Williams, married to Marjorie Curry, and Donald B. Tressider, married to Mary Curry, were appointed assistant managers while Mother Curry remained president. Both men, along with their wives, had worked at Camp Curry for a number of years and were becoming an important part of the family business. In 1922 a camp staff list named Mary as a secretary and Marjorie as a hostess. The Tressider family moved into the vacant Foster Curry bungalow.\textsuperscript{150}

Camp Curry continued to expand to meet the needs of the growing tourist industry. Nineteen new bungalows were built in 1923 in a move to shift the camp to

\textsuperscript{146} Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 62.

\textsuperscript{147} NPS, Yosemite, Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft, 39.

\textsuperscript{148} Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 62.

\textsuperscript{149} Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 64-65.

\textsuperscript{150} Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 64-65.
Figure 3.13. Camp Curry store. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
more permanent lodging.151 Constructed similarly to the 1918 rustic style bungalows, all offered modern amenities. Eighteen of the bungalows were duplexes and one was a fourplex, essentially two separate cabins constructed back to back. One additional, larger bungalow with custom detailing was specially constructed for Rufus Green and his family. The cost to construct these bungalows was $32,000. The only other private residence built within the camp that season was for Charles Peterson, the company accountant. Also erected was a new store that shared a building with a soda fountain, a studio, a men’s dormitory, a women’s club, a storehouse, an ice plant, a bakery, and a cafeteria for the employees (Figures 3.14 - 3.16).152 In the same year Camp Curry designated a block of tents to have the European plan service, meaning that guests had to bring their own food.153 Previously all the tents had the American plan service which required the guests to eat in the dining hall.154 Taking advantage of eased park restrictions, Camp Curry constructed housekeeping units providing beds and shelter, while guests brought their own sheets, towels, food and any other necessities.155

In 1925 with the two major concessionaires in the park still bickering and making claims against one another, the new Secretary of the Interior mandated the merger of the Curry Camping Company and the Yosemite Park Company. The new

151 “List of Bungalows,” Yosemite Archives.

152 Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 65.

153 The nightly rate was strictly for lodging and excluded meals.

154 NPS, Yosemite, Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft, 41.

155 Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 69.
Figure 3.14. Bakery at Camp Curry. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
Figure 3.15. Soda fountain at Camp Curry. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
Figure 3.16. **Studio shop at Camp Curry.** (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
Yosemite Park and Curry Company was placed in the hands of Dr. Donald Tressider who lacked management experience, but held a degree in medicine from Stanford University and also had a long relationship with the park. Tressider’s brother-in-law, Robert T. Williams, became second in command. Later that year the new company received approval to erect bungalettes in Camp Curry (Figure 3.17). The bungalettes were to be very basic, hard-sided cabins without attached bathrooms. Guests would have to use one of the comfort stations in the camp. At this time the camp offered visitors the option to stay overnight in canvas tents, bungalettes or bungalows (Figures 3.18 and 3.19). In 1927 the opening of the newly constructed Ahwahnee Hotel, funded by the Yosemite Park and Curry Company with the support of the Park Service, fulfilled Mather’s dream for Yosemite to have luxury accommodations.

The tourist industry in Yosemite Valley changed considerably when, on July 31, 1926, the All-Year Highway opened, running from Merced to the west entrance of the park (Figure 3.20). With a maximum elevation of four thousand feet, road access to Yosemite Valley was greatly improved. The three existing roads leading to the park climbed to elevations of 6,000 to 7,600 feet and were often closed in winter and early spring due to snow. On the first day the road opened, hundreds of cars lined up to enter the park. Scrap metal debris left in the surfacing gravel of the highway resulted in over three hundred flat tires requiring repair. This discouraged

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156 Sargent, *Yosemite’s Innkeepers*, 71.

157 Comfort station is the term used by the Park Service for a restroom.

158 Sargent, *Yosemite’s Innkeepers*, 82.
Figure 3.17. Bung alleles. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
Figure 3.18. Accommodations offered at Camp Curry, 1920s brochure.
(Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
Figure 3.19. Camp Curry Map, 1925. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Archives)
Figure 3.20. Camp Curry sign with automobile in front. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
visitors from traveling on the new road until a powerful magnet removed the metal from the road. During 1927, more than 137,296 cars entered the park.159

Camp Curry was continuing to erect new structures while expanding its operation to include limited winter time service to guests. At the beginning of the 1929 season a new cafeteria and dining room opened. Architect Eldridge T. Spencer, who would later become the chief architect for the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, designed the building (Figure 3.21). It was around this time that wooden doors on the tents replaced the older canvas doors. An ice skating rink, complete with bleachers and a warming hut, contributed to winter entertainment for the guests (Figure 3.22).160 In 1930, the Camp Curry bungalows opened temporarily for a few weeks during the winter season. At this time the camp lodging facilities included 102 rooms in the bungalows with baths, 87 rooms in bungalettes without baths, and 425 tents.161 On December 8, 1932, a fire destroyed the headquarters of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company in the Cosmopolitan Building, which housed Camp Curry’s files. Management of Camp Curry transferred to Mary Tressider in 1934 although Jennie Curry still played an active and daily role in the camp’s operation.162

The World War II years hit the Yosemite concessionaires hard; fewer tourists traveled due to gas rationing, and other war efforts forced the operations of the

159 Johnston, 18.
161 NPS, Yosemite, *Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft*, 47.
Figure 3.21. Dining Hall designed by Eldridge T. Spencer, 1929. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
Figure 3.22. Camp Curry Ice Skating Rink. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
concessions to change. Lack of guests and lower revenues prompted the concessionaires to make a deal with the United States Navy, and in 1943, they transformed the luxury Ahwahnee Hotel into a convalescent hospital. The Navy staff also rented some of Camp Curry’s housekeeping units. During the summer, sailors overtook the dance pavilion at Curry as well as the store. During the winter months the toboggan run near the camp was turned over to and operated by the Navy. On August 15, 1945, the Navy vacated the Ahwahnee Hotel and Yosemite Valley. With the war over and gas rationing coming to an end, visitation in the park skyrocketed and forty thousand people entered the park within a three-week period. All lodging facilities were full, forcing many people to sleep in their cars.

After the death of Don Tressider in January 1948 his wife Mary became president of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company. Later that year, on October 10th, Jennie Curry died. Mary, now heading the company, wanted winter recreation in the park to increase, so the decision was made to leave some of the bungalows open throughout the entire winter rather than just during peak times.

Annual visitation to Yosemite continually exceeded one million people after 1956, forcing the Park Service to evaluate future plans for the entire park. By 1959 a master plan for the valley was underway, while redevelopment options for the

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164 Sargent, *Yosemite’s Innkeepers*, 127.
167 Sargent, *Yosemite’s Innkeepers*, 150.
camp were explored. The following year the Secretary of the Interior approved the “Camp Curry” section of the master plan. Around this time Camp Curry had two hundred bungalows and bungalettes available for visitor use along with almost five hundred tents.168

The National Park Service began to take a stronger stance against unnatural occurrences happening in the parks. The Director of the Park Service mandated that the manmade firefall be discontinued as of January 25, 1968. Without the firefall in the entertainment lineup, weather-proof projectors were installed in the amphitheater at Camp Curry to facilitate evening shows (Figure 3.23).

Another shift in the management occurred within the Yosemite Park and Curry Company after Mary Tressider died in October 1970.169 With her death, the period of a family operated business concluded in Yosemite.170 Soon a single large corporation would take over management of most concession services in the park and try unsuccessfully to alter Camp Curry.

NEW MANAGEMENT: 1971-PRESENT

Starting in 1971, the management of Camp Curry was conducted for the first time without Curry family involvement, by an outside corporation lacking a long history with Yosemite. The corporation put in place new priorities and began discussing redevelopment ideas for the camp. Another shift in management occurred

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170 Sargent, *Yosemite’s Innkeepers*, 155.
Figure 3.23. Camp Curry Amphitheater crowded for the nightly program.  
(Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
and guest services continued to expand. Sometime during these management changes
the references to the bungalows, bungalettes and tents changed to cabins with baths
(bungalows), cabins without baths (bungalettes) and tent cabins (tents).\textsuperscript{171} However
natural occurrences played the largest role in shaping the current camp.

In the three years after Mary Tressider’s death, with the family’s stock
sold, the management of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company changed hands
numerous times.\textsuperscript{172} In late 1973 the management company, Music Corporation of
America, was selected to take over concessions and bought the Yosemite Park and
Curry Company. Soon redevelopment plans were submitted which were denied
because they were “too sketchy.”\textsuperscript{173} Under the purchase agreement the new
management retained the Curry name and promised to maintain the “traditions of
service and hospitality” while changing the name of Camp Curry to Curry Village.\textsuperscript{174}
Over a period of four years a string of buildings, both historic and non-historic, within
Curry Village were destroyed by arson. The historic garage, bathhouse, and Mountain

\textsuperscript{171} The current terminology of cabins with baths, cabins without baths and tent cabins
will be used throughout the remainder of this thesis.

\textsuperscript{172} Control first went to Shasta Corporation, next to U. S. Natural Resources, Inc. with
final control of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company resting with the Music
Corporation of America purchasing the controlling portion of the stock. Dan
Anderson, Yosemite Online and Yosemite Online Library, “History of the Yosemite
Sentinel,” http://www.yosemite.ca.us/library/yosemite_sentinel/. (accessed January 10,
2010).

\textsuperscript{173} NPS, Yosemite, \textit{Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft}, 62.

\textsuperscript{174} Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, 156.
Shop, were demolished due to extensive fire damage even though the concessionaire deemed the buildings salvageable and encouraged saving them.175

Planning for the future growth of Curry Village came to the forefront of discussions between the new concessionaire and the Park Service. At the beginning of the process, in 1978, Curry Village operated 99 rooms in cabins with baths, 90 rooms in cabins without baths, 418 tent cabins, as well as guest bath facilities, employee housing, and 19 guest rooms in the converted dance pavilion. For the first time the potential danger of a rockslide occurring and harming visitors was identified by the Park Service. Relocating employee and guest tents which were situated in the identified active “rock fall zone” was mentioned in the plan although it never occurred. Over the next few years the Park Service and the concessionaire proposed various other options to address guest safety while in Curry Village.176 It was not until 1986, when debris from a rockslide landed near Curry Village, that the decision was made to move some tents away from the granite cliffs.177 By the 1987 season, visitation in the park exceeded three million.178

In 1979 Curry Village was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as Camp Curry Historic District which highlighted the importance of the camp and four of its historic structures: the registration office, the Camp Curry entrance sign, the Mother Curry cabin and the Foster Curry cabin. Other structures – cabins


177 NPS, Yosemite, *Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft*, 70.

178 Russell, 238.
with baths and cabins without baths – were included because as a group they are collectively significant (Figure 3.24).  

In October 1993 Congress approved the National Park Service’s recommendation for the Delaware North Company, which specializes in food and sports services, to purchase the Yosemite Park and Curry Company and receive a fifteen-year contract to run concessions in Yosemite. The Yosemite Park and Curry Company was renamed Yosemite Concession Services Corporation leaving behind the Curry name. At the top of the agenda for the new concessionaire was the replacement of an old shower house that had been damaged and then demolished after a previous landslide. The new shower house was constructed in the same location as the one previously damaged, and within the rock fall zone, to accommodate the increasing number of visitors.  

The management for the concessionaire and the park faced problems regarding visitor safety and expansion while dealing with repeated rock falls near Curry Village. A large rock fall near Curry Village, above Happy Isles, killed a hiker in July 1996. Two years later a rock fall occurred in Curry Village leading to the evacuation of five hundred guests. Less than a year later another rock fall occurred, injuring four climbers and killing one.  

The *Yosemite Valley Plan, 2000* identified the cabins with baths as being historic, stating that they should be “retained and

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180 Sargent, *Yosemite’s Innkeepers*, 158 and CLR, 71.  

Figure 3.24. Mother Curry bungalow with the Curry family. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
rehabilitated.”182 In 2007 to the west of the cabins with baths, out of the rock fall zone, the Delaware North Company constructed twenty three new, mostly two-story dormitories to house their employees.183

One of the most significant events in the history of Curry Village occurred on October 7 and 8, 2008, when two separate rock falls damaged cabins without baths and tent cabins (Figure 3.25). Guests occupied some of the damaged units at the time of the rock fall but miraculously no one was critically injured. As a result of this rock fall 233 guest units were permanently closed. Subsequently some tent cabins used by employees were selected to become guest accommodations and additional temporary employee housing was added adjacent to the camp.184 Originally the designated rock fall zone included twenty historic cabins with baths, which contain forty-two private rooms, and all of the cabins without baths along with over one hundred tent cabins. Because the area is permanently closed, the concessionaire has removed the tent cabins and relocated them to a site nearby for employee housing, while the cabins with and without baths remain untouched and used for storage. Dilapidated wire fencing and yards of yellow caution tape “rope” off the area, doing little to keep visitors out while detracting from the ambiance of the Village.

