

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

DRAFT

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Morro Bay State Park: Trailer and Tent Campground

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

The National-State Park Cooperative Program and the Civilian Conservation Corps in California State Parks 1933-1942

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 20 State Park Road

City or town: Morro Bay State: California County: San Luis Obispo

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> Signature of certifying official/Title:	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> Date
<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> Signature of commenting official:	<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> Date
<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> Title :	
<hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>42</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>43</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation: campground

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation: campground

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Park Rustic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Masonry, wood, shingle

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Civilian Conservation Corps completed a four loop campground facility for tent and trailer camping in Morro Bay State Park in 1938. The park is located on the shore of Morro Bay, an estuary on the California coast between Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay. Constructed in the Park Rustic style, the design of the campground closely follows the principles of the design as described by Albert Good in *Park and Recreation Structures (1938)*. The four campground loops are defined by five loop roads and contain all of the original twenty trailer camp sites and twenty-eight tent sites. Ten of the tent sites have been converted to trailer sites. The campground retains historic integrity. Significant features include the park layout, stone walls, curbing, gutters, forty-seven stone picnic tables, and a campground combination building.

Narrative Description

The 1937-1938 Morro Bay auto/trailer and tent campground is located within the boundaries of Morro Bay State Park, and is the principal campground facility in the park unit. It is located at the southern end of the park peninsula between the Morro estuary and natural preserve on the

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east and the Morro Bay coastline on the west. The campground is physically separated from other park facilities and is located near maintenance facilities and ranger residences on the northeast and a golf course to the north and west.

Currently, the Morro Bay campground is organized in four sections that are identified as sections #1, #2, #3, and #4. State Park Road travels along the southern and eastern edges of the campground and an unnamed park road travels from State Park Road at the southwest corner of the campground to the northwest continuing beyond the campground. Four compactly spaced loops defined by five loop roads delineate the Civil Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed campsites that were entered from the main park access road at the southwest corner of the campground. The original portion of the campground occupies Section #1 and the southwest half of Section # 2. The five loop roads with in these sections define the boundaries and arrangement of the campsites and are a strongly defining element in the campground plan. The campground consists of four circulation loops, individual camp sites that are located in the center of each loop, campsite furnishings, landscaping, and two combination restrooms. The first three loop areas are divided into roughly rectangular camp sites, each bounded by a pull-through auto/trailer pad. These pull-through pads enable a vehicle to enter and exit the camp site without having to back up or turn around. Each site is furnished with a stone camp stove and a picnic table with a stone base and benches. The low squat stoves often have a masonry side bench that can be used as a food preparation area or as a seat next to the fire. The fourth loop is reserved for tent camping. Each tent camp site is furnished with a stone stove and table and has a parking pad opening off the circulation loop. Pine trees are scattered throughout the campground and are part of the original campground landscape plantings. High hedgerows of eucalyptus surround the campground area on three sides: west, south, and north.

A 1937 T-shape plan masonry combination building is located at the southern end of the camp. This building contains separate men's and women's lavatories on either side of a central laundry facility. The building is of masonry construction using rough, uncoursed stone. The building has a cross gable roof with wide gable and eave overhangs and exposed rafters. Gable ends are finished with vertical tongue and- groove boards with scalloped ends. A rectangular vent is located in the center of the gable end, which also exhibits a plain verge board and heavy exposed purlins. Fenestration varies with single-light awning windows on the front façade, wood shutters on the lavatory end walls, and four-light fixed windows on the three laundry wing façades. The front elevation has a centered and recessed plank door with a stone lintel and a small stone step. The elevation walls extend from the corners of the building to form a privacy screen around the side lavatory entrances. These screening walls are approximately three quarters of the height of the building walls. Low stone masonry curbs mark the front of the building and the paths to the lavatory entrances.

A second combination building, added to the campground in 1947, is located at the north end of the original campground loops. Constructed in a modified post-WWII Park Rustic style, it is outside the period of significance of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) campground, and is a noncontributing resource.

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Landscaping is integral to the campground design. The campground is sited in a large open area surrounded on three sides by hedgerows of eucalyptus trees. These hedgerows were present when the park land was acquired by California State Parks, and their presence may have influenced the location of the campground. The trees provide a prominent backdrop for the camp and function to visually screen it from the beach and shelter it from wind. Within the campground loops, the predominant vegetation consists of conifers that have grown to considerable height since being planted in the 1930s.

