The Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy: An Interpretive Strategy for Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park, designed by National Park Service (NPS) landscape architects and architects, was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) between the years of 1936 and 1941. This project was part of the nationwide effort to improve recreational facilities and conserve natural resources during the Great Depression, while at the same time creating much needed work for thousands of unemployed young men. One of seventeen CCC camps in the state, Camp Woahink was established at the south end of Woahink Lake in 1935 and occupied primarily by members of Company 1213 until the camp closed in 1941. Camp Woahink enrollees made extensive improvements at the park during these six years. Workers constructed roads and parking areas, cleared lakes, and built recreational buildings and other small-scale landscape features, all in accordance with the rustic and naturalistic design principles promoted by the National Park Service through the 1930s. Much of the original fabric remains to this day, most contained within the 27.9-acre National Register historic district which includes the caretaker's residence and garage, a bath house, kitchen shelters, stone water fountains, walls, stairs and a small pump house. Though originally known as Woahink Lake State Park, the park was renamed in 1941 for Jessie M. Honeyman, in honor of her commitment to the preservation of Oregon's scenic beauty.

At present, there is not an existing interpretive plan for Honeyman State Park, and current interpretive efforts focus primarily on the park's diverse natural resources. Interpretation of the Civilian Conservation Corps within Oregon State Parks is limited,

despite the fact that the Corps played such a significant role in state park history. As one of only two parks in the state that received such extensive improvements by the CCC, Honeyman presents the perfect setting in which to expand this area of interpretation within the park system. In Oregon Parks and Recreation Department's (OPRD) Regional Interpretive Plan, Honeyman was identified as a "hub" park. A hub park, according to the plan, is a key location for focusing interpretive efforts due to a combination of high visitation and the unique stories that can be presented.[1]

The purpose of this study is to develop an interpretive strategy for Honeyman, focusing on the role of the CCC in the park's development. Education is one of the most effective tools we can use to protect the nation's cultural heritage and to promote respect and stewardship of valuable historic resources. The high level of historic integrity retained in the CCC-built environment and the diverse beauty of the natural setting make this an excellent venue for interpretation and heritage education, providing a variety of themes that can be interpreted. Through implementation of the interpretive recommendations presented here, it is hoped that visitors gain a greater awareness of this dynamic time in national and local history, and realize the importance of continued preservation of the park for the enjoyment and education of future generations.

This document is composed of three primary sections. Through a review of literature devoted to interpretation both past and present, Chapter One provides a brief introduction to the philosophy, principles and objectives of interpretation, followed by a discussion of current practices concerning the interpretation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, both nationally and within Oregon. Chapter Two, the historic context, places the

[1] OPRD, Regional Interpretive Plan: A Statewide Approach to Interpretive Planning (January 2005): 19, 43.

evolution of the park within the social, political and economic framework of the United States in the Depression Era. This chapter sets the historical context for the park and explains the significance of Honeyman State Park in both local and statewide history. The final section, Chapter Three, provides the conceptual framework for establishment of a CCC Interpretive Center and related interpretive programming at Honeyman. This chapter defines interpretive objectives, considers the needs and expectations of park visitors, and suggests potential interpretive themes, take-home messages, and media solutions that will best communicate the historic significance of Honeyman to the public.

Though this interpretive strategy is being produced as an independent project, it is intended for use by the OPRD interpretive team and Honeyman park officials as a guide to developing interpretive programming at the park in the future. The interpretive program will orient visitors to the park and associated interpretive opportunities, provide suggestions for interpreting varied themes related to park history (cultural resources) to multiple audiences, and help visitors understand the importance of continued care for these resources. As this is primarily a conceptual document, the interpretive recommendations will not address financial and logistical considerations related to the actual execution of the interpretive plan. Final decisions concerning design and installation of the interpretive center and related services will be the responsibility of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) and Honeyman State Park staff. Recommendations for next steps are provided, however, and include potential funding sources as well as partnerships that may facilitate the establishment and continuation of this interpretive program in the future.

CHAPTER ONE

INTERPRETATION: AN OVERVIEW

Introduction to Philosophy and Practice

"The world exists for the education of each man. There is no age, or state of society, or mode of action in history, to which there is not something corresponding in his own life."
-Ralph Waldo Emerson

To interpret, in essence, is to explain the meaning of something. One could interpret concepts, data, foreign languages or an impressionist painting; depending on the subject, the term holds somewhat different meanings. Interpretation plays an important role in our society by helping us better understand our past, present and future, as well as our place as individuals within this collective context. Interpretation happens in a variety of locations - in museums, parks, zoos, and local visitor centers - and its fundamentals can be universally applied to interpretation at any one of these institutions, regardless of subject matter. This chapter provides a brief introduction to the philosophy, principles and objectives of interpretation, followed by a discussion of current practices concerning the interpretation of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

As a field of study and practice, interpretation in the United States has evolved from early efforts by individuals in wilderness areas and local history museums, to multifaceted exhibitions and interpretive programs in our museums and parks. Writers such as Enos Mills, John Muir, Freeman Tilden and others made early contributions to the field. Today, there is a vast body of information available on interpretation including

scholarly work, training manuals, and interpretive methods based on learning theory, published through organizations such as the American Association of Museums, the American Association for State and Local History and the National Park Service.

What is Interpretation?

Freeman Tilden's timeless definition in *Interpreting Our Heritage* described interpretation as an "...educational activity which aims to reveal meanings and relationships through the use of original objects, by firsthand experience, and by illustrative media, rather than simply to communicate factual information."[1] By revealing meanings and relationships to the visitor, interpretation creates an important link between seeing and *comprehension,* and is used as a means to promote appreciation and awareness of significant cultural and natural resources.

Various scholars and practitioners of interpretation have subsequently produced their own adaptations of Tilden's definition, each crafted according to the writer's particular field of expertise and vision. For example, the American Association of Museums' Historic Sites Committee maintains that, "Interpretation is a planned effort, to create for the visitor an understanding of the history and significance of events, people and objects with which the site is associated."[2] In his book *Interpreting the Environment*, addressing interpretation in park settings, Grant W. Sharpe defines interpretation as "a service for visitors to parks, refuges, and similar recreation areas." He continues, "Though visitors to these areas come for relaxation and inspiration, many also wish to

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[1] Freeman Tilden, *Interpreting Our Heritage: Principles and Practices for Visitor Services in Parks, Museums, and Historic Places* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1957), 8.

[2] Suzanne B. Schell, "On Interpretation and Historic Sites," in *Patterns In Practice: Selections From the Journal Of Museum Education* (Washington, D.C.: Museum Education Roundtable, 1992), 30. Original quote from *Accreditation and Historic Sites* by the AAM Historic Sites Committee, page 1.

learn about the area's natural and cultural resources."[3] Each version of the definition generally states that interpretation is meant to enlighten, engage, and excite the visitor about some aspect of the world around them. Many also cite a primary goal of interpretation – the intent to change something in the visitor's behavior or worldview in regard to the subject being interpreted.

Interpretation Philosophy

Writers such as Enos Mills and Freeman Tilden are frequently credited with establishing the philosophical foundations of interpretation, though many others have contributed to the body of literature that presently exists on the subject. Enos Mills was a naturalist, mountain guide, writer and activist for parks and wilderness. His 1920 publication, *Adventures of a Nature Guide*, is often referred to as a pioneering work in interpretation philosophy.[4] Mills' introspective observations on interpretation, developed from his experiences as a nature guide, are echoed in Freeman Tilden's classic 1957 work, *Interpreting Our Heritage*.[5] Tilden, a writer and conservationist with a longtime commitment to the National Park Service, outlined six principles of interpretation that continue to guide interpretive efforts today.

The first of Tilden's principles addresses the primary importance of connecting the subject being interpreted to the lives and experience of the audience. Interpretive efforts will only be successful if they speak to the visitor on some personal level. Second, Tilden stresses the idea that interpretation is not merely the distribution of factual knowledge, but rather, "Interpretation is revelation based on information." Facts are the

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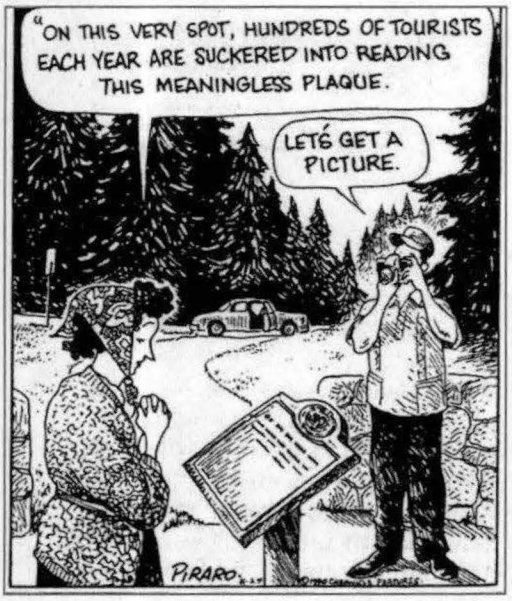
[3] Grant W. Sharpe, *Interpreting the Environment* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1976), 3.

[4] Larry Beck and Ted T. Cable, *Interpretation for the 21st Century: Fifteen Guiding Principles for Interpreting Nature and Culture* (Champaign: Sagamore Publishing, 2002), xi.

[5] Ibid., 6-7. Beck and Cable discuss the parallels between Mills' interpretive philosophy and Tilden's landmark Six Principles of Interpretation.

structure around which the interpreter builds deeper meanings and relationships. The third principle provides a reminder that interpretation is a creative endeavor, an opportunity to use imagination in education. Principle four expands the intentions of interpretation beyond purely didactic goals, stating that the "chief aim of Interpretation is not instruction, but provocation." Interpretation must arouse people's interests, motivating them to broaden their scope of knowledge and understanding. The fifth principle asserts the necessity that the whole story is presented to the visitor so they leave with an idea of the ultimate meaning. Lastly, Tilden calls for varied interpretive approaches for different age groups, from children to the elderly.[6] Useful for diverse practitioners, from museum professionals to National Park Service interpreters, Tilden's ideology is universal in nature, making it easily applicable to a broad range of interpretive endeavors.



Bizarro cartoon, by Dan Piraro. (Source: Trapp, Suzanne and others, *Signs, Trails and Wayside Exhibits: Connecting People and Places*. Stevens Point: UW-SP Foundation Press, Inc., 1994.)

Objectives

Organizations that develop interpretive displays, exhibits, panels and other activities, do so with certain objectives in mind. Interpretation, among other things, is a means to an end, and goals vary according to each institution's individual mission. General objectives of the interpreter are to make the topic of interpretation meaningful

[6] Tilden, 9.

and accessible to a large audience with the hope that they will be challenged, enlightened, and possibly motivated towards stewardship, activism and preservation of the resource.

In organizations such as national or state parks, interpretation is sometimes incorporated into the resource management plan. Sharpe writes, "Today we view interpretation not as the luxury it may have been considered in the past, but as a cornerstone of good park management."[7] Interpretation helps visitors to understand their relationship to and responsibility for the historic and natural resources contained within the park. Interpretation can be used as a tool to promote public involvement in the stewardship of such resources, while at the same time helping the organization to meet its goals of education and conservation. It is important to note here that when developing interpretive services for parks or other historic sites, it is essential that the spirit of the place remain intact. For example, large, wordy interpretive panels can be intrusive and at times interfere with the viewer's experience of the place. Interpreters, and others involved in the design and planning of interpretive services, must take steps not to obliterate the historic character of the place.

Preservation of the nation's cultural and natural resources can be facilitated through skillful and effective use of interpretation. The National Park Service has intensive programs for training employees to be interpretation specialists, and uses interpretation as a tool to further the NPS mission of conserving the scenic, natural and historic resources under their care for the enjoyment of future generations.[8] Park service interpreters "provide experiences that strengthen the recognition, understanding,

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[7] Sharpe, xi.

[8] http://www.nps.gov/legacy/organic-act.htm. See the NPS Organic Act for full Mission Statement.

enjoyment and preservation of the nation's heritage, [creating] the opportunity for audiences to ascribe meanings to resources, leading to concern for [their] protection."[9]

Ultimately, interpretation is about telling the stories - bringing the history to life for the visitor. Cultural organizations interpret their resources and collections for the public; interpreters communicate the significance of the past, in order for the visitor to better understand the present. Through exhibits and storytelling, they transport people to places where ordinary daily life, happiness, achievement, conflict, triumph and tragedy occurred, urging them to realize that as part of the human race they are intimately connected to the past. A quote from the American Association for State and Local History states it nicely: "History serves us in many ways. It can delight and enrich us, inspire and caution us, inform and educate us, help us make thoughtful decisions, enlarge and intensify the experience of being alive."[10]

The Visitor

Children's museums, natural history and history museums, science and art museums, parks, historic sites and visitor centers necessarily use interpretation to connect and communicate with the visitor. People visit these establishments for a variety of reasons: for fun, for recreation, to be inspired, to spend time with family and friends, to challenge themselves, to experience something new, *to learn*. Since visitors to such destinations hail from diverse backgrounds, cultures and levels of education, interpretation is best presented from multiple perspectives in order to reach the greatest number of visitors possible. In *Interpretation for Park Visitors*, William J. Lewis points

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[9] National Park Service - Interpretive Development Program, "Fulfilling the NPS mission: The Process of Interpretation," (2003), 2.

[10] Douglas M. Knudson, Ted T. Cable and Larry Beck, *Interpretation of Cultural and Natural Resources*, 2nd ed. (State College: Venture Publishing, Inc., 2003), 275.

out that it is important to keep in mind that each person processes information and experiences in different ways, and that previous knowledge forms the foundation for new learning.[11]

There are both personal and nonpersonal modes of interpretation. A personal interpretive approach involves a certain level of interaction with the interpreter and includes campfire talks, demonstrations, living history, guided tours or theatrical performances. Nonpersonal interpretive presentations, where the visitor's experience is more self-guided, can take the form of interpretive panels, video documentaries, exhibits and dioramas, guidebooks or brochures, and self-guided trails.[12]

Further, interpretation should capture both the concrete *and* abstract meanings that the resource embodies. For example, a park contains both tangible and intangible resources. Geographical features, buildings, landscapes, roads, bridges and other physical features make up the tangible resources. The intangible resources include the historical events, people and circumstances that led to the creation of the park, as well as ideas of beauty, theory, philosophy and other abstract concepts associated with the significance of the park. The National Park Service asserts that "all effective interpretation can be described as linking tangible resources to intangible resources in order to reveal meanings."[13]

Another term frequently used in interpretation is *universal*. A universal theme used in interpretation contains meanings that all visitors can relate to, regardless of age, education or cultural background. Universal topics include ideas such as family,

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[11] William J. Lewis, *Interpreting for Park Visitors* (Conshoshocken: Eastern Acorn press, 1981), 27-28. Also see: Knudson. The "constructivist" approach to teaching theory that Lewis is referring to is discussed further on page 110 of this book.

[12] Cable, 4-5.

[13] http://www.nps.gov/idp/interp/101/whatisit.htm

survival, sacrifice, love, death and change; revealing the universal concepts embodied in a place or object, helps to link the visitor to the resource on a human level.[14]

In the earlier part of the 20th century, interpretation tended to present more the scholarly views of the curator, rather than what the visitor may have wanted to learn and experience at the museum or historic site. In an article entitled "Evolution of the Field," Barbara Franco discusses the more modern trend in museums toward better communication with the public, citing that museum education efforts of the sixties and seventies "...were structured to convey expert information through formal programs, mainly aimed at organized school groups. Exhibits were assumed to be authoritative but inaccessible to the nonexpert."[15] Just as there has been a shift in focus from the group to the individual experience, and from the pedantic to the accessible, so has the entire field of interpretation in museums and parks seen adjustments in recent years. Through expanded study of the information interpreted and significant advances in technology, the field of interpretation has developed into a dynamic world of social, political and historical inquiry, education and presentation.

Looking Ahead

Within the past 40 years, interpreters, like many other professionals dealing with social history, have expanded the scope with which they examine the past. In historic preservation, vernacular architecture and material culture studies, landscape history, and accordingly in interpretation, scholars have turned attention to the more commonplace aspects of everyday life. These studies explore how a shared history can be represented

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[14] David L. Larsen, "An Interpretive Dialogue," in *Meaningful Interpretation: How to Connect Hearts and Minds to Places, Objects and Other Resources.*, ed. David L. Larsen (Washington, PA: Eastern National, National Park Service, 2003), Sections 9 & 10.

[15] Barbara Franco, "Evolution of the Field," in *Patterns In Practice: Selections From the Journal Of Museum Education* (Washington, D.C.: Museum Education Roundtable, 1992), 10.

through the buildings, objects and landscapes that comprise our heritage. Now stories are told of previously marginalized people from our past, such as women, ethnic minorities, and blue-collar workers. Ronald Lee Fleming writes of interpretation and the built environment, "Interpretation now points out the events that shape the physical character of places, and comments on the patterns of architectural, economic and social development that are translated into form."[16]

Twenty-first century interpreters will need to utilize ever-advancing media and technology to make history available to broader, and more computer-fluent audiences. A 1998 article on multimedia and interpretive exhibits states, "Interactive portable electronic multimedia devices will soon be commonplace, along with virtual reality. These changes have profound implications for museum attendance and exhibit-based informal education."[17] Technology advances at such a rapid rate that this prediction has already been realized. Julia Beizer's article, "The Pods Have Landed," in a recent issue of *Museum News*, outlines the latest use of mobile technology in museums: podcasts. Mobile technology has opened new doors for museums to communicate and connect with visitors. By creating easily downloadable audio programs, museums can readily (and inexpensively) share information, commentary, music and other material through the iPod®, both supplementing exhibits, and making the museum experience more interactive for the visitor.[18]

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[16] Ronald Lee Fleming, "The Changing Place of Interpretation in American Public Space," *Places: A Forum of Environmental Design* 16, no. 1 (2003): 72.

[17] Selma Thomas and Ann Mintz, ed., *The Virtual and the Real: Media in the Museum* (Washington, D.C.: American Association of Museums, 1998), 43-44. Essay entitled "Multimedia in Living History Exhibits: Now and Then," by Michael. H. Robinson.

[18] Julia Beizer, "The Pods Have Landed," *Museum News*, September/October 2005, 15-17.

Such innovative methods of interpretation and communication are a necessity for cultural institutions in today's world. Engaging as many of the visitor's senses as possible creates a multifaceted experience, and when combined with quality storytelling, a memorable one as well. These experiences are necessary if museums, visitor centers, and other interpretive centers are to compete with other visitor attractions in their area such as IMAX® Theaters, amusement parks and expansive shopping malls. Harold Skramstad discusses this necessity of developing dynamic interpretation, or experience design, in order for these places to continue as a vital component of the cultural tourism industry. He states that, "Travel and tourism are among the world's largest, most important, and fastest-growing industries. As tourism continues to rise, there will be an increased interest in what is unique and special about each tourist destination."[19]

"Heritage tourism" is a branch of the growing tourism industry that Skramstad refers to, and includes such places as historic sites, houses, communities and parks. It involves places with a past and grows vastly popular as more people recognize the importance of conserving our physical and cultural heritage. As pieces of our cultural fabric disappear every day, Americans' desire for a fuller sense of national, local and personal history increases. The following quote describes the important role interpretation plays in our society, both now and in the future:

> Historical interpretation preserves and spreads the lessons from families, businesses, communities, ethnic groups, occupations, states and nations. The communication of history has increasingly become the role of interpreters, often replacing the oral traditions of families and communities. In a fast-changing world, the preservation and presentation of past lifeways and values has great importance to this and coming generations."[20]

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[19] Gail Anderson, ed., *Reinventing the Museum: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives on the Paradigm Shift* (Walnut Creek: AltaMira Press, 2004). Quote is from article entitled "An Agenda for Museums in the Twenty-first Century" by Harold Skramstad, p. 128.

[20] Knudson, 290.

With the goal of creating meaningful and memorable experiences for visitors to Honeyman State Park, this document intends to use the interpretive philosophy, principles and practices described in the previous pages as a foundation for its interpretive program. The strategy proposed in Chapter Three of this paper is specifically focused on telling the story of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the role this program played in the development of this historically significant park.

Interpretation and the Civilian Conservation Corps

The years following the 1929 stock market crash were a time of great loss, misery and suffering among the American people. However, out of this anguish also came momentous change. As part of his monumental effort to create a "New Deal for Americans", President Franklin Delano Roosevelt developed a number of programs to confront deepening national turmoil. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was among the most significant and beneficial programs developed in the effort to save both our national and human resources in a time when both were in a state of rapid depletion. The CCC was a leading force behind the transformation of America's natural and recreational resources during the 1930s; interpretation is an essential tool in fostering public appreciation and preservation of the legacy they left behind.

A range of organizations interpret the story of the CCC through visitor centers, informational panels, oral history and the Internet. A general survey of CCC interpretation nationwide, undertaken for the purposes of this paper, showed that state parks are the most common location for interpretive programs featuring the CCC. In addition to state parks, the National Park Service (NPS), United States Forest Service

(USFS), the National Association for CCC Alumni (NACCCA), nonprofit organizations and private individuals have recognized the accomplishments of the CCC in various sites across the United States.

The emergency conservation work performed by the CCC enabled the National Park Service to provide considerable assistance to the states in the development of parks and recreation areas. Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees constructed foot trails, park administration buildings, picnic and trailside shelters, swimming and boating facilities, bathhouses, campgrounds, and restroom facilities in state parks, many of which would not exist today if not for this program. As such, many state parks have protected at least some of the historic fabric from this time period and use it as a backdrop to interpret the impact of the CCC in their park, region and state.

Colossal Cave Mountain Park in Vail, Arizona, for example, has dedicated two extensive pages on the park website to the history of the CCC, and in 2004 opened their Civilian Conservation Corps Museum. Designed to replicate the Camp Commandant's office and outfitted with furniture built by the enrollees, the museum uses historic photographs of the local CCC camp and enrollees, camp newsletters, and a recorded 1937 radio interview with Robert Fechner to tell the story. The North Higgins Lake State Park CCC Museum in Roscommon, Michigan interprets the impact of the CCC statewide, the website stating that many examples of their work still remain and are in use today throughout the Michigan State Park system.[21] Similarly, Backbone State Park in Dundee, Iowa opened their CCC Museum in 1990 to "provide visitors with an interesting and

[21] See appendix for a listing of these and other locations to find CCC interpretation.

informative look at the work of the CCC in Iowa state parks."[22] In the Pacific Northwest, Deception Pass State Park in Washington features an interpretive center, housed in a CCC bathhouse converted for the museum.

At the national level, Shenandoah National Park recently made public their plans to rehabilitate and remodel the Panorama building for use as a Visitor/Education Center for the public. In an April 2005 press release, the park announced that the museum:

> ...will feature a state-of-the-art exhibition highlighting the contribution of the CCC in both building Shenandoah National Park and the Nation. Eighteen separate exhibits will place Shenandoah's eleven camps within the greater context of the Great Depression and Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal programs. The museum exhibits will be created from over 465 historic and modern graphic images, historic film clips and audio recordings, and nearly 250 museum objects ranging from original CCC uniforms and recipe books to letters home to Mom, the majority of which have been donated by family members of CCC enrollees.[23]

Construction is expected to begin early in 2006. The exhibition will emphasize both the Civilian Conservation Corps' extensive accomplishments in the National Parks, as well as the more personal stories of the young men who built them.

In addition to national and state parks, National Forests benefited immensely from the emergency conservation work of the CCC. In cooperation with the Camp Roosevelt CCC Legacy Foundation, the Edinburgh, Virginia district office of the United States Forest Service (USFS) will soon open a new combination district office and CCC Interpretive Center. Camp Roosevelt, in George Washington National Forest, was the first CCC camp in existence; the camp opened on April 4, 1933 and operated for nine years, through May of 1942. The new interpretive center is to be located on land purchased by the Forest Service in 1938 and which once served as the depot for Camp

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[22] www.iowadnr.com/parks/state_park_list/backbone.html (accessed: 11/29/05).

[23] http://nps.gov/shen/Press_Releases/panoramaccc.pdf (accessed: 12/1/05)

Roosevelt. The exhibits will consist of "mock-ups of fire towers the men built, the camps they lived in, and a pond with fish the men would have stocked." The goal is to interpret parts of the CCC story that are sometimes overlooked, including:

> political and economic recovery after the depression, development of the tenets of modern conservation, building the infrastructure of National Parks, National Forests, state parks, fish hatcheries, and the cultivating and planting of nearly 3 billion trees on public and private ground.[24]

The Foundation has developed an extensive website dedicated to their mission of honoring the CCC legacy, featuring CCC history, information about their newsletter, and also the recently created e-newsletter. Members of the organization also publish articles on the CCC in local newspapers and host CCC Alumni reunion events.

The National Association for CCC Alumni (NACCCA), a non-profit organization headquartered in St. Louis, Missouri, was established in 1977 and has over 3,700 members in states across the country. The comprehensive website provides historical information, links, state and camp listings for the CCC, bibliographies and other useful information for researchers. Additionally, a CCC Museum and Research Center is also available on site at the headquarters in St. Louis.[25]

Chapter 170 of the NACCCA has developed its own facilities for interpreting the work of the CCC. The Northeast States CCC Museum opened in 1993 and is housed in the former Camp headquarters building of Camp Conner, Company 1192, in Stafford Springs, Connecticut. Their interpretive exhibits employ photographs, CCC uniforms,

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[24] The Camp Roosevelt CCC Legacy Foundation (est. 2001) is a non-profit organization "whose purpose is to bring attention to the history of the greatest natural resource conservation effort ever recorded." http://www.ccclegacy.org/ccc_interpretive_center.htm, http://www.ccclegacy.org/ccc_legacy_organization.htm. (Accessed 11/29/05).

[25] www.cccalumni.org (Accessed: 11/29/05).

documents, tools, personal letters, video presentations, and other memorabilia to tell the story of the life and work of CCC enrollees in the northeastern United States.[26]

The CCC State museum in San Luis Obispo, California interprets the CCC and houses research facilities in historic CCC barracks. Additional forums for CCC history and interpretation include the James F. Justin Online Museum, a private website which provides history, photographs, links and other information for those interested in the CCC. The Internet has become increasingly useful in the exchange and communication of information and many references to CCC history and interpretation are easily located, including those mentioned in previous pages. However, the best places for such interpretation are those where the history actually happened and is physically represented in the built and natural environments. Perhaps that explains the abundance of interpretive centers for the Civilian Conservation Corps that exist in state parks across the nation.

CCC Interpretation in Oregon

The Civilian Conservation Corps played a central role in the development of state parks and other natural resources in Oregon during the 1930s. The CCC operated under the supervision of both the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the National Park Service (NPS), in conjunction with state officials, to develop and provide public access to scenic and recreational areas throughout the state. Many of these areas, so highly prized by Oregonians, would not be here today if not for this innovative national conservation program.

According to Gail Throop, historian for the Pacific Northwest Region of the USFS, the Forest Service interprets the CCC in a number of locations throughout both

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[26] This link is best as the direct link is sometimes faulty: http://members.aol.com/famjustin/Nestates.html (Accessed: 11/29/05).

Oregon and Washington, in places where the program had a significant impact. For example, the 1930s Glide Ranger Station Office in Glide, Oregon has an exhibit on the CCC, as does the Lake of the Woods Information Office in the Winema National Forest between Medford and Klamath Falls. There is also an exhibit at the Gold Beach Ranger Station in the Siskiyou National Forest, in Gold Beach. Throop states further that there are likely other small interpretive exhibits around the state, located in ranger stations and information centers operated by the Forest Service.[27] On the central coast, the USFS operated Cape Perpetua Visitor Center has a small interpretive display in the museum, and recently developed some interpretive panels dealing with the Cape Creek CCC Camp that was located nearby.

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) plans for and develops interpretive materials for state parks. Kristin Stallman, Master Planning Coordinator for OPRD, acknowledges that CCC interpretation is not currently a focus at many parks but could be developed in the future. According to Stallman, the OPRD Regional Interpretive Framework indicates that the story of the CCC could be presented as an overarching theme at state park properties such as Ecola, Murial O. Ponsler Wayside, Cape Arago, Humbug and Emigrant Springs, in addition to Honeyman and Silver Falls. Among these properties, Silver Falls is the only park with significant interpretation of the CCC; most are currently not interpreting the story to the public.[28]

Silver Falls and Honeyman State Parks were the two parks most extensively developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s, and correspondingly, the most appropriate sites for CCC interpretation in the state. To tell the story of the CCC,

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[27] E-mail correspondence from Gail Throop to the author: 9 December 2005.

[28] E-mail correspondence from Kristin Stallman to the author: 13 December 2005; 15 December 2005.

Silver Falls State Park staff has developed a few interpretive panels concerning the work of the CCC, and are currently working with an alumni organization to develop an on-site memorial celebrating the CCC legacy. In contrast, though Honeyman State Park retains a high degree of CCC-era historic fabric in both its natural and historic resources, interpretation is limited to a PowerPoint® presentation entitled "The History of Honeyman," shown once a week in the summer.

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

In the year 2000, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) established "Target 2014," a set of eight primary goals set by the organization to "provide outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations."[29] Goal Five, *Memorable Experiences,* addresses the aspiration to enhance interpretive experiences provided at park properties throughout the state:

> Goal 5: Deliver world-class experiences to park visitors.
> Design and deliver powerful interpretive experiences that create enduring memories for our visitors while promoting learning, appreciation and enjoyment of Oregon's natural and cultural history.[30]

Since 2000, the OPRD has taken a number of steps toward achievement of this goal. They have developed a *Guidebook to OPRD Parkwide Interpretive Planning* (2003), assembled an interpretive team and created a *Regional Interpretive Plan* (early 2005). The *Regional Interpretive Plan* divides the state up into seven geographical regions, modeled after the regions that the Tourism Division uses to market the state. They focus on these regions to better understand tourist travel patterns and capture the

[29] See: www.oregon.gov/OPRD/2014.shtml (Accessed: 11/29/05).