182 NPS, Yosemite, Curry Village Cultural Landscape Report Draft, 102.
183 NPS, Yosemite, Curry Village Cultural Landscape Report Draft, 73.
184 NPS, Yosemite, Curry Village Cultural Landscape Report Draft, 73.
Figure 3.25. Damage to a cabin without bath from the October 2008 rock slide. (March 2010)
CONCLUSION

Camp Curry grew from a small family operated business into a large successful company shaping tourism in Yosemite. The camp established by David and Jennie Curry in 1899, that served less than three hundred guests its first season, now serves thousands year-round. Camp Curry thrived because of the atmosphere, the offering of basic but high quality accommodations, and the fact that the camp adjusted and changed along with trends in tourism. Through its long and varied history, it is clear that Curry Village was and is an important part of the Yosemite Valley experience. Currently the plans for the permanently closed buildings in the rock fall zone are undetermined; it remains unclear if the structures will be relocated or demolished. Today, in response to the closure of many lodging units, the Park Service and the concessionaire must work to maintain the character of this special place well into the future.
Chapter 4

MODERN ACCOMMODATIONS IN CAMP CURRY:
THE 1918-1923 CABINS WITH BATHS

Until 1918 the Camp Curry site was comprised of hundreds of tents along with a handful of permanent structures that housed administration, dining, bathing, and lounge facilities. At this time small, permanent bungalows had been built only for members of the Curry family who played a vital role in the operation of the camp. Foster Curry’s decision to construct permanent cabins for guest use diversified the camp’s offerings, shifting away from the traditional tents to what he thought guests would find more desirable – modern cabins equipped with baths. The addition of these forty-seven cabins to the site attracted new visitors and allowed guests the option to stay in more luxurious accommodations while still experiencing the outdoors. The construction marked the beginning of significant changes in the overnight accommodations offered by the Curry Camping Company. This new class of modern lodging in Yosemite helped shape the standards for the tourism industry in the park.

The first phase of construction commenced soon after the conclusion of World War I. Funding for the construction of the new buildings was hard to come by, but costs were minimized by employing local laborers and using local materials. Foster built a sawmill enabling him to use wood from the area, eliminating transportation costs. In 1918 a total of $36,000 was spent on construction of cabins, a
bowling alley that also functioned as a social hall and other minor improvements. The rustic style of the new cabins contributed to them blending in with the surrounding natural landscape of the valley floor. A few years later a total of forty-seven cabins with baths would be offered at the Camp Curry site as well as a number of cabins without baths.

The addition of modern facilities followed trends in the tourism industry. The forty-seven new cabins allowed the camp to offer guests different levels of accommodations ranging from the camp’s iconic canvas tents to new wood cabins while providing more rooms to rent to the growing number of visitors. As the Curry Camping Company merged with the concessionaire Yosemite Park Company and began to operate beyond the limits of Camp Curry, the focus on expanding the camp diminished. Today the cabins still serve a small number of overnight visitors to the park.

Over the years multiple modifications to the cabins have occurred because of changing trends in hotel design, maintenance techniques, and maintenance costs. Today the cabins still retain much of the rustic exterior finishing, modest interior detailing, and the spatial relationship to each other that existed at the time construction concluded, thus maintaining many character-defining features.

THE ORIGINAL STYLE AND LOOK OF THE 1918-1923 CABINS WITH BATHS

Introducing a new type of accommodation to the camp was a financial risk, so construction began with just a few cabins and then increased after they proved

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185 Sargent, Yosemite’s Innkeepers, 57.
successful. Erected over a period of five years, the forty-seven rustic style cabins were built using three distinct construction methods – tongue-and-groove siding with log corner posts and log detailing, shingle siding with log corner posts and log detailing, and board-and-batten siding with log corner posts and log detailing (Figure 4.1). There were two standard floor plans for duplexes – a plan with private baths for each room, another plan with a shared bath between the two rooms – and three varied fourplex plans (Figure 4.2). Employing various construction methods and different floor plans created subtle variations among the forty-seven permanent cabins.

Modeled after the existing Mother Curry and Foster Curry cabins the exteriors of the units were designed to fit into their natural surroundings. The new cabins offered guests rooms with access to a private or semiprivate bathroom. Visitors to Camp Curry could experience both the outdoors and modern comforts while staying in these forty-seven cabins.

Located to the west of the main camp at the base of Glacier Point, the site picked for the cabins sloped gently in various directions, and presented a number of challenging issues when construction began, ranging from too many trees to the topography of the site. Erected in undulating lines and a generous distance apart, the

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186 Most often when considering the number of cabins with baths forty-eight are counted which includes the Rufus Green bungalow, but for this project the only cabins studied are the forty-seven that were constructed to house overnight guests.

187 Conflicting information appears with multiple sources stating that all rooms had a private bath while the Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft indicates that only some of the rooms had a private bath. Brochures found in the Yosemite National Park Research Library’s Brochures Collection, Camp Curry file, indicate that most rooms had a private bath with only a few sharing a bath between two rooms. Further research and analysis indicates that the cabins with the smaller dimensions shared one bathroom between the two rooms in the cabin.
Figure 4.1. Existing site with cabin construction method identified.
Figure 4.2. Existing site with cabin size identified.
rear of the cabins faced in toward each other, while the entrance elevations faced away from each other. The buildings constructed on the site created the illusion of city blocks in the wooded area. The distance between each cabin was over 19 feet and each cabin was set slightly askew from the one situated next to it. Thoughtfully arranged on the sloping topography, the cabins stood among large granite boulders, tall pines, and cedar trees. The 1923 cabins responded to the increasing slope of the site by having a section of the foundation constructed into the rising ground. One creative solution to deal with the challenges of dense trees was to build the cabins around the trees, so a number of units have decks and roof eaves encompassing trees. A number of the forty-seven cabins were also methodically set near a small seasonal stream which runs through the site. The rustic site and the way in which the buildings relate to it only added to the rustic charm of Camp Curry.

In 1918, starting with limited funding and the need to determine if the cabins would be a success, twenty-four wooden rustic style cabins were erected on a relatively flat portion of the site using tongue-and-groove siding construction. The materials used to build the cabins came from the surrounding natural environment with the lumber being milled east of the camp at the recently constructed sawmill. Trees in

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188 Most published information states that fifteen cabins were constructed in 1918. Research in the Yosemite National Park Archives revealed a handwritten chart from 1923-1925 listing dates of construction, construction type, size, number of bathrooms, etc (“List of Bungalows”). This chart, along with research in the Yosemite National Park Research Library’s Brochure Collection, directly conflicts with published information. It is unclear where the published information found the 1918 date. Because the data found on the handwritten chart is supported by information found in Camp Curry brochures it is assumed that this is the more accurate data. It is possible that only fifteen of the twenty-four cabins were open to guests during the 1918 season as construction on all may not have been finished.
the vicinity provided logs for corner posts and lumber for the structures, while rocks collected near the site formed the veneer of the post and pier foundations of the buildings. Using local materials helped the new cabins blend into their natural environment, in keeping with a fundamental aspect of rustic design.

The first phase of expansion produced twenty-four small cabins constructed in a style to match other permanent structures already existing at the camp. A total of twenty-two of the cabins were duplexes, with two rooms per structure, while two of the cabins were fourplexes, with four rooms per structure, adding fifty-two modern rooms with baths to the expanding camp. The duplex cabins were constructed in two sizes: 30 by 14 feet and 34 by 14 feet.\footnote{Today all measurements for the overall cabin dimensions vary within a foot of the planned dimensions because the log corner posts and detailing vary in size.} Eight of the cabins had the smaller dimensions and featured one shared bath between the two rooms as well as a passageway in the center core of the structure allowing access from one room to the other. The fourteen cabins with the larger dimensions offered a private bath for each room. All duplex cabins had a rectangular plan featuring a guest room at each end with a center core of closets and bathrooms, with some rooms having a built-in chest of drawers. Typically the entrance doors to each of the duplex rooms opened on the front elevation of the structures, accessed by a shared wooden deck.\footnote{One of the duplex units had a door at the gable end and the other at a non gable end. This is different from all other duplex structures which have no entrances at the gable ends, but have both entrances on a single non gable side.} The two fourplex cabins were slightly different sizes at 27 by 30 feet and 28 by 30 feet.
(Figure 4.3). It is unclear if all rooms in the fourplexes had private baths. However, from information on existing floor plans, it is likely that all rooms had private baths. The rustic architecture style and construction materials of the new buildings helped them blend into the natural environment of the site. The overhang of the shingled roof was one to two feet on each side of the structure with unpeeled decorative log rafters and braces. These cabins were constructed using corner posts of unpeeled logs with tongue-and-groove siding acting as infill and creating the walls. Subtle variations between the structures occurred when portions of the tongue-and-groove siding were applied in a herringbone or simple vertical pattern at the gable ends. Similar combinations of these patterns were used on the entrance sides of the cabins. Vertical unpeeled, rough logs enclosed the upper portion of the gable ends of each structure.

Split unpeeled logs provided detailing around door and window openings. Striped canvas was used to cover window openings rather than actual windows until wood casement windows were installed sometime before 1924. By lowering the canvas the occupant could open the cabin up to the outdoors (Figure 4.4). The canvas coverings for the windows helped integrate the look of the permanent

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191 These measurements were taken from the *Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft* which conflicts with information found in the Yosemite National Park Archives. Dating from sometime around 1923-1925 handwritten documents found in the archives with descriptions of the cabins with baths included the size of each cabin along with notes on exterior and interior materials.

192 Documenta drawings for NPS.

193 Only photographic evidence is available to show that canvas was used in the window openings before casement windows were installed at an undetermined time. A “Road Guide to Yosemite” brochure from 1924 shows a photograph of the interior of
Figure 4.3. Camp Curry Bungalows, 1918 hand tinted. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)

one of the cabin rooms with casement windows installed. The canvas rollup window coverings were still intact.
Figure 4.4. Camp Curry Bungalows with canvas covering window openings in the tongue-and-groove units, 1918 postcard.
structures with the canvas tents that already stood on the site. The exterior doors used to access each room were a mix of two- or four-panel wood doors with a few having a glass light. Wooden decks ran the length of the duplex cabins on the elevation with the doors. One of the fourplex cabins had a wooden deck wrapping around two sides. The wraparound deck was accessed by three of the four doors with the fourth door opening on to a smaller wood deck. The other fourplex cabin had a wooden deck wrapping around three of the four sides, but all four rooms opened onto this deck. Log pergolas shaded the wooden decks and wood shingles covered the gable roofs. Photographic evidence from the 1920s shows that the cabin exteriors were not painted.

Designed with modern conveniences in mind, the interior of the cabins still had a rustic feeling. Many units had built-in chests of drawers and large closets. All units had electricity, heat, and access to a bathroom with both hot and cold running water. The interior walls of the cabins reflected the exterior construction because the 1 inch by 4 inch tongue-and-groove siding pieces and log detailing around openings were visible on the interior (Figure 4.5). Five-panel wood doors opened into the bathrooms and the closets (Figures 4.6 and 4.7). The floors were wood and all interior wood walls were left unpainted. These cabins provided valley guests with the most modern comforts available in a natural setting.

194 Handwritten documents found in the Yosemite National Park Archives (“List of Bungalows”) with descriptions of the cabins dating from sometime between 1923-1925 list types of doors for each room.
Figure 4.5. Camp Curry tongue-and-groove bungalows, 1929. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
Figure 4.6. Cabin bath. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
Figure 4.7. Interior of tongue-and-groove cabin. (November 2009)
The Currys were obviously proud that they could offer modern accommodations to their guests. An early camp brochure had this to say about the new cabins with baths:

Acknowledged by all to be the last word in charm and comfort, Camp Curry’s recently built rustic bungalow cottages have won high favor from the traveling public. They are built of native woods, have canvas curtains and are equipped with electric light, hot and cold running water, private baths and toilets and have individual porches. They are located in the choicest part of camp and although rustic in appearance are the most modern accommodations in Yosemite Valley.\textsuperscript{195}

The brochures featured not only information about the cabins with baths but the iconic tents and social activities featured in the camp. Photographs of the cabins and tents appear in the brochures as well as nightly rates. A later brochure promoted the cabins in the following manner:

Camp Curry’s Bungalow Cottages, harmoniously built of the native woods, offer you comfort within and beauty without. There are wide porches where you can dream away the hours and watch the changes that sun and shadow make among the trees and along the cliffs. These are not hastily built shacks, but well-constructed little cottages, with plenty of room in which to settle down for a summer’s enjoyment. Most of them have two bedrooms, with generous windows. You will find them comfortably furnished, ample in closet space, all as well cared for as in a first-class hotel, with hot and cold water, bath or shower, and modern sanitary appointments.\textsuperscript{196}

These advertisements highlight the new conveniences that were found in the cabins and emphasize their relationship with the natural environment. The addition of these cabins to the site enabled Camp Curry to promote the cabins as a first-class experience and to be at the forefront of accommodations in the park.

\textsuperscript{195} “Camp Curry” advertisement brochure, 1920.

\textsuperscript{196} “Yosemite Road Guide Camp Curry,” 1922.
Using the same construction techniques, the Currys built four more duplex cabins in 1919. Two of the cabins were 30 by 14 feet, sharing a bathroom between the two units, while the other two cabins were 34 by 14 feet with each unit having its own bathroom (Figures 4.8 and 4.9).\textsuperscript{197} Constructed identical to the earlier cabins with tongue-and-groove siding, decorative log detailing and similar interior finishes, these units provided eight more rooms to house overnight guests. After the new cabins proved popular with visitors the Currys decided to construct more permanent buildings to accommodate guests. In 1923\textsuperscript{198} the camp added nineteen cabins using the same materials, but with slightly different construction techniques and detailing. This third phase of construction included eighteen duplex cabins and one fourplex cabin. Because of the varying topography many of these structures had one wall built into the slope of a hill. The arrangement of these cabins reinforced the idea of streets, alleys and city blocks. This phase included the addition of two more distinct construction techniques, shingle and board-and-batten (Figure 4.10).

