

HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

CAMP CURRY

HALS CA-65

(Curry Village)

Yosemite National Park

Curry Village

Mariposa County

California

INDEX TO BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Renee Bieretz, photographer, 2011

- CA-65-1 View of Camp Curry welcome sign, looking south. Constructed in 1914, the concept for the now iconic welcome sign is attributed to Foster Curry.
- CA-65-2 View of the Curry Village parking area with Half Dome, looking east.
- CA-65-3 View of Curry Village parking area, looking north.
- CA-65-4 View of the portion of the Curry Village parking area set within a historic apple orchard, looking south towards Glacier Point.
- CA-65-5 View of the Curry Village parking area, looking southwest.
- CA-65-6 View of tent cabins 931, 932, and 933, looking south. The tent cabin is one of the three types of guest accommodation available at Curry Village. In the earliest years of Camp Curry, guests stayed in conventional tents pitched on the ground. These evolved into the tent cabin, which features a wood platform, internal wood frame covered in canvas, and a front wall fitted with a standard, securable door.
- CA-65-7 View of tent cabins 709 and 710, looking southeast.
- CA-65-8 View of tent cabins 607, 608, and 609, looking south.
- CA-65-9 View of tent cabins 610 and 611, looking west.

CAMP CURRY
HALS CA-65
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

- CA-65-10 View of the back of tent cabins, looking northwest. Cabin 626 is on the left and 612 is on the right.
- CA-65-11 View of tent cabin 682, looking west. Raised up on a high platform, the siting of this cabin is representative of the setting for much of the rockfall zone.
- CA-65-12 View of tent cabin 673, looking southwest.
- CA-65-13 View of tent cabin 672, looking west.
- CA-65-14 View of tent cabin 425, looking northeast.
- CA-65-15 View of row of bungalows to the south of the complex of guest service buildings, looking south. One of three principal forms of guest accommodation, the bungalow was conceived as a replacement for the tents, an action that was only partially implemented. As originally designed in 1924, the bungalow had exterior walls partially constructed of canvas shades that could be raised and lowered; only seven of these were constructed. By the time the larger grouping of eighty single and double bungalows were constructed in 1929-30, the accommodation type had been redesigned as a fully hard-sided structure with casement sash.
- CA-65-16 View of bungalows 236, 238, 240, 242, and 246, looking east.
- CA-65-17 View of tent cabins, looking east.
- CA-65-18 View of bungalows 53 and 62 with stream in foreground, looking west. The bungalows were constructed between 1918 and 1923 and provided the first accommodation at Camp Curry with private bathrooms, hard-sided construction (originally fitted with canvas shades over the openings instead of window sash), and heat. The bungalows were constructed at the western end of Camp Curry, an area sloping upward from the main road and divided by a small stream that was dry part of the year. The bungalows in this image were part of the third construction campaign (1922 or 1923), which were fitted with windows from the time of construction and sheathed in shingles.
- CA-65-19 View of the stream in the area of bungalows, looking south.

CAMP CURRY
HALS CA-65
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

- CA-65-20 View of bungalows 28 (right) and 29 (left), looking northwest. The units in this image were located in the middle tier of bungalows. They were constructed in 1922 or 1923 and featured tongue-and-groove wall construction.
- CA-65-21 View of bungalow 28 and stream, looking northeast. As originally constructed, the bungalows had porches with pergolas. These were later removed and the entrances marked by small cross gables on the roof.
- CA-65-22 View of bungalow 12 and the substation, looking west. The ponderous, castellated transformer “bunker” located within the area of bungalows was constructed in 1920 and was part of the full electrification of Camp Curry around that time. The image also captures the general character of the bungalow area: a scattering of tall conifers, packed earth with little to no understory, and rocks placed along the stream.
- CA-65-23 View of bungalow 9, looking east.
- CA-65-24 View of Royal Arches and Half Dome from the Happy Isle Loop Road, looking northeast. Planning for this road began in 1924 and it was completed in 1929. The road bypassed Camp Curry to its north, cutting across the Stoneman Meadow and providing better vehicle access to the points of interest in the extreme east of the Yosemite Valley.
- CA-65-25 View of Half Dome from the Happy Isle Loop Road, looking east.
- CA-65-26 View of the back of the Camp Curry entrance sign, looking northwest.

INDEX TO COLOR TRANSPARENCIES

Renee Bieretz, photographer, 2011

- CA-65-27 (CT) View of Camp Curry welcome sign, looking south (similar to HALS CA-65-1).
- CA-65-28 (CT) View of Royal Arches and Half Dome from the Happy Isle Loop Road, looking northeast (similar to HALS CA-65-24).