[30] See: http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/2014-goal5.shtml (Accessed 12/7/05). This is one of six principle aims of Goal Five.

traveler's attention. Additionally, the regional approach helps OPRD understand ways in which interpretation can tell both the unique and overarching stories of parks within these regions, as well as to avoid the presentation of redundant interpretive messages throughout the park system.[31]

The legacy of the Civilian Conservation Corps is identified by OPRD as an overarching interpretive theme along the coast, especially in the north and central sub-regions. For the purposes of this paper, the focus will primarily be on the Coastal Region, specifically the central coast sub-region. This region is bounded by Lincoln City to the north, and Reedsport to the south, and contains four districts: Siletz, Yaquina, Yachats, and the Dunes District. Within the Dunes District, Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park is considered a "hub." Due to the park's rich natural and historical assets, high visitor concentrations, and large campground, OPRD recognizes that the park provides a powerful venue for interpretation.[32] Development of an interpretive plan for the entire Dunes District, including Honeyman, is in the top ten park priorities by area according to the *Regional Interpretive Plan.*

The Civilian Conservation Corps played a significant role in the conservation and development of Oregon's natural resources during the years of the Great Depression. The current amount of interpretation on the CCC within OPRD properties is insufficient to tell the full story of the impact this program had on conservation, recreation and the state park system. Honeyman State Park is an obvious focal point for CCC interpretation as it is the most extensively CCC-developed park on the coast, and second only to Silver

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[31] The two documents - *Parkwide Interpretive Planning* (2003) and the *Regional Interpretive Plan* (2005) were provided to the author by OPRD. They are not publicly published documents. The regions are as follows: The Coast (North, Central, South), Portland, Mt. Hood and the Gorge, the Willamette Valley, Central, Southern, and Eastern Oregon.

[32] *Regional Interpretive Plan*, 43-50.

Falls in the extent of development. Establishment of an interpretive center at this park would help to better tell the story of this era in Oregon's history and would honor the legacy of those who worked to provide us with the natural and recreational resources we enjoy today. In so doing, both the visitors and the resources themselves will benefit through a greater understanding of our heritage.

CHAPTER TWO

THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS AND JESSIE M. HONEYMAN STATE PARK: A HISTORY

The Great Depression and the New Deal

The Wall Street crash of October 1929 was the not the sole cause of the Great Depression, but rather the final blow to a teetering national economic system. The collapse of the stock market was the outcome of a series of economic developments in the decade after the First World War, the last straw that led to the social and economic disaster known as the Great Depression.

In the years following World War I, the United States experienced a remarkable industrial and economic boom that fostered the thriving, carefree decade known as the "Roaring Twenties". Discussion of the 1920s conjures up hedonistic images of flappers sporting short hair and "short" skirts, the Charleston, bathtub gin, gangsters and speakeasies. The wealthiest Americans bought "homes, automobiles, superheterodyne radio consoles, furs, jewelry, household appliances, fashions and all the other treasures offered by a mass-production industrial culture [and] were still left with a lot of money."[1] Between the years of 1914 and 1928, bank deposits in the United States increased from $17.4 billion to $52.7 billion.[2]

In contrast to the seemingly endless upward economic swing of the post-war decade, the reality for many Americans was not so optimistic, or at least not for long. Though millions of Americans experienced great affluence during this decade, the

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[1] T.H. Watkins, *The Great Depression: America in the 1930s.* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1993), 35.
[2] Ibid., 35.

distribution of wealth throughout the whole of society was far from uniform. In 1929, just prior to the onset of the Depression, "the top 0.1 percent of American families had a combined income equal to the total income of the bottom 42 percent of the population."[3] This was only part of the problem; a number of other factors contributed to the onset of the Depression.

Since the World War I, farmers had been overproducing agricultural products even though the demand for them had drastically decreased, resulting in low profits for U.S. farmers. Facing this monetary shortage, farmers were forced to borrow money from local banks for seed and supplies; chronic failures led to serious debt for farmers and eventually to the closure of many rural banks. Similarly, manufacturers of consumer goods such as household appliances, cars and other "luxury" items were producing merchandise at record rates. Though even with the new method of installment buying or buying on credit that developed in the 1920s, these rates of production could not be sustained by consumption and towards the end of the decade the manufacturing industry was suffering as well. Workers were laid off and many factories were forced to halt production.

Furthermore, an explosive real-estate boom and mass business speculation increased the instability of the economic system. When combined with a lineage of Republican presidential administrations that all subscribed to a hands-off policy when it came to government regulation of American business and industry, all of these factors

[3] Sharon M. and Richard C. Hanes, *Great Depression and New Deal Almanac* (Detroit: Thompson/ Gale, UXL, 2003), 8.

created a situation verging on breakdown.[4] By the end of the decade the nation's economy was precariously out of balance and teetering on economic collapse. That collapse came on Black Tuesday, October 29, 1929. In the first half hour that the New York Stock Exchange was in business that day 3.2 million shares had been traded. By closing time the number had reached 16.4 million; the accumulated loss for the day totaled $15 billion. The stock market crash marked the end of the "Age of Prosperity" and the beginning of one of the most devastating economic chapters in American history.

Dark Days Ahead

Republican Herbert Hoover won the presidential election in 1928, likely looking forward to a continuation of the good times. However, the majority of his presidency was dominated by the ever-increasing economic slump that came to be known as the Great Depression. Though the President at first clung to the belief that the previously robust American economy would shortly heal itself, the figures soon proved otherwise.

Banks and other businesses were closing by the thousands. In 1930, 1,352 banks were forced to close, a loss of more than $853 million in deposits; 26,355 businesses failed that year as well, at a rate of 122 failures per 10,000 – the highest rate recorded at that time. The following year saw 2,294 bank failures with almost $1.7 billion lost and another 28,285 business failures. Unemployment had reached 8 million by the close of 1931 and within a few months this number would be almost 12 million.[5] Farm prices were cut by more than half between 1929 and 1932 resulting in foreclosures on land and

[4] Ibid., 3. These administrations included Republican President Herbert Hoover (served 1929-33), as well as the two that preceded him, Warren G. Harding (served 1921-1923) and Calvin Coolidge (served 1923-1929).
[5] Watkins, 55.

loss of potential income. Industries that had thrived just a few years earlier were forced to cut production and lay off thousands of workers.[6]

Many Americans, out of work and homeless, took up a transient existence in the continuous search for work and food. Makeshift communities known as "Hoovervilles" developed, housing the displaced and destitute in shacks built of scrap wood and tin cans. Of the myriad unemployed young people of the time, John Salmond states, "[they] were in a situation not of their own making. Bewildered, sometimes angry, but more often hopeless and apathetic, they were a generation already deeply scarred. The government could no longer afford to ignore their plight."[7]

Destitute man leaning against vacant store. Photo by Dorothea Lange. (Source: Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Digital Archives).

Though President Hoover at first routinely denied the fact that the people of the United States were suffering from the depression, in 1932 he made an attempt to confront the issue through the creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This program intended to strengthen financial institutions by lending them large amounts of money. This did little, however, to provide much needed relief to the millions of starving, unemployed Americans who required it the most. Hoover held to the conviction shared by many of his fellow conservatives of the time, that relief provided directly to the individual was not the responsibility of the federal government. "For the most part, he

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[6] Robert F. Himmelberg, *The Great Depression and the New Deal* (Westport: Greenwood Press, 2001), 9.
[7] John A. Salmond, *Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942; a New Deal Case Study.* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1967), 4.

insisted, local communities were going to have to carry the burden alone. Furthermore, he believed that the Red Cross should provide the lion's share of any help beyond that."[8] It was this unsympathetic standpoint that lost him the respect and trust of the American majority, and ultimately the 1932 presidential election.

The New Deal

In 1932, Democrat Franklin Delano Roosevelt won the presidential election by 7,050,000 popular votes and an Electoral College margin of 472 to 59.[9] In his inaugural address on March 4, 1933, he pledged that the nation would revive and prosper, and together they would "convert retreat into advance."[10] The speech also foreshadowed his plans to create work programs to meet this goal of helping the people help themselves:

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1930. (Source: Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Digital Archives).

> Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money; it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort, the joy and moral stimulation of work no longer must be forgotten in the mad chase of evanescent profits. These dark days will be worth all they cost us if they teach us that our true destiny is not to be ministered unto but to minister to ourselves and to our fellow men.[11]

Roosevelt also acknowledged the urgency with which he would approach solutions, promising to ask Congress for "broad executive power to wage a war against the emergency," and so the New Deal began.

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[8] Watkins, 65.
[9] *Ibid., 113.*
[10] Robert S. McElvaine, *The Depression and the New Deal: A History in Documents* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), 42.
[11] Ibid., 44-45. From Roosevelt's inaugural address, as printed in *A History in Documents*.

The new president brought with him an administration with a common reformist conviction and determination to heal the nation; collectively they became known as the New Dealers. The Congress, stunned by the magnitude of the crisis in America, was quite receptive to Roosevelt's requests and did, in fact, grant him the broad arm of power he asked for. The weeks after the new president took office, known as the Hundred Days, contained a blitz of recovery legislation. Roosevelt first declared a "bank holiday," closing all banks so Congress could develop a reform measure. March 9th, 1933 saw the Emergency Banking Act passed and banks began to reopen, many by the end of the month.[12]

He passed other financial recovery legislation creating programs such as the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), which was funded with $500 million from the (Hoover-era) Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC). Each state had a FERA office. While the needy went to the FERA offices desperate for relief, many Americans wanted it in the form of employment. This fact was not overlooked by Roosevelt, who had created work-relief programs while serving as governor of New York. During this Hundred Days Roosevelt created the numerous and varied economic, social and work relief programs, all known by their different initials and collectively as the "Alphabet Soup" programs. The following is a sample of some of these programs:[13]

- **AAA** – Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Regulated farm production.
- **FDIC** – Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Originally insured bank deposits up to $2,500.
- **PWA** – Public Works Administration. Provided jobs and purchasing power through construction projects.

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[12] Watkins, 122-123.
[13] Stan Cohen, *The Tree Army: A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942.* (Missoula: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 1980), 2.

- **NRA** – National Recovery Administration. Group designed to get industrial prices and wages under control.
- **TVA** – Tennessee Valley Authority. Developed Tennessee Valley resources by constructing dams for flood protection and electrical power.
- **FCA** - Farm Credit Administration. Provided long and short term credit to farmers.
- **FCC** – Federal Communications Commission. Regulated the radio and telegraph industry.
- **WPA** - Works Progress Administration. Provided projects for unemployed people.
- **FSA** – Farm Security Administration. Helped farmers purchase equipment.
- **FSRC** – Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. Purchased surplus produce, chickens, hogs and livestock for distribution to the needy through local relief programs.

Perhaps the most well-regarded work relief program was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). At a time when the country's human and natural resources were suffering as never before, Roosevelt created the CCC in an effort to conserve both. This volunteer "army" would confront the task of reforestation and natural resource conservation in national and state forests and parks as well as on other public lands. This make-work program was additionally intended to be "one of restoring confidence; of building men,"[14] by providing them with an opportunity to gain valuable vocational skills while providing financial support to the men and their families.

CCC Advertisement

[14] U.S. Government, "President Roosevelt's Emergency Conservation Work Program," (U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933), 3.

The Civilian Conservation Corps

By 1933, the United States was in the depths of the Depression. Unemployment was ever-increasing, with an estimated forty million people without a regular source of income, many of them able-bodied young people.[15] To compound the problem of social and economic desperation, a chronic drought combined with years of consumptive and careless use of America's agricultural and natural resources, created yet another national emergency. The drought began in the eastern third of the country in 1930, and by 1934 had "desiccated the Great Plains from North Dakota to Texas, from the Mississippi River Valley to the Rockies." [16] Deforestation and exhaustive farming led to soil erosion and extensive loss of rich topsoil.

According to James McEntee, Assistant Director of the CCC, the original inhabitants of our country inherited nine inches of fertile topsoil. By the 1930s, poor farming practice had led to the loss of around four inches; this was indeed a crisis as it can take from 300 to 1,000 years for natural processes to regenerate one inch of this valuable material.[17] Additionally, years of overgrazing by ranchers in the western plains had depleted the ground cover, also exposing the land to wind and soil erosion. By 1934, more than 300,000,000 acres of soil had been lost or was threatened – the equivalent of a sixth of the continent.[18] Literally tons of exposed soil from the western grasslands was transported by great windstorms to the exposed farmlands of the plains; a phenomenon that eventually created the devastating "Dust Bowl" conditions that ravaged the lives of Plains states farming families.

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[15] Watkins, 115.
[16] Ibid., 190.
[17] James J. McEntee, *Now They Are Men: The Story of the C.C.C.* (Washington, D.C.: National Home Library Foundation, 1940), 2.
[18] Salmond, 4.

To combat these two crises – mass unemployment and rapid depletion of the country's forests and agricultural lands – President Roosevelt called for the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Roosevelt was a lifelong conservationist. During his tenure as governor of New York, he had been the impetus behind a broad reforestation scheme and later (1932), had combined the work with the state's unemployment relief program. As John Salmond states, "the Civilian Conservation Corps was…in a sense, a catalyst. Through it, a new and vital president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, brought together two wasted resources, the young men and the land, in an attempt to save both."[19]

The bill that created the CCC was introduced in Congress on March 13, 1933; just nine days after the president took office. On March 21 the President sent a message to the 73rd Congress, urging the swift establishment of the program:

> I propose to create a Civilian Conservation Corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects.
>
> More important, however, than the material gains, will be the moral and spiritual value of such work. The overwhelming majority of unemployed Americans, who are now walking the streets and receiving private or public relief would infinitely prefer to work. We can take a vast army of these unemployed out into healthful surroundings. We can eliminate to some extent at least the threat that enforced idleness brings to spiritual and moral stability. It is not a panacea for all the unemployment, but it is an essential step in this emergency…I estimate that 250,000 men can be given temporary employment by early summer if you will give me the authority to proceed within the next two weeks.[20]

Despite concerns regarding labor and wage questions, the emergency nature of the legislation was widely recognized and "the measure passed on March 31, 1933, with only two significant amendments: (1) that conservation projects would extend to state lands;

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[19] Ibid.
[20] Cohen, 6.

and (2) that no discrimination shall be made on account of race, color, or creed."[21] The agency created was officially called Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) though this organization soon came to be widely known as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).[22]

The president had been granted the power to develop the operation as he saw fit and the program was to initially last two years. Instead of establishing an entirely new administrative body, Roosevelt used the existing Labor, War, Interior and Agriculture departments to form the ECW/CCC organization. An advisory council was created with representatives from each department. On April 5, 1933, Roosevelt appointed Robert Fechner, a widely respected labor leader, to be the director of the ECW; Fechner then requested James J. McEntee to be the assistant director. Immediate financial support for the ECW was to be taken from existing but unobligated federal funds.

Within 37 days of Roosevelt's inauguration the first enrollee was sent to Camp Roosevelt, the first CCC camp, located near Luray, Virginia. The president wanted 250,000 workers to be enrolled by July 1, 1933, requiring "feats of organization, construction, and mobilization never before attempted in the U.S. during peacetime."[23] In general, enrollees were to be unmarried, unemployed, male U.S. citizens, between 18-25 years of age, capable of physical labor, willing to send at least $22 out of the $30 they made each month back to their families, and having no

CCC Emblem

[21] E. Gail Throop, "Utterly Visionary and Chimerical: Federal Response to the Depression: An Examination of Civilian Conservation Corps Construction on National Forest System Lands in the Pacific Northwest." (Thesis M.A., Portland State University, 1979), 10.
[22] Salmond, 26. Roosevelt used the name Civilian Conservation Corps in a message to Congress on March 21, 1933 and use of this term was publicly adopted. The name of the organization was not officially changed however, until June 28, 1937.
[23] Ibid.

less than "three natural masticating teeth above and below."[24] Older, skilled workers with experience in woodcraft and similar trades were also enrolled in the CCC and were known as LEMs or "local experienced men." The enlistment period was six months with optional re-enlistment for a period of up to two years. Housing, food, clothing, medical attention, tools and other materials were provided by the government in exchange for a 40 hour work week.

Enrollment of 14,000 Native Americans was authorized on April 14, 1933, as similar unemployment and soil erosion issues had developed on the reservations. These men lived at home instead of in organized camps and were under the jurisdiction of the Office of Indian Affairs. Twenty-four thousand LEM were authorized for enrollment on April 22, and on May 11, 24,000 World War I veterans were approved to join. It became clear by early May that Roosevelt's goal of 250,000 enrollees by July 1 was not attainable as misunderstandings between cooperating agencies had slowed the enrollment process. An executive order issued on May 12 aimed at resolving some of these impediments proved effective and by July 4 approximately 275,000 young men, LEMs, Native Americans and veterans had enrolled in the CCC.[25]

Almost 200,000 African American men enrolled in the CCC and despite efforts at desegregation, most camps were racially separated. Though the Civilian Conservation Corps was mostly comprised of male workers there were some camps for women established in New Hampshire and New York.[26] Camps were established in each of the forty-eight states.

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[24] Watkins, 130.
[25] Cohen, 6-8.
[26] Ibid., 8.

Four Departments

Administration of the Emergency Conservation Work was divided among four government agencies: the Departments of Labor, War, Agriculture and Interior. The Department of Labor was responsible for establishing the quotas and selection of enrollees. The War Department enrolled the men and was also responsible for conditioning (physical training), feeding, clothing, housing and transporting the workers to the camps. Though the Army organized the camps, the CCC was not a military operation. Enrollment was purely on a volunteer basis and enrollment did not mean enlisting in the military.[27]

The Departments of Interior and Agriculture were made responsible for about 98 percent of CCC conservation work, of which the primary component was planning and supervising the work projects.[28] Within the Department of the Interior, the National Park Service (NPS) was granted most of the project responsibility, which included improvement and protection projects on national parks and monuments, military parks and monuments and state parks. The CCC built dams, bridges, laid telephone lines, constructed stoves, fireplaces, picnic tables and swimming pools, and opened up recreational park areas to the public. They also worked on the preservation and restoration of historical sites and monuments under NPS supervision.[29]

Within the Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Forest Service functioned in a manner similar to the NPS in planning and supervising CCC work on approximately 160,000,000 acres of state and national forest land. Their largest task was forest

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[27] U.S. Government Printing Office, "Standards of Eligibility and Selection for Junior Enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps," (Washington, D.C.: 1938), 12.
[28] Charles Price Harper, *The Administration of the Civilian Conservation Corps* (Clarksburg: Clarksburg Publishing Company, 1939), 53.
[29] Salmond, 126.

improvement, which included fire control and prevention work, insect and disease control, reforestation and selective thinning, stream improvement and road and trail construction. Additional work included improvement of grazing land, survey and mapping, and construction of campgrounds and other recreational resources.[30]

The Soil Erosion Service was originally established under the Department of the Interior in 1933 but was relocated to the Agriculture Department in 1935, when the name was changed to the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). Second only to the Forest Service, the SCS had the most CCC camps under the Department of Agriculture. Enrollees worked to curtail widespread soil erosion problems on public and private lands, primarily in the western and central sections of the country. Soil Conservation Service work, according to John Salmond, "fell into three categories: the demonstration of practical methods of soil conservation to farmers, actual work upon private land in co-operation with landowners, and the development and improvement of erosion control techniques..."[31] Common activities of the SCS included improvement of grazing areas through grass planting, contour tree planting and terracing, construction of check dams, and educational outreach work with farmers and ranchers.

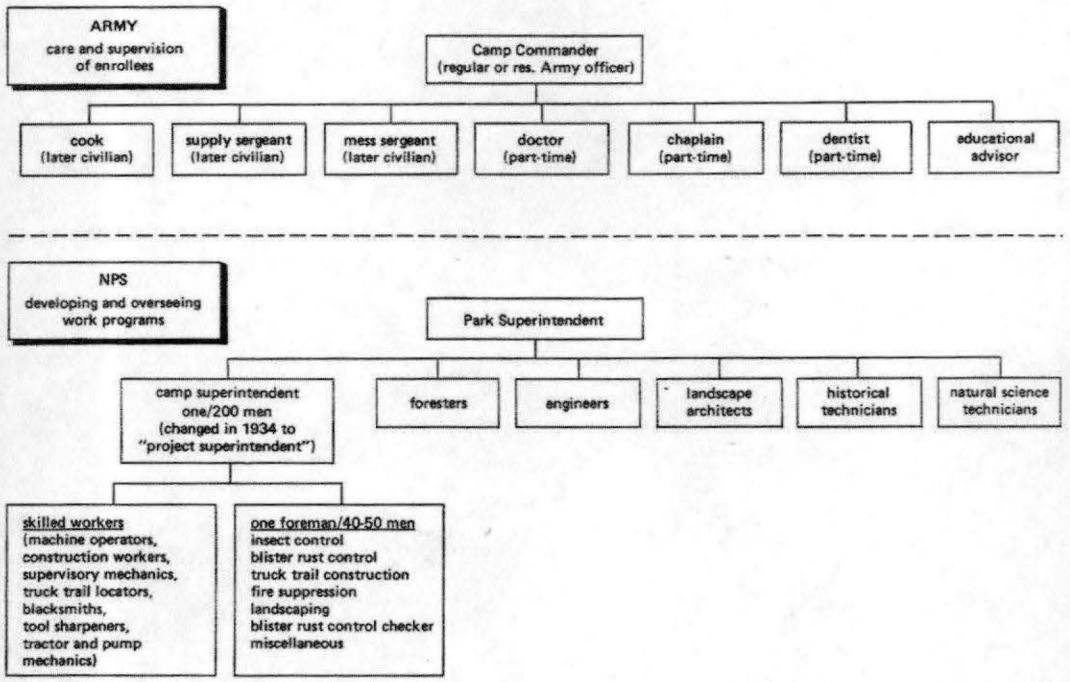
Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Organization

The Army's (War Department) Camp Commander and the Park Superintendent shared administrative authority within the CCC camps organized by the National Park Service. The Camp Commander, usually a regular or reserve officer, supervised all enrollee activities within the camps and was assisted by supply and mess sergeants and the camp cook. The Army also provided a part-time doctor, dentist, chaplain and later,

[30] Ibid., 123-124.
[31] Ibid., 124.

an educational advisor for the camps. The Army's role in the camps was generally one of attending to and supervising the enrollees' daily life activities.[32]

RESPONSIBILITIES WITHIN AN NPS CAMP, 1933



Source: Paige, John C. *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942: An Administrative History.* (National Park Service: 1985), 68.

The Park Superintendent developed and supervised all work projects for the camps and was also responsible for the preparation of weekly and monthly progress reports on camp activity. Additionally, a Camp Superintendent was hired and given the task of developing daily work schedules for each 200-man camp within the park. Daily work crews of 40-50 enrollees were assigned to various foremen (usually LEMs) who supervised tasks such as insect control, trail construction, fire suppression and other

[32] John C. Paige, *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933 - 1942, an Administrative History.* (National Park Service Books On-line, 1985), 66. This administrative structure applies to those camps under the supervision of the National Park Service.

projects. Furthermore, architects, engineers, landscape architects, foresters and historical technicians were hired by the NPS for technical supervision on work projects.[33]

The camps were generally self-sufficient, self-contained communities, with an average of 24 buildings arranged in a "U" shape. Buildings included barracks for the enrollees, administration headquarters, a mess hall, recreational and educational buildings, an infirmary and officers quarters. Additional facilities might include a blacksmith shop, automotive repair shop, religious facilities, and entertainment amenities.

In the early years of the CCC, camps often existed as a collection of Army tents, though by 1934 the Army had designed a building with interchangeable parts, manufactured for easy construction. This type of structure was economical, easy to transport, and came in ready-to-assemble panels; by 1935 this building type was in mass production. As of 1936 CCC Director Robert Fechner mandated that all future camps be of the "prefabricated portable variety."[34]

Many of the camps had local names, usually taken from a geographical marker or name in the vicinity of which the camp was sited. Camps also had letter/number designations identifying the agency sponsoring the work and the order in which it was established. Some letter designations were:

BF- Federal Game Refuge; Bureau of Biological Survey; Agriculture
F- National Forests; U.S. Forest Service; Agriculture.
MP- Military Park; NPS; Interior
SP- State Park; State Park division of the NPS; Interior
TVA – Tennessee Valley Authority; U.S.F.S.; Agriculture

[33] Ibid., 66-69. Paige notes that in 1934 the NPS redesignated the Camp Superintendent as the Project Superintendent and expanded the responsibilities of this position. Staffing varied between camps depending on camp needs and facilities.
[34] Ibid., 71.

For example, the designation for Honeyman State Park in Oregon was SP-10, the tenth state park in the state developed by the State Park division of the National Park Service.

Over 4,000 side or spike camps were built over the life-span of the CCC. These camps were used for temporary projects within the region of the permanent camps and enrollees usually stayed in tents. "Without such camps, much work, peripheral to the main project but important nevertheless, could not have been undertaken because of the distances involved."[35] Much of the time, CCC camps were welcomed by local communities as they would boost the local economy. Camp supplies such as fuel, lumber hardware, food and other materials were purchased locally as much as possible.

By December 1933, an education program was approved for all CCC camps. An educational advisor was assigned to each camp as part of the camp superintendent's staff. John Salmond states that, "By June, 1937, 35,000 illiterates had been taught to read and write, more than a thousand youths had gained high school diplomas, and thirty-nine had received college degrees."[36] Courses taught in the evening covered a broad range of topics that ranged from "wood chopping to empirical philosophy."[37]

Between the years of 1933-1942, the Civilian Conservation Corps employed up to three million young men and advanced natural resource conservation efforts by around 25-35 years, work valued at an estimated "present and potential value of more than $1,750,000,000."[38] By the time the program ended, CCC enrollees had erected 3,400 lookout towers, developed 52,000 acres of public campground, laid 89,000 miles of

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[35] Salmond, 46.
[36] Ibid., 53.
[37] Ibid.
[38] Cohen, 149.

telephone line, planted more than two billion trees, and laid over 13,000 miles of foot trails.[39]

The CCC program successfully achieved both of the original objectives of President Roosevelt, the rejuvenation and conservation of the country's natural and human resources. In a Final Report to the Secretary of the Interior, Conrad Wirth states:

> The general type of program as planned and executed by the CCC was well received by all. Perhaps one of the greatest accomplishments of the Civilian Conservation Corps was that it brought to the minds of the people of this country the need and value of a sound active conservation program.
> The CCC not only taught the youth of our Nation in a very practical way the meaning and value of our natural resources but helped to restore and strengthen the Nation's human resources.[40]

Civilian Conservation Corps Role in State Park Development

The 1930s marked the dawning of a new era for government involvement in recreational development throughout the nation. The New Deal administration was responsible for significant advancement of natural resource conservation and improvements within both national and state parks through the Emergency Conservation Work, and specifically the Civilian Conservation Corps programs. Though the National Park Service had always encouraged state park development, there was no formal relationship between the two until the 1930s.

Yellowstone was the first national park, established by an act of Congress in 1872 for "the benefit of the people for all time." Eighteen years later, Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant parks in California gained national park status, and in 1899 came the

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[39] Ibid., 86.
[40] Conrad L. Wirth, *Civilian Conservation Corps Program of the United States Department of the Interior: A Report to Harold L. Ickes* (Departmental Representative on the Advisory Council, CCC., 1944), 2.

addition of Mount Rainier National Park in Washington.[41] National parks lands are chosen, as Isabelle Story states:

> ...because of some unusual quality or natural wonder, or some historic or scientific feature of national interest. In the field of natural wonders, each park represents the highest type of its particular feature, and in general duplication of the major features of existing national parks is avoided.
> The major function is the promotion of the well-being of Americans through the health-giving qualities of inspiration, relaxation, and recreation in pure, unpolluted air, in natural surroundings of inspiring grandeur.[42]

The National Park Service was then formally established in 1916 under the Department of the Interior and entrusted with the stewardship of the nation's most outstanding natural and scenic assets. The 1916 National Park Service Act announced that the agency was to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and...provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."[43]

In the 1920s, over fifty percent of the nation's population was living in urban areas.[44] Combined with increased mobility offered by the automobile in the early part of the century, there was a desire among Americans for more accessible recreational opportunities within reach of population centers.

In 1921, Stephen T. Mather, director of the NPS, organized the first Conference on State Parks in order to both address the growing state park movement of the early 20th century and to encourage further development of these scenic recreational areas.

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[41] Isabelle Florence Story, *The National Parks and Emergency Conservation Work.* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1936), 7.
[42] Ibid., 8.
[43] National Park Service Act, 16 U.S.C. 1et seq. (1988), August 25, 1916, ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535. As quoted *in Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction*, by Linda F. McClelland (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 1.
[44] Phoebe Cutler, *The Public Landscape of the New Deal* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1985), 14. Statistic from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the U.S. – Colonial times to 1957 (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1957).

Representatives from 28 state parks attended. Mather had been under pressure to extend national park status to sites he felt did not measure up to NPS standards of distinctiveness, though they were still worthy of protection. He saw state parks as a way to safeguard the sites whose significance lay principally at local and regional levels.[45] In 1921 only nineteen states had created state park systems and by 1925 (after the 1921 conference), 48 states had begun to generate park development plans, though these advancements were ultimately halted by the onset of the depression.

With the creation of work relief programs in the depression era, President Roosevelt initiated a New Deal for the Nation's state parks. In the 1930s, emergency conservation work by the CCC enabled the National Park Service to provide substantial assistance to the states for the first time, in the development of parks and recreation areas. This support was provided in the form of technical assistance and supervision of construction projects in state parks as well as in county and municipal parks nationwide. In a 1938 report by Robert Fechner, the Director discusses the work of the CCC in state parks:

> In these areas developments are usually for more intensive recreational use, and include principally the erection of administrative buildings, museums, picnic and trailside shelters, bridges, trails, dams for the creation of swimming and boating facilities, bathhouses, guest cabins, comfort stations, water and sewer systems, etc. Forest protection, erosion control, and similar operations are also carried out as in national areas.[46]

Conrad L. Wirth was appointed as Chief Planner for the National Park Service's new State Parks Division in Washington, D.C. Wirth was well suited for the position. He had studied landscape architecture at Massachusetts State College under Frank

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[45] Thomas R. Cox, *The Park Builders: A History of State Parks in the Pacific Northwest.* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1988), 3.
[46] Robert Fechner, *Objectives and Results of the Civilian Conservation Corps Program* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1938), 17.

Waugh, renowned in the field for extensive practice and scholarship, and who would eventually, through Wirth, have a tremendous impact on many aspects of ECW park design. Herbert Evison, Executive Secretary of the National Conference on State Parks, was appointed as supervisor of all state park emergency work.[47]

Within the first few years of the New Deal, administration of State Park ECW had been moved from the Branch of Forestry to the Branch of Planning and State Cooperation within the NPS. For regional supervision purposes, the nation had been divided into four districts, headquartered in Washington, D.C, Indianapolis, Denver and San Francisco. Each regional office employed a District Inspector under the District Officer. The Inspector traveled extensively between parks and was an important link between the National Park Service, state park authorities and the individual CCC camps. His duties included review of applications for new CCC camps, inspection and critique of all work carried out by the enrollees under camp foremen and superintendents, and supplying progress reports to the district officer. It was the Inspector's responsibility to ensure "the high workmanship and consistent adherence to principles of naturalistic and rustic design."[48] In 1934, the NPS appointed professional landscape architects and architects, or "technicians", to each camp to design the plans for work projects (that were then reviewed and approved by the Inspectors) and also to supervise enrollee work within the camps. As park design was of the highest priority, the demand for trained specialists increased and the park service subsequently hired countless professionals in the fields of architecture, engineering and landscape architecture.[49]

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[47] Linda F McClelland, *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction.* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 382.
[48] Ibid., 400-401.
[49] Ibid., 401.

