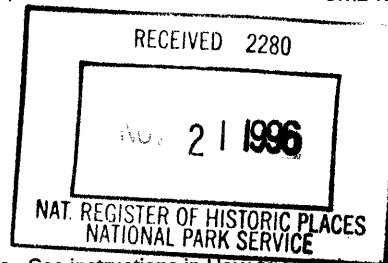


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Civilian Conservation Corps Camp in Koke'e State Park

other names/site number Youth Job Corps Camp

2. Location

street & number n/a not for publication _____

city or town Koke'e vicinity _____

state Hawaii code HI county Kauai code 007 zip code 96796

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant X nationally _____ statewide _____ locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Steven S. Coloma-Agana 11/1/96
Signature of certifying official Date

Hawaii State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
_____ entered in the National Register
_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined eligible for the
National Register
_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined not eligible for the
National Register
_____ removed from the National
Register
_____ other (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action
12-20-99

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

Name of related multiple property listing

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

NA

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 15 </u>	<u> 3 </u> buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u> 17 </u>	<u> 3 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC

Sub: Institutional Housing

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC

 SOCIAL

Sub: Institutional Housing

 Meeting Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

 OTHER - Vernacular or "Rustic"

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Wood posts on stone or concrete

roof Corrugated iron

walls Board and batten wood

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Conservation

Social History

Politics/Government

Architecture

Period of Significance

1934-1941

Significant Dates

1934, 1941

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Koke'e Natural History Museum

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property over 2 acres

UTM References Old Hawaiian Datum, Clarke 1866 Spheroid

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing						
1 04	<u>431658</u>	<u>2447447</u>	3 04	<u>431689</u>	<u>2447674</u>	4.	04	<u>431742</u>	<u>2447604</u>
2 04	<u>431657</u>	<u>2447640</u>	4 04	<u>431773</u>	<u>2447617</u>	5.	04	<u>431780</u>	<u>2447476</u>

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kate Reinard/Marsha Erickson

organization Koke'e Natural History Museum date March, 1996

street & number P.O. Box 100 telephone (808)335-9975

city or town Kekaha state Hawaii zip code 96752

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name State of Hawaii/Department of Land and Natural Resources/State Parks Division

street & number 1151 Punchbowl St. telephone (808)587-0287

city or town Honolulu state HI zip code 96813

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 7 Page 1

C.C.C. Camp
name of property

Kauai County, Hawaii
county and State

The old Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) Camp in Koke'e State Park, Island of Kaua'i, is a complex of eleven wood frame buildings surrounding an open grassed quadrangle measuring 126 by 114 feet. These simple "rustic" style buildings were constructed in 1935 and are sheltered on three sides by koa/ohi'a montane forest. It is located at approximately 3700 feet elevation 15 miles up Waimea Canyon Drive. The area immediately surrounding the camp occupies slightly over 4 acres, inclusive of the extended fruit orchards included in this register application (see 1938 blueprint). Although the camp is within 200 yards of Kanaloahuluhulu Meadow, the public core of the Park, it is generally secluded, up a short paved access road, just beyond the Park's baseyard complex, lined by old cypress trees.

Forest clearing, as well as some ground leveling and terracing was used to create the site, so it has natural boundaries of embankments on the North and West sides, and the southern boundary of the camp area is formed by a dry-laid rock wall. Below, is a small area carved out and used by the State Parks, below which is the old Park Ranger's cottage and an open grassy area, sprinkled with trees that was once an orchard planted by the C.C.C. There are about 33 mature trees left in the orchard areas. There are a few newer olive trees, however, they don't appear to be part of the original scheme. On the East side is an approximately 1/4 acre fruit orchard recently planted as part of an heritage landscape renewal project by Hawai'i Ho'olau Hou.

Of the twelve original wooden structures, eleven remain (see site plan map). The "Recreation Lodge" was damaged by a tree-fall in 1982 by Hurricane Iwa and subsequently demolished; the stone chimney and concrete stairs still remain. Historic photos, contributed by Frank Cox, Jr. of Kalaheo (whose father Frank Cox, Sr. was the first director of the camp) provide an accurate picture of the original buildings and their condition in the 30's as well as a record of the original 98 corpsmen (see attachments). With the exception of shed #10, the buildings appear to be in good condition and are structurally sound. They are single story, elevated, wood frame, mostly board and batten buildings with corrugated metal gable roofs in a vernacular style. The buildings are built in the single-wall construction style typical of Hawai'i vernacular buildings, with interior girts also acting as runners for the sliding windows.

Building #1, labeled "Executive" on the 1938 blueprint, is a small (470 square feet), L-shaped, 4 room cabin with original paneled doors and six-over-six double hung windows on a knoll above Building #2. Porch tailings are cross braced. Built in the old plantation "bachelor-man's house" style (with individual rooms exiting onto a common porch), it is equipped with a kitchen (not original, installed sometime after 1943), bathroom, and two bedrooms. Past use (in the 1930's-early 1980's) was by camp supervisory personnel. Rehabilitated by Museum volunteers in early 1993 (except for rewiring), this structure is

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currently being used for occasional overnight accommodations by volunteers, visiting researchers, and student interns.