Only the first two loops were designed for auto/trailer camping in the original 1937 campground plan, with the other two designated for tent camping. In 2003 one of the tent loops was converted to trailer use with the installation of pull-through trailer pads similar in design to those in the first two loops.

Alterations and Integrity

The campground retains many important elements of its landscape design and layout, including its original circulation loops, pull-through parking pads in the car/trailer campsites, original furniture, a combination building, and portions of its original landscaping, notably the eucalyptus hedgerows and cypress.

Over time some alterations have been made within the original national-state park cooperative program design. In the late 1940s and early 1950s three campground loops with combination buildings were constructed north of the original campground. The only change that physically affected the original campground was the installation of a combination building at the north end of the 1937 tent camp sites. This 1947 combination building was constructed in a later version of Park Rustic style designed by Daniel Hull as part of post-WWII standardized and simplified rustic design in California State Parks. While this later Park Rustic style building is outside the period of significance, it does not distract from the earlier park rustic buildings and objects, and blends with the general rustic aesthetic of the camp sites.

In 2003 the 1947-1950 campground addition underwent a large rehabilitation project. Most of the camp sites and furnishing from this era were torn out and replaced with three new campground sections. These sections are organized in large loops designated sections #2, #3, and #4. Section #2 is a long U-shaped road that the southern portion of it was the once the northern portion of the fourth loop in the CCC campground. The east end has been reconfigured to join new campsites instead of being directly attached to the other CCC campsites. The original 20 car/trailer camp sites were preserved, although 10 of the original tent sites were converted to trailer sites with pull-through parking that closely resembles that of the 1937 auto/trailer site design. The remaining original 18 tent sites were augmented with paved parking spurs. Existing stone camp furnishings were salvaged and reinstalled in their original locations. This included a large number of stone stoves and stone picnic tables. The entry road to the campground was realigned, and while the entry design differs somewhat from the original, it retains the original organization and relationship of the campground loops and the entry road.

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While visually proximate to the CCC campground, the new larger camping loops have a separate entrance and are devoted to tent camp sites. The historic district encompasses the original four CCC campground loops defined by five roads. The new construction is outside of the historic district. There is one noncontributing combination building, constructed in 1947 within the district. Physically, the 2003 additions to the north of the original campground have had little effect on the original campground loops. They have altered the view to the immediate north, although the continued presence of the massive eucalyptus hedgerow along the northern campground boundary maintains significant elements of the original setting.

The 1937 campground substantially retains its original location and setting. The density of plantings within the campground, particularly the conifers, has diminished due to senescence, and remaining trees have grown to substantial heights. The original landscape design remains clearly observable and has been altered very little except for the introduction of pull-through and parking pads in the original tent camp loops. The appearance and organization of the circulation system remains largely intact and continues to convey the original design. A large number of the stone stoves, the most prominent furnishing in the campground, remain in place, as do a large percentage of stone tables. The eucalyptus hedgerows remain strongly in evidence and continue to provide both a wind screen and vegetative backdrop for the campground. The influence of E.P. Meinecke, a forest pathologist who sought to reduce the impact of campers on the environment by creating organized campgrounds that provided for the campers needs and limited the area that campers utilized as campsites, remains evident in the design and layout. The southern combination building retains its design and materials. The craftsmanship of the combination building and the camp stoves and tables remains evident. The circulation system within the first four campground loops installed in 1937 is only slightly altered. The changes made to the entrance road in the 2003 rehabilitation project returned the campground entry from its 1950s design to an appearance that is closer to the original in orientation, location, and appearance.

In its overall appearance the original campground continues to convey the feeling and appearance of a Park Rustic style campground designed and developed as a part of the public works programs in parks in the 1930s. It remains an important element in retaining Morro Bay State Park's association with the early years of California State Park development and the Park Rustic architectural aesthetic that dominated that era of park design.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1937-1938