National Park Service, Design Principles and Practices

> During the formative years of the National Park Service, from 1916 to 1942, landscape architects, architects, and engineers forged a cohesive style of landscape design which fulfilled the demands for park development while preserving the outstanding natural qualities for which each park had been designated. This style subordinated all built features to the natural, and often cultural, influences of the environment in which they were placed. Through time it achieved in each park a cohesive unity that in many cases became inseparable from the park's natural identity.[50] - Linda McClelland, *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction.*

National park and state park Emergency Conservation Work were separate organizationally, though both collaborated closely, sharing a fundamental philosophy that centered on harmony between the natural and built environments.[51] Many of the basic principles of design that guided all ECW projects under the auspices of the park service were rooted in the naturalistic or informal gardening practices of Andrew Jackson Downing and Frederick Law Olmstead in the 19th century. In the early 20th century, Frank Waugh and other individuals interested in native vegetation and regional expression expanded upon these ideas. Architecturally, NPS practices of rustic and naturalistic design were vastly influenced by designers such as H.H. Richardson and the Shingle Style, and Gustav Stickley and the Arts and Crafts Movement, as well as the Adirondack, Craftsman, and Prairie styles of architecture and design.[52]

Though NPS designers were not the originators of the Rustic style of architecture, the approach to architectural and landscape design came to its highest realization under that organization's direction. This style is characterized not only by the use of native stone and timber as the primary building materials, but also by the structure's correlation to the site. The Rustic style was suited to the goals of park development as it met a dual

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[50] Ibid., 1.
[51] Ibid., 383.
[52] Ibid., 4.

purpose of providing recreational facilities within natural areas for public use, while emphasizing minimal impact on the landscape, therefore preserving the natural and scenic assets of these parks for future generations. Albert Good defines the Rustic style:

> ...through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of rigid, straight lines, and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsman with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past.[53]

The use of rustic and naturalistic design principles and an emphasis on quality handcraftsmanship providing for labor intensive work, therefore achieving the government's goal of creating extensive employment opportunities CCC enrollees.

These fundamentals were intended more as a point of departure for design rather than stringent rules; this was especially the case for state parks where the primary objective of development was to provide access to scenic areas for recreational purposes. Variation and diversity were encouraged in state parks as standardization was one of the greatest fears of ECW administrators. They were concerned "that park structures in state parks would be copies of national park structures and that park structures nationwide would look alike."[54] Rustic and naturalistic design principles then, offered simple guidelines that state park designers were to apply to the specific topography, climate, native materials and unique character of their particular geographic region.

In addition to the supervision and technical assistance that the NPS provided to state parks in park planning and development, the park service published manuals and portfolios to further illustrate and promote NPS design principles and practice. Publications such as the *Portfolio of Comfort Stations and Privies* (1934), *Portfolio of Park Structures* (1934) and Albert H. Good's three-volume *Park and Recreation*

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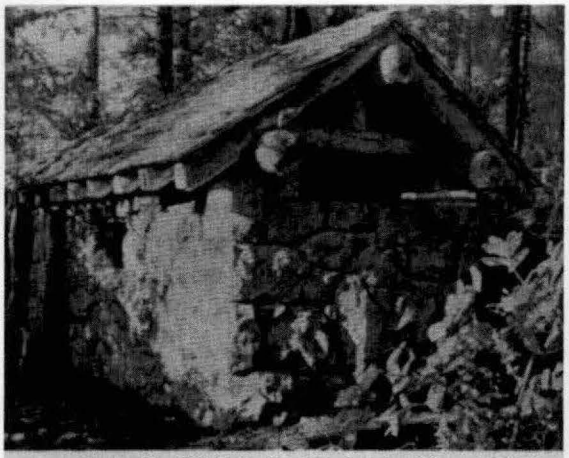
[53] Ibid., 434.
[54] Ibid., 394.

Structures (1938) supplied examples and principles for designing park structures. These principles emphasized minimal intervention in the existing landscape and were applied to the planning and construction of all parks and park structures built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in both state and national parks. The basic tenets of this design ethic included "the use of indigenous materials, use of freehand lines, horizontal emphasis, commonality of scale among all members and the whole structure, elimination of right angles and rigid lines, and architectural blending."[55]



Woahink Lake State Park, Oregon

Rustic "Comfort Station" at Honeyman (now demolished) featured in Good's *Park and Recreation Structures.*

The 1930s were indeed the golden age of the state park and through the contributions of the CCC, Americans gained greater access to recreational opportunities through state park facilities, many of which we are still enjoying today. It has been estimated that CCC contributions to park development during the New Deal accomplished in nine years what would otherwise have taken half a century. An enthusiastic promotional brochure published by the Department of the Interior in 1937 praises CCC work in state parks:

> Americans are discovering a new meaning of recreation today. It is a full, rich meaning which smacks of every stimulating thing having to do with the out of doors. People are getting out into the open – into the magic land of State parks and recreation areas which are being established in all parts of the country on a scale never before attempted. To these areas of scenic grandeur and all-embracing interest they are driving on short automobile trips to play and relax in

[55] Ibid., 407. "Architectural blending" refers to the practice of erasing the line between the ground and the structure by concealing it with native vegetation.

> an atmosphere satisfyingly, refreshingly close to nature. The complexity of modern life itself creates the need for recreation of this kind. The strain of urban living…makes escape necessary to a person's well being.[56]

The brochure concludes with this summary: "Wherever one may live, and whatever his tastes in recreation may be, he can fulfill his requirements for outdoor play in a State park or recreation area."[57]

Oregon's Scenic Heritage

> You Oregonians are so accustomed to it that you do not realize the charm of your beautiful trees to visitors from less-favored regions. The trees along your highways are a scenic asset of almost incalculable value. If you permit these trees to be cut away and your highways to traverse bare and desolate regions, you will destroy what is, in fact, your greatest tourist asset.[58]
>
> Stephen Mather, on the devastating effects of roadside logging in Oregon, 1919.

Increased urbanization and industrialization in the early part of the 20th century spurred a heightened interest among Oregonians in the state's scenic resources. As tourism increased, more roads were developed and subsequently the logging industry had greater access to vast stands of timber. As a result, concern grew among citizens about the endangerment of the very scenery that tourists were traveling to experience.[59] Though Oregonians have long appreciated the natural and scenic beauty of their state, prior to the 1920s only intermittent advances had been made to conserve and protect the state's treasured scenery from the threats of over-development.

Early conservation efforts in the state resulted from both nationwide activities such as the City Beautiful and Good Roads movements as well as from activism developed in response to more local threats to natural resources. Significant advances

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[56] U.S. Department of the Interior, *The C.C.C. and Its Contribution to a Nation-Wide State Park Recreational Program* (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1937), 3.
[57] Ibid., 17.
[58] Cox, 33-34.
[59] Ibid., 10-11.

can be attributed to a few key individuals who, in the first quarter of the 20th century, laid the theoretical and physical foundation for the preservation of Oregon's scenic and historic resources.

Governor Oswald West established national precedent in 1913 by declaring Oregon's coastline public property; West preserved the beaches as "highways" for public use. This move would eventually impact the development of Oregon's state park system, which originally operated from within the Oregon Highway system. It also facilitated the creation of a string of coastal parks that provided access to what the Governor had preserved. In 1917, Governor James Withycombe recognized Champoeg as a historical site that marked the birth of Oregon, and had a building erected to honor its significance.[60]

Robert Sawyer, a vocal conservationist and editor of the *Bend Bulletin,* had advocated for the preservation of roadside timber in central Oregon through the late teens and early 1920s and was successful in protecting sizeable parcels of land from logging. Sawyer later combined efforts with Governor Ben Olcott to discourage lumber companies from roadside logging; Olcott's public position was instrumental in drawing public attention to Oregon's roadside scenic beauty movement. Olcott, in 1921, succeeded in passing a bill that would limit removal of roadside vegetation. However, Olcott's initiative to allow the State Highway Commission to acquire land for state parks failed, as the public did not yet fully recognize the importance of such roadside protection measures.[61] The efforts of Olcott and others had, however, provoked initial public

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[60] Nancy Niedernhofer, "Reconnecting Nature and Design: the Civilian Conservation Corps in Oregon State Parks." (M.A. Thesis, George Washington University, 2004), 20.
[61] Ibid., 26-28.

interest and support for conservation activities within the state, and in time the Oregon State Highway Commission would gain the ability to acquire land for park purposes.

Oregon State Parks, Early Development

The Oregon State Highway Commission and the Oregon State Highway Department were formed by an act of the Legislative Assembly in 1913. Management and development of the state's natural, and later recreational, resources were directed from within this agency as early park acquisition efforts focused on "parcels adjacent to, in proximity to or visible from Oregon's highways."[62] Prior to 1925, the Highway Commission lacked legal authority to acquire land for public parks or to appropriate timber strips along scenic highways. The state parks movement gained momentum in 1925 when the Legislative Assembly granted the Oregon State Highway Commission authorization to:

> Acquire by purchase, agreement, gift or by the exercise of eminent domain, lands or property for the culture of trees and the preservation of scenic places adjacent to and in close proximity to state highways and for parks, parking places, camp sites, public squares and recreation grounds, and to improve, maintain and supervise the same and to expend state highway funds for such purposes.[63]

In 1929, Governor I.L. Patterson, acknowledging an intensified public interest in the creation of state parks, formed the Oregon State Parks Commission, under the auspices of the Oregon State Highway Commission. Robert Sawyer had long advocated that a superintendent of parks be appointed to provide centralized direction to the

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[62] Ibid., 2.Oregon's parks and recreation management was directed from within the State Highway Department for fifty-six years. In 1969 the Legislative Assembly created the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) and the newly named Parks and Recreation Section of the Highway Division was one of the many departments consolidated under this organization. It wasn't until 1990 that parks operations separated from ODOT and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department became an independent entity.

[63] Ibid., 30. (Oregon Legislative Assembly, *An Act*, 24 February, 1925). The Highway Commission was not dependant upon the Legislature for funding as all Highway Department work was financed by gasoline taxes and automobile licensing fees.

development of a state parks system. Though the activities of the State Parks Commission were limited in duration as they only formally met on one occasion, they did turn Sawyer's suggestion for a park superintendent into a reality during the summer of 1929. The position was to be temporary and initially focused on the preservation of roadside timber; the "engineer" was to have "knowledge of timber and land values" and would be hired from within the Highway Department.[64] This temporary assignment would later be recognized as the inauguration of the Oregon State Park system, with the appointment of Samuel H. Boardman as the state's first State Parks Superintendent.

Samuel H. Boardman, "Father of Oregon State Parks"

Samuel Boardman was born in Massachusetts in 1874 and educated as an engineer. He had worked in that capacity for a number of railroad companies before relocating to Oregon in 1904, residing on a tract of land along the Columbia River east of Arlington. Boardman had a demonstrated history of dedication to the protection of Oregon's natural resources and in 1919 he had joined the Oregon State Highway Department. In his early years with this organization he played a notable role as a strong advocate for tree planting along highway rights-of-way in the eastern part of the state.

Samuel H. Boardman (Source: OPRD Archives.)

[64] Cox, 54-55.

His activism and support for the protection and cultivation of Oregon's natural resources was, in large part, the reason behind his appointment to the newly created position of State Parks Engineer in 1929.[65]

His initial efforts were directed primarily at the preservation of timber strips along highways, though he soon focused on land acquisition for park purposes. Boardman believed that purchases of this kind "should be made while the land was unspoiled and inexpensive and [that] development could wait until more funds were available."[66] Development or "improvement" of parklands was, in Boardman's view, almost sacrilegious. He approached his work with a characteristic, virtually religious zeal. Nature was indeed this man's temple, a sacred ground not to be tainted by human hands.

As recreational resources were in growing demand, Boardman struggled throughout his career, especially during the 1930s, with the competing interests of safeguarding Oregon's scenic treasures while at the same time being required to provide public access to park properties. A quote from his 1947 editorial to the Oregon Daily Journal, entitled "Our Scenic Beauty" demonstrated his theatrical writing style and concerns about park over-development:

> The quiet of a wooded lake takes you from the hum of Main Street, and the spiritual side of your being is atoned. Might not the answers of a distressed world be found in the God-given sermonettes of a park-system? My prayer to those who read this is- never sacrifice His works that the commercial hot dog and its odors may take over; keep things immaculate that there may be a few places open for communion.[67]

In accordance with his belief in minimal impacts on the landscape, Boardman was opposed to overnight camping in state parks and held that ample overnight

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[65] Ibid., 79-82. Later his title came to be Superintendent of Oregon State Parks.
[66] Samuel Boardman, *Oregon State Park System: A Brief History* (Portland: The Oregon Historical Society, 1956), 3.
[67] Ibid., 5. Full editorial text in the *Oregon Daily Journal*, 10 November 1947.

accommodations could be found in the private sector. Boardman felt that government should not compete with privately owned operations offering modern camping facilities and prohibited the development of campgrounds in state parks throughout his career. Civilian Conservation Corps master plans indicate that overnight camping facilities were planned for both Emigrant Springs and Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial parks though they were never constructed. The youth camp amenities constructed in the Recreational Demonstration Area in Silver Falls State Park was the only exception to Boardman's rule.[68]

In 1933, prior to the CCC era, Oregon had 54 state parks for a total of 11,342 acres in its land holdings. Because of Boardman's preferences for preserving park lands in their natural state, few of these parks had seen development. Through the remainder of the 1930s, park development advanced at an unprecedented rate thanks to Roosevelt's federal relief programs, namely the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Emergency Relief Administration which granted financial support to states for park acquisition. At the close of the decade, Oregon State Parks consisted of nearly 32,000 acres and hosted almost a million visitors each year.[69]

During WWII tourism ultimately came to a halt and Boardman was able to resume his work of acquisition of park lands. However, the post war boom brought an affluent, war-weary populace back to the parks with a revived interest in outdoor recreation. Tourism quickly became Oregon's third largest industry, and subsequent pressure to provide facilities within the parks once again challenged Boardman's value system. By 1950, Boardman was 76 years of age and could hold back the demand for

[68] Niedernhofer, 124,127. Campground facilities were developed at Jessie M. Honeyman State Park (and in other state parks) in the 1950s, after Boardman retired from his position as State Parks Superintendent.
[69] Ibid., 2-3.

increased development in parks no longer. He retired in June of 1950 and Chester H. Armstrong was appointed by the Highway Commission to take his place. In his 21-year tenure as Superintendent, Boardman's constant dedication had secured 57,195 acres of Oregon's endangered natural resources, leaving a scenic legacy for the benefit of the people and earning Boardman recognition as the "father of Oregon State Parks system".[70]

Civilian Conservation Corps Role in Oregon State Park Development

The first CCC camps in Oregon, Benson Park in Multnomah County and Gold Beach in Curry County, were established in October 1933. A total of seventeen camps were established in Oregon and CCC work was completed in 45 state parks. Civilian Conservation Corps work in Oregon State Parks was conducted under the technical supervision of the National Park Service in cooperation with state park administrative agencies.[71]

Master plans were required before NPS officials approved CCC work in state parks. Once plans were accepted, project work was broken down into six-month work projects that enrollees could complete over one or more enrollment periods. NPS design theory formed the basis of these plans and as stated in a 1937 NPS brochure, "The object is first to conserve and protect the entire area…then to develop necessary facilities for the enjoyment of each park feature without interfering with the use of other features. The cardinal principle governing [this] is that the park areas are to be kept in as natural a state as possible."[72] Boardman typically supported only minimal development in the parks and for this reason few locations in the state's park system have obvious CCC improvements.

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[70] Cox, 102.
[71] Chester H. Armstrong, *History of the Oregon State Parks, 1917-1963* (Salem: Oregon State Highway Department, 1965), 24.
[72] Interior, 12.

In Oregon, as in other states, CCC camps were not automatically renewed. Occasionally camps were shut down and renewed for a later enrollment period, or they might be discontinued or relocated during the winter months. Camp superintendents and landscape architects completed quarterly and semiannual reports on the work projects, and progress was measured in the number of man-days it took to complete each task.

Park development generally began with a survey that would aid in the development of the park planning documents. Following this, CCC crews engaged in conservation and enhancement of the park's natural resources, as well as transportation improvements that would provide access to these resources for both work crews and later, the public. Initial natural resource conservation work included fire hazard reduction, fire suppression, landscaping, bridge construction, erosion and flood control, road and trail construction, seeding, and beach and dune stabilization.

Further development provided facilities for CCC workers, park staff and visitors and included the construction of "comfort stations" (restrooms), caretaker's dwellings, administration buildings, storage sheds, swimming facilities, overnight cabins, kitchen shelters, lookout towers, lodges and museums. Other construction projects consisted of installation of power and telephone lines, water and sewer systems, and small-scale features such as campstoves and fireplaces, signs and markers, drinking fountains, benches and picnic tables.[73] All work was conducted with the ultimate goal of providing public access to each park's most attractive natural features, blending CCC developments with the natural surroundings so improvements had only minimal intrusion upon the natural landscape.

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[73] Niedernhofer, 131.

Because of Boardman's aversion to extensive development in Oregon state parks, construction was mostly confined to basic day use facilities and improvements such as comfort stations, signage, water and sewage systems, parking areas, foot trails, benches and picnic tables, camp stoves, trash receptacles and drinking fountains.[74] Only two parks received more elaborate and recreational development, Silver Falls State Park and Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park. Silver Falls was the site of a large number of more intensive developments with the construction of the Recreational Demonstration Area. At Honeyman, CCC workers built received extensive roads, trails, picnic areas, a stone caretaker's cottage and other stone buildings and a bathhouse on Cleawox Lake "unlike any other of Oregon's Parks."[75]

CCC work slowed with the onset of World War II and increases in war production, and eventually the program concluded in 1942. Some camps were closed abruptly, resulting in unfinished projects, as was the case at Silver Falls State Park. The majority of the work by the Woahink Lake Camp enrollees was completed at Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park by the time the camp was closed in August 1941.

The Oregon State Park system realized its greatest development in the 1930s thanks to Roosevelt's federal relief program, the Civilian Conservation Corps. Work crews developed day-use facilities in previously existing park properties and federal funding aided in the acquisition of new state parks in Oregon. In a summary report on the activities of the CCCs in Oregon state parks, Boardman ranked developed parks in order of the amount of work completed: Silver Creek Falls, Honeyman, Ecola, Yaquina (and nearby parks in Lincoln Co.), Humbug Mountain, Guy Talbot (and neighboring

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[74] Ibid., 135-136.
[75] Ibid., 139.

parks along Mt. Hood National Forest), Emigrant Springs and Battle Mountain State Parks.[76] The progressivism of the New Deal Era and the legacy of the CCC survives today all over the country. The imprint of their work in Oregon can be explored throughout the state, though few parks are better able to illustrate the philosophy and efforts of all involved than Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park.[77]

The Oregon Coast in the 1920s

In the early part of the 20th century, an increasing public interest in automobile travel and outdoor recreation led to a demand for a better system of roads throughout the state. Oregon residents and out-of-state tourists wanted better access to the publicly owned coastal beaches and pressed the Oregon State Highway Department (OSHD) for highway construction. Transportation route development on the coast was limited at the time, consisting of small ports accessible mainly by water and scattered wagon routes along the beaches. Recognizing this lack of development, the OSHD began dedicated work on the construction of a major north-south coast route in 1921.[78]

The 400-mile stretch was first known as the "Roosevelt Coast Military Highway", though it was unconnected with any military operations. In 1926, the name was shortened to the Roosevelt Coast Highway.[79] By the 1930s, the highway extended the full length of the state, though travel was less than efficient. Oregon Department of Transportation historian Robert Hadlow comments that though the route itself existed and "bridged

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[76] Ibid., 102.

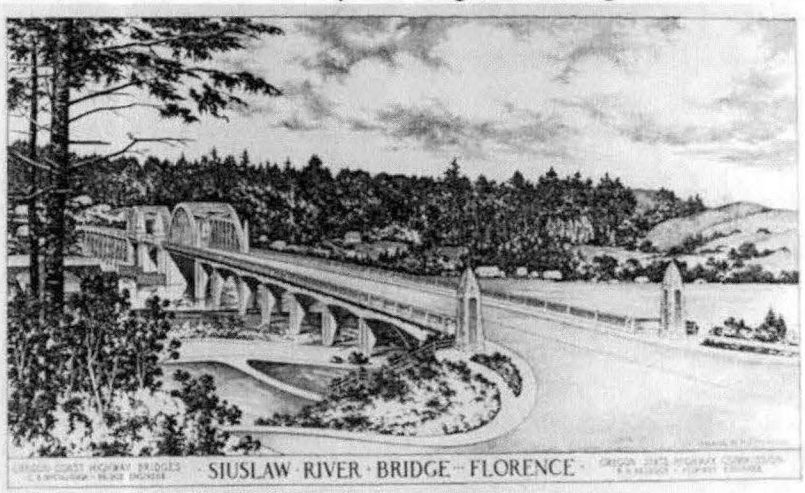
[77] For an in-depth discussion of Civilian Conservation Corps work within Oregon's state parks, see: *Reconnecting Nature and Design: the Civilian Conservation Corps in Oregon State Parks,* by Nancy Niedernhofer. (Washington D.C.: George Washington University, M.A. Thesis, 2004).

[78] Allen Dennison, *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Jessie M. Honeyman State Park Historic District.* (1984), 8-1. Robert Hadlow, *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Submission Form: C.B. McCullough Major Oregon Coast Highway Bridges, 1927-1936.* (Portland, OR: Oregon Department of Transportation, 2005), Section E, p. 7 (E7).

[79] Hadlow, E7. Today the route is generally referred to as US 101 or the Oregon Coast Highway.

many bodies of water…the road was not a continuous ribbon of asphalt or concrete. Travel frequently became a muddy affair and slow, inefficient ferries operating across two bays and four rivers contributed to traffic delays."[80]

Conde B. McCullough began working with the Oregon State Highway Department as state bridge engineer in 1919. In his early years with the OSHD, his small department of engineers designed hundreds of short-span, reinforced concrete bridges for the state's smaller waterway crossings, including a number along the coast. In an effort to assuage mounting frustrations with ineffective ferry service among coast residents and travelers, McCullough's bridge department assumed operation of coastal ferry operations in 1927. Previously run by private owners, some since the nineteenth century, ferries operated at six major waterway crossings: Gold Beach, Coos Bay, Reedsport, Florence, Waldport and Newport. Though ferry service may have become somewhat more regular under state management, it soon became clear that with increasing motorist traffic and rising costs of highway development, the only realistic option was to replace insufficient ferry service with bridges at these six crossings.[81]



McCullough bridge at Florence, OR. Rendering by Frank Hutchinson, c.1936. (Source: Oregon State archives, "Web Exhibit" on Conde McCullough.)

[80] Ibid., Section E, p. 8-9.
[81] Ibid., E5,E9.

The first of the major links on the Coast Highway was Conde B. McCullough's Isaac Lee Patterson Bridge at Gold Beach. Completed in 1932 and named after a former Oregon governor, the 1,898 foot bridge was "a genuine contribution to world-class bridge design," according to Hadlow.[82] The completion of the eagerly awaited Gold Beach Bridge prompted an increased public enthusiasm for the construction of the remaining five bridges, which would open the scenic highway to thousands of tourists (and tourist dollars) annually. However, the OSHD was beginning to feel the effects of the Great Depression and outside funding would be essential for the completion of the remaining bridges. After an involved fundraising campaign, the Oregon State Highway Department found the financial solution they had been looking for in April 1934 – a $5.1 million grant/loan package from the Public Works Administration, one of the many federal relief programs developed by the New Deal Administration.[83] By August 1934, all five bridges were under construction and all were completed in 1936, transforming the scenic Oregon Coast into a broadly acclaimed and easily accessible tourist destination.

McCullough, internationally known for his innovative design work, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Engineering degree from Oregon State College in 1934 for his achievements in the field. In addition to the Art-Deco inspired Coast bridges, McCullough designed the beautiful John McLoughlin Bridge (1932) between Portland and Oregon City, and was responsible for the design of hundreds of other bridges across the state during his tenure. Robert Hadlow describes the six Oregon Coast Highway bridges as McCullough's "greatest challenge," however, and remarks that they:

> ...were the pinnacle of his achievement as a designer and a lasting monument to

[82] Ibid., E10.
[83] Ibid., E10, E14.

> his contributions to the state. This was McCullough's most prolific period of bridge building, a culmination of years of studying and designing structures. It capped a decade and a half in which he led the Oregon State Highway Department's publicly mandated mission to build the state's modern highway system.[84]

Oregon saw a significant increase in tourism in the 1930s, despite the financial strain many were under during the Great Depression. As the highway system improved, travelers came in ever-increasing numbers to Oregon's state parks, especially along the coast. The state developed a new Travel Information Division in the middle of the decade, spending around $50,000 on an advertising campaign aimed at attracting tourists from throughout the region. According to Thomas Cox, the number of out-of-state visitors increased from 500,000 to 800,000 per year between 1936 and 1941.[85] Seventy percent or more of state park visitation took place in parks along the Oregon coast.[86]

State Park Land Acquisition

Because of the close link between the Oregon State Highway Department and Samuel Boardman's State Parks unit, park acquisition along the established road system was generally encouraged by the Highway Commission as it decreased expenditures on road development. Shortly after assuming his position as State Parks Superintendent, Boardman began vigorously acquiring park lands through whatever means possible, using a number of tools to conserve the state's natural assets. Though he was a staunch advocate of nature conservation statewide, the region holding the greatest number of his acquisitions is the Oregon Coast.[87]

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[84] Ibid., E3.
[85] Cox, 100.
[86] Lawrence C. Jr. Merriam, and David G. Talbot, *Oregon's Highway Park System 1921-1989: An Administrative History.* (Salem: Oregon State Parks, 1992), 30.
[87] Merriam, 28,26.

The CCC and Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park

Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park, one of the most continuously popular parks in the state, is situated approximately three miles south of Florence in Lane County. The 522.39 acres of this park are a collection of tracts from four different property owners, acquired between 1930 and 1936.[88] Bisected by Highway 101, the park protects all of coastal Lake Cleawox on the west side and part of Woahink Lake to the east. The west side of Lake Cleawox is the property of Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (established in 1972), providing scenic views of the sand dunes from the Honeyman Park day-use areas. A dense growth of native hemlock, spruce and fir trees together with an undergrowth of huckleberry, salal, rhododendron and wax myrtle cover the park grounds.

In keeping with the New Deal Era emphasis on conserving natural and scenic resources while making them available to the public for recreational, educational and social purposes, Honeyman State Park was developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1936 and 1941. The park was built by the CCC according to a master plan that adhered to the NPS design ethic, and is second only to Silver Falls State Park in the number of CCC improvements in the state. Today, Honeyman retains a significant

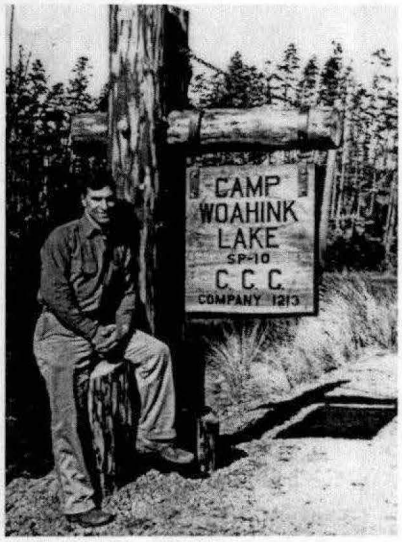
Original park entrance sign, built by the CCC, c.1936. (Source: OPRD Archives).

[88] The areas which comprise the park were acquired from the following owners: Rena Robinson (Jul 1930, 162.85 acres), James A. Mitchell (October 1930, 120 acres), Alta G. Wilson (June 1935, 150.63 acres) and Lynn and Gladys McCready (March 1936, 88.91 acres). Information from OPRD Archives.

number of characteristic rustic style buildings, landscape elements and other improvements, largely intact from the park's original development.

Camp Woahink Lake

Camp Woahink Lake, located at the south end of Woahink Lake, served as the primary operations headquarters for the Civilian Conservation Corps staff and enrollees for Honeyman State Park and other parks within the proximity. Superintendent Sam Boardman submitted an application on behalf of the Oregon State Highway Commission for the CCC camp in Period Five, though actual work on the camp did not commence until Period Six.[89] Records indicate that the first company to report at the Woahink Lake Camp site was Company 2634, in June 1935. Little is known about this first company and their work for the park; they were soon replaced by Company 1213, on November 6, 1935 (Period Six). This company operated continuously for seven, six-month periods at Camp Woahink Lake until operations were temporarily deactivated for Period Thirteen (Spring of 1939). When work resumed in October 1939 (Period Fourteen) at Camp Woahink, it was occupied by a new group, Company 3270, who completed all CCC work at the park until the camp closed permanently in the spring of 1941 at the end of Period Sixteen.[90]



CCC Stonemason Carmine Gallo, at entrance to camp (Source: Goodren Gallo Collection)

[89] CCC work was broken down into six month enrollment periods; there were a total of nineteen periods between 1933 and 1942. Enrollees had the option to reenlist for a period of up to two years. See the CCC Period chart in appendix for specific dates.
[90] Niedernhofer, 169-170.

The camp was part of the Ninth Corps Area in the Vancouver Barracks CCC District, headquartered in Vancouver, Washington. Camp Woahink Lake was located in Lane County, about four miles south of Florence, the nearest post office for the camp was Glenada, and the nearest shipping point was Cushman. CCC enrollees were transported by train via the Southern Pacific Railroad to Cushman, then completed the remaining eight miles of their journey to Camp Woahink by truck.[91] In addition to work on Honeyman State Park, the Woahink Lake CCC enrollees made improvements on other state park properties including the Murial O. Ponsler Wayside, Umpqua Lighthouse State Park, Bolon Island Tideways, Joaquin Miller Forest Wayside and Devil's Elbow State Park.