Building #2, used for "Camp Administration" during the C.C.C. period and present, is a long, narrow, four rooms in a row building of 812 square feet with a long porch that faces the central courtyard of the camp. Because the building encloses the slightly sloped courtyard longitudinally, the south side features several more stairs and gives the appearance of a taller building. Evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung windows and original paneled doors characterize the building. Rehabilitated inside and out by Koke'e Museum staff and volunteers, it includes a bathroom and has been used since July 1991 as the administrative offices of Koke'e Natural History Museum. One room on the south side is several steps lower and features a concrete slab floor, unlike the other rooms. It may have been an outdoor space or garage at one time, but enclosed in the same style and currently houses a kitchen.

Building #3, the "Mess Hall," has three large, unobstructed rooms. The kitchen is divided into work and storage areas; a large central room is currently used for dining and meetings; the third room on the western end of the building is intended to be the field library site. A roof vent over the kitchen area and a horizontal composition of six-pane slider windows are features. According to Manuel Castillo, one of the original corpsman, the wall creating this third room did not exist in the time he was at the camp; the entire area was a large dining room. Several small rooms are attached to the eastern end of the building which were also apparently added later. These small rooms are currently being used for tool and equipment storage. Museum volunteers have partially rehabilitated this 2,750 square feet building by replacing the roof, painting, and restoration of some electrical and plumbing services.

Building #4, "C Barracks", is separated from the "Mess Hall" by a paved sidewalk which fronts both buildings. Double paneled doors open to the pyramid of concrete stairs that lead to the sidewalk. Stairs were originally wooden. Six-pane slider windows are horizontally placed fairly high along the wall which gives a sense of privacy. Originally used as one of the barracks, it has been divided into five rooms, with some of the divisions probably made by the Job Corps when this building was used for General Equivalency Degree (GED) classrooms. It has received minimal renovation attention; Koke'e Museum volunteers to date have painted the interior as well as the roof. It has, on occasion, been used for overflow volunteer and researcher housing of the most primitive kind. No plumbing or electricity have been restored to this structure.

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Buildings # 5 & 6, "A and B Barracks", are long parallel buildings identical in design though not in present condition. These buildings have the same six-pane slider windows as building #4. The short side of these two buildings face the courtyard. A double door and concrete stairs that pyramid up are sheltered by a shed roof in the center of the gable end facing the courtyard. Like C Barracks, the stairs were originally wood. The large interior space (2,024 square feet) of these two buildings has been divided in half along the long dimension. This division occurred after the C.C.C. period according to original corpsmen interviewed in August 1995. An addition containing toilet and shower facilities was added to the western ends of the buildings with small sheds attached for propane hot water heaters. These, too, appear to have been added later than the C.C.C. period since there was a separate bath house then, and probably were latrines for toilets. These buildings have received no rehabilitation attention except to clear dirt away from the foundations to prevent further rot.

Building #7, the old "Recreation Lodge," was crushed by a fallen tree during Hurricane `Iwa in 1982. All that remains of the 1,950 square foot building are concrete steps at the former building entrance that once faced the central yard, a stone fireplace and chimney at the west end, and ti-leaf plants that outline its former perimeter. Sufficient interior and exterior photographs of the "Rec Lodge" exist to recreate this building. Presently, the site is used for outdoor classes, lectures and meetings.

Building #8, the "Foremen Cabin" has recently been rehabilitated by the State Parks Division and is used by their employees. Slightly set back from the barracks such that it is not directly on the quadrangle, the cabin is 597 square feet, with a covered front porch facing the baseyard. The porch is railed in hand-cut, unbarked ohi`a posts and there are gable end vents showing a bit more detail on this cabin than the barracks. It features a sleeping/living room, kitchen and bathroom.

Building #9, between Building #I and Buildings 5 & 6, may have been used for tool storage and a repair shop, and is in extremely bad repair. It has a concrete slab floor, sliding windows and the walls are a combination of wood and corrugated iron. This building, as well as #9, does not appear to have been on the 1938 blueprint, although its east wall appears to be the outer wall of a pre-existing building of which only that wall and a low stone wall embankment still exist. This building may include portions of the original "Bathhouse" on the 1938 blueprint and is 494 square feet.

Building #10, the "Supply Room," is a small room (308 square feet) at the east end of the "Mess Hall" building. It has been partially rehabilitated by Koke'e Museum volunteers and staff into a bedroom and bathroom currently used for occasional individual housing. There are slider windows on three walls and a single six-pane window on the fourth wall.

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Building #11, "Cooler", behind the northeast end of the "Mess Hall," is a small (106 square feet) undivided building with screened walls lined with shelves for pre-refrigeration food storage. It has a hipped corrugated metal roof with large overhanging eaves to protect the food from sun and rain. It has not been renovated.

Building #13, the "gas house," serviced the original garage area which was a part of the park's possessions at the time the C.C.C. camp was developed. It is a simple, windowless building clad in corrugated metal with five-panel double doors. The building is on a flat terrace of the site with a poured concrete foundation and a raised concrete platform along the width of the building on the road side. Dry-laid battered rock walls define the terrace.

Building #14, is a small wooden building clad in corrugated metal with a concrete foundation enclosing a power generator. It is tucked away in the baseyard area of the site near a large antennae.

