

Appendix C

Historic Evaluation

11 November 2001

Jim Gower
City of San Jose Family Camp
Leininger Center
1300 Senter Road
San Jose, CA 95112

Subject: City of San Jose Camp Historical Evaluation

Dear Mr. Gower:

Enclosed please find five copies of the revised cultural resources survey and historical evaluation of the buildings and features at the San Jose Family Camp, located on Cherry Lake Road, about three miles east of Buck Meadows on Highway 120, Tuolumne County, California (Township 1 South, Range 16 East, in Section 28).

The work was conducted under regulations set out in the National Historic Preservation Act/Section 106, as amended, and the California Environmental Quality Act, as the project is proposed by a local agency on federal land (Stanislaus National Forest).

The cultural resources and architectural survey was conducted on 15 August 2001, by Judith Marvin, a Registered Professional Historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history. The survey investigated all of the buildings located within the boundaries of the San Jose Family Camp.

The initial survey, submitted 11 September 2001, was reviewed by Kathy Moskowitz, Forest Archaeologist, Stanislaus National Forest, who found that the report required several revisions, including a District Record, historic context, determination of significance, determination of integrity, and better sketch map (2 October 2001). Additional research was conducted in the files of the City of San Jose, the Stanislaus National Forest Supervisor's Office, and in the Groveland District Office. Revisions were made in December 2001, in consultation with Pamela Connors, Stanislaus National Forest historian, and this report completed. All buildings which predated 1957 were recorded on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary, District, and Building, Structure, and Object forms (DPR 523A, 523B, and 523D).

The San Jose Family Camp does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Placer or the California Register of Historical Resources under any of the applicable criteria, primarily because of lack of integrity. Under Criterion A, although it is associated with the early development of recreation camps on the Stanislaus National Forest, there are no physical remains at the site that represent that period of history. Under Criterion B, the camp is not associated with any persons important in history, nor is it likely to yield information important in history (Criterion D). Under Criterion C, although built in the Rustic Vernacular architectural style popular in the forests and recreation areas of California in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, the buildings at the camp are not the work of a master nor do they possess high artistic values. They are also lacking in integrity, with major alterations, additions, and intrusions completed after the camp was purchased by the City of San Jose in the late 1960s (see BSO forms). While the camp retains integrity of location and setting, its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been so altered over the ensuing years since its operation by the City of San Jose that it no longer retain its historic integrity of features to convey its period of significance and geographic scope.

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

A copy of this report has been filed with the Central California Information Center of the California State Historical Resources Information System, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Stanislaus, and one has been sent to Jeff Willis, Gatewood Heating and Air-Conditioning.

Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions or comments. Thank you for the opportunity to work on this interesting project.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Judith Marvin".

Judith Marvin
Historian

P1. Other Identifier: City of Oakland Camp

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Tuolumne

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Jawbone Ridge Date 1947 PR 1979 T 1S R 16E, SE ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec. 28; MDBM

c. Address 11401 Cherry Lake Road City Groveland Zip 95321

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10 mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) On Cherry Lake Road, approximately 3 miles east of Buck Meadows on Hwy. 120.

*P3a. Description: Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries).
The San Jose Family Camp is a multiple-resource recreation district containing buildings, structures, sheds, tent cabins, support facilities, a dam, pool, bridges, play areas, sport fields, rock walls, stairways, bridges, and features. The camp is located on a 40-acre parcel of land on the north side of the Middle Fork Tuolumne River, on level and sloping terrain, at an elevation of approximately 2,850 feet amsl. The original City of Oakland Camp opened in 1919, and was purchased by the City of San Jose in 1968. The majority of the historic buildings, however, date to the late 1940s and early 1950s, although the amphitheatre and dining hall were constructed in 1939 and the pool in 1940. The remainder of the facilities were constructed in the 1980s and 1990s and are not historic. They include a nurses' station, children's play areas, 60 tent cabins, decks, six bridges, and other amenities. The majority of the original buildings were constructed in a simple frame Rustic Vernacular architectural style, with gable and hip roofs, board-and-batten siding, post and pier foundations, frame sash windows, and vertical board doors. The buildings were designed for summer occupancy, and many are of single-wall construction. Most have undergone numerous alterations, additions, and remodelings over the ensuing years (see BSO forms).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP5, HP9, HP10, HP12, HP13, HP15, HP21, HP22, HP29, HP30

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) 15 August 2001
(see attached photo records)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
1939, 1947, 1949, 1968, 1996

*P7. Owner and Address:
City of San Jose
1300 Senter Road
San Jose, CA 95112

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)
Judith Marvin
LSA Associates, Inc.
4200 Rocklin Rd., Suite 11B
Rocklin, CA 95677

*P9. Date Recorded: 15 August 2001

*P10. Survey Type (Describe):
Intensive survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none.") None.

*Attachments: Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List) _____

* Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) San Jose Family Camp

D1. Historic Name: City of Oakland Tuolumne Camp D2. Common Name: San Jose Camp

*D3. Detailed Description (discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.): The San Jose Family Camp is a multiple-resource recreation district containing buildings, structures, sheds, tent cabins, support facilities, a dam, pool, bridges, play areas, sport fields, rock walls, stairways, bridges, and features. The camp is located on the north and south banks of the Middle Fork of the Tuolumne River, on level and sloping terrain, at about 2,850 feet elevation. The dining hall, store, and staff housing are located on the south side of the river, and the tent cabins, craft center, amphitheatre, snack bar, and other recreational features sit north of the river. A swimming pool and associated dam are located in the river, east of the dining hall, while other areas of the river are used for wading and fishing. Six bridges span the river within the camp site; all were constructed after the floods of 1997 destroyed the earlier bridges. Other features located within the camp site include ball fields, fire pits, children's forts, stone retaining walls and stairways, concrete pads and terraces, a dam, and an associated rock-lined swimming pool. Vegetation in the area consists of bull pine, interior live oak, blue oak, buckeye, chaparral, introduced forbs and grasses, and riparian trees and plants. Some exotic plantings (ivy, lilacs, etc.) are located in the areas associated with the staff residences. (See BSO forms for descriptions of individual buildings and structures).

*D4. Boundary Description (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.): The boundaries of the historic district include the buildings, structures, and features of the San Jose Camp, located within the 40-acre self-contained campground facility. (See Sketch Map)

*D5. Boundary Justification: The district boundaries were determined by including the buildings, structures, objects, tent cabins, improved swimming facilities, recreation facilities, and landscape features of the historic camp core. A 100-foot buffer was included on all sides. (See Sketch Map)

*D6. Significance: Theme Recreation Camp Area Stanislaus National Forest
Period of Significance 1919-1950s Applicable Criteria N/A (Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

Transportation

Trails and Roads. Most of the major roads and routes in California followed established Indian trails, and Tuolumne County was not an exception to this. A complex pattern of trails and Trans-Sierran trade routes had been developed for thousands of years when the first Euroamerican trappers and traders entered the region.

Primary impetus for the development of roads in the area, however, came largely from the Euroamerican discovery of Yosemite Valley, whose tourist history began in 1855 when J. M. Hutchings formed the first tourist expedition to visit. The first improved trail to the valley was constructed in 1856, from Mariposa by way of the South Fork Merced River, along with a wayside inn.

Two roads to Yosemite were developed through Tuolumne County; the Coulterville Road and the Big Oak Flat Road. The Coulterville Free Road/Trail, also built in 1856, traveled from Bull Creek through Deer Flat, Hazel Green, Crane Flat, Tamarack Flat, and Gentry's to the Yosemite Valley.

Another pioneer horse trail began at Big Oak Flat and followed a route north of the Coulterville Free Trail through Garrote to Hardin's Ranch on the South Fork of the Tuolumne River, and then joined the Coulterville Trail between Crane Flat and Tamarack Flat (continued on page 3).

*D7. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.): Jim Gower, City of San Jose; Photos on file, City of San Jose; Master Plan for Tuolumne Family Camp, City of San Jose, 1970; San Jose Family Camp, Department of Public Works, City of San Jose, 2000; Robert Taylor Letters regarding history of Oakland Camp, on file, City of San Jose; Minutes of the San Jose City Council, July through November 1967. *The Big Oak Flat Road to Yosemite*, Margaret Schlichtmann and Irene Paden, Awani Press, Fredericksburg, Texas, 1986; Contextual History of Tuolumne County. Shelly Davis-King and Judith Marvin, The County of Tuolumne, Sonora, California, 1994; An Archaeological Survey of Approximately 150 Acres of Aspen Valley, Yosemite National Park, Pacific Legacy, Inc., and Foothill Resources, Ltd., Yosemite National Park, California, 2000; Strategy for Inventory and Historic Evaluation of Recreation Residence Tracts in the National Forests of California from 1906 to 1959, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pacific Southwest Region, Vallejo, California, 2001

*D8. Evaluator: Judith Marvin Date: 15 August 2001
Affiliation and Address: LSA Associates, Inc., 4200 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B, Rocklin, CA 95677

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) San Jose Family Camp

*Recorded by: Judith Marvin, LSA Associates, Inc.

*Date 15 August 2001 Continuation Update

The Big Oak Flat Road (present Highway 120) began construction from Chinese Camp to Yosemite in 1870, traversing easterly through the early mining communities to Big Oak Flat, First Garrote (Groveland), and Second Garrote, past Hamilton Station,

Hardin Flat, and the Hodgdon Station Ranch (Brunson's/Bronson's Meadow), reaching Tamarack Flat by the summer of 1871. The route had been a main trail into the Yosemite Valley in the late 1850s and 1860s, but was improved to carry wagons. In 1874, six weeks after the Coulterville Road was opened, the Big Oak Flat Road reached Yosemite Valley. The road was deeded to the Park in 1915, in exchange for collecting tolls for a few years, and remained in use until realignments altered its route (Pacific Legacy 2000).

Hetch Hetchy Railroad. In 1915, when the City of San Francisco began construction of the O'Shaughnessy Dam at Hetch Hetchy Valley, Groveland became the headquarters for much of the building activity. In 1916 the City built the Hetch Hetchy Valley Railroad to transport men and materials to the dam site. The route was via the Southern Pacific to Oakdale, the Sierra Nevada Railroad to Hetch Hetchy Junction (a few miles south of Chinese Camp), and the Hetch Hetchy line from the junction to camp. Several railroad camps were located along the route from Groveland to the dam, and one of them (South Fork Camp) was located on the flat area adjacent to the South Fork bridge crossing. The construction of the Hetch Hetchy Railroad and its associated camps provided an easy means for travelers to visit the area without relying on the long, dusty stage or automobile rides. The train continued service to the area until 1924, when it no longer operated on schedule beyond Groveland after the work was completed at the upper end of the line. All of the tracks were finally removed in 1949.

Stanislaus National Forest Recreation Activities

The Stanislaus Forest Reserve was established in 1897, under the Creative Act of 1891, which authorized the President to set aside forest reserves under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior. That same year, Congress passed the Organic Administration Act of 1897, which defined the purposes of the Forest Service; to conserve timber and water. The act also established the principal of occupancy and use regulated by permit on reserve lands, allowing for hotels, stores, mills, and other establishments to be permitted. The Mineral Springs Leasing Act (also known as the Terminable Permits Act), established in 1899, authorized the rental or lease of reserve lands adjacent to mineral, medicinal, or other springs for sanitariums, or hotels, and authorized regulations for tents or temporary dwellings (USDA 2001:35).

Over the ensuing years, issuance of terminable annual permits expanded and policy and guidelines for administering permits were developed. Administration of the forest reserves was transferred to the Department of Agriculture and later that same year, the first published Forest Service Use Book stated that:

Hotels, stores, mills, summer residences and similar establishments will be allowed upon reserve lands wherever the demand is legitimate and consistent with the best interests of the reserve (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service 1905:49, in USDA Forest Service 2001:36).

The 1906 Report of the Forester also noted that:

...forest reserve resources are for the use of the people and no privileges will be denied unless their exercise materially interferes with reserve interests or threatens harm to the public...a reasonable charge should be made for all such use whenever the permit involves withdrawal of the particular resource or land from use by the public in general (Pinchot 1907:10-11, in USDA 2001:36).

The first mention of recreation as an activity on the Forests, was in the 1913 Report of the Forester, when most of the recreation permits were issued for cottages and permanent summer camps:

Recreation use of the Forests is growing very rapidly, especially on Forests near cities of considerable size. Hundreds of canyons and lake shores are now dotted with camps and cottages built on land use of which is obtained through permits of the Forest Service. This is a highly important form of use of the Forests by the public, and it is recognized and facilitated by adjusting commercial use of the Forests, when necessary, to the situation created by the needs of the recreation seekers (Graves 1913:41-42, in USDA 2001:36).

Stanislaus National Forest soon began receiving numerous requests for summer camp sites along forest roads. Permits were always made "terminable at the discretion of the Forester" and not for any definite period, which is still the practice for terminable permits. However, in 1915 Congress passed the Occupancy Permits Act (also known as the Term Permits Act, which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to permit hotels, resorts, summer homes, and other buildings for commercial and public purposes, for periods not to exceed 30 years. The Act limited the types of allowable improvements, established the appropriate acreage for each use, determined the term of use, and retained the land in federal ownership. "The purpose of the act was to make the National Forests more available than hitherto for recreation uses" (USDA 1915:137-138, in USDA 2001:37).

Camp Tuolumne

With legislation in place, impetus for the development of Camp Tuolumne came from J. B. Nash, Superintendent of the Oakland Recreation Department from 1917 to 1926. Often referred to as "The Father of Recreation," he founded the camping program in the city. Because he loved the outdoors and was farsighted, he recognized the value of people working and playing together in a camp setting.

In 1919 the City of Oakland approached the Stanislaus National Forest to request a lease of land for a recreation camp for the city's residents. In 1920 the lease was approved and the camp started, with a dining hall and tents. For the first time, facilities outside the city were permitted. The first 500 campers attended over an eight-week period, although the camp was not yet official because the city charter restricted recreation funds to be used for children only. The camp had to be self-sufficient, as no general funds were available, and was built primarily by campers, who were also involved in food preparation and other work around camp.

Planned by the Recreation Department, the camp was operated by a group of citizens working towards a city charter change to permit a family camp to be part of the recreation program. Tents, however, were donated by the city; former election booth tents on wooden frames about one foot above ground. Cots, mattresses, and other equipment were World War I surplus, while campers provided their own blankets and a pillow slip (straw was provided for the pillows). Board and lodging cost \$12.00 for two weeks for each adult.

The first buildings at the camp were moved from the Hetch Hetchy South Fork Station, when nine of the fifteen South Fork buildings were "rolled" to the camp. Electricity was also purchased from the Hetch Hetchy Company, with electricity provided in the tents in early years.

The Tuolumne Family Camp was declared official in a ceremony held on May 24, 1921, with 200 campers in attendance. The camp, however, was not actually approved until a Charter Amendment was passed in a city election on April 19, 1921.

Transportation was provided for the first few years; both train and "automobile stages" were operated from 1921 until 1924. The stages left City Hall in Oakland at 2 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesday, and Fridays, at a cost of \$4.00. The first stage stop was located at the Cliff House, a stage stop and boarding house on the Big Oak Flat Road at South Fork, with the camp providing transportation from that point. Others traveled by the Hetch Hetchy Railroad to the South Fork Camp until 1924 when the tracks above Groveland were abandoned.

After the Berkeley Tuolumne Camp was established at Hardin Flat in 1922, for two years the Hetch Hetchy provided round trip excursions to the O'Shaughnessy dam site from its South Fork Station for Oakland and Berkeley campers at a cost of \$2.00.

The camp then began a program of constructing additional facilities and amenities for its campers. The amphitheatre was built in 1923, and the following year two "branch" camps were started. One was at the Carlon Camp Grounds on the South Fork of the Tuolumne River on the old road near the entrance to Yosemite Park, where small cabins were built for Oakland auto travelers. Another camp was located in Yosemite Valley, where space was reserved for guests of the Oakland Camp at Camp 14.

Two other camps were founded shortly thereafter: Camp Sierra was founded in 1925, as an organized children's camp; Kamp Kidd, adjacent to the Oakland Feather River Family Camp, also started at this time, also for children.

Due to increased patronage and the advent of the automobile, the Tuolumne Camp was enlarged and improved beginning in 1938. Major construction activities commenced in the late 1930s and continued through the early 1950s. The new dining hall was completed in 1939, and built with volunteer labor. The swimming pool was constructed the following year, and originally named the "Mirror Pool." Until the pool was constructed, many people went to the Rainbow Pool at the South Fork to swim, as the original

camp pool was quickly turned into a muddy mess by swimmers. The original pool was dug to bedrock and widened, a dam was built, and stone retaining walls constructed.

In 1941 the patio outside the dining hall was constructed. Some of the material came from the old Oakland High School when it was moved. Other improvements included a stone retaining wall below the dining room, stairways, rock walls, and other amenities. Tent cabins were erected on the hillsides.

The camp closed as a family camp in 1942 during World War II, but reopened in 1945. Work then began in earnest to improve the camp and construct more facilities. In 1947 a caretaker's house was constructed, and two years later a manager's house. In 1950 the Sierra Lodge was built as a recreational facility, and the tot lot, now known as "Fort Tuolumne," was established with play equipment. In 1960 a camp store was added. Other buildings and facilities were constructed as the camp continued to grow.

The family camp was discontinued in 1966, due to loss of revenue and increasing expenses, and the site used for the next two seasons by both the Sierra and Kidd camps. (Information for the history of the Oakland Camp was obtained from a manuscript history written in 1983 by Bob Taylor, for many years associated with the City of Oakland Recreation Department and a frequent visitor to the camp).

San Jose Family Camp

Meanwhile, down the Peninsula, in July of 1967 the City of San Jose was making plans for the first phase of construction at its Lake Tahoe Family Camp. One of the councilmen questioned the propriety of the project in view of the city's financial limitations, and the matter was postponed several times. In August bids were received for the Phase I improvements, with the lowest being \$43,608 for roads, water system, fire hydrants, security lighting, restrooms, and clearing of 20 camp sites. At this same meeting, the City Manager reported the receipt of an offer from the City of Oakland to sell its Camp Tuolumne for the sum of \$75,000. Upon discussion of the costs of developing the Tahoe Camp, the council moved deferral of the bids until they had time to visit the City of Oakland Camp (Minutes of Meeting of San Jose City Council, August 21, 1967).