Each company had a company commander employed by the army as well as a junior officer, an educational advisor and a project superintendent. When Company 1213 arrived at Woahink Lake in November 1935, their Company Commander was Captain G.W. Sargent, with Lieutenant F.E. Schroeck serving as Second in Command. The Educational Advisor, Harrison W. Busby, supervised the camp's educational activities, and Orval D. Manaray was the Project Superintendent as of February 1936. The project superintendent supervised all work projects away from the camp and had a number of foremen who worked under him, many of these were LEMs.[92]

Camp Woahink Lake was built to accommodate a company of 200 men; records indicate that an average of 155 enrollees occupied the camp during each period of operation between 1935 and 1941. Construction began on July 1, 1935 according to an

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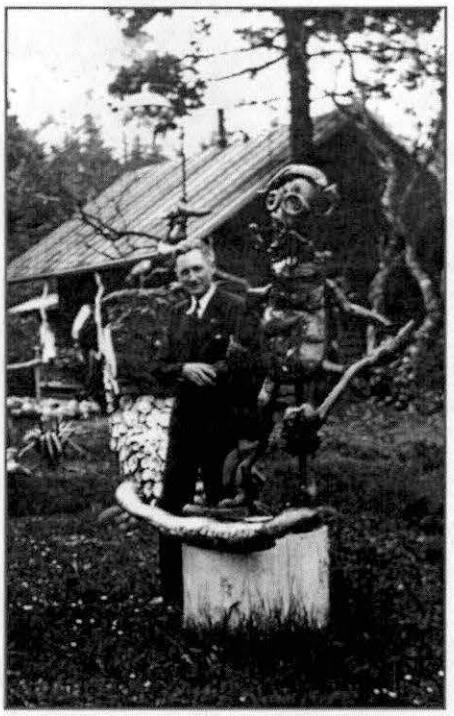
[91] Though today Honeyman is more commonly associated with the city of Florence, CCC camps were often officially referred to in conjunction with the nearest locality with a post office.

[92] The officials serving in these positions varied throughout the duration of operations at Camp Woahink Lake.



Mr. Busby, Educational Advisor for Company 1213. (Source: Hansen Collection, n.d.).

Barracks at Camp Woahink Lake. Note standard Army construction. (Source:

article in the Florence newspaper, and the site of the camp was leased by the government from James W. Ford Jr. for a period of ten years. The camp was constructed of fixed-type wood frame buildings, most equipped with light and heat, and included seven barracks (20' x 66' in size) for the enrollees, a recreational hall, an infirmary, a mess hall (140' long with a 40' x 40' kitchen), officer and foreman's quarters, educational buildings, a small theater, latrines and bathing facilities, and service buildings such as a woodshop, paint house, garages and various storage sheds.[93]

In the barracks, each enrollee had his own steel cot, cotton mattress, fresh linens issued weekly and a locker for personal items. The enrollees were also supplied with necessary clothing and a standard issue uniform and were quite well fed. An example of a typical day's meals:

Interior, Camp Woahink Lake bunkhouse. (Source: Gallo Collection, n.d)

> BREAKFAST: Stewed fruit, oatmeal, fresh milk, buckwheat cakes, maple syrup, butter and coffee.
> DINNER: Vegetable soup, macaroni and cheese, baked squash, shredded cabbage and mayonnaise, bread, jelly, coconut cream pudding and hot cocoa.
> SUPPER: California sardines with sliced onions, potato salad, fresh broccoli, bread, butter, blueberry cupcakes and coffee.[94]

In the hours in which they were not working on various park developments, the enrollees at Camp Woahink Lake engaged in a number of different activities. The

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[93] See the Siuslaw Oar, 7/19/1935, "Big Lot, Buildings Rising at Cleawox".
[94] Menu contained in a Camp Report by Investigator M. J. Bowen to Robert Fechner, Director ECW. Report date is March 12, 1937 and the menu was served on the same date. (Washington D.C., NARA Archives, RG 35, box 180.)

recreation hall was equipped with a pool table, a ping-pong table and a piano, and the camp grounds and nearby park offered opportunity for basketball, football, swimming, boating, fishing and hiking. The enrollees also interacted with the local communities as well, inviting the public (especially the young women) to visit the camp for theatrical performances, dances and open houses, and also attending dances and other social events held in Florence and neighboring communities.

Company 1213

Company 1213 was the most long-standing company to inhabit Camp Woahink Lake, and perhaps the one most associated with the spirit of the park and the legacy left by the CCC. The company was organized at Plattsburg, NY on May 21, 1933 and moved from there to Idaho (June 1933), Tennessee (October 1933) and Montana (July 1934). By November 1935 however, the company arrived at Camp Woahink Lake on Oregon's central coast.

In a report on the condition of Camp Woahink submitted to Robert Fechner on March 12, 1937, M. J. Bowen wrote that Company 1213 had "one of the very best reading and educational setups, that [he had] seen," and further that the camp had "good cooks, well policed buildings and camp grounds, and [was] one of those camps that could be rated superior. [He had] seen very few, if any, that were better."[95] The same report indicates that there were 156 men in the company at the time, primarily from New York, New Jersey and Oregon; twelve of the number were Local Experienced Men. Bowen rated the physical appearance of both the enrollees and the camp as excellent, and also noted that the company morale was "very good."

[95] Ibid.

The Educational Advisor for Company 1213, H. W. Busby, came to Camp Woahink in February 1936 and wasted little time in setting up a classroom in the 20' x 20' building that had been built as a library. Busby started the educational activities with a class in woodworking, in order to build the necessary shelves, desks and other items needed to furnish the space. The camp library also began amassing a collection of library books and other reference materials. In a little less than two months after Busby's arrival, one class offering had grown into twenty, the courses ranging from metal work, auto mechanics and first aid to Spanish, psychology, theater, aviation and journalism.[96] By March of the following year, the educational offerings consisted of a selection of thirty-two classes, not including eighteen correspondence courses through the California Department of Education. One hundred percent attendance by the company enrollees was reported, each enrollee taking from one to six classes in the evenings and some even enlisted as instructors.[97]

In 1937, the educational facilities and programming expanded further at the camp with the construction of a new 1450 square foot education building built by the enrollees. There were seven classrooms, a wood shop, study hall and library and a laboratory containing a microscope and workstations for the natural science classes.[98] The summary for the year 1938 reported a total of 21 instructors with officers, foremen, enrollees and the educational advisor all teaching courses in various fields. Thirteen enrollees graduated from the camp high school that year, thirty-three graduated passed the 8th grade, thirty-two earned first aid certification from the American Red Cross and 116

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[96] Harrison Walker Busby, "Educational Advisor's Report," ed. M.J. Bowen, U.S. Special investigator (Glenada, OR: 1936). The Journalism class also published a monthly paper concerning activities at the camp entitled "The Woahink Trail."
[97] H. W. Busby, "Educational Advisor's Report," ed. M.J. Bowen (Glenada, OR: 1937).
[98] Ibid. (November 23, 1937)

Snow scene at Camp Woahink Lake. (Source: Hansen Collection, n.d.)

Company 1213 baseball team. (Source: Gallo Collection, n.d.).

earned correspondence certificates. By 1939, subjects of instruction had expanded to include tap dancing, orchestra, glee club, blue prints, road construction, truck driving and surveying.

1930s film celebrity Frederic March and Camp Woahink enrollees. (Source: Gallo Collection, n.d.).

Camp Woahink Lake enrollees and staff welcomed a number of notable visitors over the years, including the Baron and Baroness Leopold von Mildenstein of Berlin who had come to inspect the CCC work projects and camp; the baron was deputy director of highways in Berlin. Movie actor Frederic March and his wife visited Camp Woahink in 1936 and the camp theater, used for performances by the drama and music classes, was named March Hall in his honor.

The Woahink Lake Camp, its staff and CCC enrollees were consistently given the highest ratings for quality of work, camp morale and educational activities in various camp reports, and when visited in 1937 by the Director of the CCC, Robert Fechner, the sentiment was upheld. A newspaper article describing the visit reported that Fechner "assured Captain Sargent, the company commander, that Woahink [was] as fine a camp as he had seen in all his tour of inspection from coast to coast." The article also states that Fechner:

> …praised the excellent work the men were doing in Honeyman State Park, and assured Superintendent O.D. Manary that the improvements along the

coast would stand out as a fitting monument to the CCC, and a lasting pride to the people of this section of Oregon.[99]

Overview of Improvements at Honeyman State Park

In six years, the enrollees of CCC Camp Woahink Lake completed a remarkable number of improvement projects at Honeyman at a cost of almost $255,000; of this total, the federal government spent $248,389.36, and the Oregon State Highway Commission contributed close to $6,600.[100] Enrollees completed a number of projects to accommodate park operations and visitors, including construction of the caretaker's

"Getting ready to build the bathhouse" (Source: Gallo Collection.)

cottage and accompanying garage, the impressive stone and timber bathhouse, diving floats, boat ramps, picnic tables and benches, kitchen shelters equipped with stoves and

[99] See Siuslaw Oar, 5/27/1937, "Camp Woahink Given Highest Rating by CCC Director".
[100] Niedernhofer, 225. The Federal government provided 97.4% of the total cost of development at Honeyman for the 57 months (82,896 man-days) the CCC Camp was in operation at the park. Each man-day cost the government $2.00; $1.00 went to the enrollee per day; 55 cents went to rations and 45 cents went to army overhead and clothing for the enrollee.

running water, a small pump house, a redwood water tank and stone "comfort stations" or latrines.

The various structures built by the CCC represent only about sixteen percent of the total work done by the enrollees at the park. The remainder consisted of less noticeable development projects concerning natural resources. Initial improvements to the park, beyond the construction of the CCC camp itself, included a survey of park boundaries, grading and surfacing truck trails and park access roads, fire hazard reduction, installation of utility lines and waste disposal systems, clearing debris from roadsides and lake perimeters and also clearing areas for future construction sites and parking areas. Other early projects included landscaping, construction and location of guardrails, picnic tables and benches, boat landings, signage and a massive park entrance monument placed at the intersection of Highway 101 and Canary Road.

National Park Service procedure dictated that all CCC work projects in state parks be initiated through the supervising state agency; in the case of Oregon, this was done by the State Highway Commission through the State Parks Department. Proposed projects and work plans required approval of the Fourth Regional Office of the NPS in San Francisco. Furthermore, NPS technicians and field inspectors would then supervise the work while in progress at the actual site.[101]

The NPS desired that the concepts of rustic and naturalistic design be implemented in the design and construction of all parks and park structures under their supervision. Skilled designers planned these parks and all their components, and much effort went in to designing buildings as well as small-scale features to give the impression

[101] W.A. Langille, "The Jessie M. Honeyman Memorial State Park," (Oregon State Parks, 1/14/46).

that the work had "been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools."[102] Much of the timber used for construction was found within park boundaries, and the stone was acquired from a quarry near Mapleton, Oregon.

There were two primary designers at Honeyman, J. Elwood Isted and - as identified on the project plans - O.L.D. The latter is suspected to be Owen L. Davis, who served as Landscape Foreman for a period of time at Honeyman. Drawings and park plans indicate that Isted, also a designer for Silver Falls State Park, designed the bathhouse, caretaker's garage, kitchen shelters and stoves. "O.L.D" is credited with the design of the master plan for the park as well as the majority of the landscape design, small scale features such as the oval fountain on the bathhouse terrace, park signage and log parking barriers. Jack Paterson designed the caretaker's cottage.[103]

"Large rock was obtained from the quarry up at Mapleton on the road going up Sweet Creek. (Source. Gallo Collection.)

The caretaker's cottage, built of native stone and timber, was designed and built in 1936-1937. The quaint residence featured a shake roof, two stone chimneys, wrought iron fittings and a flagstone terrace and walkways. The cottage was sited to give its inhabitants a broad view of Woahink Lake from the rear of the house; this view is today

[102] Dennison, Section 8.3.
[103] Ibid.

obscured by a growth of tall trees. A large garage of similar construction was also built to accompany the cottage.

Four shelter kitchens, complete with running water and wood cook stoves, were constructed to compliment the other picnic facilities in the park's day use areas. Two rectangular shelter kitchens were constructed by the CCC, one near Lake Woahink and the other on Cleawox, near the bathhouse. J. Elwood Isted designed the Woahink shelter in 1937[104]; it is assumed that the same design was used in the construction of the Cleawox shelter. Originally, each shelter had a massive stone hearth that featured two projecting cook stoves and an open fireplace at ground level, from which rose a large stone chimney that also served as a support for the gabled shake roof.
The CCC also installed garbage cans around picnic areas throughout the park that were set into the ground, so as not to disrupt the natural setting.

Two hexagonal shelters were also constructed, both in the Cleawox picnic area, though only one is still extant. These shelters, designed by Glen O. Stevenson, featured a large central stone chimney with three projecting cook stoves at the base. Peeled log posts supported the shake roofs and three sinks with hot water were located around the perimeter of the shelter. The remaining shelter had undergone major alteration over the years and as of 2005, had been modified so that it was no longer able to be used for cooking; its shake roof had been replaced with composition shingles and the support posts had been fitted with concrete bases.

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[104] Incidentally, the Woahink Lake shelter is still extant though located outside the boundaries of the historic district. Both shelters have had the stone hearth removed, the stoves replaced with a sink and table. Oregon Parks and Recreation staff replaced with support posts, roof and other wood elements in both shelters in 1999.

J. Elwood Isted designed the monumental 1938 bathhouse building, located on Cleawox Lake and sited for the striking views of sand dunes in the distance. Its walls are of random ashlar construction and support a shake roof. The single story building's main structure features a cruciform plan, with a long, side-facing gable roof running roughly east to west with a central section projecting to the north. This central section, the entry area for the bathhouse, is one component of a larger axis incorporating both the landscape and the building in one all-encompassing design. This axis extended from a stone drinking fountain on the north side of the parking area, continued through the building leading to a second stone fountain on the lake side of the bathhouse. From here the axis stretched further, across the flagstone terrace, down the stone steps and across the sandy beach to the water.

Symmetry was a primary design element incorporated into the plan of the structure and the landscape surrounding the structure. The original interior floor plan of the bathhouse was symmetrical, the east side containing facilities (toilets, changing rooms) for the men and the west side for the women. These areas led to a central concession area and then out to the lake, the layout creating an logical progression for swimmers from parking lot to beach. On the exterior, all plantings and other landscape elements were arranged in a symmetrical pattern by designer O.L. Davis, creating a well developed composition to showcase the park's most important building.

The log and stone comfort stations on the east (Woahink) side of the park were completed in 1936. They are no longer extant. Also in 1936, the dry-laid stone retaining walls were in progress on Canary Road and picnic tables and benches were being

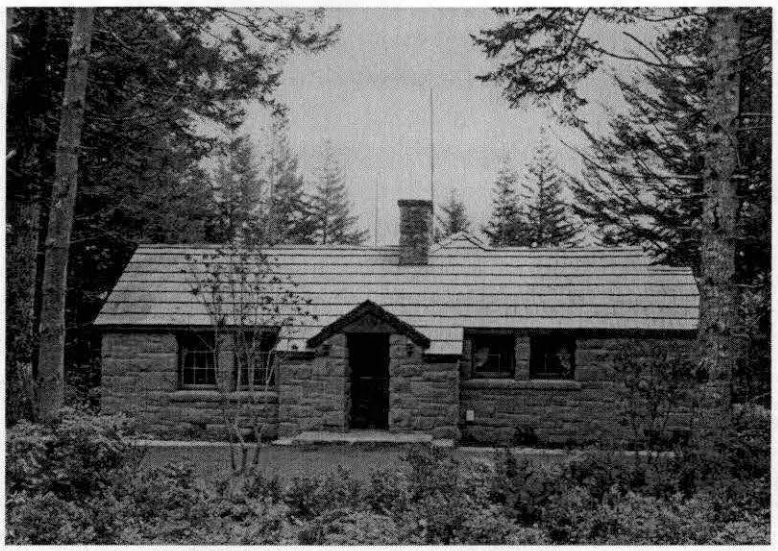
constructed and placed in small clearings with carefully framed views and vistas of Woahink Lake for the enjoyment of park visitors.

The 9' x 12' pump house was of stone construction, the walls slightly battered out at the base, with log rafters and a shake roof. With increased visitation, the water system became inadequate to supply the park with water and was replaced though the pump house is still extant.

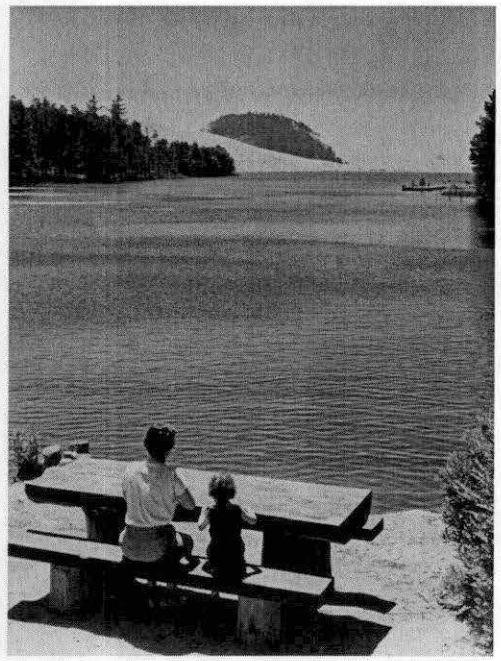
Campground facilities were originally included in the master plan for the park, but because of Samuel Boardman's opposition to camping in state parks, the campground was not developed during his tenure. (Chester Armstrong, Boardman's replacement in 1950, was of quite a different mindset about park development, and in response to increasing demand for overnight facilities in Oregon's parks, allowed construction of the campground facilities across the state park system. In 1952, a campground was developed at Honeyman, just south of Cleawox Lake, in an area the original master plan identified as a wildlife refuge).

Termination of CCC Activities and Closure of Camp Woahink Lake

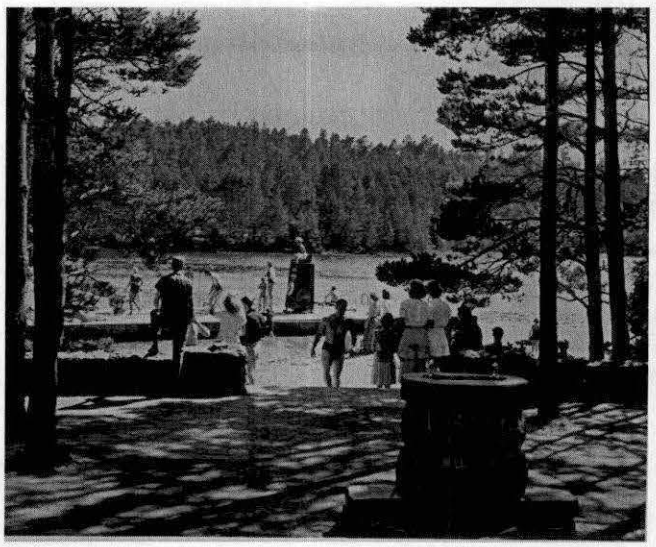
The Woahink Lake CCC camp and all construction activities officially terminated on June 1, 1941. Correspondence from the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) to the Ninth Corps Area Headquarters on May 2nd of that year requested that the vacated camp be transferred to the SCS for further CCC use as a conscientious objector camp. Negotiations among various governmental agencies resulted in the transfer of the camp site and its holdings to the Soil Conservation Service. A temporary permit was then issued on June 24th, 1942 by the SCS to the United States Army, allowing the Siuslaw Port District to use the land for "Army purposes". A total of thirty-six buildings and



Caretaker's Cottage. (Source: OPRD archives, n.d.)



Rustic picnic table sited for spectacular view.
(Source: OPRD archives, n.d.)



Bathhouse Terrace; note lodge pole pines
incorporated into original terrace design.
(Source: OPRD archives, n.d.)

associated fixtures at the camp were included in the permit for the use of the Army including seven barracks, the recreation hall, mess hall and kitchen, infirmary, latrines, In 1944, the Port of Siuslaw (Municipality) requested use of the camp to house personnel involved in a local Harbor Project, working to control shifting sands under the direction of the Soil Conservation Service. The few documents available on this property transfer indicate that the camp site and all property contained therein was awarded to the Port of Siuslaw by spring of 1945. Further details about use of the camp after this point are unavailable at present, though a 1954 newspaper article stated that there had been a small number of people occupying some remaining buildings on the camp site, taking advantage of the low rental prices. The same article also reports that on September 1st of that year, James W. Ford Jr. had sold the 120 acres south of Woahink Lake to Mr. and Mrs. John May of Southern California.[105]

Jessie M. Honeyman

Jessie Millar Honeyman (Source: OPRD brochure for Honeyman State Park.)

The person for whom Honeyman State Park was named was born Jessie Millar Ritchie in Glasgow, Scotland in 1852. She began her career as a school teacher. In 1876 she married Walter James Honeyman, a native of Dundee, Scotland. The couple arrived in Oregon in 1882, encouraged to settle in the western United States by Walter Honeyman's cousin, William Honeyman, founder of Honeyman Hardware Company. Jessie M. Honeyman was a tireless

[105] Siuslaw Oar, 9/24/1954.

supporter of arts and humanitarian efforts in Oregon and nationwide. Honeyman was one of the founders of the Portland Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) and served as the local organization's first president. Under this organization, she was the president of the YWCA Traveler's Aid society for the 1905 Lewis & Clark Exposition in Portland, a group that provided services and support to independent women travelers. She was also the State Chairman of the YWCA American Committee and, according to a handwritten personal history, represented the Northwest on "the famous committee of fifteen who with Miss Grace H. Dodge [in 1906] organized the National YWCA."[106]

Jessie Honeyman was affiliated with a number of local and national civic organizations including the American Forestry Association, the American Nature Association, the American Civic Planning Association, the American Federation of Arts, The Garden Club of America and the Oregon Federation of Garden Clubs. In 1931 she played an instrumental role in founding the Oregon Roadside Council for the conservation of scenic beauty along the state's highways. She served as president of this Council until 1946, and under her leadership the group advocated for the protection of timber strips along Oregon's roadsides and the elimination of highway billboards.[107]

Through her efforts in the field of scenery conservation she came to be closely acquainted with Samuel Boardman, Superintendent of Oregon State Parks. Boardman and Honeyman shared a very similar vision in regard to the preservation of natural areas,

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[106] This autobiographical account is titled: "History: Life of Jessie M. Honeyman" and dated July 26, 1940. It is housed in the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) archives for Honeyman State Park.
[107] The Oregon Roadside Council was affiliated with the National Roadside Council and established locally by Honeyman in cooperation with the State Federation of Garden Clubs. In addition to the preservation of roadside scenery, the Council also participated in land acquisition efforts for Oregon state parks. (See: Cox, *The Park Builders*, 91-92).

a sort of religious passion that fueled their advocacy for the state's natural assets. In her handwritten personal history, Honeyman states,

> To save Oregon Scenery has been my one thought beyond family and social life these many years, and right through it all He has given me power and definite assistance. The greatness of it, and the thought that I was "put in trust," with God in charge has deepened my own spiritual life.[108]

Thomas Cox notes that the two were allies in their quest to protect the state's scenic beauty and Boardman often relied on Honeyman to generate public support for land acquisition efforts for state parks through her leadership of the Oregon Roadside Council.[109]

Though the park name was officially changed from Woahink Lake State Park to Jessie M. Honeyman State Park by the Oregon State Highway Commission in 1936, it was not until July 1941 that the 522 acre state park was dedicated in her honor.[110] A newspaper article reported that an estimated 500 attendees were present at the dedication ceremony near Cleawox Lake, and that "due to the prevalence of a strong northwest wind, the audience remained seated in the 150 autos which were parked on the grounds."[111] In a separate article documenting the event Honeyman comments on the primary objective of the Oregon Roadside Council,

> No part of the Council's work is more important than teaching the children that the God-given beauty of Oregon is their heritage; that it is theirs to value, prize and preserve. We must keep our faith and our vision, if our children, and our children's children are to have a fragment of the glorious national heritage, so lavish in this western country.[112]

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[108] "History: Life of Jessie M. Honeyman" dated July 26, 1940. (OPRD Archives).
[109] Cox, 91-92.
[110] Memo from Boardman to Lawrence C. Merriam, Regional Officer for ECW dated January 15, 1936. (OPRD archives).
[111] "Park Dedication is Auspicious Affair," *The Siuslaw Oar*, July 18 1941.
[112] "Jessie M. Honeyman State Park," *The Oregonian*, July 10 1941.

Jessie Honeyman's dedication to the enrichment of her adopted state was again publicly recognized by the University of Oregon. In 1942, she received an honorary Master's of Arts Degree in Public Service, in acknowledgment of her "years of unselfish devoted public service, her tireless efforts in conserving for posterity the wealth of roadside beauty in Oregon and her vigorous advancement of many worthwhile movements for the social and cultural betterments of the state."[113] Jessie M. Honeyman died in July 1948 at the age of ninety-six.

On October 27, 1986, a seven-foot tall bronze sculpture was dedicated in honor of Jessie Honeyman. The sculpture was commissioned by two of her granddaughters and was created by California sculptor Gordon Newell.[114] The sculpture is located near Cleawox Lake, advantageously placed near a scenic viewpoint that frames the lake in the foreground and the sand dunes in the distance.

National Register Historic District

The 29.9 acre historic district was nominated by Allen Dennison in 1984 and contains most of the existing historic development within the park. The improvements protected by the National Register District include, on the east side of Highway 101, the caretaker's cottage and garage, and the stone curbing and retaining walls along Canary Road. The western half of the district consists of the bathhouse, two kitchen shelters (one

[113] Ernestine Moffitt, "Jessie M. Honeyman: Woman of Spirit," *Northwest Magazine*, Sunday, August 5 1979.
[114] From a press release dated August, 27, 1986 (OPRD archives). Gordon Newell was one two sculptors for the Haupt Fountains in the Enid A. Haupt gardens near the White House in Washington D.C. in 1968.

hexagonal and one rectangular), and the pump house, six parking lots with stone curbing and stone walls and stairs.[115]

Loss/Alterations in Historic Fabric

In the sixty-five years since Civilian Conservation Corps work on the park was completed there has been some loss of historic fabric due to neglect, modernization or obsolescence. On the whole, however, the park retains a high level of historic integrity. CCC improvements that have been lost include: a small transformer building near the bathhouse, a 10,000 gallon redwood water tank which sat atop a 25 foot tower, two stone and log comfort stations on the park's east side, a boathouse and two boat launches on Woahink Lake, various diving floats, all original log guardrails, picnic tables and benches, a hexagonal kitchen shelter (demolished in 1976) near Cleawox Lake, and the park's original stone and log entry monument (removed in 1959), gates and signage. Some changes have been made to the designed landscape, and there have been a few significant alterations including a 1962 addition to the rear of the caretaker's cottage, an early 1980s rehabilitation of the bathhouse, and well-intentioned (but historically incorrect) modifications to the remaining shelter kitchens.

Current Uses of Honeyman State Park

After over twenty years as State Park Superintendent, Boardman retired in 1950. His successor, Chester Armstrong, promoted development of overnight facilities in state parks and facilitated construction of public campgrounds in many park properties. Likely to the great dismay of Boardman, campground development at Honeyman began in the early 1950s in the area south of Cleawox Lake. Though the park has undergone some

[115] A third rectangular kitchen shelter was built on the Cleawox Lake side though it was demolished in the mid 1970s due to refusal of Lane County to issue permits for repair work as noted in a 1976 article in the Siuslaw News.

adaptations in response to changing park needs over the years, development has generally adhered to the original master plan outlined by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Honeyman State Park has operated continuously since the 1930s and is now the second largest overnight camp in the state, offering year-round facilities for trailer, tent and yurt camping. This popular recreation destination offers swimming, boating and fishing in both Cleawox and Woahink Lakes, has day-use areas for picnicking and hiking, and provides access to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area for all-terrain vehicle (ATV) enthusiasts during the off-season. Additional amenities include a nature center, outdoor amphitheater for summer movies and interpretive events, a large meeting hall yurt available for rental and a group tent camping area.

A historic preservation condition assessment report, completed for the park in the spring of 2005 by a team of students from the University of Oregon, will be used as an important tool for preservation planning for the park in the future. As a result of the assessment, restoration/reconstruction of the historic hexagonal kitchen shelter on Cleawox Lake was the focus of the 2005 Pacific Northwest Preservation Field School. Additionally, staff from the Mt. Rainier office of the National Park Service have recently begun work on a Cultural Resource Inventory to document yet another layer of history at the park. Honeyman State Park is a memorial not only to Jessie Honeyman, but also to the enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps whose lives were given new meaning and direction through their work at the park and experiences at Camp Woahink Lake.

CHAPTER THREE

THE INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM

Overview

A popular recreation destination for travelers from throughout the Pacific Northwest, Honeyman State Park boasts a wealth of physical history and representative personal stories that have yet to be shared with visitors through a comprehensive interpretive program. The 522 acres of Honeyman State Park include a remarkably intact collection of rustic style buildings and naturalistic landscape design elements, providing a wonderful opportunity to interpret the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps at the park in the 1930s. Also significant to the history of Oregon's state park system, interpretation at Honeyman will make visitors aware of the cultural, natural and recreational resources that are our shared heritage, as well as the value and importance of preserving these irreplaceable resources.

This chapter proposes an interpretive program for Honeyman State Park (HSP) that will give the visitor a clearer understanding of the history of the park, with a primary focus on the role of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the park's development. With the broad goals of interpretation in mind, the following pages provide recommendations for interpretive themes, desired visitor experiences, potential media solutions, and ideas for implementation. Interpretive exhibits and activities at Honeyman will help to bring this history to life for visitors and hopes to encourage a sense of

stewardship among all park users. This chapter is intended to form the conceptual framework for establishment of a CCC Interpretive Center and related interpretive programming at the park in the future.

The Honeyman History Interpretive Center[1] will actually consist of two buildings, the 1936 caretaker's cottage and the accompanying garage. Though the primary focus is to be the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps at the park from 1935 through 1941, the story will be placed within the broader history of the park as well. Visitors will first enter the caretaker's cottage, where they will find interpretive displays describing the "People Behind the Park" such as Sam Boardman, Jessie M. Honeyman, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and park staff today.

After exploring these interpretive offerings, the visitor will be encouraged to learn more about the Civilian Conservation Corps and the personal stories of the Camp Woahink enrollees by visiting the caretaker's garage. In a period of less than an hour the visitor will have discovered the story behind Honeyman's historic resources and will have gained a better understanding and appreciation of the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Mission Statement

The Honeyman History Interpretive Center is dedicated to providing an interpretive experience that will enrich visitor's experiences through a greater understanding of the park's historic resources, using the personal stories of those whose efforts provided us with this spectacular setting. Multifaceted interpretive programming will cultivate a greater sensitivity in the visitor toward stewardship of Oregon's cultural

[1] There is already a nature center at the park that focuses on natural resource interpretation.

and natural heritage, ensuring that generations of future visitors are able to enjoy and appreciate Honeyman as an important part of our shared past. [2]

Goals and Objectives

Visitor learning

The Honeyman History Interpretive Center and related interpretive services throughout the park will provide opportunities for the visitor to better understand:

- Jessie M. Honeyman's crusade for the preservation of Oregon's scenic and natural resources.
- Sam Boardman's contributions to the Oregon State Parks System and his views on park development.
- Development of Oregon's coastal transportation routes in the early part of the 20th century.
- The Great Depression and Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal Programs.
- The impact of the New Deal programs on both national and state park development in the 1930s.
- The Civilian Conservation Corps and their legacy at Honeyman State Park.
- Naturalistic and Rustic Design principles – origins and manifestation at Honeyman.
- The importance of continued preservation of these historic resources and what they can do to help achieve this.