Building #16 is a simple vernacular structure constructed with board-and-batten walls and a corrugated metal roof. The front portion of the structure was utilized as a garage and the back area the workshop where tools and other equipment to service the park were kept. It has been modified with large additions that have been attached haphazardly in recent years.

Building #17, the Ranger's Cabin, was built before the C.C.C. built their structures and was used as the home of the park ranger. Currently, the manager of the Koke'e Lodge resides in the cabin. Built in 1930, it is a fine example of a Craftsman bungalow with shingled walls, a hip and gable roof with an entry porch accented with lava rock. The 1,218 square feet contain two large bedrooms, each with a separate toilet and bathing facilities, a kitchen and a living room. The windows are mostly nine-panes with some sliders and some casements.

Building I, a tiny wooden structure of 120 square feet behind "A and B Barracks," appears to have been a part of the original laundry room. It is one undivided room with a concrete slab floor. There are no extant windows, but openings on each wall for slider windows exist.

Non-contributing Buildings

Two of the park buildings and a garage are within the boundaries, but were built after 1950. They are indicated by the alphabets "E" and "F." Although they are also vernacular in appearance, the age is not within the period of significance.

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Various users over the years provided maintenance and some improvements to the site, though almost no maintenance and extremely limited use marked the period between the 1982 hurricane and Koke'e Museum's volunteer clean-up of the site starting in 1990. It is not clear when cement sidewalks which surround the quadrangle and provide access to the buildings were added, though it was clearly after 1943. Army photos of the camp at that time show only graveled pathways. In the 1970s, the Y.C.C. program painted and repaired many of the buildings.

The original garage (Building #12) was demolished and a new one built at a slightly different location (see site plans) and the dilapidated cook's house (Building #15) was demolished in 1993 where the park sewage treatment plant and leach field are located.

To summarize recent improvements, the Koke'e Natural History Museum has done roof repair, minor carpentry, painting, and return of electrical and plumbing service to buildings #1, 2, 3, and 11 (see site plan map), to provide office space for Koke'e Natural History Museum, as well as temporary accommodation and dining quarters for Koke'e Museum and State Parks volunteers, and occasional use by research groups and educational organizations with projects in the Koke'e and Waimea Canyon area. The recent improvements have kept the original character and structure of the buildings intact. The exterior paint scheme, Park Green walls, Spanish White trim, and red roof, approximates colors found in the original layer of paint found on the buildings. The above repairs and renovations have not affected the character defining features of the complex and do not compromise the integrity of the camp.

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The C.C.C. Camp in Koke`e State Park is significant as an intact example of the camps built by the Civilian Conservation Corps that were established throughout the United States in natural areas. Of the five original camps that were built in Hawaii (what are now YMCA camp at Ke`anae on Maui; a current research facility on the Big Island; Hawaiian Homes Property with only two buildings remaining on the Big Island; and part of Schofield Barracks in Wahiawa on Oahu) Koke`e is the only C.C.C. camp that remains in a natural area -- the original intent of the C.C.C. camps. It is further significant for its association with the first major park development and one of the most beautiful state parks in Hawai`i. Architecturally, it is a fine example of the vernacular architecture that is often called "rustic" and has influenced the appearance of park architecture throughout Hawai`i and the United States. The camp shows a continuity of six decades of public service and use to Kaua`i and the Pacific.

Historical Contexts

I. C.C.C. Program in Koke`e State Park

The Koke`e C.C.C. Camp was built in 1935 as part of a national service program to improve public infrastructure and carry out vast conservation efforts while providing employment opportunities for Americans in the throes of an economic depression. Just shortly after taking the oath of office in 1933, President Roosevelt made his concern over both the environment and unemployment known. Congress passed Executive Order 6106, Relief of Unemployment through the Performance of Useful Public Works on March 31, 1933 in quick response to the president's concerns.

Through this innovative public works and economic stimulation program, President Franklin D. Roosevelt (who always identified himself as a "Tree Farmer" rather than Commander-in-Chief or President), integrated the efforts of four cabinet departments (Agriculture, War, Labor and Interior) to achieve great success in conserving public watersheds and improving parks and public lands through the work of the C.C.C. The Department of Labor initiated the nationwide recruiting program, the Army's task was to condition and transfer enrollees as well as operate and supervise work camps and the Park Service and Forest Service were responsible for the actual work projects, technical planning and execution and supervision of the work force.

Nationally, youthful participants at well over fifteen hundred Civilian Conservation Corps camps built 13,000 miles of trails and reforested millions of acres of public lands. Enrollees had to show a financial need, were all unemployed single men and were required to be in sound physical condition. Each enrollee received food, clothing, shelter and an allowance of \$30 per month, of which \$25 was required to be returned to their families. Camps were considered temporary structures, built in very simple, utilitarian

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fashion and is the reason very few remain. Altogether there were over 4,500 camps built nationwide working on various projects.

The Kaua'i camp accomplishments mirrored the national activities. In Koke'e, young men, ages 17-28 used the complex of simple wood-frame buildings between 1935 and 1942 for shelter while they planted trees for watershed retention and improved park infrastructure. The massive tree planting secured the island's watershed after the devastation of a large fire in 1887 and subsequent decades of cattle pasturing throughout the uplands under the Knudsen lease and resultant populations of feral cattle. In just one example, by 1937, one million Silver Oak trees were planted in the Na Pali-Kona Forest Reserve to prevent soil erosion.