The following week the council reported that they were favorably impressed with the Tuolumne Camp, its improvements and facilities, and its location near Yosemite. The councilmen were also impressed with the size of the camp, 44 acres, as compared to the 20-acre Tahoe Camp. They also noted that the camp could be expanded to provide facilities for all classes of campers, that the annual lease fee from the Forest Service was only \$1,100, and the purchase price reasonable. At the same meeting, the council voted to reject bids for Phase I of Lake Tahoe Camp and notify the government that the City of San Jose would not accept the site (Minutes of Meeting of San Jose City Council, August 28, 1967).

After much discussion, public input, and several meetings, the San Jose City Council authorized the appropriation of funds for the purchase of the Tuolumne Camp site. The \$50,000 allocated for the purchase of the Tahoe Camp site was augmented with \$25,000 loaned for golf course operations. Ordinance Numbers 13880 and 13881 were approved by a vote of four to two, with one absentee (Minutes of Meeting of San Jose City Council, November 6, 1967). The City of Oakland was required to upgrade the sewer system, repair spring boxes, and move the tent platforms

On November 11, the City Manager reported that the City of San Jose's bid for acquisition of the Tuolumne Camp had been accepted by the City of Oakland, San Jose being the only bidder. The award of sale of the Tuolumne Camp Improvements and Equipment to the City of San Jose was approved by the City of Oakland Resolution No. 48597 (Minutes of Meeting of San Jose City Council, November 27, 1967).

In May of 1969 the San Jose Planning and Public Works Departments were requested to prepare a master plan for the camp according to the recommendations of the Forest Service. The Planning Department then prepared a master plan for a systematic development of the Tuolumne Family Camp according to the program. The Planning staff noted that the camp was developed in the early 1920s, and because of deterioration, the existing conditions required redevelopment, replacement, and relocation of facilities. The proposed master plan was developed with this in mind and would become the guide, both functionally and economically, for a comprehensive development (Sanford Getreu, Planning Department, memorandum to Gene Saalwaechter, Department of Parks and Recreation, May 8, 1970).

Since 1968 the camp has been operated by the City of San Jose. In the early 1970s a group of volunteers was formed to save the camp and make it pay its own way. These volunteers now do most of the work, supported by a professional staff. When the Forest
DPR 523D (1/95)

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) San Jose Family Camp

*Recorded by: Judith Marvin, LSA Associates, Inc. *Date 15 August 2001 Continuation Update

Service issued the use permit to the City of San Jose in 1989, it noted that it covered 36.3 acres of land, for "the purpose of operating and maintaining an organizational camp which includes the following improvements now in place." Improvements at that time included 72 tent cabins, dining hall/kitchen, 12 utility buildings, a water supply system, restroom/shower facilities, two caretakers' residences, roads, barriers, and parking areas, a sanitation system and leach fields, and a dam and swimming pool on the river (USDA Forest Service Term Special Use Permit January 23, 1989).

Since that time, a great deal of capital work has been completed, including the construction of new tent cabins, bathrooms, nurse's station, water and water treatment system, power facilities, and new bridges. Other construction activities are planned, including construction of new bathrooms, removal of sheds, and other improvements.

Significance

The San Jose Camp was established as a family camp by a San Francisco Bay Area city in 1919, and has continued to be operated as such for over 80 years. It thus retains its continuum of use as an organization camp, established during a period in California's history when many such camps were developed in the Sierra Nevada by metropolitan California cities, alumni and church organizations, and youth groups. Organization camps have played an important role in educating children, and adults, about nature, the camping experience, and working and playing together. They have provided an opportunity for children raised in metropolitan areas to gain an appreciation of the outdoors, and of another way of life not open to many in their local communities.

There are ten organization camps on the Stanislaus National Forest, only two of which are city camps: City of Berkeley Camp and City of San Jose Camp. Others are operated by the University of California Alumni Association, the Boy Scouts, YMCA, and other organizations.

Although the San Jose Camp has a continuum of history as a Stanislaus National Forest organization camp, and illustrates the context of a family camp, it no longer has the physical characteristics or features to convey its period of significance, 1919-1950s. Alterations, additions, intrusions, and new construction by the City of San Jose during the 1970s, 1980s, and especially the 1990s, have so altered the original fabric and character of the camp that it no longer has the ability to convey its historic context.

The San Jose Camp does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under any of the applicable criteria, primarily because of lack of integrity. Under Criterion A, although it is associated with the early development of recreation camps on the Stanislaus National Forest, there are no physical remains at the site that represent that period of history. Under Criterion B, the camp is not associated with any persons important in history, nor is it likely to yield information important in history (Criterion D). Under Criterion C, although built in the Rustic Vernacular architectural style popular in the forests and recreation areas of California in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, the buildings at the camp are not the work of a master nor do they possess high artistic values. They are also lacking in integrity, with major alterations, additions, and intrusions completed after the camp was purchased by the City of San Jose in the late 1960s (see BSO forms). While the camp retains integrity of location and setting, its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been so altered over the ensuing years since its operation by the City of San Jose that it no longer retain its historic integrity of features to convey its period of significance and geographic scope.

Page 7 of 18 *NRHP Status Code 6Z
 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) San Jose Camp Dining Hall No. 1

- B1. Historic Name: Tuolumne Camp Dining Hall
- B2. Common Name: San Jose Camp Dining Hall
- B3. Original Use: Dining Hall, kitchen, and office
- B4. Present Use: Same
- *B5. Architectural Style: Rustic Vernacular.
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Constructed in 1939, the refrigerator room and storage shed were added in mid-1970s, decking was added in 1980, and a modern kitchen, second-story storage area, exterior brick wainscoting, and interior improvements were completed in 1993. The original truss roof was replaced in 1993/94.

- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:
- *B8. Related Features: Buildings, structures, and facilities in San Jose Family Camp.

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
 *B10. Significance: Theme Recreational Development Area Stanislaus National Forest
 Period of Significance 1949-1950s Property Type Dining Hall, recreational facility, office Applicable Criteria N/A

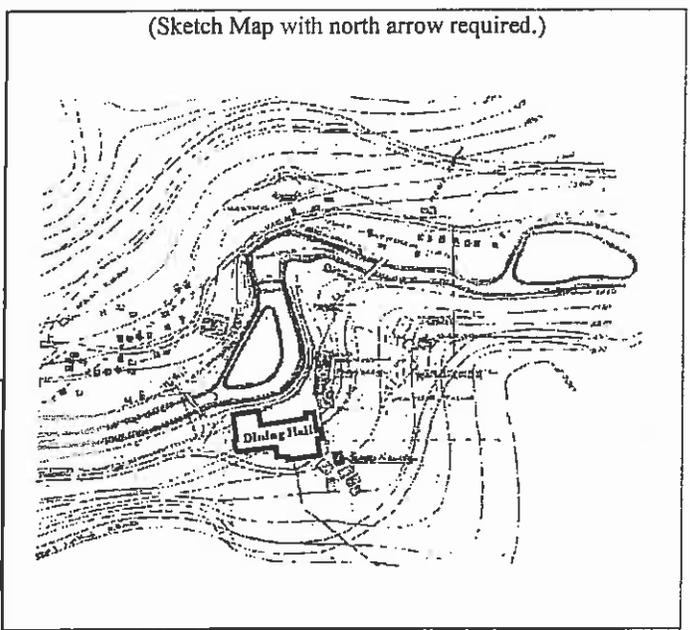
This resource is a one and one-half story frame vernacular rustic building with an irregular mass. It was built in 1939 and contains an office, recreation room, dining room, and kitchen. The structure has a hip and gable roof with exposed rafters clad in composition shingles over the original cedar shingles. The recreation area is of double wall construction, while the dining area is single wall. A large granite cobble fireplace with chimney dominates the west elevation and is mortared in concrete. The building is clad in board and batten siding on the lower section, with open screening on the upper. The floor and foundation are concrete. Original fenestration consists of frame sash with three horizontal panes; the windows drop into the framing. Very few architectural elements of the original building remain, however. The kitchen and office windows have been replaced with modern aluminum sash, a refrigerator room and storage shed were added in the mid-1970s, decking was added in 1980, and a modern kitchen, second-story storage area, exterior brick wainscoting, and interior improvements were completed in 1993. The original truss roof of 2 x 4 lumber was replaced in 1993/94. The dining hall complex does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, primarily because of its lack of integrity. Under Criterion A, although the building is associated with the development of recreation camps on the Stanislaus National Forest, it replaced an earlier structure and does not hold a place of special significance within that historically important process. The building is not associated with any persons important in history (Criterion B), nor does it have the potential to convey information important in history (Criterion D). Under Criterion, C, the building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, as it is has undergone numerous alterations over the ensuing years and is lacking in integrity. Although it retains its integrity of location and setting, its design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been significantly altered.

- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
- *B12. References: None

B13. Remarks:
 *B14. Evaluator: Judith Marvin, LSA Associates, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: 15 August 2001

(This space reserved for official comments)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) San Jose Camp Store No. 2

- B1. Historic Name: Tuolumne Camp Bathrooms
- B2. Common Name: San Jose Camp Store
- B3. Original Use: Bathrooms B4. Present Use: Camp Store
- *B5. Architectural Style: Rustic Vernacular.
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Constructed in 1949 as a bathroom complex, the building was converted to a camp store in 1960 and recently remodeled. The original board-and-batten siding was covered with T-111 siding, and the frame windows were replaced with aluminum sash sliders.
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: Buildings, structures, and facilities in San Jose Family Camp.

- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme Recreational Development Area Stanislaus National Forest
Period of Significance 1949-1950s Property Type Store Applicable Criteria N/A

This resource consists of a one-story, one-room, open frame building with a rectangular mass. Originally constructed in 1949 as a bathroom complex, it was converted to the camp store in 1960. It has a hip truss roof clad in composition shingles. The primary entrance is from the northwest corner. Original fenestration has been replaced with aluminum sash sliders and T-111 siding added over the original board-and-batten siding. The store/bathroom complex does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, primarily because of its lack of integrity. Under Criterion A, although the building is associated with the development of recreation camps on the Stanislaus National Forest, it does not hold a place of special significance within that historically important process. The building is not associated with any persons important in history (Criterion B), nor does it have the potential to convey information important in history (Criterion D). Under Criterion C, the building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, as it has recently undergone significant alterations and is lacking in integrity. Although it retains its integrity of location and setting, its design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been significantly altered.

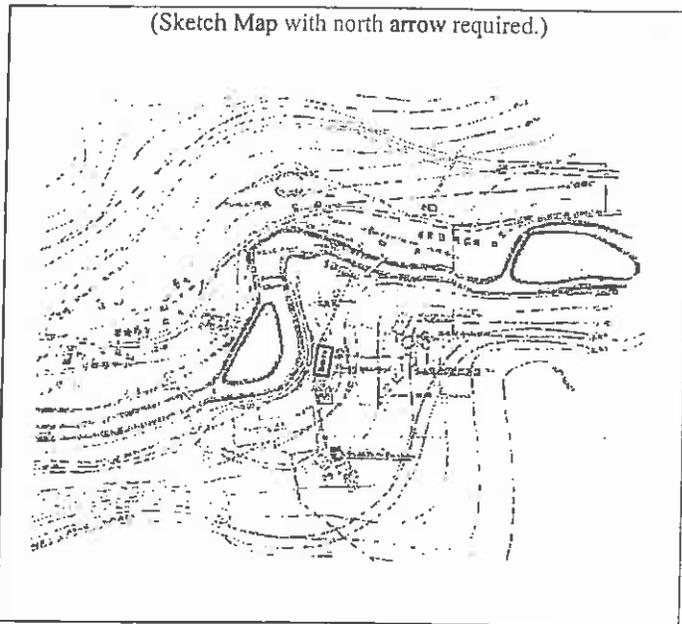
- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
- *B12. References: None

- B13. Remarks:

- *B14. Evaluator: Judith Marvin. LSA Associates, Inc.

- *Date of Evaluation: 15 August 2001

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments)

- B1. Historic Name: City of Oakland Camp Amphitheatre
- B2. Common Name: San Jose Camp Amphitheatre
- B3. Original Use: Amphitheatre B4. Present Use: Amphitheatre
- *B5. Architectural Style: Rustic Vernacular.
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Constructed in 1923 with two small rooms separated by a stage, a modern structure, connecting the two rooms, was added in 1970.
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: Buildings, structures, and facilities in San Jose Family Camp.

- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme Recreational Development Area Stanislaus National Forest
 Period of Significance 1923-1950s Property Type Amphitheatre Applicable Criteria N/A

This resource consists of an amphitheatre built in 1923 for the City of Oakland Camp. When first constructed, it consisted of two small rooms separated by a stage and clad in manufactured log siding. The roofs were hipped and clad in wood shingles. Doors to each room are constructed of vertical V-rustic boards with the original decorative hammered strap hinges and hardware. The structure was supported by a stone wall with a metal culvert, and the stage floor is concrete. Seating is provided by a semi-circular structure with concrete footings, metal foot and hand rails, and board seating. A modern structure, connecting the two original buildings, was added ca. 1970. It has a shed roof and is clad in vertical tongue and groove V-rustic siding. The amphitheatre does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to its lack of integrity. Under Criterion A, although it is associated with the development of recreation camps on the Stanislaus National Forest, it does not hold a place of special significance within that historically important process. The structure is not associated with any persons important in history (Criterion B), nor does it have the potential to convey information important in history (Criterion D). Under Criterion C, although it appears to be one of the earliest extant structures at the camp and retains some of the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, and method of construction, it has undergone significant alterations and is lacking in integrity. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling and association, its design, materials, and workmanship have been altered.

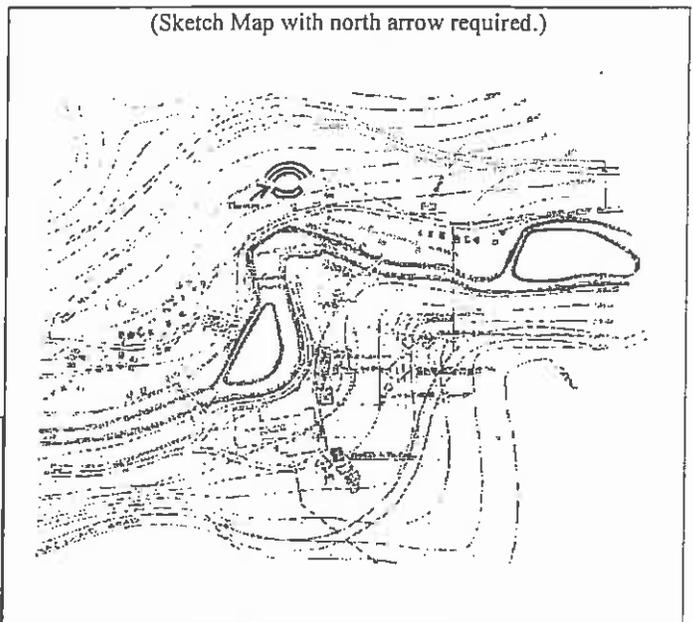
- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
- *B12. References: None

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Judith Marvin, LSA Associates, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: 15 August 2001

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments)

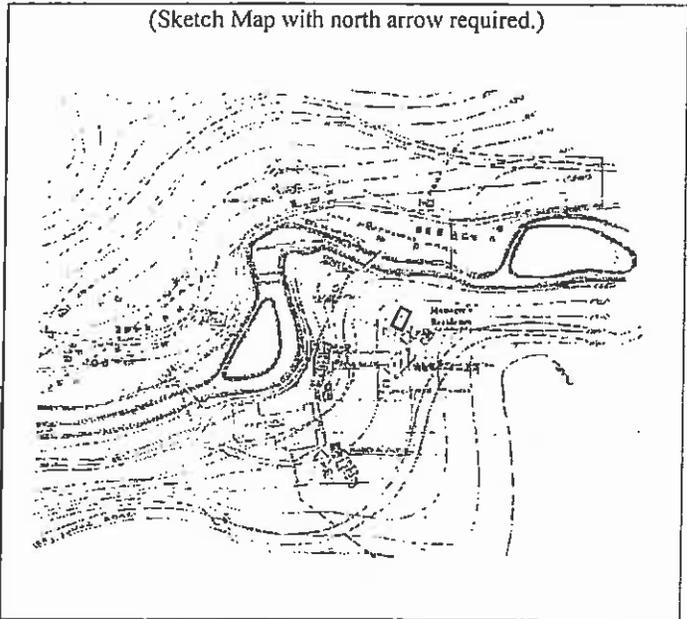
- B1. Historic Name: Tuolumne Camp Manager's Residence
- B2. Common Name: San Jose Camp Manager's Residence
- B3. Original Use: Manager's Residence B4. Present Use: Same
- *B5. Architectural Style: Rustic Vernacular.
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Constructed in 1949, a modern deck and shed-roofed porch were added in recent years.
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:
- *B8. Related Features: Buildings, structures, and facilities in San Jose Family Camp.
- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme Recreational Development Area Stanislaus National Forest
 Period of Significance 1949-1950s Property Type Residence Applicable Criteria N/A

This resource is a one-story frame rectangular rustic vernacular cabin, constructed in 1949 as a seasonal residence for the camp manager. It has an end gable roof clad in composition shingles, and the walls are clad in vertical board-and-batten siding. Primary entrance is via the front deck, through a door with the original hammered strap hinges and rimlock. Fenestration on the façade consists of a large 16-light industrial metal frame picture window, with 1/1 light frame sash, double-hung, on the other elevations. The cabin has a shed-roofed front porch, supported by three peeled log supports. A modern deck has been added to the front elevation. The foundation is post on concrete pier. The interior, which consists of two rooms and a bathroom, is clad in vertical V-rustic knotty pine. The original cabinetry is extant. Under Criterion A, although the building is associated with the development of recreation camps on the Stanislaus National Forest, it does not hold a place of special significance within that historically important process. The cabin is not associated with any persons important in history (Criterion B), nor does it have the potential to convey information important in history (Criterion D). Under Criterion C, although the residence retains some of the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, and method of construction, it is not the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic values. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under any of the criteria.

- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
- *B12. References: None
- B13. Remarks:
- *B14. Evaluator: Judith Marvin, LSA Associates, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: 15 August 2001

(This space reserved for official comments)

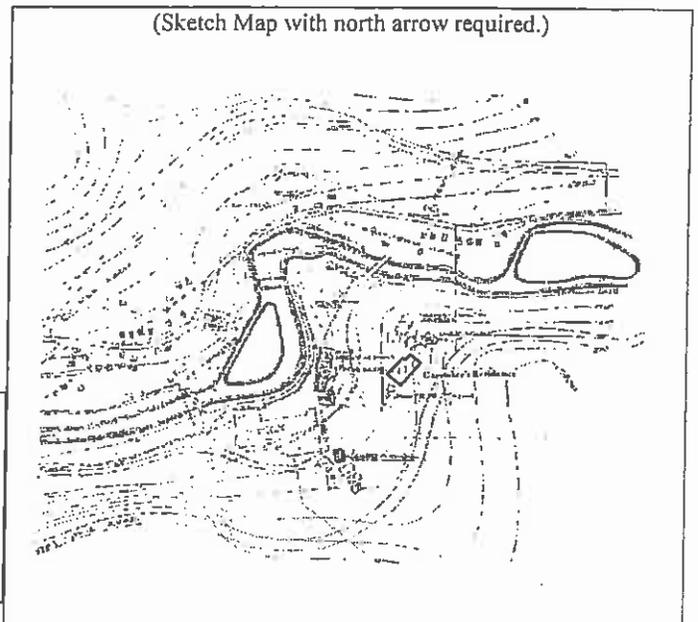


- B1. Historic Name: Tuolumne Camp Caretaker's Residence
B2. Common Name: San Jose Camp Caretaker's Residence
B3. Original Use: Residence B4. Present Use: Same
*B5. Architectural Style: Rustic Vernacular.
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Constructed in 1947, an addition was made to the north elevation at some time after original construction.
*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:
*B8. Related Features: Buildings, structures, and facilities in San Jose Family Camp.
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
*B10. Significance: Theme Recreational Development Area Stanislaus National Forest
Period of Significance 1947-1950s Property Type Residence Applicable Criteria N/A

This resource is a one and one-half story frame rectangular rustic vernacular residence, built in 1947 for use by the camp caretaker. It has a steeply pitched end-gable roof clad in composition shingles. The building is clad in vertical board-and-batten siding. The primary entrance is via a central front door, located within a recessed porch with a concrete stoop. Fenestration consists of 1/1 light frame sash, double-hung. The foundation is concrete, and the building is surrounded by a brick patio, recently installed. A modern shed, with a gable roof and clad in pecky cedar, is located to the side of the residence. Under Criterion A, although the building is associated with the development of recreation camps on the Stanislaus National Forest, it does not hold a place of special significance within that historically important process. The cabin is not associated with any persons important in history (Criterion B), nor does it have the potential to convey information important in history (Criterion D). Under Criterion C, although the residence retains some of the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, and method of construction, it is not the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic values. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under any of the criteria.

- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
*B12. References: None
B13. Remarks:
*B14. Evaluator: Judith Marvin. LSA Associates, Inc.
*Date of Evaluation: 15 August 2001

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

- B1. Historic Name: Tuolumne Camp Storage Sheds
- B2. Common Name: San Jose Camp Buildings A & B
- B3. Original Use: Storage Sheds B4. Present Use: Same
- *B5. Architectural Style: Rustic Vernacular.
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Constructed in 1949, these two small storage sheds appear to have undergone no significant alterations, simply the replacement of doors and some windows.
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:
- *B8. Related Features: Buildings, structures, and facilities in San Jose Family Camp.

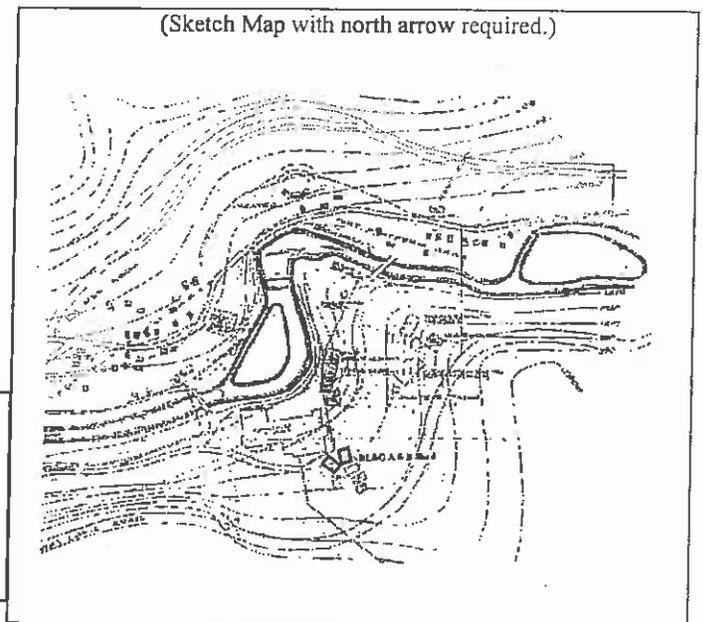
- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme Recreational Development Area Stanislaus National Forest
Period of Significance 1949-1950s Property Type Storage Sheds Applicable Criteria N/A

These resources consist of two associated frame storage sheds, built in 1949. They have end- and front-gable roofs clad in shingles with exposed rafters. They are rectangular in shape and have post-on-concrete pier foundations. Flooring is wood, and the buildings have screened and louvred rear eaves, plank primary doors, glass and panel secondary doors, and 6-light screened frame windows. The sheds do not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under any of the applicable criteria. Under Criterion A, although the sheds are associated with the development of recreation camps on the Stanislaus National Forest, they do not hold a place of special significance within that historically important process. They are not associated with any persons important in history (Criterion B), nor do they have the potential to convey information important in history (Criterion D). Under Criterion C, although they embody some of the distinctive characteristics of their type, period, and method of construction and retain their integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, materials, workmanship, and association, they are simple storage sheds and not important examples of their type.

- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
- *B12. References: None
- B13. Remarks:
- *B14. Evaluator: Judith Marvin, LSA Associates, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: 15 August 2001

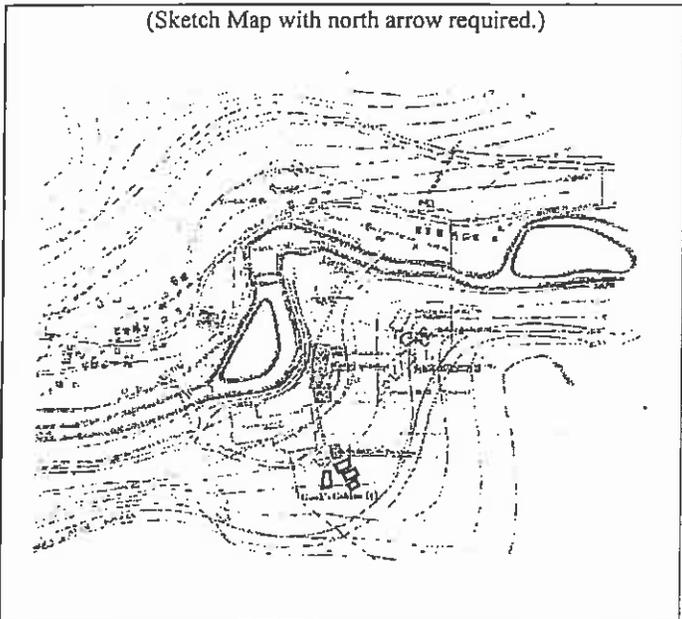
(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments)

- B1. Historic Name: Tuolumne Camp Cooks' Cabins
- B2. Common Name: San Jose Camp Cooks Cabins, Buildings K-4, K-5, K-6, and K-8
- B3. Original Use: Staff Cabins B4. Present Use: Same
- *B5. Architectural Style: Rustic Vernacular.
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The cabins were constructed in 1949, and three appear to have undergone no alterations. Building K-8, however, has a modern plywood addition on the south elevation and a modern aluminum frame slider.
- B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:
- *B8. Related Features: Buildings, structures, and facilities in San Jose Family Camp.
- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme Recreational Development Area Stanislaus National Forest
 Period of Significance 1949-1950s Property Type Storage Sheds Applicable Criteria N/A
 Constructed in 1949, these four simple one-room frame cabins were constructed on a steep hillside behind the camp kitchen. They are of frame construction, with steeply pitched shed roofs. Siding is vertical board-and-batten, and the foundations are post-on-rock. Primary entrances are via central front doors, with five horizontal recessed panels. Fenestration consists of 1/1 light frame sash, double-hung. All appear to be in original condition except for Building K-8, which has a modern plywood addition on the south elevation and a modern aluminum frame slider. The cabins do not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under any of the applicable criteria. Under Criterion A, although they are associated with the development of recreation camps on the Stanislaus National Forest, they do not hold a place of special significance within that historically important process. They are not associated with any persons important in history (Criterion B), nor do they have the potential to convey information important in history (Criterion D). Under Criterion C, although they embody some of the distinctive characteristics of their type, period, and method of construction and retain their integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, materials, workmanship, and association, they are simple rustic one-room cabins and not important examples of their type.
- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
- *B12. References: None
- B13. Remarks:
- *B14. Evaluator: Judith Marvin. LSA Associates, Inc.
- *Date of Evaluation: 15 August 2001

(This space reserved for official comments)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 14 of 18

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

San Jose Family Camp Swimming Pool and Dam No. 8

- B1. Historic Name: Tuolumne Camp Swimming Pool and Dam
- B2. Common Name: San Jose Camp Swimming Pool and Dam
- B3. Original Use: Swimming Pool
- B4. Present Use: Same

- *B5. Architectural Style: Swimming Pool
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The swimming pool and dam were constructed in 1940. No alterations were noted.
- B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:
- *B8. Related Features: Buildings, structures, and facilities in San Jose Family Camp.

- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme Recreational Development Area Stanislaus National Forest
Period of Significance 1940-1950s Property Type Swimming Pool and Dam Applicable Criteria N/A

This resource consists of a concrete dam and a swimming pool. The dam was constructed of reinforced board-formed concrete, with piers and abutments, across the Middle Fork Tuolumne River. The five concrete piers are situated on bedrock, with pointed ends towards the water flow. A series of five wooden gates allows for water to be released during flood season. Metal pipe posts and a rope handrail are located on its upper surface. The dam was built to deepen and enlarge the original pool, which quickly developed into a muddy mess in the old days. Until the pool was improved, most campers preferred to swim in the "South Fork," near the old Cliff House. At the time the dam was constructed, the pool was dug to bedrock and widened, and features stone retaining walls mortared with concrete. The pool does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under any of the applicable criteria. Under Criterion A, although it is associated with the development of recreation camps on the Stanislaus National Forest, it does not hold a place of special significance within that historically important process. It is not associated with any persons important in history (Criterion B), nor does it have the potential to convey information important in history (Criterion D). Under Criterion C, although the pool and dam embody some of the distinctive characteristics of their type, period, and method of construction and retain their integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, materials, workmanship, and association, they are not unusual features nor important examples of their type.

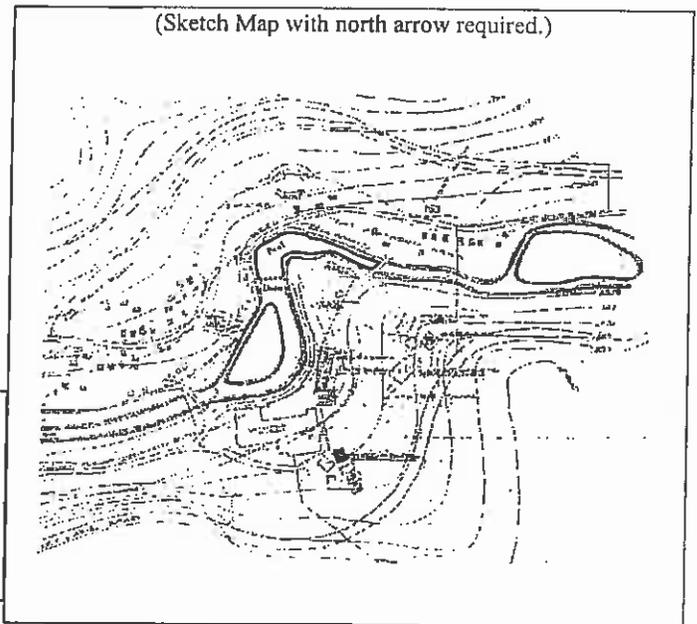
- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)
- *B12. References: None

B13. Remarks:

- *B14. Evaluator: Judith Marvin, LSA Associates, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: 15 August 2001

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 15 of 18

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Sierra Lodge No. 9

B1. Historic Name: Tuolumne Camp Sierra Lodge

B2. Common Name: San Jose Camp Sierra Lodge

B3. Original Use: Recreation Building

B4. Present Use: Recreation Building, Crafts Building

*B5. Architectural Style: Rustic Vernacular.

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Constructed in 1950 as a recreational facility, a modern deck was added to the rear elevation in the 1980s, and the original doors were replaced with modern garage-type doors on the front and rear elevations in 1990.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: Buildings, structures, and facilities in San Jose Family Camp.

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Recreational Development Area Stanislaus National Forest

Period of Significance 1950s

Property Type Recreation Facility

Applicable Criteria N/A

This resource is a one-story frame building with a rectangular mass, constructed in 1950 as a recreational and craft facility. It has an end-gable roof, with exposed rafters, clad in wood shakes. The walls are clad in vertical board-and-batten siding. A large granite fireplace with chimney is located on the side elevation. The interior of the lodge features a tongue and groove wood floor and a firepit. There are no windows in the structure, only wood shutters. Entrance is provided by three double garage-type doors, constructed in 1990, on the front and rear elevations. A modern deck was added to the rear elevation in 1990. The lodge does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, primarily because of its lack of integrity. Under Criterion A, although the building is associated with the development of recreation camps on the Stanislaus National Forest, it does not hold a place of special significance within that historically important process. The building is not associated with any persons important in history (Criterion B), nor does it have the potential to convey information important in history (Criterion D). Under Criterion C, although the building embodies some of the distinctive characteristics of its type, period, or method of construction, it has recently undergone significant alterations and is lacking in integrity. Although it retains its integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association, its materials and workmanship have been significantly altered with the addition of the large modern doors, which cover most of the front and rear elevations.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: None

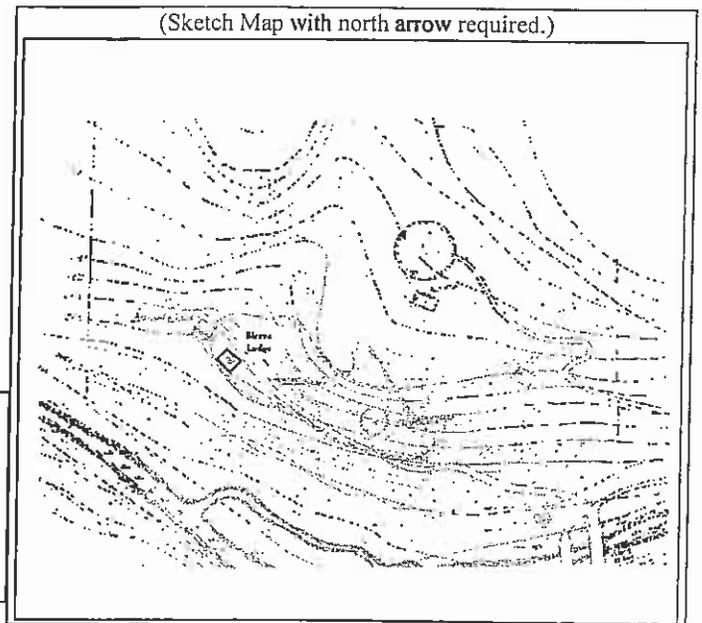
B13. Remarks:

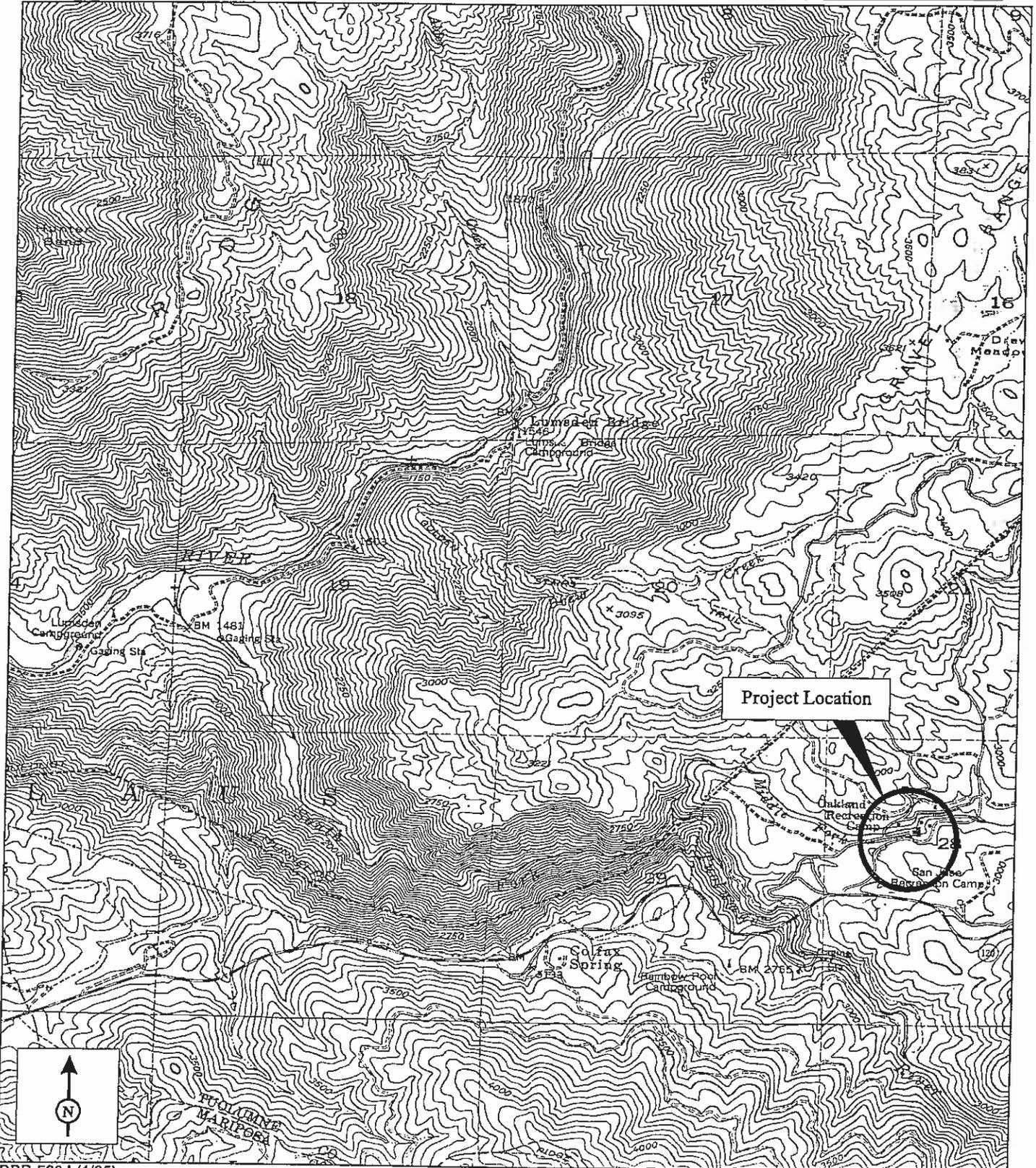
*B14. Evaluator: Judith Marvin, LSA Associates, Inc.