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

National Park Service

Civilian Conservation Corps

California Division of Beaches & Parks (later California Department of Parks & Recreation)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Morro Bay State Park: Trailer and Tent Campground is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the areas of Politics/Government, Architecture, and Landscape Architecture. The campground was constructed in 1937-38 by Civilian Conservation Corps camp SP-17 at Morro Bay as part of the national-state park cooperative program, and is one of the earliest and best examples of campground facilities designed and executed in the Park Rustic architectural style. The property meets the requirements of *The National-State Park Cooperative Program and the Civilian Conservation Corps in California State Parks 1933-1942* Multiple Property Submission as a campground facility that demonstrates its association with the public works programs that oversaw and administratively controlled the development of facilities within state parks. The campground also exemplifies a national-state park master planned landscape design, associated with documented design plans and continues to retain a majority of organization, features, and landscaping in the original design.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Morro Bay State Park: Trailer and Tent Campground was designed and constructed as a part of the national-state park cooperative program. It is clearly modeled on the sample campground designs presented in E.P. Meinecke's *Camp Planning and Camp Construction*, published by the U.S. Forest Service in 1934, and in Albert H. Good's *Park and Recreation Structures*, published by the National Park Service in 1938.

The campground is a local example of the facilities designed by the national-state park cooperative program. The program was established in the National Park Service (NPS) as part of the federal government's response to the economic crisis of the Great Depression. The purpose of the program was to provide NPS assistance to states in establishing and developing state parks. The cooperative program worked in conjunction with state park authorities and the CCC in implementing projects in state parks to provide staff and visitor facilities that would allow state parks to be opened for public use. The CCC was a program for young unemployed men who agreed to work on conservation projects on public lands in return for board and room and a small salary. The CCC was one of the best known and most popular economic recovery programs of the New Deal. The cooperative program and CCC work in state parks was one of the major depression era public works programs implemented in California. In California the national-state park cooperative program and CCC developed over 22 state parks within the newly established California State Park System.

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The buildings, structures, and designed landscapes produced by the national-state parks and CCC programs are a legacy that recall the crucial founding era in California State Park history. The Morro Bay campground is an excellent local example of this legacy.

The campground at Morro Bay State Park is one of the earliest and best examples of campground facilities designed and executed in the Park Rustic architectural style. The Park Rustic style is a well-defined NPS design tradition developed and first established in the 1920s in National Parks. One of the major goals of the national state park cooperative program was to establish this architectural tradition in state parks in order to confer a strong architectural identity consistent with National Parks. In addition, the campground at Morro Bay is a classic example of the landscape design principles articulated by Meinecke for environmentally sensitive development of camp accommodations in parks and wilderness areas.

The period of significance of the campground is 1937-1938. This is the period between which the CCC re-established a presence at Morro Bay and began work on the campground and the time when the project was completed. The CCC camp SP-17 was established in the park in 1934 and focused on fire prevention, erosion, flood control, road development, and removal and clean-up of existing amenities from the private country club which had previously developed the land. The CCC camp was occupied until October 1935 and was vacant until the fall of 1937 when the CCC resumed work in the park which focused on the construction of the campground.

Criterion A: Morro Bay State Park campground as an example of the National-State Park Cooperative Program and CCC public works projects in California State Parks

The campground at Morro Bay State Park is a fine example of a campground developed under the national-state park cooperative program and constructed by the CCC. It embodies the essential elements of landscape planning and architectural style advocated by the program to ensure the compatibility of park structures with the natural environment. It utilizes native materials and exhibits hand craftsmanship, sensitive siting, and cluster arrangement.

Morro Bay State Park in San Luis Obispo County was created by the California State Park Commission in 1933 by the acquisition of 1,500 acres near the scenic Morro Rock on the Pacific coastline, approximately halfway between San Francisco and Los Angeles. The land was purchased with State Park Bond funds from Miller and Murphy, private developers who had intended to establish a golf course and resort on the property. At the time of acquisition the Morro Bay property contained a reservoir, an abandoned golf club, roads, a variety of small utility buildings, and some eucalyptus hedgerows.¹

The CCC first arrived at Morro Bay State Park in May 1934. During the life of the CCC program (1933-1942), four different CCC companies were stationed in the park: the first two from 1934-1935 and the second two from 1937-1939. Within the NPS cooperative program office the work

¹ John Hammond, *Draft Cultural Landscape Report for Morro Bay State Park Campground*, (Boston: National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 2009), 35.

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at Morro Bay was supervised by Louis Brandt, who oversaw the branch regional office in Glendale.² In 1934 Daniel Hull became the California State Park landscape architect and was responsible for coordinating the projects at Morro Bay and approving final designs.