Many trails and roads were built by the corpsmen, including the roads on the western ridges where much of the reforestation took place. The Alaka'i Swamp Trail and the Kalalau Trail, ancient Hawaiian trails, were rebuilt or repaired through the C.C.C. program. The C.C.C. built the fence between the Territorial lands and adjoining privately-owned Gay and Robinson lands. To accomplish this they built a satellite camp at Waialae, part of which still stands as Waialae cabin. From this satellite camp, they cut and maintained many trails, including trails to rain gauging stations. Other C.C.C. tasks included collection of tree seeds, fighting forest fires, fire break construction and eradication of feral mammals. The C.C.C. camp orchard was developed for their own nourishment.

In less than 10 years, the C.C.C. left a lasting legacy for the country as well as for the Territory and Kaua'i. The C.C.C. program and camp in Koke'e gave the Territory's Board of Agriculture and Forestry a tremendous boost in accomplishing forest management and natural resource conservation objectives on Kaua'i. The trails and roads they built are still in use today for land management activities and the enjoyment of island residents as well as visitors from all over the world to these upland parks. The plum orchards they planted still yield fruit for the popular summer plum season in Koke'e State Park.

In 1943 (after the C.C.C. program disbanded in 1942 since the outbreak of war necessitated the hiring of young men into military duty), the Koke'e camp became headquarters for men of the 443rd Aviation and Construction Battalion which constructed an alternative communications line through the Alaka'i Swamp to Kaua'i's North Shore. After playing a role in the Pacific War, the camp buildings fell into a period of irregular community use by church and service groups until 1966, when it became headquarters for another Federal effort, the Jobs Corps program. Until 1973, when the program was relocated to the Island of Hawai'i, the Kaua'i camp served hundreds of young men from across the State as they worked in the upland forests of Koke'e State Park and beyond.

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The federally funded Youth Conservation Corps became the next regular user of the camp, from the late 1970s till the early 1980s when this program was cut from the national budget during Ronald Reagan's first term as President. In 1982, before the destructive landfall of Hurricane Iwa, the camp was used as the setting for an inter-agency conference, "The Forest in Our Lives," sponsored by Hui O Laka. After the November hurricane, the camp, which sustained some damage, including the destruction by tree-fall of the old Recreation Lodge, was in effect abandoned.

II. Rustic Architecture

The 1930s was a time of great expansion of the National Park Service with large scale development of parks throughout the United States. The design philosophy of the National Park Service at this time was to achieve a harmony with the environment of these natural areas, and that the reason for setting them aside was to conserve them. Therefore, the natural features were emphasized and all structures were considered intrusions. The C.C.C. camp in Koke'e does not duplicate the National Park Service cabins of the day, since most resembled log cabins, but it does emulate the vernacular architecture of Hawai'i in its utilization of single wall construction, a practice rarely found outside of Hawai'i, expressing the skills of the workmen and does reflect the philosophy of harmony with the environment.

The cabins were built with lumber floated ashore at Port Allen on Kaua'i's south shore, then laboriously hauled up the old dirt horse trail to Koke'e, according to Manuel Castillo of Kekaha, one of the original corpsmen. The saltwater immersion of the lumber, necessitated by lack of cranes and a shallow harbor, provided a natural protection from termite damage to these now 60 year old structures. These "temporary" structures have remained remarkably intact with very few external changes. Even more remarkably, the siting has remained intact. The few changes that have occurred are noted in the description and do not compromise the integrity of the camp.

In 1990, Hui O Laka proposed camp renovations and established administrative offices for Koke'e Natural History Museum there. Since that time, volunteers rehabilitated 3 buildings, continuing six decades of community service at the historic complex. When Koke'e Natural History Museum proposed the renovation of the old Civilian Conservation Corps Camp in Koke'e State Park in 1990, there were no known written accounts of the history of the camp complex. As the Museum staff soon discovered, however, there was a wealth of community affection for and knowledge about the old camp, which had figured over six decades in the life of island residents.

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Section 9 Page 1 C.C.C. Camp Kauai County, Hawaii
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9. Bibliography

1. "At Canyon's Edge," Fall 1991, Vol. 1, No. 1, pg. 3 "Volunteers Fuel Grassroots Support for Souza Center," history of renovation proposal, sewage siting discussion
2. "At Canyon's Edge," Winter 1991, Vol. 1, No. 2, pages 4-5, "Historic Photos Show C.C.C. Camp at Koke'e All Spit and Polish in '35," Call for photo identification of 1935 shot of C.C.C. corpsmen.
3. Handwritten letter by Rufus Kaukani (original C.C.C. corpsman), 12 pages, January 1992 Excerpts published in "At Canyon's Edge," Spring 1992, in "The Talk of the Forest," page 8.
4. 40 declassified US Army photographs of the C.C.C. camp and Koke'e area in 1943, B&W
5. 1-1/2 hour video tape of 8-mm film of C.C.C. Camp, Koke'e area, Lihue, Hanapepe, and Oahu in 1943. Provided by Robert Oerlich who took the film in 1943.
6. *At Canyon's Edge*, Spring 1992, pages 1, 4-5, "War-time Effort Links Koke'e to Hanalei Through Alaka'i Swamp," interview with Robert Oerlich, camp user in the 1940s, with photographs supplied by him.
7. *At Canyon's Edge*, Fall 1992, Vol. 1, No. 4, pg. 3, "National Guard Fixes Roads, Aid Museum Projects," C.C.C. Camp site clean-up
8. *At Canyon's Edge*, Summer 1994, "Souza Center Plan Gets State Nod," page 1
9. *At Canyon's Edge*, Fall 1994, page 3, "Historic Fruit Orchard Slated for Renewal at Old C.C.C. Camp"
10. *At Canyon's Edge*, Winter 1995, page 1, Reunion of All C.C.C. Camp Users Set for '95
11. August 1995, letter from Ralph Dahler
12. Video of reunion, August 1995, 24 minutes