*Date of Evaluation: 15 August 2001

(This space reserved for official comments)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)





State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Primary # _____
 HRI# _____
 Trinomial _____

Page 18a of 18 *Project Name (Assigned by recorder) San Jose Family Camp Year 2001

Camera Format: 35mm Roll #: land 2 1 Lens Size: 30-70mm
 Film Type and Speed: ASA 200 Color Negatives Kept at: LSA Associates Inc., 4600 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B, Rocklin, CA 95677

Mo	Day	Time	Exp./ Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
8	15	1-4pm.	1	No. 5, Caretaker's Residence, front elevation	SE	
			2	No. 5, Caretaker's Residence, side elevation	S	
			3	No. 5, Caretaker's Shed	N	
			4	No. 4, Manager's Residence, side elevation	E	
			5	No. 4, Manager's Residence, front elevation and deck	E	
			6	No. 4, Manager's Residence, side elevation	NE	
			7	No. 5, Caretaker's Residence, front elevation	SE	
			8	No. 2, Camp Store, entrance	S	
			9	No. 1, Dining Hall, north elevation, deck	S	
			10	No. 1, Dining Hall, west elevation, deck, and chimney	E	
			11	Tent Cabins, from bridge	NE	
			12	No. 9, Sierra Lodge, front and side elevations, chimney	SW	
			13	No. 9, Sierra Lodge, front elevation	E	
			14	No. 6, Building A, shed	E	
			15	Stone Retaining Walls, to staff quarters	E	
			16	Stone Retaining Walls and Stairway, to staff quarters	E	
			17	No. 6, Building B, shed, front elevation	E	
			18	No. 7, Cooks' Cabins, Building K4	NE	
			19	No. 7, Cooks' Cabins, Building K5	E	
			20	No. 7, Cooks' Cabins, Building K5	NE	
			21	No. 7, Cooks' Cabins, Building K6	NE	
			22	No. 7, Cooks' Cabins, Building K8	NW	
			23	No. 6, Building A, rear elevation	N	
			24	No. 1, Dining Hall, kitchen area	N	
			25	Shed, rear of Dining Hall	S	
			26	No. 2, Camp Store, toilets, shed	NE	
			27	No. 1, Dining Hall, northeast elevation, decks	SW	
			28	Concrete Bridge Footing, north of Dining Hall	N	
			29	No. 1, Dining Hall, terrace, stone retaining wall, Tuolumne River	W	
			30	No. 8, Dam/Swimming Pool, Middle Fork Tuolumne River	NW	

DPR 523I (1/95)

*Required Information

Camera Format: 35mm

Roll #: 1 and 2

1

Lens Size: 30-70mm

Film Type and Speed: ASA 200 Color

Negatives Kept at: LSA Associates Inc., 4600 Rocklin Road, Suite 11B, Rocklin, CA 95677

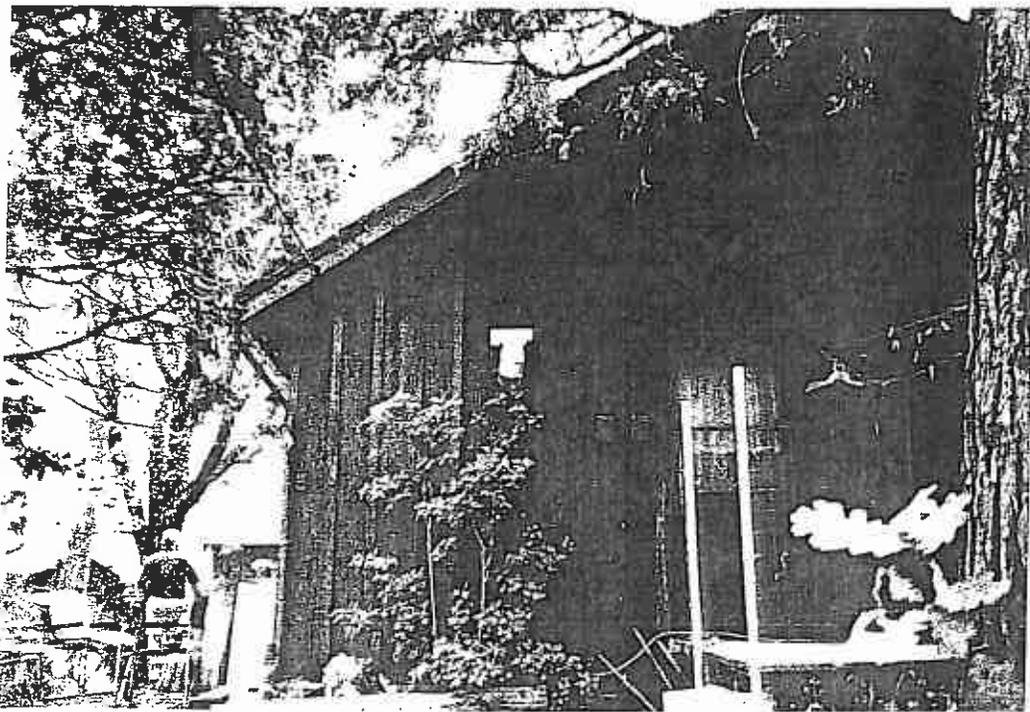
Mo	Day	Time	Exp/ Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
8	15	1-4pm.	31	No. 8, Face of Dam	W	
			32	No. 8, Rear of Dam, Swimming Pool	NE	
			33	No. 8, Pool, modern bridge	E	
			34	Stone and Concrete Platform, picnic area, south of pool	E	
			35	No. 8, Pool, Stone Retaining Wall	N	
			36	No. 8, Face of Dam	NE	
			37	No. 8, Pool and Bridge, from Dam	E	
			38	No. 3, Amphitheatre, rear elevation	N	
			39	No. 3, Amphitheatre	SW	
			40	No. 3, Amphitheatre, original structures connected with modern	S	
			41	No. 3, Amphitheatre, stone foundation and culvert	N	
			42	Bedrock Mortar, Bridge	E	
			43	No. 8, Pool, east end, concrete abutments of earlier bridge	SW	
			44	Tent Cabins, modern		
			45	No. 1, Dining Hall, Stone Retaining Wall	SE	
			46	Modern Bridge, old concrete and stone abutments/retaining wall	SW	
			47	Old Bridge Footings, north of Dining Hall	W	
			48	Old Bridge Piers, not in situ, north side of river near western bridge		

DPR 523I (1/95)