In 1937, when the CCC resumed work at Morro Bay after a two year absence, its principal assignment was to construct a trailer and tent camp at the southern end of the park peninsula in the vicinity of existing eucalyptus hedgerows and south of the CCC work camp facilities.³ The campground, which the local paper described as “Perhaps the largest and most elaborate trailer compound in this country...” was begun in the fall of 1937 and completed in the fall of 1938.⁴ The campground consisted of a loop with 20 trailer campsites and a double loop of 28 tent sites. The CCC constructed the loop roads, main access road to the campground, camp sites, stone camp furnishings, and stone curbs and gutters, and also installed water spigots and sanitation facilities. A masonry combination building was constructed at the south end of the campground. Two large septic tanks were installed to handle sewage.⁵ Campground landscaping was installed by the CCC crews and consisted of pine, cypress, and shrubs (*Pinus radiate*, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, *Prunus lyonii* and others).⁶ Existing eucalyptus hedgerows bounded the campground on the north, south, and west, separating it from the golf course and beach and providing protection from the wind.

The campground at Morro Bay represents a national-state park cooperative program and CCC property type that physically and visually forms a coherent grouping within the larger park landscape. In its size, layout, furniture, sanitary facilities, and landscaping it exemplifies the efforts of the park development programs to create recreational resources for the public. In its craftsmanship, materials, and setting it expresses the goal to create visitor facilities with a strong park identity, feeling, and association. The campground is an excellent example of the public works undertaken by the joint park authorities and the CCC as a part of the government’s economic recovery programs during the depression era.

Criterion C: Morro Bay State Park Campground as an Example of Park Rustic Architectural Design and Style

The campground at Morro Bay is an excellent example of Park Rustic landscape architectural design, which combines layout, vegetation, buildings, and objects (in this case campground furniture) into a well-organized and effective facility to serve overnight and vacation visitors to the park. In addition, the organization and layout of the campground and the campground facilities illustrate the design principles that Meinecke established for camp facilities to minimize environmental damage in natural areas.

² Louis Brandt, “Monthly Narrative Report to Chief Architect,” November, 25, 1937 and June 15, 1938, National Archives, Record Group 79, National Archives, San Bruno, CA.

³ Ibid., 41.

⁴ *Morro Bay Sun*, July 15, 1938:1.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Hammond, 42.

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The original campground, constructed in 1937-1938, exemplifies the principles of environmentally sensitive design developed by the NPS in the 1920s and by Meinecke for the Forest Service. The campground is an example of the design model for auto/trailer campsites illustrated in Good's *Park and Recreation Structures*, published by the NPS in 1938. Although Good was published after the completion of the campground, this basic design form had been explored in earlier National Park projects and in Meinecke's 1928 *Camp Planning and Reconstruction*. The principal of the self-enclosed and readily accessible camp is exemplified in the Morro Bay campground loop circulation system, which allows campers to drive directly to their camp site. At the same time the loops bounds and define the area in which camping activities can take place. Parking pads at the auto trailer sites and vegetation throughout the campground provide a modicum of privacy at each individual site. Fixed camp furnishings provide amenities for visitors and preclude open fires and the movement of logs and boulders from the adjacent area. Camp furnishings and the sanitary facilities utilize native stone and uncoursed masonry techniques to blend the building and furnishings with the surrounding environment. Masonry stoves were one of the most important campground furnishings placed in parks and were not only used in overnight campgrounds, but also at picnic sites and in conjunction with visitor facilities, such as campfire centers. Good's *Park and Recreation Structures* provided many variations on the design of this basic camp element. The stoves at Morro Bay campground are an adaptation of the low stone and grill type illustrated in Good's second volume.

The camp furnishings were designed in the Park Rustic style employing local stone in both stoves and tables. The combination building, although small, expresses all of the character defining features of the Park Rustic style. It is constructed of local, rough stone masonry with masonry privacy screens covering the side lavatory entrances. The side gable roof is shingle with overhanging eaves and gables. Low masonry walls outline the paths to and from the building. The building is designed and executed to blend with the adjacent campsites and eucalyptus hedgerow to the south that separate the campground and the beach picnic area.