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Section 9 Page 2 C.C.C. Camp Kauai County, Hawaii
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13. Xerox copies of 1940's photographs donated by Tony Laro Corral
14. Pre-interview oral history forms collected 8/19/95
15. Articles in Kaua'i's The Garden Island newspaper:
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16. Gingold, Craig, "Franklin D. Roosevelt, Tree Farmer," *Cobblestone*, Apr. 95, Vol. 16, Issue 4, p36.
17. Jackson, Donald Dale, "They were poor, hungry, and they built to last," *Smithsonian*, Dec. 94, Vol. 25, Issue 9, p.66+.
18. "Reviving a Good Idea," *Backpacker*, Aug. 94, Vol. 22, Issue 6, p. 94. .
19. *Paradise of the Pacific*:
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"Trails cleared by C.C.C. workers give access to many places," 11/1/40, p. 6.
Bryan, L. W., "C.C.C. on Island of Hawaii," 5/1/38, p. 16,
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Tracy, Clifton H. "Reading the Rain Gauge on Mount Waialeale," 10/1/37, p. 23.
Bryan, Lester W. "The big fence on the Big Island." 4/1/37, p. 15.
20. *Forest Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-42. Hawaii*, 1986, pp. 66-70, USDA, Forest Service.
21. Chicago, Ill: The Center for Research Libraries, 1991. VI, 475, (194) p. 28 cm.
Guide to the microfilm collection of Civilian Conservation Corps camp papers held at the Center for Research Libraries.
22. Yent, Martha, *Archaeological Survey: Civilian Conservation Corps (C.C.C.) Camp Koke`e State Park, Waimea, Kaua`i*, December, 1995.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 1 C.C.C. Camp Kauai County, Hawaii
name of property county and State

10. Verbal Boundary Description

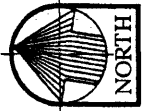

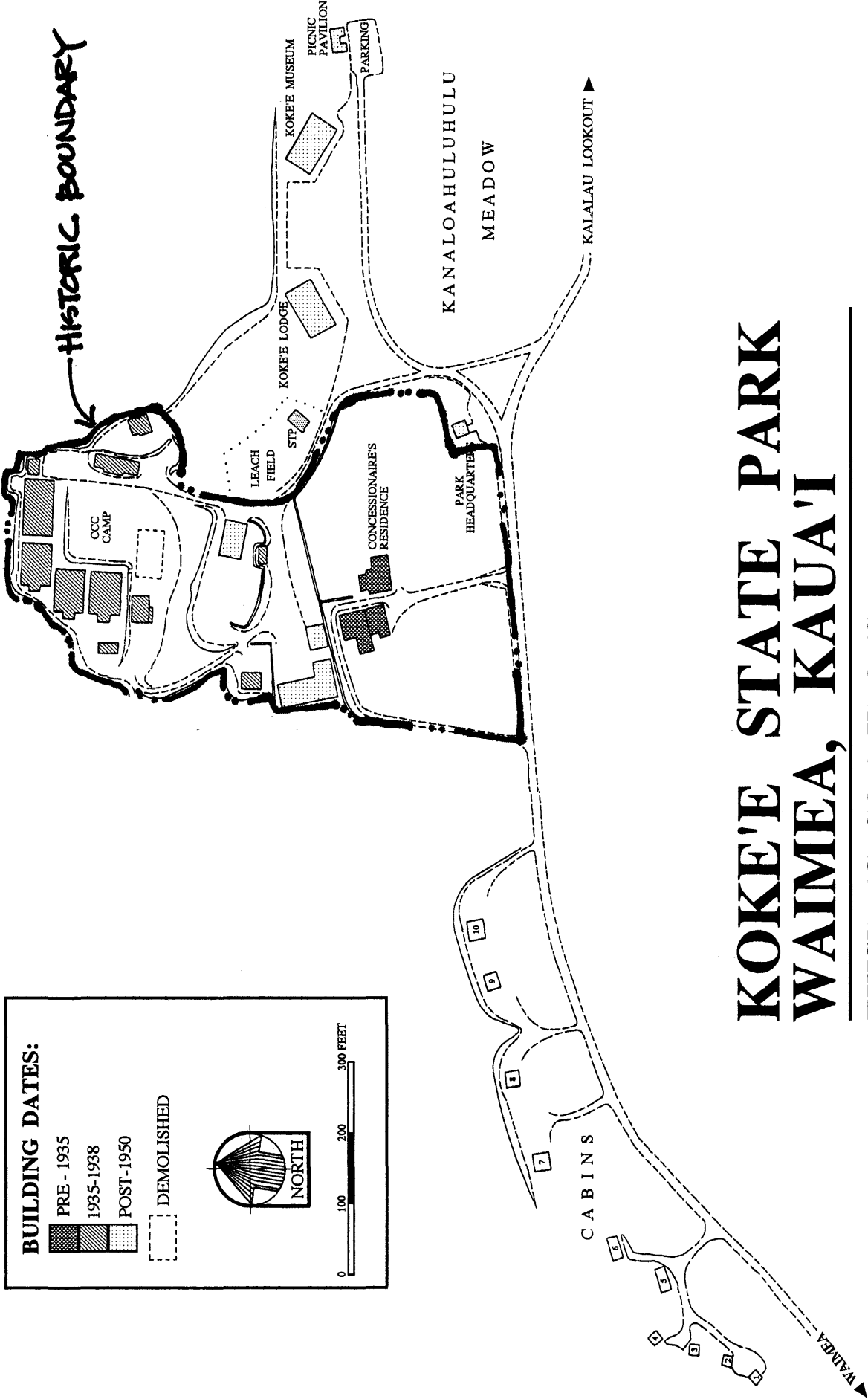
This nomination includes the camp and the old orchard located within Koke`e State Park on the island of Kauai as noted in the site plan.