*Required Information

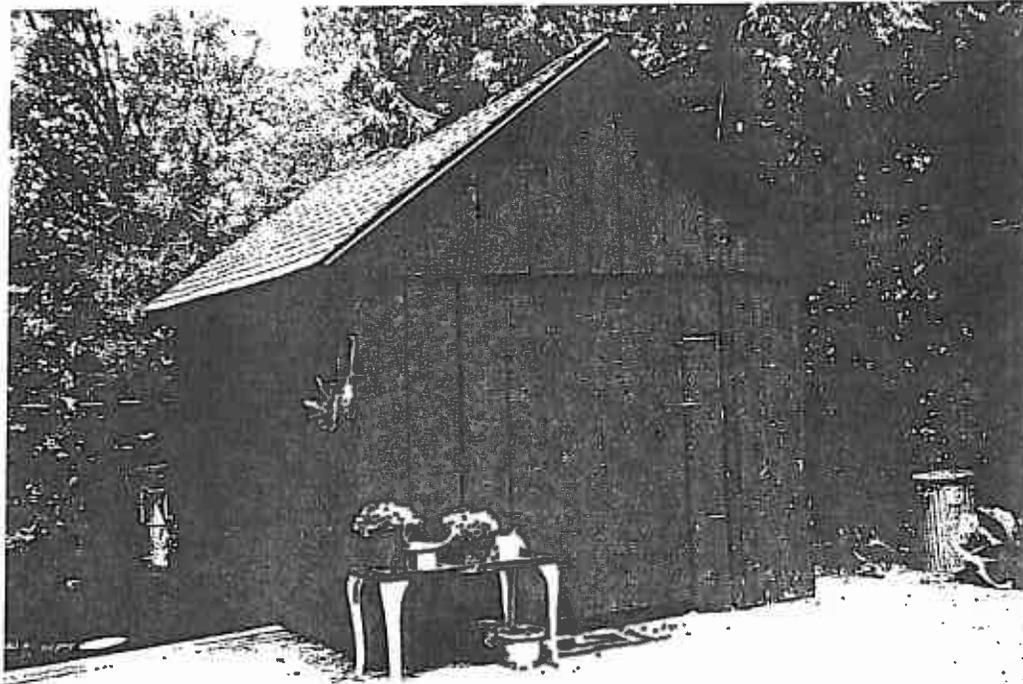


1. Caretaker's Residence, front elevation, view southeast.

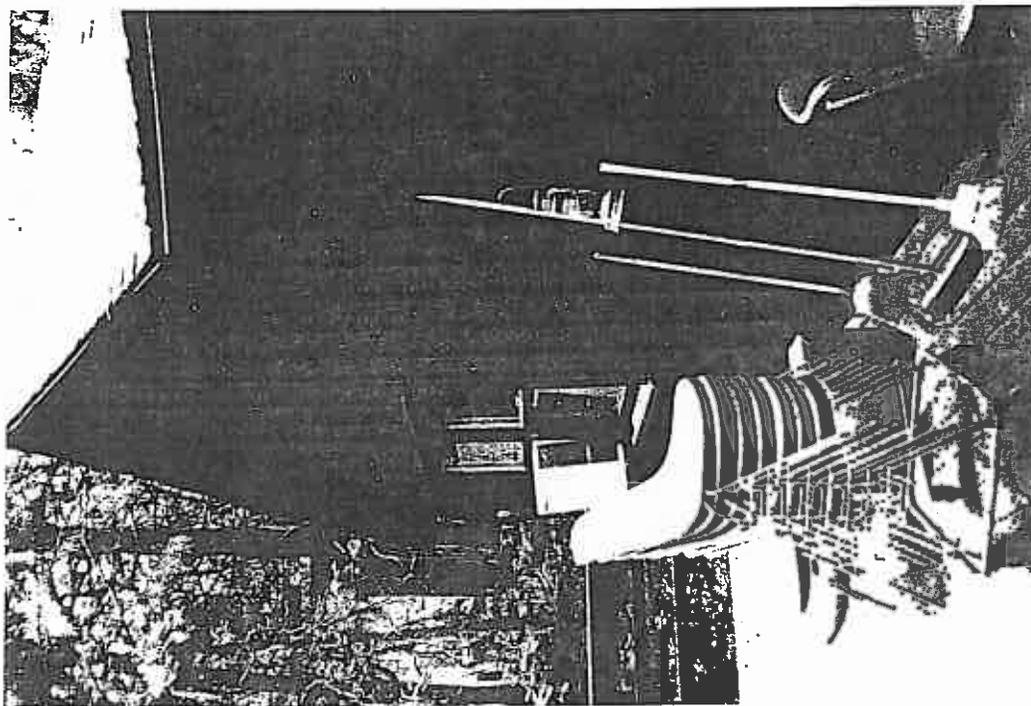


2. Caretaker's Residence, side elevation, view south.

LSA

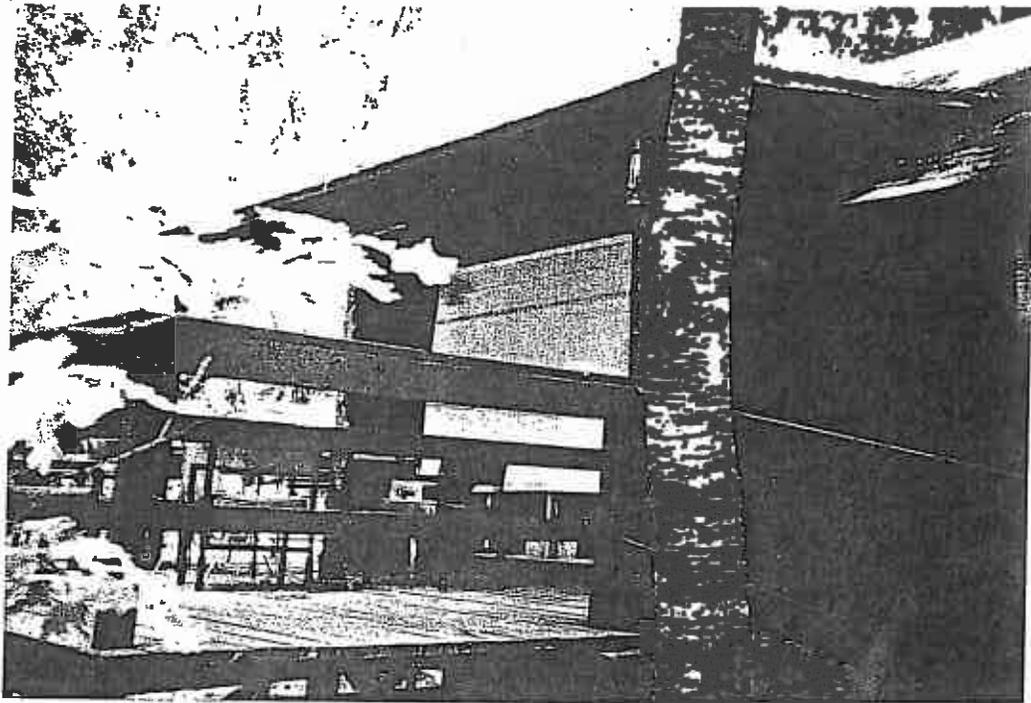


3. Caretaker's shed, view north.



4. Manager's Residence, side elevation, view east.

LSA

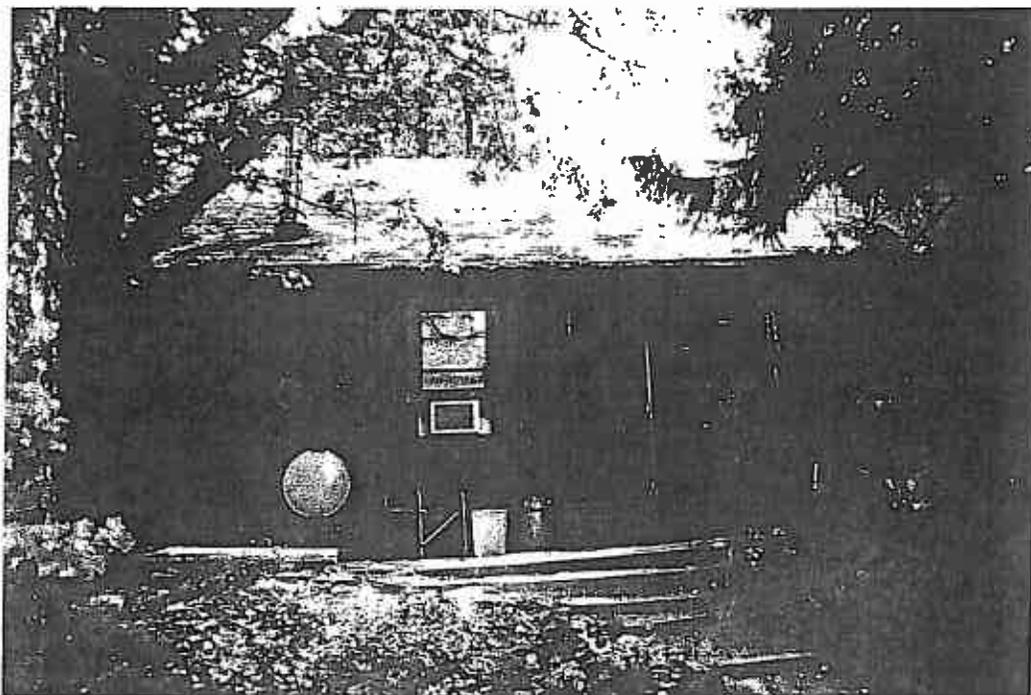


5. Manager's Residence, front elevation and deck, view east.

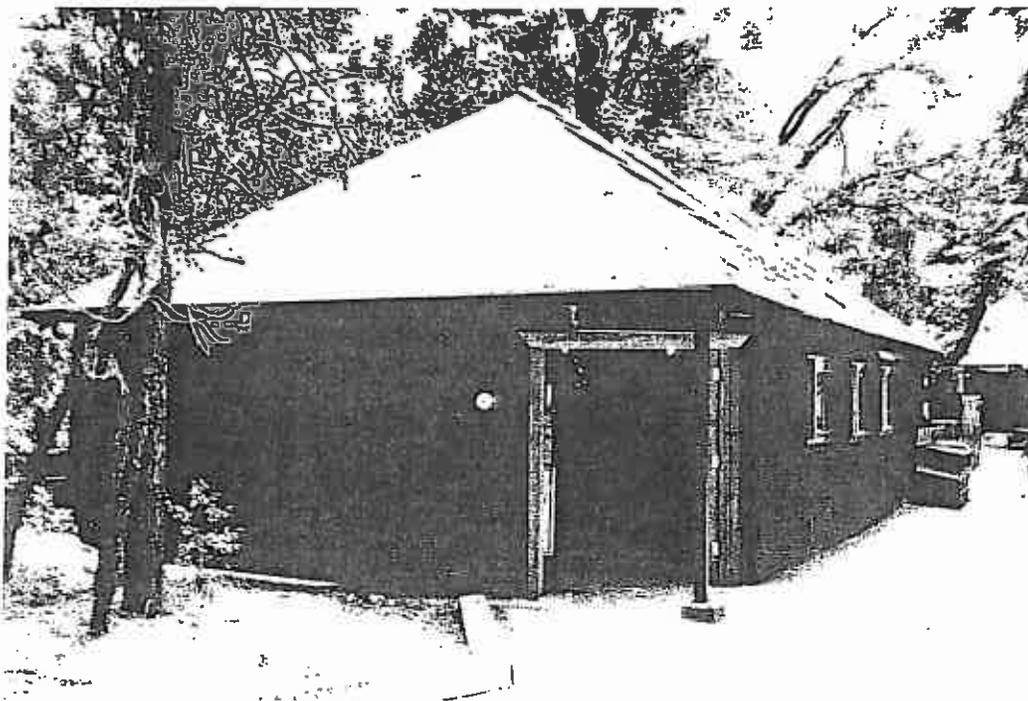


6. Manager's Residence, side elevation, view northeast.

LSA

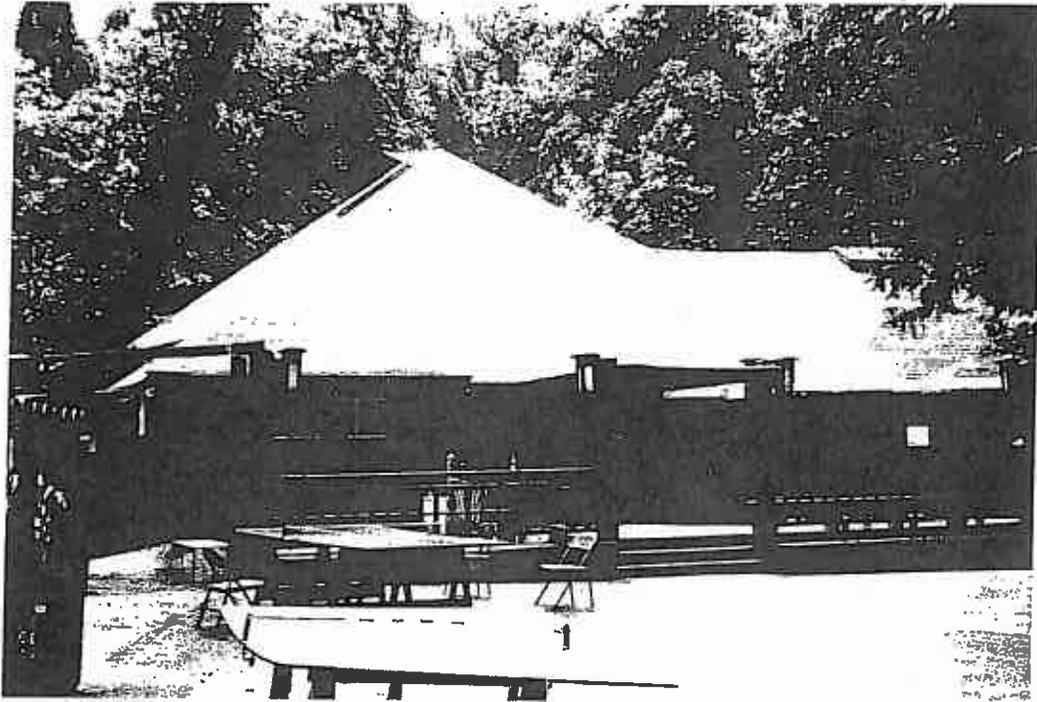


7. Caretaker's Residence, front elevation, view southeast.

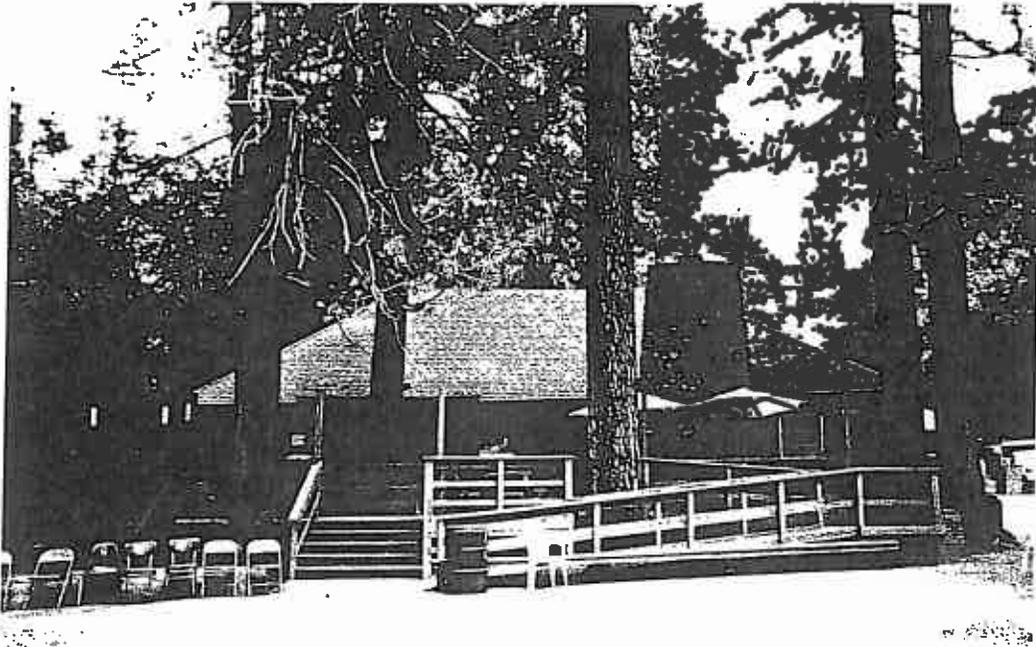


8. Camp Store, entrance, view south.

LSA



9. Dining Hall, north elevation, view south.

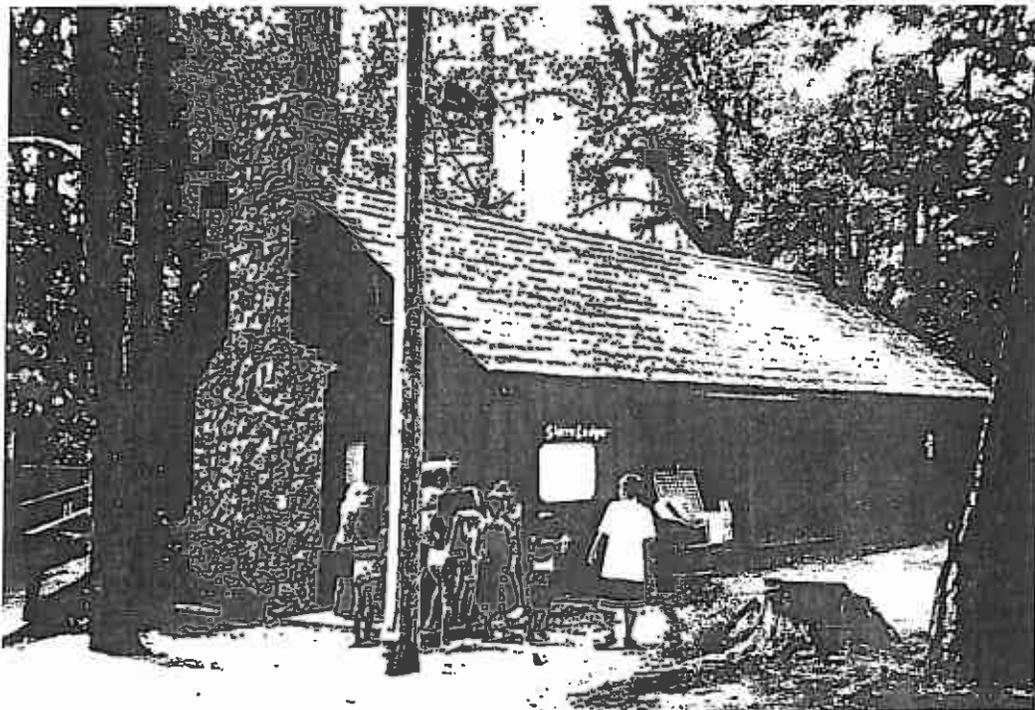


10. Dining Hall, west elevation, deck, and chimney, view east.

LSA



11. Tent Cabins, from bridge, view northeast.

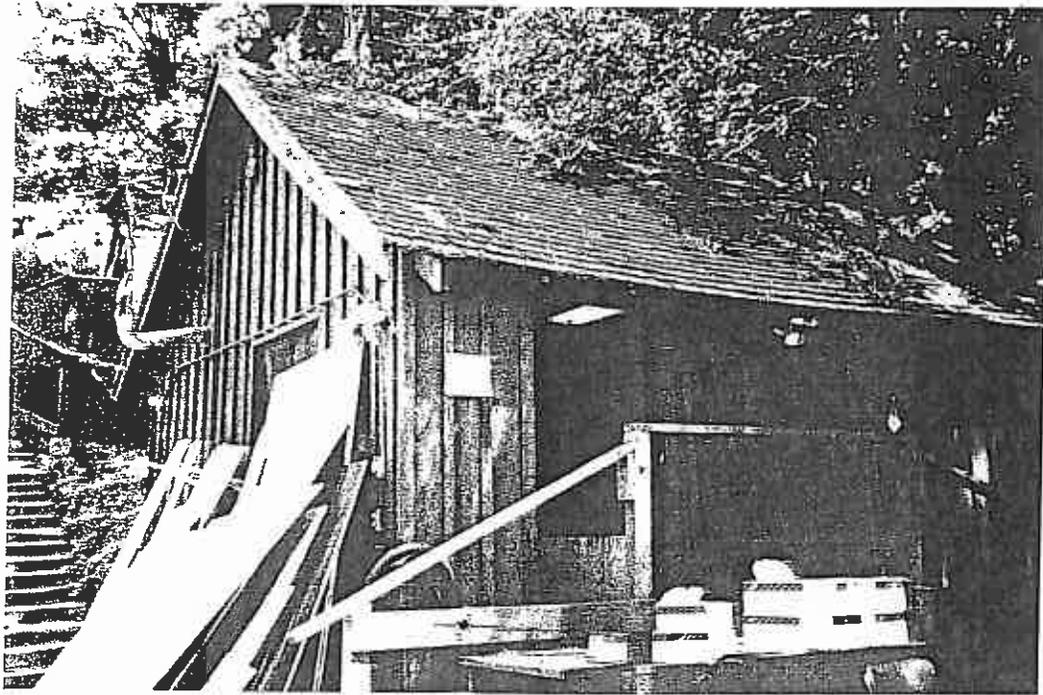