Management

Park management and staff face the everyday challenge of balancing the preservation of Honeyman's natural and cultural resources with the varied recreational uses of the park. Implementation of an interpretive program for Honeyman's historic resources will both enrich the visitor's recreational experience, and help meet

[2] This is a proposed mission statement for the Honeyman History Interpretive Center.

preservation management goals of the park by encouraging thoughtful interaction with these resources on the part of the visitor.

Through interpretation, park officials hope to promote the preservation and stewardship of these historic resources, minimizing vandalism and other activities that permanently damage the built and natural environment. Visitors should leave with the realization that the history of this place is special and irreplaceable. Park staff would like to effectively communicate the fact that Oregon parks are public property; the visitor, in effect, is a partial owner and should treat the property with the same respect and care they would their own private land.

The Visitor

When developing an interpretive strategy, it is crucial to become familiar with the range of actual and potential visitors, in order to create successful interpretive experiences for people of all ages and backgrounds. Visitors bring diverse interests, life experiences, educational backgrounds and enthusiasms to the park, so interpretation has to be presented in a way that is accessible, interesting, enjoyable and rewarding. This requires a layered approach to interpretation, providing interpretive accounts from multiple perspectives, and using varied methods and media.

Honeyman State Park Visitors

On average, nearly 900,000 visitors each year seek retreat and recreation at Honeyman, a park widely known for its stunning scenery. Outdoor activities such as swimming, sunbathing, camping, sightseeing, diving, boating, fishing, walking, picnicking and bicycling bring them to the park year round. Visitors range from children to senior citizens, families, couples, locals, All Terrain Vehicle enthusiasts (ATVers),

traveling tour groups and school groups. Park officials estimate that about a quarter of park guests are repeat visitors. Although international travelers have made Honeyman a destination, most visitors that utilize the day-use areas and campground come from Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho and British Columbia.

Peak season is between May and September at the park. Over 380,000 people visit the day-use area annually (including local residents), and within peak season there are an average of 295,000 visitors to the day-use area.[3] In the five-year period of 2000 to 2005, park records show that there were 4,354,556 day-use visits and a total of 904,720 overnight campers.[4]

During the off-season or "Discovery Season" (October 1 to April 30), ATVers are able to access the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area directly from the H-loop area of the campground. Aside from local and day-use visitors, ATVers comprise the primary visitor base within these winter months. The group camp area in the eastern half of the park is a popular site for family gatherings, church and other social groups. The large meeting yurt, also east of Highway 101, has a capacity of up to 50 people and is used for a variety of functions, from private parties to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) meetings.

Though park management has indicated that they do not necessarily need to attract more visitors to the already busy park, attracting different types of visitors would be welcome. Potential visitor groups that may be more interested in the park as a historical site include bus tours for Elderhostel or international visitors, who typically visit the notable lighthouses along the coast, unknowingly passing historic Honeyman en

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[3] Honeyman State Park Business Plan for Lodge (2000).

[4] *Oregon Parks and Recreation Department: Day Use Visits* (2000-2005) Report Number: 30400. *Oregon Parks and Recreation Department: Overnight Camping Attendance* (2000-2005) Report Number: 30300.

route. School groups from throughout the region who could learn about cultural and natural resources at the park, as well as baby boomers, a group increasingly more prominent in the world of travel, are additional visitor types that the park would like to accommodate.

Needs and Expectations

Visitors to the park come primarily for recreational purposes and expect a comfortable, relaxed atmosphere as well as the ability to choose the interpretive experience that best fits their schedule and interests. Many visitors have a limited attention span for interpretation, as well as limited time to spend on such activities. Interpretive messages should be presented to a range of ages and educational levels, actively engaging visitors through varied media and storytelling techniques; they should be clear and to the point without resorting to a recitation of facts. The stories should bring the history of Honeyman to life, creating a memorable experience and enhancing the meaning of the park for all visitors.

Many activities compete for visitors' time and attention, so orientation and visit planning materials are important tools. A website describing the range of interpretive experiences at the park will attract people interested in combining learning with recreation, and allow them to make pre-trip decisions about which activities to incorporate into their schedules. At the park, materials (brochure, map) indicating the locations and types of interpretive media help visitors tailor their interpretive experience to individual (or group) needs and interests.

A basic principle of interpretation is that exhibits and programs for children and young people require a different approach, tailored to their interests and energy levels.

Many families come to the park for both day-use and overnight camping. Lively activities that engage as many senses as possible, encourage interaction with others, and can be enjoyed by both children and adults at the same time (scavenger hunts, campfire talks) will attract families and other visitors alike. Some visitors actively seek a more educational experience than others; interpretation should provide opportunities for these visitors to learn more. Though the primary interest of the ATV set is access to the dunes, family members or friends along for the trip may be interested in exploring the history of Honeyman.

Many local residents visit the park on a regular basis for swimming, walking, jogging, fishing, diving and other activities. Changeable exhibits in the Interpretive Center, including exhibits that reflect the local community, will help maintain their interest in (and attendance at) the Center. Changeable messages also acknowledge the fact that interpretation needs to remain flexible now, and into the future, in order to address and respect ever-changing perspectives on how history should be interpreted. Notions about what is important to interpret vary as we gain more knowledge and evolve as a society; interpretive programming should remain flexible to allow for such change.

It is also important to consider an interpretive approach that recognizes all ethnic backgrounds. Though the park business plan indicates that the majority of Honeyman State Park visitors are Caucasian English-speakers, it is important to bear in mind that minority populations (Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander) are a growing demographic in the state, and it is necessary to consider these audiences when developing interpretive services at the park.[5]

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[5] For more information see www.census.gov. (DP-1. General Population and Housing Characteristics: 1990).

Interpretive Messages

Take-Home messages are the big ideas that the visitor should leave with after visiting the Interpretive Center and engaging with interpretive services and exhibits. Interpretive themes are messages that communicate the historic evidence and important concepts that are represented at Honeyman. Themes are the tools that intend to evoke the meaning of the place and why it should be significant to the visitor. The interpretive recommendations and activities proposed in this document will be structured around these primary messages, creating a structure around which the visitor's educational experience will be developed.

Take-Home Messages

- The CCC was a government-funded work program during the Great Depression of the 1930s.
- CCC workers built state parks across the nation and Honeyman is one of the best examples of their work in the state.
- This beautiful, historic park should be preserved.
- You can make a difference in your community – protect Oregon's historic resources!

Themes and Key Concepts[6]

CARETAKER'S COTTAGE INTERPRETIVE THEMES

"People Behind The Park"
Room One

General Concept:
Throughout Oregon's history, dedicated individuals have fought against all odds to preserve the state's magnificent scenic and historic places in perpetuity. It is due to the dedication and hard work of these significant individuals that we are able to enjoy the beauty and history of Honeyman State Park today.

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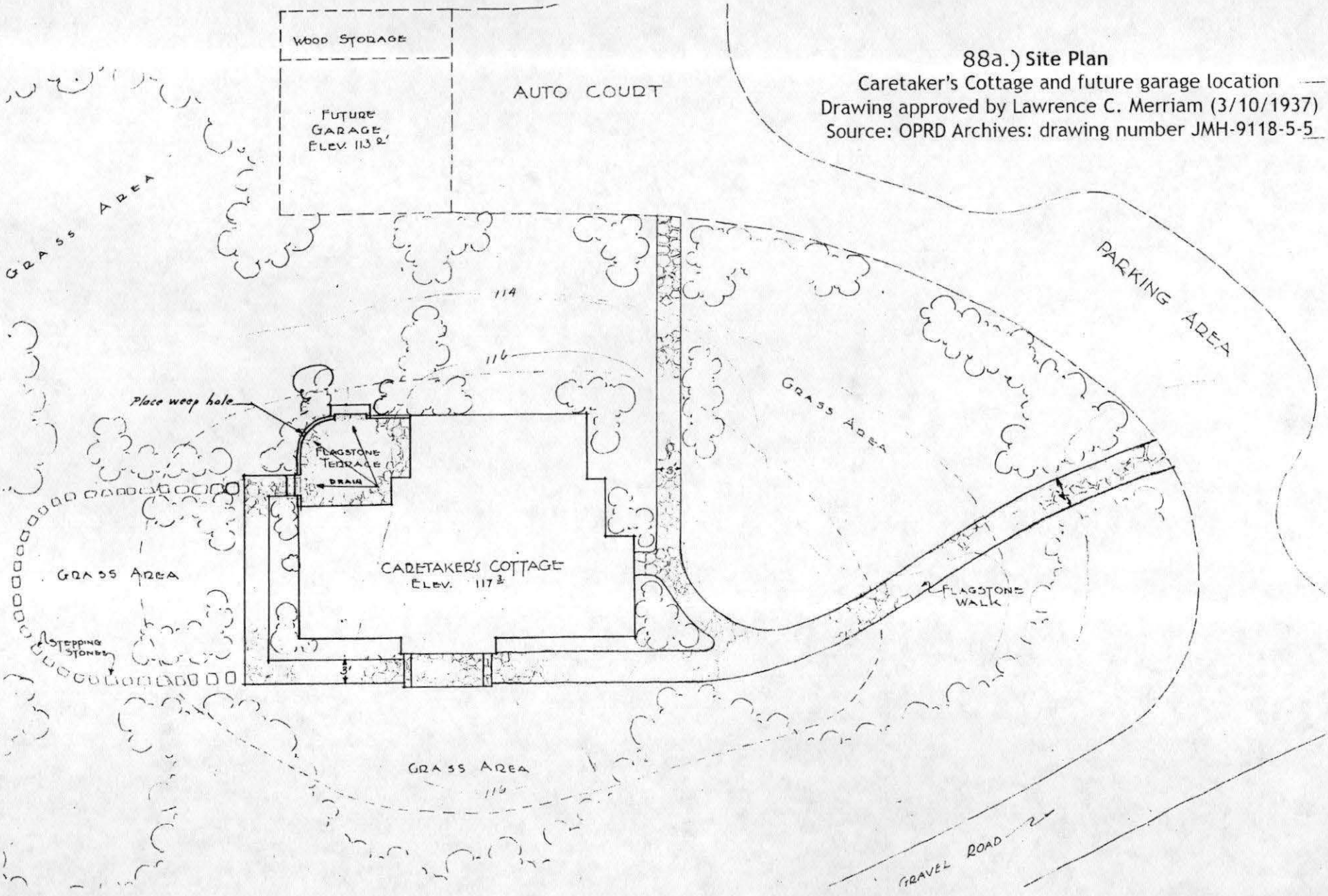
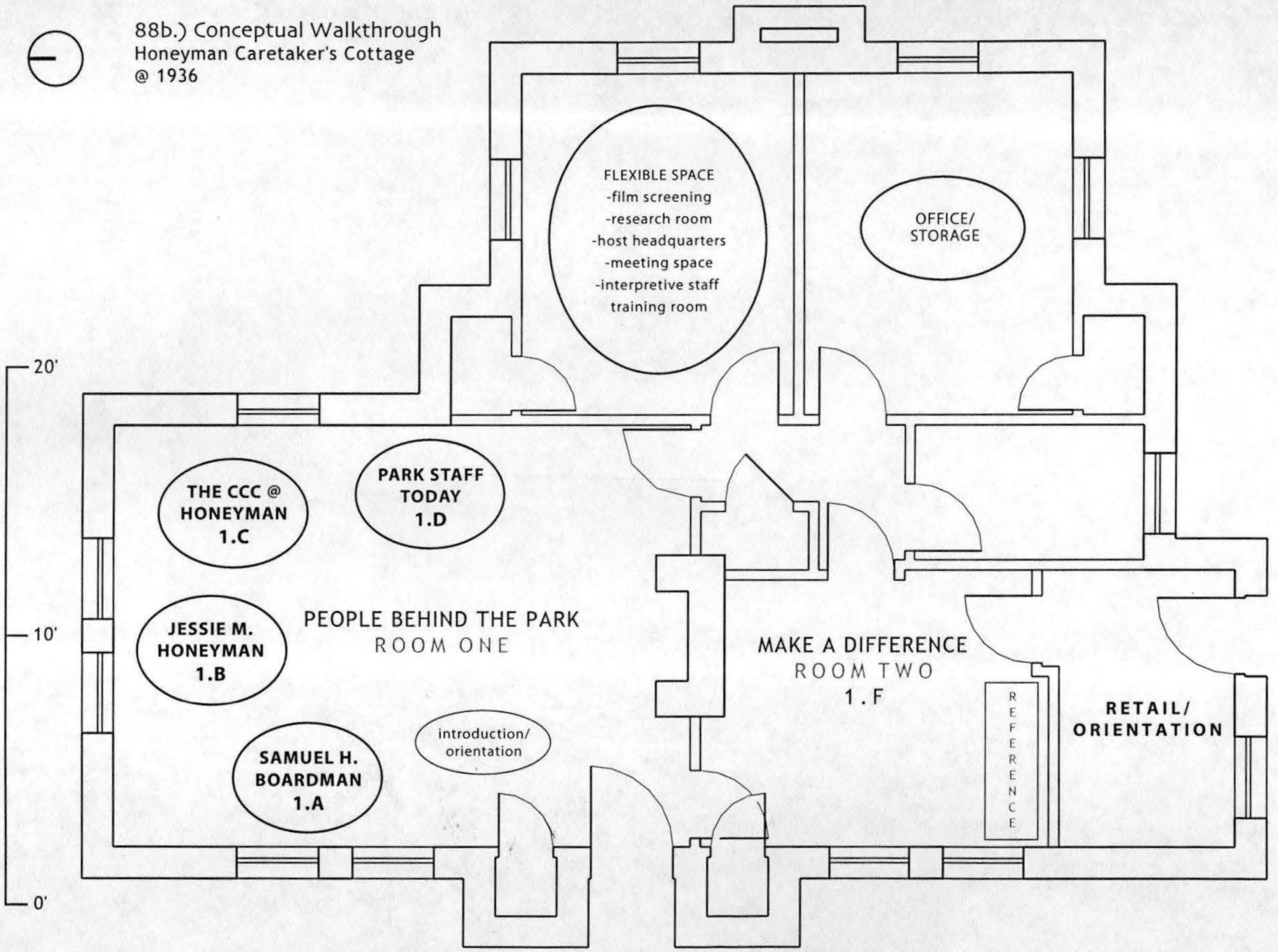
[6] See following pages (88a, 88b, 88c) for caretaker's cottage/garage site plan and bubble diagrams indicating potential exhibit placement and circulation.

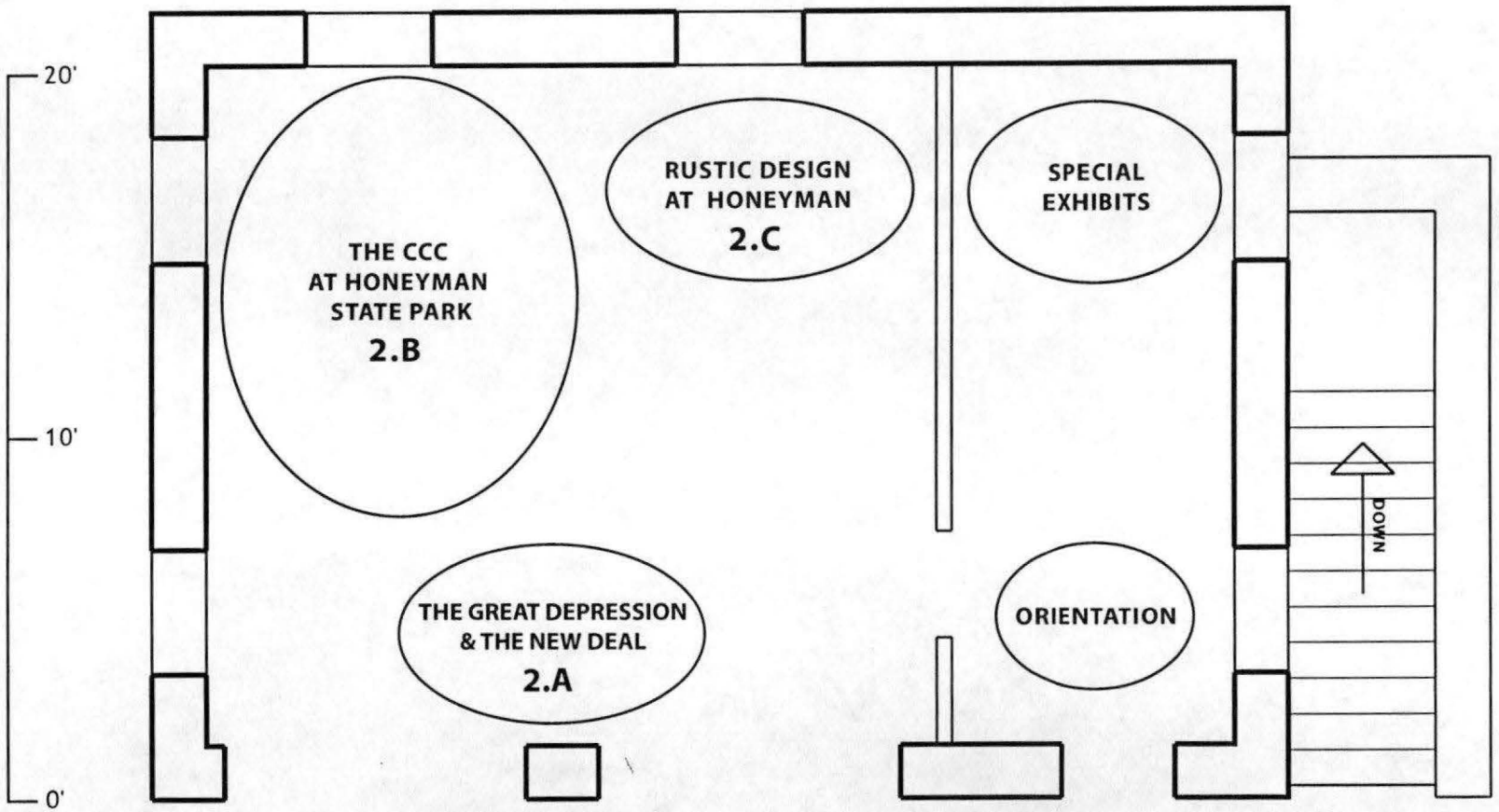
88a.) **Site Plan**
Caretaker's Cottage and future garage location
Drawing approved by Lawrence C. Merriam (3/10/1937)
Source: OPRD Archives: drawing number JMH-9118-5-5



88b.) Conceptual Walkthrough
Honeyman Caretaker's Cottage
@ 1936



88c.) Caretaker's Garage - Conceptual Walkthrough



Sam Boardman

Theme 1.A

Sam Boardman had a way with words. His theatrical prose, resourcefulness and vision led to the acquisition of over 60,000 acres of Oregon's magnificent scenery and unique natural features, ensuring that visitors like you could experience the natural serenity of parks like Honeyman.

Story points:

- Spiritual bond with nature

Boardman approached his work with a characteristic, virtually religious zeal. Development of park lands for widespread recreational use was, in Boardman's view, almost sacrilegious. Boardman, like many of us, saw something sacred in these pristine natural places; this sentiment echoes in his dramatic use of the written word.

- Father of Oregon State Parks

Through varying means of acquisition, park lands secured during Boardman's 21 year tenure neared 60,000 acres; the region boasting the greatest number of these acquisitions is the Oregon Coast. Under his watchful eye, the CCC made these lands accessible to the public, a combined effort that built a solid foundation for Oregon's state park system.

- Anti-development sentiment

Boardman struggled throughout his career with the competing interests of safeguarding Oregon's scenic treasures while at the same time being required to provide public access to park properties. Due to this aversion to development, Boardman prohibited the development of campgrounds in state parks throughout his career.

Jessie M. Honeyman

Theme 1.B

Fueled by a deeply rooted passion for the state's natural splendor, Jessie M. Honeyman led a tireless crusade to save Oregon's roadside scenery and ensure that future generations would inherit this bountiful natural heritage.

Story point:

- A Lifetime of Dedication

Jessie M. Honeyman was a woman selflessly devoted to the common good. An advocate for groups from the YWCA to the Oregon Roadside Council, Honeyman State Park is a memorial to her life of dedication to her adopted state of Oregon.

The Civilian Conservation Corps

Theme 1.C

Through the Civilian Conservation Corps program initiated by the government in the 1930s to confront the economic and social devastation of the Great Depression, the idle hands of millions of jobless young men were given a purpose. These youths contributed to a nationwide campaign to save the nation's natural resources through projects like reforestation, erosion control and the development of America's national and state park systems.

Story points:

- Oregon's State park system was advanced by decades because of improvements made possible through this remarkable program.
- Honeyman is an excellent example of CCC-era craftsmanship and naturalistic design.
- The lives of these young men were transformed from their experiences in the CCC.
- To learn more about the men who built this park, visit the Caretaker's Garage.

HSP Park Staff Today

Theme 1.D

Meet the staff of Honeyman State Park, whose dedication to the preservation of nature and history make your visit memorable. (This has to be a changeable, flexible display; content will vary according to staff roster and activities).

"You Can Make a Difference"
Room Two

Theme 1.F

Oregon State Parks are here for your benefit. You can contribute to Oregon's long history of natural and cultural resource conservation by taking an active role in the preservation of your favorite park or historic site. Get involved, volunteer, speak out, be the next person to have a park dedicated to your legacy!

CARETAKER'S GARAGE INTERPRETIVE THEMES

General Concept: The exhibition in the Garage space will introduce the story of the CCC within the broader historic (social and economic) context of the 1930s, giving the visitor a better understanding of the forces that converged to create this outstanding program. Interpretation of the CCC at Honeyman will be communicated through common human experiences such as struggle, work, friendship and accomplishment, celebrating the legacy they left behind.

The Great Depression and the New Deal Changed the Face of Oregon

Theme 2.A
Out of a national disaster came opportunity for momentous change.

Story points:

- The Great Depression that dominated the lives of everyday Americans in the 1930s resulted from a number of serious economic and social problems.
- Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal Administration created a series of diverse programs to combat the effects of the Great Depression. Programs that addressed aspects of American life from arts and theater to extensive natural resource conservation.
- These programs provided jobs for Oregon's unemployed and funding for many projects that, without the progressive New Deal Administration, would not have been possible. Bonneville Dam, the Oregon State Library and the famed Timberline Lodge are all products of this time period.
- The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was one of the most popular New Deal programs, and played a significant role in the effort to bring the country and its people out of the depths of the Great Depression.

The Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy at Honeyman State Park

Theme 2.B
During a time when many Americans were faced with the challenge of simply surviving, the CCC gave millions of jobless, yet eager young men the opportunity to make positive change – for themselves and for the nation.

Story points:

- The CCC took millions of capable but jobless young men off the streets of their communities and gave them gainful employment, hope and a chance to make a difference.
- The common focus of CCC work projects was revitalization of the nation's exhausted and endangered natural resources. The work of the CCC is still visible today in the billions of trees planted, millions of acres of land saved through erosion control projects, the roads, trails, dams and parks that brought recreation to the masses.
- Some CCC enrollees worked under supervision of the National Park Service building state parks across the nation; Honeyman was built by enrollees at Camp Woahink Lake.
- Being an enrollee in the CCC meant travel, employment, regular meals and a regular paycheck, lifelong friendships, the opportunity to gain useful skills and education, and a chance at success in life.

- The work that they completed is a lasting testament to this remarkable period in American history. The concepts behind the program could be advantageously applied to this country as we face similar challenges in the future.

"Parkitecture": Rustic Design at Honeyman

Theme 2.C
There's more than meets the eye at Honeyman – the landscape may look natural, but it was actually carefully planned.

Story points:

- The "rustic" style had its origins in the architecture of the Adirondacks and the Arts and Crafts ideal. This style was adopted by the National Park Service in the 1930s as a philosophy of building intended to minimize human impact on the natural environment.
- The principles of rustic design centered around the use of natural, native materials, and emphasized harmony between park buildings and their natural surroundings.
- The emphasis on craftsmanship produced high quality recreational facilities in parks like Honeyman. The program also had a deliberate practical application: to create labor intensive projects for millions of skilled, but unemployed workers.
- The rustic style of architecture in national and state parks in the 1930s or "parkitecture" as it came to be called, varied from state to state according to the natural materials and traditional building practices characteristic to the region.

Interpretive Recommendations

In creating these interpretive themes and media recommendations, the classic principles of interpretation as established by Freeman Tilden have provided the philosophical framework on which to build. Among these principles are the ideas that the visitor should be able to connect on a personal or human level with the subject being interpreted; interpretation should not be a recital of facts but rather the presentation of a whole story; and ultimately, that "the chief aim of Interpretation is not instruction, but provocation."[7] In a discussion of this last principle, Tilden cites a quote from Ansel F.

[7] Freeman Tilden, *Interpreting Our Heritage: Principles and Practices for Visitor Services in Parks, Museums, and Historic Places* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1957), 9.

Hall that reflects on provocation as a path towards learning and relates it to the park visitor's experience:

> In most Park educational activities it is best to give the visitor a broad, general idea of the Park in which he finds himself, allowing him to supplement the general but inclusive story with details according to his personal impressions of the facts which he himself gathers out-of-doors. He may gather these perhaps with your assistance, but he must be stimulated first to *want* to discover things for himself, and second, to *see* and *understand* the things at which he looks…Remember always that visitors come to see the Park itself and its superb natural phenomena, and that the museum, lectures and guided trips afield are but means of helping the visitor to understand and enjoy these phenomena more thoroughly…[8]

The primary draw to Honeyman will likely always be the stunning beauty of its scenery and the multitude of recreational activities visitors are able to pursue within park bounds. Through interpretation of the historic resources however, visitors may leave feeling more connected to this special place through the stories of those in the past who made it a reality.

General media design & compatibility

A primary tenet of NPS park design in the 1930s was minimal intrusion on the natural setting through the careful blending of the built and natural environment. All development was to be subordinate to the landscape. This naturalistic design approach created a very unique park setting that can still be experienced at Honeyman State Park. The retention of this sense of place at the park is of primary importance in the design and implementation of an interpretive program at the park; all steps must be taken not to obliterate the historic character of the place. In this light, outdoor interpretive signage

[8] Ibid., 33. This quote is from a 1928 address to National Park Service educational officers; Ansel Hall was, at the time of the speech, the Chief Naturalist for the National Park Service.

should be kept at a minimum and the design should be sensitive to the character of the historic landscape.

Furthermore, it is of utmost importance to recognize that, although various materials and design media will be used to tell the story of the CCC at Honeyman, the buildings and the designed landscape are the primary objects around which interpretation will be centered as they are the essence of the exhibition. They reflect the skill and expert craftsmanship of the CCC workers and the enduring legacy of their work at the park. The caretaker's cottage and garage retain a high degree of integrity and upon conversion for use as an interpretive center, great care must be taken to retain and preserve the historic fabric. These artifacts create a physical context within which interpretation is made possible; any changes made to the buildings in order to adapt them for use in interpretation should be made in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards in a manner sensitive to the historic character and sense of place unique to this park. OPRD interpretive staff and Honeyman Park officials should work with an interpretive design firm experienced in design and installation in historically significant settings (recommendations for such firms are listed at the end of this chapter).

Types of interpretive services/media

Providing the visitor with a variety of interpretive media opportunities to choose from will help to better communicate the interpretive messages to a broad audience. Types of interpretive media proposed for use at Honeyman include:

- **Website**: As use of the Internet for information distribution and exchange grows ever prominent in our everyday lives, a website will provide background and orientation information to a vast audience.
- **Graphics/Illustrative materials**: High quality reproductions of historic photographs, maps (old and new), original blueprint and master plan drawings for

the park and CCC camp will illustrate the interpretive themes, giving the visitor visual references to supplement the written message.

- **Brochures/Maps**: Printed materials such as promotional and informational brochures and maps help the visitor get an overview of the opportunities available, both pre-trip and on-site. These materials can help to orient visitors to the park and inform them about various interpretive themes and opportunities within the park.

- **Walking tours**: Led by a trained interpretive guide or knowledgeable volunteer, walking tours can provide the personal interaction and site specific informational experience that some visitors prefer.

- **Self-guided tours:** Informational brochures, highlighting different aspects of the CCC-era buildings and landscape could be available for visitors interested in short loop trails or a more comprehensive tour of the park.

- **Interpretive Programs**: Interpretive programs such as discussion, films, storytelling or other activities, given by well-informed park staff and/or volunteers could make park history interesting and accessible for larger groups of visitors. To target families and other overnight guests, the amphitheater or gathering area outside the Nature Center in the campground would be good places for such activities.

- **Audio/visual media**: Audio and visual media engage multiple senses and are useful tools for interpretation. Both can utilize a narrative format for storytelling and can reach out to a multi-lingual audience. Audio tours could be developed to accommodate blind visitors; similarly, subtitled video presentations would make the experience accessible to the deaf.

- **Special Events**: Special events such as craft demonstrations, park anniversary celebrations or community restoration projects will bring both first-time and repeat visitors from the community together for interactive learning.

Orientation Media

Website:

- The current Honeyman State Park webpage, accessed through the Oregon State Parks and Recreation website (www.oregon.gov/OPRD/PARKS/), should be expanded to include more historical information about the park. As implementation of the interpretive plan progresses, the website can be used as a pre-trip planning/orientation tool for visitors to explore park history, interpretive opportunities and upcoming events.

- Additional links for CCC-era parks/sites throughout the state (Silver Falls State Park, Cape Perpetua Visitor Center, the Murial O. Ponsler Wayside, Cape Arago, Emigrant Springs, etc.) could also be added to the webpage.

- Where possible, a link to the Honeyman webpage should be added to other prominent websites focusing on CCC history (see Chapter 1: Interpretation and the Civilian Conservation Corps) such as the National Association for CCC Alumni, James F. Justin Online Museum, and other websites for state parks with CCC interpretive centers.

Brochure:

- The current park brochure could be updated to include more information about the CCC history and interpretive opportunities. An alternative would be the creation of a brochure entirely devoted to the history of the park, including a map, significant sites for CCC history and/or suggested self-guided walking tours. If the latter approach is selected, a copy of the brochure should be made available on the website so visitors can print a copy for themselves.
- Place brochures and promotional materials where tourists are likely to see them – at other historical attractions in the region, in local magazines, bookstores, hotels, restaurants, and shops.