The basic rectangular plan used in the earlier construction was again implemented for the 1923 units. Eighteen of the cabins were 34 by 14 feet and the

\textsuperscript{197} Handwritten information was found in Yosemite National Park Archives dating from sometime around 1923-1925 (“List of Bungalows”). Published information conflicts with Yosemite Archives (“List of Bungalows”) documentation. Sargent, \textit{Yosemite’s Innkeepers}, states: two years later, in 1920, two additional 34 by 14 feet duplex cabins were added to the site, 61.

\textsuperscript{198} Published information states that the cabins were constructed in 1922 which is possible, but they did not serve guests until 1923 according to Yosemite Archives information and a 1923 Camp Curry brochure.
Figure 4.8. Existing site with cabin construction dates based on archive information.
Figure 4.9. Existing site with cabin construction dates based on published information.
Figure 4.10. Shingle sided cabins, 1929. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
single fourplex cabin was 34 by 28 feet. Essentially two duplex cabins were placed back to back to create the large fourplex (Figure 4.11). The duplex and fourplex rooms all had private baths. The fourplex cabin had the gable ends on the entrance sides of the structure.  

Sixteen cabins had shingle siding with peeled log corner posts. Three cabins had 12 inch boards with 8 inch log battens for siding with larger peeled log corner posts. Exterior details of these cabins were similar to the earlier structures with wooden decks, log detailing around openings and gable roofs with shingles. Based on photographic evidence the 1923 cabins had conventional casement windows instead of the rollup canvas.  

Photographic evidence indicates that the third phase of the cabins did have pergolas constructed over the wooden decks. The exteriors of all cabins were left unfinished, leaving the natural wood exposed to the elements.

The interiors of the 1923 cabins offered all the same comforts of the earlier cabins. One difference between the newer cabins was the visual appearance of the walls from inside the units. The cabins with shingle siding had board-and-batten finish on the interior. These shingle-sided cabins were the only structures to have a wall thickness of three inches, while the other two types have wall thicknesses of one inch. The cabins with the board-and-batten siding reflected this construction on the interior except the battens were not logs, but rather small rectangular pieces of wood one inch wide (Figures 4.12 - 4.14). Quartered logs were used

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199 This is the reverse of all other duplex units which have the gable ends on the sides of the cabins.

200 Photographs dated 1929 show the 1918 cabins with the rollup canvas still intact after the wood casement windows were installed. Photographs with the same date show the 1923 cabins had curtains.
Figure 4.11. Shingle sided fourplex cabin. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
Figure 4.12. Interior of a cabin with bath. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
Figure 4.13. Interior of a board-and-batten cabin. (July 2009)
Figure 4.14. Interior of a shingle cabin. (July 2009)
only at the four corners of the board-and-batten structures, giving the illusion of a log framed building.

The construction of permanent buildings for overnight accommodations slowed once the sawmill to the east of the camp was closed and when the Curry Camping Company merged with the Yosemite Park Company charging the new management with overseeing most park concessions in the valley. Adding the forty-seven rustic cabins to the site helped Camp Curry offer guests a wide range of accommodation options while enhancing, not detracting from, the overall aesthetics of the camp.

**Character-defining Features**

These cabins expanded the camp’s physical site, but perhaps, more importantly, reinforced the overall architectural character of the camp. Key elements of these buildings and their relationship with the surrounding environment help identify the importance of the structures.

Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building, its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features, as well as the various aspects of its site and environment.201

Identifying the character-defining features of the cabins helps establish what elements of the structures make the buildings distinctive and special. In general terms the character-defining features of the cabins are the rustic style architecture, the materials

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used for construction, the construction methods, the exterior log detailing, the front decks, the overall size and volume of the buildings, the sensitivity to the site and the spatial relationship of the structures. Recognizing the character-defining features helps identify important surviving and missing elements of the buildings.

Along with identifying the character-defining features, a period of significance needs to be established. A period of significance helps determine which building materials are historic and are character-defining features. The period of significance for these cabins is 1918 to 1941. This period encompasses the time from when the cabins were first constructed to when major alterations, such as bathroom additions, occurred.\textsuperscript{202} Alterations made during this time can be considered part of the character of the structures. It also enables changes made shortly after the construction of the buildings to be included in what is considered important about the cabins.

Character-defining features are important to identify for preservation purposes and reveal that much of the historic materials of the structures remain, strengthening the historic integrity of the cabins with baths. Rustic style construction of the forty-seven cabins is a character-defining feature, as are the materials used for construction – rocks for the foundations gathered from a nearby location and logs from the surrounding forests for the detailing and the milled lumber. Key elements of rustic style architecture exhibited in these cabins are the use of local materials, horizontal lines and the sensitivity to the site and natural environment. The sensitivity in which the cabins were constructed on the site is evident because trees near structures were built around rather than removed. Both decks and roof overhangs were modified to

\textsuperscript{202} The period of significance for the entire camp, as determined by the \textit{Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft} is 1899 to 1937. This is the period when the camp experienced rapid expansion and 1937 reflects the year when this expansion ceased.
facilitate the conservation of the trees. (Figure 4.15). A small seasonal stream also runs through the site between a number of structures.

The three construction methods employed throughout the forty-seven cabins make use of similar materials but in a slightly different manner and are character-defining features of the historic buildings. All exterior walls are 3 inches thick or less, and in the board-and-batten and tongue-and-groove cabins the exterior construction method is visible on the interior. The interiors of the shingle cabins are board-and-batten to facilitate nailers for the shingles. Log detailing on the exterior – sills, corner posts, trim around doors and windows, decorative rafter tails and braces – and on the interior – decorative corner posts and window trim in some units, while other have simple wood trim – are important elements of each structure.

The overall volume and shape of the structures is a character-defining feature with cabins constructed low to the ground, small in scale, and exhibiting a simple gable roof. All duplex structures make use of two standard floor plans and the fourplex cabins are each slightly different in size, but make use of the interior and exterior spaces similar to the duplexes. The spacious decks and the large window openings of each cabin illustrate the importance of the relationship between the outdoors and the cabins. Identifying the elements that are important to the integrity and significance of the structures will help when developing a preservation plan for the cabins.

The addition of the forty-seven new modern cabins to the Camp Curry site enabled more guests to stay at the camp while offering visitors various types of accommodation options. The cabins exemplified the architectural style of the growing
Figure 4.15. Roof and deck modified for tree trunks. (July 2009)
camp and shaped the identity of the camp beyond the traditional tents. Camp Curry was once again adjusting to current trends in the tourism industry and striving to offer the best accommodations in the park.

A PERIOD OF CHANGE: 1923-PRESENT

Roughly ninety years later, these forty-seven wood cabins still stand at the base of Glacier Point in Camp Curry. Since their original construction, the buildings have been altered and repaired with greater concern for guest convenience and economy than aesthetics, ultimately affecting the appearance of the historic cabins and the integrity of some character-defining features. Extensive exterior alterations took place on all the cabins. Large additions to some units occurred, reflecting the desires of the guests to have a private bath. Interior changes on most cabins have not been as drastic, but do demonstrate the need for the camp to keep the baths up-to-date with modern fixtures. Some of the modifications to the cabins have been in keeping with the rustic style in which they were originally built, while others reflect a desire to quickly repair the buildings so they remain functional for guests. These modifications came about, not only because of changing desires of guests and the need for up-to-date accommodations, but because of required and necessary maintenance. While the exterior and interior appearances of the cabins have changed over time, the spatial organization of the site has remained constant and many of the structures still retain a number of original character-defining features contributing to the historic character of the camp.

203 The footprint of each of the structures still remains, but only forty-six of the original structures stand as one burned down in the 1980s. The burned structure was demolished and a modern looking cabin was constructed in its place.
**Modifications Due to the Removal of Cabin Elements and Additions**

Major exterior changes to the structures occurred between the late 1920s and the 1950s. Some modifications improved the functionality of the cabins while others were due to lodging trends. Most of these changes had very little impact on the character-defining features of the cabins; however, a few greatly modified the appearance of the buildings and resulted in the loss of some features. The timing of many of the alterations that took place during these decades is not well documented, but photographic evidence shows some modifications occurred within a few years of construction.

Wood casement windows replaced the striped canvas window covers by 1924 in the first phase of cabins.\(^{204}\) It is likely that the casement windows were added to the 1918 and 1919 cabins when the 1923 buildings were constructed with casement windows rather than the rollup canvas. The installation of the casement windows was a shift away from the tent feeling in the cabins. Throughout all three phases of cabins nine different styles and sizes of windows filled the openings, reflecting the desire to have each cabin look slightly different from the one next to it. Single and double casement windows varied in the number of lights, while some of the double casement windows had a third fixed section between the two movable elements. Three or six light awning windows lit the baths of many of the units. When the windows were added to the 1918 and 1919 cabins the size of the window openings remained the same resulting in this major character-defining feature remaining intact. Because the addition of the windows to the 1918 and 1919 structures occurred within the period of significance, they are historic and have become a

\(^{204}\) Photographic evidence from a 1940s brochure shows that the canvas was left in the cabins after the windows were installed.
character-defining feature of those cabins, while the casement windows are also a feature of the 1923 buildings.

Increased automobile ownership and widespread use, along with paid vacations and a growing interest in the national parks, fostered and shaped new trends in tourism. Guests wanted options when choosing accommodations and began requesting a room with a private bath. During 1941 the ten cabin units originally built with a shared bathroom had an additional bathroom constructed off the rear of the building allowing the camp to offer all guests staying in the cabins a private bathroom.\footnote{205 United States, National Park Service, \textit{Yosemite Valley Cultural Landscape Report, October 1994}, 2-86.} Constructed of similar materials and in the rustic style the almost forty square foot additions also had vertical tongue-and-groove siding, peeled log detailing at the corners and around the windows, a cut stone foundation and a shed roof (Figure 4.16). These additions were constructed in a similar style to the original structures, limiting the loss and impact on the character-defining features of the buildings.\footnote{206 NPS, Yosemite, \textit{Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft}, 52. Eight of the 1918 bungalows and two of the 1919 bungalows had bathrooms added to the rear of the structures.} After this, Camp Curry offered guests the option of staying in one of forty-seven cabins with private baths, increasing its appeal to the comfort and convenience driven tourist.

One of the most visible changes was the removal of the wooden pergolas over the decks at the front of each cabin (Figure 4.17). The removal of the pergolas greatly changed the profile of the cabins. The elimination of the pergolas on the entrance sides of the cabins allowed for the construction of small gable roof
Figure 4.16. Rear 1940s bathroom addition. (July 2009)
Figure 4.17. Cabin 8 A/B with pergola. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
projections over each door on most of the duplex units (Figure 4.18). Based on photographic evidence the gable roof projections were added sometime over the last twenty to thirty years. This modification provided shelter for guests at each door, but the once simple gable roof was altered (Figure 4.19).

Over the years other small alterations occurred, changing the appearance of the cabins and improving accessibility. At some unknown date the cabins were painted brown on the exterior, while on the interior all wood surfaces, except the floor, were painted off-white. Carpet was installed to cover the wood floors. In 1952 the cabins were remodeled in unspecified ways and the following year four of the cabins received new roofs while other roofs were repaired. In 1978 all cabins underwent an interior renovation which included updating the baths. During this time the cabins had composition asphalt shingles installed on the roofs, in a departure from the original wood shingles of the 1920s. To provide equal accessibility for people with disabilities, one of the 1918 cabins with baths underwent a modification of its entrance and bathroom. Additional work also occurred throughout Curry Village to address other American National Standards Institute guidelines. Over time the original wood decks of 1 by 6 tongue-and-groove boards were removed and replaced with

207 Only one unit lacks the gable roof projection over the doors.

208 NPS, Yosemite, Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft, 54.


210 NPS, Yosemite, Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft, 67.
Figure 4.18. Cabin 8 A/B without pergola. (Courtesy of Yosemite National Park Research Library)
Figure 4.19. Cabin 8 A/B with gable roof projection over door. (July 2009)
Concrete slabs subsequently replaced a few of the wooden decks, most likely due to wood rot and to minimize required upkeep. The slab size was consistent with the overall size of the original wood decks. Modern sliding windows replaced many of the windows in the baths, and exterior three panel wood doors replaced all original doors. These modifications occurred at an unspecified time. Today the cabins reflect the frequent alterations that took place to facilitate changes in visitor demands and to provide for easier maintenance.

Many cabins still retain a majority of their character-defining features – large window openings, large decks, overall size and shape, exterior materials and interior finishes – appearing much the way they looked when construction finished in 1923. All but one of the original cabins still stands today. Destroyed by fire sometime during the 1980s, Cabin 61 A/B was subsequently rebuilt and is easily identified (Figure 4.20). Constructed on the same footprint as the older structure, the replacement cabin mirrored the original cabin in size and shape, but in an updated rustic style. The new building has a shallower roof slope with smaller overhangs, a concrete slab foundation with a rock veneer, large peeled logs near each of the front doors and shingle siding. The cabin is also set apart from the existing structures with a lighter shade of brown paint used on the exterior. The replacement building helps maintain the spatial arrangement of the cabins and blends into the existing setting.