12. Sierra Lodge, front and side elevations, chimney, view southwest.

LSA

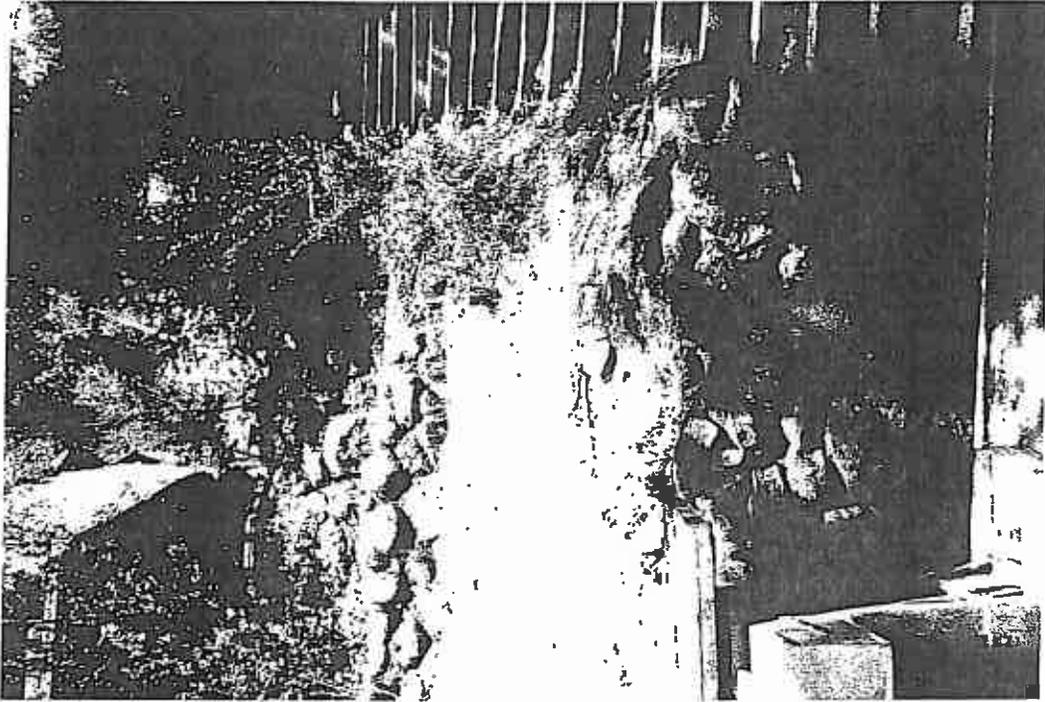


13. Sierra Lodge, front elevation, view east.

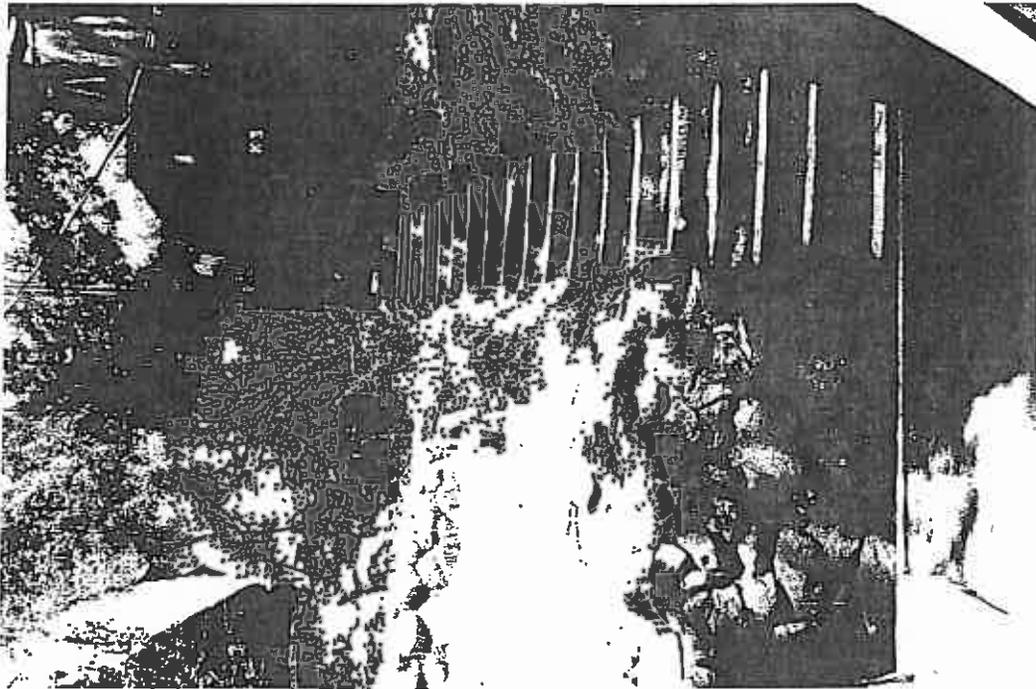


14. Building A, front elevation, view east.

LSA

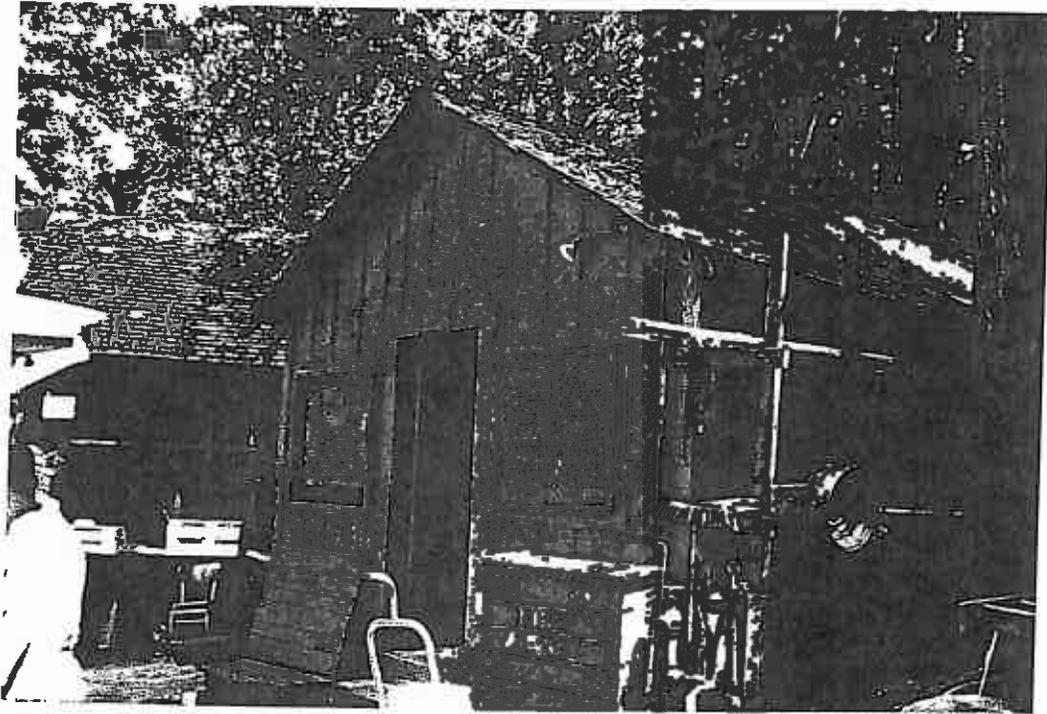


15. Stone retaining walls, to staff quarters, view east.

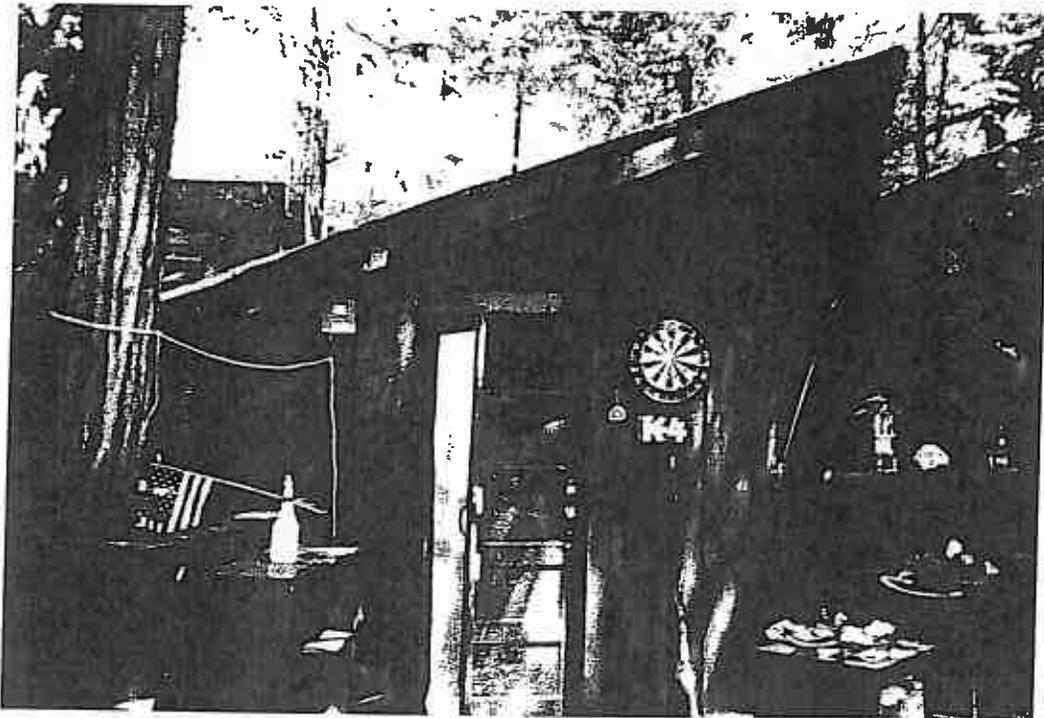


16. Stone retaining walls and stairway, to staff quarters, view east.

LSA

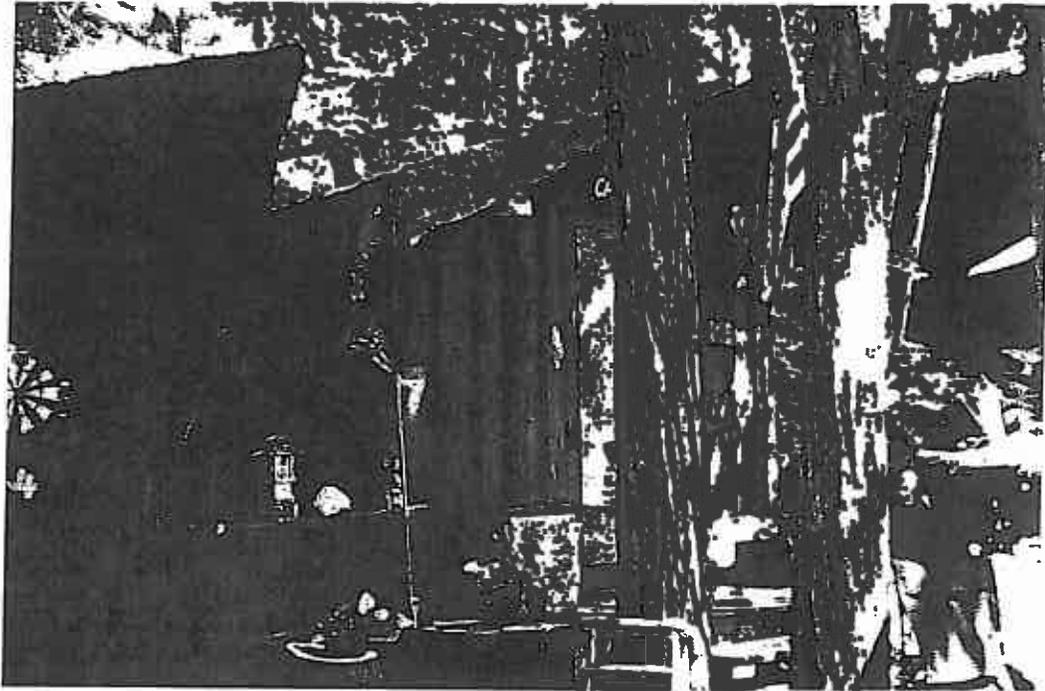


17. Building B, front elevation, view east.

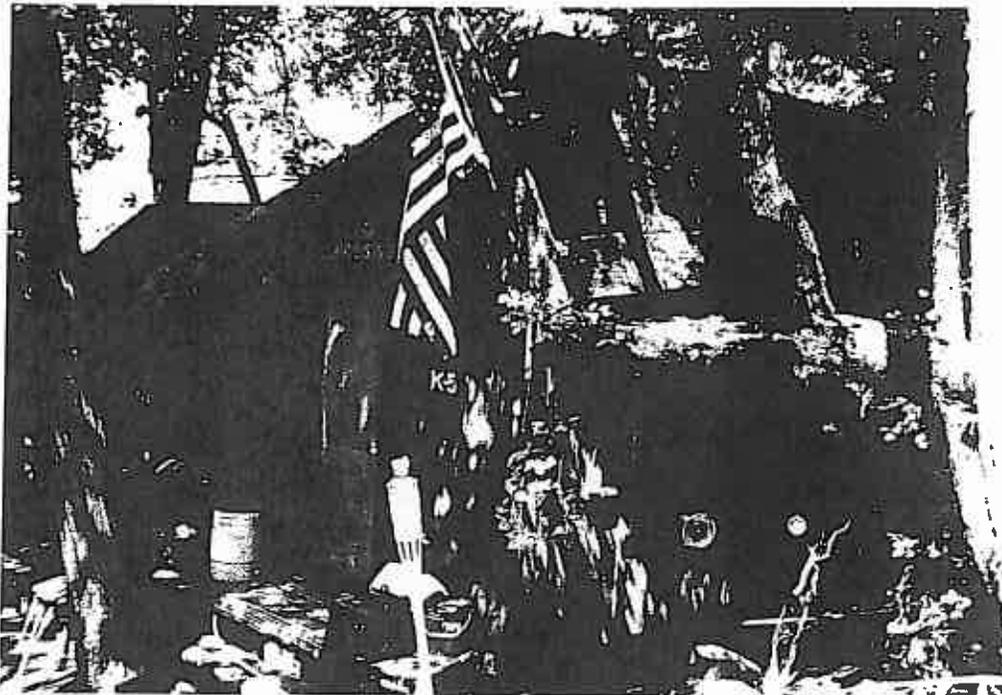


18. Building K4, staff residence, view northeast.

LSA

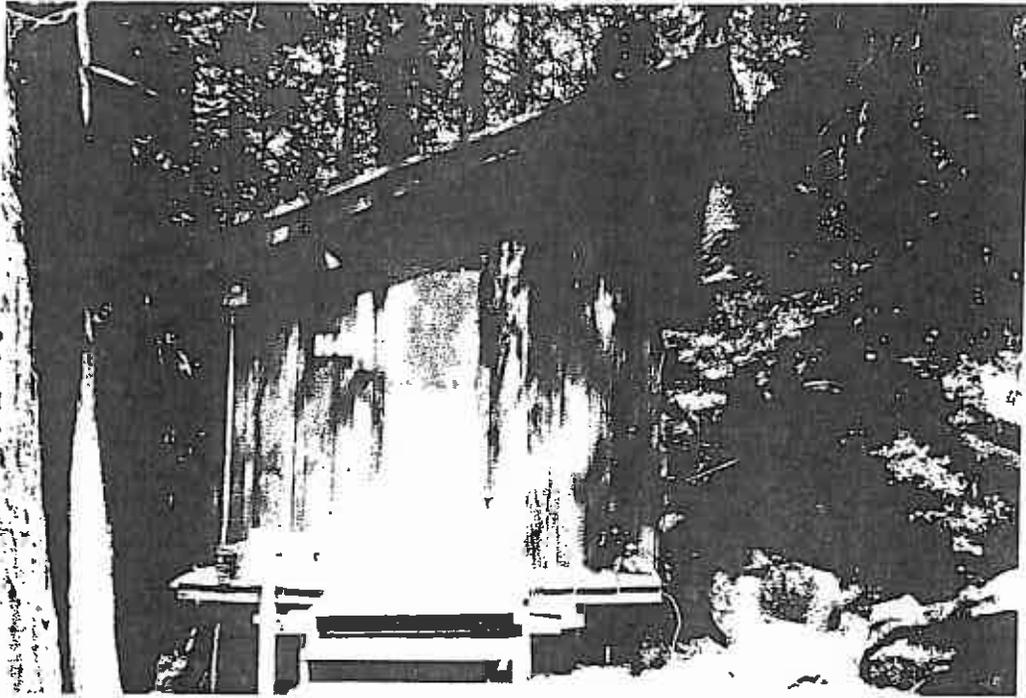


19. Building K5, staff residence, view east.



20. Building K5, staff residence, view northeast.

LSA

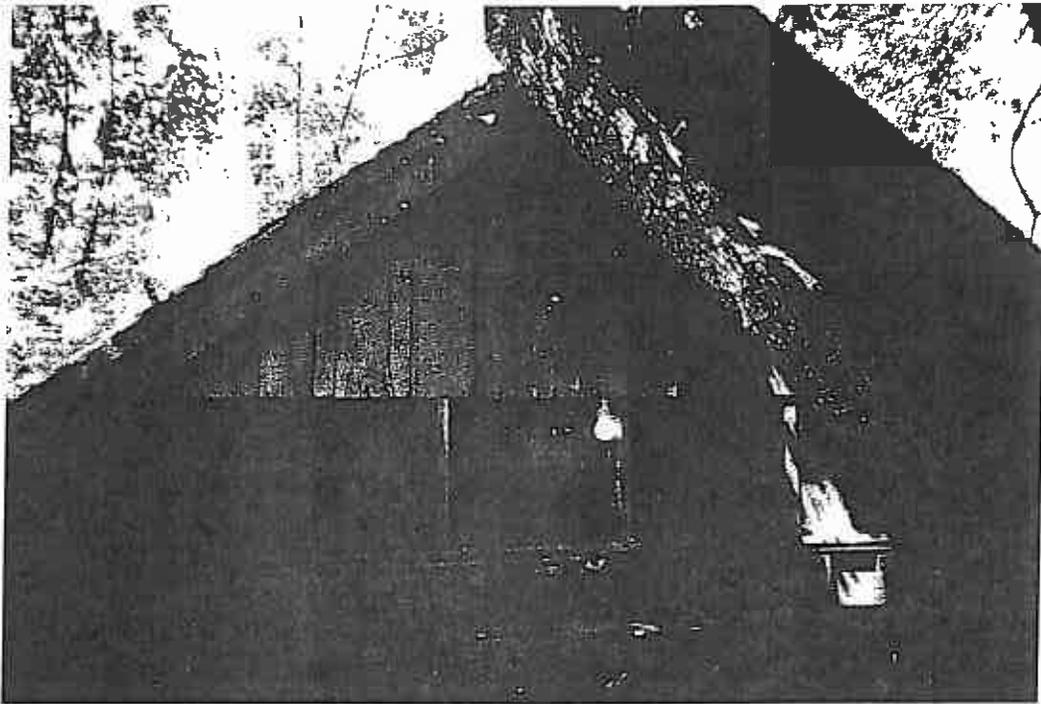


21. Building K6, staff residence, view northeast.

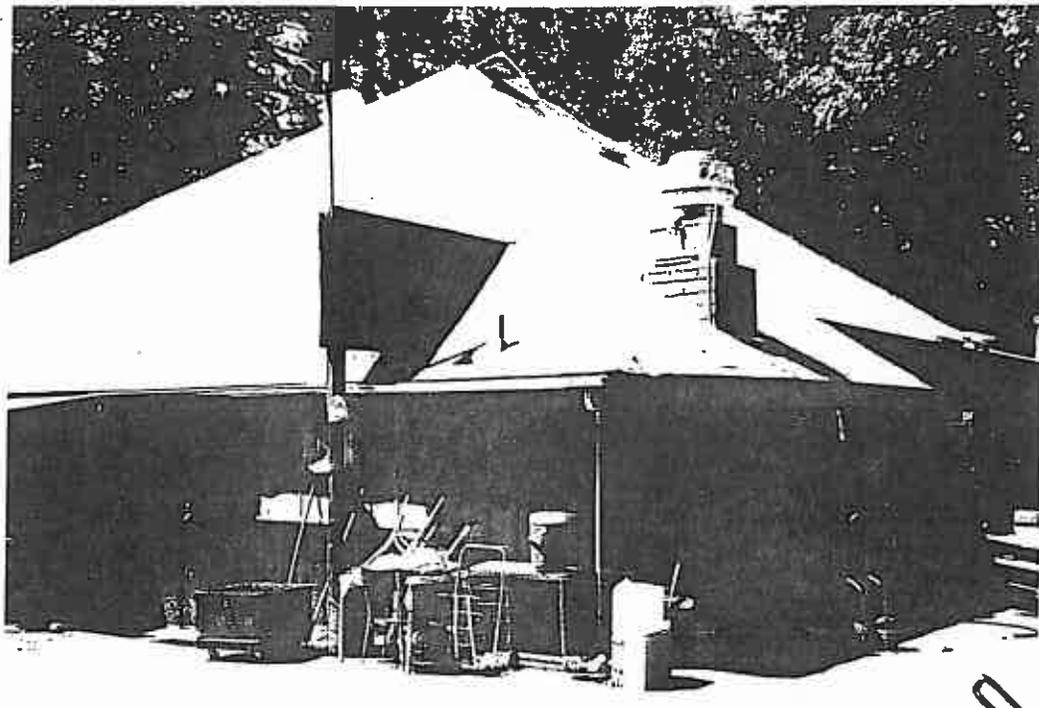


22. Building K8, staff residence, view northwest.

LSA

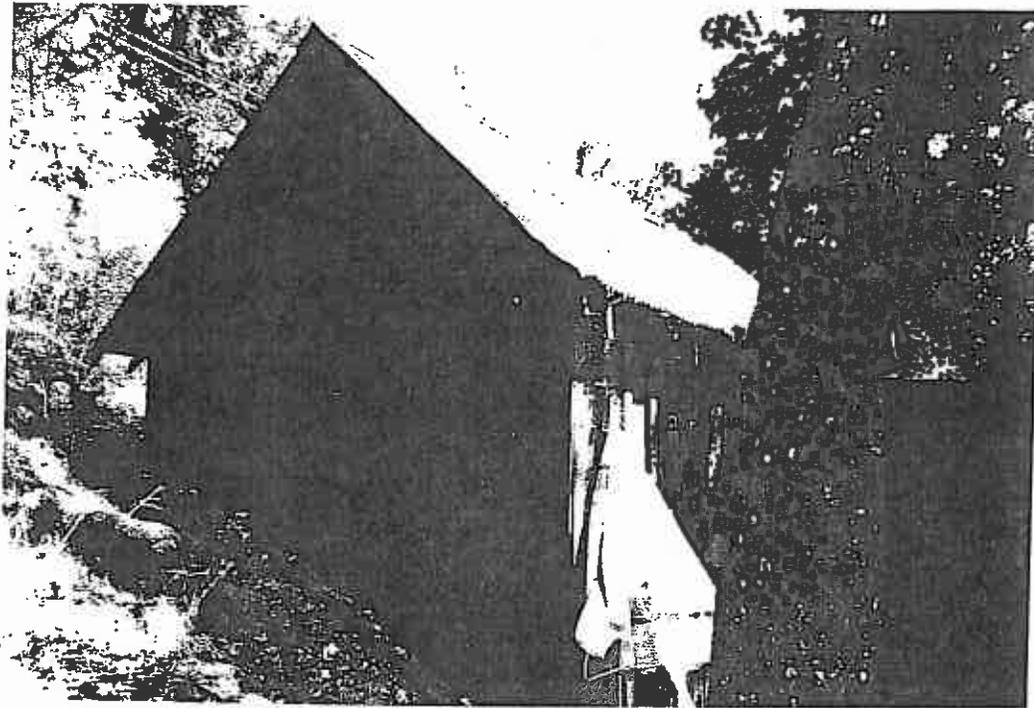


23. Building A, rear elevation, view north.