Boundary Justification

This is the boundary historically associated with the C.C.C. Camp that remains intact.

BUILDING DATES:

- PRE - 1935
- 1935-1938
- POST - 1950
- DEMOLISHED

KOKE'E STATE PARK WAIMEA, KAUA'I

EXISTING CONDITIONS

KOKE'E CCC CAMP

KOKE'E, WAIMEA, KAUAI

Redrawn from original map of 1938

(Building numbers correspond to description in attached Table 1).

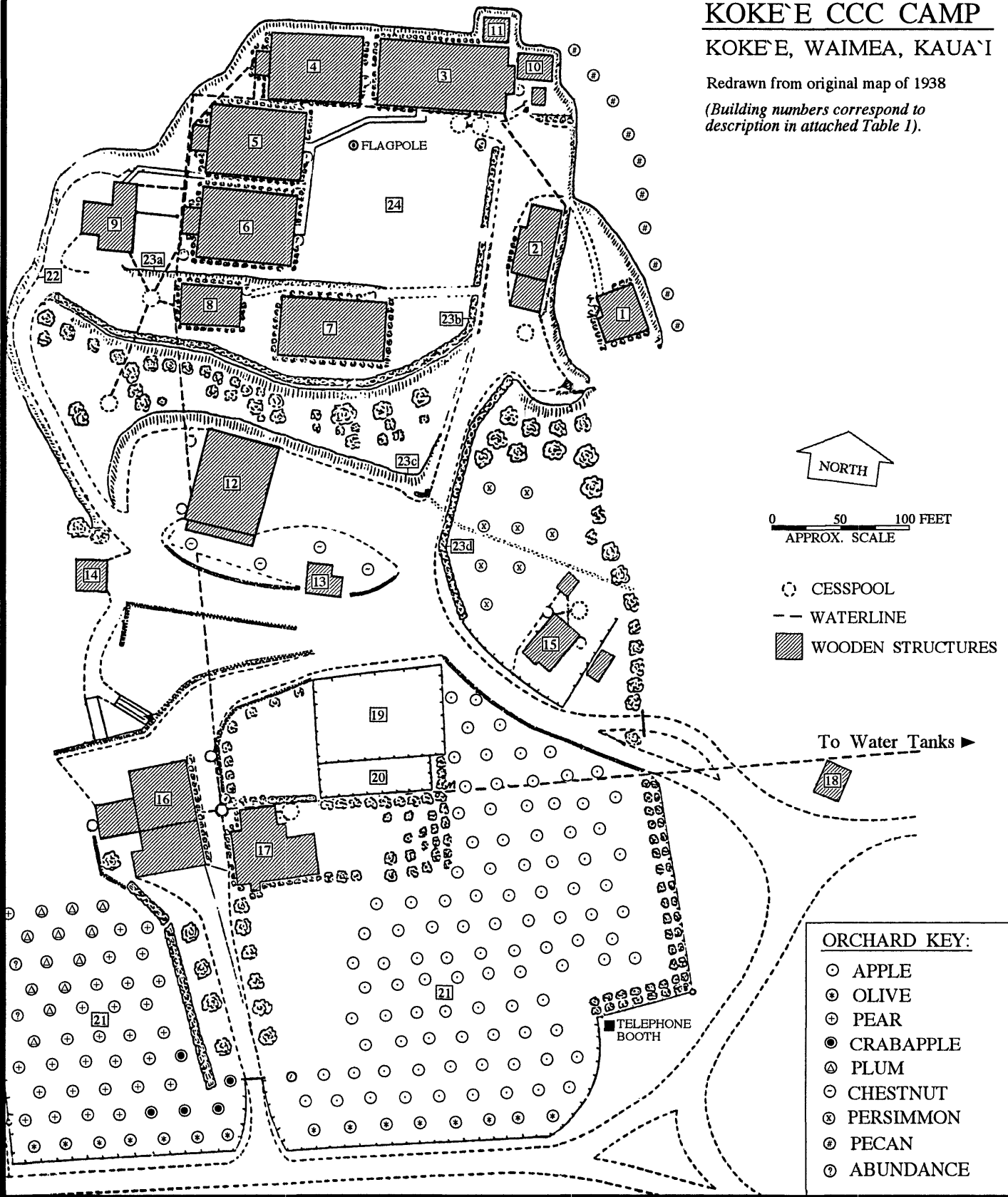


FIG. 2 - Layout of the CCC camp as documented in the 1938 map.