**Maintenance Due to Deterioration and Current Condition of the Cabins**

The cabins with baths built at Camp Curry between 1918 and 1923 echo the style in which they were originally constructed, but clearly have experienced

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211 Based on photographic evidence the original deck material was 1 by 6 tongue-and-groove boards.
Figure 4.20. Cabin 61 A/B replacement for original which burned in the 1980s. (July 2009)
multiple modifications over their ninety-year existence. While some changes were in keeping with the rustic style of the cabins, other modifications were not sensitive to the historic characteristics of the structures. Most likely, these changes occurred because of financial constraints and a lack of expertise in the 1918-1923 construction techniques. The necessity to make improvements to meet the needs of the guests and to make quick maintenance repairs resulted in the loss of portions of historic fabric, but the level of impact varies from cabin to cabin. Weather, insects, inappropriate repairs, visitor usage, and natural occurrences, such as rock slides, have also played a role in accelerating the deterioration of the cabins. Since the rock slides in October 2008 the cabins in the rock fall zone have been left untouched with windows and doors unsecured, allowing for weather and animals to enter the historic structures. The cabins outside of the rock fall zone have been maintained to a minimum standard, just enough to be presentable to overnight guests. The current state of all cabins ranges from sections of wood rotting to structural failure of the stone foundations. The condition of these cabins, both outside and inside the designated rock fall zone, must be addressed in order to allow for proper preservation of these historic structures ensuring they remain functional and retain their character-defining features.

Twenty-six cabins located outside of the rock fall zone are still rented nightly to guests and routinely maintained. All exhibit one construction method, tongue-and-groove (Figure 4.21). The stone veneer foundations, decorative log sills, decks and steps suffer from a wide range of deterioration issues caused by a number of factors. The river rock veneer foundations of these cabins have had much of the mortar between the rocks patched. Variations in color and texture indicate that different types of mortar were used for repairs. A number of units have loose
Figure 4.21. Tongue-and-groove cabin outside rock fall zone. (November 2009)
foundation rocks and cracking of the mortar. Moss and fungus growth is visible on areas of the foundations that receive little to no sun exposure. A number of the vents in the foundations are not securely sealed, allowing animals, especially squirrels, to take up residence and place debris under the buildings. Toward the rear and sides of some of the cabins dirt, pine needles and leaves have built up over time covering the stone foundations and some or most of the decorative log sills. This buildup has caused a number of sills to rot. Many logs have been replaced, not with similar sized ones, but with standard 2x pieces of wood. Wood surfaces of the decks show signs of rot. Similar to the rotted log sills at the rear and sides of the units few decorative log sills remain intact on the wood decks, most having been replaced by 2x pieces of wood which range in width from 6 to 12 inches. The log sills are a character-defining feature and the removal and replacement of them with standard-cut wood members has detracted from the character of the cabins. Concrete slabs replace the wood decks on five of the cabins, and concrete steps replace wooden ones leading to a few of the wood decks. The replacement of the traditional wood decks and stairs, even though they are the same size as the earlier components, has resulted in the loss of character-defining features on these few cabins.

The siding and split log detailing at the corners of some cabins, and also around the window and door openings, are deteriorating for a number of reasons. First, the tongue-and-groove siding on the lower half of the cabins, closest to the ground, is experiencing water infiltration. This is causing the paint to flake from the surface, the wood to warp and expand, leading eventually to the splintering of the wood siding. Second, around almost every door and at most corners of the structures, a rotted 1 to 2 foot section at the bottom of the log detailing was cut and removed
(Figure 4.22). The replacement logs reflect a noticeable repair job as they do not match in diameter the existing upper portion of log. In some instances the sections cut away never received a log infill, leaving the decorative frame around the door starting a foot or more above the deck. Third, where joints occur in the log detailing water infiltration and insect damage is apparent (Figure 4.23). Attempts to repair these areas consist of filling the space with plaster painted brown to match the rest of the structure or removing the decayed portion only to replace it with a fiberglass piece painted brown. Another repair approach has been to simply place a painted piece of wood over deteriorated areas (Figure 4.24). Separating joints in the tongue-and-groove siding have been filled with expanding foam most likely to decrease the loss of heat from the structures in the winter. Fourth, the bark left on some of the corner logs and log detailing has become detached exposing the natural wood which is very apparent next to the brown painted exterior (Figure 4.25). Fifth, numerous holes in the logs and tongue-and-groove siding, caused by insects, have accelerated the deterioration of these members (Figure 4.26). Sixth, where installation of modern slider windows occurred, at bath locations, the patched siding does not match the existing siding in size or pattern (Figure 4.27). Lastly, the small, roughly two inch diameter logs at the upper gable end of the cabins have similar issues with insects and peeling bark. The wood deterioration and the maintenance practices on the siding and logs are impacting the overall appearance of the cabins. These maintenance practices mean that a portion of the historic fabric and some character-defining materials have been lost.

The roofs on many of the cabins have visible repairs because of the presence of painted plywood, 2x rafters, and the addition of gable roofs over each door
Figure 4.22. Log deterioration around door. (July 2009)
Figure 4.23. Filled joint. (July 2009)
Figure 4.24. Plywood patch. (July 2009)
Figure 4.25. Bark loss on corner post. (July 2009)
Figure 4.26. Holes in log corner post from insects. (July 2009)
Figure 4.27. Window modifications to rear bathroom windows. (July 2009)
along with the use of asphalt shingles (Figure 4.28). The use of painted plywood in place of the board sheathing is noticeable while examining under the eaves and rake (Figure 4.29). It is most common, though not always the case, that the buildings with the plywood are the structures that have had the decorative log rafters and bracing removed. The braces at the rake end of the roofs are not consistently constructed and vary in size from one structure to the next. The elimination of these roof elements on a number of structures means they have lost some of their character-defining features and has had a negative impact on the overall look of each of these cabins. Over each door, the gable roof projections provide cover but, because of inconsistent assembly and the use of modern cut lumber, they are very noticeable additions to the buildings rather than appearing as part of the original fabric (Figure 4.30). Modern gray asphalt shingles replace the more rustic wood shingle roofs on all the cabins. The rustic detailing on roughly half the cabin roofs is lost with the use of modern cut lumber and plywood as replacement members.

Most doors and windows appear to be functioning properly, but some repairs to the windows are not sensitive to the original character. The wood doors show signs of paint loss due to the elements and to frequent use from guests. It is clear that some windows have had panes replaced because modern glass took the place of the older glass, and the putty used to secure it has not been painted brown to match the rest of the window frame. With the settling of the cabins over time some of the window openings warped causing difficulties in operating the windows. To solve this problem, the window sashes were modified exposing the natural wood which is yet to be painted to match the rest of the frame. While not the originals, the current doors are
Figure 4.28. Replacement 2x rafters. (July 2009)
Figure 4.29. Plywood replacement under shingles. (July 2009)
Figure 4.30. Gable projection over door and asphalt shingles. (July 2009)
compatible with the structures, and the windows still retain the intended design with modest, but recent, repairs noticeable.

The twenty²¹¹² historic cabins closed to guests because they are located within the rock fall zone have many current condition issues similar to the cabins still used by guests. Fifteen of the cabins have shingle siding, three have board-and-batten siding and two have tongue-and-groove siding (Figures 4.31 and 4.32).²¹³ However, because they have stood vacant and untouched for a year, these cabins have suffered even more deterioration than those outside the rock fall area (Figures 4.33 and 4.34). These structures also experienced damage caused by severe winter storms in early 2009 and early 2010. Because guests are not staying in these cabins, repairs to the damaged structures have not been undertaken. The lack of maintenance since 2008 has resulted in further deterioration of the structures.

The rock foundations of many of these structures have similar problems to those discussed earlier as well as other serious deterioration issues. Many of the cabin foundations have holes where rocks have fallen out of place along with extensive cracking of the mortar (Figures 4.35 and 4.36). This lack of a solid foundation makes some of the wood decks unstable and more susceptible to water infiltration from various angles contributing to wood rot. On the interior of the buildings there is noticeable settling of the cabins which has caused floors to slope and feel unstable when walked on. Several of these buildings get little direct sun exposure causing the

²¹² One additional cabin is closed to the public, but is not historically significant as it burned down in the 1980s and was replaced with a more modern cabin.

²¹³ Two cabins with tongue-and-groove siding sit partially in the rock fall zone and, while closed to visitor use, the concessionaire uses these two structures for storage.
Figure 4.31. Shingle cabin inside rock fall zone. (November 2009)
Figure 4.32. Board-and-batten cabin inside rock fall zone. (November 2009)
Figure 4.33. Fence at the edge of the rock fall zone. (November 2009)
Figure 4.34. Sign on fence explaining the rock fall zone to visitors. (November 2009)
Figure 4.35. Foundation damage. (July 2009)
Figure 4.36. Damage at foundation where a vent once was. (July 2009)
surface of the rocks and mortar to be covered with dense patches of moss and fungus growth (Figure 4.37). This growth is causing the rocks and mortar to retain moisture, hastening the deterioration of these materials. About half of these cabins have portions built into the sloping topography causing rain water cascading down from the granite cliffs to run into the structures, resulting in the decorative log sills rotting from prolonged exposure to moisture (Figures 4.38 and 4.39). With unstable foundations, the buildings are sure to deteriorate faster.

Inside the rock fall zone two siding types, shingle and board-and-batten, have suffered more damage than the tongue-and-groove siding. This is most likely due to the fact that moisture has more opportunities to get behind and between the wood members. On all of the buildings shingles are splitting and breaking off, and paint is flaking. Especially on the lower portions of the buildings, shingles have come loose and some are even missing, revealing the inner wall construction (Figures 4.40 and 4.41). The battens on the three board-and-batten structures have extensive rotting near where the log battens and the sills meet (Figure 4.42). In many cases 6 to 12 inches of the log has rotted away. Some boards are cracked completely through to the interior. These cracks allow moisture and cold into the building while allowing heat to escape. Because the exterior walls act as the structure of the cabins, increasing deterioration of the wall members will lead to future structural issues.

The only apparent additional problem the roof structures have is damage caused by a 2009 winter storm. Massive tree branches fell on and around many of the cabins. The falling limbs damaged the siding on a number of structures (Figure 4.43). One cabin suffered extensive damage to its roof and deck from a falling oak (Figure 4.44). Still embedded in the roof a portion of the tree creates a gapping hole in
Figure 4.37. Moss growth on foundation rock. (July 2009)
Figure 4.38. Corner log damage and sill deterioration. (July 2009)
Figure 4.39. Corner log deterioration at deck.  (July 2009)
Figure 4.40. Shingle deterioration. (July 2009)
Figure 4.41. Shingle damage. (July 2009)
Figure 4.42. Board-and-batten damage. (July 2009)
Figure 4.43. Winter storm damage from early 2009. (July 2009)
Figure 4.44. Tree branch on roof from a winter 2009 storm. (July 2009)
the top of the cabin. The oak knocked down a section of the deck railing and the impact caused a portion of the deck to detach from the cabin’s foundation. The decision to leave the fallen trees and fallen power lines in place and not repair the damage is allowing the elements into some structures hastening the deterioration of the historic cabins.

Windows and doors on a number of the cabins have not been properly secured. Many doors are open or unlocked, which not only poses preservation issues, but also safety concerns. Likewise, many of the windows are not properly closed which allows them to swing back and forth in a wind, continually slamming against the sides of the cabins and the window frames (Figure 4.45). If this occurs over a long period of time it will cause lasting damage to the windows and the siding. Because some doors and windows remain open and not properly secured, the weather, animals and curious guests are able to enter the cabins. If these buildings were adequately mothballed\textsuperscript{214} the rate of deterioration would subside.

The lack of basic maintenance is detrimental to the overall structural integrity of the cabins within the rock fall zone. Left in their current state the nineteen historic structures will continue to deteriorate and become an eyesore.

Drawings of three cabins, one of each construction type, are included to represent the existing look of the cabins. Over the course of two days I fully documented two cabin types, shingle and board-and-batten, in July 2009.\textsuperscript{215}

\textsuperscript{214} The term mothballed refers to properly securing the structures so animals and humans could not access the buildings, as well as regular monitoring to limit deterioration.

\textsuperscript{215} Cabin 63 A/B was documented as an example of the shingle construction type. Cabin 60 A/B was documented as an example of the board-and-batten construction type.
Figure 4.45. Window left unsecured in closed unit. (July 2009)
The third cabin type, tongue-and-groove, was drawn with information from existing
drawings with little detail. However, I documented the interior of one room in a
tongue-and-groove cabin in November 2009 and supplemental exterior information
was gathered through photographic evidence. These drawings along with pictorial
and written observations contribute to a thorough assessment of the condition of the
cabins (Figures 4.46 - 4.51).

The forty-six original rustic style cabins present a wide array of structural
issues and maintenance repairs which occurred over an extended period of time.
While many modifications are not in keeping with the rustic style and most likely took
place because of budget constraints, others have attempted to be sensitive to the
historic fabric of the structures. Not properly monitored or completed, the repairs have
resulted in the current appearance of the cabins looking dilapidated. In the rock fall
zone other more pressing maintenance and larger structural issues are evident in the
vacant cabins. While guests are not using these cabins their upkeep does reflect on the
entire Curry Village area. Proper repairs and maintenance would have a positive
impact on the historic cabins and improve the general appearance and character of
Curry Village.