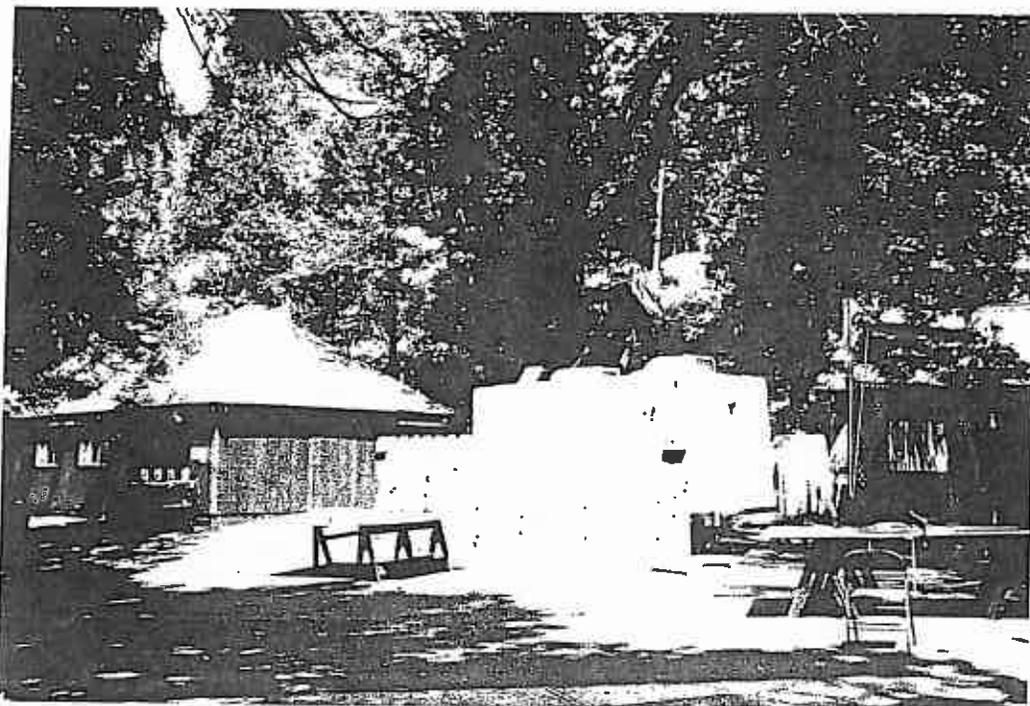


24. Dining Hall, kitchen area, view north.

LSA

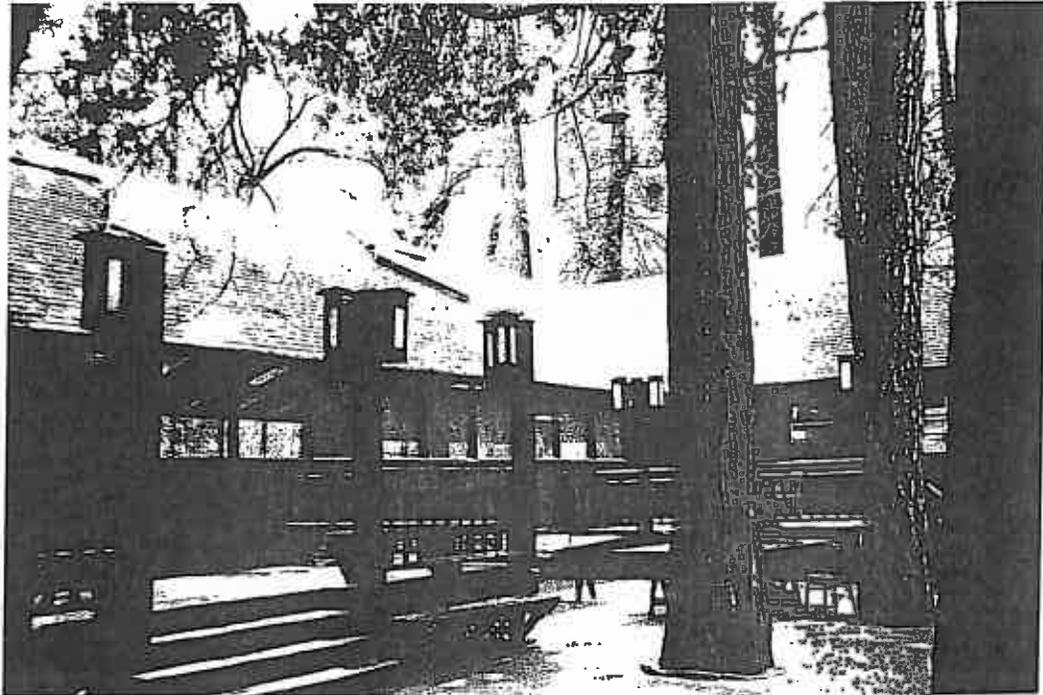


25. Shed, rear of Dining Hall, view south.



26. Store, toilets, shed, view northeast.

LSA



27. Dining Hall, northeast elevation, decks, view southwest.

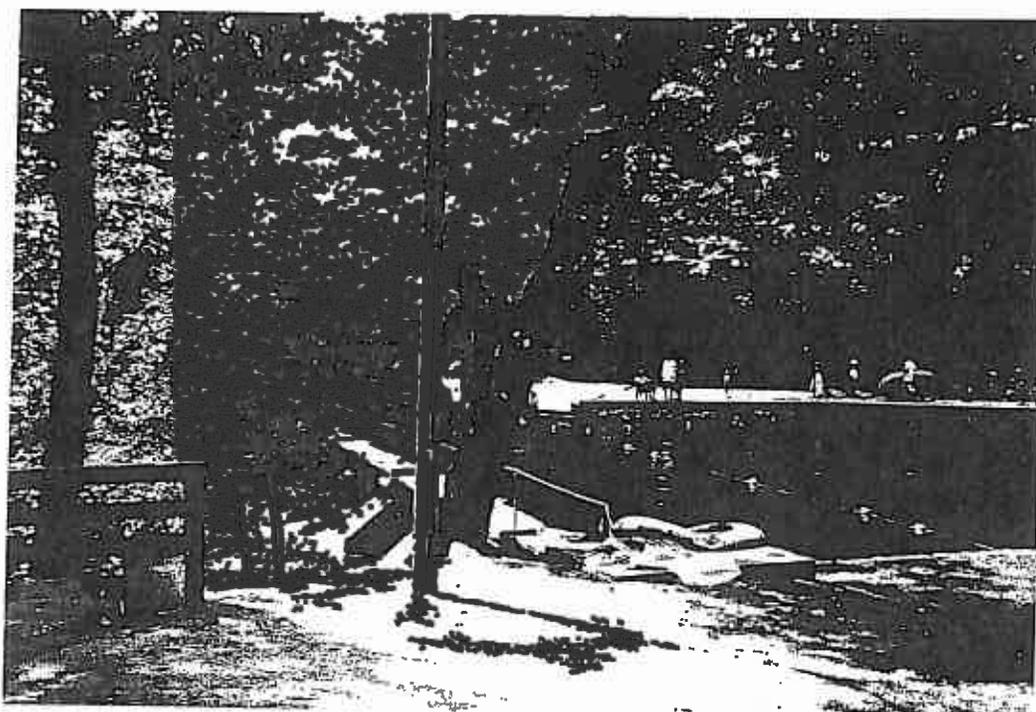


28. Concrete bridge footing, north of Dining Hall, view north.

LSA

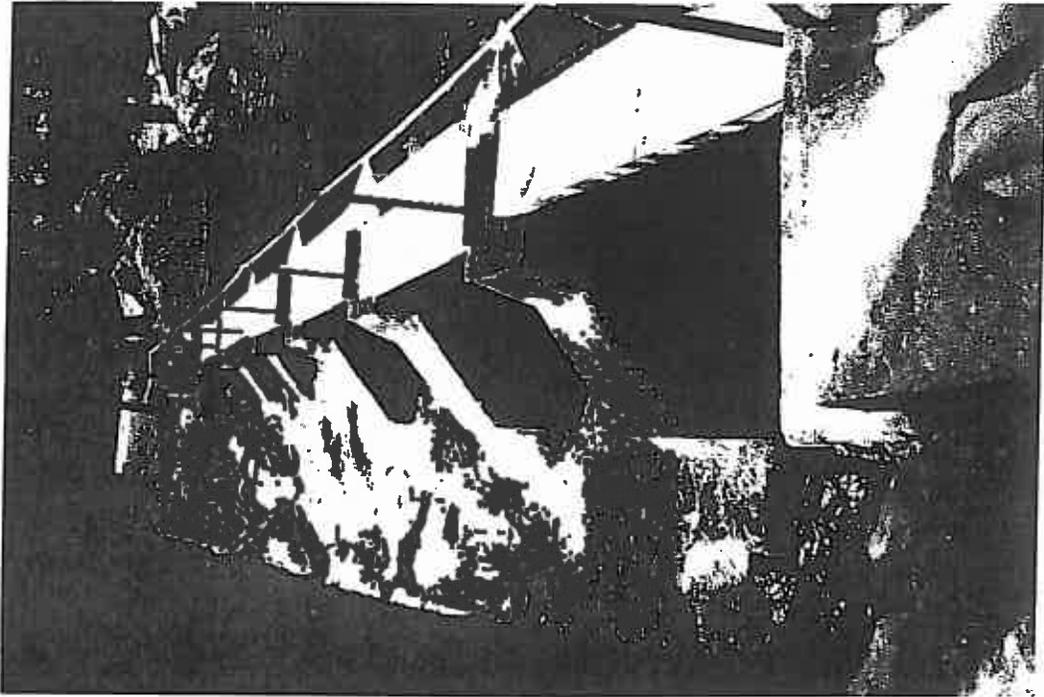


29. Terrace at Dining Hall, stone retaining wall, view west.

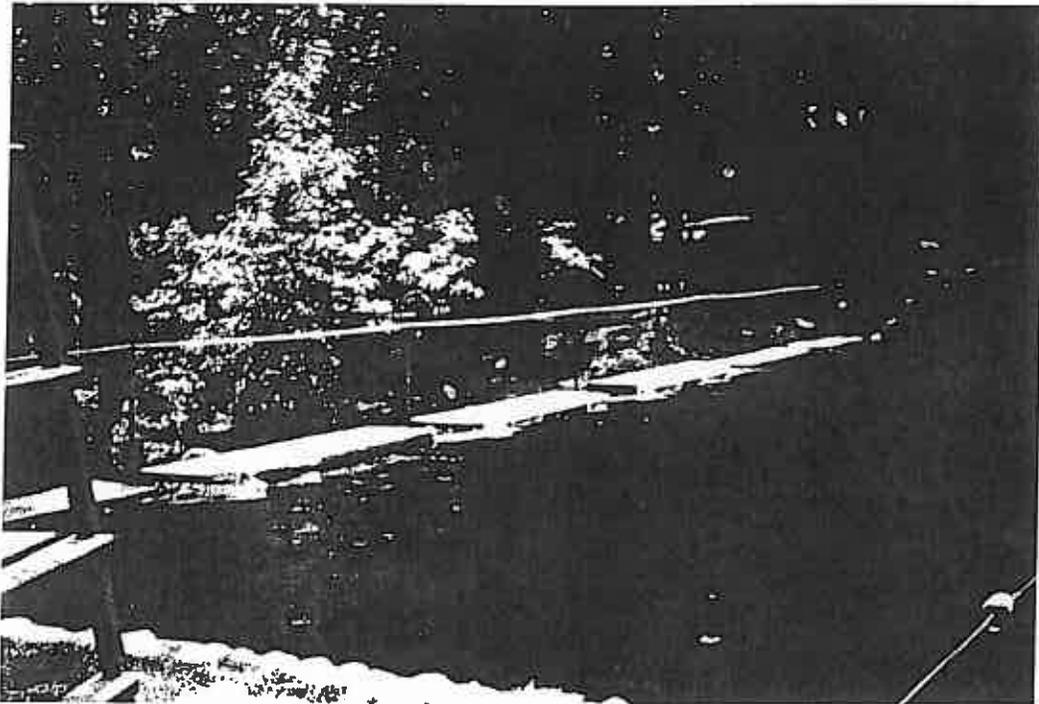


30. Dam, swimming hole, South Fork Tuolumne River, view northwest.

LSA



31. Face of Dam, view west.

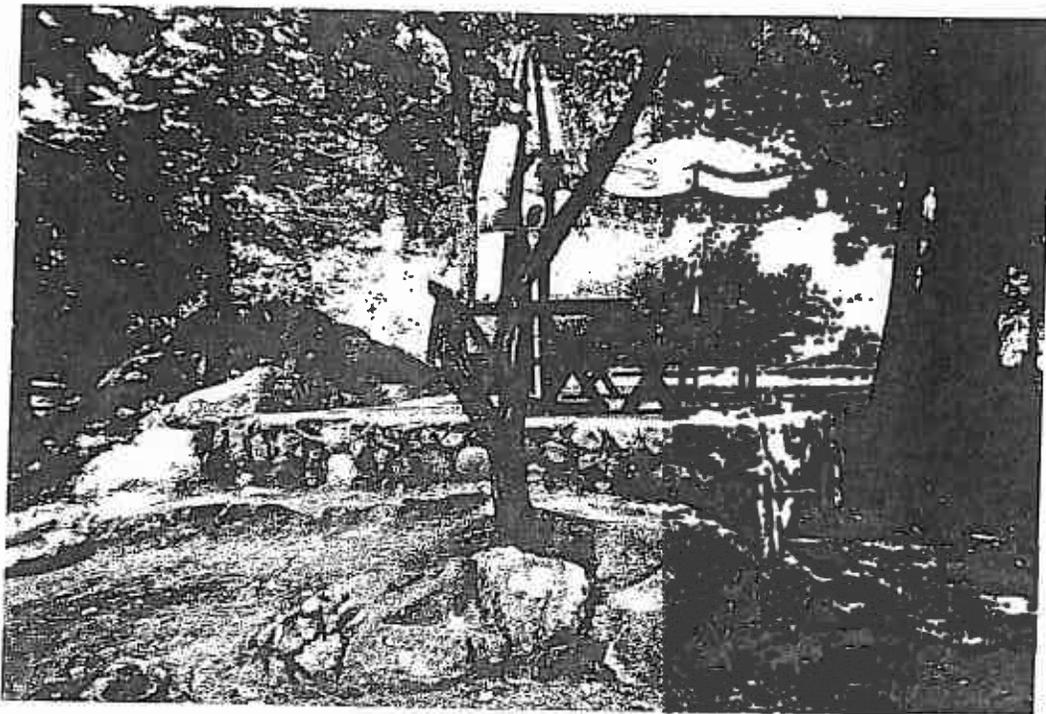


32. Rear of Dam, pool, view northeast.

LSA

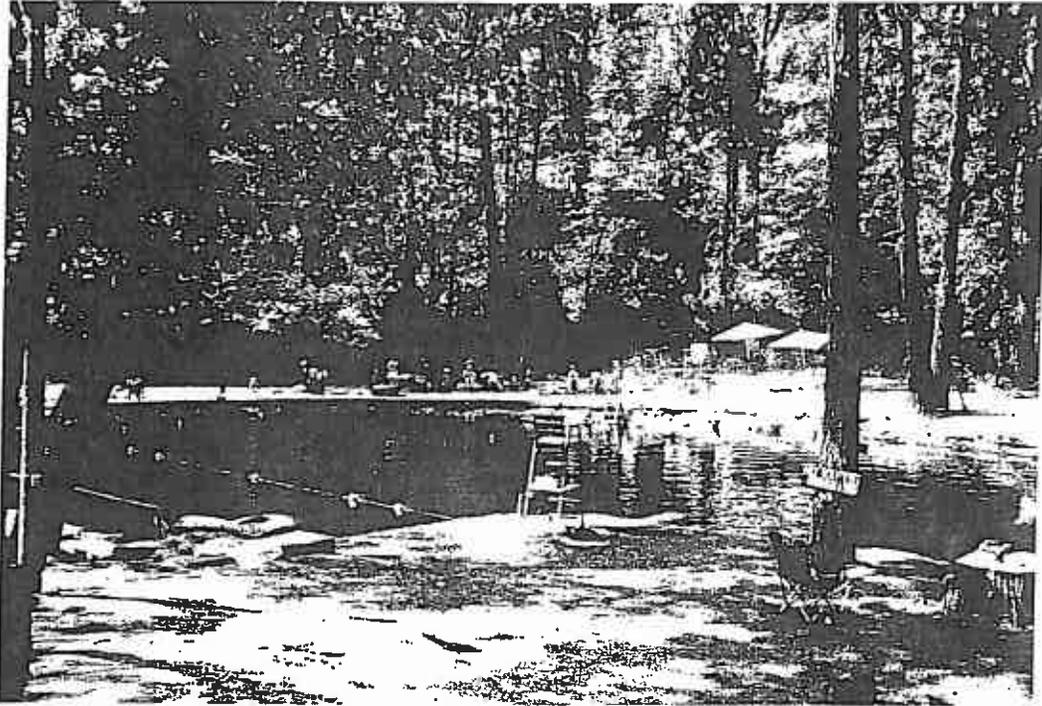


33. Pool, modern bridge, view east.



34. Stone and concrete platform, picnic area south of pool, view east.

LSA



35. Pool, stone, retaining wall, view north.

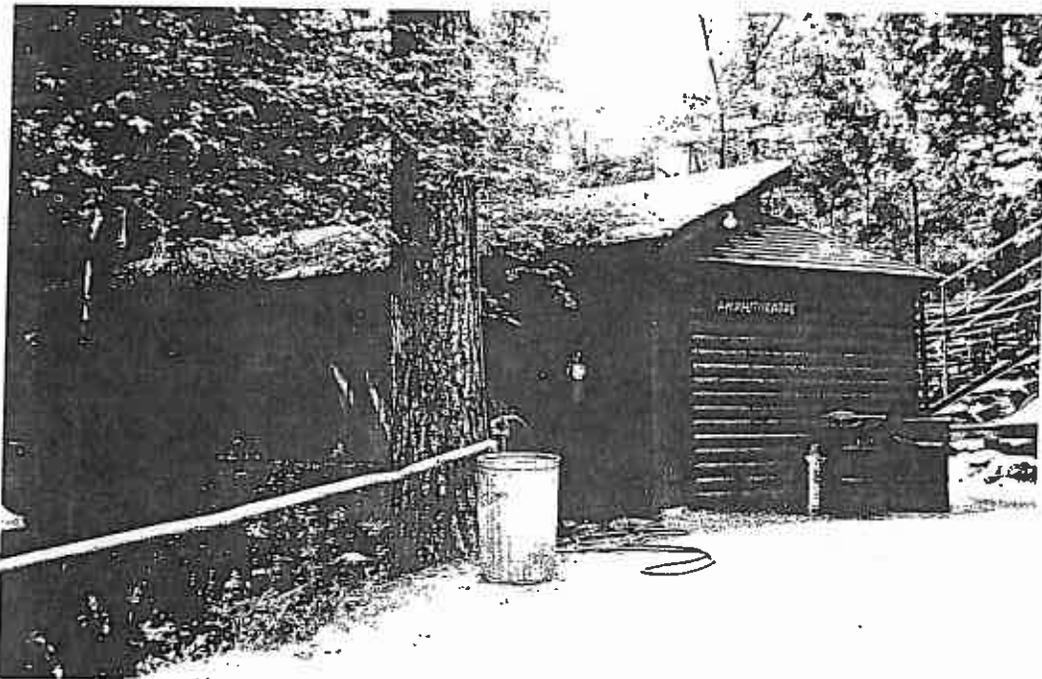


36. Face of Dam, view northeast.