Conceptual Sketches of Visitor Experiences

The following are conceptual sketches and schematic diagrams for interpretive exhibits within the caretaker's house and garage are based upon the original floor plans. Ideally, prior to establishment of an interpretive center, the buildings would be restored as recommended in the Condition Assessment that was prepared for the park in 2005. If the park is unable to undertake such a project prior to the implementation of an interpretive plan, these concepts can be easily altered to apply to the spaces that currently exist. (Note: The following is a narrative walkthrough of the interpretive program for the park. Though such comprehensive interpretive programming focusing on the CCC at Honeyman is not currently in place, these conceptual sketches will be written in the present tense to better communicate visitor experience).

Arrival and Entry

Upon approaching Florence from the north or south via the Coast Highway 101, or from Highway 126 from Mapleton, visitors will see signs advertising the Honeyman State Park Interpretive Center as a site of interest. Nearing the park boundaries, directional signage makes wayfinding clear to visitors, and invites them to investigate what the Honeyman History Interpretive Center has to offer. Unobtrusive signage in the Visitor Center parking area interferes minimally with the natural setting and directs the visitor first to the caretaker's cottage. From the tall pines and native plantings surrounding the buildings, to the rough stone exterior and warm, handcrafted wood interiors of the caretaker's cottage, the harmony between built and natural environment sets the stage for the learning and recreational experience they will encounter at Honeyman State Park.

Visitors should find a welcoming and comfortable environment when entering the house. Greeted by a park volunteer or staff interpreter, visitors are invited to explore the history of the park through illustrative interpretive displays, peruse information on current park happenings and local events, or just relax in front of the fire and admire the expert craftsmanship and rustic charm of the restored caretaker's cottage.

Caretaker's Cottage

At this first stop, visitors will find orientation information (brochures, maps, walking tour guides) regarding the interpretive opportunities available at the park. Interpretive displays will give them a better understanding of the park's origins and evolution by introducing them to the "People Behind the Park". This overarching

concept will help visitors connect to both the past and present Honeyman through the personalities who were – and are – a part it.

Interpretive displays are primarily located in the front portion of the house (see bubble diagrams for both House and Garage in Appendix). The rear portion of the house contains two rooms, originally the bedrooms. While the south bedroom could serve as office/storage space, the north bedroom could be a flexible space that could accommodate a variety of activities. Alternative uses for this room would bring people to the building in the off-season so the Center could still serve as a functional space through the winter months.

"*People Behind the Park*"

Themes 1.A and 1.B

As the spaces in the caretaker's cottage are far from expansive, it will be important not to overwhelm the visitor (and the space) with extensive information. Small readable blocks of text are supplemented by inspiring quotes, historic maps, newspaper articles from the 1930s, high quality historic photographs, and other illustrative media help the visitor explore interpretive themes and story points.

Through her efforts in the field of scenery conservation Honeyman came to be closely acquainted with Boardman. An immediate bond formed as the two shared a very similar vision in regard to the preservation of natural areas, a sort of religious passion that fueled their advocacy for the state's natural assets. Captivating excerpts from letters and other correspondence could be used to illustrate this unique bond. Quotes from primary source documents and historic photographs accompany interpretive text here to highlight the drive, dedication and accomplishments of these two individuals.

Throughout his 21-year tenure, Samuel Boardman faced almost constant personal conflict when confronted with the prospect of providing public access to the pristine natural places that he acquired for the park system. Boardman allowed more intensive development in certain parks such as Honeyman and Silver Falls as a way to divert development in other parks. This important interpretive point is supported by interesting quotes that exemplify his theatrical prose.

Theme 1.C

Using original CCC comic book illustrations, photos of life at the camp and excerpts from personal biographical accounts of Camp Woahink enrollees, visitors can get acquainted with the "boys" behind the buildings. Headsets attached to a flat screen monitor near the display allow visitors to listen to the film "A Letter Home" in which a CCC enrollee writes to his family about the wonderful experiences and opportunities he is having since he joined the Civilian Conservation Corps.[9] These interpretive displays entice and invite the viewer to get an inside look into world of the CCC at Honeyman by visiting the Caretaker's garage.

Theme 1.D

Then and now photographs of the hexagonal kitchen shelter illustrate a description of the 2005 Pacific Northwest Field School restoration project. Photographs of the post- Field School progress document the process to complete restoration. Exhibits should be designed for change; as new restoration and conservation projects are initiated within the park, this exhibit can be easily rotated.

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[9] Alternately, 2005 Pacific Northwest Field School Participant (and OPRD employee-Nehalem Bay) Gary is a filmmaker specializing in historical documentaries; he could be hired to create a short film specifically about Honeyman's CCC history.

Photographs of current staff members are accompanied with personal quotes about what they feel is special about the park or what they would like visitors to recognize about the history of Honeyman. From this, the last interpretive display in the main room, visitors pass the fireplace and enter the former kitchen area to learn about current events and projects in progress – ways they can follow the example of these People Behind the Park and Make a Difference.

"*You can make a difference.*"

Theme 1.F

A bulletin board holds postings with opportunities in which visitors themselves can make a difference. Posters and flyers inviting volunteers to participate in an upcoming beach cleanup, historic preservation field school session, conservation effort or community activities are posted. Visitors are encouraged to follow the lead of the People Behind the Park, and are encouraged to initiate positive change by taking an active role in the preservation of our cultural and natural heritage.

Visitors are invited to share their own experiences or thoughts about what the park means to them by signing a guestbook or even bringing (or sending in) copies of their favorite family photos taken at the park. This ever-changing Honeyman family photo album unites the memories of park visitors past and present, underscoring the main reason people have always come to Honeyman – to enjoy the stunning scenery, to be with family and friends, to play – to have fun!

Binders containing reproductions of historic photographs of Honeyman, pages from the Camp Woahink newspapers, and other historical documents are available for the visitor to peruse. Books on local history such as Robert *Hadlow's Elegant Arches,*

Soaring Spans: C.B. McCullough, Oregon's Master Bridge Builder and The Park Builders: A History of State Parks in the Pacific Northwest by Thomas Cox, as well as references on the CCC, the New Deal, and Oregon State Park History would also be good reference materials to have on hand.

Proceeding towards the exit, the final room the visitor enters offers a small display of publications such as those mentioned above, postcards and other memorabilia for purchase. Wayfinding signage directs the visitor toward the garage to learn more about the CCC. For those who are eager to explore the CCC through experiencing the scenic beauty of the park first-hand, walking tour guides are provided for nearby loop trails.

Caretaker's Garage

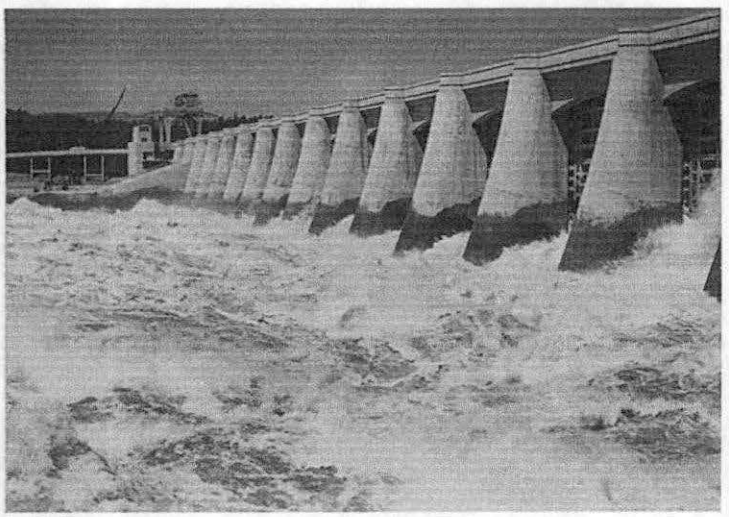
The interpretive displays contained within the primary exhibition space of the caretaker's garage provide educational experiences that focus on the work and personal experiences of CCC enrollees at Camp Woahink Lake within the broader social, political and cultural context of the Great Depression. Using a range of media and multiple perspectives to illustrate the impact the time period had - and still has - on this country, visitors have an opportunity to learn about this pivotal time in American history.

Visitors will enter and exit this exhibition space through a door at the southeast corner of the garage. This smaller room provides a transitional space where visitors can interact with an interpretive ranger or other educational staff, purchase books, postcards or other souvenirs of their experience. An additional interpretive space with rotating exhibits, or the Special Exhibits Gallery, explores topics related to the CCC and the Great

Depression, expanding the visitor experience and accommodating new and repeat visitors alike.

Theme 2.A

In this exhibit, an introductory panel provides a brief overview of the convergence of forces leading up to the Great Depression. Stark photographs of long breadlines and rambling Hoovervilles are displayed alongside first person accounts from Oregonians who suffered along with millions of other Americans in states across the nation. Small but eye-catching panels appear periodically, punctuating national and state activities with significant global events (1933- the first concentration camps are constructed in Germany; 1941 – The Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor), giving the visitor a broad awareness of the context within which this park was built and operated.



Public Works Administration Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bonneville Power Dam in Oregon, Columbia River,"Spillway," 1938. (Source: Franklin D. Roosevelt Library Digital Archives.)

Visitors will learn about F.D.R. and the sweeping reforms brought about by his work with the New Deal Administration. An illustrated listing of 'make work" programs (PWA, WPA, CCC), from the federally funded arts and theater projects to the construction of public buildings, roads and power plants, help the visitor make sense of this multitude of acronyms sometimes referred to as the "Alphabet Soup programs." Many of the economic reforms initiated by the New Dealers are still familiar

to us today. Through various interpretive panels, visitors realize that present-day programs such as minimum wages, social security and food stamps emerged out of the government's attempt to combat the poverty and helplessness of an entire nation.

Historic photographs of recognizable Oregon landmarks such as Timberline Lodge, the Oregon State Library in Salem and Bonneville Dam link familiar buildings to the various New Deal programs that made them possible. First person accounts and articles from state newspapers highlight other New Deal programs that further changed the face of Oregon.

In the 1930s, radio was the primary means of communicating news and information. In an alcove created to resemble a typical 1930s living room, visitors gather around a period radio to listen to excerpts of Roosevelt's Fireside Chats, delivered by the president to explain his New Deal programs and attempt reassure Americans that things would get better. These "chats," which all began with the phrase, "Good Evening, Mr. and Mrs. America" brought speeches like Roosevelt's First Inaugural Address, a radio address on the banking crisis, and an address to the Civilian Conservation Corps into the homes of millions of Americans. The radio was also an increasingly popular and inexpensive form of entertainment. Songs by artists of the 1930s such as Benny Goodman and Bing Crosby, or the radio dramas of Orson Welles are broadcast between the Fireside Chats, inviting the visitor to contemplate this seemingly low-tech, yet dynamic period in American history.

Theme 2.B

In-depth research has produced a wealth of primary source documents, historic photographs and personal accounts of enrollee life at Camp Woahink Lake, comprising

source materials from which plentiful stories can be derived. In addition, Goodren Gallo, widow of a prominent CCC stonemason at the park, has a vast collection of original photographs, newspaper clippings, correspondence, certificates of achievement, her husband's hand tools, CCC technical manuals and his official uniform which she would like to loan to the park for use in CCC interpretation efforts. Other illustrative materials include OPRD's magnificent collection of original blueprints and plans for Honeyman, as well as an additional historic photograph collection including both architectural and aerial views of the now demolished CCC camp. The numerous stories to be told are entertaining, often humorous accounts about the everyday, real-life experiences of the "boys" who built the park. Like reading journal entries, these stories will enable the visitor to better visualize and connect with these young men on a more human, personal level.

Drawing on these sources, various aspects of life in a CCC camp will be addressed. These include: Where did the enrollees come from, how old were they, how much did they get paid? Where was the camp and how did they get there? What types of work did they do and who planned the projects? Who ran the camp and what was the daily schedule like? What kind of skills did they learn, through classes and on the job? What relationship did the Camp have with the surrounding communities? What did they do in their free time? In what ways did the enrollees personally benefit from their experiences in the CCC? The answers to these questions will be presented through a series of interpretive exhibits suggested below, forming a comprehensive view of the CCC experience.

A reproduction of the bunk house setting, framed by replicas of two army issued cots, wooden trunks and book shelves, sets the stage for learning about various aspects of camp life. Visitors are invited to enter into this exhibit, try out a cot, and browse through a Camp Woahink photo album. Brief narrative descriptions accompany each photo and recall stories about an enrollee field trip to the Sea Lion Caves, the visit of movie star Frederic March, completed work projects, the salmon that was caught in the stream running through camp, classroom activities and company theater productions, or Camp Woahink covered in its first dusting of snow. Reproductions of a CCC-era comic book and copies of camp newspapers like the "Woahink Trail" and "Woahink Jr." are on the bookshelves for visitor browsing. Posted on the vertical plank wall between the beds is a menu of this week's offerings in the camp mess hall, a schedule of the classes offered this CCC period at the camp's school building and a copy of the "Ten CCC Commandments". A photo of Mae West, (or a girlfriend back in New Jersey) sits on the bedside shelf, and the standard army-issued uniform, boots and raingear are stored in one of the open trunks.

Listening stations with headphones accompany backlit photographs of selected enrollees, and with the push of a button the visitor is invited to listen to actual biographical accounts about their experiences at Camp Woahink. A video presentation explores the relationships that developed between the enrollees, the camp and the community. Actors playing the part of local merchants and farmers describe the positive financial impact that CCC camps had on the local community by buying supplies from nearby sources. A videotaped interview with Mrs. Gallo (widow of a CCC stonemason at Honeyman) describes how these enrollees from New York and New Jersey were welcomed into the community (especially by the young women and less by the young

men who lived there). She tells of the social activities within the community and camp that brought the two groups together and of the specific instances that led her to meet her husband.

An artist's rendering depicting various scenes of the enrollee at work provides a backdrop to discuss the range of improvements made by enrollees. Historic photographs of enrollees at work cutting stone from the nearby quarry, building the bathhouse, of cleared vistas and graded roads are superimposed on related blueprint drawings. Readable boxes of interpretive text highlight the range of work projects, from fighting forest fires to clearing scenic vistas. Architectural details and vivid illustrations help describe the effort that CCC workers went to in order to achieve the desired naturalistic effect, a harmony between the manmade and natural environments.

An enlarged aerial photograph and a simple plan drawing of the now demolished Camp Woahink Lake supplement interpretive panels describing the Army's role in the camps. As the only governmental branch in the 1930s capable of mobilizing such a large number of enrollees in such a short time, the army was responsible for transporting the enrollees to the camp, issuing uniforms and basic supplies, building the camps, providing food, medical assistance and educational services to the enrollees. A three dimensional, touchable scale model of the camp allows visitors interact with the buildings and get a better sense of spatial relationships, the type of architecture, and what some of the buildings may have looked like on the inside. Visitors are able to remove the roofs of the barracks, camp library and officer's quarters, thereby getting a more informed understanding of Camp Woahink itself .[10]

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[10] A local (Florence) artist, Curt Hitch, has offered to make such models for use in interpretation at the park. He has previously painted murals for interpretation in the park Nature Center. A number of historic

An alcove featuring a series of maps give the visitor a visual understanding of distances traveled, the origins of Company 1213 enrollees, and the scope of CCC work on both national and statewide levels. Company 1213 originated on the east coast and relocated to a series of states before settling at the camp on south Woahink Lake. An enrollee-illustrated map from an issue of the "Woahink Trail" tracks the path from east to west. To convey the CCC impact on a statewide scale, an oversized map of Oregon indicates the many CCC camps active between the years of 1933 and 1942, noting extant CCC resources (buildings, parks, waysides, and other features) within the state park system. Corps workers also made a number of improvements under Forest Service supervision as well and viewers are encouraged to make a worthwhile trip up the coast to the Cape Perpetua Visitor Center to learn more. Each state throughout the nation had CCC camps like the one at Honeyman. A map of the United States indicates this broader scope of CCC presence throughout the country.

A summary display features excerpts from letters written by former Woahink Lake boys, describing the range of jobs they were able to get after gaining such valuable and practical skills in the CCC; some describe regrets that they had to leave the CCC, and some express a desire to reenlist so they could come back for more good times at Woahink Lake. Visitors learn about programs that exist today that carry out similar work and are invited to sign a petition bring back the CCC in the future.[11]

Theme 2.C

A replica of one of the original rustic stone and timber park signs introduces the next interpretive exhibit on rustic design principles. Readable blocks of interpretive text

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photos of the exteriors and interiors of the camp buildings, combined with aerials and plan drawings will inform the creation of such a model.

[11] Find the petition at: www.bringbackccc.org.

explain design concepts such as harmony between the built and natural environment and naturalistic landscape planning.

Albert H. Good's book, *Patterns From the Golden Age of Rustic Design*, contains historic photos of CCC improvements at Woahink Lake State Park (now known as Honeyman) such as rustic fences, a stone comfort station, rustic picnic tables and an ingenious boat ramp. Combined with the fantastic blueprint and master plan drawings available in the OPRD archives, these illustrations and other historic photographs depicting rustic improvements built by the CCC help to explain the principles of rustic design and how they were applied in the development of the park.

Hand tools that would have been used such as stone chisels and wood carving gouges are displayed alongside actual stone and wood architectural details salvaged from the restoration of the kitchen shelter. These touchable objects give the visitor a chance to inspect marks left by hand craftsmanship and match the tool to the mark it would have created.

In the summer, skilled craftspeople conduct craft demonstrations outside of the interpretive center on log peeling, timber construction techniques, stone carving and other techniques the enrollees would have used to achieve the goals of the rustic principles of design.

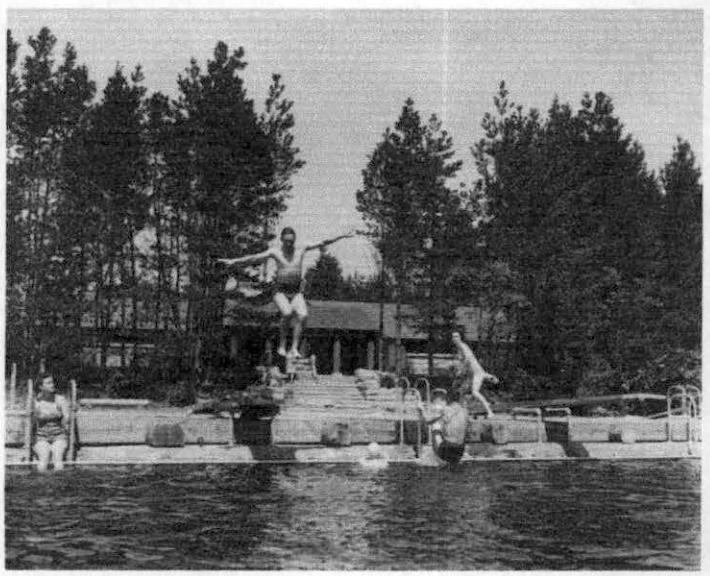
Special Exhibits Gallery

This space caters to both the first time and repeat visitor alike by presenting varied interpretive exhibits that rotate on a seasonal basis. Possible topics for interpretation include:

- Exhibits featuring other significant CCC sites in the state, including those owned by the Forest Service, that highlight the variety of different work projects completed by the CCC.
- Conde McCullough and his famous Oregon Coast bridges built in the 1930s: engineering, design and preservation.
- Exhibits on popular culture of the Depression Era: music, film, literature and other interesting cultural topics.
- The history of recreation at Honeyman: family photographs and memories from the 1930s to today can be assembled to create a timeline of family history at the park.
- Stories and first person accounts that give the visitor a more in depth look at how the Great Depression and the New Deal affected the state and its citizens.

Other Interpretive Services

Other locations throughout the park provide further layers of information, supplementing the interpretive experiences available at the Caretaker's house and garage. Though permanent signage and lengthy interpretive panels are not recommended for Honeyman, brief, unobtrusive panels could be placed at specific sites (bathhouse, kitchen shelters, pump house) to answer basic questions like, "When was this built?" and "Who built it?"



Historic photos show visitors that they are part of a long history of recreation at Honeyman. (Source: OPRD Archives.)

Locations where visitors tend to gather - the Bathhouse (Lodge), the campground playground, nature center area, and around restrooms – are key sites to place simple interpretive materials. Brochures with general historical information, walking tour guides or small posters (see below for ideas) intended to capture the visitor's attention and invite them to visit the interpretive center, are available at these locations.

- Bathhouse (Lodge):

The entryway (accessed from the parking area) to the Bathhouse, or "Lodge" as it is commonly called, provides a perfect opportunity for a brief interpretive experience. Visitors often gather in this space when entering and leaving the area as the restrooms are accessed from this area. Many people ask lodge staff when the building was built and about Jessie Honeyman ("Who was he, and what did he do?"). The blank walls in this space could be readily used to answer such questions for the visitor. A copy of the original floor plan of the bathhouse illustrates the axial flow and symmetry of the original design. Historic photographs of sunbathers and swimmers, who have enjoyed the warm waters of Cleawox Lake throughout the generations, emphasize the long history of recreation at Honeyman State Park.

- Yurts

Materials like those mentioned above (brochures, walking tour guides) are made available to visitors staying in the campground yurts, as well as to groups using the large meeting yurt in the West Woahink area.

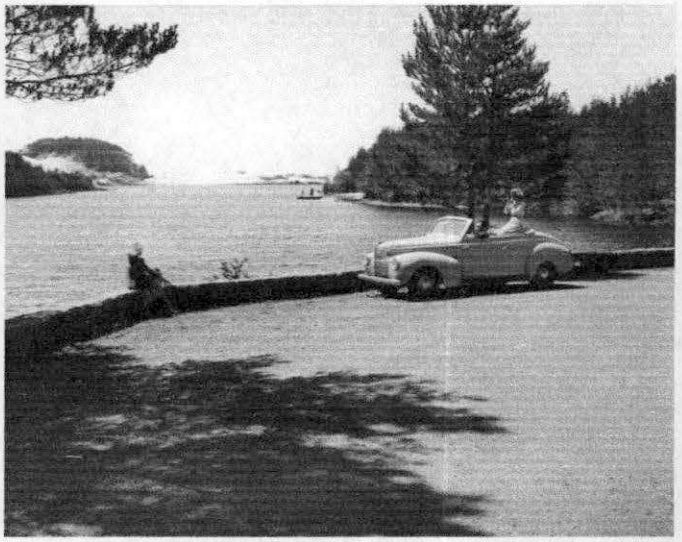
- Campground (including nature center and amphitheater areas)

Hands-on craft demonstrations could be provided periodically to multiple audiences on stone cutting or log peeling, enabling the visitor to get a sense of the physical force as well as the skills needed to prepare a single timber or stone for use. Campfire talks and storytelling are effective, memorable ways to present interpretation, especially if the presentation is geared toward children and adults alike. Knowledgeable camp hosts lead

guided walks that loop through the National Register Historic District areas, pointing out significant features of the CCC-era in both the built and natural environment.

- Trails

For small loop trails, provide laminated brochures and have visitors return them to the interpretive center or campground host when finished. This approach reduces the potential for litter and eliminates the need for interpretive signage that could interfere with the historic character of the park. Guides for short loop walks in both Cleawox and West Woahink day-use areas reveal elements of the CCC cultural landscape, calling the visitor's attention to hand cultivated views and vistas, curved roads and paths that follow the contours of the landscape, the use of native materials and plantings that ensure harmony with the natural setting. On these short tours, visitors learn to look closer and soon begin to see the park in a different light as they recognize how the basic principles of rustic and naturalistic design were applied to the park around them.



Scenic view of Cleawox Lake, still a favorite spot today.
(Source: OPRD Archives, c.1950)

Other:

Small posters

- A series of amusing and eye-catching posters could be developed and placed in certain locations throughout the park to spark visitors' interest in the interpretive center. Changeable themes and interesting facts would bring attention to the park's historic significance and encourage them to respect and protect the buildings and landscape.

- Using historic newspaper headlines from the Siuslaw Oar (the local newspaper in the 1930s) brief, yet interesting stories can be told about the CCC boys and Camp Woahink Lake. Headlines such as "Mystery Clouds Disappearance of Three CCC Boys," "Camp Woahink Lake Has Goat for Mascot," and "German Nobility to Visit Honeyman on Saturday". Other themes like "Another Day, Another Dollar" or "A Star Marches Into Camp" communicate noteworthy aspects of daily life: the fact that enrollees were literally paid a dollar a day to build the park, or that famous movie star Frederic March and his wife, Florence Eldridge visited the camp and established a lasting friendship with the enrollees there.

Programming for Children

Children benefit from interpretive services designed with their interests, learning styles and energy levels in mind. Many families visit Honeyman, and interpretive activities for children will reach out to this next generation of park visitors and preservation supporters. Listed below are some activities that may make Honeyman's history more interesting and accessible to young people:

- A partnership with the Junior Beaver Program that operates out of the park's Nature Center could add a history component to this popular learning program for children.
- Coloring books, story telling and treasure hunts could be developed to actively engage children in learning about history and conservation.
- Educational programs could be developed that teach about the materials used to build Honeyman's bathhouse, kitchen shelters, and other buildings. Supervised and interactive demonstrations of woodworking and stone carving techniques would provide a hands-on experience for learning about the tools the CCC would have used and building craftsmanship.
- An "interpreter's tool-box" of educational materials could supplement community history lessons in local classrooms. Lesson plans, reproductions of historic photographs and other historic objects/documents could be available for educators to borrow for classroom learning.

Additional Considerations

Interpretive Center Hours:

Due to the low visitation during the off-season, the Interpretive Center should be open on a seasonal basis. During the active summer season, the Interpretive Center should be open during regular hours for visitation. In the slower off-season, the Visitor Center could be open one day a week (Saturdays), by appointment, or for special events.

Interpretive Center Access:

An increase in visitor traffic to the Caretaker's house will cause traffic/safety issues for motorists on Highway 101. The intersection of Canary Road and the Highway can be treacherous, and safe access to the facility for visitors should be a preliminary consideration. Park staff is exploring alternative approach routes. Motorists could be diverted to a parking area off Canary Road; park officials have discussed converting two of the group camp sites into a parking area for the Interpretive Center, visitors would then have a safe, short walk through the woods to reach the Center. Pedestrian traffic coming from the west side of the park are able to access the area safely by using the newly constructed footbridge.

Next Steps

Role of Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

The interpretive recommendations described above indicate how the interpretive messages will be communicated to the public by defining interpretive objectives and proposing the kinds of programs to be offered. They form a conceptual guide for the establishment of an interpretive center at the park in the future. In preparation, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department will cooperate with Honeyman State Park management

and staff in making the more technical decisions about implementation. OPRD will need to address issues such as:

- financing
- staffing
- accessibility for visitors with disabilities
- assuring that Caretaker's house and garage are climate controlled and otherwise able to accommodate visitors and also protect historic items/artifacts.
- parking and automobile access from Highway 101 to the interpretive center
- exhibit/materials and design and installation.

Possible funding sources and partnership opportunities for these future stages of development are noted below and may be of assistance in facilitating the establishment and maintenance of such an interpretive program. Also included are a few design firms with experience in exhibit design and installation in historic settings. A pleasurable and informative experience for the visitor is the highest priority and periodic evaluation during the development process is recommended; see the discussion below. As building these resources will take time, a walking tour brochure or other interpretive materials should be developed in the interim for visitors interested in Honeyman's historic built and natural resources.

Partnerships

A number of opportunities exist for Honeyman to develop partnerships with other local/regional organizations and individuals in order to help with the development of interpretive programming at the park. Implementation of a comprehensive interpretive plan will require time and energy, likely beyond what current park staffing can accommodate. Developing partnerships with the following groups would provide necessary assistance to park management and staff:

- Retirees and other local residents have a strong interest in history and community. Siuslaw Pioneer Museum has a large base of volunteers from the local community that could be used at Honeyman.

- The University of Oregon, Oregon State University and other regional academic institutions provide a rich resource for possible interns and other volunteers.

- Retired teachers or educators looking for a productive way to spend their summer could be used to organize and conduct interpretive events and develop of interpretive materials and activities.

- Local/regional woodworkers' guilds may have members that would be interested in participating in craft demonstrations or actual restoration projects.

- Similarly, retired builders, contractors, and other craftsmen could participate in this capacity– with a little training and guidance, they could be great volunteers for such projects.

- Honeyman could develop a Friends Group similar to those on the Oregon State Parks Trust website (http://www.oregonstateparkstrust.org/Links/friendsgroups2) to help with developing and sustaining interpretive efforts and activities at the park.

Potential Funding Sources

National Endowment for the Humanities: *Implementation Grants for Museums and Historical Organizations* and *Interpreting America's Historic Places: Planning Grants.* (www.neh.gov)

"These grants [Implementation Grants] support interpretive museum exhibitions (both long-term and traveling) and the interpretation of historic sites, and include support for accompanying publications, Web sites, and public humanities programming. Public humanities programs support lifelong learning in history, literature, comparative religion, philosophy, and other fields of the humanities for broad public audiences." State and local governmental agencies are eligible. Funding up to $350,000.

"Planning grants for Interpreting America's Historic Places may be used by organizations to develop in detail the content and interpretive approach of projects prior to implementation. The "place" to be interpreted might be a single historic site, a series of sites, an entire neighborhood, a community or town, or a larger geographical region. The place taken as a whole must be significant to American history and the project must convey its historic importance to visitors." State and local governmental agencies are eligible. Funding up to $45,000.

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department - Heritage Conservation Division:

Preserving Oregon Grants for Historic Properties

(www.oregon.gov/OPRD/HCD/grants.shtml)

"The 2005 Oregon Legislative Assembly appropriated $250,000 of Lottery Funds to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Oregon Parks and Recreation Department. These funds are to be used for rehabilitation work that supports the preservation of historic resources listed on the National Register of Historic Properties. Projects may start no earlier than January 1, 2006, and end no later than December 31, 2006. Grant funds may be awarded for amounts from $5,000 to $20,000, which must be matched 1:1 by the grantee."

The properties must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places to qualify for funding. Honeyman meets this criterion. Priority is given to publicly owned resources and private not-for-profit resources. The funding is meant to support agencies and organizations whose resources are able to offer the greatest public benefit through visual access and interpretive/educational value.

- OPRD funding could be used to restore the Caretaker's Cottage and Garage for use as the interpretive center. Alternately, funding could be used to restore one of the rectangular kitchen shelters; this could be a great craft demonstration, community restoration park that would generate interest in preservation and the CCC.

Oregon Department of Transportation: *Transportation Enhancement Program*

(www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/LGS/enhancement.shtml#Project_Selection)

"The Transportation Enhancement program provides federal highway funds for projects that strengthen the cultural, aesthetic, or environmental value of our transportation system. The funds are available for twelve "transportation enhancement activities" specifically identified in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). These activities fall into four main groups:

- Pedestrian and Bicycle Projects
- Historic Preservation related to surface transportation
- Landscaping and Scenic Beautification
- Environmental Mitigation (highway runoff and wildlife protection only)

The intent of the program is to fund special or additional activities not normally required on a highway or transportation project. So far, Oregon has funded more than 150 projects for a total of $63 million."