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216 Cabin 5 A/B was used as an example of the tongue-and-groove construction type.
Interior information is reflective of detailing gathered in Cabin 3B.
Figure 4.46. Existing floor plan of a tongue-and-groove cabin.
Figure 4.47. Existing elevations of a tongue-and-groove cabin.
Figure 4.48. Existing floor plan of a shingle cabin.
Figure 4.49. Existing elevations of a shingle cabin.
Figure 4.50. Existing floor plan of a board-and-batten cabin.
Figure 4.51. Existing elevations of a board-and-batten cabin.
CONCLUSION

The construction of the permanent cabins with baths on the Camp Curry site expanded the camp’s overnight guest accommodations and allowed visitors to experience nature in Yosemite’s most modern accommodations of the time. Over the years some of the character-defining features have deteriorated or have been removed, but many remain intact. The cabins still retain their rustic architectural style, a majority of their log detailing and arrangement on the site. To insure that these historic cabins remain intact and useable, proper maintenance along with rehabilitation and preservation of the structures needs to occur. These forty-seven rustic style cabins in Camp Curry ushered in a new class of accommodations to Yosemite National Park.
Chapter 5

REHABILITATING CURRY VILLAGE CABINS WITH BATHS

The forty-six historic rustic style cabins in Curry Village stand today in Yosemite Valley with twenty-six rented nightly to guests and twenty permanently closed in the designated rock fall zone. All cabins are in various states of disrepair; however, they all retain the majority of their character-defining features – the materials, the log detailing, the front decks, the overall size and volume, simple wood interior detailing, the sensitivity to the site, and the spatial relationship of the structures – contributing to the overall historic character of Curry Village. Improper maintenance has led to accelerated deterioration of wood members and unstable stone foundations. Loss of some character-defining features and lack of repairs to holes in the building envelopes have decreased the energy efficiency. The deterioration of the exterior of the cabins detracts from the overall appearance of the camp and contributes to the energy inefficiency of the structures. This increases the concessionaire’s operating costs while reducing the comfort of the guests occupying the units. Outdated mechanical and plumbing systems also limit the efficiency of the

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217 There are twenty-one cabins with baths permanently closed to the public, but only twenty of the structures are historic because one cabin burned and was replaced with a modern structure in the 1980s. Cabin 61A/B should not be retained as it is considered non historic.

218 A building envelope is the separation of the exterior and interior environments of a structure controlling moisture and temperature. A hole in the building envelope impacts the ability to control moisture and temperature inside the structure.
cabin. This chapter addresses these issues with an overall rehabilitation plan for the forty-six historic cabins resulting in the stabilization of the structures and the replacement of some character-defining features that exhibit severe deterioration. A plan for the relocation of the twenty historic cabins in the rock fall zone proposes reopening these cabins for visitor use while minimally impacting the spatial layout of the camp and the cabins. The rehabilitation of the cabins will permit these historic structures to remain in use for a greater period of time and will ensure that the camp will be able to offer visitors a top-rated overnight experience.

This chapter opens with a first-hand narration of a two-night stay in one of the historic cabins. The remainder of the chapter is devoted to definitions of treatment standards as prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and a set of recommendations for applying these standards to the cabins. New plans for each of the three construction types have been developed addressing exterior deterioration, interior adaptations to enhance guest comfort, and ways to increase the energy efficiency of the structures. The final element of the treatment plan recommends preservation and proper maintenance techniques to be used in the future. The ultimate goal of the treatment plan for the cabins is to retain a maximum of the character-defining features, while allowing them to be altered on the interior and remain functional for guests. Preserving these structures by means of one of four treatments, coupled with improving and retaining the visitor experience, will guarantee that the concessionaire and the park can comfortably accommodate tourists for many more years in Curry Village’s historic overnight lodging.
A Two-Night Experience in Cabin 3B at Curry Village, Yosemite National Park, November 21 and 22, 2009

I was excited to once again have the opportunity to stay in a cabin with a bath at Curry Village. My last overnight experience in the cabins occurred roughly thirteen years ago when my family was on our yearly week-long summer vacation in the valley, but I have no memory of the occasion except for sitting on the front deck for a family photo. I hoped the experience of staying in the cabins would reinforce my design ideas for improving the energy efficiency of the cabins and might expose a few small inconveniences that could be addressed for visitor comfort. After spending two nights in Cabin 3B, I departed with an unexpected and greatly enhanced understanding of the structures and the visitor experience.

Cabin 3 is a duplex unit housing rooms 3A and 3B, each with a private bath (Figure 5.1). The room I stayed in had been adapted to become handicap accessible. A large bathroom was added onto the rear of the structure, finished with a laminate wood floor and up-to-date fixtures. The room featured the typical wood detailing on the interior walls reflecting the vertical tongue-and-groove siding of the exterior and log trim around doors and windows. Cabin 3B is similar to all other duplex units except for features allowing the unit to be handicap accessible, such as wider door openings and the larger bathroom.

During the 2009 summer I had access, courtesy of the National Park Service and the Delaware North Company, to the twenty permanently closed cabins in the rock fall zone, enabling me to explore and document the cabins without disturbing guests in the still open units. This, I thought, would allow me to analyze the structures thoroughly and gain an understanding of the construction, building materials, current conditions and areas of deterioration. However, I did not yet comprehend one of the
Figure 5.1. Cabin 3 A/B. (November 2009)
character-defining features of the structures, one that could only be discovered by staying overnight in a wooden cabin. Because the one inch thick wall construction allowed me to hear what was going on outside, I felt like I was camping in a tent at a nearby campground. After settling into the cabin, while sitting on the bed, I clearly heard the conversations of people walking by and I remember thinking that this was going to be a miserable, noisy two nights. But the more I thought about it and the more people walked by, I began to appreciate hearing the visitors outside because I felt like I was camping while enjoying several amenities. Even though I was indoors in the comfort of a well-heated room I felt a connection with the outdoors because of hearing the people passing by and the wind blowing through the trees. Experiencing this enabled me to have a greater understanding about why the cabins were constructed the way they were and why canvas was chosen to cover window openings when the cabins were initially rented to guests nearly a century ago. When the first set of cabins was constructed the Currys offered guests an experience similar to camping while providing modern luxuries of electricity, access to a semi-private or private bath, hot and cold running water and heat. This experience and feeling, just as unique as the construction technique of the cabins, should be preserved.

The two-night stay did reveal some shortcomings that I am sure are evident in all cabins and others that are most likely present in a number of the structures. Entering the cabin for the first time I immediately noticed that the floor was uneven, sloping in multiple directions throughout the room. The beds even followed the steep sloping of the floor making it difficult to sleep. The variation in the floor suggests that the foundation is shifting and not stable. A few of the windows had shifted in their frames leaving a gap of almost one inch through which air from the
exterior could enter the building. To negate the cold fall air entering my room, I left the heater running most of the time. Perhaps the most troubling aspect of the time I spent in the cabin was the lack of a sound barrier separating my room from the other duplex room and its bathroom. This meant I could hear absolutely everything taking place in the other room of the cabin. I even heard the light switches being turned on and off in the other room, not to mention some conversations I could have done without. I expected to hear a few noises from the other room, but everything I heard made me feel like I was sharing a room with people I had never met. With no noise barrier there is little privacy for any guest staying in a duplex or fourplex.

A short stay in the cabins allowed me to immerse myself in the experience of renting a cabin and to take a step back from a critical analysis of the structure. It also allowed me to recognize some issues that detract from the experience of guests that can be addressed with small modifications to the interior of the cabins. There is clearly a need to upgrade energy efficiency and a need to create a noise barrier between the two rooms making the units more desirable and comfortable. I now understand that the experience of staying in the cabins needs to be preserved along with the structures.

A TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE CURRY CABINS

The overall treatment plan for the Curry cabins with baths is rehabilitation as outlined in the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards*. Rehabilitation allows for the exteriors to be restored to their 1940s look and for the interior of the cabins to be adapted to improve the experience of visitors. These recommendations are for all forty-six cabins because collectively they are significant to the landscape and history
of Curry Village. While the spatial arrangement of the cabins outside the rock fall zone should remain untouched, preserving the character and feel of the area around the cabins, the issue of the closed cabins in the rock fall zone needs to be addressed. A plan for the relocation of the permanently closed cabins is proposed. This plan calls for the structures to be moved out of the rock fall zone permitting these cabins to once again serve overnight guests.

It is necessary to define the various treatments – preservation, restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction – which can be used to protect and adapt the cabins so they remain functional. Current definitions of various treatment standards are found in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* updated in 1995.

**Preservation** – the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.219

**Restoration** – the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical,  

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and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.\textsuperscript{220}

**Rehabilitation** – the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.\textsuperscript{221}

**Reconstruction** – the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.\textsuperscript{222}

The rehabilitation treatment was chosen for all forty-six cabins because it allows for the exterior of the cabins to maintain their historic fabric and be restored to their 1940s appearance, while allowing for the adaptation of the interior to better serve guests and become more energy efficient. This treatment provides the proper balance of preservation of the historic materials, restoration of key features that have been lost due to maintenance and age, while permitting the modification of interior elements. The overall plans for all cabins are similar as many have the same deterioration and maintenance issues.

The treatment plan for the forty-six structures retains the overall form of the buildings and the existing footprint of each cabin. As much of the original material as possible should be preserved while deteriorating members should be repaired unless it is determined that they must be removed and replaced to maintain


structural integrity. Holes in the building envelopes should be filled and patched improving the energy efficiency of the structures. Windows should be adjusted and repaired to eliminate gaps allowing the building envelopes to be complete, thus reducing the need to run a heater constantly in winter. Latches on the windows should be repaired to permit the windows to close tightly, this should negate the need for weather stripping. If it is determined that weather stripping is needed it should be installed, but will require constant monitoring to make sure it stays in place and does not interfere with the operation of windows. The stone foundations, many of which are crumbling and extensively cracked, should be repaired and stabilized. Repairing holes in the stone foundations will eliminate access under the structures for wildlife. Making minor repairs, to improve the energy efficiency of the cabins while ensuring their structural integrity, will improve the comfort of guests.

The exteriors of the cabins should be brought back to the period before major repairs and poor maintenance techniques began in the late 1940s by removing the exposed 2x rafters and replacing them with decorative log rafters. This will also facilitate the removal of the asphalt roof shingles and the replacement of them by cedar roof shingles, restoring the historic look of the cabins. The standard wood decks on a few of the cabins have been replaced with slabs of concrete. Those concrete “decks” should be replaced with wood to restore the original look of the structures. Many of the historic log members used to construct the cabins have been replaced with dimensional lumber. Log sills and the log trim around the doors have been removed or altered due to deterioration. The log members are a character-defining feature that can and should be restored. Above a majority of the cabin doors are gable roof projections and these overhangs should be removed allowing for the reconstruction of
the historic pergolas. Any replacement members should be in keeping with the historical character and materials of the structures. The restoration of key character-defining features will further strengthen the integrity of these historic buildings while promoting appropriate maintenance and repairs in the future. The exterior elevations are particularly important as the look of the cabins and the overall Curry Village area will be improved (Figures 5.2 - 5.4).

The major component of the rehabilitation plan focuses on the reworking of the interior core of the structures where the bathrooms are located, and an improved exterior appearance which will enhance the visitor experience. The plans also show alterations to interior walls between the two units in each cabin allowing for an increased noise barrier between rooms, facilitating an improvement in the visitor experience and a greater sense of privacy. The drawings for the cabins address the identified deterioration issues and illustrate alterations to the core of the structures that will increase visitor comfort as well as the energy efficiency of the buildings. Drawings of three duplex cabins, one of each construction type, show how minimal modifications can improve the structures. Floor plans of the three structures illustrate interior changes, while exterior elevations show the cabins' appearances after deterioration issues have been addressed.

The use of the rehabilitation treatment on the interior of each structure also will allow for outdated systems to be replaced. Large tank water heaters are currently used in each of the cabins, and dated wall-mounted heaters warm the rooms. The water heaters should be replaced with tankless units that are more energy efficient.

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223 The gable roof projections over the doors were added at an unknown date. The use of dimensional lumber, rather than log detailing consistent with earlier maintenance practices, indicates these were added after the 1940s.
Figure 5.2. Proposed elevations of a rehabilitated tongue-and-groove cabin.
Figure 5.3. Proposed elevations of a rehabilitated shingle cabin.
Figure 5.4. Proposed elevations of a rehabilitated board-and-batten cabin.
The wall-mounted heaters should be replaced with more energy efficient units allowing for better control of the interior temperatures. Updating the heating units and water heaters in each cabin will greatly lower operating costs for the concessionaire. Water pipes and electrical wiring should be checked and replaced if needed. These interior improvements will facilitate the increased energy efficiency of each structure while creating a more comfortable experience for guests.