LSA

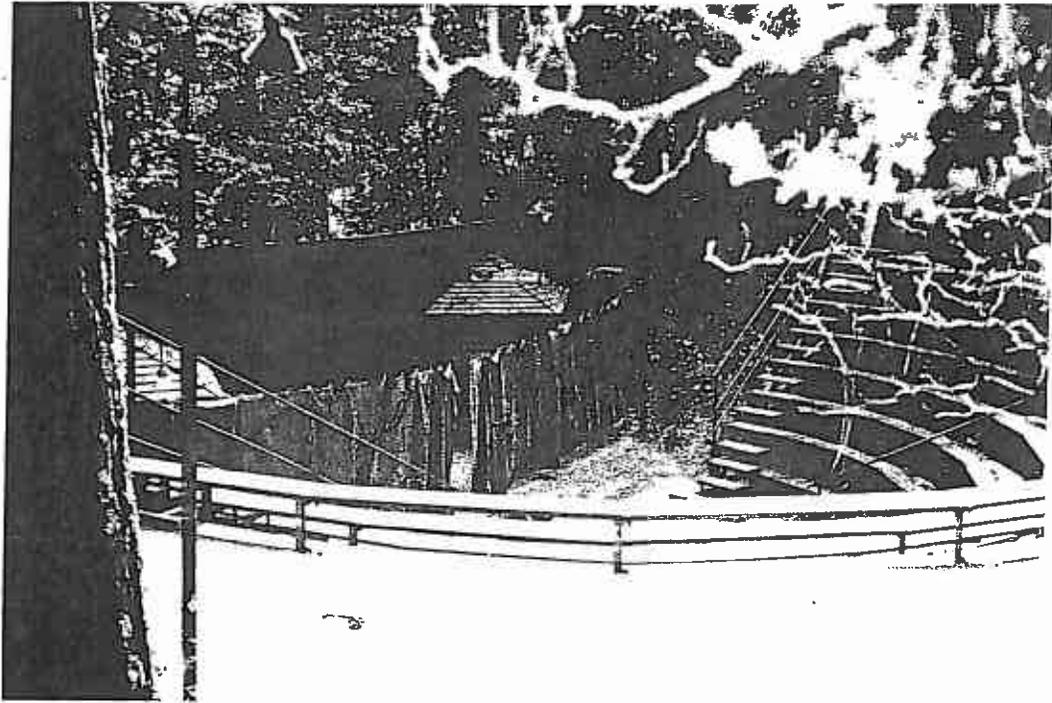


37. Pool and Bridge, from Dam, view east.

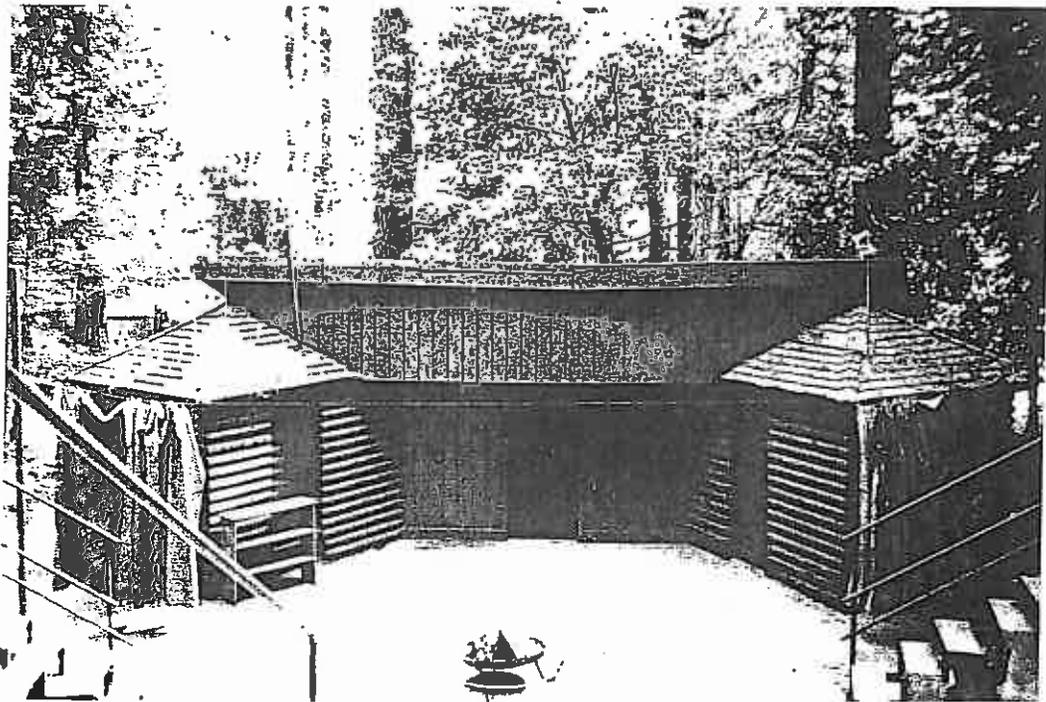


38. Amphitheater, rear elevation, view north.

LSA

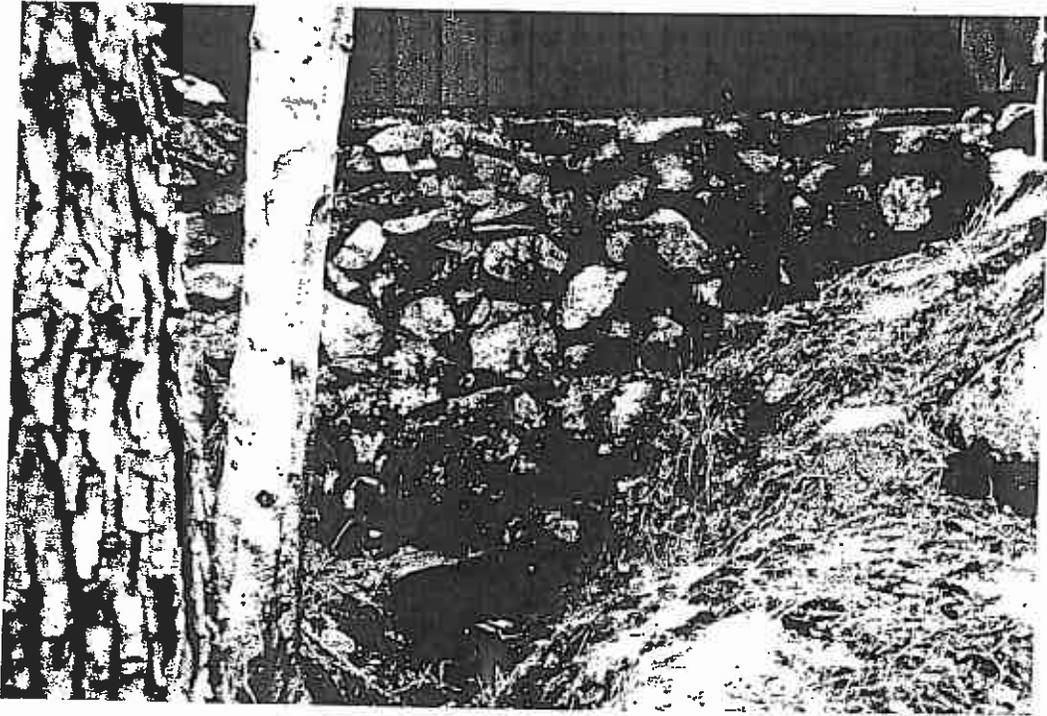


39. Amphitheater, view southeast.

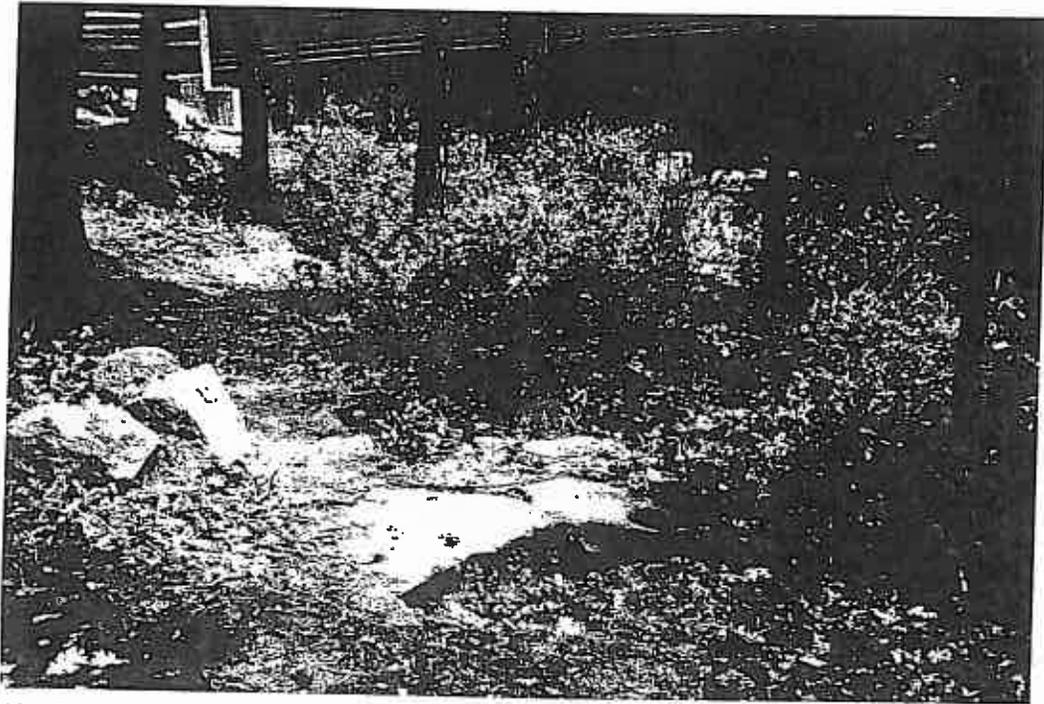


40. Amphitheater, original structures connected with modern, view south.

LSA



41. Amphitheater, stone foundation and culvert, view north.



42. Bedrock mortar north of pool, bridge, view east.

LSA

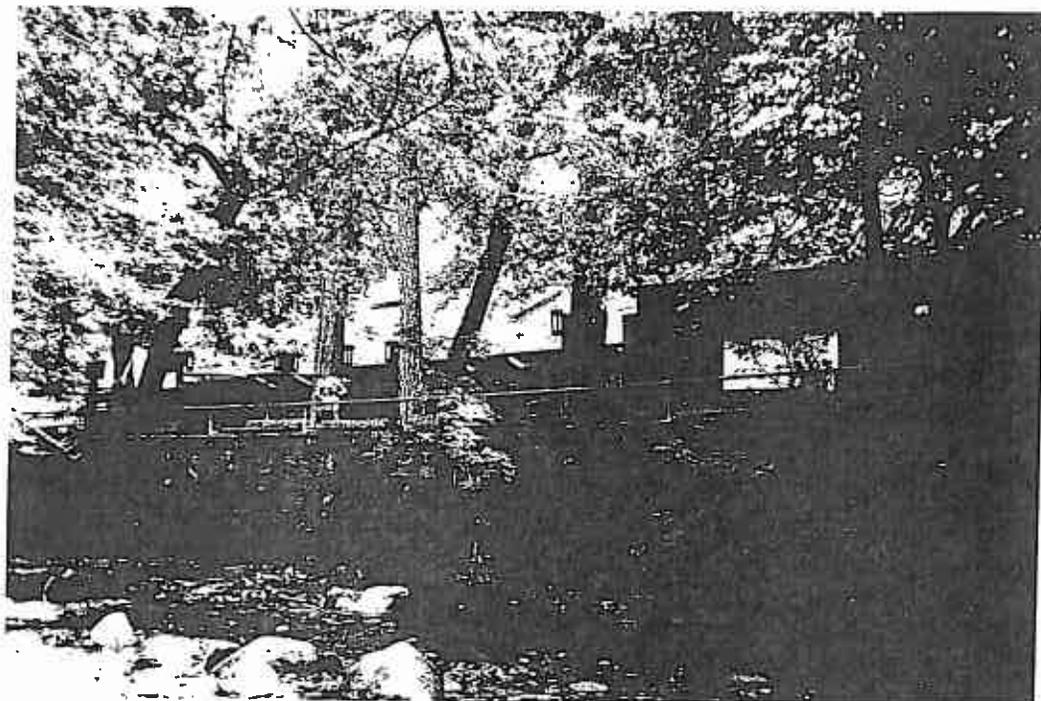


43. Pool, east end, concrete abutments of earlier bridge, view southeast.

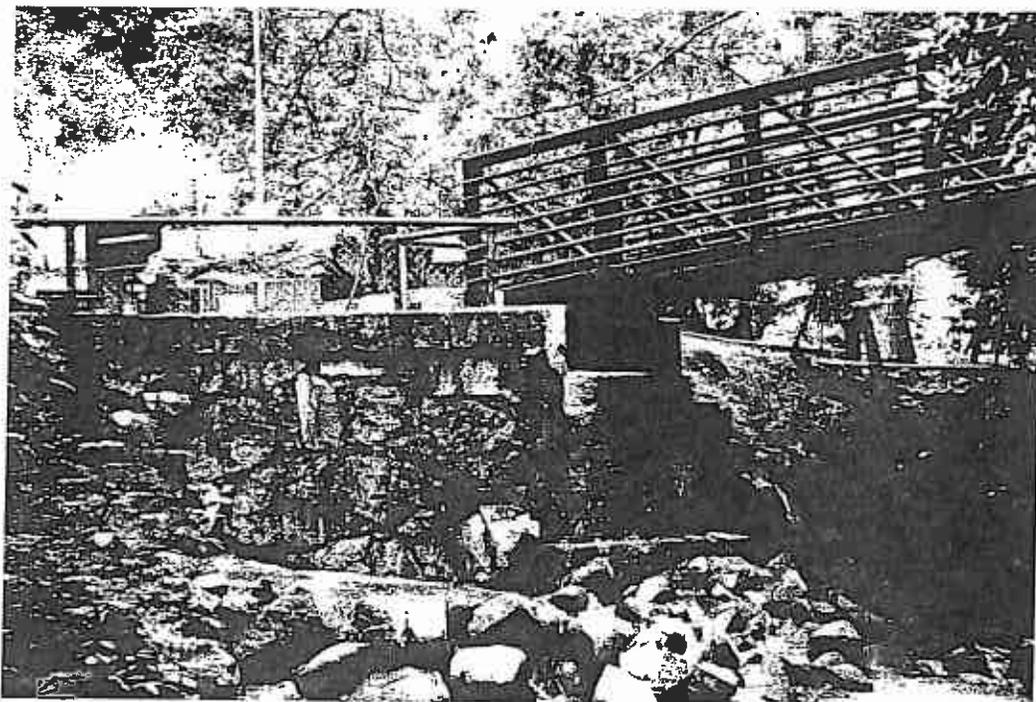


44. Tent Cabins, modern.

LSA



45. Dining Hall, stone retaining wall, view southeast.

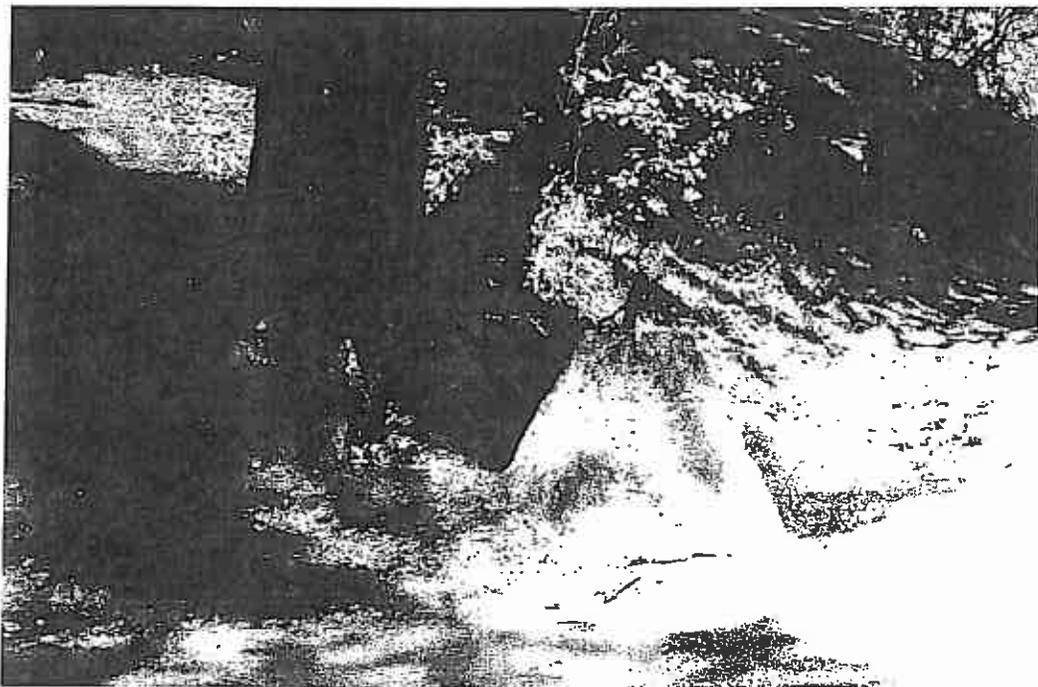


46. Modern Bridge, old concrete and stone abutments and retaining wall, view southeast.

LSA



47. Old bridge footings, north of Dining Hall, view west.



48. Old bridge piers, not in situ, north side of river near western bridge.

LSA