The campground at Morro Bay also is a prime example of a campground organized along the lines of Meinecke's standard plan. Meinecke's plans called for a loop circulation system that would direct visitors to their camp site and allow them to park their vehicle in a predetermined location without driving over any flora. Meinecke advocated permanent camp furnishings. In his view, fixed stoves and tables directed patterns of usage within the camp site and discouraged campers from moving rocks, logs, and other elements from the surrounding environment to meet their needs. Within each camp site, privacy and shade were achieved through vegetative screening. Aesthetically, Meinecke encouraged the design of campgrounds within the picturesque tradition. The organization, furnishings, and landscaping of the Morro Bay campground precisely conform to Meinecke's organizational model. The use of stone stoves and tables set among native trees and shrubs produced a picturesque setting and feeling.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: California Department of Parks and Recreation; NARA San Bruno

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approximately 6 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 35.347078 Longitude: -120.840576

2. Latitude: 35.346300 Longitude: -120.838323

3. Latitude: 35.345560 Longitude: -120.839222

4. Latitude: 35.346190 Longitude: -120.841138

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The district has a rounded rectangular footprint that is shorter on the west and east ends and longer on the north and south sides. The boundary follows the State Park Road along the southwest edge, turns north at the parking lot, crossing a short distance of vegetation to follow the road that joins the camping loops on the west side, turning east at the southernmost loop road that enters modern Loop 2 (Section # 2), and finally at the east end of this road, where it turns north, crossing vegetation to the south to connect with the road that joins the east end of the three camping loops, continuing off the road to cross vegetation again to connect with the State Park Road at the southeast corner of the district.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the original boundary of the 1937 campground designed by the national-state park cooperative program and constructed by the CCC. This boundary includes all of the buildings, structures, and landscape features that were included within the original design and construction which consist of one building and forty-two sites.

Morro Bay State Park: Trailer and Tent Campground
Name of Property

San Luis Obispo County, California
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Carol Roland, Ph.D.

organization: Mead & Hunt, Inc.

street & number: 180 Promenade Circle, Suite 240

city or town: Sacramento state: California zip code: 95834

e-mail: carol.roland@meadhunt.com telephone: 916 971 3961

date: June 30, 2009

Revised 2014 by California State Parks Archaeology, History & Museums Division Staff

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Morro Bay Trailer and Tent Campground

City or Vicinity: Morro Bay

County: San Luis Obispo State: California

Photographer: Elise Wheeler

Date Photographed June 11, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include view indicating camera direction

1 of 3. Looking through Campsite # 48 to Campsite # 37. Camera facing south.

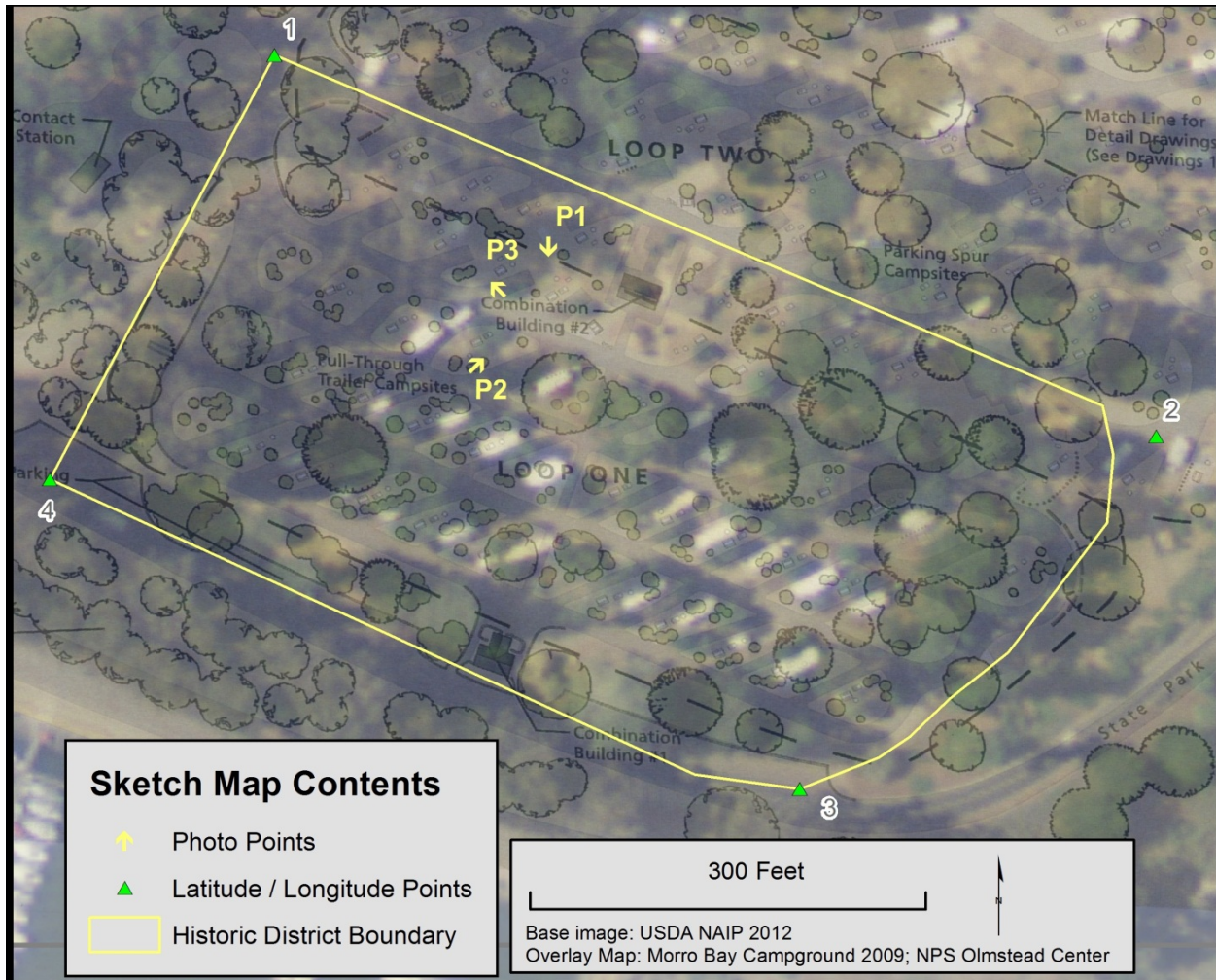
2 of 3. Campsite # 23 with noncontributing 1947 combination building across the road.
Camera facing northeast.