The rehabilitation treatment permits interior modifications of the structures to decrease water consumption, and to adapt the walls to create a noise barrier between units. These cabins were constructed in a unique manner and these techniques are character-defining features. All exterior walls, visible on both the exterior and interior of the structures, display the construction methods used, ranging from tongue-and-groove to board-and-batten siding. The shingle siding on some units has a board-and-batten interior finish used to secure nailers for the shingles. These exterior finishes should remain intact with only necessary repairs and replacement occurring to ensure improved energy efficiency. However the interior walls used to separate the units of each cabin and their respective bathrooms should be altered to create a noise barrier between the rooms, increasing visitor privacy. The interior wall construction varies from cabin to cabin but is either 4x tongue-and-groove paneling, 2x tongue-and-groove paneling or 12 inch board with 1x battens. To provide a noise barrier between units standard 2x4 studs should be placed at 16 inches on center, sandwiched between the existing walls that divide the units and new paneling matching the existing wall material. The studs between the two bathrooms should be oriented to create a cavity of 3½ inches deep to easily facilitate plumbing pipes and insulation. For the other walls the studs should be oriented to create a cavity of 1 ½
inches to facilitate the insulation. A high-density sound barrier material should be placed between the 2x4 studs and the new wall material. The combination of insulation and a sound barrier will greatly decrease the amount of noise between the two units. Increasing some of the interior wall thickness will of course impact the overall dimensions of the bathrooms and closets, requiring the relocation of some fixtures. All fixtures in the bathrooms should be replaced with water-conserving units and relocated when necessary to allow for improved layouts of the spaces. Insulation should be installed in both the attic area and between floor joists allowing for more efficient regulation of temperatures in the structures. During the winter it will be easier to maintain a comfortable temperature and in the summer the cabins will be cooler. Since hot air rises the added insulation in the attic will help retain the warm air in the structure in the winter, by allowing less air to escape through the wood paneled ceiling. Having insulation between the floor joists will also prevent less heat from escaping. In the summer the cabins will stay cooler later into the day with the added insulation. Adding new insulation will help regulate the temperature in the structures providing increased comfort. Rehabilitation of the cabin interiors will increase their functionality with a minimal impact on the historic features (Figures 5.5 - 5.7).

The only specific detail of the original cabin design that should be reconstructed is the log pergola. Pergolas covered the wood decks on each of the structures reinforcing the idea of experiencing the outdoors, inviting the guests to sit in an “outdoor room.” The specific date of removal of the pergolas is unknown. Photo documentation shows visitors sitting on the decks under the arbor-like trellises playing

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224 If desired park professionals and the concessionaire can treat the exterior walls in a similar fashion as the interior walls and thermal insulation can be installed.
Figure 5.5. Proposed floor plan of a rehabilitated tongue-and-groove cabin.
Figure 5.6. Proposed floor plan of a rehabilitated shingle cabin.
Figure 5.7. Proposed floor plan of a rehabilitated board-and-batten cabin.
cards and relaxing.\footnote{The last photograph of a cabin with pergolas was used in a 1941 “Camp Curry” brochure, however it is unclear when the photo was taken.} Ideally all cabins should have the pergolas reconstructed and, at a minimum, at least one unit should be rebuilt so visitors are aware of the historic look of the cabins (Figures 5.8 - 5.13). The primary focus of the redesign is the central core of the duplex units, including the bathrooms, mechanical systems, closets, and built-in cabinets for each room. These changes – updating the mechanical systems of each structure, creating a sound barrier between the units, closing holes in the building envelopes, relocating and replacing the fixtures in the bathrooms – will facilitate improving the energy efficiency of the buildings and the experience of the guests. The use of the rehabilitation treatment will stabilize, preserve and improve the look and function of all forty-six cabins.

**PROPOSED RELOCATION OF THE TWENTY CABINS IN THE ROCK FALL ZONE**

The twenty historic cabins with baths in the rock fall zone should be relocated before the structures deteriorate further. Although the cabins would be moved from their original locations, this is the only realistic option that will guarantee their continued use. While the closed cabins exhibit all three construction types, they include the only examples of two of the methods used to erect the buildings. Among the twenty buildings are the only examples of board-and-batten and shingle construction types. It is important that they be preserved. The proposed relocation site is adjacent to the remaining open cabins. These buildings are significant to the park
Figure 5.8. Proposed elevations of a rehabilitated tongue-and-groove cabin with reconstructed pergola.
Figure 5.9. Proposed roof plan of a rehabilitated tongue-and-groove cabin with reconstructed pergola.
Figure 5.10. Proposed elevations of a rehabilitated shingle cabin with reconstructed pergola.
Figure 5.11. Proposed roof plan of a rehabilitated shingle cabin with reconstructed pergola.
Figure 5.12. Proposed elevations of a rehabilitated board-and-batten cabin with reconstructed pergola.
Figure 5.13. Proposed roof plan of a rehabilitated board-and-batten cabin with reconstructed pergola.
and, given that there is a suitable relocation site, this move will preserve an important group of historic structures (Figure 5.14).

The proposed relocation site for the twenty cabins is to the north of the parking lot bordering the site of the existing cabins. This area is also recommended in the *Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft* as the relocation site. This proposed location is the closest available site to the existing units, and these cabins would be within view of the unaffected structures. Although the topography of the site is slightly flatter than the current location of the cabins, the density and type of vegetation is similar. Temporary employee housing in canvas tents currently stands on the proposed site, along with employee shower and laundry facilities, as well as the Curry Village Ice Rink. The relocation of the twenty cabins to this site would require the removal of these temporary employee facilities and the ice rink. The historic cabins which sit completely in the rock fall zone can retain their spatial relationship with each other if they are rotated almost 180 degrees and placed across the parking lot from cabins outside the rock fall zone. Rotating the structures also allows the cabins which are currently situated next to the seasonal creek to maintain that relationship further downstream (Figure 5.15). Included in the twenty relocated cabins are the two cabins that partially sit in the rock fall zone. One of the cabins can be situated where modern Cabin 60 A/B would have sat among the structures on the new site. The other cabin can be oriented and positioned to continue the undulating pattern of the original cabin layout, extending one row of structures by one cabin.

226 The *Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft* recommends removing the ice rink from its current location and installing a seasonal ice rink in its historic location in the central parking lot. NPS, Yosemite, *Camp Curry Cultural Landscape Report Draft*, 170-171.
Figure 5.14. Existing site layout of Curry Village.
Figure 5.15. Proposed site layout of Curry Village.
The relocation process will be labor-intensive, but it will ensure the preservation of these historic structures while providing forty-two additional rooms for guests. First, all of the cabins should be fully documented before any relocation work occurs. Second, relocation of the cabins would entail moving the structure as a whole with some elements of the structure requiring careful dismantling before the move. This work should be overseen and directed by professionals. Some repair work will need to be completed before the structures are moved to ensure structural integrity. This includes wood members with severe deterioration – sills and corner posts. Other repair work can be completed when the cabins are placed on their new sites. All wood members which are removed should be replaced with appropriate wood members.

While the relocation of these cabins will take thoughtful planning and documentation, it will ensure the retention of these important camp structures while allowing more guests to experience an overnight stay in beautiful Yosemite Valley.

**PRESERVATION AND MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS**

This section provides recommendations regarding the future maintenance of all forty-six historic cabins. Included here are suggestions for actions which should immediately be undertaken to stabilize the structures, those which should occur in the near feature to prevent further deterioration, and a long-term preservation plan. This offers an alternative plan for the cabins until the Park Service and the concessionaire come to an agreement regarding how the buildings, both inside and outside the rock fall zone, should be maintained and used. These recommendations are meant to result in the preservation of all structures at the most basic level and to allow the open units to remain in use for visitors in the distant future. Any maintenance that is performed
should be sensitive to the historic fabric and should match historic construction methods and materials. Proper maintenance practices will also contribute to the overall look of the structures.

Immediate maintenance recommendations:

- patch and replace cracked 1 inch thick wall siding panels,
- paint all replacement wood members to match,
- adjust all windows and doors to ensure proper operation,
- remove all dirt which abuts sills to eliminate further deterioration,
- monitor foundations for stability, and
- screen off holes in foundations to prevent animals from entering.

With regard to the twenty permanently closed cabins, special measures should be taken to ensure structural integrity and visitor safety. All windows and doors of these structures should be secured shut to prevent weather, animals and unauthorized persons from entering. Mothballing of the structures should occur if it is determined that the structures will not be moved for an extended period of time. This includes covering all door and window openings with plywood to limit damage and opportunities for unwanted guests to enter the cabins. Mothballing the historic

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227 Throughout the summer of 2009 doors and windows were ajar in numerous cabins allowing weather and animals to enter the structures. Also the wire fence constructed to cordon off the closed rock fall zone was not secure allowing guests to explore the area beyond the fence and the structures.

228 Sharon C. Park, *Preservation Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings*, ([Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, 1993) http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/TPS/briefs/presbhom.htm (accessed February 20, 2010). Mothballing as described by *Preservation Brief 31* “involves controlling the long-term deterioration of the building while it is unoccupied as well as finding methods to protect it from sudden loss by fire or vandalism. This requires securing the building from unwanted entry, providing adequate ventilation to the interior, and shutting down
structures will help preserve the buildings and help keep people, animals and the elements out. All severe damage caused by winter storms in 2009 should be repaired, including the wood siding on several of the structures and the roof of Cabin 54. Although visitors currently do not use these cabins the structures are an integral part of the camp and should be maintained. The buildings are valuable historic resources and the park is required to maintain these structures. These cabins still retain many character-defining features, are structurally stable, and should be relocated.

Maintenance recommendations for the near future include:

- repair and replace all deteriorating wood members,
- remove all paint, interior and exterior, to expose the natural wood and seal with a transparent wood preservative,229
- replace deteriorating foundations with a concrete perimeter wall faced with a river rock veneer and mortar to stabilize the structures but maintain the historical character,
- reverse the damage caused by previous maintenance, and
- monitor all buildings for further deterioration issues.

The long-term preservation plan requires that all maintenance and alterations on the cabins be sensitive to and minimize the damage to the historic fabric. These repairs should not detract from the historic character of the structures as

or modifying existing utilities. Once the building is de-activated or secured, the long-term success will depend on periodic maintenance and surveillance monitoring.”

229 While removing all exterior and interior paint is the ideal as it would restore the original character to the structures and set them apart visually from all other park structures painted brown, it would be acceptable, but not advised, to continue painting the cabins brown as long as new wood members were painted to match.
previous repairs have. This long-term plan is similar to the earlier treatment plan, however, it forgoes adapting the interior of the cabins with thickened walls creating a sound barrier and improving guest comfort. Any updating of the older water heaters, room heaters, and bathroom fixtures requires replacement with efficient models – tankless water heaters and water conserving fixtures. The log detailing once removed from eaves and sills currently replaced by dimensional lumber should have matching traditional logs reintroduced. All log detailing with the lower 12 to 18 inches removed around doors and at the corners of each structure should be entirely replaced as it has already extensively deteriorated. Work completed on these structures should be done in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Replacement materials must be in-kind, reintroduced materials and features must be based on solid historical evidence and in consultation with the park historical architect. The National Park Service’s Preservation Briefs should be used to direct rehabilitation work and maintenance. Detailed monitoring of the structures needs to occur continually and regularly. The visible preservation of the exterior of the buildings will encourage greater appreciation by the public and reinforce the importance of these historic structures within Curry Village and Yosemite.

CONCLUSION

The forty-six historic cabins in Curry Village highlight one period in the camp’s expansion which helped define overnight accommodations in Yosemite National Park during the late 1910s and early 1920s and even today. These rustic style cabins, when first constructed, provided an alternative for guests enabling them to choose the type of lodging they preferred. The cabins represent an important link to Curry Village’s past and should be maintained properly in order for them to be preserved. Employing the recommended treatment plan will allow for these historically significant cabins to be used and appreciated by guests well into the future, while preserving the overall look of Curry Village. The recommendations for adaptation of the interior core of the structures will increase the comfort of guests while improving the efficiency of the cabins. At a minimum the recommendations for short term to long term maintenance will stabilize the structures until decisions are made by the Park Service and the concessionaire on how to move forward. The process of rehabilitating and preserving these cabins could be used as a tool to educate and engage the public regarding the efforts of the Park Service and the concessionaire to retain these buildings for future use. These forty-six cabins are historically significant to Curry Village and Yosemite warranting attention and preservation.
Appendix A

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK ARCHIVE INFORMATION:

CHART OF CABINS WITH BATHS (1925)

AND

1925 MAP OF CAMP CURRY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bungalow Number</th>
<th>Date Listed</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Main Building</th>
<th>Gable</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Unpeeled long trim</th>
<th>Stairs</th>
<th>Doors outside</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A/B/C/D</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>27'-0&quot;</td>
<td>30'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>T &amp; G-log rough finish</td>
<td>Log, rough</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>1-1 step, 1-2</td>
<td>3-plain panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 A/B</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>30'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>T &amp; G</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>2-glass top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 A/B</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>30'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Log, rough</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>2-glass top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 A/B</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>30'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Log, rough</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>2-plain panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1918</td>
<td>34'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Log, rough</td>
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<td>1-2</td>
<td>2-plain panel</td>
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<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
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<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
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<td>2-plain panel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bungalow Number</td>
<td>Closet</td>
<td>Connected by Hall</td>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>Shower</td>
<td>Door thru Closet</td>
<td>Toilet Room</td>
<td>Built in wash basin</td>
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<td>2 A/B</td>
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<td>6'x7'</td>
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<td>3'x6'</td>
<td>6'x7'</td>
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<td>5'x8'</td>
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<td>6'x7'</td>
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<td>5'x8'</td>
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<td>19 A/B</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 A/B</td>
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</table>