- ODOT funding could be used to create safer access (or develop a better alternative) to the Interpretive Center from busy Highway 101.

Oregon State Parks Trust

Collaborations between Oregon State Parks Trust, Oregon State Parks and individual park Friends Groups have been successful in raising and distributing funding for significant restoration and education/interpretation projects. (www.oregonstateparkstrust.org/Programs/exhibits/view?searchterm=state%20parks%20history).

Design Firms

- Sea Reach Ltd.

PO Box 112 Rose Lodge, OR 97372
p: 541-994-6903

- Interpretive Exhibits, Inc.

Tim Patterson or Ed Austin
1865 Beach Ave. NE
Salem, OR 97303-3103
503-371-9411
www.e-austin@interpexhibits.com
www.interpexhibits.com

- Presentation Design Group

Eugene office -
1010 Obie Street
Eugene, OR 97402
541.344.0857 ph
Portland office -
8118 SW 42nd Avenue
Portland, OR 97219
503.245.4118 ph
inquiries@pdgdesign.net

Evaluation

In order for the interpretive services at Honeyman to provide a successful interpretive experience for the visitor, periodic evaluation of interpretive materials, exhibits and activities should be conducted. Though there are different types of evaluation according to which stage of planning a project is in, a formative approach to evaluation should be undertaken during exhibition and program development. In *Planning for People in Museum Exhibitions*, Kathleen McLean asserts that formative evaluation is "arguably the most valuable form of evaluation for exhibit planners because it incorporates visitors into the development process and focuses on ways to improve and refine and exhibition during its development."[1]

Formative evaluation should be conducted to ascertain whether the exhibits and activities are effectively and clearly communicating the messages to the visitor, if they are addressing the interests of a broad audience (both new and repeat visitors), and will identify aspects of the interpretation that could be altered to better fit the needs and interests of the audience. Prior to fabrication of small interpretive signs which were installed along the Cleawox nature trail at Honeyman, interpreter Sue Townsend of Coast to Crest Interpreter's League (Coos Bay) obtained visitor feedback on sign messages, font sizes and sign colors to determine the best approach. Similarly, park volunteers and/or exhibit designers could conduct simple surveys or question and answer sessions with visitors in the future stages of development and implementation of these interpretive strategies.

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[1] Kathleen Mc Lean, *Planning for People in Museum Exhibitions* (Washington, D.C.: Association of Science-Technology Centers, 1993), 73.

CONCLUSION

The interpretive recommendations presented here are intended to bring the story of the Civilian Conservation Corps to life and result in a more meaningful experience for all visitors to Honeyman State Park. Based on the principles and philosophies of interpretation developed by Freeman Tilden and others in the field, this interpretive program aims to evoke a sense of place, connecting the park to its history, and engage and involve visitors. Interpretation is meant to enlighten, challenge and excite visitors, piquing their interest in the subject and prompting them to learn more. It is also intended, especially in the case of historic and cultural sites, to motivate the viewer towards stewardship, activism and continued care of the resource.

Through thoughtful storytelling, we can attempt to achieve these lofty goals of enlightenment and stewardship. This study offers necessary information and creative suggestions, crafting an interpretive approach specific to the needs and unique history of Honeyman. Supported by extensive research and consultations with both Honeyman park staff and OPRD staff, the interpretive program has identified visitor types and provided suggestions on how to accommodate and engage diverse audiences. It has defined interpretive objectives that address both quality visitor experiences as well as successful achievement of park management goals. Primary interpretive messages have been developed, providing the framework for interpreting a range of contributions, from individual to substantial group efforts, that resulted in the creation of this exceptional place. Furthermore, suggested interpretive experiences have been presented utilizing a

range of media, including both personal and non-personal modes of interpretation, allowing the visitor to choose the experiences that best fit their particular schedules and interests.

A completed copy of this project will be given to both Oregon Parks and Recreation Department's Interpretive Team and to Honeyman State Park management. The document is intended to guide the eventual establishment of an interpretive center for the CCC at the park in the future. Though the particular focus of this study was to interpret the work of the CCC specifically at Honeyman, further research and theme development could expand the scope of interpretation to encompass a comprehensive presentation of the CCC impact throughout the State Park System. As this is primarily a conceptual document, implementation issues such as accessibility, staffing of the interpretive center, budget, actual exhibit design and installation have not been addressed and will be confronted by OPRD at a later date. However, some suggestions for useful partnerships, funding sources to support restoration and program development, and evaluation of program effectiveness have been provided.

Preservation plays a vital role in connecting the past to the present and interpretation is a way to connect what we preserve to the lives of the visitors; a way to make history relevant to life in the present. History does indeed repeat itself, and we may benefit greatly by reflecting on the social, economic and natural plight that led to the Great Depression as well as on the progressivism that resulted. The recommendations presented here may help to cultivate public interest in and respect for this dynamic period in American history and the spirit of the era that is beautifully preserved in the cultural landscape of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

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APPENDICES

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1. Oregon State parks CCC Camp Locations
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OREGON STATE PARKS CCC CAMP LOCATIONS, SIDE CAMPS AND COMPANIES.[1]

Camp Number – State Park (SP)	Camp Name	Date Established	Side Camps	CCC Company(ies) & Dates
SP-1	Gold Beach/ Cape Sebastian	October 1933	Geisel Monument, Gold Beach, Harris Beach, Henry, Hunters Creek (Buena Vista)	
SP-2	Benson Park (New Benson)	October 31, 1933	Ainsworth, George W. Joseph, Guy W. Talbot, John B. Yeon, McCord Creek, McLaughlin, Oneonta, Sheridan, Starvation Creek (Fifth Period), Talbot, Viento (Fifth Period)	Co. 929 – 10/31/1933
SP-3	Emigrant Springs	May 7, 1934		Co. 1636 – 05/07/1934 Co. 1652 – 05/02/1935
SP-4	Wyeth	April 23, 1934	Lang, Starvation Creek (Third Period), Viento (Third Period), Wygant	Co. 1652 – 04/23/1934
SP-5	Ecola	October 16, 1934		Co. 1636 – 10/16/1934
SP-6	Humbug Mountain		Port Orford, Battle Rock	Co. 572
SP-7	Newport/ Yaquina Bay	October 12, 1936	South Beach, Yaquina Bay, Devil's Punch Bowl, Otter Crest, Rocky Creek, Depoe Bay, Boiler Bay	Co. 4765 – 10/12/1936
SP-8	Coos Head/ Charleston		Cape Arago	
SP-9	Silver Creek Falls	June 1, 1935		Co. 611 – 06/01/1935 Co. 4764 – 10/12/1936
SP-10	Woahink Lake	November 6, 1935	Umpqua, Tideways, Honeyman, Joaquin Miller, Devil's Elbow, Muriel O. Ponsler	Co. 2634 – 06/14/1935 Co. 1213 – 11/06/1935 Co. 3270 – 10/28/1939
SP-11	Saddle Mountain	June 14, 1935		Co. 2635 – 06/14/1935
SP-12	Long Tom (Alderwood)	June 7, 1935		Co. 4250 – 06/07/1935
SP-13	Prescott Memorial	November 2, 1935	Casey	Co. 2526 – 06/14/1935 Co. 1652 – 11/02/1935
SP-14	Battle Mountain	June 7, 1935		Co. 4251 – 06/07/1935
SP-15	Shelton	June 7, 1935		Co. 4252 – 06/07/1935
SP-16	Cape Lookout #1			
SP-17	Cape Lookout #2			
SP-18	Short Sand Beach (Oswald West)	November 14, 1939	Nehalem Strand	Co. 253 – 11/14/1939

Source: File 92-A31, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department files, Samuel Boardman Papers, CCC Files, Box 2, Oregon State Archives; and CCC Alumni Website, "States - Oregon" Project List, <www.cccalumni.org>.

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[1] Nancy Niedernhofer, "Reconnecting Nature and Design: the Civilian Conservation Corps in Oregon State Parks." (M.A. Thesis, George Washington University, 2004), 98.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS ENROLLMENT PERIODS.

Period	Beginning Date	Ending Date
1	June 1, 1933	September 30, 1933
2	October 1, 1933	March 31, 1934
3	April 1, 1934	September 30, 1934
4	October 1, 1934	March 31, 1935
5	April 1, 1935	September 30, 1935
6	October 1, 1935	March 31, 1936
7	April 1, 1936	September 30, 1936
8	October 1, 1936	March 31, 1937
9	April 1, 1937	September 30, 1937
10	October 1, 1937	March 31, 1938
11	April 1, 1938	September 30, 1938
12	October 1, 1938	March 31, 1939
13	April 1, 1939	September 30, 1939
14	October 1, 1939	March 31, 1940
15	April 1, 1940	September 30, 1940
16	October 1, 1940	March 31, 1941
17	April 1, 1941	September 30, 1941
18	October 1, 1941	March 31, 1942
19	April 1, 1942	June 25, 1942*

* = "Samuel Boardman, Parks Superintendent advises CCC closed by order of the Governor."

Chart from: Niedernhofer, Nancy. "Reconnecting Nature and Design: The Civilian Conservation Corps in Oregon State Parks." (M.A. Thesis, George Washington University, 2004), 51. Source: "CCC Camps," undated, Samuel Boardman Papers, Box 2, CCC File 2, OSP.

Distributions of Standard CCC Camps in the Continental United States.

CCC period	Dates embraced by CCC period [1]	Bureau of Reclamation	Fish and Wildlife Service [2]	General Land Office	Grazing Service	National Park Service	Others under Interior Department	Total Interior	Total Agriculture	Total others [3]	Grand total
1	June 1, 1933, to Sept. 30, 1933	—	—	1	—	172	—	173	1,264	31	1,468
2	Oct. 1, 1933, to Mar. 31, 1934	—	—	1	—	304	—	305	1,128	35	1,468
3	Apr. 1, 1934, to Sept. 30, 1934	8	—	1	—	428	[4]34	471	1,135	34	1,640
4	Oct. 1, 1934, to Mar. 31, 1935	9	—	1	—	429	[4]51	490	1,125	25	1,640
5	Apr. 1, 1935, to Sept. 30, 1935	30	—	2	31	561	—	624	1,907	104	2,635
6	Oct. 1, 1935, to Mar. 31, 1936	37	—	2	45	489	—	573	1,751	103	2,427
7	Apr. 1, 1936, to Sept. 30, 1936	34	—	2	45	430	—	511	1,524	76	2,111
8	Oct. 1, 1936, to Mar. 31, 1937	34	—	2	45	426	—	507	1,505	78	2,090
9	Apr. 1, 1937, to Sept. 30, 1937	34	—	2	45	379	—	460	1,335	54	1,849
10	Oct. 1, 1937, to Mar. 31, 1938	34	—	1	45	320	—	400	1,157	47	1,604
11	Apr. 1, 1938, to Sept. 30, 1938	40	—	4	72	305	—	421	1,073	6	1,500
12	Oct. 1, 1938, to Mar. 31, 1939	42	—	4	87	311	—	444	1,056	—	1,500
13	Apr. 1, 1939, to Sept. 30, 1939	44	—	5	90	311	—	450	1,050	—	1,500
14	Oct. 1, 1939, to Mar. 31, 1940	44	34	6	91	310	—	485	1,015	—	1,500
15	Apr. 1, 1940, to Sept. 30, 1940	44	36	6	89	310	—	485	1,012	3	1,500
16	Oct. 1, 1940, to Mar. 31, 1941	44	36	6	89	308	—	483	1,008	9	1,500
17	Apr. 1, 1941, to Sept. 30, 1941	36	29	4	53	223	[5]23	368	[6]730	5	1,103
18	Oct. 1, 1941, to Mar. 31, 1942	26	20	4	34	78	[5]36	198	[7]397	5	600
19	Apr. 1, 1942, to June 30, 1942	7	5	3	3	39	[5]57	114	[8]250	5	369

[1]In some instances program changed within the period.
[2]Prior to 14th period, the Bureau of Biological Survey, (now integrated with the Fish and Wildlife Service) received camps under quota of the Department of Agriculture.
[3]Army and Navy.
[4]Soil Erosion Service.
[5]National Defense.
[6]Includes 27 on National Defense.
[7]Includes 55 on National Defense.
[8]Includes 92 on National Defense.

NOTE.—Office of Indian Affairs not included because its camps were not standard-type camps.

Source: Wirth, Conrad. Parks Politics and the People. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), 149.

Selected types of work projects undertaken by the Civilian Conservation Corps nationwide from 1933-1943.

Item	Unit	National Parks	State Parks and Related Areas	Total
Bathhouses	Number	13	152	165
Cabins	Number	14	1,463	1,477
Large dams	Number	0	197	197
Telephone lines	Miles	1,850	1,707	3,557
Water lines	Miles	188	635	823
Roads and truck trails	Miles	2,186	5,246	7,432
Campground development	Acres	5,310	11,587	16,897
Picnic ground development	Acres	404	5,370	5,774
Fighting forest fires	Man days	250,000	408,276	658,276
Fire presuppression	Man days	414,000	436,823	850,823

Source: Wirth, Conrad. Parks Politics and the People. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), 145.

Directors of the CCC and members of the CCC Advisory Council from the establishment of the corps until its termination.

DIRECTORS

	Fiscal years
Robert Fechner	1933–39
James J. McEntee	1940–43

ADVISORY COUNCIL

War Department

Colonel Duncan K. Major, Jr.	1933–36
Brigadier General George P. Tyner	1936–39
Major General James A. Ulio	1940–43

Department of the Interior

Horace M. Albright	1933
Arno B. Cammerer	1933–37
Conrad L. Wirth	1937–43

Department of Agriculture

R. Y. Stuart	1933–34
Frank A. Silcox	1934–38
Fred Morrell	1938–43

Department of Labor

W. Frank Persons	1933–38

Veterans' Administration

C. W. Bailey	1937–43

Source: Wirth, Conrad. Parks Politics and the People. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), 143.

Some important people and their roles in the SP-10 CCC camp

Harrison W. Busby - - - - - - - - - - - - - Camp Woahink Educational Advisor

G.W. Sargent - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Company Commander (Co. 1213)

F. E. Schroeck– - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Second in Command (Co. 1213)

L.M. Watkins - Project Inspector

Orval D. Manaray - NPS Project Superintendent

H.R. Staats - Project Superintendent at SP-10

Owen L. Davis - - - - - - - - - - - - Landscape Foreman (at least in Mar. 1937)

James A. Garity - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Foreman (at least in Mar. 1937)

Felix A. English - Sr. Foreman (engineer), 1937

A. W. Stockman - - -Also conducted a Camp Inspection Report (3/4/1940)

John C. Lilienthal - - - - - - - - - - - - -Company Commander, Co. 3270 (1940)

George A. Rigely - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Second in Command, Co. 3270 (1940)

George W. Norgard - - - - - -District Architect, Region IV, Dist. B –
submitted monthly narrative reports for area CCC projects

C.E. Drysdale - - - - - - - - - - -- Resident Engineer for NW CCC regions –
submitted monthly reports from Portland Office.

M. J. Bowen - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - U. S. Special Investigator, based in Eugene, who received reports about the updates on the educational activity at the camp from Busby at least once a Period. He also conducted some Camp Inspections.

CLEAWOX PICNIC AREA
BATH HOUSE

SAND DUNES

CLEAWOX LAKE

CLEAWOX LAKE PICNIC AREA

FUTURE PICNIC AREA

FUTURE PICNIC AREA CAMPING

WILD LIFE REFUGE

OREGON COAST HIGHWAY U.S. 101

WILD LIFE REFUGE

T. 19 S., R. 12 W. W.M.

HENRY HAGG LAKE PICNIC AREA

ADMINISTRATIVE CAMPERS AREA

PACIFIC OCEAN

LANE CO. / DOUGLAS CO.

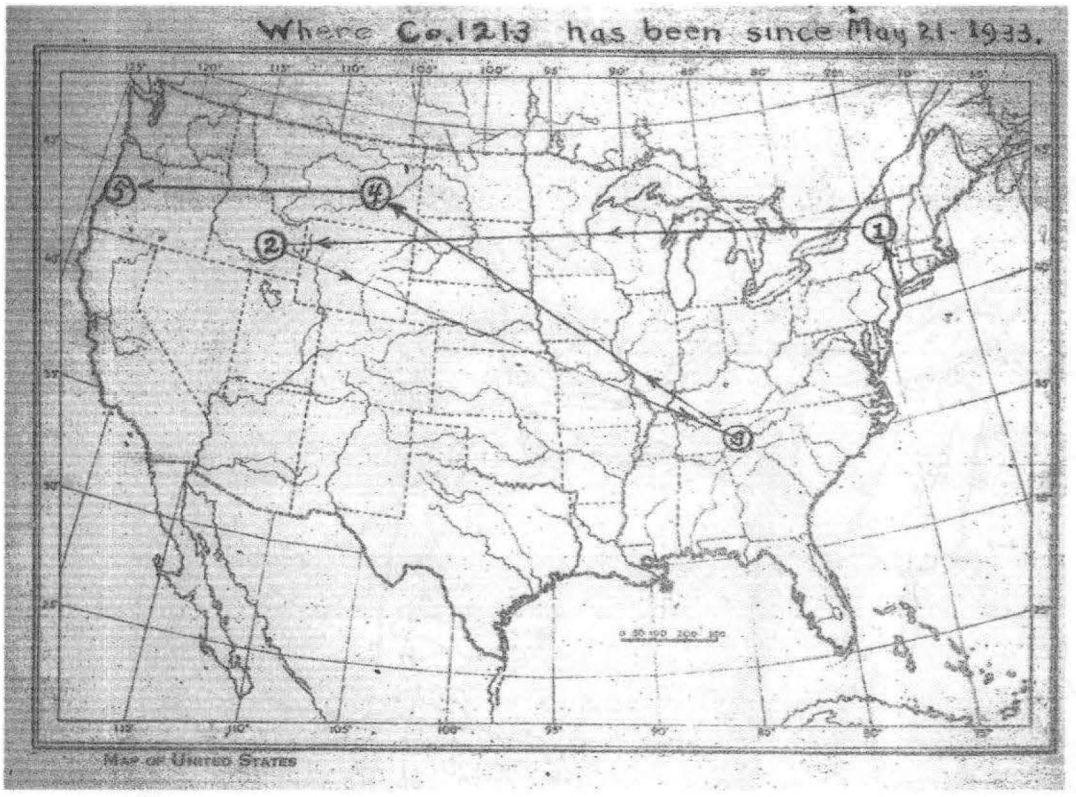
LOCATION MAP
JESSIE M. HONEYMAN MEMORIAL STATE PARK

LEGEND

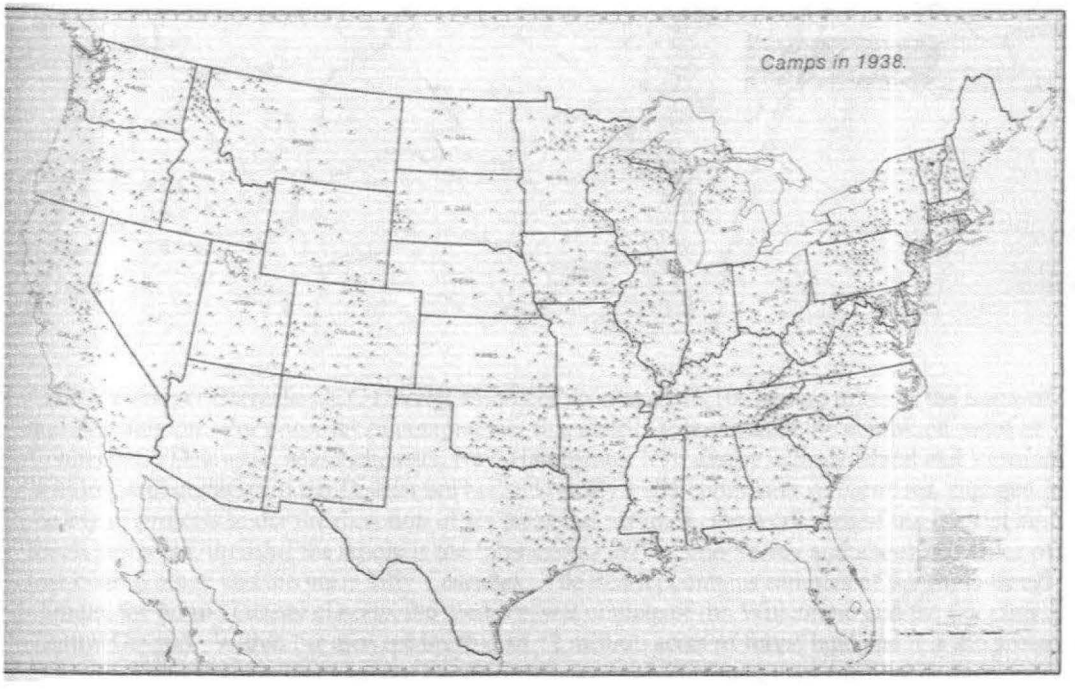
UNITED STATE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (10/15/37)
COOPERATING WITH
OREGON
STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

JESSIE M. HONEYMAN
MEMORIAL STATE PARK
MASTER PLAN

2677

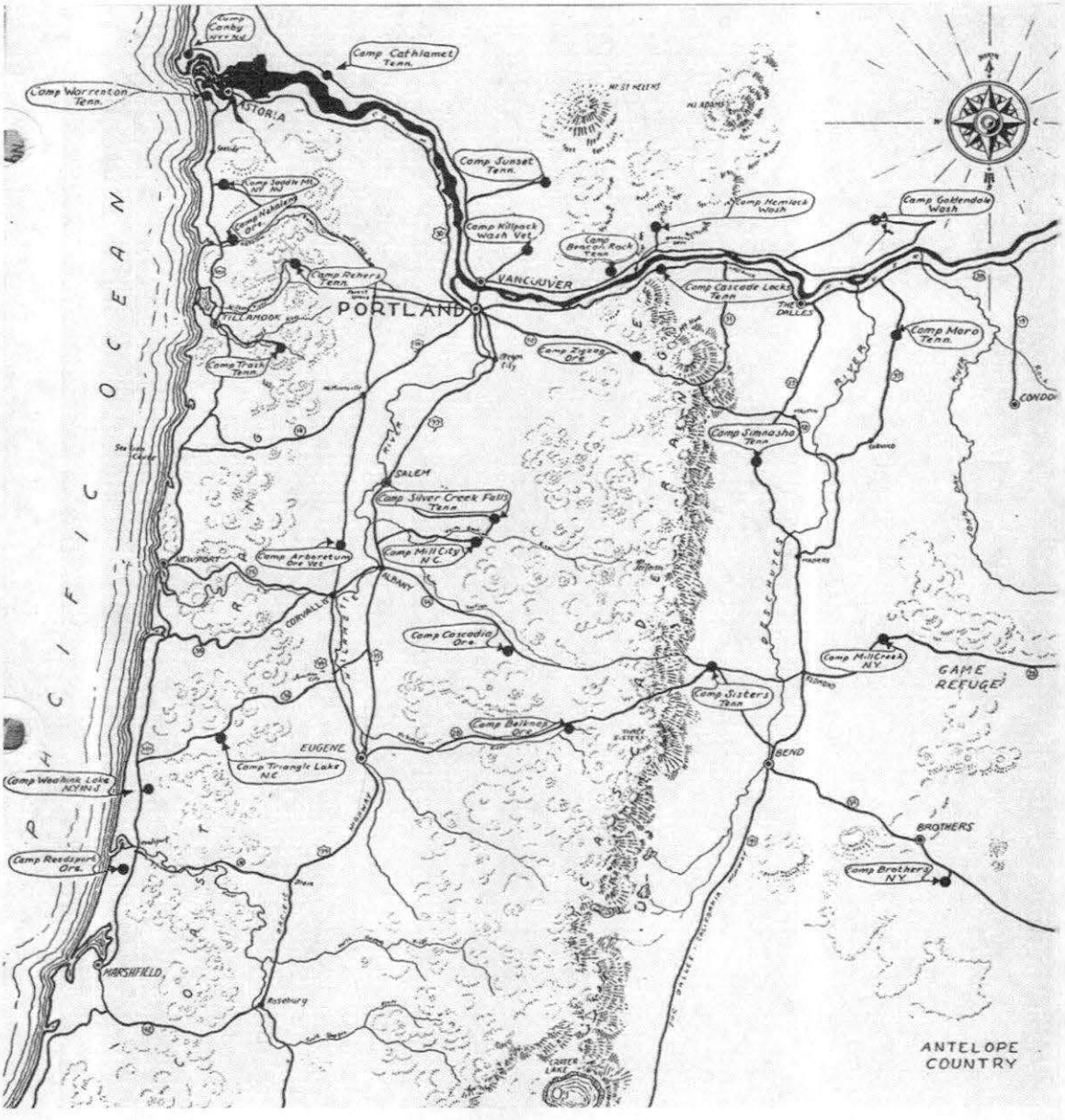


Map by Company 1213 enrollee showing origination and various locations that the company had worked since May 21, 1933. Source: issue of "The Woahink Trail," camp newspaper for Company 1213 (1937).



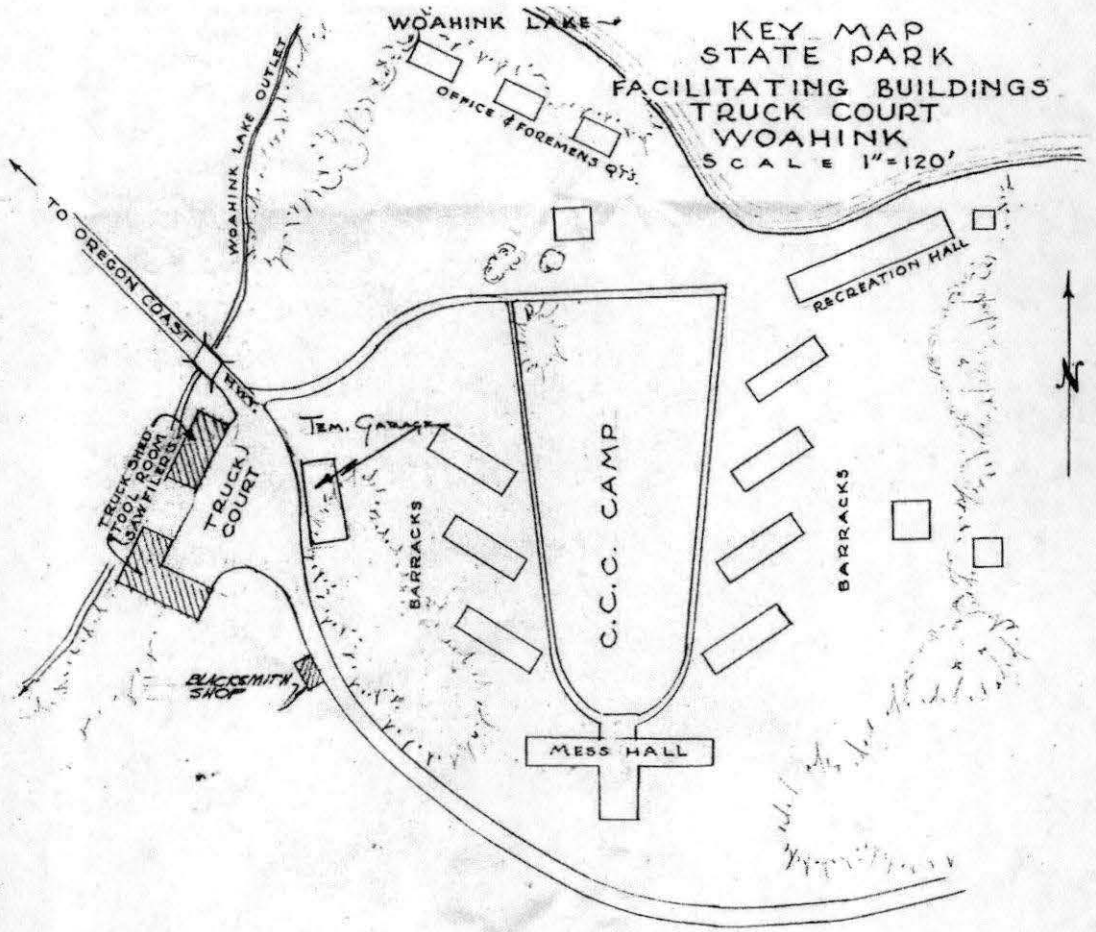
CCC camps throughout the nation in 1938. Source: Cohen, Stan. *The Tree Army: A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942.* (Missoula: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company: 1980), 25.

Map of Vancouver Barracks, CCC District



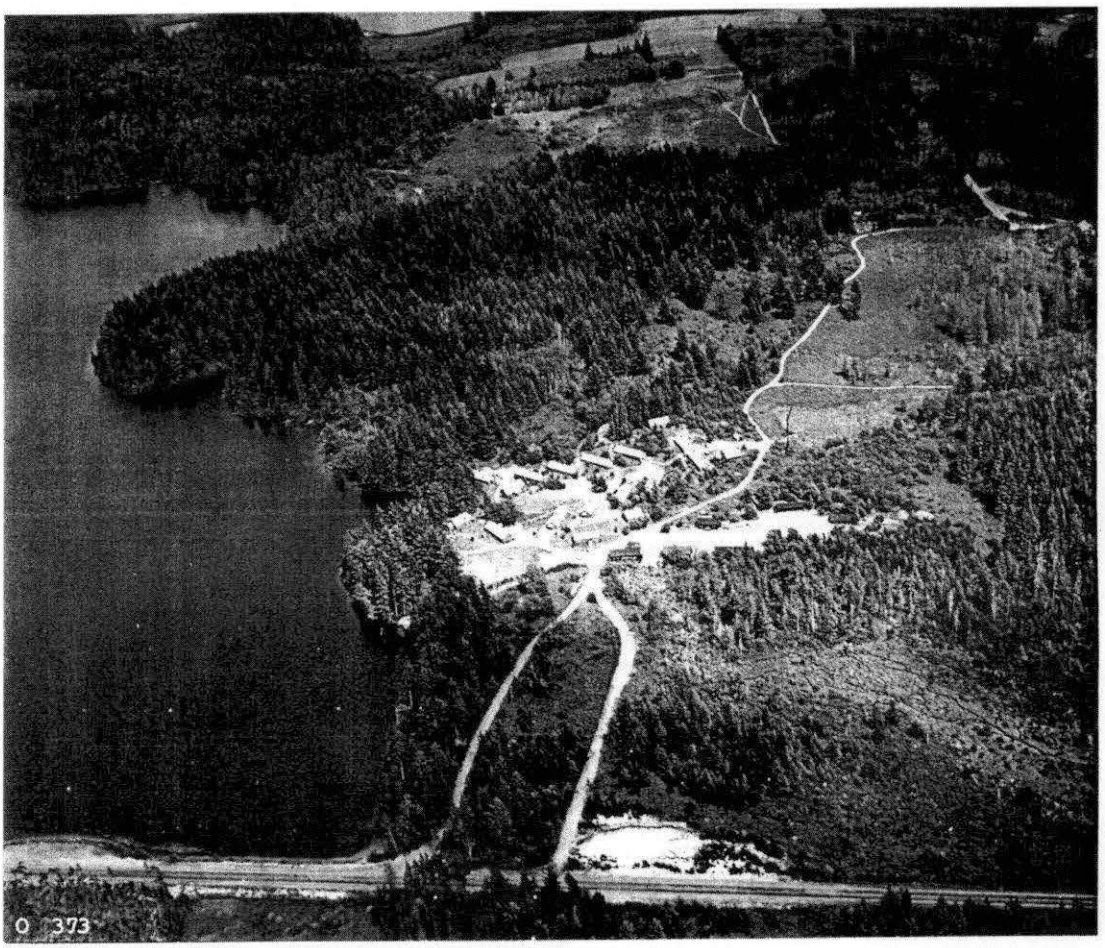
"The Vancouver Barracks CCC District embraces an area of 44,100 square miles in the states of Oregon and Washington. For purposes of comparison, this district is larger than the combined states of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont. Within the boundaries of the District are housed twenty-eight companies of enrollees, engaged in a variety of projects under the direction of six technical services. the work area of the District embraces forest and plain, inclisinf the whole is the farm-dotted Willamette Valley and about 200 miles of the low coastal range and the more lofty Cascades. The district contains samples of the triple-threat climate, the humid coastal climate, the medium-wet climate of the Willamette and the dry climate of Central Oregon. Within the area are more than 12 million acres of forest land and it is the protection of this vast timber domain that engages the major attention of the young men enrolled in the corps." (Source: The 1937 Official Annual of the CCC, Vancouver Barracks, Ninth Corps Area.)