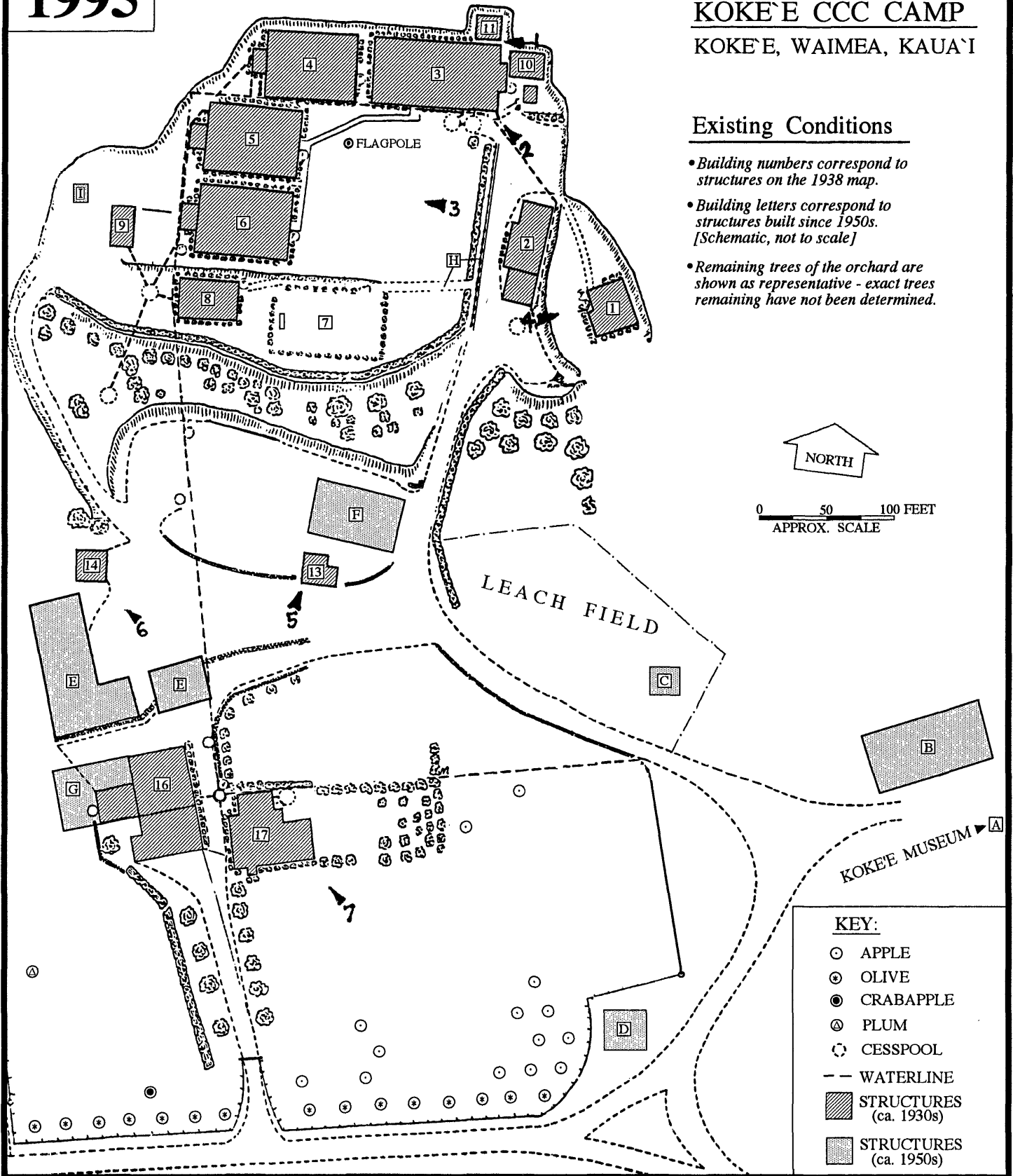
CAMERA VIEW KEY

1995

KOKE'E CCC CAMP
KOKE'E, WAIMEA, KAUAI

Existing Conditions

- Building numbers correspond to structures on the 1938 map.
- Building letters correspond to structures built since 1950s. [Schematic, not to scale]
- Remaining trees of the orchard are shown as representative - exact trees remaining have not been determined.