- **Boilers**

- **Space for One in Toilet**

- **Wash basin**

- **Bath Tub**

- **Private**

- **60 gal.**

- **30 gal.**

- **Boiler outside**

- **Buckets**

- **Built in dresser**

- **Boiler connected to Bungalow 6**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bungalow Number</th>
<th>Date Listed</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Main Building</th>
<th>Gable</th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Unpeeled long trim</th>
<th>Stairs</th>
<th>Doors outside</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 A/B</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>30'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>2-plain panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 A/B</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>34'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2-glass top panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 A/B</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>34'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>2-glass top panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 A/B</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>34'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>one end only</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2-plain panel</td>
</tr>
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<td>1919</td>
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<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
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<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2-plain panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
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<td>none</td>
<td>2-plain panel</td>
</tr>
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<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
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<td>2-plain panel</td>
</tr>
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<td>1919</td>
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<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2-plain panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 A/B</td>
<td>1923</td>
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<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 ft pine board w/ peeled log trim and batt</td>
<td>2-2</td>
<td>2-glass top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 A/B</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>34'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
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<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>peeled log</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>2-panel jr G</td>
</tr>
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<td>52 A/B</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>34'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shakes, with peeled log trim</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>2-glass top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 A/B</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>34'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<td>2-3</td>
<td>2-glass top</td>
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<td>1923</td>
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<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>2-glass top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 A/B</td>
<td>1923</td>
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<td>28'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2 Ex long</td>
<td>4-glass top</td>
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<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
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<td>1 ft pine board w/ peeled log trim and batt</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2 panel, T&amp;G x</td>
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<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
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<td>Shakes, with peeled log trim</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2 glass tops</td>
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<td>1923</td>
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<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
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<td>1-2</td>
<td>2-glass top</td>
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<td>63 A/B</td>
<td>1923</td>
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<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>9'-0&quot;</td>
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<td>1-1 (ex. long)</td>
<td>2-glass top</td>
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<td>Bungalow Number</td>
<td>Closet</td>
<td>Connected by Hall</td>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>Shower</td>
<td>Door thru Closet</td>
<td>Toilet Room</td>
<td>Built in wash basin</td>
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<tr>
<td>22 A/B</td>
<td>3'x4'</td>
<td>30&quot;x6'</td>
<td>6'x7'</td>
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<td>window casement ends</td>
<td>4'x5' inner door to boiler</td>
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<td>30&quot;x6' connecting</td>
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<td>5'x5 1/2'</td>
<td>3'x4'</td>
<td>shower</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3'x3' shower built in</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 A/B</td>
<td>3'x4'</td>
<td>30&quot;x6' connecting</td>
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<tr>
<td>28 A/B</td>
<td>5'x5 1/2'</td>
<td>3'x4'</td>
<td>30&quot;x6' connecting</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 A/B</td>
<td>5'x5 1/2'</td>
<td>3'x4'</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 A/B</td>
<td>5'x5 1/2'</td>
<td>3'x4'</td>
<td>3'x3' 1/2' yes 5'x5 1/2' (B)</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>31 A/B</td>
<td>3'x4'</td>
<td>30&quot;x6' connecting</td>
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<td>50 A/B</td>
<td>4'x5'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
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<td>51 A/B</td>
<td>4'x5' inner door to boiler</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
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<td>52 A/B</td>
<td>4'x5'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
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<tr>
<td>54 A/B</td>
<td>4'x5'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
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<tr>
<td>55 A/B</td>
<td>do combined with bung. 64</td>
<td>4'x5'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
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<tr>
<td>60 A/B</td>
<td>window casement ends</td>
<td>5'x5 1/2'</td>
<td>3'x3 1/2' yes 5'x5'</td>
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<td>4'x5'</td>
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<td>4'x5'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
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<td>Bungalow Number</td>
<td>Built in dresser</td>
<td>Boilers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Space for</td>
<td>One in</td>
<td>Toilet</td>
<td>Wash basin</td>
<td>Bath Tub</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>60 gal.</td>
<td>30 gal.</td>
<td>Boiler outside</td>
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<td>1-F</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 A/B</td>
<td>12x36</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>27 A/B</td>
<td>12x3 1/2'</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>shower</td>
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<td>unconnected b/c</td>
<td>repair</td>
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<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>shower</td>
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<td>1-A</td>
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<td>shower</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 A/B</td>
<td>12x3 1/2'</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>shower</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12x3 1/2'</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-C</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>shower</td>
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<tr>
<td>31 A/B</td>
<td>12x3 1/2'</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>shower</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>12x3 1/2'</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>shower</td>
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<td>50 A/B</td>
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<td>1-F</td>
<td>1-J</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>1-F</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 A/B</td>
<td>12x3 1/2'</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-F</td>
<td>shower</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>in B closet</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12x3 1/2'</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-F</td>
<td>1-K</td>
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<td>1-F</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<td>1-F</td>
<td>1-J</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-F</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<td>1-F</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>one</td>
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<td>55 A/B</td>
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<td>one</td>
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<td>1-F</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<td>serves bungalows 55 A/B and 64 A/B (one building)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12x35</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-F</td>
<td>1-J</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 A/B</td>
<td>12x3 1/2'</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-C</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>Shower</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>in B closet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12x3 1/2'</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-K</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 A/B</td>
<td>12x35</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A (oval)</td>
<td>1-J</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 A/B</td>
<td>12x35</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 A/B</td>
<td>12x35</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12x35</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bungalow Number</td>
<td>Date Listed</td>
<td>Length</td>
<td>Width</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Main Building</td>
<td>Gable</td>
<td>Railings</td>
<td>Unpeeled long trim</td>
<td>Stairs</td>
<td>Doors outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 A/B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-1 (ex. long)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 A/B</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>34'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>2-glass top</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 A/B</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>34'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>Shakes, peeled log trim</td>
<td>peeled log</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-5, 1-4</td>
<td>2-glass top</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 A/B</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>34'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>2 * * (front ?)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 A/B</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>34'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>1-2</td>
<td>2 * *</td>
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</tr>
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<td>73 A/B</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>34'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>1-2</td>
<td>2 * *</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 A/B</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>34'-0&quot;</td>
<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>1-1, 1-2 (Ex long)</td>
<td>2 * *</td>
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<tr>
<td>75 A/B</td>
<td>1923</td>
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<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>1-2</td>
<td>2 * *</td>
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<td>76 A/B</td>
<td>1923</td>
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<td>14'-0&quot;</td>
<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-3, 1-3 (wooden)</td>
<td>2 * *</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1923</td>
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<td>8'-0&quot;</td>
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<td>1-4, 1-3 (wooden)</td>
<td>2 * *</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bungalow Number</td>
<td>Closet</td>
<td>Connected by Hall</td>
<td>Bath</td>
<td>Shower</td>
<td>Door thru Closet</td>
<td>Toilet Room</td>
<td>Built in wash basin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 A/B</td>
<td>do combined with bung. 55</td>
<td>4'x5' in 55 A</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4'x5' in 55 B</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 A/B</td>
<td>window casement ends</td>
<td>4'x5' inner door to boiler</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 A/B</td>
<td>window casement ends</td>
<td>4'x5'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 A/B</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>4'x5'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>72 A/B</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>4'x5'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>73 A/B</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>4'x5'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 A/B</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>4'x5'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 A/B</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>4'x5'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 A/B</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>4'x5'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>80 A/B</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>4'x5'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 large windows, back side)</td>
<td>(1 door 1-1 step stair back side)</td>
<td>4'x5'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bungalow Number</td>
<td>Built in dresser</td>
<td>Space for</td>
<td>One in</td>
<td>Toilet</td>
<td>Wash basin</td>
<td>Bath Tub</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>60 gal.</td>
<td>30 gal.</td>
<td>Boiler outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
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<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 A/B</td>
<td>12x35</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>see bungalow 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>12x35</td>
<td>one</td>
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<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 A/B</td>
<td>12x35</td>
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<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
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<td>1-A</td>
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<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12x35</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<td>74 A/B</td>
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<td>1-J</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<tr>
<td>75 A/B</td>
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<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12x35</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<tr>
<td>76 A/B</td>
<td>12x35</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12x35</td>
<td>one</td>
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<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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<tr>
<td>80 A/B</td>
<td>12x35</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12x35</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>1-D</td>
<td>1-A</td>
<td>1-J</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B

DRAWINGS SHOWING EXISTING CONDITIONS
AND
PROPOSED REHABILITATION PLANS
TONGUE-AND-GROOVE CABIN - EXISTING
TONGUE-AND-GROOVE CABIN - PROPOSED
TONGUE-AND-GROOVE CABIN WITH RECONSTRUCTED PERGOLA
EXISTING FLOOR PLAN

BOARD-AND-BATTEN CABIN - EXISTING
PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN

BOARD-AND-BATTEN CABIN - PROPOSED
BOARD-AND-BATTEN CABIN WITH RECONSTRUCTED PERGOLA
SHINGLE CABIN WITH RECONSTRUCTED PERGOLA
Appendix C

PHOTOGRAPHS OF EACH CABIN

AND

EXISTING CONDITION CHART
Cabin 1 A/B/C/D - Outside rock fall zone

Constructed: 1918

Type: Tongue-and-groove, fourplex

Special Issues: Shingles used for patching
Cabin 2 A/B - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: Rear decorative log sill missing
Cabin 3 A/B - Outside rock fall zone

Constructed: 1918

Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex

Special Issues: None
Cabin 4 A/B - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: Rear foundation vent cover missing
Cabin 5 A/B - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 6 A/B/C/D - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, fourplex
Special Issues: Plywood patches at various locations on exterior
Cabin 7 A/B - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 8 A/B - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: Plywood patch and improper joint repairs
Cabin 9 A/B - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: Improper joint repair
Cabin 10 A/B – Outside rock fall zone

Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 11 A/B - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: Excessive exterior bark/paint loss
Cabin 12 A/B – Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: Excessive bark/paint loss
Cabin 14 A/B - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: Excessive bark/paint loss
Cabin 15 A/B – Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 16 A/B – Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 17 A/B - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 18 A/B - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 19 A/B – Outside rock fall zone

Constructed: 1918

Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex

Special Issues: Extensive bark/paint loss
Cabin 20 A/B - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: Damaged foundation at deck
Cabin 21 A/B - Outside rock fall zone

Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 22 A/B - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: Extensive damage to tongue-and-groove siding
Cabin 25 A/B - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 26 A/B – Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 27 A/B - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1918
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: Hole in foundation provides access under structure
Cabin 28 A/B - Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1919
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 29 A/B – Outside rock fall zone
Constructed: 1919
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 30 A/B - Partially in rock fall zone
Constructed: 1919
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 31 A/B – Partially in rock fall zone
Constructed: 1919
Type: Tongue-and-groove, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 50 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Board-and-batten, duplex
Special Issues: Foundation damage at deck
Cabin 51 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Board-and-batten, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 52 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Shingle, duplex
Special Issues: Extensive foundation damage
Cabin 53 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Shingle, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 54 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Shingle, duplex
Special Issues: Tree branch fell on roof causing damage
Cabin 55 A/B and Cabin 64 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Shingle, fourplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 60 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Board-and-batten, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 61 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1980's after fire destroyed the 1923 structure
Type: Shingle, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 62 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Shingle, duplex
Special Issues: Extensive foundation damage at deck
Cabin 65 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Shingle, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 70 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Shingle, duplex
Special Issues: None
Cabin 71 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Shingle, duplex
Special Issues: Siding damaged from fallen tree branch
Cabin 72 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Shingle, duplex
Special Issues: Extensive foundation damage, window missing
Cabin 73 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Shingle, duplex
Special Issues: Foundation damage at deck
Cabin 74 A/B – In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Shingle, duplex
Special Issues: Broken window and improper repair to log deterioration
Cabin 75 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Shingle, duplex
Special Issues: Foundation vent not secure
Cabin 76 A/B - In rock fall zone
Constructed: 1923
Type: Shingle, duplex
Special Issues: Wood boards and metal bins lean against the rear of the structure
Cabin 80 A/B - In rock fall zone