Camp Woahink Lake – Site Plan



Source: OPRD Archives, no date. The actual layout likely varied a bit from this plan. See aerial view.

Camp Woahink Lake – Aerial view, 1939



Source: OPRD Archives.

Autobiography: Carmine Gallo

HERMAN GALMO/CARMINE "HERMIE" GALLO, I was born in Schenectady, NY, a few years after my parents, Luigi and Maria T. Gallo, migrated from Italy in the early 1900s. My father died when I was nine years old so, being the third oldest of six children, most all of the earnings from the jobs I was able to get went to help provide food and shelter for our family. I did manage to continue my schooling and graduate at the top of my class from high school. I worked for General Electric for several years years until, due to the Great Depression and being a single man I was laid off so the family men could have the jobs to support their families. When President Franklin D. Roosevelt took office and started the Civilian Conservation Work Corps, later known as the Civilian Conservation Corps, for the unemployed young men, I joined. From 1933 to 1939, I was first an enrollee and then worked on corps jobs as a civilian contractor. During this time on Aug. 19, 1937, Brigadier General George C. Marshall, Commander of the West Coast Division, visited our camp and I was given a commendation for my "outstanding ability as a 'Leader and Expert Rock Workman'" I still have some of the blueprints of the jobs that I worked on in the Jesse Honeyman State Park South of Florence, OR.

I served in #12133 C's which took us from Tennessee, and on to Montana and finally to Camp Woahink, Florence, OR. I enjoyed the work and camp life, and always tried to better myself by attending the company's classes in masonry, forestry, surveying road building / construction, landscaping and blacksmithing. I continued to play baseball and was catcher for our team. Mike Cotignola was pitcher. We had a very good team and in 1934 we played Lakeside for the championship at Hayward Field in Eugene, OR. Mike and I also hired ourselves out to the Reedsport baseball team to earn extra money on the weekends that we were not on duty.

After leaving the 3Cs, I worked for the Oregon State Park Div. as a stonemason and landscaper in the Muriel Park by the ocean North of Florence, Cape Arago South of Florence, and in several parks in Eastern, OR. I also built the stone mailbox and pedestal, a replica of the Jesse Honeyman caretakers cottage, alongside Highway #101, as a gift to the State of Oregon in December 1939.

I married a local girl, Goodren Folvig, in 1939, and we had two children, a daughter and son. For a number of years I worked in the woods and then went on to private contracting business with several partners building roads and logging until 1965. From then, until 1978, I was with the road division of Clear Creek Log and construction company, the second largest logging company in Alaska.

I owe much of my success in life to the excellent training and I received in the 3 Cs and I hope that the Corps can be reinstated permanently.

Source: Dr. M. Chester Nolte, Ed. *Civilian Conservation Corps: The Way We Remember It, 1933-1942. Personal stories of life in the CCC.* (Paducah: Turner Publishing Company, 1990), 100.

Autobiography of George J. Mulligan

CCC enrollee, Branchville, New Jersey & Florence, Oregon

I enrolled in the CCC in 1938 and was picked up by army trucks at the town hall in West New York, New Jersey, and was transported to a National Guard Armory at Newark, New Jersey. Here we were sorted out and sent to various CCC Camps. I was sent to a camp near Branchville, N.J. and our job was to build parks in Stokes Forest in the summer. In the winter we cut down dead trees, made 4x4x8 cords of wood that sold for $2. All branches and debris was burned if snow was on the ground.

Our boss was a graduate of the Forestry College at Syracuse University and was a very decent guy. Our troop had really good jobs, interesting and not very demanding.; We had a school where you could get your H.S. degree and the $5 a month that you were given was sufficient to buy all the ice cream you might want. To get home we had a bus that cost you $1 for a ride to Jersey City where you could hop a trolley or walk home. To walk 5 miles was a lark as in those days families rarely had cars and shank's mare was the logical travel. Our top sergeant's name was Borke and he was decent. It you were on night watch or other camp duty you could escape K.P.. I met him at Palisades park some years later and we chatted of those happy days in the CCC.

One day a call came through the camp asking to go to Oregon and I signed up. A month later about 50 of us were on buses to New York to catch our train. Our train was self contained and chow was brought to you three times a day. When we boarded the train, I and three friends grabbed a private compartment at thew end of the regular car. We locked is and never opened it until we were sure all of the officers and topkicks had their spaces. We felt like millionaires as we could play cards and have a good time after lights were out. We didn't get a good reputation as when the train stopped and gave us an hour the poor merchants were not paid for much of what we took. I remember one town called Owein or similar which was depleted.

We finally arrived at Eugene, Oregon. I was really impressed with Oregon, the size of the trees and the beauty of the area. From Eugene we traveled by truck to Woahink Lake which was 5 miles outside of Florence, a small coastal fishing town. Our camp was right on the lake, the fishing was excellent and we had ducks and all kinds of game nearby. Salmon swam up a small creek within the camp and we were able to spear them. They were not purchased even though our price was ridiculous at 15 cents for a 10 lb. Salmon. We were allowed to go to town on Friday and Saturday but told to look out and not cause any trouble. I followed the sheriff to jail one night when he picked up a drunk. I couldn't believe the beating he got and resolved to be a good boy.

We had an Indian reservation nearby and when the Indian trader went home I took his place selling shoes for $3, shirts and pants for $1.

Source: http://www.geocities.com/oralbio/mulligangjbio.html (Accessed: 10 February 2006.)

CHAPTER # 128
EAST SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA.

May 5, 1991

Dear Richard;

In response to your request in the NACCCA Journal - I joined the CCC's in Brooklyn, N.Y. I went through the usual indoctrination period (2 wks) at Camp Dix, N.J. Thence, was assigned to Camp Woodrow Lake - SP 10 in 1938.

The camps were well established having comfortable pot bellied stove heated barracks, shower structures and a well lit and airy messhall. The chow was excellent and plentiful. The camp site was located on the southern end of Woodrow Lake and just yards from Highway 101. On a recent camping trip to Winchester Bay I was disappointed to discover that the camp was razed several years ago.

My first work assignment was with a landscaping crew. This involved walking hundreds of feet from Hwy 101 into the woods and digging up some-mature huckleberry and rhododendrum bushes. They were then bodily transported to the sloped shoulders of the highway and replanted. This work went on for about six months. At this stage of my life I was 18 yrs. old and in outstanding physical shape.

My next assignment involved clearing fireroads up the slopes of mountains (don't recall the area). Usually the crew were divided into teams of three. One member would undercut a tree with a double bitted axe (this was done to direct the direction of the falling tree) after it was sawed by the other two members who manned a 2 man crosscut saw. We alternated between axe and saw so we became equally skilled in

After felling a wide swath of trees they were trimmed and the trunks sawed into manageable sections and rolled, ~~into~~ with the use of pearley hooks, into a nearby bonfire to be disposed of.

I believe that other work details were responsible for building a log and stone cabin to be used as a rangers quarters at the entrance to Lake Cleavox State Park.

For recreation during the weekdays, we would hike along US 101. or else walk across the sand dunes to the nearby ocean. We spent many hours after working hours beachcombing for

Japanese fishing floats. These were various colored glass balls wrapped in fishing seine.

On weekends the old "Ford" canvas covered trucks would transport us to the small fishing town of "Florence" The tiny movie house we attended was still in operation as of three years ago.

That about sums up my experiences at Camp Woahink Lake which lasted only for a period of six months. The camp was re-located to Glacier National Park during the summer of '39

Hope you were able to decipher my chicken scratch. If I can be of further assistance dont hesitate to call me. at (619) 443 6278

Sincerely
Bill [illegible]

Additional photographs of Camp Woahink Lake from the Gallo Collection

All photos from the Gallo Collection were generously provided by Goodren Gallo. Her personal collection of photographs and memorabilia of the CCC at Camp Woahink have provided vast amounts of information for this project and will be a valuable source of material for an interpretive center at Honeyman. Some of the photos reproduces in this document can also be found in the archives of the Siuslaw Pioneer Museum in Florence, Oregon.

Additional Photographs from the Hansen Collection

Enrollee field trip to the Sea Lion Caves.

"Running through camp was a stream, where this salmon was caught." No date.

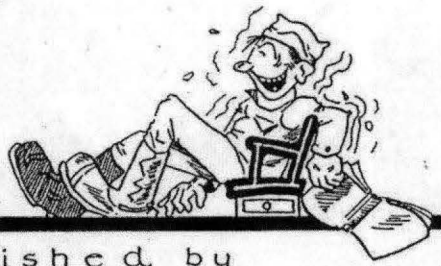
"Road Gang" – Tony Craig in white shirt. Photo taken at Camp Woahink Lake.

Lt. Cooley and a Superintendent outside office building"

Frederic March and enrollees outside mess hall (1937).

All photos from the Hansen Collection were generously provided by Phyllis Steves, Archaeologist and Heritage and Tribal Programs Manager for the Siuslaw National Forest. The originals are held within the Richard Hansen CCC Collection stored at the Siuslaw National Forest, Heritage Program Files at Waldport, Oregon.

HYSTERICAL HISTORY OF THE C·C·C 1934



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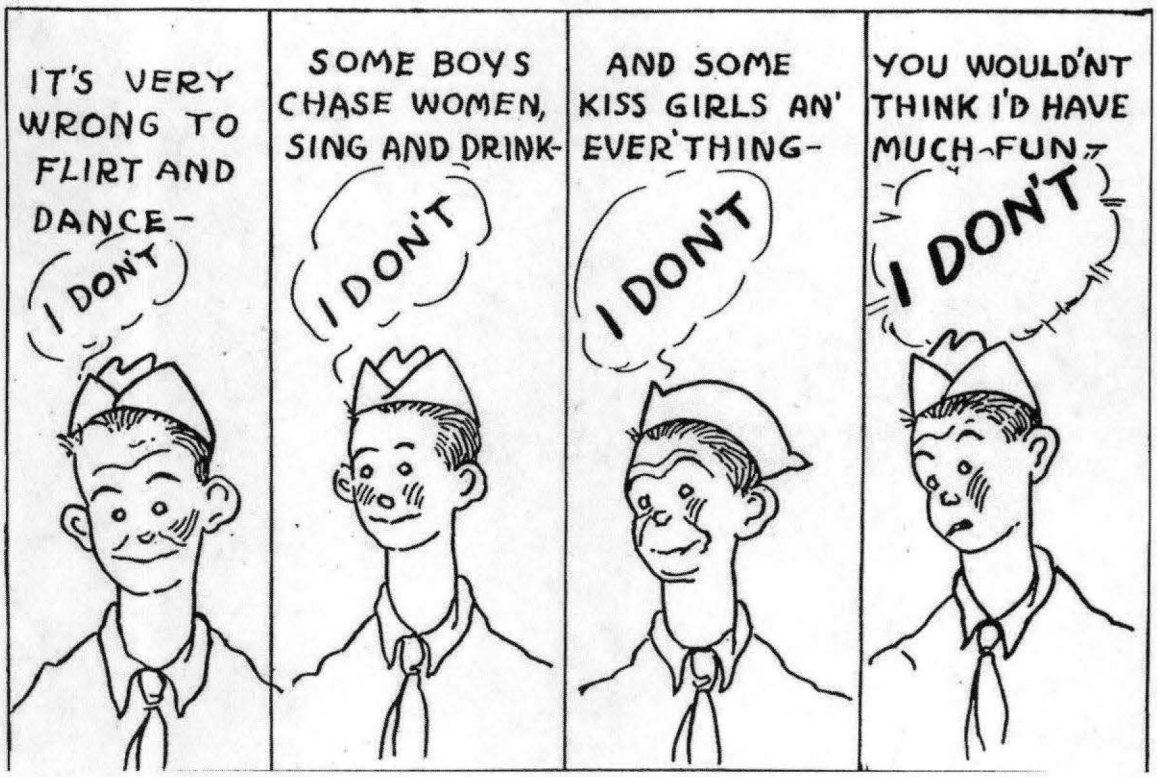
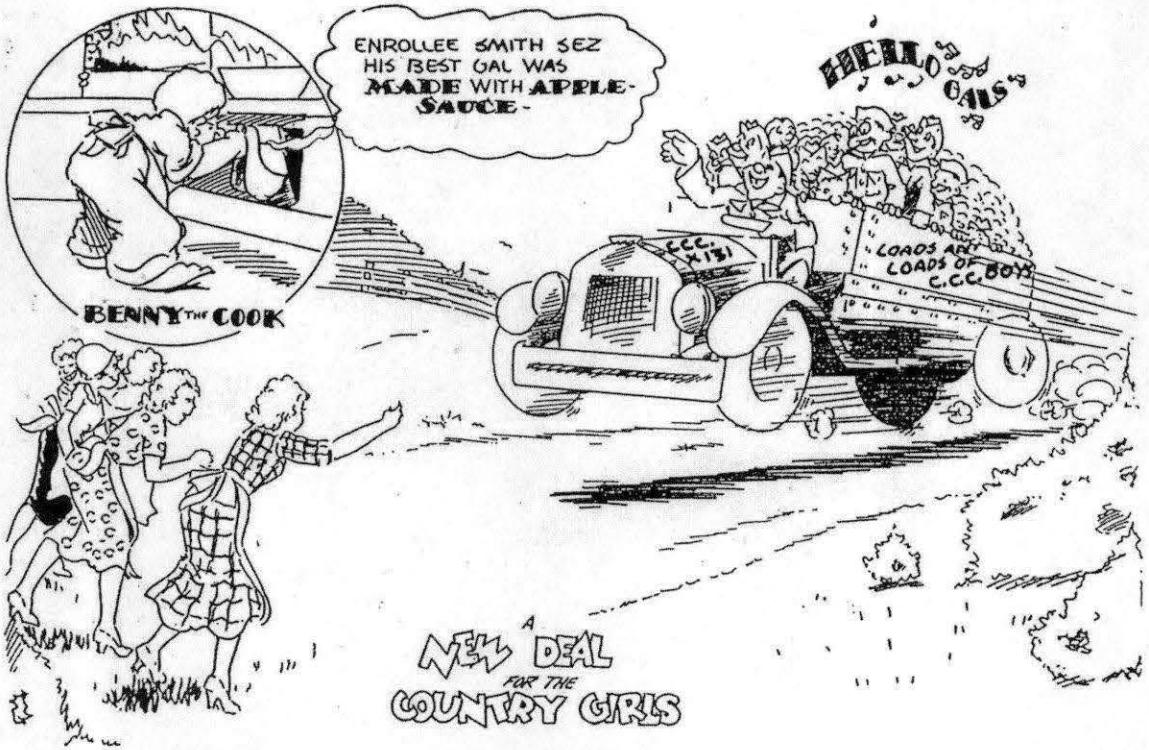
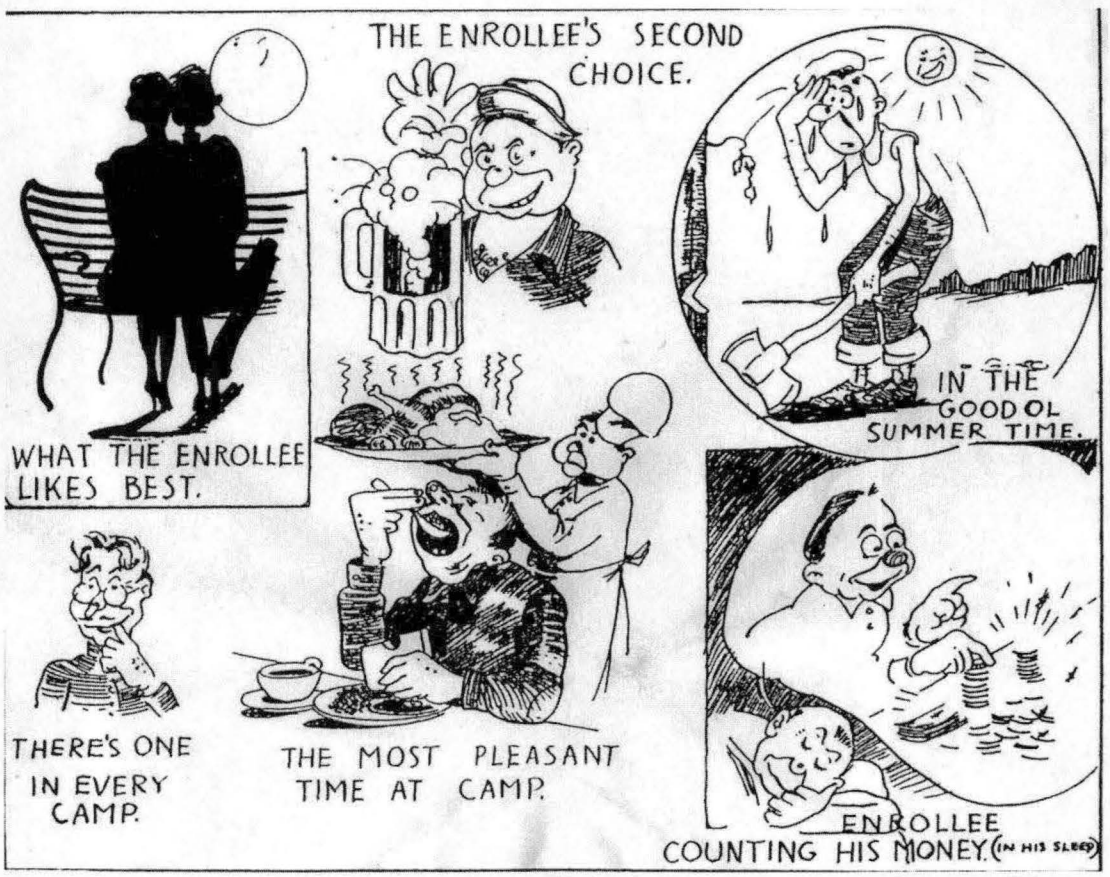



LIPS THAT TOUCH LIQUOR SHALL NEVER TOUCH MINE!
YOUR LIPS?
NO! MY LIQUOR
DIDJA EVER SEE A COOTIE WALKING?


ENROLLEE SMITH SEZ HIS BEST GAL WAS MADE WITH APPLE-SAUCE-
BENNY THE COOK
HELLO GALS
C.C.C. X131
LOADS AN' LOADS OF C.C. BOYS
A NEW DEAL FOR THE COUNTRY GIRLS


I WENT TO THE DOG SHOW LAST NITE-
DID YOU WIN?
SNIFF-
SNIFF-
UP NORTH THEY SLEEP IN BEARSKINS- AT LEAST SO I'VE BEEN TOLD- -BUT WHEN I SLEPT IN MY BARE SKIN, I CAUGHT A HELL'UVA COLD! (SNIFF)
WOULD YOU MARRY A HALF-WIT FOR MONEY?
HOW MUCH HAVE YOU GOT?
SHE: "SOME OF YOU C.C.C. BOYS ARE SO SLOW!" HE: "I DON'T GRASP YOU." SHE: "THAT'S WHAT I MEAN!"
DO YOU WEAR THOSE FUNNY LOOKING PANTS RIGHT OUT IN TH' OPEN?
NAW- WE GENERALLY WEAR 'EM OUT IN TH' SEAT!
HOW COME YOU LOST 3 FINGERS SHOOTIN' DICE?
I DIDN'T KNOW THEY WERE LOADED!


WHAT THE ENROLLEE LIKES BEST.
THERE'S ONE IN EVERY CAMP.
THE ENROLLEE'S SECOND CHOICE.
THE MOST PLEASANT TIME AT CAMP.
IN THE GOOD OL SUMMER TIME.
ENROLLEE COUNTING HIS MONEY. (IN HIS SLEEP)

TEN CCC COMMANDMENTS -- on camp bulletin board.

I. Obey your officers, foremen, and other constituted authorities.

II. Respect the property of the Government and of your comrades. Take nothing that does not belong to you.

III. Respect the rights & feelings of others in your company. Be courteous and friendly.

IV. Be truthful, trustworthy, and honorable in all your dealings.

V. Be faithful, industrious, and thrifty - making the best use of time and money.

VI. Keep yourself clean and healthy in body. Help others to keep well.

VII. Use your leisure time for wholesome reading and study, for worthwhile diversions, and for cheerful recreation.

VIII. Be clean in your thoughts, your words, your moral habits, and your sports. Avoid profanity and vulgarity.

IX. Attend religious services in camp and in local churches.

X. Be loyal to your company, your Commander, your section leader, your squad leader, to the groups with which you work and play. But, above all, be loyal to your God and country.

from: XCCC'ers procured by: Bernard Kathmann

Honorable Discharge

from the

Civilian Conservation Corps

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to Certify That* CARMINE GALLO CC9-23550

a member of the CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS, who was enrolled July 29, 1938 (Date) at Camp Woahink Lk. Clenada, Oregon, is hereby HONORABLY DISCHARGED therefrom, by reason of** To accept employment, Par. 44 a. CCCR-WD, 12-1-37

Said Carmine Gallo was born in Schnectady in the State of New York When enrolled he was 27 years of age and by occupation a Blacksmith's Helper He had Brown eyes, Black hair, Dark complexion, and was 5 feet 6½ inches in height. His color was White

Given under my hand at Camp Woahink Lk. SP-10 Company, 1213, Oregon, this 11th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and Thirty Nine

G.W. Sargent

G.W. Sargent, Capt. Cav-Res., Comdg. Co. 1213, /ccc/
(Name) (Title)

* Insert name, as "John J. Doe."
** Give reason for discharge.

C. C. C. Form No. 2
April 5, 1937

Microfiche holdings: Center For Research Libraries (CRL) in Chicago. These CCC Camp newspapers have been filmed by the center and can be ordered through Interlibrary Loan at the U of O Knight Library.

Nomad
Frequency: Monthly
Condition: Faint print in some issues
Earlier Title: The Saturday sheet
Holdings: 1940: Mar. 14-Apr. 30, June 14.
Place: Glenada, OR - Lane

Little Woahink
Frequency: Monthly
Note: Published concurrently with "The Woahink Trail".
Holdings: 1936: Oct. 28-Nov. 25.
Place: Glenada, OR - Lane

Woahink Jr.
Frequency: Frequency varies
Note: Published concurrently with "The Woahink Trail".
Holdings: 1936: Dec. 9, 23-30; 1937: Jan. 20, Feb. 10, Mar. 20.
Place: Glenada, OR - Lane

Woahink Trail
Glenada, Or.; - v. : ill. ; 28 cm.
Frequency: Monthly
Note: Aug. and Sept. 1936 issues undated, dates assumed from text.
Published concurrently with "Little Woahink" and "Woahink Jr.".
Later Title: The Sluice box
Holdings: 1936: Aug.-Dec.; 1937: Jan.-Dec.; 1938: Jan.-Feb., Apr.-June, Sept.-Dec.; 1939: Feb.
Place: Glenada, OR - Lane

The Sluice Box
Medford, Or.; - v. : ill. ; 28 cm.
Frequency: Monthly
Earlier Title: The Woahink trail
Holdings: 1939: Nov.-Dec.; 1940: Mar.-June.
Place: Medford, OR – Jackson

Online at:
http://catalog.crl.edu/search/Xccc+newspapers&SORT=R/Xccc+newspapers&SORT=R&extended=0/1,4,4,B/l856&FF=Xccc+newspapers&1,1,,1,0
On the CRL website, search: "Civilian Conservation Corp. Camp Papers" (they are held in a Special Collections Database).

CCC Interpretation – General Overview

MUSEUMS:

State Parks:

- **Colossal Cave Mountain Park** – Tucson, AZ

CCC Research Library and Archives located at park.
Colossal Cave Mountain Park P.O. Box 70 - 16721 E. Old Spanish Trail Vail, AZ 85641 - 520.647.PARK (7275) info@colossalcave.com
website: www.colossalcave.com (acc: 11/29/05)

- **Bear Brook State Park** -- Allenstown, NH

CCC museum (in the Museum Complex, Bear Brook State Park
Route 28 Allenstown, NH 03275 Day-Use: 603-485-9874
website: www.nhstateparks.org/ParksPages/BearBrook/BearBrk.html (acc: 11/29/05)

- **Pocahontas State Park** - Chesterfield, Va.

Webpage with some photos and brief history of the CCC. CCC Museum.
Park phone number: (804) 796-4255.
website: www.dcr.state.va.us/parks/pocahont.htm (acc: 11/29/05)

- **Parker Dam State Park** – Penfield, PA

Civilian Conservation Corps Interpretive Center Parker Dam State Park 28 Fairview Road Penfield, PA 15849-9799 814-765-0630
Manager: Beth Grove E-mail: parkerdamsp@state.pa.us
website: www.dcnr.state.pa.us/stateparks/ccc/pamuseums.aspx (acc: 11/29/05)

- **North Higgins Lake State Park CCC Museum** – Roscommon, MI

Phone Number: (989) 821-6125
website: www.michigandnr.com/parksandtrails/ParksandTrailsInfo.aspx?id=478 (acc: 11/29/05)

- **Gilbert Lake State Park** – Laurens, NY
- Extensive website on CCC history, museum inventory and links.

contact: 18 CCC Road, Laurens, NY 13796 (607) 432-2114
website: www.nyscccmuseum.com (acc: 11/29/05)

- **Deception Pass S.P. CCC Interpretive Center** - Oak Harbor, WA

CCC museum.
Bill Overby, Park Manager Phone: 360-675-2417
Website: www.parks.wa.gov/ (acc: 11/29/05)

- **Vogel State Park CCC Museum** – Blairsville, GA

CCC museum.
website: http://gastateparks.org/info/vogel/
Park: (706) 745-2628

- **Backbone State Park - Iowa CCC Museum** – Dundee, IA

Iowa Civilian Conservation Corps Museum
ph. 563/924-2527 (contact Dave Sunne, Park Ranger) E-mail address: backbone@dnr.state.ia.us website: www.iowadnr.com/parks/state_park_list/backbone.html (acc: 11/29/05)

NPS:

- **Shenandoah National Park** - Civilian Conservation Corps Museum

Trish Kicklighter, Acting Superintendent of Shenandoah National Park, announced today that architectural design and construction documents for the rehabilitation and remodeling of the Panorama building to the Panorama Visitor/Education Center are nearing completion. One focus of the center will include a museum dedicated to the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

The museum will feature a state-of-the-art exhibition highlighting the contribution of the CCC in both building Shenandoah National Park and the Nation. Eighteen separate exhibits will place Shenandoah's eleven camps within the greater context of the Great Depression and Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal programs. The museum exhibits will be created from over 465 historic and modern graphic images, historic film clips and audio recordings, and nearly 250 museum objects ranging from original CCC uniforms and recipe books to letters home to Mom, the majority of which have been donated by family members of CCC enrollees. Although the museum will stress the contributions of the CCC "boys" in creating the park, it will also clarify the role the program served in providing a meaningful work experience for over 2 million young men nationally between 1933-1942." Construction is expected to begin early 2006.
contact Reed Engle: 540-999-3495

USFS:

- **Camp Roosevelt CCC Legacy Foundation** -- Edinburg, VA

Extensive website dedicated to CCC history. Foundation has developed a newsletter, website, e-newsletter, publishes articles in local papers and hosts CCC Alumni reunion events.
website: www.ccclegacy.org (acc:11/29/05)

Other Groups:

- **The Conservation Corps State Museum** – Camp San Luis Obispo, California

Phone: (805) 788-0517. e-mail: sduran@urbancorps.org. Conservation Corps Museum and Institute, P.O. Box 13510, San Luis Obispo, California, 93406.
website: www.militarymuseum.org/CCCMuseum.html (acc: 11/29/05)

- **NACCCA** – St. Louis, MO

Extensive site for the National Association of CCC Alumni – research, nationwide camp listing, history, etc.
website: www.cccalumni.org (acc: 11/29/05) // phone: 314-487-8666 -16 Hancock Avenue, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri.

- **Morrison Heritage Museum** – online CCC history page: http://town.morrison.co.us/history/CCC.php

- **North East States CCC Museum** – Windsor Locks, CT

website: use this link as website is hard to figure out: http://members.aol.com/famjustin/Nestates.html (acc: 11/29/05)

- **International Peace Garden Interpretive Center**
- "A special feature of the Interpretive Center is a tribute to the young men of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) who spent parts of six years here, from 1934 to 1941, helping to build many of the bridges, picnic shelters, roads and the Historic Lodge building. The Interpretive Center includes a replica of the CCC Blacksmith Shop, which contains some of the equipment and tools the CCC left behind."

International Peace Garden RR 1, Box 116 Dunseith, ND 58329
International Peace Garden Box 419 Boissevain, MB R0k 0E0
website: http://www.peacegarden.com/ (acc: 11/29/05)

- **James F. Justin Online Museum** – full of history, photos, links and tons of other information to help people learn about and research the CCC.

http://members.aol.com/famjustin/ccchis.html