3 of 3. Looking across through sites # 38, # 39, and # 40. Camera facing northeast.

Morro Bay State Park: Trailer and Tent Campground
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Location/Sketch Map/Photo Key.



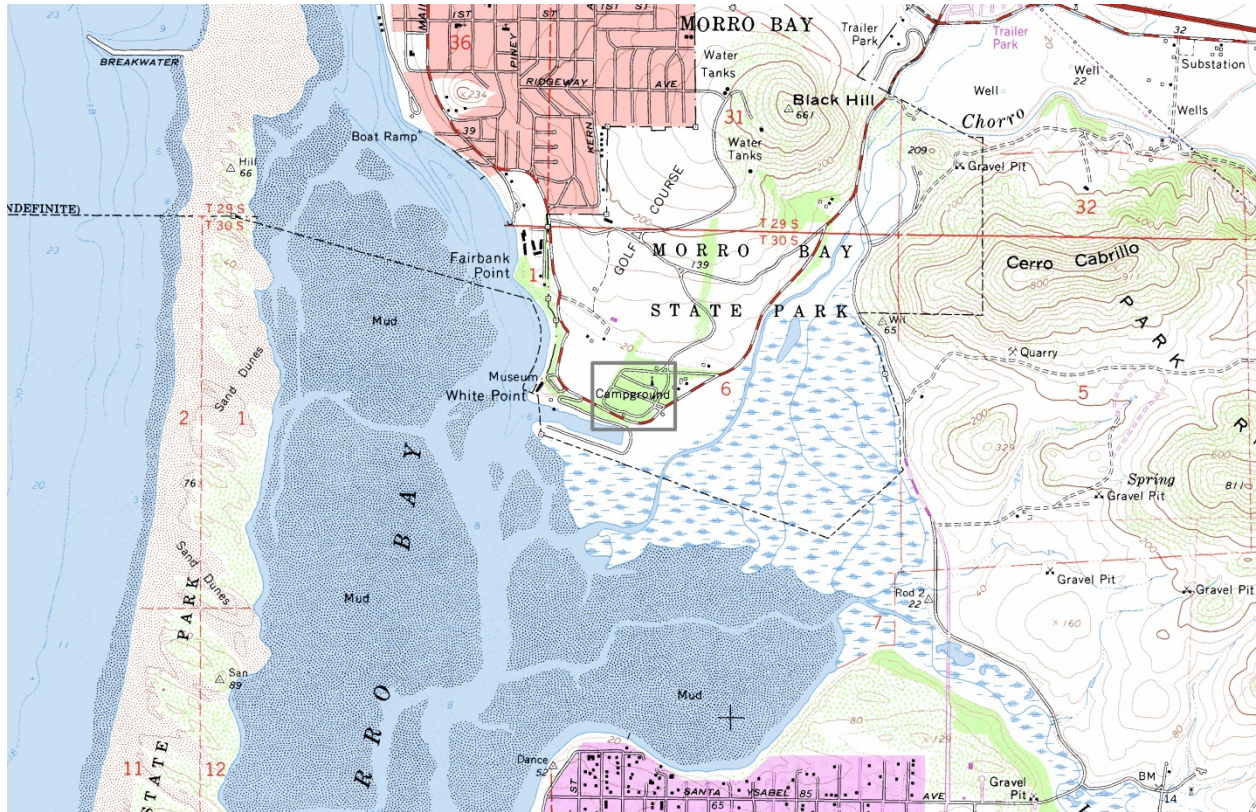
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Figure 1. Geographical Map of Morro Bay Campground (boxed area). Portion of Morro Bay South (1978) USGS 7.5' Topographic Map.