Constructed: 1923
Type: Shingle, duplex
Special Issues: Debris under structure and moss growth on foundation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cabin #</th>
<th>Duplex or Fourplex</th>
<th>In Rock Fall Zone</th>
<th>Siding Type</th>
<th>Door Type</th>
<th>Door Frame and Corner Damage</th>
<th>Sill Type at entrance</th>
<th>Type of Porch</th>
<th># of Stairs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A/B/C/D</td>
<td>Fourplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on all sides with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills. Angled at door B.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>stairs at each angled corner, one concrete at A and wood small porch at D, porch around two sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex, handicapped accessible</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>asphalt ramp up to porch with edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex, handicapped accessible</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical wood panels with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>asphalt ramp up to porch with edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Single set of stair centrally located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Single set of stair centrally located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 A/B/C/D</td>
<td>Fourplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on all sides with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills. Angled at doors B and C.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>stairs at each angled corner (2), no stairs at 2 other entrances, porch around three sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills. A is at the gable end and B is on side.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Single set of stair centrally located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills. A is at the gable end and B is on side.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Concrete porch with stone foundation</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
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<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>one step in front of B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>two sets of stairs, one at each entrance door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabin #</td>
<td>Type of Stairs</td>
<td>Rafter Type</td>
<td>Plywood</td>
<td>Cobble Foundation</td>
<td>Rough Cut Foundation</td>
<td>Bathroom Addition</td>
<td># of Windows at Addition</td>
<td>Gable over entrance door</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A/B/C/D</td>
<td>concrete and stone, wood porch at D (small)</td>
<td>Round decorative rafters and boards at eaves</td>
<td>no (boards)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 A/B</td>
<td>asphalt</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
</tr>
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<td>3 A/B</td>
<td>asphalt</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 A/B</td>
<td>concrete and stone</td>
<td>2x and boards</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>at addition</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>slider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 A/B</td>
<td>concrete and stone</td>
<td>Round decorative rafters and boards at eaves</td>
<td>no (boards)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 A/B/C/D</td>
<td>concrete and stone</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>utility closet addition</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>6-lite</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 A/B</td>
<td>concrete and stone</td>
<td>Round decorative rafters and boards at eaves</td>
<td>no (boards)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes at addition</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1 slider</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 A/B</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Round decorative rafters and boards at eaves</td>
<td>ply and boards</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 A/B</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Round decorative rafters and boards at eaves</td>
<td>no (boards)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 A/B</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes at addition</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>slider</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 A/B</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 A/B</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Round decorative rafters and boards at eaves</td>
<td>no (boards)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabin #</td>
<td>On Gable end 2</td>
<td>Beaded Edge on T&amp;G Siding</td>
<td>Built Around a Tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 A/B/C/D</td>
<td>C (rear)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>built around tree at roof</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 A/B</td>
<td>H3, H3</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 A/B</td>
<td>i3, i3</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 A/B</td>
<td>H3, H3</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 A/B</td>
<td>i2, i2</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 A/B/C/D</td>
<td>C, C (rear) with door to utility closet</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 A/B</td>
<td>H3, H3</td>
<td>at addition</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 A/B</td>
<td>K3, K3 (at gable w/o door)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9 A/B</td>
<td>K3, K3</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>porch built around a tree and roof built around tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 A/B</td>
<td>K3, K3</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 A/B</td>
<td>K3, K3</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 A/B</td>
<td>K3, K3</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabin #</td>
<td>Duplex or fourplex</td>
<td>In Rock Fall Zone</td>
<td>Siding Type</td>
<td>Door Type</td>
<td>Door Frame and Corner Damage</td>
<td>Sill Type at entrance</td>
<td>Type of Porch</td>
<td># of Stairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
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<td>------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>two sets of stairs, one at each entrance door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>two sets of stairs, one at each entrance door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>two sets of stairs, one at each entrance door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill at porch and 2x at rear foundation</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>two sets of stairs, one at each entrance door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill at porch and 2x at rear foundation</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>two sets of stairs, one at each entrance door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill at porch and 2x at rear foundation and some logs at rear</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>one stair at center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>two sets of stairs, one at each entrance door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>one stair at center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Single central step</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>No steps because porch is near ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Sill around porch because close to ground</td>
<td>No steps because porch is near ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>No steps because porch is near ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical upper and diagonal lower wood panels on front with some diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>No steps because porch is near ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabin #</td>
<td>Type of Stairs</td>
<td>Rafter Type</td>
<td>Plywood</td>
<td>Cobble Foundation</td>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>Rough Cut Foundation</td>
<td>Bathroom Addition</td>
<td># of Windows at Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 A/B</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Round decorative rafters and boards at eaves</td>
<td>no (boards)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes at addition</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1 slider</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 A/B</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
<td>8-lite K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 A/B</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
<td>8-lite K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 A/B</td>
<td>Stone and concrete</td>
<td>Round decorative rafters and boards at eaves</td>
<td>no (boards)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
<td>6-lite A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 A/B</td>
<td>Stone and concrete</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
<td>6-lite A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 A/B</td>
<td>Stone and concrete</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1 slider</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 A/B</td>
<td>Stone and concrete</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
<td>6-lite A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 A/B</td>
<td>Stone and concrete</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
<td>6-lite A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 A/B</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1 slider</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 A/B</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
<td>7-lite J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 A/B</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
<td>7-lite E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 A/B</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
<td>7-lite F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 A/B</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes at addition</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1 slider</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabin #</td>
<td>On Gable end</td>
<td>Beaded Edge on T&amp;G Siding</td>
<td>Built Around a Tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 A/B</td>
<td>K3, K3</td>
<td>at addition</td>
<td>roof built around tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 A/B</td>
<td>K3, K3 [east]</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>roof built around tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 A/B</td>
<td>K3, K3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 A/B</td>
<td>A3, A3 [east]</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 A/B</td>
<td>A3, A3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 A/B</td>
<td>A3, A3</td>
<td>at addition</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 A/B</td>
<td>A3, A3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 A/B</td>
<td>A3, A3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>22 A/B</td>
<td>A3, A3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>25 A/B</td>
<td>J3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 A/B</td>
<td>E3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>27 A/B</td>
<td>F3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 A/B</td>
<td>F3</td>
<td>at addition</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabin #</td>
<td>Duplex or fourplex</td>
<td>In Rock Fall Zone</td>
<td>Siding Type</td>
<td>Door Type</td>
<td>Door Frame and Corner Damage</td>
<td>Sill Type at entrance</td>
<td>Type of Porch</td>
<td># of Stairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Vertical wood panels on front with diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill missing partial</td>
<td>Sill around porch because close to ground</td>
<td>No steps because porch is near ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex partially - closed</td>
<td>Vertical wood panels on front with diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Sill around porch because close to ground</td>
<td>No steps because porch is near ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex partially - closed</td>
<td>Vertical wood panels on front with diagonal woods panels on side with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills.</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Sill around porch because close to ground</td>
<td>No steps because porch is near ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Board and batt (log) with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Double set of stairs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Board and batt (log) with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>smaller sill at porch and no sill at rear because dirt is covering foundation and sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>smaller sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Double set of stairs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Single central step</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Board and batt (log) with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill at porch made up of one and two pieces of wood</td>
<td>Sill around porch because close to ground</td>
<td>No steps because porch is near ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 A/B (modern)</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with a chair rail type ribbon around the entire structures</td>
<td>hollow core doors at entrance and one at utility closet</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>sill around entire foundation</td>
<td>Sill around porch because close to ground</td>
<td>No steps because porch is near ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill at porch made up of one and two pieces of wood</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>smaller sill</td>
<td>Sill around porch because close to ground</td>
<td>No steps because porch is near ground</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 A/B &amp; 55A/B</td>
<td>Fourplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door and doors are at the gable ends</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>larger sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation. Sill around porch because close to ground on 64 A/B side</td>
<td>Single on 55 A/B side</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>smaller sill</td>
<td>Sill around porch because close to ground</td>
<td>No steps because porch is near ground</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>70 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>smaller sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Double set of stairs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabin #</td>
<td>Type of Stairs</td>
<td>Rafter Type</td>
<td>Plywood</td>
<td>Cobble Foundation</td>
<td>Rough Cut Foundation</td>
<td>Bathroom Addition</td>
<td># of Windows at Addition</td>
<td>Gable over entrance door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 A/B</td>
<td>none different rough stone foundation</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1 slider</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 A/B</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Round decorative rafters and boards at eaves</td>
<td>no (boards)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
<td>7-lite F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 A/B</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2x and ply and some eaves are boards</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
<td>7-lite F</td>
<td>F3, door, door, F4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 A/B</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
<td>7-lite J</td>
<td>J3, door, door, J3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 A/B</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
<td>8-lite K</td>
<td>K4, door, door, K4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 A/B</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Round decorative rafters and boards at eaves</td>
<td>no (boards)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
<td>6-lite A (photo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 A/B</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
<td>6-lite A</td>
<td>A3, door, door, A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 A/B</td>
<td>stone and concrete</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
<td>6-lite A</td>
<td>A3, door, door, A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 A/B</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>check photo</td>
<td>8-lite B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 A/B (modern)</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Boxed eave on rear and 2x and ply on front</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
<td>6-lite A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 A/B</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>no (boards)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
<td>5-lite D</td>
<td>D3, door, door, D3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 A/B</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>check photo</td>
<td>5-lite D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 A/B &amp; 55A/B</td>
<td>stone and concrete on SS A/B</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes (a mix)</td>
<td>yes (a mix)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
<td>5-lite D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 A/B</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>no (boards)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
<td>5-lite D</td>
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<td>70 A/B</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>2x and ply and the eaves are shorter than the braces were built for</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
<td>6-lite A</td>
<td>A3, door, door, A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabin #</td>
<td>On Gable end</td>
<td>Beaded Edge on T&amp;G Siding</td>
<td>Built Around a Tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 A/B</td>
<td>F3</td>
<td>at addition</td>
<td>porch is built around a tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 A/B</td>
<td>F3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 A/B</td>
<td>F3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>50 A/B</td>
<td>J3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>51 A/B</td>
<td>K4</td>
<td>built around tree at roof</td>
<td></td>
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<td>52 A/B</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>53 A/B</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<td>54 A/B</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>roof built around tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>60 A/B</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>61 A/B (modern)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>62 A/B</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>63 A/B</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 A/B &amp; 55A/B</td>
<td>look at photo</td>
<td>a tree stump is at the stone foundation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>65 A/B</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 A/B</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>built around tree at roof</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabin #</td>
<td>Duplex or fourplex</td>
<td>In Rock Fall Zone</td>
<td>Siding Type</td>
<td>Door Type</td>
<td>Door Frame and Corner Damage</td>
<td>Sill Type at entrance</td>
<td>Type of Porch</td>
<td># of Stairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door yes</td>
<td>smaller sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door yes</td>
<td>smaller sill and no sill at rear because dirt is covering foundation and sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door yes</td>
<td>larger sill at porch and no sill at rear because dirt is covering foundation and sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Single central step</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door yes</td>
<td>smaller sill at porch and no sill at rear because dirt is covering foundation and sill</td>
<td>Sill around porch because close to ground</td>
<td>No steps because porch is near ground</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door yes</td>
<td>smaller sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>76 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door yes</td>
<td>smaller sill</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 A/B</td>
<td>Duplex yes - closed</td>
<td>Shingle siding with log details around doors and windows and at corner and older sills</td>
<td>3 panel entrance door, 80B has a single french door with the same pattern as the windows yes</td>
<td>older is narrower and newer wider</td>
<td>Wood with stone foundation</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabin #</td>
<td>Type of Stairs</td>
<td>Rafter Type</td>
<td>Plywood</td>
<td>Cobble Foundation</td>
<td>Rough Cut Foundation</td>
<td>Bathroom Addition</td>
<td># of Windows at Addition</td>
<td>Gable over entrance door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 A/B</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
<td>6-lite A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 A/B</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>no (boards)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
<td>5-lite D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73 A/B</td>
<td>stone and concrete</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
<td>5-lite D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74 A/B</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes (check)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
<td>5-lite D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 A/B</td>
<td>stone and concrete</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes and at porch</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light below</td>
<td>5-lite D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 A/B</td>
<td>stone and concrete</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes and at porch</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light</td>
<td>7-lite J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 A/B</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>2x and ply</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes and at porch</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes w/ light (check photo)</td>
<td>6-lite A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabin #</td>
<td>On Gable end 2</td>
<td>Beaded Edge on T&amp;G Siding</td>
<td>Built Around a Tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>71 A/B</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td></td>
<td>porch is built around tree and rear eave built around tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 A/B</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td></td>
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<td>D3</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>74 A/B</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td></td>
<td>porch is built around two trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>75 A/B</td>
<td>D3</td>
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<td>porch is built around a tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>76 A/B</td>
<td>J3</td>
<td></td>
<td>porch and railing are built around a tree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>80 A/B</td>
<td>A3</td>
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</table>
Appendix D

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Figure 2.2 – Camp Curry during its inaugural year

Figure 3.2 – Camp Curry with $2 banner

Figure 3.3 – Registration Bldg 1912 brochure

Figure 3.4 – Curry Post Office

Figure 3.5 – Firefall from 1929 brochure

Figure 3.7 – Dining Hall Interior post-1912 brochure

Figure 3.8 – Tent 1914 brochure

Figure 3.9 – Sign and Mother Curry

Figure 3.11 – Bungalow Fourplex from 1921 brochure

Figure 3.12 – Bungalow Duplex Exterior 1920s

Figure 3.18 – Camp Curry Accommodations from 1929 brochure

Figure 3.21 – Dining Room exterior Spencer

Figure 3.22 – Curry Rink

Figure 3.23 – Amphitheater from 1929 brochure

Figure 3.24 – Mother Curry Bungalow

Figure 4.3 – Curry Bungalows 1918 hand tinted-fourplex

Figure 4.10 – Curry Shingle Bungalows 1929 winter

Figure 4.11 – Bungalow fourplex from 1929 brochure

Figure 4.12 – Interior of Bungalow room from 1929 brochure

Figure 4.17 – Cabin 8 A/B Camp Curry Duplex with pergola from 1929 brochure

Figure 3.1 – Stoneman House
Figure 3.6 – Curry Dining Hall
Figure 3.13 – Store interior
Figure 3.14 – Kitchen bakery
Figure 3.15 – Soda fountain
Figure 3.16 – Studio gift shop
Figure 3.17 – Bungalettes
Figure 3.20 – Camp Curry entrance sign and automobile
Figure 4.5 – Curry T&G bungalows benches & path 1929
Figure 4.6 – Interior of Bungalow with bath
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Sargent, Shirley. *Yosemite, the First 100 Years, 1890-1990*. Santa Barbara, California: Sequoia Communications, 1988.


[http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/rusticarch/part1.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/rusticarch/part1.htm) (accessed October 12, 2009).


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