KEY:

- APPLE
- ⊙ OLIVE
- CRABAPPLE
- ⊗ PLUM
- ⊙ CESSPOOL
- - - WATERLINE
- ▨ STRUCTURES (ca. 1930s)
- ▩ STRUCTURES (ca. 1950s)

TABLE 1
STRUCTURES AND FEATURES OF THE CCC CAMP AT KOKE'E

REFERENCE #	BUILDING NAME	STATUS	CURRENT USAGE
1	Executive Residence	Renovated	Visiting Researcher's Residence
2	Administration Bldg.	Renovated	Museum Offices
3	Mess Hall	Renovated	Kitchen, Dining Room, Library
4	Barracks C	Partially renovated	
5	Barracks B	Existing	
6	Barracks A	Existing	
7	Recreation Hall	Demolished after Hurricane Iwa (1982)	
8	Foreman's Residence	Partially renovated	Park's crew cabin
9	Bath House	Disrepair	
10	Supply Building and	Partially renovated	Restroom, Cabin
11	Cooler Room	Existing	
12	Garage & Tool Shed	Existing/Modified	Park's Maintenance
13	Gas House	Existing	
14	Generator Plant	Existing	
15	Cook House	Demolished (?)	Koke'e Leach Field
16	Tool Shed & Workshop	Existing	
17	Ranger's House	Renovated	Concessionaire's Residence
18	Wood Shed	Demolished (?)	
19	Garden	Grassed	
20	Chicken Coop	Demolished	
21	Orchard	Partially existing	Remnant trees remain
22	Waterline	Existing	
23a	Wall at bldg. 7 & 8	Partially existing	
23b	Wall on S and E sides of the Quadrangle	Partially existing	
23c	Wall on slope	Existing	
23d	Wall along roadway	Demolished	
24	Quadrangle with Flagpole	Existing	Maintained as open grassy area

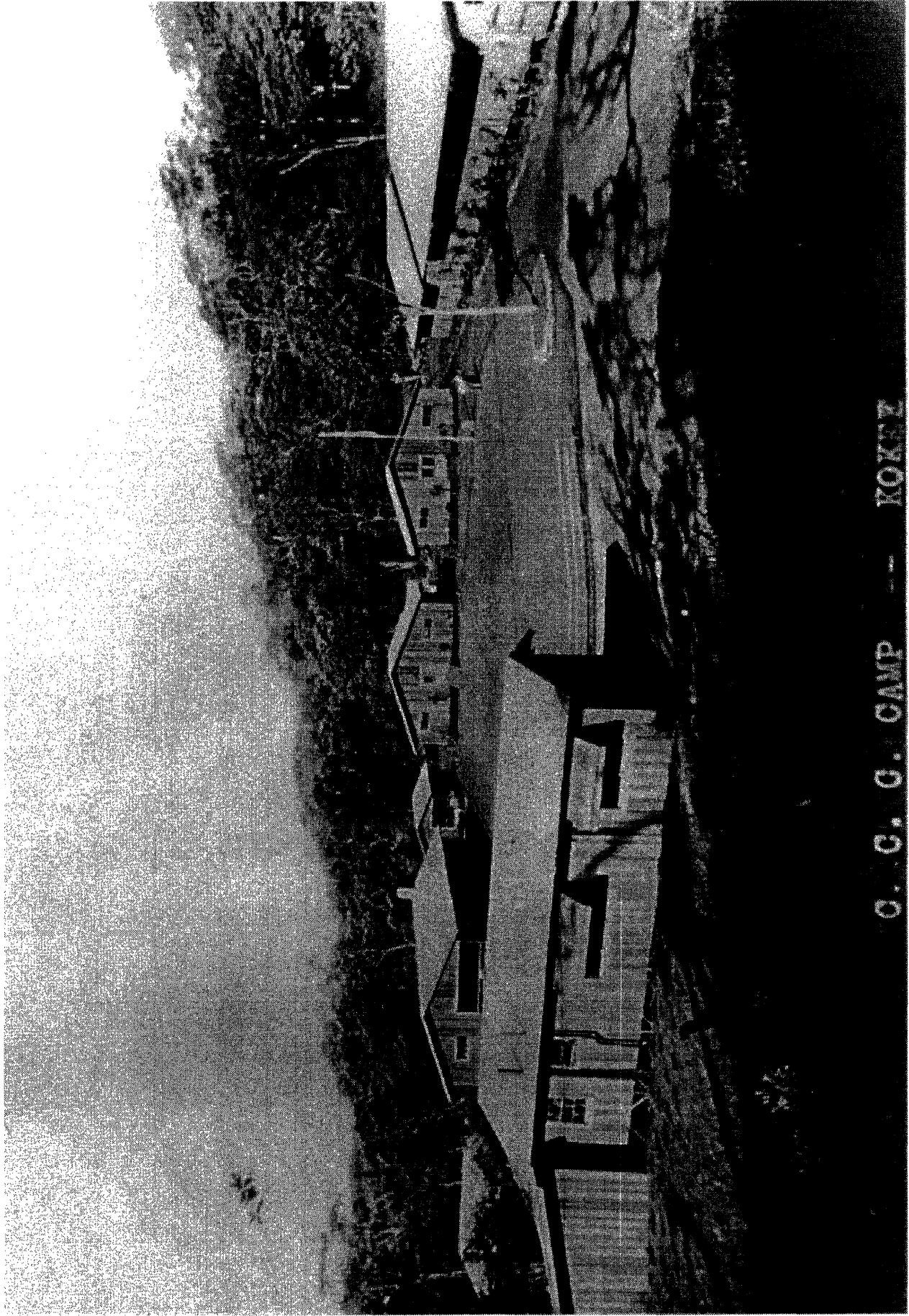


PHOTO I
The CCC Camp at Koke'e, circa the late 1930s. Photograph courtesy of Frank Cox.