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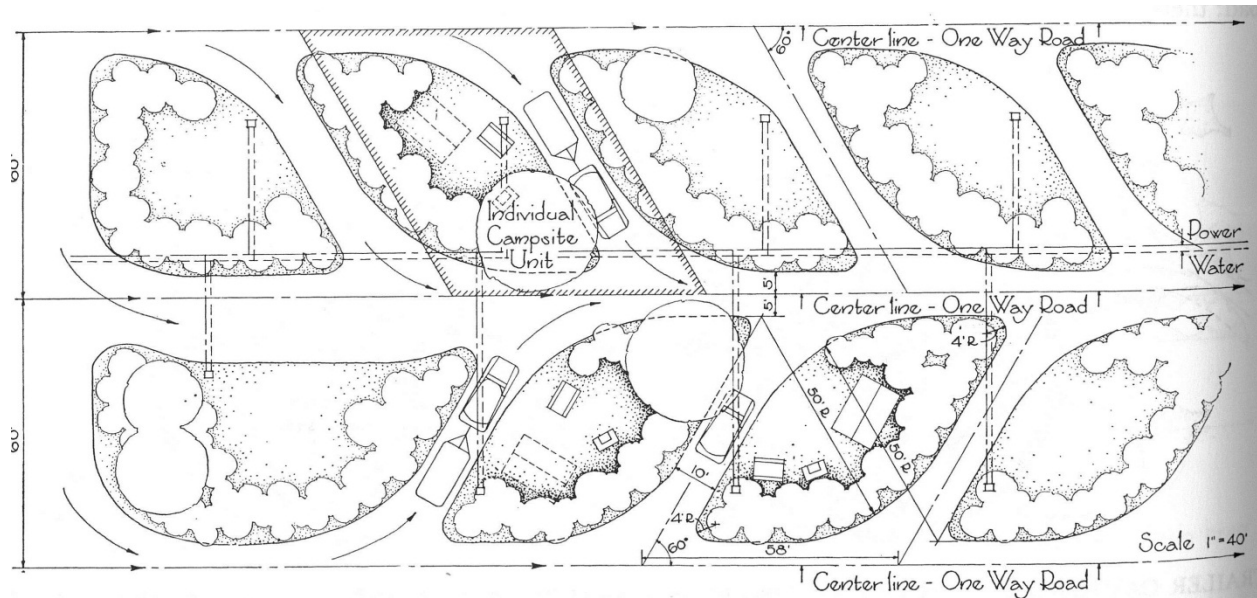
Figure 2. Morro Bay State Park Campground. Morro Bay, CA. 2009 Existing Conditions Campground. Drawing 9 in “*Cultural Landscape Report for Morro Bay State Park Campground.*” Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, 2009. See Location Map for detail of boxed area.



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Figure 3. Plan of a model campground loop with pull-through auto/trailer camp sites similar to those designed at Morro Bay. This plan appeared in *Park and Recreation Structures, Part III: Overnight and Organized Camp Facilities*, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1938. In Good, A.H. 1990. *Patterns from the Golden Age of Rustic Design: Park and Recreation Structures from the 1930s*. Roberts Rinehart Publishers.



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Figure 4. Combination Building Morro Bay Campground circa 1938, view south. Courtesy of California Department of Parks and Recreation.



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Figure 5. Typical Park Rustic Style camp stove and table Morro Bay State Park circa 1938.
Courtesy of California Department of Parks and Recreation.

